

# Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

## Eleventh session

New York, 23, 24 and 27 August 2021

Item 10 of the agenda

### Geospatial information and services for disasters (for discussion and decision)

<i>Statement provided by</i> Australia – Simon Costello	
<i>Statement:</i>	
<p><b>75(a)</b> Australia acknowledges the continued efforts of member states to implement the Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters. Australia notes the Working Group’s Work Plan and four goals. Australia welcomes efforts to promote the role of geospatial information for disaster risk management particularly for our friends and neighbours in the Asia-Pacific who face ongoing natural hazards and sea-level changes.</p> <p>Australia offers the following observations for the Working Group to consider.</p> <p>Australia notes an opportunity to integrate geospatial data from agencies with responsibilities for hazards. This may include science and technology agencies. In Australia, we have just announced the establishment of the Australian Climate Service as a partnership between geospatial, science and technology agencies to strengthen the provision and uptake of geospatial information for disaster risk management. Australia would welcome broader engagement by the Working Group with science agencies in respective countries.</p> <p>Australia believes there is opportunity for the Working Group to integrate its work with efforts to develop impact forecasting services, and to recommend standardised collection approaches for post-disaster impact data. The World Meteorological Organisation has earmarked impact forecasting in their forward plan, and Australia has demonstrated the value in this service with the trialling of a tropical cyclone impact service over the last southern summer. Emergency service authorities have used this service to better deploy the right quantity of resources to the right location, at the right time.</p> <p>Australia welcomes the call to capture how geospatial information is used in disaster risk management, and looks forward to future reports of the Working Group which outline who and how often geospatial information is being used, and whether the online inventories reveal any significant information gaps particularly where disaster risk is high.</p>	
Submitted on:	8/17/2021