

Landslides (2012) 9:155–164
 DOI 10.1007/s10346-012-0334-8
 Received: 17 April 2012
 Accepted: 18 April 2012
 Published online: 19 June 2012
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ICL strategic plan 2012–2021—To create a safer geo-environment

Abstract The International Consortium on Landslides (ICL) was founded on 21 January 2002, during the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization–Kyoto University Joint Symposium on Landslide Risk Mitigation and Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, as an activity of IGCP-425. In its first decade, ICL established the first scientific full-color journal *Landslides*, a new International Programme on Landslides, organized and held the First World Landslide Forum in 2008 and the Second World Landslide Forum in 2011, and recognized 15 World Centres of Excellence on Landslide Risk Reduction. A 10th anniversary conference was held on 17–20 January at the facility in which ICL’s founding meeting had been held. This conference was jointly organized by ICL and ICL-supporting organizations. During the conference, the ICL Strategic Plan 2012–2021: to create a safer geo-environment—was developed and adopted. This strategic plan accompanies this preface.

Keywords Strategic plan · Landslides · ICL · IPL · WLF

The ICL 10th anniversary conference

On 21 January 2012, International Consortium on Landslides (ICL) entered its second decade, calling for both celebration of ICL’s accomplishments and plans for the next decade of achievements. Ninety-six people from 23 countries met in Kyoto from 16–20 January 2012 to develop ICL’s Strategic Plan for 2012–2022 and to acknowledge the substantial accomplishments of ICL’s past decade. Participants represented ICL members and international organizations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), the United Nations University (UNU), the International Council for Science (ICSU), the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO), the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR), the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS). Participants included key players of ICL and ICL supporting organizations through the first decade of ICL: Badaoui Rouhban (Director, Section for Disaster Reduction, UNESCO, draft writer of the 2002 Kyoto Declaration “Establishment of an International Consortium on Landslides”), Hans van Ginkel (Former Rector of UNU and the chairperson of the Independent Panel of Experts for the World Centre of Excellence on Landslide Risk Reduction (WCOE)), Salvano Briceno (Former Director of UNISDR, Chair of the Global Promotion Committee of International Programme on Landslides (IPL) and a senior adviser of ICL), Thomas Hofer (host of WLF2, Forestry Department of FAO), Wolfgang Eder (Former Director, Earth Science Section of UNESCO and technical advisor of ICL), Peter Bobrowsky (Secretary General of IUGS, Fomer Vice President of ICL) as well as ICL President-Paolo Canuti, ICL Executive Director Kyoji Sassa, and ICL vice presidents: Claudio Margottini (Chair of WLF2), Kaoru Takara (Japan) and Yueping Yin (China). The participants at the 10th Anniversary Conference are shown in Fig. 1.

The need for ICL to have a strategic plan for its second decade was recognized at the ICL-organized Second World Landslide Forum in Rome, Italy on 3–9 October 2011 (Sassa et al. 2012). The ICL’s 10th anniversary in January 2012 provided a suitable occasion for key ICL participants to meet for such planning and this was financially supported by Japanese and International organizations.

Landslides: Journal of the International Consortium on Landslides

The first issue of the journal *Landslides* was published in April 2004, and *Landslides* became identified as a SCI journal by Thomson Reuters in 2005. The first Impact Factor for *Landslides* was 0.986, released in 2007. *Landslides* began as four issues, each with 80 pages=320 pages/year. Since 2004, the number of contributions has increased substantially; in 2011, 154 manuscripts were submitted and 59 were accepted. The total number of printed pages in 2011 was 554 pages, and the impact factor in 2011 was 1.625. The achievements of *Landslides* are reviewed in Mikos (2011). The number of *Landslides* papers downloaded electronically from Springer WEB papers has steadily increased from 29,570 in 2008, to 42,665 in 2011 (Fig. 2)

After discussing the relative merits and demerits of quarterly versus bimonthly publication, and the need to increase the number of published pages, which is related to both the acceptance rate for papers and the length of individual papers, we have decided to change *Landslides* to a bimonthly journal, namely 6 issues, each with 100 pages=600 pages/year. Frequent publication is both good for fast publication and as a tool for timely information dissemination, especially of ICL-IPL activities.

The increase in the number of papers submitted and in the number of published pages will create a greater editing load, although the cost of printing and mailing is not a problem. It is difficult to find an editor and reviewers suitable for every paper, as the editing and review of papers is by ICL members and cooperating members from around the world who volunteer to carry out editing for the journal, and must find the time in their busy schedule. Submitted papers are matched to suitable editors and reviewers, based on the classification of the submitted papers and the personal classification of editors and reviewers. The classification outlined in *Landslides* vol. 1, no. 1 has not always been suitable for this matching process. We have therefore examined and reduced the number of categories from 10 to 4. The old and new classifications are shown in Table 1. To facilitate identifying suitable editors and reviewers, minor classifications are neglected. Special consideration, however, is needed for papers that do not match any category in the classification. However, most papers can be categorized on the basis of the background science, the methodology, the application, and the type of landslides (see Table 1).

Request to editors and reviewers

The classification of submitted papers is to be changed from 1 June 2012. At the same time, the personal classification of editors and



Fig.1 Assembled attendees at the tenth anniversary of the founding of ICL in Kyoto on 18 January 2012

reviewers must be updated. We wish to minimize the transition period as much as possible for a smooth shift to the new classification. Every author can register as a reviewer in the WEB editing system of Editorial Manager of Springer.

<http://www.editorialmanager.com/lasl/>.

An editor will search for reviewers suitable for a submitted paper in the Editorial Manager, and reviewers will be assigned. Reviewers with substantial reviewing experience are requested to work as editors. *Landslides* involves multidisciplinary science and submitted papers cover diverse backgrounds. Without cooperation

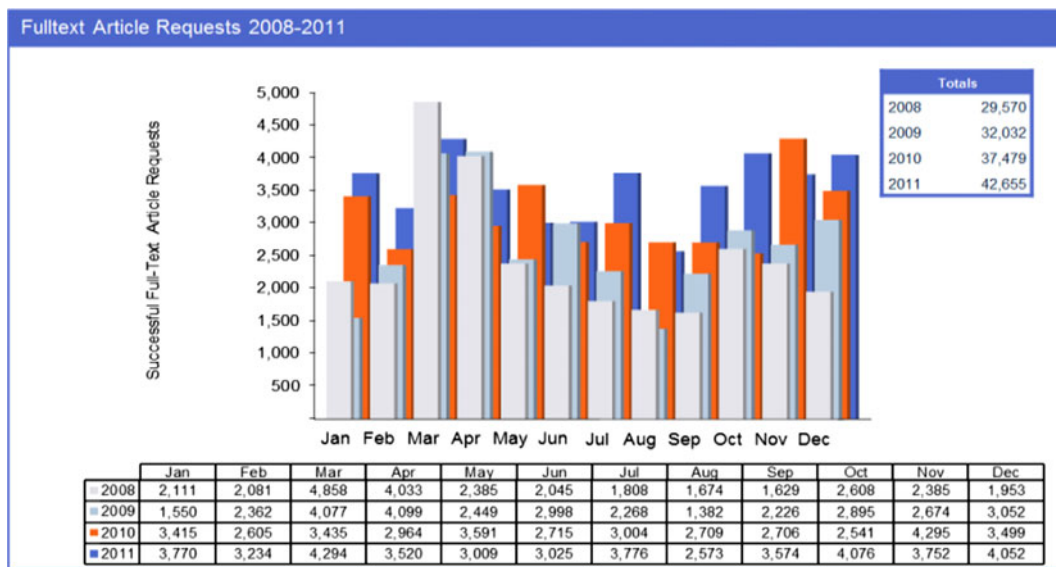


Fig. 2 Number of downloaded papers in 2008–2011

Table 1 Old and new classifications of submitted papers and personal classification of editors/reviewers

Old Classification (2003 to May 2012)	New Classification (from May 2012)
10: Fundamental Research	10: Background Science
	010: Geology
20: Mechanics and Dynamics	020: Geomorphology
	030: Geotechnology
	040: Geophysics
	050: Hydrology and Meteorology
30: Monitoring and Remote Sensing and Ground Exploration	20: Methodology
	010: Field investigation and ground exploration
40: Hazard Mapping, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment	020: Monitoring
	030: Material testing
	040: Physical modeling
50: Cultural Heritage Sites and Locations of High Societal Values	050: Numerical simulation
	060: GIS
	070: Remote sensing
	080: Planning and design
60: Earthquake-triggered landslides and Catastrophic Landslides	30: Application
	010 Hazard and Risk mapping
	020: Early Warning
	030: Risk Assessment
70: Debris Flows, Submarine Landslides and Pyroclastic Flows	040: Remedial measures & prevention works
	050: Risk reduction strategy
	060: Database
	070: Capacity development
80: Mitigation, Preparedness and Recovery	40 Types of landslide
	010: Debris flows
	020: Rock falls
90: Capacity Building and Database	030: Earthquake induced landslides
100: Case Studies and Others (4-5 sub-items in this classification are abbreviated)	040: Rain induced landslides
	050: Landslides in cultural/natural heritage sites
	060: Anthropogenic landslides
	070: Landslides in urban areas

Left column is major categories of the used one in Landslides, right column is new categories used from June 2013

from landslide researchers as editors and reviewers, *Landslides* cannot succeed in the second decade of development as a bi-monthly journal, beginning in 2013.

ICL strategic plan 2012–2021

An aim of the 10th anniversary ICL conference was to create the ICL strategic plan for the second decade. But the content and frame had not yet been decided. A small group of participants arriving in Kyoto on the afternoon on 16 January, one day before the conference, met to discuss a potential structure, content, and items to be covered by a “new” Strategic Plan of ICL. A potential sub-title of the Draft Strategic Plan was suggested: “Multi Hazard Approach to Landslides”. The plan’s content was to be structured in three chapters with the following items:

1. The first 10 years of ICL (2002–2011)
 - Initial mission
 - Achievements
 - Knowledge gaps (scientific or regional)
 - Relevance (why Landslide Research? The interest in human disasters)
 - Key questions (type of topics ICL tries to address)
2. The next decade: ICL 2012–2021
 - Widening the scope (thematic, institutional, and geographic)
 - International cooperation and partnerships
 - Sustainability (inviting young generations, etc.)
3. Plan of action
 - Objectives, activities and inputs (logical frame)
 - Regional and thematic networks
 - Implementation (members, fund raising, etc.)

The “Strategic Plan” could be published as a brochure plus an *Appendix* containing numerous abstracts and/or short papers of projects reflecting the objectives of ICL/IPL.

The first day of the conference on 17 January was allocated to proposals for regional and thematic networks. Establishment of regional and thematic networks are considered to effectively mobilize self-driven activities under the initiatives of ICL members. The proposed thematic networks and regional networks are as follow.

Thematic networks

1. Capacity Development Network
2. Landslide Risk Management Network
3. Landslide in Cold Regions
4. Landslide and Cultural & Natural Heritage Network
5. Landslide Monitoring and Warning Network

Regional networks

1. Adriatic–Balkan Network
2. South-East Asian Network

3. North-East Asian Network
4. Latin American Network

In addition to those, a Eurasian Terminology Network and the preliminary concept for an African Network were also presented. After that, the strategic plan was discussed. Numerous components for the Strategic Plan were proposed by the participants. A small working group met in the evening in order to streamline the inputs for the draft document of the Strategic Plan 2012–2021. The result was presented, discussed, and amended during the morning session of 18 January 2012. In the morning discussion of 18 January, Working document 1 was prepared. The afternoon was given to a ceremony of welcome, with an address by ICL President Paolo Canuti, the representative from the Government of Japan, Rikio Minamiyama of MEXT, and supporting addresses from UNESCO, UNISDR, FAO, UNU, IRDR, WFEO, IUGS, and Kyoto University. Recognition of Contribution to ICL and IPL activities and awards then were bestowed.

Appreciation of contribution to ICL and IPL activities

Badaoui Rouhban for contribution since ICL foundation 2002
 Salvano Briceno for contribution for 2002–2011 as the Director of UNISDR

ICL conference award

Claudio Margottini for the Organization of the Second World Landslide Forum

2010 best paper award of *Landslides*

Christopher Massey, Vernon Manville, Graham H. Hancox, Harry J. Keys, Colin Lawrence and Mauri McSaveney: Out-burst flood (lahar) triggered by retrogressive landsliding, 18 March 2007 at Mt Ruapehu, New Zealand—a successful early warning. *Landslides*, 2010, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 303–315.

Recognition of contribution to ICL supporters

Kawasaki Geological Engineering Co., Ltd (Takeshi Kato), Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd. (Yoshiko Abe), Marui Co., Ltd. (Taketoshi Marui), Ohta Geo-Research Co., Ltd. (Hidemasa Ohta), Okuyama Boring Co. Ltd. (Shinro Abe), Osashi Technos Inc. (Maki Yano), OYO Cooperation Co. Ltd. (Wataru Nakagawa)

In the morning discussion of 19 January, Working document 2 for the strategic plan was prepared, and all items were examined and agreed upon. The ICL Strategic Plan was adopted, leaving its finalization to a working group. During the afternoon session, the steering committee of ICL received Claudio Margottini’s report on WLF2, and Yueping Yin presented the plans for WLF3 in 2014 in Beijing, Chin. The publication of ICL Journal *Landslides* in the second decade was examined and a presentation was made by the publishing editor of Earth Science at Springer, Johanna Schwarz. It was decided for *Landslides* to shift from a quarterly to a bimonthly journal. The final day, 20 January, was allocated to an IPL symposium. Eighteen papers were presented and 152 pages of proceedings were published and uploaded onto the IPL WEB. The final version of ICL’s strategic plan 2012–2021 was examined by the working group and finalized as below. It will be a milestone for ICL and IPL activities.

ICL strategic plan 2012–2021

–To create a safer geo-environment–

–adopted at the ICL 10th Anniversary Conference, Kyoto, 19 January 2012–

The International Consortium on Landslide (ICL) is a nonprofit and nongovernmental organization consisting (in 2012) of 51 member institutions from 32 countries; its International Programme on Landslides (IPL) was jointly established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), United Nations University (UNU), International Council for Science (ICSU), International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO).

Through its “2006 Tokyo Action Plan” focusing on “*Strengthening Research and Learning on Landslides and Related Earth System Disasters for Global Risk Preparedness*” the ILP contributes within the ‘International Strategy for Disaster Reduction’ (ISDR) to the UN-wide agreed “Hyogo Declaration” and “Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: *Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*”.

Preamble

Landslides pose considerable risks to the geo-environment. They threaten the lives of people and their livestock, destroying buildings, transportation networks, “life-lines”, communities, land-use systems, agricultural production, and cultural and natural heritages. Landslides impact heavily on the livelihoods of affected people, their economic situation, food security and culture. It is a fact that it is often the poorest people who are most seriously affected by these dramatic events.

Hazard (including landslides), vulnerability, and risks are well documented, and recent evidence from numerous UN publications shows that prevention, if prioritized, pays off in the end and is cost-effective. Why then are we not proactively investing in making communities, our geo-environment and our heritage safer?

Thus, the “ICL Strategic Plan 2012–2021” aims at facilitating and supporting all-hazards preventive approaches, including people-centered early warning systems, and overall risk assessment to create a safer geo-environment. It also aims at enhancing the understanding of landslides and the human and social vulnerability that can transform them into disasters, and proposes concrete, tangible projects to that end.

Chapter 1 The first 10 years of ICL (2002–2011)

• Initial mission

Based on the achievement of a Japan–China joint project “Assessment of Landslide Hazards in Lishan, Xian, China” within the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) 1990–2000, *IGCP project 425 “Landslide Hazard Assessment and Mitigation for Cultural Heritage Sites and Other Locations of High Societal Value”* was proposed and implemented in 1998–2003. It was widened to a platform for truly international cooperation in the realm of landslide research and capacity development. The UNESCO–Kyoto University joint symposium “Landslide Risk Mitigation and Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage” was organized on 21–25 January 2002. The ‘International Consortium on Landslides’ (ICL) was established during this symposium with adoption of the 2002 Kyoto Declaration “Establishment of an International Consortium on Landslides (ICL)”.

ICL aimed to pursue the systematic translation of scientific and technological advances into concrete landslide disaster mitigation measures and into educational and informational disaster preparedness tools for the population. ICL was involved in numerous activities dealing with the improvement of relevant monitoring and early warning mechanisms.

• ICL achievements and accomplishments

Outputs

- During the last 10 years, ICL-driven research on problem/solution-focused projects have been identified and strengthened, and
- ICL research and educational items were positioned within the international scientific community, by:

Cooperation with and through governmental and nongovernmental organizations, national and international scientific organizations (such as ICSU, WFEO, IUGS, IUGG, IGU), research centers, and universities

Cooperation with UN agencies (UNESCO, WMO, FAO, UNISDR, UNU)

Participation in UN Global Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva) as an ISDR Thematic Platform on Landslides, and international meetings (such as IGC, EGU, AGU)

- Thirty two issues of the Journal “Landslides” in 2004–2011, as well as five full color books, numerous additional publications, organization of two “World Landslide Forums” (in Tokyo in 2008 and Rome in 2011) and the implementation of 91 IPL projects including 43 ongoing IPL Projects have contributed to an increase of ICL’s international recognition and resulted in growth of ICL membership.

Outcomes

- The identification of 15 “*World Centers of Excellence on Landslide Risk Reduction*” at the second World Landslide Forum and “3 *Regional and 5 Thematic Networks*” at the ICL 10th anniversary meeting provided additional driving force
- The IPL projects helped to increase the common understanding of the importance of landslide research and served as added value in the field of landslides risk reduction, e.g., by:

Raising the profile of landslide-related research through integrating scientific, socio-economic and cultural aspects into multihazard approaches

Recognizing the vulnerability of cultural and natural environments

Involvement of local communities in risk mapping

Strengthened capacity building, including training courses

Implementing monitoring and warning systems in urban, rural, and coastal areas

Enhanced cooperation between academic and governmental institutions

Contributing to the mandate of partner organizations

- **Outstanding questions and challenges**

Based on numerous activities, undertaken and implemented in the last decade, ICL aims to strengthen and integrate landslide research to create a safer geo-environment in a multihazard approach respecting the needs of humanity, by:

- Analyzing the vulnerability of communities and their social and livelihood components
- Highlighting “Landslide and Global Change” research, notably considering policy applications such as land-use planning, ecosystem and watershed management, food security, disaster risk reduction, and building resilience in adaptation to climate change
- Promoting multidisciplinary research and emerging technologies, such as remote sensing, GIS applications, advanced instrumentation, and monitoring
- Enhancing international cooperation and partnerships in the fields of:

Landslide inventory, mapping, and historical landslides

Landslides and urban/rural risk reduction

Prevention policies and legislation

Landslides and cultural or natural heritage

- Widening the thematic, institutional, and geographic scope through themes, such as:

Submarine landslides and tsunamis

Landslides in cold regions (high latitude—high altitude)

Mega-landslides

- Raising landslide awareness through education and capacity development
- Furthering—in particular—the education of young generations
- Improving ICL’s communication and advocacy through:

Internet activities, web-portals and social networking

Media

- Strengthening ICL’s financial and institutional sustainability

Chapter 2 The next decade of ICL 2012–2021

In order to meet the challenges in the next decade, ICL identifies seven items:

1. Broadening the scope and societal impact in a thematic, institutional and geographic manner, by putting emphasis on:

- A strong focus on risk reduction and disaster prevention based on land use planning and management at different scale levels (putting landslides into integrated watershed, urban infrastructure, and environment analysis) within a multihazard, as well as multi-, inter-, and trans-disciplinary approach
- Developing research partnerships to move from monodisciplinary to multi-, inter- and trans-disciplinary approaches, including the proper use of local/traditional knowledge

- Improving the contributions to food security and livelihoods and the understanding of the impact of disaster prevention progress from simple short-term cost–benefit analysis to more adequate long-term methods
- Using and strengthening *Regional and Thematic Networks for landslide risk reduction*
- Interrelationships between landslides and societal change (e.g., change of governmental policies, risk governance, climate impact, and marginalization of communities)

2. Enhancing international cooperation and capitalizing on synergies with other international organizations and programs, such as UNISDR, ICSU/IRDR, CCOP, UNESCO/UNITWIN, IGCP, UNDP, IUGS, IUGG, IGU, ILP, GEO/GEOSS, UNU, FAO, World Bank’s Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) and academic institutions specialized in landslide risk management.

3. Raising the profile of ICL to the public at large by:

- Strengthening the influence on governments and society at the regional, national and international level through partnerships with institutions, such as:

Universities, and other higher education and research institutions
 National Geological Surveys and European Geological Surveys (EGS)
 NGOs and local networks
 Enterprises and business communities (private–public partnerships)

- Making use of international projects, courses, conferences, and workshops:

IPL presentations at IGCs, EGU, AGU, GSA for example
 Cooperation with UNU and with CCOP and other regional organizations

- Developing new methods and techniques:

Widening the application of modern research findings to reduce vulnerability
 Putting science into practice (e.g., in business, providing consultancies and help)

- Positioning the ICL as the point of reference of all landslide-risk related issues through enhanced communication:

Through the ICL-IPL activities in the International Journal “Landslides” and web-portal of ICL and IPL
 By providing statement(s), e.g., on climate changes, on anthropogenic impact

- Reinforcing the ICL publications and communication strategy

4. Regional and thematic networks for landslide risk reduction

ICL as an international, nongovernmental and nonprofit scientific organization will work increasingly through regional and/or thematic networks to promote and facilitate landslide risk reduction, whereby:

- Networks have an open and flexible character
- Meet certain criteria
- Cooperate with relevant institutions in different sectors of society, in particular the regional, national, and local platforms for disaster risk reduction, which include various government sectors, private sector, academic institutions, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders

5. Capacity development

- Enhance the importance of landslides in education, including higher education
- Strengthen training courses within and across countries
- Involve local communities in risk mapping, disaster preparedness, and early warning
- Elaborate and strengthen landslide school networks
- Develop strategies to inform the population, increase awareness, and create a culture of resilience

6. Specific encouragement of young people to specialize on landslide risk management and disaster prevention

- Create a “Young Scientists Landslide Risk Reduction Award”

- Support students studying landslides risk and stimulate Masters and PhD courses focusing on landslide risk reduction
- Encourage the establishment of a student chapter of ICL

7. Enhance the sustainability of ICL

- Strengthen ICL's Secretariat
- Explore financial opportunities beyond membership fees, including projects with international funding agencies (bilateral donor agencies and development banks in particular)
- Enhance the institutional framework
- Enlarge the membership and explore different categories of membership
- Elaborate on the use of ICL and IPL network to members

Chapter 3 Action Plan

The International Consortium on Landslide (ICL)

Recalling its

- “2006 Tokyo Action Plan” and
- the listed challenges in ICL's “Next Decade” (Chapter 2)

Has identified at its 10th Anniversary Meeting, held from 16 to 20 January 2012 at Kyoto, Japan, the future global issues of ICL-IPL as follows:

1. Promoting multi- and trans-disciplinary research, new research fields, and technology development

(including sub-items described in Chapter 2, para 1: *Broadening the scope and societal impact in a thematic, institutional and geographic manner*) by:

- Widened application of modern and advanced technologies, such as GIS, Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar, and remote sensing
- Promotion of global landslide mapping, monitoring and risk assessment (‘World Landslide Map’)
- Development of monitoring and warning systems for slope stabilization and landslide prevention policies, e.g., through automated methods
- Assessment of ‘state of the art’ in landslide research and practice
- Strengthening of relationships with social and economic sciences

2. Strengthening the cooperation with partner organization through concrete projects

(including sub-items described in Chapter 2, para 2: *Enhance international cooperation and capitalize on synergies* and para 4: *Regional and/or thematic networks*) by:

- Improving bi- or multilateral cooperation with engineering, water, soil, and other communities and programs (such as GLOF)
- Enhancing activities by thematic and regional *networking*, as well as through World Centers of Excellence.

3. Providing expertise, knowledge, and consultancies to governments

(including sub-items described in Chapter 2, para 3: *Raising the profile of ICL to the public at large*) by:

- Positioning ICL as the point of reference of all landslide related issues
- Providing statement(s), on for example climate changes and on anthropogenic impact
- Improving the recognition and “marketing” of ICL
- Providing expertise in emergency situations

4. Capacity development, education, and outreach

(including sub-items described in Chapter 2, para 5: *Capacity development*; para 6: *Specific encouragement of young people to specialize on landslide-risk management and disaster prevention*) by:

- Organization of educational and training courses at all levels, including schools and universities, journalists, and politicians
- Enhancement of human and institutional capacities
- Development of a culture of awareness of landslide risk (creation of a culture of resilience)
- Inspiration of students, teachers, and the public at large by communicating advances in landslide science through the media and museums
- Cooperation with World Heritage, National & Geoparks in the field of Landslide Risk Reduction
- Development of a project on historical “*Classic Landslides*” (demonstration sites, following the models of “World Heritage Sites” and “Geosites”)

5. Communication, website, marketing landslides

- Enhancement of internal and external communications (e.g., through a web-portal) by highlighting the huge responsibility, the political components, the vulnerability of society at the interface of environment, hazards, and society
- Promotion of tele-communication and tele-conferences
- Media contact
- Photographic contests

6. Publications

Reinforcement of the ICL publication and communication strategy through publication of:

- The Journal “Landslides”, developing from a quarterly to a bimonthly journal, increasing pages and thematic issues, improving the impact
- Proceedings of World Landslide Forums in a series of books with color illustrations, e.g., seven volumes of books for WLF2
- Scientific books, handbooks, guidebooks, and “Proceedings” of ICL and IPL conferences/symposia
- Coffee-table books

7. Enhancement of the sustainability of ICL and strengthening of ICL’s Secretariat

- Involvement of younger generations in ICL and IPL activities,
- Recruitment of new members who will deal with landslide risk reduction work
- Recruitment of new members with powerful capacities and potentials on landslides
- Development of an effective international work sharing and collaborating system for the ICL Secretariat

Closing remarks, summary

The *ICL Strategic Plan* intends to stimulate specific projects and activities within its IPL to create a safer geo-environment through strengthening cooperation between scientists and governmental institutions in the field of landslide-risk reduction. Relevant knowledge of geological and engineering sciences, hydrology, geophysics, soil and rock mechanics, meteorology, geomorphology, architecture, forestry, agriculture, culture, communication, and the information, social and human sciences shall be integrated into this endeavor.

Taking into account the big challenges of the new millennium which include inter alia *Global Climate Change and Disasters*, ICL is prepared to contribute through encouraging initiatives to the reduction of risks and losses stemming from landslides including rock falls, rock slides, debris avalanches, debris flows, and pyroclastic flows in urban, rural and coastal regions.

ICL provides an international platform for fostering a culture of prevention of landslide-related disasters. In addition to scientific, socio-economic, educational, and environmental aspects of IPL projects, selected case studies (such as of Machu Picchu) are highlighting the societal, cultural, and natural values to humanity. ICL contributes to the UN-wide actions in disaster and vulnerability reduction, driven by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, involving various UN and other international and regional intergovernmental organizations, governments, parliamentarians, local authorities, academic institutions, private sector, civil society organizations, media, and other relevant stakeholders at all levels.

Acknowledgments

The author thanks all participants and their organizations for their cooperation in discussing and creating ICL strategic plan 2012–2021. Staffs and students from the Disaster Prevention Research Institute are acknowledged for their cooperation for the organiza-

tion of the conference. The success of this conference is owed to sponsors from the Government of Japan (MEXT and Ministry of Foreign Affairs), UNISDR and UNESCO and their programs. I would extend my thanks to those organizations and programs which agreed to our requests on very short notice.

Sponsors of ICL 10th Anniversary Conference



The Strategic Funds for the Promotion of Science and Technology of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan



The Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development Programme of MEXT, Japan



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan (MOFA for ISDR)



The United Nations Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)



The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization (UNESCO for Disaster Reduction)

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