

**Workshop on Space Applications for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management  
and  
Second Workshop on the Use of Multi-Global Navigation Satellite Systems  
for Sustainable Development**

5-7 March 2013  
UNCC meeting room A  
Bangkok, Thailand

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

1. Participants acknowledged that the workshops increased their awareness on space applications including remote sensing, GIS and Multi-GNSS, for disaster risk reduction and management. They commended the workshops for promoting open discussion and effective exchange of information, good practices and lessons learnt. They recognized that the workshops are a niche platform that encouraged participating countries to enhance their use of space technology including Multi-GNSS/GNSS in their disaster risk reduction and management activities.
2. Participants recognized that the workshops bridged the developing countries' needs in capacity building in the use of space applications including Multi-GNSS/GNSS for disaster risk reduction and management to regional programmes and initiatives. Information on opportunities for capacity building and technical assistance by regional initiatives and bilateral technical cooperation by countries with more advanced capabilities were provided.
3. ESCAP will facilitate continued information exchange among the disaster management authorities and the experts on space technologies and GIS utilization of developing countries, initiatives and organizations for comprehensive utilization of space technologies including remote sensing and Multi-GNSS/GNSS for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. For this purpose, ESCAP would consider coordinating successive workshops on comprehensive space utilization as a continuation of these workshops.
4. Participating countries and institutions are encouraged to participate in the Asia-Pacific regional initiatives, consortiums and platforms on the use of space technologies for disaster risk reduction and management, such as RESAP, Sentinel Asia, ADRC, RIMES, Multi-GNSS Asia and Asia-Pacific Gateway for DRM and Sustainable Development to further advance their disaster risk reduction and management capabilities.
5. Participants recommended that space technologies be utilized for developing early flood warning systems and early drought warning systems that are vital for disaster risk reduction. Participants recognized that agricultural and drinking water management during and after disasters should be included in disaster risk reduction and management.

6. Participants suggested that a combination of space technologies and ground technologies such as Multi-GNSS and mobile phones, as well as information from satellites combined with information from ground sources, would more effectively support disaster risk reduction and management.
7. Participants articulated that it was important to accelerate the sharing of information and experiences between disaster risk management authorities/stakeholders and experts on space technologies for disaster risk reduction and management including on the use of space technology for addressing all phases of disaster management. Participants will cooperate to resolve this issue both through a regional and national approach.
8. Participants will study ways to effectively cooperate to continue strengthening regional capacity development efforts and facilitate capacity building on the use of comprehensive space technologies, including GIS and MGNSS/GNSS for disaster risk reduction and management, including for supporting damage and loss assessment, and for sustainable development, with the support of participating initiatives, agencies and institutions under the coordination of the ESCAP secretariat.
9. Participants expressed their support for ESCAP taking the lead role in implementing the “Asia-Pacific Plan of Action for Applications of Space Technology and Geographical Information Systems for Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development, 2012-2017” (Plan of Action). The ESCAP secretariat should further facilitate information exchange, including on early warning, preparedness and damage assessment, good practices and lessons learnt, and promote collaborative studies and activities through win-win relationships among the regional/sub-regional initiatives, agencies, institutions and organizations in line with the Plan of Action.
10. Participants expressed the views that countries may have specific problems/issues on the application of space technology for disaster monitoring which needed to be addressed by experts for better and speedy solution. The ESCAP secretariat should continue to arrange expert group meetings on each of the disasters prevailing in the region to facilitate information exchange between the experts so that researchers in the region may have a forum to expose their specific problems/issues and to gain up-to-date knowledge on how to address the issues.
11. Participants also articulated that the best way of strengthening regional capacity development efforts, facilitating to support in the application of space technologies including MGNSS/ GNSS for disaster risk reduction and management can only be enhanced by conducting training schools of moderate duration in the field of MGNSS/ GNSS. The offers of Nepal (which is currently setting up a regional training programme on GNSS), GIC/AIT (which is already providing risk mapping and other services to countries), University of Putra Malaysia, LAPAN, and Institute of Positioning Navigation and Timing of Japan to provide capacity building support was welcomed and encouraged.

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