

Resolutions of the 20th UNRCC-AP

2. Disaster risk management

The Conference,

Bearing in mind that the Asia-Pacific region is prone to many natural hazards and devastating disasters, and that geospatial information plays a very important role in making timely information available to prepare for, support and respond to emergency situations,

Noting paragraph 187 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development ‘The future we want’, in which the Conference specifically recognized the “importance of comprehensive hazard and risk assessments, and knowledge- and information-sharing, including reliable geospatial information”,

Noting also the Chengdu Forum on UN-GGIM, with the theme ‘Development and Applications in Urban Hazard Mapping’, in 2013 concluded that geospatial information contributes to disaster preparedness and building resiliency,

Noting further the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development with Geospatial Information, which was adopted in 2014 at the Third High Level Forum on UN-GGIM, resolved to promote the greater use and application of geospatial information for disaster management,

Recognizing that the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR), which was adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015, made a clear call for developing, updating and disseminating location-based disaster risk information, including risk maps by using geospatial information technology,

Recognizing also that international efforts are underway to identify a set of indicators for the implementation of SFDRR and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the potential contribution geospatial information will be able to provide in measuring and monitoring those indicators,

Recognizing further that National Geospatial Information Authorities (NGIAs) have responsibilities to engage in contributing to disaster risk reduction through the use of geospatial information and relevant technologies in the implementation of SFDRR and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling that, at its fifth session, UN-GGIM strongly supported the proposal to establish a

working group to further develop and implement a strategic framework that would be aligned with the outcome and follow-up to the SFDRR and its implementation which, once established, will need to cooperate closely with the Member States, particularly those in the disaster-prone Asia-Pacific region, to make progress and achieve its objective of improved international activities for emergency response and disaster risk reduction,

Recommends that the Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Asia and the Pacific:

- a) Identify the potential areas for contribution of NGIAs through the use of geospatial information to the effective implementation of the SFDRR,
- b) Identify the potential areas of future cooperation with the UN-GGIM Working Group on disasters to be established in accordance with the decision of the fifth session of UN-GGIM, initially through the focal point in the UN-GGIM Secretariat,
- c) Investigate the present roles of disaster management authorities and NGIAs, and find potential areas for extended roles of NGIAs and collaborations with disaster management authorities through the use of geospatial information,
- d) Collect best practices of the use of geospatial information for disaster risk reduction in Asia and the Pacific region,
- e) Compile a guideline to promote NGIAs to contribute through geospatial activities to the effective implementation of the SFDRR and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, based on the results of the activities prescribed in the four previous paragraphs,
- f) Encourage Member States to share earth observations infrastructure, technology and data resources for disaster management on a voluntary basis.

Work Plan of UN-GGIM-AP WG2 on Disaster Risk Management for 2015 to 2018

No	Activities/Steps	Periods	Targeted goals
1	Identify the potential areas for contribution of NGIAs through the use of geospatial information to the effective implementation of the SFDRR.	2015-2018	List up possible measures and approaches of NGIAs corresponding to SFDRR in the 1st year; complete activity list after indicators of SFDRR determined.
2	Investigate the present roles of disaster management authorities and NGIAs, and find potential areas for extended roles of NGIAs and collaborations with disaster management authorities through the use of geospatial information.	2015-2017	Send questionnaire to member states promptly; Draw up a report based on analysis results of the answers.
3	Collect Best Practices of the use of geospatial information for disaster risk reduction in Asia and the Pacific region.	2015-2017	Collect Best Practices in the 1st year; complete a list of BPs in the 2nd year.
4	Compile a guideline to promote NGIAs to contribute through geospatial activities to the effective implementation of the SFDRR and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, based on the results of the activities No.1 - No.3 prescribed above.	2017-2018	Draw up a guideline for NGIAs' activities for disaster risk reduction in light of the implementation of SFDRR by the end of 2018.
5	Identify the potential areas of future cooperation with the UN-GGIM Working Group on disasters to be established in accordance with the decision of the fifth session of UN-GGIM.	2015-2018	
6	Encourage Member States to share earth observations infrastructure, technology and data resources for disaster management on a voluntary basis.	2015-2018	

Remarks NGIAs : National Geospatial Information Authorities

SFDRR : Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030