
2-3. GIS International Meeting --- International Symposium on Internet based Disaster Information (ISIDI)

2-3-1. Outline

1) Purpose

The International Symposium on Internet based Disaster Information (ISIDI) was held to promote Internet based Mapping or GIS for Disaster Management by sharing information among the related institutions and in order to utilize the technique toward disaster mitigation.

2) Date

August 27, 2001

3) Place

Conference Hall, International Health Development (IHD) Center Building (Kobe, Japan)

4) Organized by

ADRC (Contribution from Japan Science and Technology Corporation (JST))

2-3-2. Program

- 9:00~9:05 Opening Address ... Yujiro Ogawa, Exective Director, ADRC
9:05~9:15 Welcome Address by co-host ... Michiko Mizuno, Department of Research promotion, Office of Basic Research, JST
9:15~9:35 Internet GIS for Disaster Reduction Management ... Bambang Rudyanto, ADRC
9:35~9:55 HAZPAC: A GIS of Natural Hazard Exposure in the Pacific Rim ... Brynn Bemis, USGS
9:55~10:05 Coffee Break
10:05~10:25 Global Mapping - Development of Global Geographic Dataset ... Hiroshi Une, GSI
10:25~10:45 Asian Pacific Health Information ... Yoshihiro Takashima, WHO
10:45~12:00 Decision Support Tool for Disaster Management in the Case of Strong Earthquakes ... Nina Frolova, Russian Academy of Science
11:00~12:00 Discussion on Internet based GIS
12:00~13:30 Lunch Break
13:30~13:55 Relief Web ... Pablo Ricardo, OCHA
13:55~14:15 Social Mapping for Disaster Mitigation and the Internet: Tracing the Use of Internet based Maps for Social Learning ... Teti Argo, ITB
14:15~14:35 Remote Sensing Clearing House ... Yasunori Terayama, Saga University
14:35~14:55 Disaster Data from Satellite ... Atsushi Takeda, Tohoku Bunka Gakuen University
14:55~15:05 Coffee Break
15:05~15:25 i-Space Application Experiments ... Takashi Moriyama, NASDA
15:25~15:45 Japan Disaster Relief Team and Disaster Information ... Hideo Morikawa, Disaster Assistance Division Secretariat of Japan Disaster Relief Team, JICA
15:45~16:45 Discussion on disaster information and joint projects
16:45~17:00 Closing Address
17:00 Close

Acronyms for organizations

- JST = Japan Science and Technology Corporation
- GSI = Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Government of Japan
- ITB = Bandung Institute of Technology (Indonesia)
- WHO = World Health Organization
- USGS = U.S. Geological Survey
- OCHA = (United Nations) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- NASDA = National Space Development Agency of Japan
- JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency

2-3-3. Summary and Declaration

The symposium pointed out that internet based GIS and disaster management information are effective towards preparing for and responding to disasters. One example of a new internet based GIS tool is VENTEN (Vehicle through Electric Network of disasTer gEographical informationN) developed by ADRC. The remote sensing and the latest information technologies which are applications of basic ones should be useful to end-users.

Nonetheless, something must be done to solve the following problems before any of new technologies can be actually used.

- Development and launch of satellites for high-speed Internet use
- Guidance that enables end-users to easily and quickly access information (Explanations of how to use)
- How to provide information to countries those are hard to use the Internet
- How end-users can find truly necessary information

New technologies might resolve these problems. But, technical experts and end-users must understand each other in order to use information technology in disaster reduction more than before. For this reason, one must approach the other; the technical experts must access the end-users, and the end-users must provide the technical experts with what they really need.

Internet based information can be used not only in an emergency situation but also to assess preparation and weaknesses in pre-disaster times. To promote this kind of application, high-speed communication satellites and global mapping are necessary as a technological base.

To achieve this target, international organizations, governments and research institutes should cooperate with one another. The private sector also must play a constructive part in disaster reduction. Finally, we must never forget to seek and understand what end-users need and continually share information with them.

(The results of this symposium have been published in the report, *Information Technology for Disaster Management* [ISBN 4-901614-00-2]).