TIEMS Workshop on Resilient Asia and the 2011 East-Japan Earthquake was held during May 22-23 at Yotsuya Kumin Hall and Ariake Emergency Operation Centre. 234 people participated in public conference on May 22 and 77 specialists on emergency management attended the workshop. Experiences were shared about developing resilient society in Asia as well as discussed a future vision to develop Resilient Asia. The workshop ran 3 concurrent session; Emergency Management in the Private sector, Information Management for Emergency Management and Emergency Management in the Public Sector. From these sessions participants agreed following points are important to establish Resilient Asia:

1. Holistic emergency management system based on risk assessment should be developed.

2. Economic activities in Asian countries are dependent on each other. Therefore for Asian countries to be resilient, Emergency management system in Asia should be standardized.

3. Economic impacts of Asian countries from natural hazards increase with their level of economic development.

4. A country index of resilience should be developed. With outcome indexes such as “Safe Community” used.

5. Unified Command System should be used for effective flood management across Asia.

6. Incident Command System should be used as a doctrine for Emergency response.

7. Investigation needed on good practices for promoting BCP/BCM (country level) and effective Incentives/motivations for top corporate management/leadership.

8. Combination of CSR and BCP/BCM with no extra costs should be considered.
9. Flexible regulatory management to promote business continuity (not hinder) is important.

10. Practical system to know what is going on the underground using such as (underground weather map) should be developed.

11. The effective and efficient implementation of disaster response measures necessitates a shared Common Operational Picture (COP). We need national/worldwide support system for having Emergency Mapping Teams.

12. Whole picture of world wide climate change effects needed. We should have “Long time view” and “worldwide view” and share the information.

13. Create international certification in disaster management based on complex multi-hazard disasters occurring today.

14. Involving vulnerable groups (gender, age, people with disabilities, indigenous group, etc.) in decision making and sharing knowledge for disaster risk reduction

15. Develop response system for cascading multi-hazard disasters

16. Promote policy that contribute to flat-government models in Asia rather than hierarchical model. Central government should offer flexibility and allow decentralization. Local government should support community initiatives