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<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>On Information of Disaster Prevention saves our lives? (tentative)</td>
<td>Japanese Broadcasting Corporation</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>We will discuss how better media could disseminate disaster information to the public from the viewpoints of both sending side and receiving side soon before disasters occur or during disasters. We will also discuss what kind of information on disaster risk reduction should be provided by government or media for raising public awareness during normal times.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Practical Build Back Better Efforts, and the Course of Action Thereafter</td>
<td>Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion office, City of Sendai</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 stressed the importance of various stakeholders’ involvement in DRR and showed the “Build Back Better” concept. In the process of recovery and reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake in Sendai, there was a huge driving force in various fields which were backed by citizens and local communities. In this session, while also introducing how we created systems for DRR efforts other than infrastructural development, we will discuss how we can implement the “Build Back Better”.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>The Knowledge Front of Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>ELSEVIER</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Where does science stand in terms of disaster risk reduction? Are there knowledge gaps needed to be filled, including in local knowledge transfer to reduce risk and to build resilience? What is the role of universities in education and research on disaster science? Building on a global report “Disaster Risk Research - Shaping the Landscape of Disaster Science” (final title to be confirmed) to be premiered at the World Risk Forum, the session will present the main findings of the report and have global experts discussing what should be the priorities for science moving from the Hyogo framework to the Sendai framework of disaster risk reduction.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Lessons the Structures from the Great East Japan Earthquake – What should we learn and share from these?</td>
<td>Tottori Prefectural government</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Experts, government officers, NGOs and other parties will discuss and exchange opinions on how the experiences and lessons learned from the disaster-affected regions were shared and carried on after the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake and Great East Japan Earthquake and how those previous experiences were applied when the next natural disaster occurred, as well as how to share and pass down lessons to prevent similar losses and challenges in future disasters.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Women and Building Disaster Resilient Communities (Making Decisions and Taking Action)</td>
<td>Gender Equality and Opportunity Section, City of Sendai</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Women are important stakeholders in disaster risk reduction and mitigation, and to promote a society that is strong and resilient against disasters, the participation of women in decision-making is indispensable. Using experiences from the Great East Japan Earthquake and what we are in regard to women working and also bearing responsibility for DRR and recovery, we will consider the possibility of the diverse leadership roles women can take.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Community Building for Inclusive Disaster Prevention (tentative)</td>
<td>Tottori Fukushi University City of Sendai</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>As we move forward with globalisation, important issues like support for foreign residents and travelers during a disaster and cooperation with foreign people in Japan will become prominent. At this session, we will share good practices in relation to the forms of support that can be provided in disaster risk reduction, and also consider disaster risk reduction efforts from multi-stakeholders.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>A Multicultural Society and Disaster Risk Reduction: Good Practices Implemented by Multi-stakeholders</td>
<td>International Relations and Planning Section, City of Sendai / Sendai Tourism Association</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Based on the cases of support through art and culture in the affected areas by the Great East Japan Earthquake, we will examine the social role of arts and culture. We will also consider the ideal role of organisations; the way of establishing the social framework, and etc., which enables continuous and effective support.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Power of Culture to support the revival of hearts – Connecting hearts to hope for moving forward</td>
<td>Cultural Promotion Section, City of Sendai</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>As the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines the importance of improving the response ability of the local community through independent efforts by citizens and local groups in promoting disaster risk reduction and disaster mitigation. We will introduce examples of citizen activity groups’ efforts with regard to issues imposed by the Great East Japan Earthquakes, and those of cooperation between various stakeholders.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Citizen Cooperation and Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>Citizen Cooperation Promotion Section, City of Sendai</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>In the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines the importance of improving the response ability of the local community through independent efforts by citizens and local groups in promoting disaster risk reduction. We will discuss how better media could disseminate disaster information to the public from the viewpoints of both sending side and receiving side soon before disasters occur or during disasters. We will also discuss what kind of information on disaster risk reduction should be provided by government or media for raising public awareness during normal times.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Sustainable disaster resilient community building and human resources development for disaster risk reduction</td>
<td>International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tottori University</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>The session introduces a case study of Katehira District in Sendai City, in which DRR is included in one of community development activities and efforts are made to encourage participation from diversified groups and to foster younger generation. The session aims at discussing about ways of sustainable DRR activities based on Katehira’s experiences.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Consumer-building for Reconstructing Disaster Resilient Society with Diversity and Gender Perspectives in Japan and the World</td>
<td>Japan Women’s Network for DRR</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Participatory consumer-building is indispensable for rehabilitating disaster resilient society, well reflecting specific needs of vulnerable groups as women, the aged and persons with disabilities. The session will discuss how multiple stakeholders could collaborate and aim for human-centered reconstruction.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Sustainable development through DRR Investment</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>“Protecting lives and assets from disaster by preparation in advance”, Japan has invested in disaster risk reduction (DRR) since ancient times and achieved to reduce disaster loss dramatically. The fact is internationally appreciated and praised in DRD as now one of priorities for action of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Developing countries are also beginning to promote stronger DRR. Hight level government officials from 3 nations, Japanese former mayor of disaster affected local government, BCA, World Bank will discuss how we can obtain investing in DRR in developing countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Effective disaster risk reduction investment and methods for disaster risk reduction investment evaluation for mainstreaming DRR</td>
<td>Pacific Consultants Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>We will discuss the effectiveness and importance of pre-disaster investment and the method to evaluate its value, based on knowledge sharing of the current direction of disaster risk reduction measures in developing countries and considering the best balance of disaster risk reduction measures.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Verification Experiments of Drone Operation model for the disaster risk reduction, related Technical Challenges, and Future direction</td>
<td>Sendai Tech Lab SENDAI</td>
<td>City of SENDAI, NTT docomo inc., Tohoku</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>This session focuses on the review of the research needs for incorporating science into a policy making process as well as discussion on strengthening the investment scheme for interdisciplinary researches. The future sector and government will share their experiences and existing investment and funding support system for future researches.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Strengthening the investment in interdisciplinary researches</td>
<td>Association of the Pacific Rim Universities (APRU)</td>
<td>Tokyo University - International Research Institute for Disaster Science (IRIDeS)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>A critical part of disaster risk management is managing the flow of information. Setting the right information to the right people at the right time saves lives and reduces losses, while also strengthening people’s resilience to disasters. Some Asia-Pacific countries now have state-of-the-art disaster information management systems, but others have major gaps in data and analysis. The Asia Pacific Centre for Disaster Risk Management Information Scheme (APDRMIS), the regional institution of UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), aims to reduce the negative impact of natural hazards, strengthen capacities for disaster information management, and enhance regional cooperation and coordination among countries and organizations aiming at socio-economic development of nations and achieving internationally agreed development goals, particularly those related to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The proposed session is to understand the critical gaps and existing gaps in disaster information supply chains and related institutional and policy issues in the region. It intends to discuss opportunities for capacity development through regional and multi-stakeholder cooperation to narrow down the existing gaps in disaster information management.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Open Session</td>
<td>Tohoku Regional Development Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>A preventive approach is fundamental to enhancing our society’s overall resilience in the face of disaster. The call for alliances among multiple stakeholders and the development of imaginative social technologies. In this session, we will describe the financial technologies which JBC has developed for use in disaster management, such as BCM-rated loans, disaster response measures and reconstruction funds. We will also discuss some projects we have undertaken in cooperation with the Cabinet Office and other government agencies to improve the disaster resilience of our client companies and of society as a whole.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Financial Initiatives and Multi-stakeholder Partnerships for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience</td>
<td>Development Bank of Japan</td>
<td>Cabinet Office for Disaster Management (Japan)</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>For this effective and transformative changes, it requires research action network involving social technologies. In this session, we will describe the financial technologies which JBC has developed for use in disaster management, such as BCM-rated loans, disaster response measures and reconstruction funds. We will also discuss some projects we have undertaken in cooperation with the Cabinet Office and other government agencies to improve the disaster resilience of our client companies and of society as a whole.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Disaster and Future Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia (2)</td>
<td>USM at (ERD), Tohoku Univ./JISS at ISS, Tokyo Univ./JISS</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>This session presents Fujitsu’s disaster preventive solutions based on ICT, such as video analytics in urban city centers; new water level observation with smart devices, and detection of disaster signs by AI through measuring temperature at multipoint with optical fiber.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Smart Solution for Long life and Resilient Infrastructure</td>
<td>JITSU</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>This session presents Fujitsu’s disaster preventive solutions based on ICT, such as video analytics in urban city centers; new water level observation with smart devices, and detection of disaster signs by AI through measuring temperature at multipoint with optical fiber.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Delivering safety and security to future generations through multi-stakeholder collaboration - Creating a disaster Resilient society through science and insurance</td>
<td>Tokio Marine &amp; Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd</td>
<td>International Research Institute for Disaster Science (IRIDeS), Tohoku University - Asia-Pacific Financial Forum</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>This session presents Fujitsu’s disaster preventive solutions based on ICT, such as video analytics in urban city centers; new water level observation with smart devices, and detection of disaster signs by AI through measuring temperature at multipoint with optical fiber.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bridging the information and knowledge gaps for implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>IN-ESCAP</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>This session presents Fujitsu’s disaster preventive solutions based on ICT, such as video analytics in urban city centers; new water level observation with smart devices, and detection of disaster signs by AI through measuring temperature at multipoint with optical fiber.</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>RIRI (Multisector Initiative for Research, Action, and Impact) “Co-designing social innovation in addressing disaster risks through research action networks”</td>
<td>Japan ISO Coalition for Disaster Risk Reduction (JCC-DRR)</td>
<td>Tokyo University - International Research Institute for Disaster Science (IRIDeS)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Supporting risk of disaster management plans for multi-hazard disaster risk reduction with various stakeholders such as municipalities, local communities, and practitioners. For this effective and transformative changes, it requires research action network involving social technologies. In this session, we will describe the financial technologies which JBC has developed for use in disaster management, such as BCM-rated loans, disaster response measures and reconstruction funds. We will also discuss some projects we have undertaken in cooperation with the Cabinet Office and other government agencies to improve the disaster resilience of our client companies and of society as a whole.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>The 4th Asian Conference on Urban Disaster Reduction (ACUDR)-Current Situation and Problems on Risk Communication in Asia</td>
<td>Institute of Social Safety Science, Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>This session presents Fujitsu’s disaster preventive solutions based on ICT, such as video analytics in urban city centers; new water level observation with smart devices, and detection of disaster signs by AI through measuring temperature at multipoint with optical fiber.</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Regional cooperation and partnerships for multi-hazard early warning in the Asia-Pacific region</td>
<td>IN-ESCAP</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>This session presents Fujitsu’s disaster preventive solutions based on ICT, such as video analytics in urban city centers; new water level observation with smart devices, and detection of disaster signs by AI through measuring temperature at multipoint with optical fiber.</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Prepare and respond better for emerging technological hazards like Natech events. What we learned from recent disasters</td>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)</td>
<td>NRSC and other organisations</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030 was adopted at the Third UN World Conference on DRR in Sendai, Japan, on 18 March 2015. The main features of the Sendai Framework are: 1) a shift of focus from managing disaster to managing risks; 2) a wider scope, encompassing the risk of small-to-large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards; and 3) a more people-centred, all-hazard and multi-sectoral approach to DRR. It was confirmed that technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event (these are known as Natech hazards). In line with the priorities of the Sendai DRR Framework, this session will focus to explore what we learned from recent disasters in the area of technological hazards (including nuclear accidents) to: 1) improve the understanding of risk management of these hazards as it relates to DRR; 2) to strengthen the governance for DRR; 3) identify opportunities that are to invest in DRR in the area of technological hazards and to 4) enhance disaster preparedness for emergencies like to CBRN and the nuclear accident in 2011. FBR together with experts from other organizations involved in this area will provide evidence and examples on how the implementation of the Sendai Framework on technological hazards can look like in FBR global programmes, taking into account the lessons from staff and volunteers of the Japanese Red Cross responding to the events in March 2011. We will also explore other existing frameworks and what is needed to accelerate the work to increase resilience to each events at community level.</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Integrated land-use network for monitoring earthquake, tsunami &amp; volcanos for disaster risk reduction</td>
<td>National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience (NIED)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japanese (with Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>The Niigata East Japan earthquake in the capital region are urgent matters for Japan’s disaster risk reduction. Through the inland earthquake observation network installed all over Japan after the 1995 Kobe Earthquake and the sea observation network installed all along Pacific coast, the Japanese archipelago and its environs are covered by an observation network integrating land and sea. In this session, we will introduce these observation networks and discuss the use and application of information as well as future prospects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>New perspective towards disaster risk management: from driving by disaster risks to assessing tsunami damage and risks</td>
<td>International Research Institute for Science, Tohoku University</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japanese (with Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Focusing on enhancing society’s resilience towards future catastrophic tsunami disaster, this session aims to provide an opportunity to share the advances of disaster risk management strategies through case studies, and to discuss the perspectives towards disaster resilience.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Economic recovery and industrial revitalization from the Great East Japan Earthquake</td>
<td>Earthquake Recovery Research Center, Graduate School of Economics and Management, Tohoku University</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>We will examine the economic recovery and industrial revitalization from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the policy evaluation to discuss perspectives of the regional economy of damaged areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Roles of the media in disaster risk reduction and Cultivation through the media in normal times ~</td>
<td>Tohoku University - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japanese (with Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>What are the roles of the media in preventing damage and loss of life in a disaster? Sharing local newspaper and broadcasting companies’ effects in disaster areas and the current situation and tasks of overseas media, we will focus on how the media can contribute to enlightenment of disaster preparedness in normal times. We will also discuss how the media should disseminate information on disaster prevention in cooperation with universities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>The future of nuclear energy policy - Lessons from the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Accident</td>
<td>Laboratory of Prof. Akihiko Morita/DERI JAMSTEC GAKUGI University</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>As a part of the follow-up of the humanity workshop on energy industry policy at the 31st Tohoku, Japan symposium on engineering in Dec. 2015, and its outcome publication, About face of energy policies of Japan and after Fukushima and National Taiwan University, 2017/03<a href="https://www.bunsei.co.jp/ja/hanbaidairi/books/1515-nihongaku23.html">https://www.bunsei.co.jp/ja/hanbaidairi/books/1515-nihongaku23.html</a>, we examined with international experts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>What's the future of nuclear energy policy? - Lessons from the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Accident</td>
<td>International Disaster Research Institutes (GADRI)</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Global Alliance of Disaster Research Institutes (GADRI) established 2015 March 8 right after VCHRD in Sendai finished, GADRI has more than 130 member institutions from all over the world and its partner organizations and networks are now growing. At this session, represented by partner networks, i.e., UKAHRF, GADRI and key contributors of GADRI activities will provide their visions and missions and, with floor participants, we will discuss the expected roles of GADRI and partner networks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Recognizing the roles of education sector for DRR through sustainable development (Provisional)</td>
<td>Hirosaki University of Education</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japanese (with Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>This session discusses the roles of the fields of education, academic and science and technology in DRR through achieving goals set forth in SDGs and Sendai Framework. Practices made locally post 2011 Tohoku disaster will be shared and examined with international experts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Economic evaluation model for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into development issues “Where we are and where we go”</td>
<td>Pacific Consultants Co., Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japanese (with Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>We will share several economic models which can evaluate positive effect of disaster investment for our economy (GDP etc.). In addition we will share issues on risk data to perform economic evaluation and have a common understanding on the situation of data collection. After sharing of our experiences we will discuss using of the current economic model, such as data collection, elaboration of the model and the potential of further sophistication.</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>[Open Session] Disaster risk management and education: - Lessons from the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>Organizing Committee of the Symposium on Faith and DRR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japanese (with Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Faith-based organizations (FBOs) have played unique roles in each phase of disaster relief, reconstruction and preparedness. Nowadays, in addition, the roles are often being discussed at the global level. In this occasion FBOs’ collaboration with other stakeholders will be explored.</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Transdisciplinary Approach (TBA) for Building Societal Resilience to Disasters - One step to achieving the goals of Sendai Framework</td>
<td>Japan Society of Civil Engineers (JSCD)</td>
<td>21st Technical Committee of the Asian Civil Engineering Coordinating Council (ACECC) TC21</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>This session presents the actual cases of DRR, where emphasis will be placed on transdisciplinary approach; the institutional scheme to establish efficient processes of scientific knowledge-based decision-making to implement DRR. Taking of the session will be the remarks that are reach through discussing the factors and mechanisms of actual DRR cases in light of the Sendai Framework.</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Tracks and scenarios of student-driven volunteer activities: focusing on young people embedded in long-term reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake</td>
<td>Center for Service Learning and Extracurricular Activities, Institute for Excellence in Higher Education, Tohoku University</td>
<td>Tohoku University - International Research Institute for Disaster Resilience (ERIbox)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Student- and volunteer activities have been very flexible and active towards the reconstruction of the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami. From the viewpoint of students’ practices, this session can be some lessons from reconstruction assistance / volunteer organizations aims to do truc activities. 1) to discover intimate connections between these tracks, to discover intimate connections between these tracks, 2) to discover intimate connections between these tracks, 3) to share experiences with young people from 1 and 2, 4) to share all of them with conference participants to broaden their perspectives.</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Perspectives in Evidence-Based Mental Health Disaster Prevention and Preparedness—Towards Effective International Cooperation—</td>
<td>Tohoku University International Research Institute of Disaster Science</td>
<td>NHD Eboe center</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Although mental health issues have drawn attention in disaster response and preparedness, and been noted on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, they tend to be overlooked or less prioritized. Also, since mental health issues tend to be invisible, and varied among communities/situations, it is physically difficult to provide proper psychosocial support to a population in need. This session is focused on current situations and perspectives on accumulation of evidence and development and implementation of technologies relevant to disaster response and preparedness focusing on mental health of affected communities for developing more effective disaster mental health support systems.</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Utilization of drone in case of disaster</td>
<td>JST Research Institute at JST</td>
<td>Drone Pilot Association</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>We will discuss the theme of utilization of drone in the event of a disaster. In recent years, introduction of drone has been advanced for research purposes in large-scale disasters, but is necessary to promote rules formation, training programs, and technology development in order to accelerate social implementation.</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Establishment of resilient society with Disaster Statistics Global Database</td>
<td>FUJITSU</td>
<td>NDP</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>This session is organized by the World Bank’s Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Hub in Tokyo as implementing arm of the Japan World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries, an initiative to promote long-term strategies for creating and sharing knowledge and technical solutions to support the integration of climate and disaster resilience into World Bank Group-financed development projects and investments. The session will cover stories and experiences of how to overcome the challenges of disaster-risk related disasters.</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>AI and Disaster = Disaster boom in Japan</td>
<td>IBM Japan, Ltd.</td>
<td>Japanese (with Simultaneous Interpretation)</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>At the time of a disaster, many correspondences are made even in organizations that respond to them or even among general people. Specifically, there is no means to record these communications. Currently, text data is left as an enormous record by means such as social media, voice recording, and video recording. We also introduce situations such as analyzing the analysis results using the Watson Explorer which is one of IBM’s AI (Augmented Intelligence), and examining how to use the analysis result for disaster response etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Reintroducing Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries</td>
<td>World Bank / Disaster Risk Management Hub, Tokyo</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>This session is organized by the World Bank’s Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Hub in Tokyo as implementing arm of the Japan World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries, an initiative to promote long-term strategies for creating and sharing knowledge and technical solutions to support the integration of climate and disaster resilience into World Bank Group-financed development projects and investments. The session will focus on case studies that summarize Japan’s comprehensive approaches and technical solutions in one of the following proposed topics: safer schools, resilient infrastructure or risk identification as well as lessons learned that are relevant to developing countries trying to address similar challenges.</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Disaster Digital Archives</td>
<td>International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>This session will report on the use of digital archives in the context of disaster management. The presenter will begin his presentation by engaging with the idea that the primary role of archives is not only to gather, manage and secure data but also to support the creation of new knowledge and disaster prevention through data use (research, education, and application). Furthermore, they will discuss the success and setbacks they faced while attempting to increase the exploitation of disaster digital archives. This session will conclude with an open discussion on the future uses of archives by teachers, researchers, and professionals engaged in disaster prevention.</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Read Into Action: Contributing to Sendai Framework from Nursing</td>
<td>Japan Society of Disaster Nursing</td>
<td>World Society of Disaster Nursing</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Japan Society of Disaster Nursing and World Society of Disaster Nursing would be actively engaged in sharing the knowledge gained from disaster nursing activities to more effectively utilize the guidelines specified in the framework, and it continues to fight against challenges and efforts to reach out beyond the boundary of society and nationally to provide protection of the health and safety of people and human security based on research and education.</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>A Synergy Framework for the Integration of Earth Observation technologies into Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>Global Partnership on Earth Observation Technologies Applications for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP-ESTAR)</td>
<td>International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>The Global Partnership on Space Technology Applications for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP-ESTAR) was launched during the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on March 15, 2015. The partnership aims to foster the use of remote sensing and other space-based technologies and applications in the context of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework). The focus aims to provide recommended practices on how the integration of Earth Observation and satellite-based technologies into Disaster Risk Reduction efforts contribute to the assessments of the goals and targets established in the Sendai Framework, including the recently defined indicators, and to the priorities for action.</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Marine ecosystems: Stewardesses by Earthquake and Tsunami: toward better protection of coastal lives and fisheries through continuous marine ecosystem monitoring</td>
<td>Tohoku Ecosystem-Associated Marine Sciences</td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>This session is organized by the World Bank’s Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Hub in Tokyo as implementing arm of the Japan World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries, an initiative to promote long-term strategies for creating and sharing knowledge and technical solutions to support the integration of climate and disaster resilience into World Bank Group-financed development projects and investments. The session will focus on case studies that summarize Japan’s comprehensive approaches and technical solutions in one of the following proposed topics: safer schools, resilient infrastructure or risk identification as well as lessons learned that are relevant to developing countries trying to address similar challenges.</td>
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