

Invention of a Smart-phone based Two-way Pinpoint Alert System to implement the Sendai Global Target G and achieve "No one left behind"

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Three International Conference on Early Warning supported by the Government of Germany



leral Foreign Office

First International Conference on Early Warning (EWC '98) in Potsdam produced a round-up of existing systems and structures in the fields of early warning and disaster reduction with a focus on research and science

EWC II in Bonn: integration of early warning into policy and decision making and demonstrated the importance of regular and intensive exchange between science and policy for effective early warning

EWC III Third International Conference on Early Warning

From concept to action

27 - 29 March 2006, Bonn, Germany

Conference delegates were presented with key recommendations from the Global Survey of Early Warning Systems, a report requested by the United Nations Secretary-General at the time, Kofi Annan.

This Survey stressed the importance of filling gaps and improving early warning capabilities worldwide, with a focus on people-centred systems.

RISK KNOWLEDGE

Systematically collect data and undertake risk assessments

Are the hazards and the vulnerabilities well known? What are the patterns and trends in these factors? Are risk maps and data widely available?

MONITORING & WARNING SERVICE

Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services

Are the right parameters being monitored? Is there a sound scientific basis for making forecasts? Can accurate and timely warnings be generated?

DISSEMINATION & COMMUNICATION

Communicate risk information and early warnings

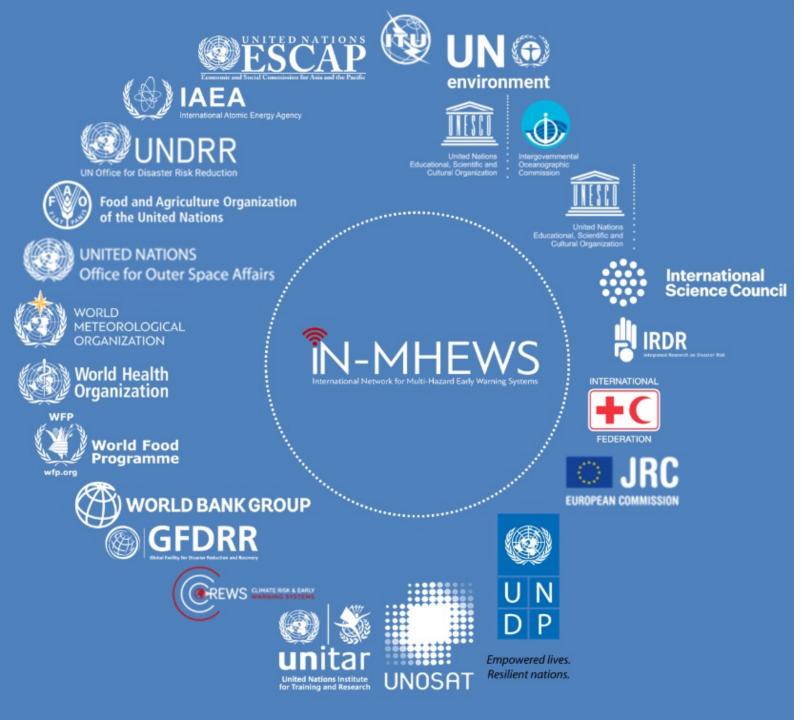
Do warnings reach all of those at risk? Are the risks and warnings understood? Is the warning information clear and useable?

RESPONSE CAPABILITY

Build national and community response capabilities

Are response plans up to date and tested? Are local capacities and knowledge made use of? Are people prepared and ready to react to warnings?

Elements of a people centred early warning system (ISDR 2006)



International Network for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (IN-MHEWS) established during the WCDRR in Sendai, March 2015.

Support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, especially the achievement of its global target G on multi-hazard early warning systems

- > Developing Early Warning System is one of the important DRR measures
- > Early warning services in conjunction with evacuation to safer places save lives
- > What cannot be saved though is property damage Losing livelihood is as nearly equal as losing lives
- While it is not very difficult to generate and disseminate EW, whether people respond to it correctly and timely or not is a different matter
- > EW without designating safer places does not save lives
- > EW and evacuation orders might be ignored/unreached
- Some people cannot receive EW
- > Some people cannot evacuate by themselves despite their wills



A case study from Sendai

Mass evacuation should be avoided if possible

In the fall of 2019, more than 600,000 Sendai citizens (total population is 1 million) were under evacuation order due to an approaching strong typhoon.

Where to accommodate such a large number of evacuees? Impossible!

Not everyone really needed to evacuate – only for those people whose house is at high disaster risk

Yet, government officials do not want to miss anyone just in case --- leading to issue evacuation order to wider community



One solution: A pinpoint system

1. Pinpoint-assessment = household level disaster risk assessment

Is your house safe?

+

2. A smart-phone based Pinpoint Alert System which should have a two-way communication function.

People who need help can ask help.

Fujitsu Research Institute and Tohoku University is jointly developing this project now





Government of Japan modified the law

Basic Act on Disaster Management (Act No. 223 of 1961) modified in May 2021

The solution was to encourage **municipalities to develop individual evacuation plans**

This was because more aged and disabled people became disaster victims in recent years

2019 Typhoon: 65%

2020 July Torrential Rain: 79%

Our Mission and Vision

Our Mission

Reduce deaths from disasters to zero

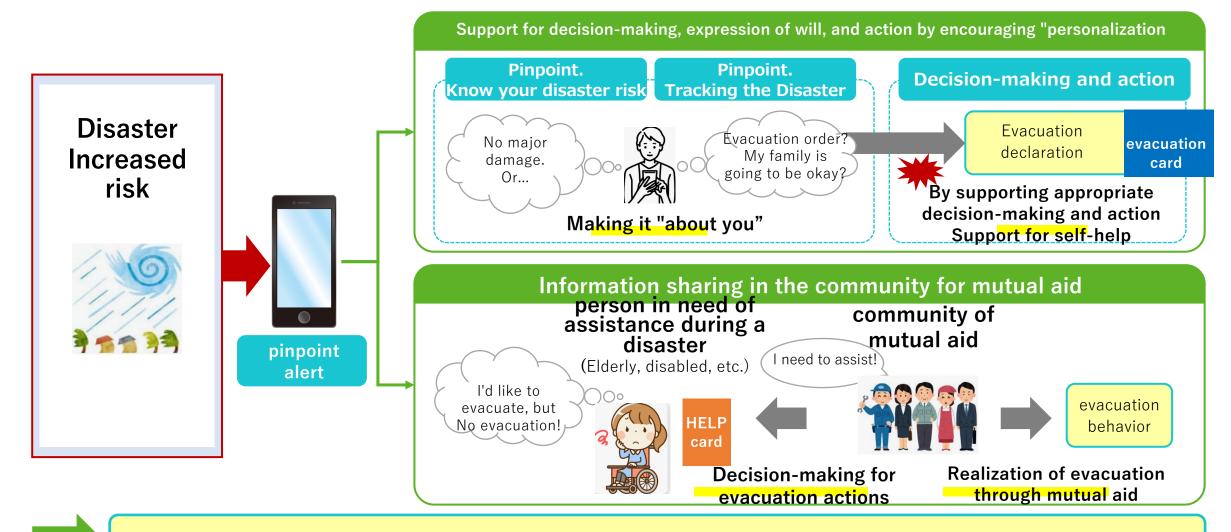
Our vision to ensure that no one is left behind

Empowerment of Self-Help through Digital Transformation

- > Pinpoint risk assessment
- > Pinpoint alerts

Realization of Inclusive Disaster Management

Image of Inclusive DRR through Community Alert



Save Lives" with appropriate decision-making and action support in evacuation actions.

Community Alert App: User Expansion

Neig	ances and nbors. protect associations, NPOs, soc corporations, fire de	ial welfare
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Normal time

Alert phase

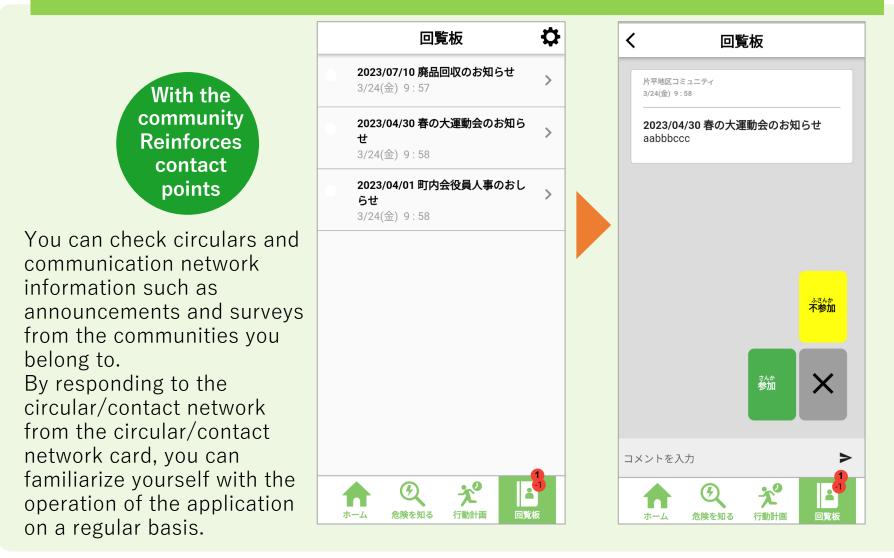
Normal time

Know the Risk **Action Plan** ₽ 危険を知る かおくとうかい おそ 家屋倒壊の恐れ 地点登録されている情報がなく判定 ができません。 Emergency まん いち そな ひなんじょ けんとう じょうほうしゅうしゅう 万が一に備え、避難先の検討と 情報収集 My location **Action Plan** ^{ねが}をお願いします。 なたまいのエリアは注意が必要です。 You can find out the The registered disaster risk level of your information provides a 地点登録されている 情報 がなく判定 location according to disaster action plan ができません。 your registered まん いち ひなんさき けんとう てきせつ 万が一に備え、避難先の検討と適切な (timeline) that shows ょうほうしゅうしゅう ねが 情報収集 をお願いします。 information such as your how to act in the event area information, the age 避難経路 of a disaster. of your house, the 認ができています。 さいがいはっせいじ とうろくずみ ひなんばしょ ひなん 災害発生時は 登録済の避難場所へ避難 number of floors in your こうどうけいかく かくにん するために 行動計画を確認しましょう。 residence, and information on family ż members who need ホーム 危険を知る 行動計画 回覧板 assistance in evacuation. 13 Copyright 2024 Tohoku University & Fujitsu Research Institute



Normal time

Circulars and communication network in your local community



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Alert phase

In the event of a disaster, when an alert is issued, **your future action** plan will be displayed according to the disaster risk and information required at the registered location. You will also receive **alerts that encourage you to make evacuation decisions and take action.**





Alert Phase

Declaration of intent to evacuate: Evacuation and help cards

Evacuation and assistance required declaring one's intention

Evacuation Cards" in the lower right corner of the screen. "I am going to evacuate," "I have evacuated," or "I need help to evacuate," to express their intention to evacuate or need assistance



Summary

> Pinpoint EWS is effective for a person/people to take appropriate actions during warning

> It will help narrow down warning areas as small as the household level

➤ It will allow a two-way communication – people need of help and helpers for evacuation during warning and after the disaster as well

➤ It requires: a smart phone, a software application to download, a broadband connectivity, electric power, hazard maps, warning and evacuation orders from authorities such as Met Office and Emergency Offices, training/drills, and community to help each other

The Pinpoint Alert System Product jointly developed by the Fujitsu Research Institute and Tohoku University will be completed in Japan as soon as April 2025

World Bosai Forum 2023 was held in Sendai, March 10-12

5,412 participants from 40 countries

The Forum discussed tangible solutions for disaster risk reduction and disseminated information to the world through dialogue among international organizations, governments, academia, private sector, NGOs, and citizens

The forum came up with recommendations to the Mid-Term Review Process of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

https://worldbosaiforum.com/media/files/_u/wbf2023/report/ WBF%20Sendai%20Declaration%202023%20en.pdf









World Bosai Forum 2025 will be held in Sendai, March 7-9, 2025

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IDRC 2023 in SENDAL, JAPAN International Disaster and Rock Conternet



