Potential Areas of Collaboration b/w Strategic Framework, Sendai Framework and 2030 Agenda: UN-GGIM-AP Perspective
Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 3 June 2015

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/69/L.67)]

Sendai Framework for DRR

Priorities for action

• Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk
• Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
• Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
• Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk

- National and local levels; it is important to (para 24):
  - (c) Develop, periodically update and disseminate, as appropriate, **location-based disaster risk information, including risk maps**, to decision makers, the general public and communities at risk of exposure to disaster in an appropriate format **by using**, as applicable, **geospatial information technology**;

- (f) Promote real-time access to reliable data, make use of space and in situ information, including **geographic information systems (GIS)**, … to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data;
Sendai Framework for DRR

Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk

- Global and regional levels; it is important to (para 25):

  The Geospatial Information Community, including NGIAs, is now called to contribute to the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

- (g) Enhance the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions at all levels and in all regions, with the support of the UNISDR Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, in order to: … disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology;
20th UNRCC-AP Resolution (Oct. 2015)

UNRCC-AP recommends Disaster Risk Management that UN-GGIM-AP

(a) **Identify the potential areas for national geospatial information authorities** to contribute, through the use of geospatial information, to the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030;

(b) **Identify the potential areas of future cooperation with the Working Group on disasters, of the Committee of Experts** on Global Geospatial Information Management, to be established in accordance with the decision of the fifth session of the Committee, initially through the focal point in the Secretariat of the Committee;

(c) Investigate the present roles of disaster management authorities and national geospatial information authorities, and find potential areas for extended roles of national geospatial information authorities and collaborations with disaster management authorities through the use of geospatial information;
20th UNRCC-AP Resolution (Oct. 2015)

(d) Collect best practices of the use of geospatial information for disaster risk reduction in the Asia and Pacific region;

(e) **Compile a guideline to promote the contribution of national geospatial information authorities** through geospatial activities to the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, on the basis of the results of the activities prescribed in paragraphs (a)-(d);

(f) Encourage member States to share earth observation infrastructure, technology and data resources for disaster management on a voluntary basis.
1. Objectives

• To find potential areas of contribution by NGIAs in the region to the implementation Sendai Framework in cooperation with WG-Disasters and compile a guideline.

2. Activities so far

• Questionnaire survey on the roles of NGIAs for disasters.
  • Existing roles of NGIAs in case of disasters.
  • Types of geospatial information employed.
  • Cooperation with disaster risk management organizations
  • Best practices
UN-GGIM-AP/WG2: Disaster Risk Management

Preliminary Result of Questionnaire

- **14 NGIAs/56** responded.
- **12 NGIAs/14** provide services in case of disasters.
- Various geospatial information products of NGIAs, including paper maps and digital data, are provided to national/local governments.
- Strong collaboration already exists with Disaster Risk Management Organizations in data sharing and joint drills, etc.
- Challenge: provision of trustworthy and timely geospatial information.
- Sharing of best practices and other countries’ legal documents is requested.
## Preliminary List of Best Practices for Disaster Risk Reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Best Practice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Real Time Crisis Response Mapping for Government Officials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Use of Geospatial information for DRR in Asia and the Pacific region</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Earthquake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Tropical Cyclone, Flooding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
<td>Contingency Plan for Natural Disasters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Rapid Mapping of Kelud Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Floods</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2011 Great East Japan Earthquake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) to Monitor the Flood and its Impact in Malaysia</td>
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<td>Earthquake that struck Ranau in Sabah, Malaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Multi-Hazard Mapping of 28 Priority Provinces and the Greater Metro Manila Area</td>
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<td>The Philippine Geoportal</td>
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<td>Recovery and Rehabilitation after Typhoon Haiyan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Tsunami – 2004 December 26</td>
</tr>
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14 best practices were provided by 10 countries.
Potential Areas of Collaboration with WG-Disasters

Sendai Framework

International/Regional Organizations

Strategic Framework for DRRM

Member State

Government

NGIA

Stakeholders

UN-GGIM-AP/WG2 on DRM