

## Important Dates (Provisional)

Abstracts due : 15 January 2010  
Paper acceptance notification : 15 February 2010  
Final papers due : 22 May 2010

## Conference: (Provisional)

Monday 21 June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pre-conference Workshop (1/2 day)</li><li>• Registration</li><li>• Ice-breaker Gathering</li></ul>
Tuesday 22 June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Opening Ceremony</li><li>• Sessions</li><li>• Conference Dinner</li></ul>
Wednesday 23 June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sessions</li><li>• Afternoon - Site visits to disaster prone areas</li></ul>
Thursday 2 June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sessions</li><li>• Closing Ceremony</li></ul>

## Conference Committee

### Local Organizing Committee:

Dr Projo Danoedoro, PUSPICS (Chair)  
Prof. Dr. Suratman, Faculty of Geography, GMU  
Prof. Dr. Totok Gunawan, Faculty of Geography, GMU  
Dr. Hartono, Faculty of Geography, GMU  
Drs. Suharyadi, MSc, Faculty of Geography  
Dr. Junun Sartohadi, Faculty of Geography  
Dr. Sudibyakto, Faculty of Geography  
Drs. Suwahyuono, MSc, Bakosurtanal  
Prof. Dr. Aris Poniman, Bakosurtanal

### International Scientific Committee:

Dr. Richard Sliuzas, ITC, Netherlands  
Prof. Dr. Brent Hall, University of Otago, New Zealand  
Dr. Suan Pheng Kam, World Fish Centre, Malaysia  
Dr. Neil Stuart, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom  
Prof. Reinaldo Perez Machado, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil  
Prof. Rudi Goosens, University of Gent, Belgium  
Dr. Gurcan Buyuksalih, BIMTAS/IMP, Turkey  
Dr. Peter Lohmann, University of Hannover, Germany  
Ir. Alexander Vollebregt, TU Delft, The Netherlands  
Dr. Ing. Peter Reinartz, EARSeL  
Dr. Cees van Westen, ITC, Netherlands  
Prof. Karl Kim, University of Hawaii, USA  
Prof. Stuart Phinn, University of Queensland, Australia  
Dr. Jes Sammut, University of New South Wales, Australia



## FEES (PROVISIONAL)

Pre-conference Workshop (1/2 day)	Euro 30
Early bird fee (before 15 March 2010)	Euro 120
Full fee (after 15 March 2010)	Euro 170
Student (full time students proof of student status required):	Euro 70

The above fees include costs for: Ice-breaker, Lunches, excursions, conference dinner, printed book of abstracts, CD ROM of papers and conference bag.

The organizers encourage young researchers and students to submit abstracts for the conference.  
Significant discounts will be given to students.

## Contacts:

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International Institute for Applied Geoinformation and Earth Observation (ITC), Enschede, The Netherlands.  
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**For practical matters:**  
**Dr. Projo Danoedoro**  
PUSPICS Faculty of Geography, Gadjah Mada University,  
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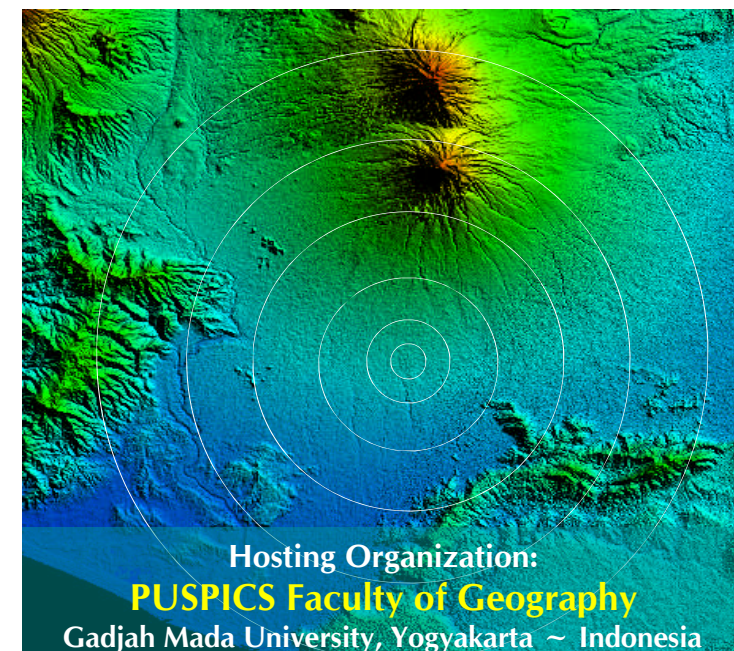
# Applying Remote Sensing and GIS in Disaster Management

Joint Conference  
GISDECO 9 & EARSeL Special Interest  
Group on Developing Countries  
Supported by United Nations University

At Gadjah Mada University  
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

21–24 June 2010

## First Announcement



## Aims of the Conference

The conference aims to encourage the use of geospatial information in disaster and risk management as well as a basis for spatial planning and regional development. In this scientific meeting, researchers, lecturers, practitioners and students from both developed and developing countries meet together to share ideas in applying geospatial technology in order to satisfy the needs for planning in disaster prone areas.

The conference will continue the cooperation between the GISDECO (GIS for Developing Countries) network and EARSeL (European Association for Remote Sensing Laboratories) in promoting and disseminating the use of GIS and remote sensing for disaster management in developing countries. The cutting edge technologies in remote sensing and GIS will be discussed, while the needs for appropriate approaches for regions or countries with limited spatial data and resources will also be considered. For the first time, Indonesia is chosen as the host of this meeting and not without good cause. Many types of disaster can be found in this region, including earthquake, tsunami, landslide, flood, drought and infectious disease.

## Contents and Focus

Disasters can take a multitude of forms and major disaster events often comprise combinations of different types of hazard. Each type of hazard is problematic in its own right, but in combination they can be especially dangerous and cause significant economic, environmental and social disruption over extended periods of time. In this conference we intend to consider both natural and technological hazards as root causes of disasters. Natural hazards are taken to include earthquake, tsunami, landslide, land subsidence, flood, drought, hurricane, tornado, infectious diseases. Technological hazards such as large scale industrial accidents, accidents during transport of hazardous goods, (explosions, fire, poisonous gas etc) will also be examined. The emphasis in the conference is on how to make use of geographic information technology to improve disaster management.



Papers and poster presentations addressing the following topics are invited:

### **1. Use of remote sensing and geoinformation technology (GIT) in disaster management:**

#### **1.1. Aligning GIT tools to the stages of disaster management:**

- Pre-disaster - mitigation - preparedness
- Disaster – emergency response
- Post-disaster – recovery

#### **1.2. Methods and Tools**

- Assessing vulnerability and risk
- Development of modeling tools for hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment
- Adapting spatial planning in hazardous environments
- Scenario based strategies for spatial planning
- Community-based approaches and participatory GIS
- Design of early warning systems

#### **1.3. Geographic Information Technology issues:**

- User needs
- Data collection, management of spatial data infrastructures (SDI's) for disaster management
- Data providers in multihazard assessment and data sharing
- Requirements for risk information
- New sensors and approaches to data extraction and generation (e.g. object based approaches to image data extraction, real-time monitoring and reporting systems, mobile systems, radar, LIDAR, etc)

### **2. Cross cutting issues in disaster management:**

- Maintaining food and water security
- Protecting livelihoods of vulnerable groups
- Vulnerability and resilience
- Multihazard assessment and institutional responsibility

### **3. Capacity building**

- Education and training packages
- E-Learning for disaster management
- Strengthening local institutional networks
- Community-based capacity building initiatives

### **4. Best practices of GIT use in disaster management**

### **5. Spatial planning, regulatory zoning Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the inclusion of risk information**

It is intended to select a series of the best papers for publication in a special issue of an international scientific journal. More information will be provided on this in subsequent announcements.

## Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta

Gadjah Mada University (GMU) is situated in the Province of Yogyakarta Special Region. Established in 1949 as the first Indonesian national university, GMU has become one of the best universities in the region. It is Indonesia's largest university offering a broad spectrum of disciplines including geography. With its PUSPICS (Centre for Remote Sensing and GIS), the Faculty of Geography is well known amongst developing countries for its training services in remote sensing, GIS and integrated surveys under the Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) program. PUSPICS is also a sister institute of the National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping (Bakosurtanal).

Yogyakarta is located in a fluvio-volcanic plain of Mt. Merapi. In 2006, a 5.9 Richter scale earthquake hit this region, killed nearly six thousand people and ruined more than 60 thousand buildings. Surrounded by volcanoes, steeply sloping mountains, karst topography and subduction zone in Indian Ocean, the Yogyakarta Special Region has high risks of landslide, volcanic eruption, drought, tsunami and has even become an endemic area for the disease malaria. The Faculty of Geography has played an important role in the emergency response after the 2006 earthquake with its WebGIS, particularly to support information on the damage assessment and required aid for prioritized areas. Gadjah Mada University also actively supported the emergency response and recovery process of West Sumatera province, which were ruined by earthquake in 30 September 2009.

