Sixth Meeting of ITU/WMO/UNEP Focus Group on AI for Natural Disaster Management

This meeting brings together experts and stakeholders (incl. early career scientists; “f.”) in the field of AI for natural disaster management (“c.” and “b”; including experts from the atmospheric and meteorological sciences, as well as geophysics and geodesy), to enable tangible progress on the development of geophysical and geodetic contributions to three technical reports. These reports contribute to new knowledge in this field (“a.”) and, once adopted by the ITU as standards, will bridge geoscience and policy (“d.”). The work of this group ensures the visibility and inclusion of established as well as novel applications of geospatial information that is produced and made available by associations and technical services within the IUGG. Finally, creation of educational materials will contribute to capacity building (“e”), towards sustainable growth of IUGG membership and its mission.

The objective of this proposal is to acquire financial resources that can be used to facilitate the onsite participation of experts and stakeholders [with priority for those based in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), for woman scientists, and for early career scientists] in the sixth meeting of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)/World Meteorological Organization (WMO)/UN Environment (UNEP) Focus Group on AI for Natural Disaster Management (FG-AI4NDM). The meeting, which will be hosted by the National Space and Aeronautics Administration (NASA) in the U.S.A., will have several key objectives:

1. to encourage and strengthen international, multisectoral, and interdisciplinary collaboration, including targeted outreach to stakeholder components in the IUGG;
2. to review the progress being made on the development of standards for the use of AI in natural disaster management; and
3. to ensure that IUGG expertise (from knowledge on atmospheric and other types of natural hazards to insight on the role of geophysics and geodesy for interpreting Earth Observations) can contribute to tangible, as well as externally visible, progress on the aforementioned tasks.