AOGS-EGU NatHazards Virtual Meeting: The AOGS-EGU Joint Conference Series on New Dimensions for Natural Hazards in Asia

Day 3: Wednesday, 23 September 2020

Theme 6: Natural Hazards Communications, Warning Systems, and Disaster Management

#	Question	Answer(s)
1	'@Mahar: You talk about hazard-specific warnings. In the context of impact-based warning, which is more important: warning of the impact (which may be indirect - eg loss of power) or warning of the hazard (the storm) or does the recipient need both?	Hazard maps provide a sense of the areas that will be affected and the impact whereas forecasts and real-time weather data provide information on imminent hazards. People need to know both.
2	'@Mahar: Thank you very much for the great presentation and the very important points in the last slide. It would be very helpful to quote them in our projects (Gisela Wachinger, Dialogik, Germany) Are they published or underlined with publications? I wish you all the best in the thunderstorm!	yes we can construct to more general there's a paper i wrote where most of these are written. The title of the paper is "Lessons from tropical storms Urduja and Vinta disasters in the Philippines"
3	Can warning system construction and design be made general or are they all locally specific, so each one reinventing the wheel so to speak in costs, knowledge needed. I just rarely see one warning system designed in one place being adaptable to other locations.	especially InaTEWS in Indonesia. we have one system in Jakarta and Backup system in Bali
4	Thanks Joel and Margreth for responding. I have presented part of the results covering 4 developing cities in the last AOGS conference in Tagaytay, Philippines in 2018, and part of it is evaluating the these types of vulnerabilities and responses. I am currently doing a review and post-study assessment. I will try to have this presented on next year's conference and happy to discuss through emails.	This sounds great, congratulations on your work, and engagement in these conferences.
5	Dr. Sadly, did you improve tsunami warnings and evacuation procedures to adapt volcanic tsunami after the disaster at Anak Krakatau in 2018, and if you did how ?	we improved indonesia tsunamy non tectonic to monitor all of instrument in sunda strait.
6	Although the success of computing of numerical weather analysis models and observing system have increased, the loss of life is very high today. Global coordination is needed to reduce this. All components of the atmospheric complex system, especially those that have an impact on human and other living systems (forests, plants, animals living on land and in ocean), need to be scientifically re-addressed. Open model results, data and computer programs are of great importance for the development of common analyses. Consistency of open data has big importance as well. Many thanks to all those who contributed this event. Sevinc Asilhan Sirdas (PhD, Prof.)	after tsunami Anak Krakatau, we construct the monitorig system what we call Indonesia Tsunamy Non Tectonic (InaTNT) to monitor all off instrument in the sunda strait. if some anomaly occured, InaTNT will deliver the allert
7	To the panelist; is there any way to let people know the uncertainity of early warning system correctly? I think it important for making early waning system reliable.	yes of course, the people should know the capabilities EWS and how that works, we have Eartquake Field School...at that school we have to sosialized the capability InaTEWS and how to understand the SOP
8	'@Professor Mahar Lagmay. Thank you for your interesting presentation. You mentioned the importance of probabilistic hazard assessment for anticipatory planning. What do you think about the potential role of probabilistic risk assessment?	Yes of course. Risk probabilistic risk assessment is very important. I wanted to emphasize the need for multiple scenarios per hazard, including climate change scenarios.
9	If you had one item that you were to recommend to natural hazards physical scientists, what should they think about when it comes to communications?	recommend for natural hazards scientist to think about how to solve some problems in EWS
10	to: All Speakers. With the social and physical vunerabilities tending to zero, disaster risks due to natural hazards is very likely to be prevented. It is evident theoretically. Meanwhile ... living in the real word, we should think broader. How to convince decisionmakers to invest and how to involve society in reduction of the vulnerabilities? How much Asian countries invest in disaster risk preparadness (except Japan, as a known case? How scientists can help in the business?	i think is impportant to make a close cooperation with private sector like industries. the industries can received the warning to safe their invest.
11	How much advance Tsunami warning is possible to save lives?	i think TEWS is very important to give the warning to the people. by this EWS people can make self evacuation faster.

12	How do we attract social scientists to work with us in this area - and what social science disciplines are we wishing to attract?	In the Philippines, there are many social scientists who are practitioners in DRRM. We need also to include artists, singers and writers in the efforts. We can raise disaster awareness through songs and art.