MEMBER REPORT
Japan

ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee
20th Integrated Workshop
Macao, China
3 - 5 December 2025

CONTENTS

I. Overview of tropical cyclones which have affected/impacted Member's area since the last Committee Session

1. Meteorological Assessment (highlighting forecasting issues/impacts)

In 2025, 13 tropical cyclones (TCs) of tropical storm (TS) intensity or higher had come within 300 km of the Japanese archipelago as of 19 November*. Three made landfall, and the country was affected even by those that did not make landfall. These TCs are described below, with their tracks shown in Figure 1.
*The track/intensity commentary provided here is subject to change once best-track data are finalized.

(1) TS SEPAT (2502)
SEPAT formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea around the Ogasawara Islands at 06 UTC on 21 June 2025 and moved northwestward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 35 kt and a central pressure of 1,004 hPa over the same waters at 06 UTC on 23 June. It weakened to TD intensity over the sea south of Hachijojima Island at 12 UTC on 24 June. After gradually turning northeastward, it dissipated over the sea east of Japan at 18 UTC on 26 June.

(2) TY DANAS (2504)
DANAS formed as a TD over the Bashi Channel at 00 UTC on 3 July 2025, moved northwestward and then westward. It was upgraded to TS intensity over the South China Sea at 12 UTC the next day and moved northward slowly. It was upgraded to severe tropical storm (STS) intensity over the South China Sea at 18 UTC on 5 July and typhoon (TY) intensity 12 hours later. Turning northeastward, it reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 75 kt and a central pressure of 965 hPa over the same waters at 12 UTC on 6 July. It hit Taiwan with TY intensity 6 hours later and then gradually weakened. After turning westward, it hit Central China with TS intensity before 18 UTC on 8 July. It weakened to TD intensity in Central China at 00 UTC on 9 July. After entering South China, it dissipated at 06 UTC on 11 July.

(3) TS NARI (2505)
NARI formed as a TD over the sea around the Mariana Islands at 18 UTC on 9 July 2025 and moved north-northwestward. After turning sharply eastward, it was upgraded to TS intensity over the sea around Ogasawara Islands at 18 UTC on 12 July 2025 and moved northward. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 45 kt over the sea east of Japan at 12 UTC on 13 July. Its central pressure was 992 hPa at that time and lowered to 990 hPa at 18 UTC on 13 July. It made landfall near Erimo Town, Hokkaido Prefecture with TS intensity around 17 UTC on 14 July. It entered the Sea of Okhotsk and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone by 00 UTC on 15 July. As gradually turning eastward, it crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 00 UTC on 17 July.

(4) TS FRANCISCO (2507)

FRANCISCO formed as a TD over the sea east of the Philippines at 06 UTC on 22 July 2025 and moved northwestward. It was upgraded to TS intensity over the sea south of Japan at 00 UTC on 23 July and kept moving northwestward. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 40 kt over the sea south of Okinawa at 12 UTC on 23 July. Its central pressure was 994 hPa at that time and lowered to 990 hPa at 12 UTC on 24 July. Turning northward over the sea south of Okinawa, it approached Okinawa and turned northwestward over the same waters. After turning westward over the sea west of Okinawa Island, it was weakened to TD intensity over the East China Sea at 06 UTC on 25 July. It dissipated over South China at 18 UTC the next day.

(5) STS CO-MAY (2508)

CO-MAY formed as a TD over the sea northeast of Luzon Island at 00 UTC on 22 July 2025 and moved west-southwestward. It was upgraded to TS intensity over the sea west of Luzon Island at 12 UTC on 23 July. After gradually turning eastward, it was upgraded to STS intensity at 00 UTC on 24 July and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 60 kt and a central pressure of 975 hPa over the same waters 12 hours later. Moving east-northeastward, it hit Luzon Island with STS intensity after 18 UTC on 24 July. It was downgraded to TS intensity on the same island at 00 UTC on 25 July, then turned sharply north-northeastward and accelerated. It weakened to TD intensity over the sea south of Okinawa at 18 UTC on 25 July before turning sharply eastward over the sea west of Okinawa Island in the second half of the next day. It was upgraded to TS intensity again over the sea east of Okinawa Island at 06 UTC on 27 July. After turning sharply westward, it passed over the northern part of Okinawa Island with TS intensity after 06 UTC on 28 July. It turned sharply northwestward over the sea north of Miyakojima Island at 18 UTC on the same day and then crossed the coast line of Central China with TS intensity around 06 UTC on 30 July. After moving west-northwestward, it weakened to TD intensity again over the same area at 00 UTC on 31 July. After turning sharply northeastward, it dissipated over the Yellow Sea at 12 UTC on 3 August.

(6) TY KROSA (2509)

KROSA formed as a TD over the sea around the Mariana Islands at 12 UTC on 23 July 2025 and moved northwestward. It was upgraded to TS intensity over the same waters at 00 UTC on 24 July. After gradually decelerating northward, it was upgraded to STS intensity at 06 UTC on 26 July and further upgraded to TY intensity 12 hours later over the same waters. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 75 kt and a central pressure of 965 hPa around the Ogasawara Islands at 00 UTC on 27 July. After moving northward, it was downgraded to STS intensity over the same waters at 18 UTC the next day. While gradually decelerating, it was further weakened to TS intensity over the same waters at 18 UTC on 29 July and remained almost stationary. It was upgraded again to STS intensity at 06 UTC on 30 July. After moving northward and then gradually turning east-northeastward, it was downgraded to TS intensity at 00 UTC on 3 August and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the sea far off east of Japan by 06 UTC on 4 August. After entering the sea south of the Aleutian Islands, it crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 06 UTC on 5 August.

(7) TS BAILU (2510)

BAILU formed as a TD over the sea south of Okinawa at 18 UTC on 30 July 2025 before moving southeastward. It gradually turned northeastward on the second half of 1 August. It was upgraded to TS intensity around Hachijojima Island at 18 UTC on 2 August and then moved northeastward. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 35 kt and a central pressure of 994 hPa over the sea east of Japan at 06 UTC on 3 August. It transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the sea far off east of Japan by

12 UTC on 5 August and turned northwestward. It moved eastward and crossed longitude 180 degrees east before 12UTC on 7 August.

(8) TY PODUL (2511)

PODUL formed as a TD over the sea around the Mariana Islands at 18 UTC on 5 August 2025 and slowly moved southward, then westward. After it turned northwestward, it was upgraded to TS intensity over the same waters at 12 UTC on 7 August. It turned westward south of the Ogasawara Islands the next day and was upgraded to STS intensity over the same waters at 06 UTC on 9 August. Keeping its westward track, it was further upgraded to TY intensity south of Japan at 00 UTC on 10 August and then it was downgraded to STS intensity over the same waters 12 hours later. It was upgraded to TY intensity again south of Okinawa at 12 UTC on 12 August and it further reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 80 kt and a central pressure of 960 hPa east of Taiwan 12 hours later. After it turned west-northwestward, it hit Taiwan with TY intensity in the first half of 13 August. Keeping its west-northwestward track and passing through Taiwan Strait, it was downgraded to STS intensity again at 12 UTC on 13 August. After it hit South China in the second half of 13 August, it was downgraded to TS intensity at 18 UTC on 13 August, and further weakened to TD intensity six hours later. It continued west-northwestward and dissipated at 06 UTC on 15 August.

(9) TS LINGLING (2512)

LINGLING formed as a tropical depression (TD) over the sea south of Okinawa at 06 UTC on 17 August 2025. After turning in a counterclockwise direction to circle over the same waters, it moved northward. It was upgraded to tropical storm (TS) intensity over the East China Sea at 12 UTC on 20 August and gradually turned eastward. It reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 45 kt and a central pressure of 994 hPa over the same waters at 00 UTC on 21 August. It made landfall near Hioki city, Kagoshima Prefecture with TS intensity after 08 UTC on 21 August. It weakened to TD intensity in Kagoshima Prefecture at 12 UTC on 21 August and dissipated there at 06 UTC on 23 August.

(10) TS PEIPAH (2515)

PEIPAH, after forming as a TD, was upgraded to TS intensity over the sea south of Japan at 18 UTC on 3 September 2025 and moved northward. After turning northeastward, it made landfall near Sukumo city, Kouchi Prefecture with TS intensity at around 16 UTC on 4 September. It kept its northeastward track and made landfall again near northern Wakayama Prefecture with TS intensity at around 00 UTC on 5 September. Moving eastward, it continued its development and reached its peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 45 kt over Honshu Island at 05 UTC on 5 September. Its central pressure of 994 hPa at this time had lowered to 992 hPa at 08 UTC on 5 September. After moving to the sea east of Japan, it transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the same waters by 12 UTC the same day.

(11) TY HALONG (2522)

HALONG, after forming as a TD, was upgraded to TS intensity over the sea around the Ogasawara Islands at 18 UTC on 4 October 2025 and moved westward. After turning in a counterclockwise direction in circleover the sea south of Chichijima Island at around 12 UTC on 5 October, it moved northwestward and was upgraded to STS intensity over the sea southwest of Chichijima Island at 03 UTC on 6 October. It further developed and was upgraded to TY intensity over the sea west of Chichijima Island at 00 UTC on 7 October. It gradually turned northeastward at around 00 UTC on 8 October and approached Hachijojima Island at 18 UTC the same day. It turned eastward over the sea

east of Hachijojima Island and was downgraded to STS intensity at 06 UTC on 10 October over the sea far off east of Japan. It had transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the same waters by 12 UTC on 10 October.

(12) TY NAKRI (2523)

NAKRI, after forming as a TD, was upgraded to TS intensity over the sea east of the Philippines at 06 UTC on 8 October 2025 and moved northwestward. It approached Minamidaitojima Island and remained almost stationary over the sea northwest of the island. After turning northeastward, it was upgraded to STS intensity over the sea south of Japan at 18 UTC on 11 October. Keeping its northeastward track, it was further upgraded to TY intensity over the same waters at 15 UTC on 12 October and approached Hachijojima Island till 13 October. It moved east-northeastward over the sea east of Japan and had transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the far off east of Japan by 03 UTC on 15 October.

(13) TY FUNG-WONG (2526)

FUNG-WONG, after forming as a TD, was upgraded to TS intensity over the sea east of the Philippines at 18 UTC on 5 November and moved west-northwestward. It was upgraded to STS intensity at 12 UTC on 6 November and further upgraded to TY intensity at 18 UTC on 7 November over the same waters. It was downgraded to STS intensity at 03 UTC on 10 November after it hit the Philippines. After changing its track gradually northward over the South China Sea, it moved northeastward slowly over the Bashi Channel. Keeping its northeastward track, it approached Yonaguni Island and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone over the sea southwest of the island by 00 UTC on 13 November.

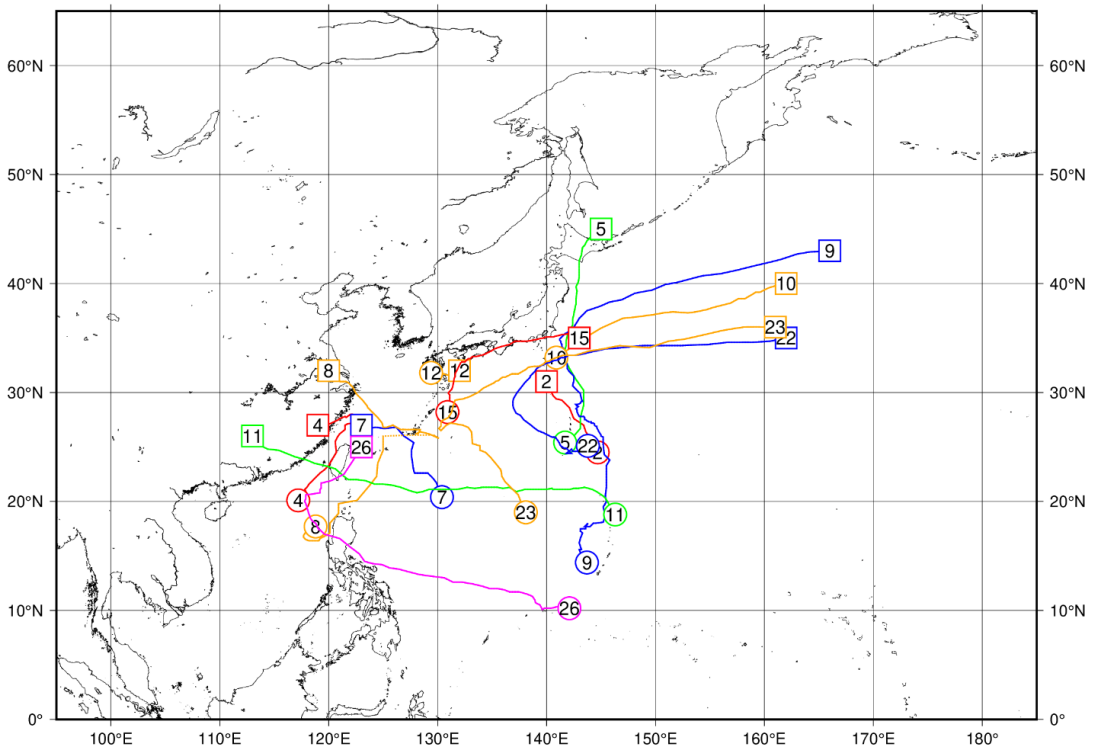

Figure 1: Tracks of the 13 named TCs affecting Japan in 2025

Numbered circles represent named TC genesis points, and squares show dissipation points. The last two digits of the identification number for each named TC are shown.

2. Hydrological Assessment (highlighting water-related issues/impact)

Recent years have seen frequent damage from an elevated frequency of torrential rain events and larger typhoons. In 2025, heavy rain fell widely across the Kyushu region of southwestern Japan, with the rainfall observatory in Koshi (Kumamoto Prefecture) in the Koshigawa River basin of the Kikuchigawa River system recording as much as 362 mm of rainfall in 24 hours. Meanwhile, weir renovations and excavation (approximately 440,000 m³) conducted along the Koshigawa River over a period of five years have reduced water levels by approximately 2 meters near 5k400; without these improvements, large-scale flooding similar to that observed in 2012 (affecting 103 households with rainfall comparable to that of the August 2025 flooding) may have been expected.

Figure 2: August 2025 heavy rain

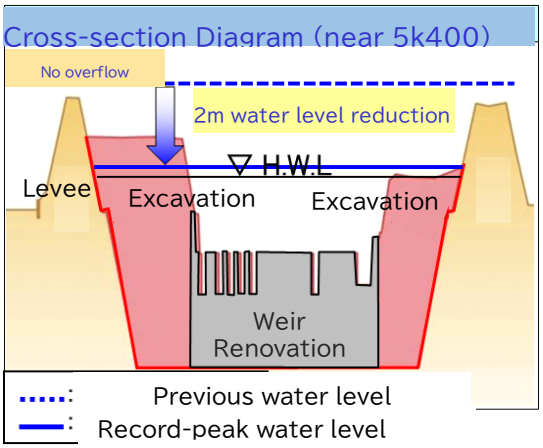

Figure 3: Flood control effects

3. Socio-Economic Assessment (highlighting socio-economic and DRR issues/impacts)

Damages Caused by Tropical Cyclones in 2025

A total of 24 tropical cyclones had developed as of October 21 2025, with 12 approaching Japan and 3 making landfall.

Tropical Storm Nari (2505) made landfall near Cape Erimo in Hokkaido at around 2:00 on July 15, moved over the Sea of Okhotsk at around 9:00 the same day, and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone. Strong winds hit northern Japan along with very rough sea conditions. Power blackouts affected around 3,900 households nationwide, although no casualties were recorded.

Tropical Storm Lingling (2512) made landfall near Hioki in Kagoshima Prefecture just after 17:00 on August 21. After slowly crossing the southern part of Kyushu, it transitioned into a tropical depression over the Hyuga-nada Sea at 9:00 on the 22nd. Total 24-hour precipitation in Kagoshima Prefecture exceeded 300 mm, breaking previous records and surpassing normal monthly precipitation for the whole of August. Also on the 21st, some areas experienced maximum instantaneous wind speeds of over 30 meters per second and maximum wind speeds of over 20 meters per second. In the southern Kyushu and Amami regions, thunderstorms and very heavy rain occurred on the 22nd due to the influence of warm, moist air around a tropical depression and developed rainclouds in the depression itself. Damage reports included five minor injuries, flooding above floor level in 53 houses and below floor level in 51, and major damage to 4 houses. Around 340 households experienced blackouts in the Kyushu Electric

Power service area, and damage to pipes disrupted water supplies for around 80 households in Hioki (Kagoshima Prefecture).

Tropical Storm Peipah (2515) developed south of Japan at 3:00 on September 4 before moving northward off the coast of Miyazaki Prefecture during the night. On the 5th it took a more easterly course and made landfall near Sukumo (Kochi Prefecture) at around 1:00, then made landfall in the northern part of Wakayama Prefecture at around 9:00. It subsequently moved eastward along the Pacific side of eastern Japan and transitioned into an extratropical cyclone east of Japan at 21:00 on the 5th. Total 24-hour precipitation in Miyazaki Prefecture exceeded 450 mm, breaking previous records and surpassing normal monthly precipitation for the whole of September. Rainfall exceeding 350 and 150 mm was observed in the prefectures of Shizuoka and Kanagawa, respectively. Torrential rain and thunderstorms occurred over a wide area from western to eastern Japan, and extreme gusting winds were recorded in some areas. As of September 22, the typhoon had caused 2 fatalities, 8 cases of serious injury and 82 cases of minor injury. A total of 36 houses were destroyed, 169 very heavily damaged, 1,085 heavily damaged, 1,054 flooded above floor level and 1,325 flooded below floor level. Power blackouts were recorded at around 4,230 households nationwide.

II. Summary of Progress in Priorities supporting Key Result Areas

1. Advancing Tropical Cyclone Information towards 2030 and beyond

From September 2024 to July 2025, the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) hosted a panel of external experts to explore ways of improving information on tropical cyclones with tropical storm (TS) intensity or higher in response to evolving public need. Based on the panel's recommendations, the RSMC Tokyo – Typhoon Center plans to advance technical development and system upgrades for even more detailed and timely tropical cyclone advisories toward 2030 and beyond.

The scope of planned improvements includes long-range outlooks from timescales of a week to six months, enhanced forecasts with six-hourly intervals accompanied by detailed radii for 30 and 50 kt wind areas, and storm surge/ocean wave forecasts with an extended range from two to five days ahead.

Domestic information will also be provided in new ways, such as via updates after extratropical transitions. These efforts are expected to support preparedness and strengthen disaster resilience across society.

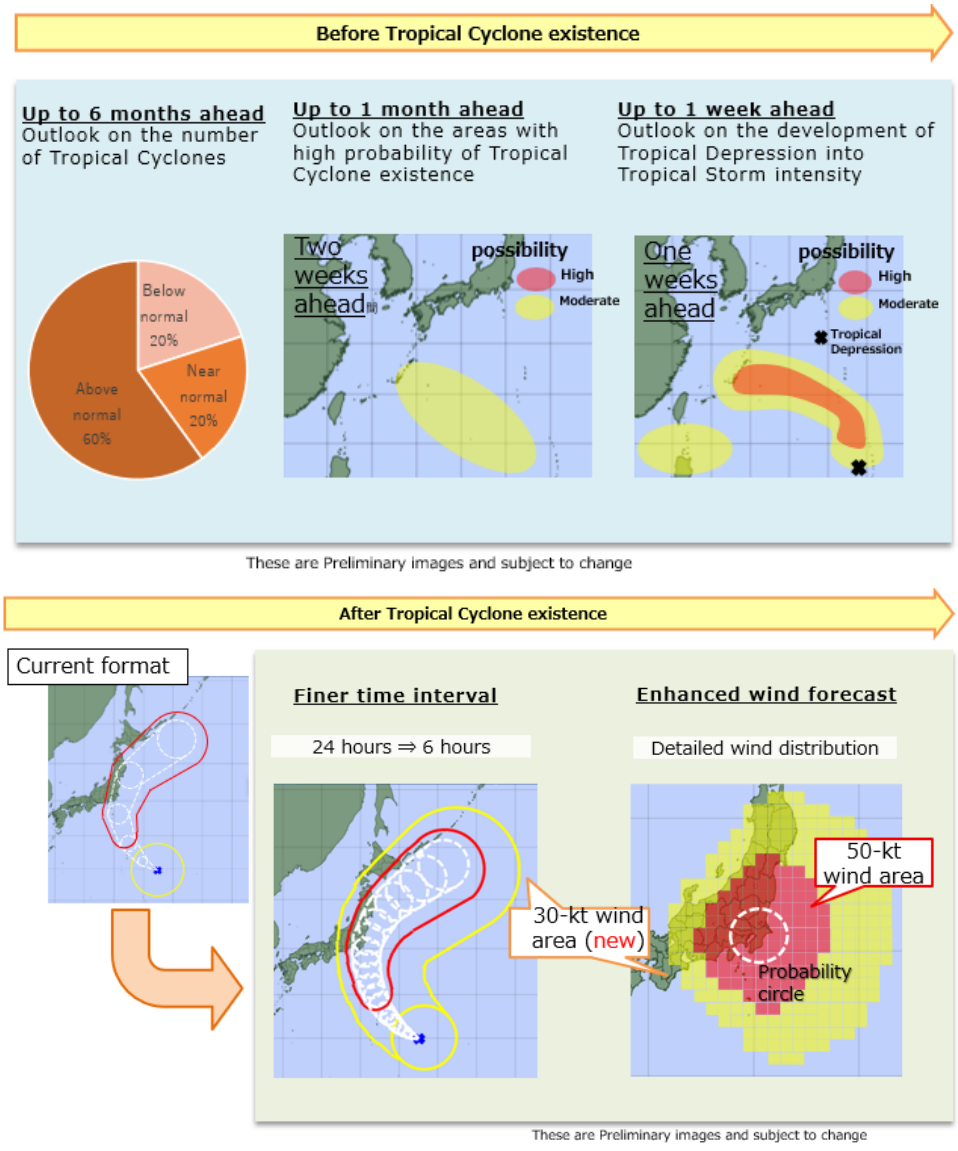

Figure 4: Planned improvements to tropical cyclone information

Identified opportunities/challenges, if any, for further development or collaboration:

Additional technical development and system upgrades are needed to fulfill the above goals towards 2030 and beyond.

Priority Areas Addressed:

Meteorology

- Enhance the capacity to monitor and forecast typhoon activities particularly in genesis, intensity and structure change.
- Develop and enhance typhoon analysis and forecast techniques from nowcast to medium-range, and seasonal to long-range prediction.
- Enhance RSMC capacity to provide regional guidance including storm surge, in response to Member's needs.

Key Pillars of UN's Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative Addressed:

Key Pillars of EW4All	Please ✓ the related pillar(s)
Disaster risk knowledge and management	
Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting	✓
Warning dissemination and communication	
Preparedness and response capabilities	

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2. Attachment training in 2025

The 24th ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee Attachment Training course was held at JMA Headquarters from 14 to 23 January 2025. The RSMC Tokyo – Typhoon Center has run these courses annually since 2001 with the support of the WMO Tropical Cyclone Programme and the Typhoon Committee to enhance the tropical cyclone analysis and forecasting capacity of Committee Members. The Center welcomed attendees from seven Typhoon Committee Members (China, Hong Kong (China), Lao PDR, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Viet Nam), four from the Panel on Tropical Cyclones (PTC) (Bangladesh, Republic of the Maldives, Oman and Pakistan), and a number of online participants. Researchers and Japanese experts from the Typhoon Committee's Working Groups on Hydrology and on Disaster Risk Reduction, along with RSMC New Delhi representation, were invited as presenters. The training was intended to give forecasters broader perspectives in the field and contribute to the UN's EW4ALL initiative.

Figure 5: Attendees

Identified opportunities/challenges, if any, for further development or collaboration:

Ongoing focus will be placed on enhancing training course quality.

Priority Areas Addressed:

Integrated

- Enhance collaborative activities with other regional/international frameworks/organizations, including technical cooperation between TC/AP-TCRC and TC/PTC cooperation mechanism.

Meteorology

- Enhance the capacity to monitor and forecast typhoon activities particularly in genesis, intensity and structure change.
- Develop and enhance typhoon analysis and forecast techniques from nowcast to medium-range, and seasonal to long-range prediction.
- Enhance and provide typhoon forecast guidance based on NWP including ensembles, weather radar and satellite related products, such as QPE/QPF.
- Promote communication among typhoon operational forecast and research communities in Typhoon Committee region.
- Enhance training activities with TRCG, WGH, and WGDRR in accordance with Typhoon Committee forecast competency, knowledge sharing, and exchange of latest development and new techniques.

Key Pillars of UN's Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative Addressed:

Key Pillars of EW4All	Please ✓ the related pillar(s)
Disaster risk knowledge and management	✓
Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting	✓
Warning dissemination and communication	✓
Preparedness and response capabilities	

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3. Updates on JMA's numerical weather prediction system

The Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) upgraded its Global Spectral Model (GSM; Kawaguchi et al. 2025) and Global Ensemble Prediction System (GEPS; Ota et al. 2025) on 18 March 2025.

- Enhancements of GSM include:
  - Implementation of new parallelization methods for improving computational efficiency and memory saving.
  - Use of new climatology of leaf area index and carbon dioxide concentration for land surface and radiation processes.
- Enhancements of GEPS include:
  - The same model enhancements as GSM
  - A new model ensemble scheme called the Stochastic Humidity Profile for Convective parametrization (SHPC, Ota (2025)) was introduced to represent uncertainty in convective activity and mitigate under-dispersiveness in the tropics.
  - Reduced amplitude of initial perturbations in the tropics
  - Revised SST perturbations

As a result of these enhancements, cold biases in the lower troposphere and warm biases in the stratosphere were reduced in GSM (not shown). GEPS also showed enhancements in probabilistic forecast skill. Figure 6 shows the spread normalized by the ensemble mean RMSE and the continuous ranked probability score (CRPS) of the 250 hPa zonal wind speed (U250) for the tropics (20°S–20°N) in summer 2023.

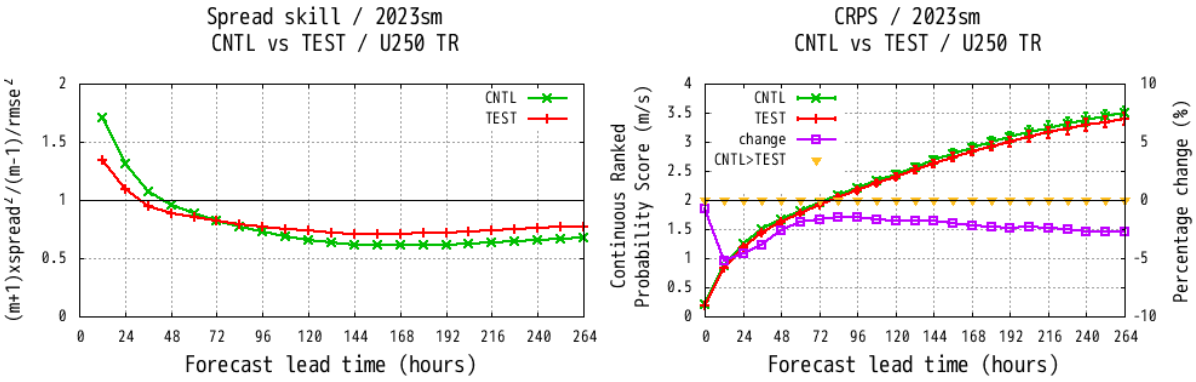

Figure 6: Spread normalized by the ensemble mean RMSE (left) and CRPS (right; unit: m/s) of zonal wind speed at 250 hPa (U250) in the tropics (20°S – 20°N) for summer 2023.
Green and red lines represent verification results for the previous (CNTL) and new (TEST) GEPS. The purple line and yellow triangles in the panel on the right represent score change ratios ([TEST-CNTL]/CNTL, right axis; unit: %) and statistically significant enhancements at a 95% confidence level with bootstrap application, respectively.

References:

Kawaguchi, M., T. Kinami, Y. Kuroki, N. Shimokawa, K. Sutou, H. Yonehara, and H. Yoshimura (2025). Upgrade of JMA's Operational Global Numerical Weather Prediction System. *Res. Activ. Earth Sys. Modell.* (55), submitted.
Ota, Y., K. Ochi, J. Chiba, H. Oashi, and T. Takakura (2025). Upgrade of JMA's Global Ensemble Prediction System. *Res. Activ. Earth Sys. Modell.* (55), submitted.
Ota, Y. (2025). Introduction of Stochastic Humidity Profile for Convective parametrization (SHPC) method in JMA's Global Ensemble Prediction System. *Res. Activ. Earth Sys. Modell.* (55), submitted.

Identified opportunities/challenges, if any, for further development or collaboration:

Ongoing focus will be placed on improving NWP accuracy.

Priority Areas Addressed:

Meteorology

- Enhance the capacity to monitor and forecast typhoon activities particularly in genesis, intensity and structure change.
- Develop and enhance typhoon analysis and forecast techniques from nowcast to medium-range, and seasonal to long-range prediction.

Key Pillars of UN's Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative Addressed:

Key Pillars of EW4All	Please ✓ the related pillar(s)
Disaster risk knowledge and management	
Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting	✓
Warning dissemination and communication	
Preparedness and response capabilities	

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4. ISO/IWA 50 "Hydrological Risks"

Reflecting the discussions of "Interactive Dialogue 3: Water for Climate, Resilience and Environment: Source to Sea, Biodiversity, Climate, Resilience and DRR" at the UN 2023 Water Conference, the International Workshop Agreement "Hydrological Risks" (IWA 50, approved by ISO-TMB on 30 April 2025) seeks to identify existing and potential standardization via analysis of ISO and other work. The expected outcomes are: 1) streamlined guidance on addressing hydrological risks, including floods and droughts/other forms of water scarcity associated with climate change, reflecting discussions at the 2023 Water Conference and in other international fora; and 2) proposals for new standards in relevant/new ISO/TCs and other ISO-related activity. Plans were made for the proposal of an outline outcome document at the 1st International Workshop of IWA (October 7, 2025) and the proposal of a first draft of the document at the 2nd International Workshop of IWA (Q4 2025 – Q1 2026).

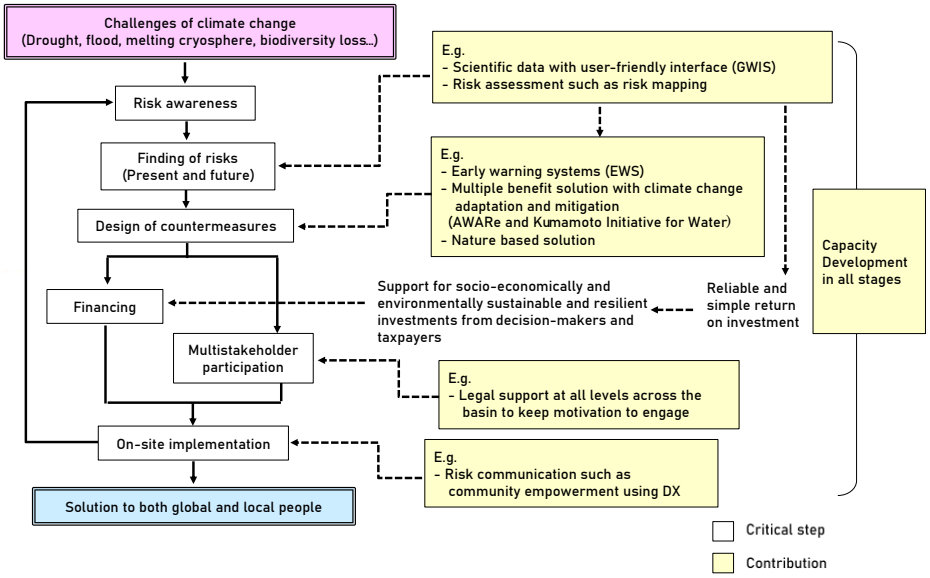

Figure 7: Proposed ID3 action workflow

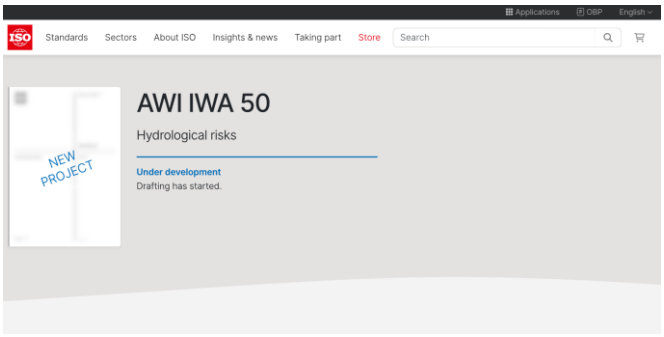

Figure 8: IWA 50 Official website

Identified opportunities/challenges, if any, for further development or collaboration:

None

Priority Areas Addressed:

Enhance collaborative activity with other regional/international frameworks/organizations, including technical collaboration between TC/AP-TCRC and the TC/PTC cooperation mechanism.

Strengthen cross-cutting activity among working groups in the Committee.

Key Pillars of UN's Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative Addressed:

Key Pillars of EW4All	Please ✓ the related pillar(s)
Disaster risk knowledge and management	✓
Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting	✓
Warning dissemination and communication	✓
Preparedness and response capabilities	✓

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5. 14th TC WGH Meeting (in Guam, USA), 23-25 September 2025

The 14th Meeting of the Typhoon Committee Working Group on Hydrology (WGH) from 23 to 25 September 2025 was jointly hosted in a hybrid in-person/online format in Guam, USA, by the USA's National Weather Service under the Weather Forecast Office (WFO) Guam and Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT). It was chaired by Dr. Mamoru Miyamoto from ICHARM (The International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management). At the meeting, 37 attendees from 10 countries/regions engaged in constructive discussions on the theme of "Strategic Action for a Resilient Tomorrow: Strengthening Interagency Coordination and Data-Driven, Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems to Address Typhoon Impacts." A total of 22 presentations were given on current situations and Annual Operating Plans (AOPs) for individual countries and regions.

Figure 9: 14th WGH Meeting attendees

Identified opportunities/challenges, if any, for further development or collaboration:

None

Priority Areas Addressed:

Enhance collaborative activity with other regional/international frameworks/organizations, including technical collaboration between TC/AP-TCRC and the RC/PTC cooperation mechanism.

Key Pillars of UN's Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative Addressed:

Key Pillars of EW4All	Please ✓ the related pillar(s)
Disaster risk knowledge and management	✓
Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting	✓
Warning dissemination and communication	✓
Preparedness and response capabilities	✓

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6. Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2024

Hosted by the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), and in cooperation with the Cabinet Office Government of Japan and the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction (ACDR2024) was held in Hanoi, Viet Nam, from 12 to 13 November 2024. Adopting the theme, "Proactive Solutions and Anticipatory Actions for Sustainable Resilience to the Climate Crisis," ACDR2024 featured: 1) roundtable discussions on resilience to climate crisis; 2) a thematic session on enhancing flood risk information; 3) a thematic session on improving flood countermeasures; and 4) a special session on disasters and related management in Viet Nam. Held as a hybrid in-person/online event, ACDR2024 hosted 80 on-site attendees from member-countries, representatives of international and regional organizations, the private sector and academic/research institutes, as well as 62 online participants from five member countries and elsewhere. The ACDR2024 outcome document is accessible online.

Figure 10: ACDR2024 attendees (Hanoi, Viet Nam)

Identified opportunities/challenges, if any, for further development or collaboration:

The special session highlighted the impacts of Super Typhoon Yagi (September 2024) in various provinces of Viet Nam and subsequent challenges faced by national and local government bodies in managing response and recovery efforts. ACDR2024 provided an avenue for sharing of lessons, technology and expertise and created opportunities for greater collaboration in: 1) using new tools and technologies for flood countermeasures; 2) applying anticipatory action mechanisms; and 3) implementing strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Priority Areas Addressed:

Integrated

- Strengthen cross-cutting activity among working groups in the Committee.
- Enhance collaborative activity with other regional/international frameworks/organizations, including technical collaboration between TC/AP-TCRC and the TC/PTC cooperation mechanism.

DRR

- Promote international cooperation of DRR implementation project.

Key Pillars of UN's Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative Addressed:

Key Pillars of EW4All	Please ✓ the related pillar(s)
Disaster risk knowledge and management	
Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting	✓
Warning dissemination and communication	✓
Preparedness and response capabilities	✓

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7. Visiting Researchers Program

ADRC works to enhance the disaster risk management (DRM) capacities of its 33 Member countries through the Visiting Researcher (VR) Program, by which VRs are hosted in Japan to learn about practical DRR activity and innovative technologies. The program also facilitates cooperation and collaboration with other national governments, international organizations and DRR agencies. In FY 2024, six VRs conducted individual research activity on DRR, including participation in relevant events and study tours in association with various related organizations in Japan. The initiative enables VRs to compare and learn from different DRM systems in the Asian region. As of March 2025, 138 officials from 28 countries had participated in the program since its introduction in 1999.

Armenia	9
Azerbaijan	3
Bangladesh	6
Bhutan	4
Cambodia	4
China	3
Fiji	1
India	10
Indonesia	3
Iran	1
Republic of Korea	4
Kyrgyz Republic	2
Lao PDR	3
Malaysia	5
Maldives	6
Mongolia	6
Myanmar	5
Nepal	9
Pakistan	6
Papua New Guinea	1
Philippines	9
Sri Lanka	11
Tajikistan	2
Thailand	12
Türkiye	2
Uzbekistan	2
Viet Nam	6
Yemen	3
Total	**138**

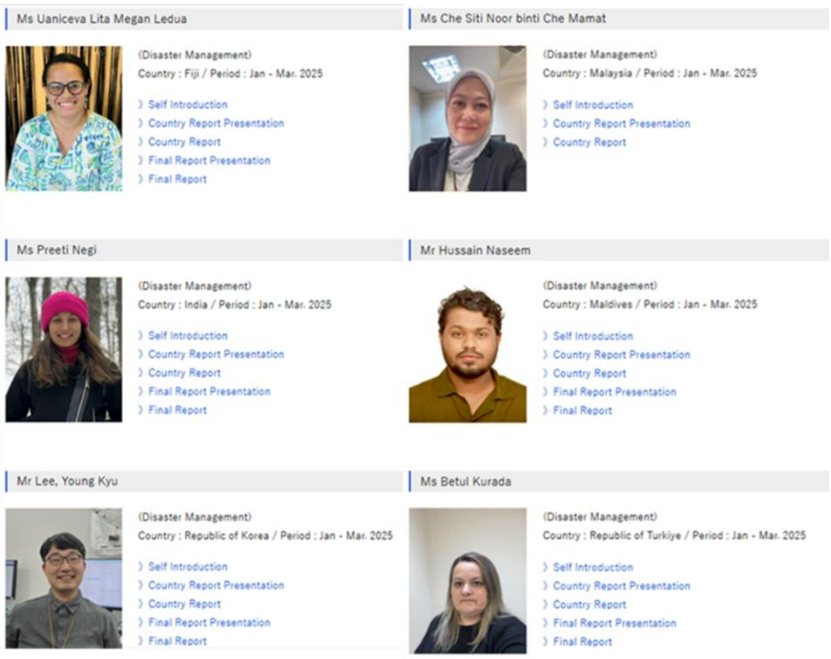

Figure 11: FY 2024 visiting researchers

Identified opportunities/challenges, if any, for further development or collaboration:

ADRC facilitates networking among VR alumni for cooperation on various ongoing projects toward effective and efficient implementation. VRs are also invited to design new projects tailored to local conditions, and are contacted whenever ADRC intends to suggest policy updates or extend support to their home countries. New VRs are encouraged to contact the alumni network to establish communication and share experiences/insights. Alumni attend the ACDR every year with presentations and other contributions, thereby providing opportunities for wider collaboration in DRR.

Priority Areas Addressed:

Integrated

- Strengthen cross-cutting activity among working groups in the Committee.
- Enhance collaborative activity with other regional/international frameworks/organizations, including technical collaboration between TC/AP-TCRC and the TC/PTC cooperation mechanism.

DRR

- Promote international cooperation on DRR implementation project work.
- Share experience/know-how on DRR activity including legal and policy frameworks, community-based DRR activity, and collection of disaster-related information.

Key Pillars of UN's Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative Addressed:

Key Pillars of EW4All	**Please ✓ the related pillar(s)**
Disaster risk knowledge and management	
Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting	
Warning dissemination and communication	

Preparedness and response capabilities	✓

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8. GLobal unique disaster IDEntifier (GLIDE)

Through the GLIDE system, global IDs are assigned to individual disasters to enable common identification regardless of naming conventions and linguistic differences. The use of GLIDE numbers in disaster reporting allows integration of all related information into online databases. Such numbers (e.g., EQ-2024-000001-JPN) consist of a disaster classification (e.g., EQ for earthquake), the year of occurrence, the serial number within the given year, and the country code. Disaster information such as the location, time, disaster type and initial damage is recorded, and a number is issued on the GLIDE website for automatic provision via API and emailed to over 2,000 subscribers.

As of March 2025, over 8,300 GLIDE numbers had been issued to support the integration of disaster data and facilitate disaster preparedness, response and recovery by member countries.

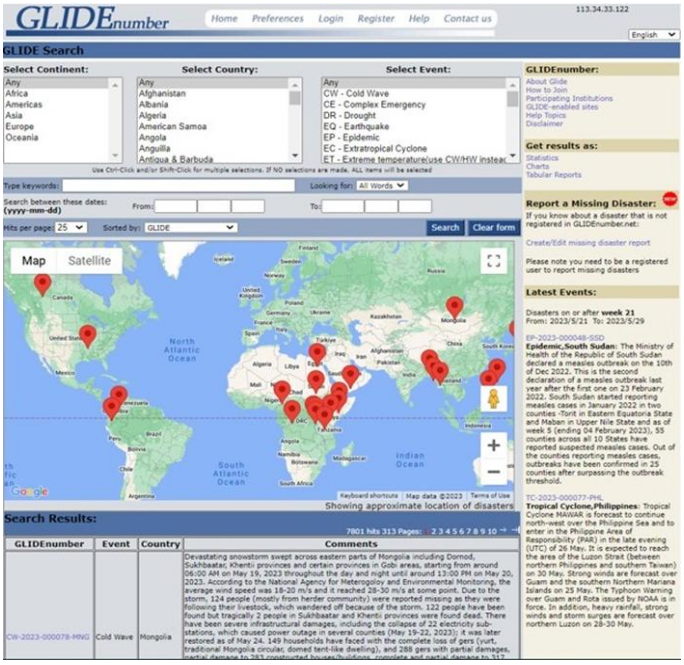

Figure 12: GLIDE Website: https://glidenumber.net

Any opportunities/challenges for further development or collaboration:

The GLIDE system allows Typhoon Committee members to link disaster database systems, including information on typhoon-related disasters, to provide a more holistic perspective. It also offers a platform for greater collaboration with other key institutional partners in advancing disaster risk reduction activity. In 2024, the Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction (WGDRR) systematically incorporated the utilization of the GLIDE Number system for reporting on typhoon events into its Annual Operation Plan (AOP).

Priority Areas Addressed:

Integrated

- Strengthen cross-cutting activity among working groups in the Committee.
- Enhance collaborative activity with other regional/international frameworks/organizations, including technical collaboration between TC/AP-TCRC and the TC/PTC cooperation mechanism.

DRR

- Contribute to the provision of reliable statistics on mortality and direct disaster-related economic loss caused by typhoon-related disasters to support monitoring of Typhoon Committee targets.
- Promote international cooperation on DRR implementation project work.

Key Pillars of UN's Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative Addressed:

Key Pillars of EW4All	Please ✓ the related pillar(s)
Disaster risk knowledge and management	✓
Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting	
Warning dissemination and communication	✓
Preparedness and response capabilities	✓

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