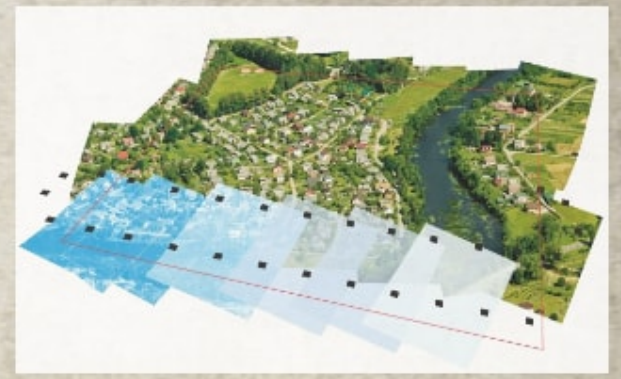
Plenary 3 –Sendai Framework Monitoring Geospatial Information (GI)

Presenter: Rohan Richards, Jamaica Principal Director, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation in Jamaica, and Co-Chair of the UN-GGIM Working Group on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters.

ACCURATE, TIMELY & RELIABLE GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION AND SERVICES

1 Urban Hazards - Flooding, Landslide, Drought and Earthquakes

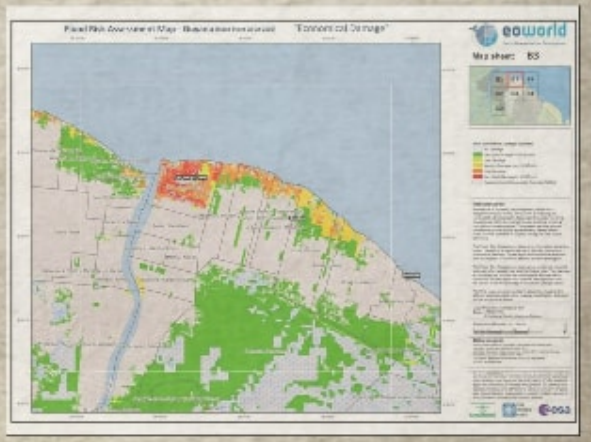
3 Spaced Based Data combined with other fundamental geospatial datasets –data within Government Agencies



4 Maps have been compiled by the National Disaster Agency for stakeholders to ensure that they are used effectively

The importance of knowledge of the hazards and physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities to disasters are vital for actions to be taken .

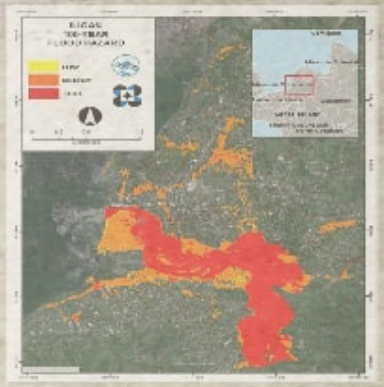
2 Data Collection – UAV ,GPS/GNSS and Voluntary geospatial information



Common operational picture – urban hazard and risk assessment process

DATA AVAILABILITY, DATA ACCESSIBILITY, DATA SHARING AND COORDINATION

1 Need for State-of-the-art, GIS-based hazard maps dealing with landslides, earthquakes, flooding, storm surge for urban areas.



2 Geospatial Data Sharing

Critical Success Factors

National standards for the creation, management and dissemination of geospatial data.

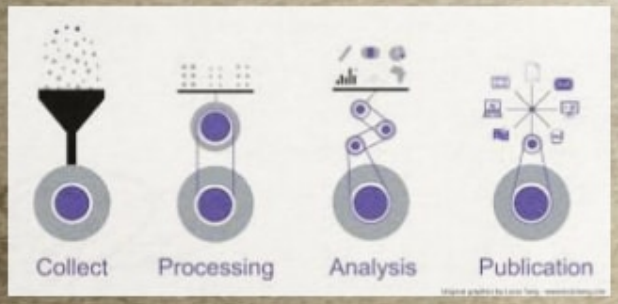
Creation and maintenance of fundamental spatial data

Promote the accessibility and sharing of data

Fundamental datasets are to be provided free of cost.

Provide access to spatial data via the national geospatial clearing house

Facilitate the involvement of the Private Sector



DATA AVAILABILITY & ACCESSIBILITY

Formal Establishment of an NSDI and data sharing policy

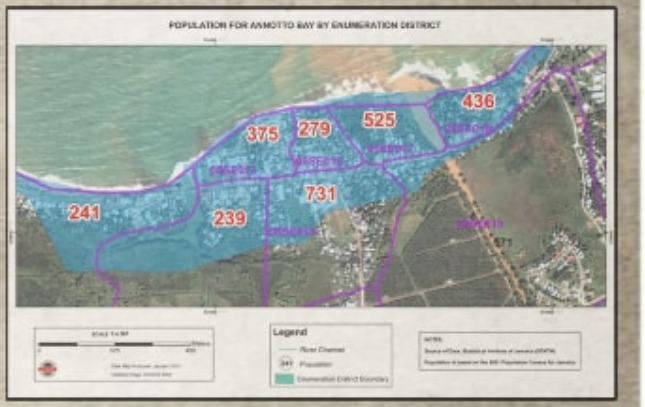
Need to use available methods – like remote sensing for assessing the elements at risk in urban areas

Information is needed about the hazards that are likely to occur –

including their location

the elements that are at risk when hazards materialize into disaster events,

the vulnerability of society and the critical infrastructure that will be exposed to the consequences of the disaster.



ROLE OF UN-GGIM TO ENHANCE THE AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF EFFECTIVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

HAZARDS

+

BIG DATA

+

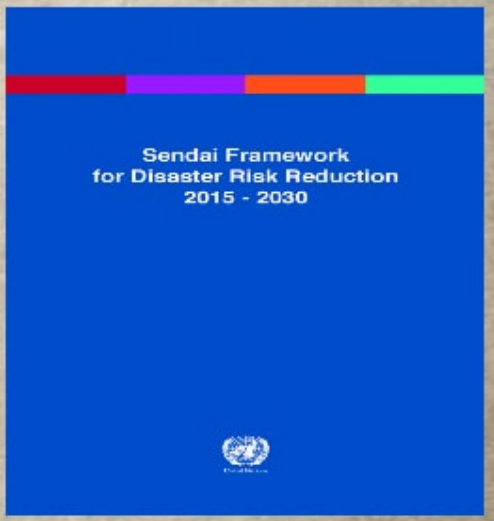
STATISTICAL INFORMATION

PRIORITIES FOR ACTIONS FROM UN-GGIM Draft Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

- Governance and Policies
- Awareness Raising and Capacity Building
- Data Management
- Common Infrastructure and Services
- Resource Mobilization

UN-GGIM

SDG



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Geospatial Data is key to measuring the SDG & Sendai Framework in support of effective disaster risk reduction

Improving disaggregation by Geographic location for National and Sub-national Disaster Reporting?

Case Study -Jamaica

Responding to Disasters -National Emergency Response Geographic Information Systems Team

Data Collection

Cooperation between the geospatial community and the science community is particularly important in reporting on natural hazards and risks, because observations from multiple disciplines and multiple data collection activities need to be considered together. Arguably, all disciplines that produce and use geospatial data have a need for more data sharing and collaboration.

This will improve Jamaica's capacity to report and increase capacity to share this data in an organised and easy manner with others.

Defined Administrative Boundaries - Parishes , Communities and Enumeration District

- Parishes
- Communities
- Enumeration District

National Emergency Response Geographic Information Systems Team

Dedicated to undertaking damage assessment and analysis prior to and post meteorological and geological events

Data is collected at the Parish level, the National Disaster Agency works through Parish Disaster Committees (PDCs) that operate out of the Parish Council Offices.