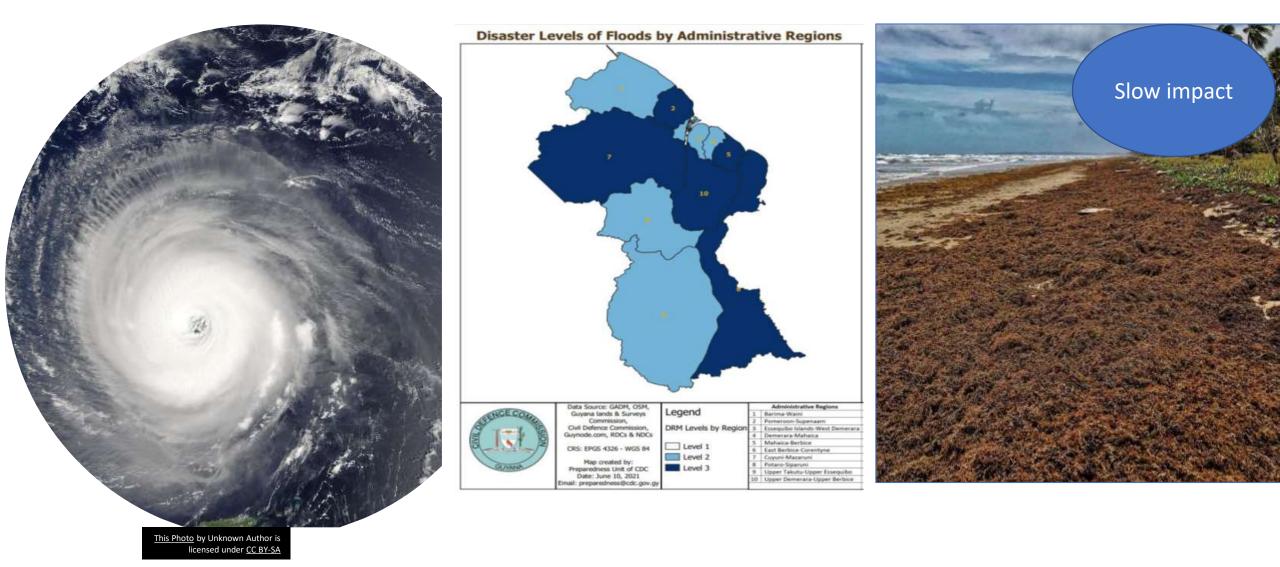
Worshop1: Policy Issues Towards Effective Applications of Geospatial Technologies and Data in DRM

Round table discussions on the use of geospatial technologies in Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) and DRM

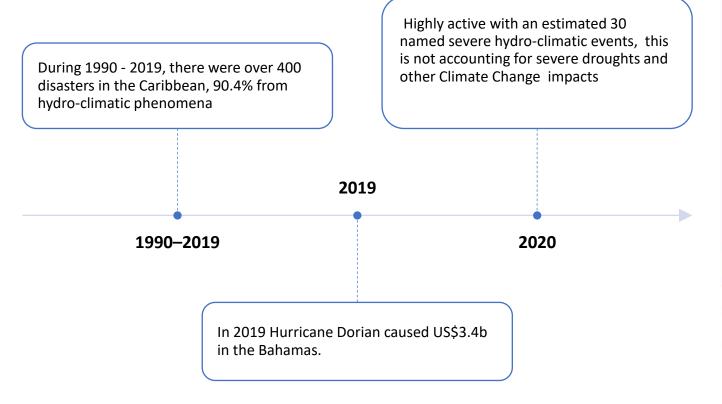
Artie Dubrie Coordinator- Sustainable Development and Disaster Unit, ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, artie.dubrie@eclac.org August 30, 2021.

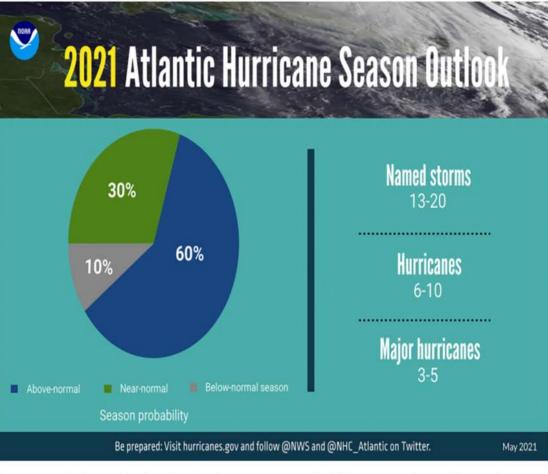


Caribbean Small Island Developing States are highly vulnerable to external shocks that stem from climate change impacts and in particular the increase in frequency and magnitude of natural disasters.



Climate Change impacts – Caribbean Region

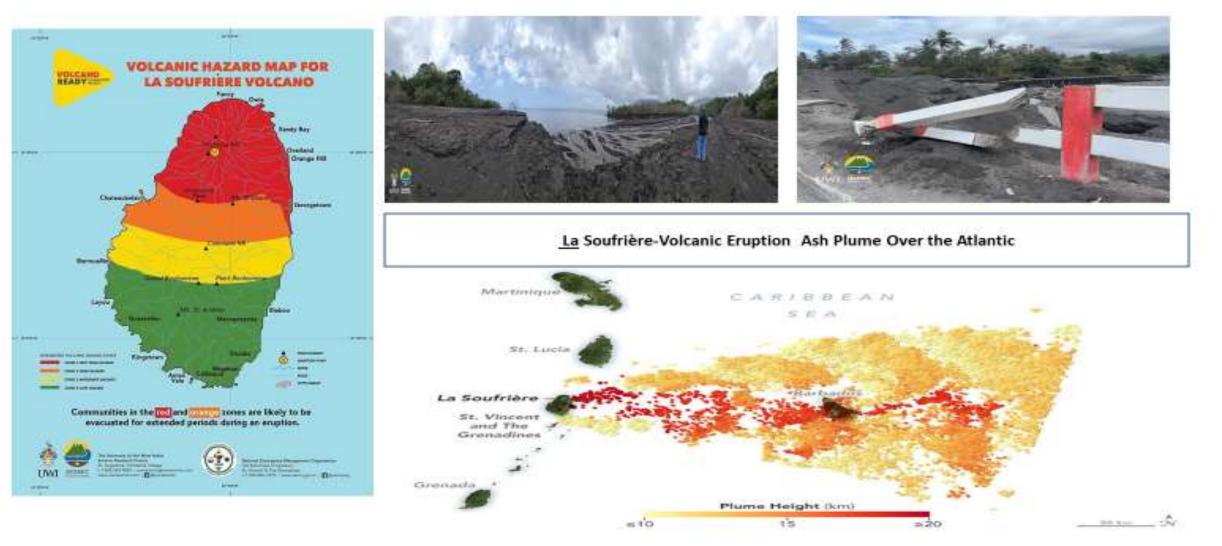




A summary infographic showing hurricane season probability and numbers of named storms predicted from NOAA's 2021 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook. (NOAA)

National and Regional Impacts

La Soufrière volcano eruption



Multiple events occurring at the same time.

For example, the Earthquake in Haiti and Tropical Storm Grace in August 2021



Coastal Watches/Warnings and Forecast Cone for Storm Center



* If the storm is forecast to dissipate within 3 days, the "Full Forecast" and "3 day" graphic will be identical

Discussion Points: Toward addressing the use and applications of geospatial technologies and tools in DRM for the Caribbean region, the following are to be considered:

- That access and use of data is essential for effective and timely DRM decision making
- Improved coordination, collaboration and networking among policy- makers, research institutions, DM agencies and technology providers and including:
 - Political buy-inns, champions
 - Data is required on risk assessments and other pre- and post-disaster analytics
 - Data to be analyzed and understood for example by Ministries of Finance for budgeting and setting resilience-oriented strategies, allocation of resources for emergency response, recovery, reconstruction etc.
 - This coordinated framework can serve to reduce duplicating activities, sharing of best practices and identifying knowledge gaps and/or developing strategies in addressing priority areas.
 - Increased collaboration with regional and international partners and including through southsouth and SIDS-SIDS partnerships.
 - Promoting public-private partnerships for example in access to best available technologies.
- Cultivating local and regional skills for use and applications of GeoSpatial tools
 - This will necessitate the creation of DM policies and structures (and budgeting) for continuous training, capacity development, information gathering and with community engagement
- Communication and awareness raising on the use and applications of geospatial technologies and data to all stakeholders.



Thank you!

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August 30, 2021

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UNITED NATIONS

