

# **Training Toolkit on Government Innovation for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience**

## ***Frontier Technologies for Risk-Informed Governance***

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# UN DESA/DPIDG Curriculum on Governance for the Implementation of the SDGs





# Sri Lanka Island States Forum 20-24 August 2018

- SDGs and Sendai Framework – **Coherence**
- **Resilience to not reduce gains on SDGs**
- 14 country delegations called for training on how to better use frontier technologies and new innovations + online training
- Risk-informed governance,
- Data-driven decision-making,
- Evidence-based planning



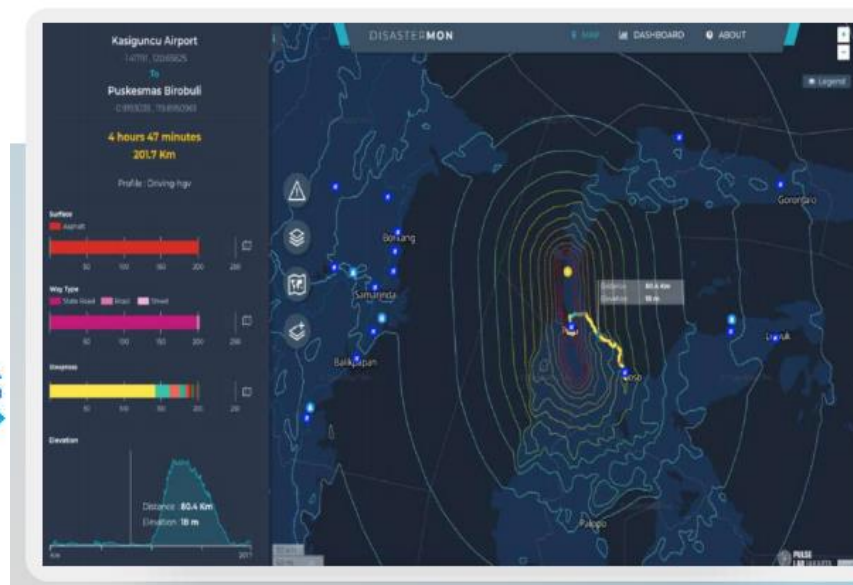




## DISASTERMON

### INDONESIA | PACIFIC ISLANDS

- Big Data Tool
- Natural Disaster Response
- Timely Logistics Insights



[Watch the Webinar Recording](#)

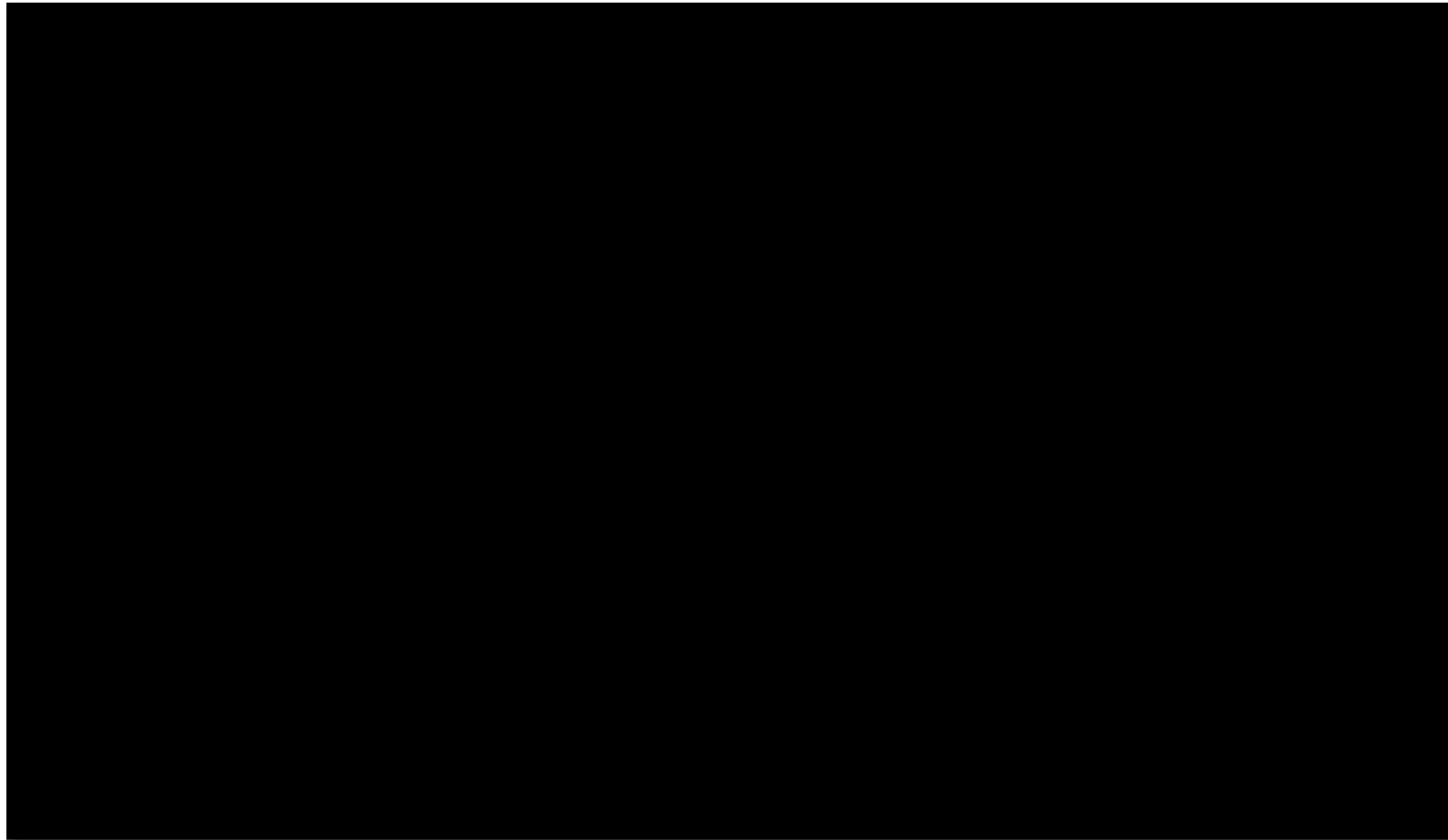
# As a follow up...

## Presentations

- [Introductory Remarks by Mr. Chae Gun Chung, Head, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA](#)
- [Presentation by Dr. Sanjay Srivastava, Chief, Disaster Risk Reduction, ICT and DRR Division, UN ESCAP](#)
- [Presentation by Dr. David Green, Programme Manager, Disasters, NASA, United States](#)
- [Presentation by Ms. Derval Usher, Head of Office, UN Global Pulse Lab](#)
- [Presentation by Mr. Koji Suzuki, Executive Director, Asian Disaster Reduction Center, Kobe University, Japan](#)

# **STI for Resilience + Risk-Informed Governance**

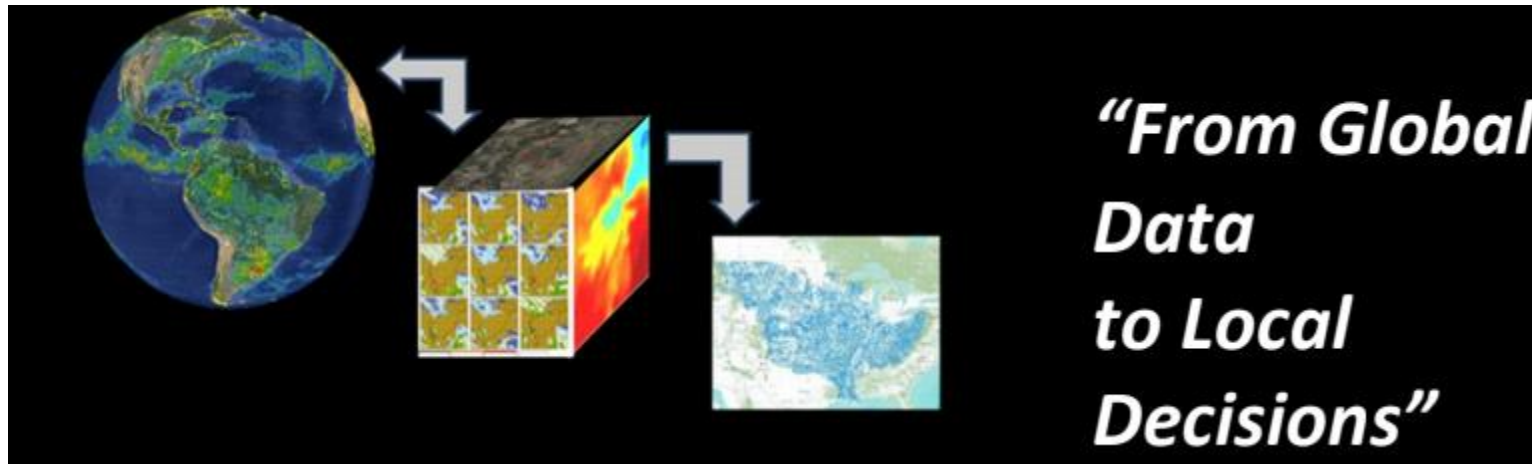
<https://vimeo.com/335384283>



# Training Objectives

## Strengthen public sector capacity by:

1. Closing technology gaps and establishing public governance frameworks for DRR and SD in vulnerable states;
2. Promoting the adoption of digital government solutions and pursuing public service innovation for resilience;
3. Expanding the uptake of frontier technologies for DRR and resilience;
4. Enabling the means of implementation to leverage innovations in technology through public programmes and finance and technology transfer; and
5. Measuring progress on resilience for strengthened institutions through frontier technologies.



# Target Audience



**Schools of Public  
Administration –  
*Training of Trainers***



**Government –  
National to Local**



**Academia +  
Knowledge partners**

# Training Approach

- Flexible modules
- Lectures
- Discussions
- Group / Individual Projects
- Practical Exercises
- Case Studies
- Site Visits (2)

		Day 1		Day 2		Day 3		Day 4		Day 5			
0900		Introduction		M2	Part 1 Extending Our Reach and Expanding Our Capabilities	M2	Part 2 Changing How We Make and Acquire Things		M2	Part 1 Implementing and Financing Technology Solutions			
0930							Part 5 Humans as a Resource			Part 2 Technology Gaps and Challenges to Implementation of Innovative Technologies for DRR and Resilience			
1000		Part 1 Science, Technology, and Innovation for Risk-informed Governance					Part 3 Connecting People, Things, and Technology			Part 2 Humans as a Resource		Part 2 Technology Gaps and Challenges to Implementation of Innovative Technologies for DRR and Resilience	
1030													
1100													
1130		Lunch Break		M2	Lunch Break		M2	Lunch Break					
1200					Lunch Break			Lunch Break					
1230					Lunch Break			Lunch Break					
1300		Part 2 Global, Regional, and National Efforts to Advance Innovative Technologies Use in DRR and Resilience			Part 3 Continued			Site Visit Research and Development of Innovative Technology for DRR and Resilience		Part 2 Continued			
1330					Part 3 Continued								
1400				Part 3 Continued									
1430				Part 3 Continued									
1500				Part 3 Continued									
1530		Part 3 Public Governance for DRR and Resilience		M2	Part 4 Improving Data Analysis and the Presentation of Information		M2	Part 3 Measuring Progress: Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation Efforts					
1600					Part 4 Improving Data Analysis and the Presentation of Information			Part 3 Measuring Progress: Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation Efforts					
1630					Part 4 Improving Data Analysis and the Presentation of Information			Part 3 Measuring Progress: Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation Efforts					
												Wrap-up	



# Modules Overview

## Three Modules:

**Module 1:** *Science, Technology, and Innovation in Public Governance for DRR and Resilience for Risk-Informed Governance*

**Module 2:** *Practical and Planned Application of Emerging Technology and Innovation for DRR and Resilience*

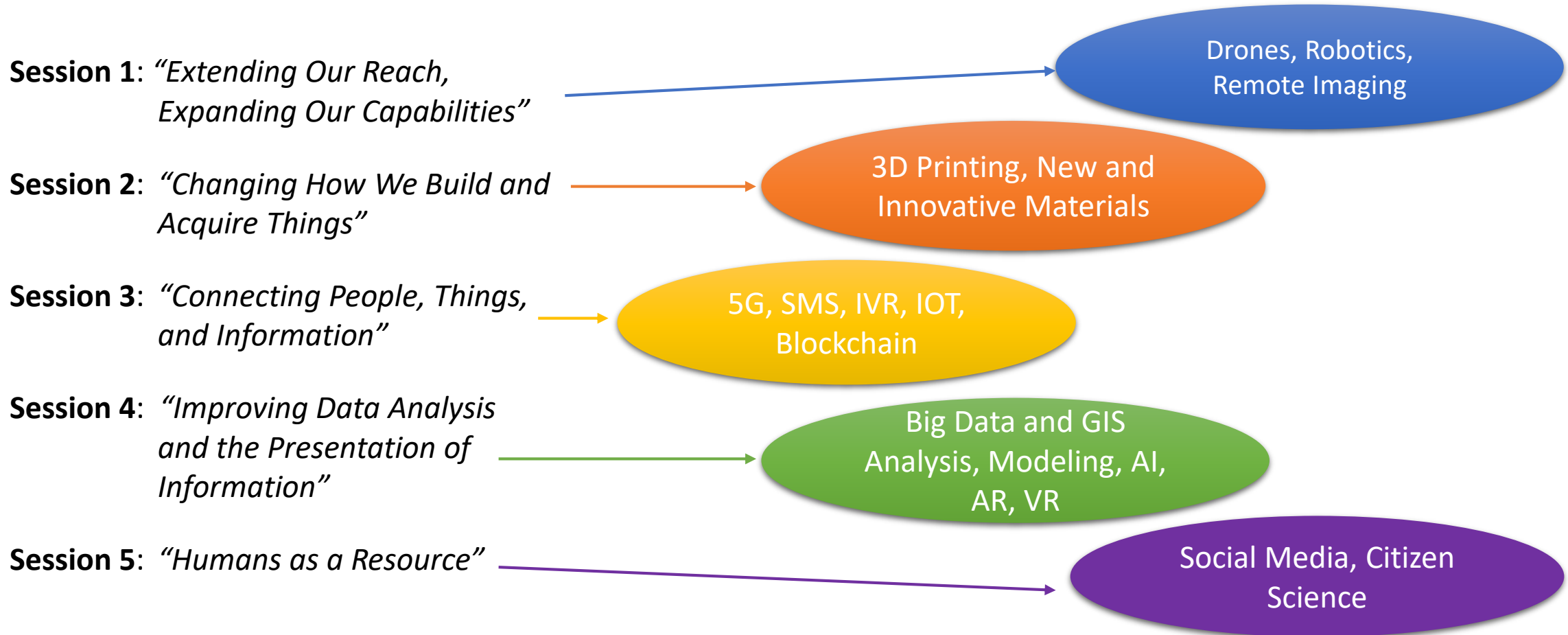
**Module 3:** *Implementation of Emerging Technologies and Innovation for DRR and Resilience*

Background  
&  
Justification


Presentation of Technologies

Making it Work (Assessing Needs,  
Resourcing, Implementation, Evaluation)

# Module 2: The Technologies



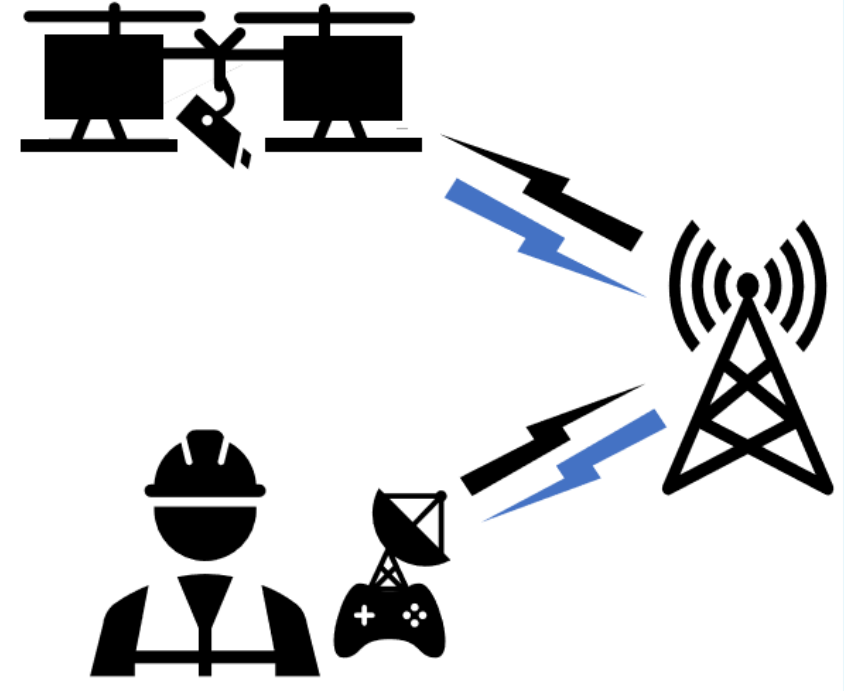
# Theoretical/Practical Lectures

 **United Nations** | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

## Unmanned Vehicle Systems


**System Components:**

1. The Unmanned Vehicle
2. The Operator
3. The control Center
4. The Control Link
5. The Payload



The diagram illustrates the components of an Unmanned Vehicle System. At the top, two computer monitors on stands represent the control center, connected by a network cable. Below them, a person wearing a hard hat and a vest represents the operator, holding a game controller. To the right, a radio tower with multiple antennas represents the control link. Blue lightning bolts indicate the communication links between the control center and the radio tower, and between the operator and the radio tower. The unmanned vehicle itself is not explicitly shown but is implied to be connected to the control center.

Image: Scientific research facility.  
Image credit: Michael Pereckas, 2008.

 **DESA** | Division For Public Institutions and Digital Government

# Case Study Examples


## Case Study: WALK-MAN

- **Problem:** Hazards exist in the post-disaster environment.
- **Need:** Access to the source of hazards, such as a gas shutoff valve in a damaged building
- **Obstacle:** Explosion hazards or debris
- **Solution:** Agile robot with human capabilities






Video: WALK-MAN Operating in a Damaged Building.  
Image Source: IIT, 2018.


# Learning Assignments, Activities and Discussions

 **United Nations** | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

## Activity: Choose the Best UAV

	Pros	Cons
<b>Multi-Rotor UAV</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Accessibility</li><li>• Ease of use</li><li>• Vertical Takeoff and Landing</li><li>• Hover flight</li><li>• Good camera control</li><li>• Can operate in a confined area</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Short flight times</li><li>• Small payload capacity</li></ul>
<b>Fixed-Wing UAV</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Long endurance</li><li>• Large area coverage</li><li>• Fast flight speed</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Launch and recovery needs a lot of space</li><li>• No Vertical Takeoff / Landing</li><li>• No hover flight</li><li>• Harder to fly, more training needed</li><li>• Expensive</li></ul>
<b>Single-Rotor UAV</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• VTOL and hover flight</li><li>• Long endurance (with gas power)</li><li>• Heavier payload capability</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More dangerous</li><li>• Harder to fly, more training needed</li><li>• Expensive</li></ul>

Source: Australian UAV. 2019. Types of Drones: Multi-Rotor vs. Fixed Wing vs. Single Rotor vs Hybrid VTOL. <http://bit.ly/2MRuowg>.

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# Next Steps...



Partnerships



Consultations & Country pilots, Training of Trainers



Planning for Implementation – Online and In-country



Adapting to country contexts



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Economic and  
Social Affairs

# Thank you