



**Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial
Information Management for Asia and the Pacific
(UN-GGIM-AP)**

Established by a United Nations Resolution



Working Group 2

Disaster Risk Management

Progress report

UN-GGIM-AP Plenary Meeting

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Activities taken by WG2 since the 20th UNRCC-AP and the 4th Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM-AP

The following activities have been conducted in accordance with the Resolution of the 20th UNRCC-AP and the Work Plan of WG2 (Attachment 1).

Work Item No.1

Identify the potential areas for contribution of NGIAs through the use of geospatial information to the effective implementation of the SFDRR.

a) We have discussed possible action items in the SFDRR to which geospatial information is likely to contribute.

Currently, we are listing practices on the basis of the discussion results and checking on the items in which NGIAs might engage.

Work Item No.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.

a) WG2 sent a questionnaire containing the following questions to Member States last December, in order to sort out the NGIAs' practices in the field of disaster risk reduction. (Deadline of the questionnaire submission: End of January 2016)

Major items of the questionnaire are as follows:

- i. GENERAL ISSUES ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
- ii. ACTIVITIES OF YOUR ORGANIZATION FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
- iii. GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)?
- iv. CHALLENGES, SOLUTIONS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS
- v. BEST PRACTICES USING GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION IN THE FIELD OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
- vi. FUTURE APPROACHES

b) WG2 has sorted out and analyzed the answers from Member States to compile them into an interim report. (from February to April in 2016)

c) Summary of the questionnaire results is as follows. For detailed information, please refer to the Draft Final Report of Attachment 2 and 3.

- Of the 56 member countries of UN-GGIM-AP, we received responses from 14 countries.
- Regarding the types of major natural disasters, landslides (12 countries) and floods (12 countries) were identified the most, followed by earthquakes (9 countries), storm surges (9 countries) and wind and water hazards by a typhoon etc. (9 countries).
- Of the 14 countries, it was understood that 12 have disaster risk management organizations and 7 maintained laws to govern disaster risk management policies in their countries. As well, 13 of the 14 countries, much of the information pertaining to

disaster risk management organizations and policies is posted on the websites and can easily be accessed.

- It was understood that the countries whose NGIAs engage in practices and services in case of disasters (12 countries), engage in various activities prior to, during and post disasters.
- Most of the countries (11 countries/12 countries) that have disaster risk management organizations, suggested in their replies that there is a strong collaboration between NGIAs and the disaster risk management organizations, including in data sharing and joint drills, etc.
- Regarding 12 of the 14 NGIAs that replied to the questionnaire, it was understood that they have various geospatial information products used in case of disasters, and 8 NGIAs responded that they provide paper-based materials to the disaster management organizations, etc., in addition to digital data
- Of the many NGIAs whose responses we received, it was understood that the provision of trustworthy, timely geospatial information is recognized as a challenge in managing geospatial information for disaster risk reduction.
- Demands like the sharing of other countries' legal documents containing the types of products/emergency measures provided to manage disaster risk management, and sharing of the best practices were identified as expected activities of UN-GGIM-AP-WG2.

Work Item No.3

Collect Best Practices of the use of geospatial information for disaster risk reduction in Asia and the Pacific region.

a) Along with distribution of the questionnaire, WG2 collected best practices of the use of geospatial information for disaster risk reduction. WG2 has produced a collection of best practices. (from February to April in 2016)

Country	Best Practice
Australia	Real Time Crisis Response Mapping for Government Officials
Bangladesh	Use of Geospatial information for DRR in Asia and the Pacific region
China	Earthquake
Fiji	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding
Hong Kong, China	Contingency Plan for Natural Disasters
Indonesia	Rapid Mapping of Kelud Mountain
Japan	Floods 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake
Malaysia	Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) to Monitor the Flood and its Impact in Malaysia Earthquake that struck Ranau in Sabah, Malaysia

Philippines	Multi-Hazard Mapping of 28 Priority Provinces and the Greater Metro Manila Area The Philippine Geoportal Recovery and Rehabilitation after Typhoon Haiyan
Sri Lanka	Tsunami – 2004 December 26

Work Item No.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.

a) The Chair joined the UN-GGIM WG-Disasters as a member to represent the UN-GGIM-AP/WG2.

Work Item No.6

Encourage Member States to share earth observations infrastructure, technology and data resources for disaster management on a voluntary basis.

a) As a part of Work Plan 3 to promote information sharing among Member States, we are collecting examples on this matter on a voluntary basis.