



2014 Geo Hazards Mapping and Environment Summit

HMES 2014 Manila

P R O G R A M M E

VENUE / TRANSITION

- PICC
- MANILA HOTEL
- HYATT HOTEL
- HOTEL SOFITEL
- WORLD TRADE CENTER
- SUBIC BAY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
- CLARK DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
- BOTOLAN, ZAMBALES
- MARIKINA RIVER BANKS COMPLEX
- PASAY CITY MALL OF ASIA
- GOLDEN BAY RESTAURANT
- CEBU INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTER

Thursday December 4, 2014

Day 1 AM

- B R E A K F A S T
- Arrival of Delegates
- Registration
- Opening Program
- L U N C H

Day 1, PM Data Integration, Hook-Up

- Assignment of Groupings
- Aggregating Inputs
- D I N N E R - S O C I A L S

Friday December 5, 2014

Day 2, Priority 1A Environmental Mapping (GeoHazards)

- B R E A K F A S T
- Inland Water, Riverine Systems
- Flood
- Underground Water
- Stampede, Avalanche, Landslide
- L U N C H

P R O G R A M M E

Day 2, Priority 1A Environmental Mapping (GeoHazards)

- Volcanoes, Surface, Underground, Undersea
- Land Mass Shifts
- Earthquakes / Faults
- Ocean, Sea Bed Shifts
- Tsunami

- D I N N E R

Saturday December 6, 2014

Day 3, Priority 1A Environmental Mapping (GeoHazards)

- B R E A K F A S T

- Storm Cyclone Hurricane Detection, Tracking Systems
- Storm Data Analysis, Forecasting
- Public Warning Systems

- L U N C H

Day 3, Priority 1B Environmental Mapping (GeoHazards)

- Hazards to Human Life, Life Forms
- Hazards to Land, Maritime Transport, Aviation
- Hazards to Infrastructure

- D I N N E R

Sunday December 7, 2014

Day 4, Priority 2A Environmental Mapping (GeoHazards)

- B R E A K F A S T

- Human Settlement Issues
- Political Conflicts and Hostilities, Crime Events
- Relocation
- Forecasting
- Public Warning Systems
- Disaster Response, Equipage
- Humanitarian Assistance, Relief, Displacements
- Post Disaster Measures

- L U N C H

Day 4, Priority 2B Environmental Mapping (GeoHazards)

- Warming, Temperature Change, Nature Fires, Drought
- Air, Atmospheric
- Astronomic Temperature Change
- Meteorologic, Remote Sensing

- D I N N E R

Monday December 8, 2014

Day 5, Priority 3A Environmental Mapping (Geohazards)

- B R E A K F A S T

- Forest Cover, Sea Vegetation
- Water contamination
- Population regimes
- Plant, Animal Ranges

- L U N C H

Day 5, Priority 3B Geohazards Mapping, Disaster Response

- Food
- Agriculture, Aquaculture, Aeroculture
- Health, Hygiene Patterns
- Disease Control
- Mortuary Operations

- D I N N E R

Tuesday December 9, 2014

Day 6 Plenary Session

- B R E A K F A S T

- Presentation of Output Hazard Map, Interventions, Disaster Response Measures

- L U N C H

Day 6 Critique: Mapping, Forecasting, Warning, Response, Mitigation

- Workshop on Resolutions
- Presentation of Resolutions

- D I N N E R

Wednesday December 10, 2014

Day 7, Area/Site Visit

- B R E A K F A S T
- Site Tour
- Signing of Resolutions / Agreements at Site
- L U N C H
- Site Tour
- Signing of Resolutions / Agreements at Site
- D I N N E R - S O C I A L S

Thursday December 11, 2014

Day 8, Area/Site Visit

- B R E A K F A S T
- Signing of Resolutions / Agreements at Site
- L U N C H
- Signing of Resolutions / Agreements at Site
- Conference with the Media
- D I N N E R - S O C I A L S

Friday December 12, 2014

Day 9 Departure / Tour Day (Guided Tour. Private)

- B R E A K F A S T
- Presentation of Certificates and Awards
- L U N C H
- Tours
- Pre-Festival, Entertainment Site Rizal Park
- Rest and Recreation
- D I N N E R

PRE EVENT ACTIVITIES

Pre-Summit Conference December 2013. Pre-summit meetings held on December 2013 in various venues to define and refine the roles and functions of all participating individuals, corporation organizations, agencies and other parties in the summit.

The proponents form partnerships with Southeast Asian organizations and establish formal linkages with the Asian geo spatial organization based in Singapore.

At the present time, communications exchange with United Nations.

The following are the activities to be undertaken prior to the event:

July 25-26, 2014. (Tentative Date) Geospatial Technology Seminar, entitled “Perspectives for Southeast Asia Geo Spatial Technology End Users” to be held in hotel venue in Makati City.

July 26-28, 2014. (Tentative Date) Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Workshop I to tackle vital issues on the following:

- Ozone Depletion from Natural Causes and GHG
- Natural and Man-Made land deformations or wetlands defacements including altering life etc.
- Review of Non-Functional Framework, Obsolescent Parameters and Technologies for Delisting in Disaster Response Management
- Drafting New Legislation on Disaster Forecasting, Management and Interventions.

August 16-19, 2014. (Tentative Date) Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Workshop II to tackle vital issues as follows:

- Natural and Man-Made Land Deformations from Climate Change, Pinatubo, Baguio Earthquake and Other Phenomena
- Wetlands Deformations
- Localizing Disaster Response Management

August 21-23, 2014. (Tentative Date) Hazard Mapping Legislation Conference to undertake discussion on the following:

- Presentation of Draft Legislations on Disaster Forecasting, Management and Interventions from July 2014 Conference.
- Draft Declaration to observe 2014 as International Hazard Mapping Year
- Draft Declaration for observing December 2014 and of every year thereafter as the Disaster Risk Reduction Month
- Draft Declaration for observing December 17 on 2014 and on every year thereafter as the International Hazards Awareness Day

- Draft Agreements between UN member nations on sharing of GIS on disasters and information from outer space

August 29-31, 2014. (Tentative Date) Geo Hazard Mapping Seminar Workshop entitled: “Philippines Southeast Asia Full Scale Climate Change Risk Mapping and Building for the Future”

EVENT

December 4-12. (Schedule) The 2014 Geo-Hazard Mapping and Environment in Manila will generate resolve among its participants to advocate a completely new integral framework and parameters for full-function Geoinformation Technology (GIT) Infrastructure for hazards, disasters, response and other possible crisis applications for the new millennium.

The sessions are divided into two groupings called Geo-Hazard Mapping Sessions as one group and the Philippine Workshop as the other group. The first session group will be participated in by a small contingent of the Philippines and fixed number delegations from other countries' delegates to the summit.

Towards this end, a meeting of practitioners in geospatial technology, hazard mapping, tracking, crisis response is organized to promulgate selective resolutions and agreements as well as create an initial output from both man made and machine generated event codes about potentials for disasters in Asia and other parts of the world in 2014 up to several years hence.

Initially anticipated total conference seats is Three Hundred Eighty (380). The groupings included are Asia, America, Europe, Australia, Middle East and Africa.

December 4-12. (Schedule) This session group gathers Philippine participants and supportive individuals, organizations with a specific goal to map out a Philippine risk map.

December 13. All Participants opting to stay are invited to participate in the One Festival Live Manila 2014 at the Rizal Park, Manila from 6:00 pm December 16 to 6:00 am December 17, 2009.

PRE EVENTS

Geospatial Technology Conference

July 25-26, 2014 (Tentative Date)

Title/Theme: “Perspectives for Southeast Asia Geo Spatial Technology Conference”

Venue: Makati City

Organizer: RRM

The event is a kick off activity, a presentation of the mid-range and strategic projections of the Geo Hazard Mapping and Environment Summit and at the same time a fund raiser.

Invited are local and foreign guests. The special guests of honor are His Excellency Phil Goldberg, United States Ambassador to the Philippines, His Excellency Dr Joachim Heidorn, German Ambassador to the Philippines, His Excellency Benigno S. Aquino III, President of the Republic of the Philippines, Hon. Sec. Ramon Paje, Hon. Sec. Voltaire T. Gazmin Hon. Ma. Lucille Sering, Chairperson of Climate Change Commission and Her Excellency Patricia Badcock, United Nations Resident Representative to the Philippines.

The following activities below will be presented to the assembled conference group.

Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Workshop I

July 26-28, 2014 (Tentative Date)

Title/Theme:

- Ozone Depletion from Natural Causes and GHG
- Natural and Man-Made land deformations or wetlands defacements including altering life etc.
- Review of Non-Functional Framework, Obsolescent Parameters and Technologies for Delisting in Disaster Response Management
- Drafting New Legislation on Disaster Forecasting, Management and Interventions.

Venue: Manila, Philippines

Organizer: RRM

Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Workshop II

August 16-19, 2014 (Tentative Date)

Title/Theme:

- Natural and Man-Made Land Deformations from Climate Change, Pinatubo, Baguio Earthquake and Other Phenomena
- Wetlands Deformations
- Localizing Disaster Response Management

Venue: Manila, Philippines

Organizer: RRM

Hazard Mapping Legislation Conference

August 21-23, 2014. (Tentative Date)

Title/Theme:

- Presentation of Draft Legislations on Disaster Forecasting, Management and Interventions from July 2014 Conference.
- Draft Declaration to observe 2014 as International Hazard Mapping Year
- Draft Declaration for observing December 2014 and of every year thereafter as the Disaster Risk Reduction Month
- Draft Declaration for observing December 17 on 2014 and on every year thereafter as the International Hazards Awareness Day
- Draft Agreements between UN member nations on sharing of GIS on disasters and information from outer space

Venue: Manila, Philippines

Organizer: RRM

Geo Hazard Mapping Seminar Workshop

August 29-31, 2014 (Tentative Date)

Title/Theme: “Philippines Southeast Asia Full Scale Climate Change Risk Mapping and Building for the Future”

Venue: Manila, Philippines

Organizer: RRM

Conference Agenda

2014 Hazard Mapping and Environment Summit HMES 2014 Manila

Protocol

Shift in policy regimes as follows:

- Factor natural emissions aside from industrial caused **Greenhouse Gases (GHG)** into **Disaster** and **Climate Change** risk parameters
- All natural and man-made land deformations or wetlands defacements including altering life and inorganic objects therein should be seriously studied and factored into future **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** activities
- Signing Declaration to observe **2014** as **International Hazard Mapping Year**
- Signing Declaration for observing **December 2014** and of every year thereafter as the **Disaster Risk Reduction Month**
- Signing Declaration for observing **December 17** on **2014** and on every year thereafter as the **International Hazards Awareness Day**
- Signing expanded agreements between UN, member nations on sharing of GIS on disasters and information from outer space

Mission

- Create Agreements in paper on new framework, parameters for a full-function Geoinformation Technology (GIT) Infrastructure for geo-hazards, disasters, emergency response and other possible crisis applications factoring both natural and man-made causes.

HMES 2014 Specific Objectives

- Build a full scale, manual and computer coded environment and climate change risk map to be embedded with all available information overlays.
- Propose new policy advocacies for the new millennium on disaster forecasting, management and interventions.
- Identify non-functional framework, obsolescent parameters and technologies that should be shelved and disseminate and delist from future acquisitions by end-user states
- Promulgate new systems for forecasting and early warning for higher avoidance of displacement and casualties
- Map unsafe and safe areas and propose augmentation program for internal migration and relocation to the campaign for community resiliency
- Identify Partners Clusters in building integrated GIS for the following applications:

Priority 1

- Water, Riverine Systems
- Volcanoes, Surface
- Storm Cyclone Hurricane Detection
- Hazards to Human Life
- Hazards to Maritime Transport
- Hazards to Aviation
- Earthquakes / Faults
- Storm Data Analysis, Forecasting
- Hazards to Life Forms
- Hazards to Land Transport
- Hazards to Infrastructure

Priority 2

- Human Settlement Issues
- Political Conflict, Hostilities
- Public Warning Systems
- Disaster Response
- Displacement
- Warming, Temperature Change
- Relocation
- Major Crime Incidents
- Equipage
- Humanitarian Assistance, Relief
- Post Disaster Measures
- Meteorologic

Priority 3

- Forest Cover
- Health, Hygiene Patterns
- Food
- Aquaculture
- Water contamination
- Disease Control
- Agriculture
- Aeroculture

BACKGROUND OF THE PROPONENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY

In the 1980s, the proponents were inspired by the resource recovery concept from Finland's FINKONSULT and the components of the Saemaul Undong model of the Republic of Korea (South Korea). The resource recovery concept is characterized by its originators in Finland as a simple cost-saving methodology for organizations using appropriate technologies that will enable higher prevention of loss and generate greater savings either at the assembly line or in resource systems.

Resulting from this were studies submitted to the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) on modeling the Saemaul Undong in the Philippines and beginning a series of direct actions to promote resource recovery in the Philippines. In 1990, Jose B. Martinez proposed to the DND to re-activate the Forest Ranger Battalion and requested the proponents to put together a study that will be submitted to the head of that agency.

From 1990-1991, the Philippines experienced two great natural disasters: the Baguio Killer Earthquake in July 16, 1990 and the Mt. Pinatubo eruption nearly one year later in June 15, 1991. In 1992, the proponents were briefed about the harmful effects of the accumulation of billions of tons of tephra ([ash](#), [lapilli](#), [solid chunks of rock](#)), in the high elevation parts of Zambales, Pangasinan and other provinces in the vicinity of Pinatubo.

The source of the data was a scientist visiting from Germany to study the volcano and with whom the proponents had a brief but productive encounter. The scientist recommended the seeding of weeds on the tephra-covered elevated areas around Pinatubo. This insight was strongly suggested to Malacañang however it was not acted upon. A few months after the letter to the Office of the President, flash floods hit Pangasinan. Around eleven barangays were submerged in water and technically disappeared from the map temporarily. Lives and property were lost.

Also in the same year, the proponents conducted a survey on the impact of Pinatubo with Bulacan as a Case Study and came out with findings that one to a maximum of three out of ten people in no less than eleven municipalities of Bulacan -- mostly coastal -- excreted minor amounts of blood in their urine. The proponents also found the potable water in these eleven municipalities, including Malolos, Bulacan (provincial capital), to be highly salinated and to be the cause of the internal affliction of some of the respondents. The proponents campaigned for a solution to the saline water intrusion into the aquifers of Bulacan that was causing the high salinity content of the province's potable water. The Congress of the Philippines was moved to resuscitate an approved and dormant billion-peso fund solely intended for the water system of Bulacan.

In the same year, the proponents helped in the campaign began by the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) to stop the building of a huge bridge-breakwater from Bataan to Batangas on the premise that the project will kill Manila Bay. At the time and up to now, the deterioration of Manila Bay still need to be addressed fully but the mothballing of the super bridge-breakwater project stemmed the early demise of the golden sunset bay.

Further, the proponents also strongly advocated the stopping of indiscriminate conversion of agricultural land for industrial-commercial-residential usage. During the Kabisig National Assembly of 1992, Malacañang ordered a moratorium in the land conversion. In 1995, the proponents went into a joint undertaking with the

Pangasinan network of non-government organizations led by Mr. Jose Burgos to carry out reforestation projects in the province of Pangasinan.

At the time, the proponents observed that the landscape particularly in Central and Eastern Pangasinan was drastically transformed during the period between the Baguio Earthquake, the Pinatubo eruption, three to four years hence. The linking up with the NGO network was borne out by the forecast made in 1983 by scientists from DOST research and development, Dr. Ponciano Batugal and company, that Pangasinan will turn into a desert in a span of twenty five years.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

In 1990-1991, the proponents earnestly started the advocacy for a full-function geographic information system for disaster and environment protection at the Philippines' Department of National Defense (DND).

Among these activities was the promotion of Public Warning Systems (PWS) in the country. In 1992, a total number of nineteen (19) public sector agencies were enjoined to attend the 1992 PWS Seminar conducted by experts from Germany led by Dr. Peter Pfeiffer at Camp General Aguinaldo, Quezon City. This was conducted by the same organizers of the 2014 summit in cooperation with German technical assistance. Further, the advocacy for a nationwide Safety agency from Jan 1992 evolved into the Philippine Safety organization under the Department of Transportation and Communications in 1995 that became technically enacted into law as the National Transport Safety Board (NTSB) after having passed the Third Reading and all the other requirements of legislation.

The proposed safety agency was patterned after the United States NTSB and Singapore's Safety Commission. Malacañang's then acting lady secretary of budget and management, Ms. Emilia Boncodin, returned the law back to Congress stating that she will refuse to comply with the requirements of the law because of the absence of funds for safety in the country.

In the time of former Presidents Fidel Valdez Ramos and Jose Marcelo Ejercito (Joseph Estrada), the advocacy for safe air transport, GIS, command-control-communications-computer-information (C4I) went into full swing and the proponents worked actively with specialists from the United States and not the least among them, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

The proponents succeeded in upgrading the CAT Status of the country one rank higher due to the development of the Master Plan Framework for the Development of Air Traffic Systems (ATS) in the Philippines. Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Harris BankCorp, Inc. (HBCI) under Harris Corp. (Florida) of the United States provided the initial pledges and committed to finance the proponents a minimum seed fund of Sixty Million United States Dollars (USD60,000,000) for the development of Philippine air traffic and air communications services.

Today, the entire Philippine aviation administration is privatized and extensively under re-engineering and development. The transport safety Board was never implemented however an Office of Transport Security modeled after the same structure under the Department of Homeland Security of the United States is in place.