



**“United Nations International UN-SPIDER
Workshop:
Building Capacities to Reduce Disasters”**

Organized by

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs

With the support of

The Government of Austria

Vienna, Austria, 2 - 4 June 2009

Meeting Notes

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:	- 2 -
II. ATTENDANCE:	- 2 -
III. PROGRAMME.....	- 4 -
IV. PLENARY SESSIONS	- 4 -
V. WORKING GROUPS:	- 5 -
Working Group 1: The UN-SPIDER Capacity Building Strategy.....	- 5 -
Working Group 2: SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction	- 8 -
Working Group 3: Bridging the Gap between Space and Disaster Management Communities	- 10 -
V. FINAL REMARKS:	- 13 -
ANNEX - Evaluation UN-SPIDER Vienna Workshop (2-4 June 2009).....	- 14 -
Workshop Programme	- 15 -

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:

The United Nations International UN-SPIDER Vienna Workshop: “Building Capacities to Reduce Disasters” was organised by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) through its UN-SPIDER Programme (United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response) with the support of the Government of Austria. The objectives of the workshop were:

- To present the most recent **advances in space-based technologies for disaster management and emergency response**
- To review and finalise the proposed **Capacity-Building Strategy**.
- To provide continuity to activities being conducted by UN-SPIDER in **Small Island Developing States**, particularly in the context of climate change and disaster risk management

The workshop was organized to coincide with the 52nd Session of the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS), allowing delegates from Members States attending this session to be present at various segments of the workshop. The opportunity was used by the Chairman of COPUOS, Ambassador *Ciro Arevalo*, to inaugurate the event along with Ambassador *Helmut Boeck*, and with the Coordinator of the UN-SPIDER Programme, *Mr. David Stevens*.

As in the case of previous workshops, the UN-SPIDER Vienna Workshop brought together experts and practitioners from a variety of countries and territories, in particular from Small Island Developing States from the Asia Pacific, Indian Ocean, and Caribbean regions; representatives of the Regional Training Centers for Space Science and Technology affiliated to the United Nations, and from other academic centres of excellence; and representatives from a variety of organizations from the space and the disaster management communities. The workshop provided an opportunity for participants to share best practices, knowledge, products and technologies for risk and disaster management, humanitarian aid and emergency response. More information on the outcomes of the recent international workshops and the presentations made during the workshops are available at <http://www.unspider.org>.

II. ATTENDANCE:

A total of 78 participants from the following 34 countries attended the Workshop: Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Togo, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.

The Workshop was also attended by representatives of the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs and other UN organisations including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the United Nations University (UNU/ITC) and the International Strategy on Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

The organisers also welcomed representatives from the GEO Secretariat, the Joint Research Center (JRC) of the European Commission, and from the national space agencies of Austria, Germany, Indonesia, Iran (I.R.), France, and Nigeria.

A number of representatives from Small Island Development States were invited to participate in the workshop, including the State Minister of Housing, Transport and Environment of the Maldives, representatives from national disaster management organisations from Fiji, British Virgin Islands and Jamaica as well as regional organisations such as Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC).

Participants from the UN-affiliated Regional Centres for Space Science and Technology Education such as the Regional Center for Space Science and Technology Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (CRECTEALC, Mexico and Brazil Campuses), the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific (CSSTEAP), the African Regional Centres for Space Science and Technology (CRASTE-LF and ARCSSTE-E) took an active role in the workshop as well as representatives from centres of excellence such as the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation in the Netherlands (ITC-UNU), the Centre for Geoinformatics in Austria (Z-GIS), the Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys in Nigeria (RECTAS), and the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand (AIT).

Other organisations which took part in the event include:

Centre National de Télédétection of Tunisia, Institut Géographie de Burkina, Coimbra Office of Civil Protection (Portugal), Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS/Bangladesh), Indonesian State Ministry for Public Housing, Nepal Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention, Austrian Fire Fighting Association, Philippine Office of Civil Defence, Maldives National Disaster Management Center, South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Austrian Mountain Rescue Service, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Togo Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources, Indonesian National Coordinating Agency for Survey and Mapping, Joanneum Research, Government of Punjab, Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics (ZAMG), Bhutan Ministry of Health, Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC).

And the universities from ENSAPLV Paris, Koblenz-Landau, Moratuwa, Salzburg as well as Technical University of Vienna.

Representatives from the following Austrian ministries attended the event: Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Ministry of European and International Affairs and Federal Ministry of Defence.

Additionally a number of NGO's such as the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADPC), COOPI and iMMAP also participated in the workshop.

Finally, the workshop also attracted participants from private companies such as ESRI, Avanti Communications, DEIMOS Imaging, Eco-Develop, and GRID-IT.

A list of the participants can be accessed on the UN-SPIDER website (<http://www.unspider.org>).

Funds allocated by the Government of Austria and by the United Nations were used to defray air travel and daily subsistence allowance of **18 participants** from developing countries.

III. PROGRAMME

The programme of the workshop included plenary presentations on a variety of topics, and two panel discussions focusing on capacity building and on SIDS, Climate Change and DRR.

The 78 participants had the opportunity to break out into three working groups to discuss the three main topics of the workshop:

- **Working Group 1:** To review and finalise the proposed **Capacity-Building Strategy** which will include the following elements: (a) the development of a database of training opportunities; (b) the development of an e-learning strategy, (c) development of a curricula for the use of space-based solutions for disaster management and emergency response, and; (d) the definition of the role of the UN-affiliated Regional Centres for Space Science and Technology Education, and other national and regional Centres of Excellence.
- **Working Group 2:** To provide continuity to activities being conducted by UN-SPIDER in **Small Island Developing States**, building upon the recommendations and conclusions put forward at the regional workshops organised in 2008 for the Caribbean (Barbados) and for the Pacific Region (Fiji), including consideration on the increase in vulnerability due to climate change.
- **Working Group 3:** **To bridge the gap** between the space and disaster management communities. Discussions evolved around the topics of a Global platform on the use of space based information to support the full disaster management cycle and the establishment of a SpaceAid framework for emergency response.

In addition, an exposition in front of the conference room and a cultural social event were hosted by AUSTROSPACE.

The workshop programme is included as Annex I.

IV. PLENARY SESSIONS

The presentation sessions provided participants with the opportunity to learn about the most recent advances in space-based information and solutions to be used in disaster management and relief work, with accounts of existing and planned projects highlighting the need for a coordinating entity at the global level.

In addition to plenary presentations, two plenary discussions panels were held. Renowned experts in their field shared their views in short keynote presentations and discussed with the plenary in an open manner. Plenary discussion sessions were held on the UN-SPIDER Capacity Building Strategy as well as on SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction. The plenary sessions were meant to stimulate the discussions within the working groups.

Details of the programme of the Workshop, the background materials and the presentations made are available on the website of the UN-SPIDER programme (<http://www.unspider.org>).

V. WORKING GROUPS:

One of the main goals of this workshop was to further develop the Plan of Work of UN-SPIDER by building upon the work that had been done in previous workshops and to provide results in terms of the way forward in a variety of topics. In order to reach this goal the workshop was divided into three thematic sessions as follows:

Working Group 1: The UN-SPIDER Capacity Building Strategy

Moderator: Peter Zeil

Rapporteurs: Lal Samakroon, Falak Nawaz, Petra Jennewein

Background

Capacity-building (CB) and the strengthening of institutional arrangements at all levels are the key to increasing the ability of organizations and individuals to effectively use space-based services for disaster reduction, preparedness, response and recovery¹. Those activities include compiling information relevant to CB opportunities and the facilitation of CB efforts targeting practitioners and end-users. In order to facilitate capacity-building efforts, UN-SPIDER has elaborated a draft version of the Capacity-Building Strategy (CBS) following the guidelines agreed upon by the United Nations General Assembly, which mandated UN-SPIDER to act as a facilitator of capacity-building efforts in particular in developing countries. Participants in this working group discussed elements of this draft document.

Key Questions and topics discussed

Based on the draft version of the capacity-building strategy prepared by UN-SPIDER, the Working Group targeted 3 issues:

- Elaboration of the Curricula.
- Content: elements to take into consideration and strategies to compose it.
- Blended learning approaches: comments regarding such approaches.
- Institutional strengthening: approaches.

Recommendations

Curricula in the case of UN-SPIDER:

Based on the mission of UN-SPIDER, curricula should focus on the objectives of the target groups.

Target Group	Approach
Decision makers	Advocacy, Policy relevant advice
Managers in Civil Protection Agencies	Awareness / institutional support
Technical staff	Training: knowledge and skills
Scientific Community	Advocacy, awareness

¹ Ref. A/AC.105/893, page 13.

The elements to be included in the curricula are:

Target Group	Main elements in the curricula
Decision makers	Case studies, success stories Cost/benefit studies Business continuity plan
Managers in Civil Protection Agencies	Case studies, success stories Strategies related to access and sharing of information
Technical staff	Body of knowledge Core curricula

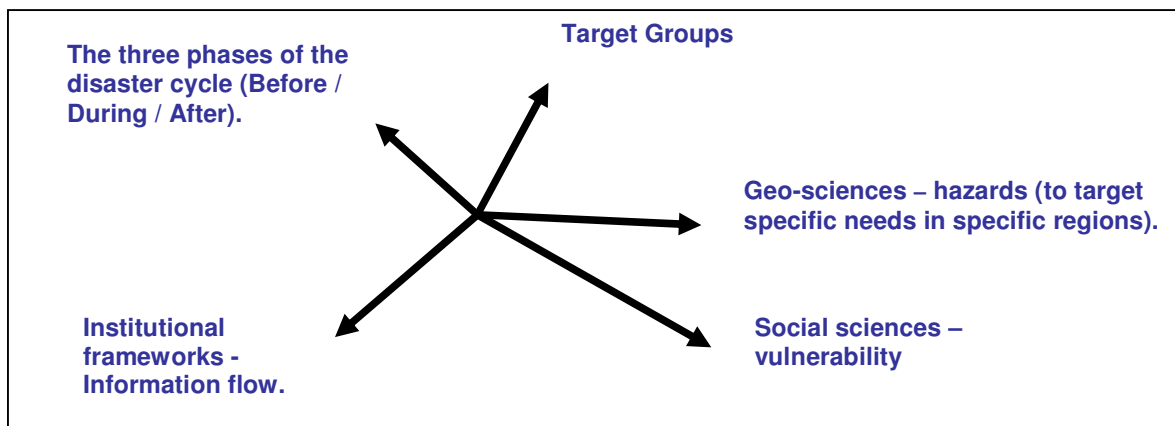
To elaborate the curricula, an **Expert Group** is the way forward. This expert group will be composed of representatives from the:

- Regional Centres for Space Science and Technology Education,
- Centres of Excellence, and
- Disaster Management agencies

In addition, the following organisations were identified as potential members of the Expert Group:

- Pacific Disaster Center
- UNESCO
- LA RED
- RCMRD
- CATHALAC
- ICIMOD.

Contents need to be elaborated taking into consideration the following dimensions:



The following requirements on the contents have been identified:

- Tailor the contents using open, friendly, already accessible material.
- Tailor the contents taking into consideration the future trend in the format of products and services, rather than in the format of data.

In order to reach these requirements two strategies were identified:

- Combine material already available.
- Request the support of RSOs to provide feedback tailored to their specific regions.

Blended-learning approaches:

With regard to blended-learning approaches, institutions have experience using:

Type	Focus
E-learning approaches	Can encompass all topics, but there may be constraints in developing countries.
Courses, block courses	Background material, standard format of lectures, delivering theoretical contents, complemented with practical work.
Spring, Summer Schools	Selected topics
Exercises	Near-real time exercises targeting specific cases
Posters	As a means for students to show what they have learnt.

The way forward:

- A Core Group should draft a framework on the proposed contents as a basis for a discussion within the Expert Group.
- Guidelines will be elaborated by the Working Group regarding how to develop content taking into consideration the target groups and the 5 dimensions.
- Request other agencies to contribute to the elaboration of curricula.

Working Group 2: SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction

Rapporteur: Litea Biukoto

Background

The SIDS, CC and RR working group comprising representatives from Maldives, Jamaica, Virgin Islands, Fiji, Sri Lanka, Philippines, ESRI, SOPAC and UNSPIDER has recognised that natural disasters and climate change hamper SIDS achieving their sustainable development objectives.

SIDS, by definition, are susceptible to a range of natural hazards such as cyclones, hurricanes, landslides, storm surges, droughts, flooding, tsunamis, earthquakes and volcanoes. Their limited land size and resources and geographical isolation can exacerbate their potential impacts. Climate change and variability will see climate/weather related events happening more frequently and intensely impacting water resources, land use and marine ecosystems thus in turn affecting the economies of SIDS due to their dependence on climate-sensitive industries, such as agriculture, fisheries and tourism.

Key Questions and topics discussed

The working group addressed the following topics:

- Current use of space-based solutions and information in the Pacific.
- Current needs of States in the Pacific and the role of space-based solutions and information.
- Impact of global climate change on the increase in natural disasters in the Pacific.
- Regional framework for accessing and using geospatial information to support risk and disaster management in the Pacific.

Recommendations

The working group presented the following recommendations to the plenary:

- UN-SPIDER shall strengthen support to SIDS by establishing **links/partnerships** with regional organizations and UN agencies with mandates for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and disaster management in the Caribbean, Pacific, ASEAN and South Asian region.
- UN-SPIDER shall assist countries advocate the potential applications for space based technologies and data in implementing disaster management and disaster risk reduction initiatives to high level decision makers noting fora such as the Global Platform for DRR where high level nation delegations will be present as a possible start. This is in light of national experiences where GIS&RS are not considered necessary tools to support decision making particularly for disaster response and risk reduction planning initiatives.

- UN-SPIDER shall whenever possible assist in obtaining support for **training and capacity development programmes** in the application of space based technologies/data in implementing disaster risk management initiatives to address the gaps and needs of countries in these areas. Monitoring and evaluation processes need to be put in place to ensure that capacity development gaps are being met as well as maintaining a cadre of in-country experts. Investments in “Train the trainer” to help build this cadre with monitoring and evaluation processes to determine the success of the programme.
- Countries shall establish/enhance **central repositories** based on agreed to **spatial data standards** to significantly improve access to hazard and risk related data and information to support disaster management, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation initiatives noting that if countries cannot establish these, regional organizations could provide this support. Regional DRM portals and repositories that have been established to host national datasets include DISCNET (Philippines/ASEAN), CATHALAC (Caribbean), PDN (Pacific).
- UN-SPIDER shall explore opportunities with spatial data service providers particularly for space based data, to make available (*free of charge – restricted access*) space-borne imagery to support **rapid** post disaster damage and needs assessments in SIDS and LDS. Regional organizations such as SOPAC are able to provide this support to member countries provided there are resources to acquire imagery.

The group agreed that once the final recommendation is realized the preceding recommendations could be easily addressed.

Working Group 3: Bridging the Gap between Space and Disaster Management Communities

Chairman: Giasuddin Choudhury

Moderator/Rapporteur: Kashif Siddiqi

Background

This working group discussed two topics.

Global Thematic Partnership

As an outcome of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR), organized by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) in January 2005, 168 Member States agreed to launch the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA) as the global strategy to continue promoting efforts to reduce risks associated with natural phenomena that can trigger disasters. In order to address the five Key Priorities for Action, the WCDR established “Thematic Partnerships” through which ISDR partner organizations can collaborate and provide guidance on particular themes that are relevant to the reduction of disaster risk and the implementation of the HFA.

Taking into consideration this framework, UN-SPIDER is establishing the “SPIDER Global Thematic Partnership” to contribute to the access and use of space-based information to support disaster risk management.

During the Workshop, the working group discussed a draft document on the UN-SPIDER Global Thematic Partnership.

SpaceAid Framework

SpaceAid can be considered a framework which facilitates fast access to space-based information for countries, international and regional organizations dealing with an emergency response. This information includes all types of space based information provided by earth observation satellites, communication satellites and global navigation satellite systems.

UN-SPIDER will take the responsibility to implement the SpaceAid framework since it has been mandated by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 61/110 of 14 December 2006 to “provide universal access to all countries and all relevant international and regional organizations to all types of space-based information and services relevant to disaster management”.

UNOOSA has already been providing such support since 2003 as the Cooperating Body of the International Charter Space and Major Disasters having requested the activation of the Charter a total of 61 times. The United Nations, through UNOOSA, is the single largest user of the International Charter, and the main contributor to ensuring access and use of space-based information to support emergency response in developing countries.

UN-SPIDER will establish this comprehensive SpaceAid Framework by also taking advantage of its internet-based Knowledge Portal.

Key Questions and topics discussed

The following questions were discussed regarding the proposed Global Thematic Partnership:

- What are the Objectives to be reached by UN SPIDER Thematic Partnership Platform?
- What should be the initiatives, programs and other on-going activities that GTP should coordinate with?
- Who should be part of the Global Thematic Partnership?
- How to ensure that benefits of partnership reach national and community level?

On SpaceAID, the working group addressed the following questions:

- Which are the opportunities that should be challenged through SpaceAID?
- Who should be able to access SpaceAID?
- What sort of information should be provided and what sort of support should be given by SpaceAID?
- How to ensure that global opportunities are led nationally & regionally?

Recommendations

With regard to the SPIDER Global Thematic Partnership, the working group came up with the following suggestions and recommendations for UN-SPIDER:

- Provide Awareness of national & international policies regarding the use of space-based technology
- Help in streamlining and formalising these policies for inter-operability
- Advocate practical use of user-friendly applications of space technologies; neither the NGOs nor private sectors can fill this role
- Create knowledge based information system to provide what kind of space based information is available for what purpose.
- Promote tools that provide three dimensional interface (Google Earth).
- Data Cataloguing
- Advise & highlight importance of harmonizing service formats, training etc.. (this is being implemented by UNSDI/UNGWIG; UN-SPIDER should only advise on the fact that this effort is happening)
- Create awareness amongst the UN agencies (UNDP, OCHA, WFP etc.) for use of space based information for all stages of disaster management.
- Network with UNDP at country level for DRR.
- Promote and coordinate the work of ‘implementing partner’ agencies that can provide value-adding link between Space Tech industry and humanitarian response agencies/NGOs.
- Set up guidelines for availability, accessibility and usage of space based information by the disaster management community
- Promote UN framework to cater the needs for DRR (In some countries, data policies are rigid and information can not be accessed within government framework).
- Identify Policy guidelines for National Focal Point to effectively link the country with UN-SPIDER.
- Establish mechanism to monitor and review progress of NFP in line with DRR.
- Promote use of innovative space based technologies/applications and opportunities for DRR at international level.
- Archives at low cost

- Sustainable development initiatives
- Guide the country on following:
 - Harmonising the communication of spatial data
 - Encourage each country to develop a SDI
 - Encourage use of ‘implementing partner’ agencies/NGOs
 - Should consider the perception and awareness of these techs by local communities/beneficiaries (link that into Capacity Building Working Group)

SpaceAid Framework

The discussion on the SpaceAID Framework evolved around the above questions.

The following opportunities for the UN-SPIDER SpaceAID Framework were identified:

- Facilitate Access to the International Charter on Major Disasters
- Provide alternative mechanism to access information (extra support)
- Include some kind of search engine
- Procedure to buy satellite images, streamlining the process to make access easier
- Possibility of image fund
- Formal mechanism for regional cooperation among neighbouring countries
- Data catalogues
- Knowledge base portal
- Users and providers needs/understanding
- Discussion board
- Call centre or command centre
- Development of business models (taking into consideration IPR, Copyright, SLA etc.)

In terms of accessibility to the SpaceAID Framework, the working group agreed that all countries through their national focal points or authorised government agency should have access to the framework.

Nonetheless, a number of filters should still be applied:

- Use restricted to disaster related needs
- Validation mechanism
- Use restriction governed by the business model

In terms of information and support that should be provided by SpaceAID, the working group provided the following inputs:

- Resources, data (including metadata), Technology etc
- Access to actual raw data
- Exchanges of experiences, best practice guides, usefulness of data etc.
- Information to first time user (Guidance about intentions, services, first contact point etc).
- Need based support
- Continued support
- Support to make available value added products
- Concentration on hotspots (major disaster prone areas)
- Enabling RSO and NFP to use SpaceAID Framework

V. FINAL REMARKS:

The workshop set the stage for UN-SPIDER to advance its agenda in the contexts of capacity building, bridging the gap, and regarding the conduction of subsequent activities. In the case of SIDS, the participation by the State Minister of Housing, Transport and Environment of the Maldives is opening the opportunity for UN-SPIDER to follow-up with a Technical Advisory Mission next year in this country. The topic of climate change will be in the agenda of the Bonn workshop to take place in October, and a specific workshop is being planned with the Space Applications Section of UNOOSA next year, to be conducted in Bangladesh.

The establishment of the Expert Group on Capacity Building will allow UN-SPIDER to advance in the elaboration of the curricula, and subsequently in the collection and classification of contents to be included in training programmes.

In parallel, the results of the working group on bridging the gap will find their way into the SPIDER Global Thematic Partnership that will be launched in Geneva during the Second Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Reduction, to take place on 15 – 19 June, 2009. In addition, UN-SPIDER benefitted from the comments and suggestions provided by participants in the context of SpaceAID.

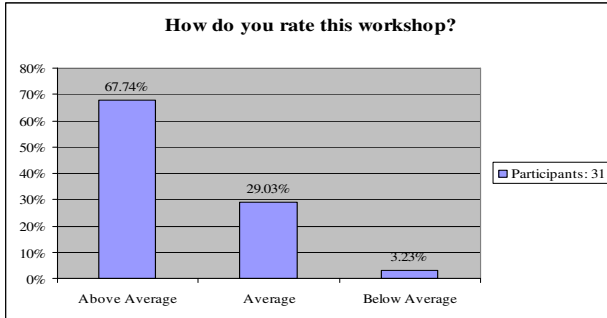
The results of the workshop will find their way in the following events:

- The 2nd Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Reduction, organized by ISDR: June 2009.
- The Technical Advisory Mission to Togo: July, 2009
- ITC Executive Seminar on Disaster Reduction: Sept. 2009
- The Ecuador Workshop for Latin America: Sept. –Oct. 2009.
- The Bonn Workshop: Oct. 2009
- The CRECTEALC Spring School; Argentina: Oct. 2009.
- The Addis Ababa workshop for Africa: 2010.
- Future efforts to be conducted by UN-SPIDER in Africa, Asia, SIDS, and Latin America.



ANNEX - Evaluation UN-SPIDER Vienna Workshop (2-4 June 2009)

On the final day of the UN-SPIDER Vienna Workshop, the organizers distributed an evaluation form to receive feedback on the workshop and to be able to improve in further Workshops.

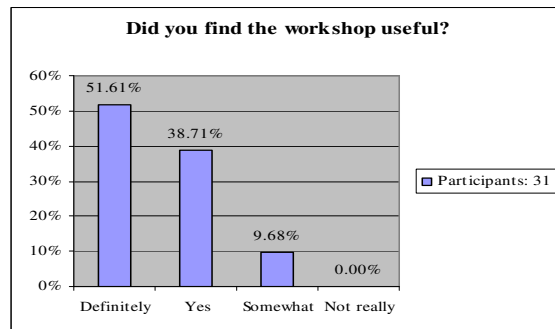


A total of 33 participants returned their evaluation forms. Many provided valuable comments in addition to their rating of workshop components.

More than two thirds of the respondents rated this workshop “above average”, whereas only 3% rated the workshop “below average”.

More than 90% of the participants found the workshop useful, whereas less than 10% rated it “somewhat useful”.

Many participants provided valuable comments on how to improve the workshop beyond the ratings of the workshop components.



Three recurrent topics can be identified in the participants’ responses:

- Participants suggested to make the workshop more practical and involve more experts. More presentations on lessons learned, both positive and negative, were requested by some and a stronger focus should be placed on risk reduction and emergency response topics which are immediately useful for the disaster management communities.
- Some participants criticised some plenary presentations as difficult to understand for practitioners and did not follow a comprehensible sequence. The discussion time provided was also considered too short by some respondents.
- Participants also suggested to continue building on the outcomes of previous regional and international workshops. Equally, strong information sharing and follow-up for each of the presentations, plenary discussions and working groups was requested in order to continue the collaboration and create networks among the participants and allow for structured activities and follow-up in the future.

ANNEX

Workshop Programme

Tuesday 02 June 2009

09:00 – 10:00	Registration
10:00 – 10:30	Opening Ceremony Mr. Ciro Arevalo, Chairman of COPUOS Mr. Helmut Böck, Government of Austria Mr. David Stevens, Programme Coordinator, UNOOSA / UN-SPIDER
10:30 – 12:15	Plenary Session: Chaired by Mr. David Stevens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdulla Shahid, Chief Coordinator, NDMC and Minister of State for Housing, Transport and Environment, Republic of Maldives: <i>Disaster-Risk Management Efforts in the Maldives.</i> • Ms. Litea Biukoto (SOPAC): <i>SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction in the Pacific Region.</i> • Mr. J.-P. Mund (DLR): <i>Capacity Building for Earth Observation Applications: From rapid science to a prepared society - A cross cutting approach.</i> • Mr. Guido Lemoine (JRC-EC): <i>GMES activities in support of emergency management.</i> • Mr M. Blaha (BMI): <i>The “WISECOM” project: communications during disasters.</i>
12:15 – 12:45	Exhibition Opening Mr. Juan Carlos Villagran, Programme Officer, UNOOSA / UN-SPIDER Mr. Harald Posch, Head of Aeronautics and Space Agency Government of Austria
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	Discussion Panel: Capacity Building Strategy. Moderated by UNOOSA and DLR. Z-GIS, ITC, AIT, ADPC, ARCSSTE, CRASTE-LF, CRECTEALC, GEO, ENSAPLV, RECTAS
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 17:45	Working Groups: <i>Conference Room II, Rooms CO 232 and CO 727</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-SPIDER Capacity Building Strategy. • Bridging the Space and Disaster Management Communities • SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction
17:45 – 18:00	Concluding Remarks <i>Conference Room II</i> Chaired by Mr. Juan Carlos Villagran de Leon Wrap-up
19:00 – 22:00	Evening Social – Heurigen Müller-Schmidt, Cobenzlgasse 38, 1190 Vienna At the invitation of the Association of Austrian Space Industries — Make sure you have the directions on how to get there.

Wednesday 03 June 2009

09:00 – 10:30	<p>Plenary Session: Chaired by Mr. Giasuddin Choudhury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nikolai Thomas (OPDEM): <i>SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction in the Caribbean Region.</i> • Hannes Kleindienst (GRID-IT): <i>Remote sensing: information products and processing tools for emergency situations.</i> • Mr. Michael Staudinger (ZAMG): <i>Early warning Systems in Europe and international cooperation.</i> • Prof. J. Strobl (Z-GIS): <i>UNIGIS: the concept, the achievements and the challenges of the program.</i>
10:30 – 10:40	Group Photo
10:40 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 12:30	<p>Working Groups: <i>Conference Room II, Rooms CO 232 and CO 727</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-SPIDER Capacity Building Strategy • Bridging the Space and Disaster Management Communities • SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	<p>Discussion Panel: SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction Moderated by SOPAC and UNU-ITC</p> <p>SOPAC, UNDP, CEGIS Bangladesh, NDMO Fiji, NDMC Maldives, OPDEM Jamaica, DDM British Virgin Islands; U. Moratuwa Sri Lanka.</p>
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 17:45	<p>Working Groups: <i>Conference Room II, Rooms CO 232 and CO 727</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-SPIDER Capacity Building Strategy • Bridging the Space and Disaster Management Communities • SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction
17:45 - 1800	<p>Concluding Remarks Chaired by Mr. Juan Carlos Villagran de Leon Wrap-up</p>

Thursday 04 June 2009

09:00 – 10:00	<p>Plenary Session Chaired by Ms. Tania Sausen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N. Khabarov (IIASA): <i>The Value of Observations for Reduction of Earthquake-Induced Loss of Life on a Global Scale.</i> • Otto Koudelka (Joanneum Research) <i>Critical Infrastructure Surveillance.</i> • Peter Zeil (Z-GIS): <i>Elements for UN-SPIDER’s e-learning component.</i>
10:00 – 10:30	<p>Presentation of Working Group Discussions in Plenary Chaired by Mr. Juan Carlos Villagran de Leon</p> <p>Presentations by Chairs of Working Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-SPIDER Capacity Building Strategy. • Bridging the Space and Disaster Management Communities • SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 12:45	<p>Plenary Session Chaired by Ms. Gaki Tshering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthias Schardt (Joanneum Research): <i>Aircraft Supported Platforms for Disaster Management.</i> • Vahid Naeimi (IPF – TU Vienna): <i>Global Monitoring of Soil Moisture: flood and drought forecasting.</i> • Koji Suzuki (ADRC): <i>Ensuring Access to Space-based Information in Asia: ADRC’s Leading Efforts.</i> • Cees van Westen (ITC): <i>UNU-ITC School for Disaster Geo-Information Management: capacity building strategy.</i>
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	<p>Working Groups: Conference Room II, Rooms CO 232 and CO 727</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-SPIDER Capacity Building Strategy. • Bridging the Space and Disaster Management Communities • SIDS, Climate Change and Risk Reduction
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 16:30	<p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • J. C. Villagran: <i>Outcomes of the workshop</i> • D. Stevens: <i>The way forward</i>
16:30 – 16:45	Closing Ceremony