

United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response

### Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction : Space Technology Initiatives, Challenges and Opportunities

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- 1. Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction and space based information
- 2. Overview of the conference
- 3. UN-SPIDER Support and Services



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### Climate related disaster risks – Global and Regional issue – Calls for International Cooperation



Trans-boundary rivers Shared coastline Linkage with Himalaya

Example: South Asia



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#### The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - Fourth Assessment Report - Asia

- Glacier melting in the Himalayas increase flooding and affect water resources
- Compound the pressures on natural resources and the environment
- Crop yields could decrease up to 30% by the mid-21<sup>st</sup> century
- Mortality due to diarrhoea primarily associated with floods and droughts will rise
- Sea-level rise will exacerbate inundation, storm surge, erosion and other coastal hazards.



Himalaya receding glaciers



Maldives: At great risk of submergence



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Africa - one of the most vulnerable continents to climate variability and change because of multiple stresses and low adaptive capacity.

- Sahelian region Warmer and drier, detrimental effects on crops.
- Southern Africa longer dry seasons and more uncertain rainfall
- Floods: Many millions more people projected to be flooded due to sea-level rise by the 2080s.
- Tropical storms and local coastal subsidence: Low-lying areas especially vulnerable.
- By 2020, between 75 and 250 million people are projected to be exposed to an increase of water stress
- Agricultural production, including access to food, is projected to be severely compromised.



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The numbers affected will be largest in the mega-deltas of Asia and Africa

- Decreased water availability
- Increased risk of floods and droughts in many regions
- Increased incidence of waterborne diseases such as malaria, dengue, and cholera
- Increased damages and deaths caused by extreme weather events
- Decreased agricultural productivity
- Adverse impacts on fisheries
- Adverse effects on many ecological systems



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### **Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction**

**Disaster Risk** 

**Tropical Cyclones** 

**Natural Hazards** 

Floods

**Climate Variability** 

**Climate Change** 

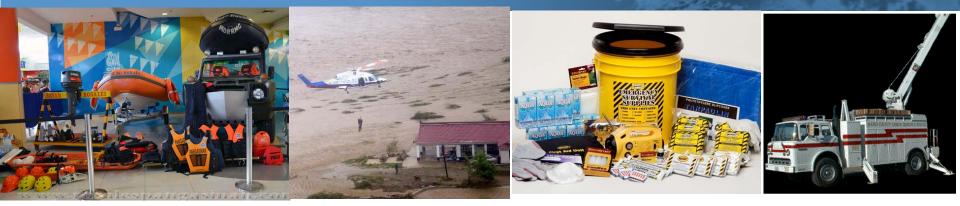
Additional risks due to climate change should not be analyzed or treated in isolation, but instead integrated into broader efforts to reduce the risk of natural disasters.

**Heat waves** 

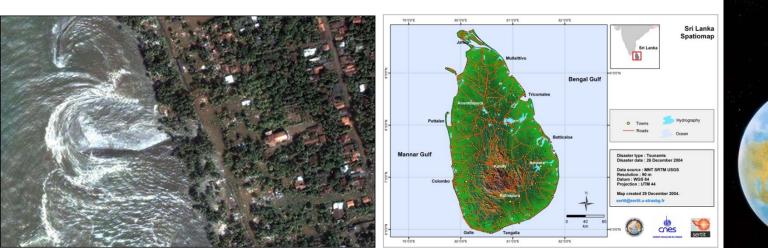
Droughts



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### Priorities Tools/Supplies/Infrastructure Vs. Information







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Images from <u>earth observing satellites</u> help assess the damage caused by disasters and assess vulnerability to hazards.





Satellite communications help warn people who are at risk, especially in remote areas. They help connect a disaster zone to the outside world

<u>Global navigation satellite systems</u> enable us to obtain positional information on events that have to be mapped





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## **Geospatial information for Disaster Risk Management**

<u>Normal Situation</u> Hazard mapping Vulnerability mapping Risk mapping

Developmental planning Climate Change Adaptation <u>Disaster situation</u> Rapid mapping Monitoring Impact assessment



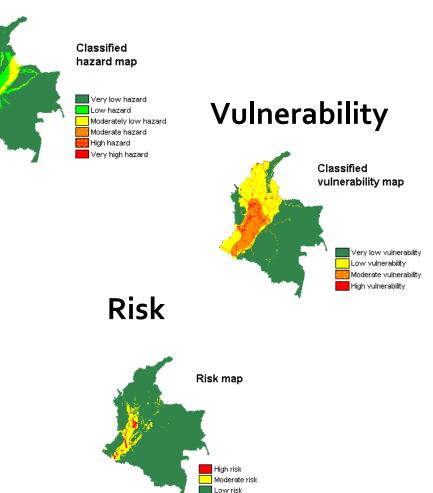
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### **Information preparedness**

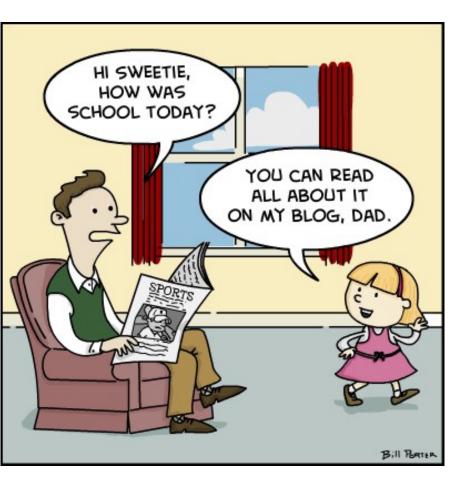
Hazard

- Know vulnerability and risk to prioritize preparedness actions Improve risk assessment using space based information
- Availability and access to collateral geospatial data
- Use of map products/ information by decision makers





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# Disaster managers/ End Users Missing link Providers of geoinformation



# Bridging the gap

### **Purpose of the Conference**



- Sensitise disaster managers
- Provide advance knowledge on technology and best practices
- Share experiences
- Address policy level issues
- Reflect on challenges, constraints
- Provide ideas/plans to strengthen DRM using space technology
- Provide opportunities (capacity building, emergency response etc.)

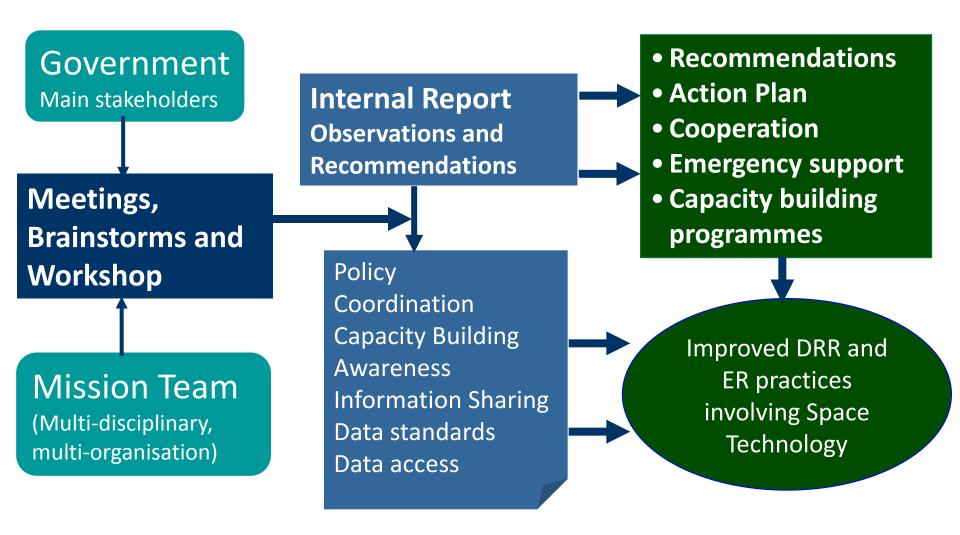


### **Overview of the Conference**

	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	7 November	8 November	9 November
Morning	08:30 Registration	09:00 Plenary Session 4 & 5	09:00-09:40
	09:30 Opening Session	Risk Assessment and Mapping	Summary from Special
			Sessions and discussions
	11:00 Plenary Session 1		
	Climate Change and Disaster		09:40 Plenary Session 6
	Risk		Network Building
Lunch	12:40-14:00	12:40-14:00	12:40-14:00
Afternoon	14:00 Plenary Session 2	14:00 Special Sessions	
	Information Resources for	14:00-15:30 Special Session 1A	14:00 Closing Session
	Disaster Risk Assessment	Drought monitoring – Cooperation and	
		partnership with China	15:00 Visit NDRCC
	16:00 Plenary Session 3	14:00-15:30 Special Session 1B	
	Space based information	Strengthen UN-SPIDER Technical Advisory	
	applications	Support and follow up activities	
		16:00-17:30 Special Session 2	
		Rapid Mapping service during emergency	
Evening	18:00 Icebreaker by the	18:00 Reception by UN-SPIDER Beijing	
	Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.C	Office (Venue: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, <u>Zhongmin</u> Plaza)	
	(Venue: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Zhongmin		
	Plaza)		



### **UN-SPDIER Technical Advisory Missions**





# **Technical Advisory Support**



#### Mozambique



#### ASIA

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- India
- Maldives
- Sri Lanka
- Philippines
- Myanmar

#### Pacific

- Fiji
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands

#### Africa

- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Nigeria
- Sudan
- Togo

#### Latin America and Caribbean

- Chile
- Colombia
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Guatemala
- Haiti

# We are planning activities for 2013

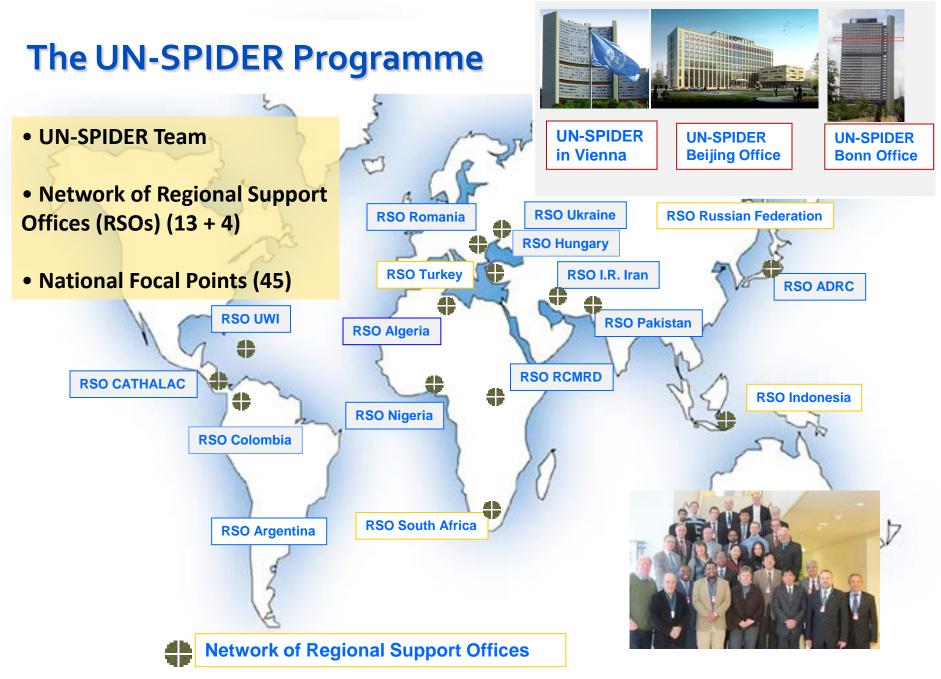


Sri Lanka

#### Sudan

Bangladesh

Solomon Islands



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#### **Emergency Support Mechanisms**



**Space Applications Initiatives** 



#### UN Affiliated Regional Centres Asia, Africa, Latin America

Regional Support Offices & Partner Organisations

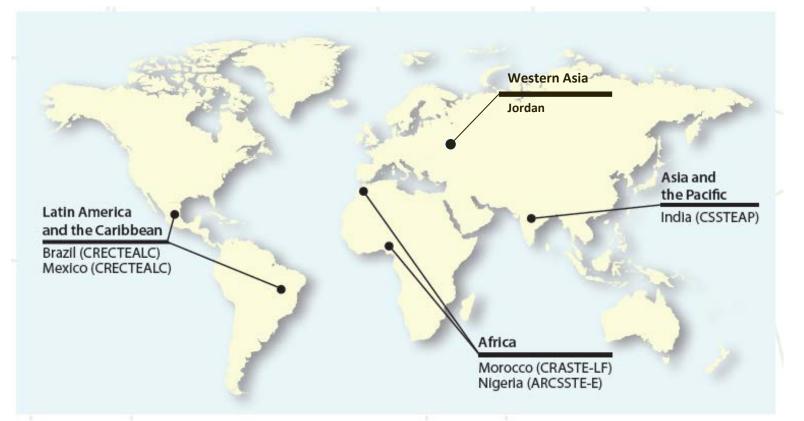
Capacity Building, outreach, technical support

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### UN Affiliated Regional Centres for Space Science Technology Education







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### **United Nations Education Curricula**



#### **Education curricula for**

- Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems
- Satellite Communications
- Satellite Meteorology and Global Climate
- Space and Atmospheric Sciences and data management

#### **Several Curricula/Modules under development**

http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/SAP/centres/education-curriculum.html



### **Training Programme**

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Capacity Building Programme 11-16 November 2012 Space Technology for Drought Monitoring in Africa and Asia



Jointly organised by UN-SPIDER (UN Office for Outer Space Affairs) and National Disaster Reduction <u>Center</u> of China (NDRCC)

> With support from Capital Normal University of China

Space Technology for Drought Monitoring in Africa and Asia 11-16 November 2012 Beijing



### Announcement

**Crowdsource Mapping Expert Meeting** 

### Crowdsource Mapping Expert Meeting Vienna 3 – 5 Dec 2012

United Nations International Expert Meeting on Crowdsource Mapping for Disaster Risk Management and Emergency Response

UN-SPIDER Expert Meeting on Crowdsource Mapping: Now open for applications



The UN-SPIDER hosted "Expert Meeting on Crowdsource Mapping for Disaster Risk Management and Emergency Response" taking place in Vienna on 17 - 19 July is now open for applications. This Expert Meeting will bring together leading experts representing crowdsourcing communities, space agencies, disaster management and civil protection agencies, NGOs, private companies, and regional and international organizations. If you are an expert currently working in any of the relevant areas (disasters, crowd-source mapping, space-based information) feel free to apply until 8 June 2012 on the Knowledge Portal. Please note that attendance will be strictly limited to 70 experts. We are looking forward to your application!

Read more: Knowledge Portal

http://www.un-spider.org



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# Wish you successful conference

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