

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

Role of space based information in light of the Post 2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: UN-SPIDER Interventions

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Context



COPUOS

Committee for Peaceful Uses of Outer Space



UN-SPIDER

Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)



The HFA in Brief





"Time is running out. We have less than 8 years left to advice the goals set in the Hyogo Framework for Action. While some progress has been made, the cruel reality is that — helped by short sighted policies and practices—the vulnerability of our societies continues to grow. I urge all Governments, and regional and local authorities, to make disaster risk reduction a real priority and to accelerate practical steps to make communities safer from disasters. This will mean the investment of human and financial

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 - 2015:

Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

Every year, more than 200 million people are affected by droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes, wildlandfires, and other hazards. In creased population densities, environmental degradation, and global warming adding to poverty make the impacts of natural hazards worse.

The past few years have reminded us that natural hazards can affect anyone, anywhere. From the Indian Ocean tsunami to the South Asia earthquake, from the devastation caused by hurricanes and cyclones in the United States, the Caribbean and the Pacific, to heavy flooding across Europe and Asia, hundreds of thousands of people have lost their lives, and millions their livelihoods, to disasters caused by natural hazards.

- The <u>World Conference on Disaster</u>
 <u>Reduction January 2005</u>, Kobe, Hyogo,
 Japan
- Political commitment of <u>168</u>
 <u>Governments</u>
- Paradigm shift from Emergency Response to Risk Reduction

Consultation process for Post 2015 Framework for DRR is in full swing



HFA – Priority Actions

Priority Actions: to guide the implementation of HFA and translate political commitment into action

- Priority 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
- Priority 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
- Priority 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all level.
- Priority 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors.
- Priority 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.



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

HFA Priority 1

Disaster risk reduction - national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.













UN-SPIDER Contribution

UN-SPIDER Technical Advisory Support & Missions



- Recommendations
- Action Plan
- Cooperation
- Emergency support
- Long-term support

Improved DRR and **ER** practices involving Space **Technology**



UN-SPIDER Technical Advisory Support

ASIA

- 1. Bangladesh
- 2. India
- 3. Indonesia
- 4. Lao PDR
- 5. Myanmar
- 6. Sri Lanka
- 7. Vietnam

Pacific

- 1. Fiji
- Samoa
- 3. Solomon Islands
- 4. Tonga
- 5. Vanuatu





Support offered to more than 25 countries

Africa

- 1. Burkina Faso
- 2. Burundi
- 3. Cameroon
- 4. Cape Verde
- 5. Chad
- 6. Congo
- 7. DR Congo
- 8. Gabon
- 9. Ghana
- 10. Kenya
- 11. Malawi
- 12. Mozambique
- 13. Nigeria
- 14. Sudan





HFA Priority 2

HFA Priority 2 & 3

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience



UN-SPIDER Contribution

Follow-up of Advisory Mission outcomes

Capacity building

Knowledge management (www.un-spider.org)



UN-SPIDER Capacity Building Efforts







National training programmes in 2013

Sri Lanka

Myanmar

Bangladesh

Mozambique

Cameroon

China

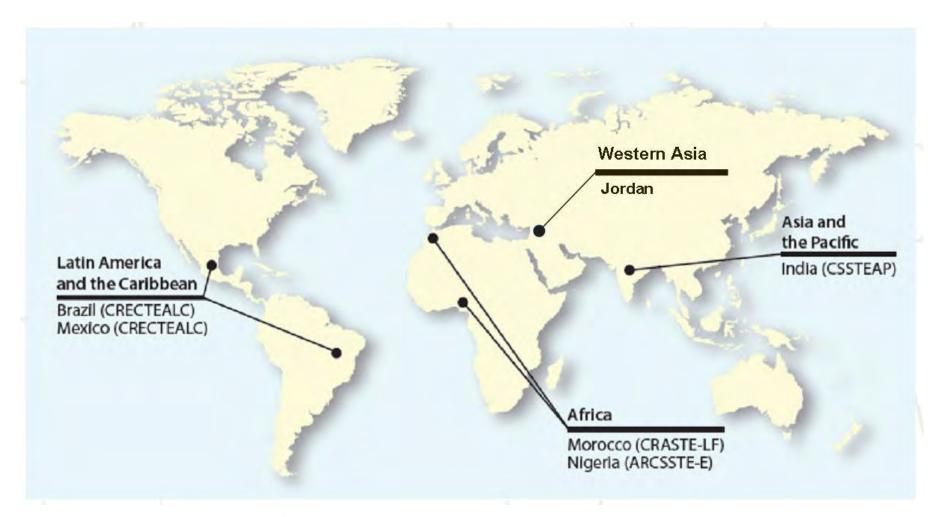
International training programmes in 2013

China- with NDRCC and APSCO
UN Affiliated Regional Centre in India (With ESCAP and IWMI)





Centres for Space Science and Technology Education (affiliated to the United Nations)

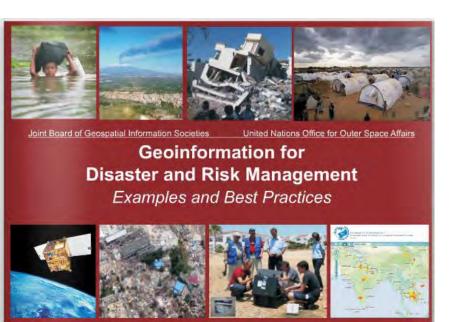


Regional Centres offers training in wide range of space applications



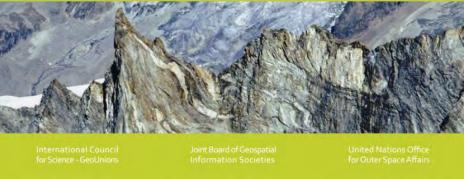
Joint publications – UN-SPIDER and JBGIS





The Value of Geoinformation for Disaster and Risk Management (VALID)

Benefit Analysis and Stakeholder Assessment



www.un-spider.org



HFA Priority 4

HFA Priority 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors



UN-SPIDER Contribution

UNOOSA covers wide range of thematic areas of space applications

- Disaster Management
- Natural Resources Management
- Environmental Monitoring (Climate Change)
- Tele-health/Tele-medicine
- **GNSS**
- COSPAS-SARSAT
- Space Law
- Socio-Economic Benefit



HFA Priority 5

HFA Priority 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

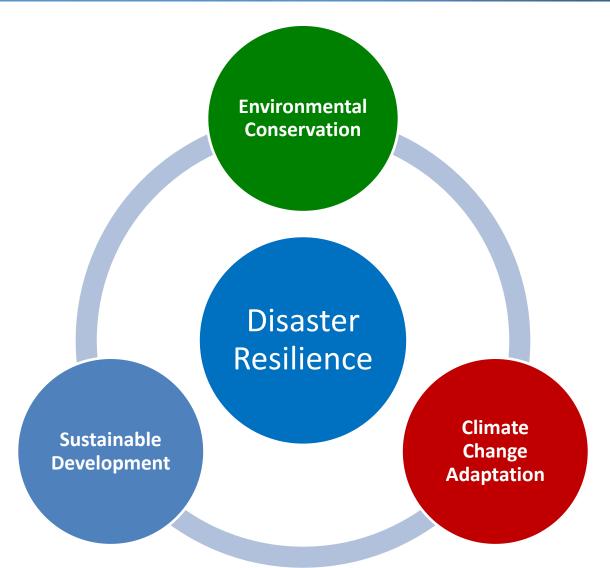


UN-SPIDER Contribution





Post 2015 Framework for DRR

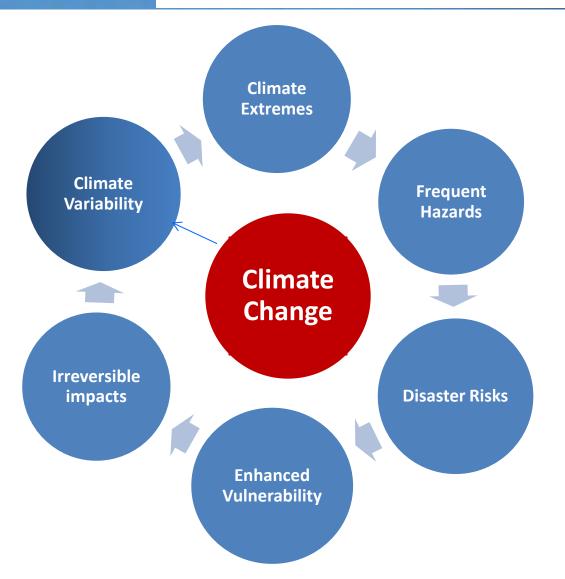


Post 2015
Framework for
DRR refers to
integrating DRR in

- Climate Change Adaptation
- Sustainable Development
- Environmental Conservation



Climate Change and Disasters



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.



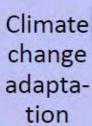
Environment, Ecosystem and DRR

Environment & Ecosystem

Hazard mitigation

Biodiversity

Livelihoods



MULTIPLE BENEFITS

Poverty reduction

Carbon sequestration

Disaster recovery

Source: PEDRR









Sustainable Development and DRR

Development

Disaster risk reduction is an integral part of social and economic development, and is essential if development is to be sustainable for the future.



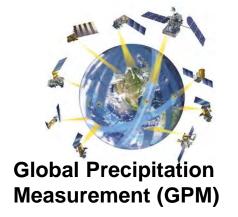
- Disasters can derail hard-earn development plans and progress
 - DRR as an instrument for sustainable development
 - UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)
 - Link between MDGs and DRR



'Space' in monitoring climate change

Examples: Monitoring Himalaya

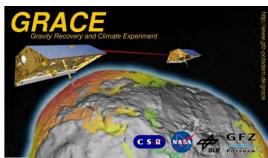
- Remote sensing based Inventory of glaciated area serves as the baseline - ICIMOD Report
- The US team measured the Earth's gravitational pull to detect changes in mass on the Earth's surface
- The France-Norway team analysed laser signals sent by the Ice, Cloud and Land Elevation Satellite (ICESat) to the Earth's surface between 2003 and 2008.

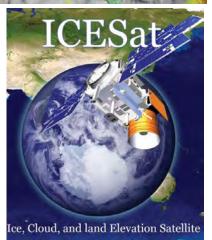




TanDEM-X









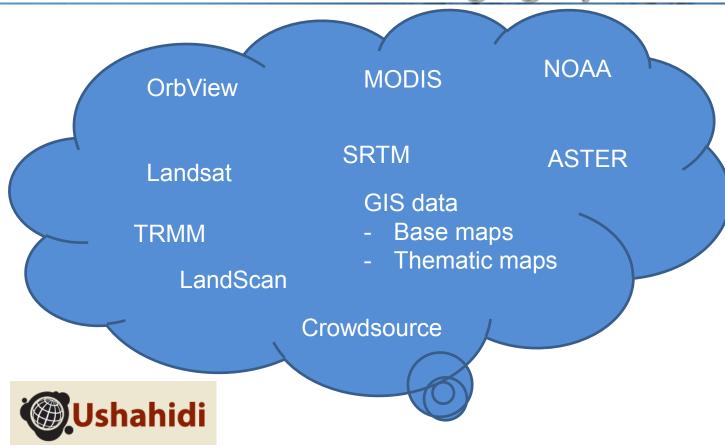
Geospatial information products – Changing Dynamics

GLCF



NOAA







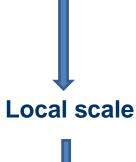


- Predictions of weather extremes
- Early warning
- Monitoring of disasters and risks



'Space' in Disaster Risk Management





Global scale



Mitigation & Preparedness Planning

- Vulnerability and risk assessment
- Modelling impact
- Early warning

Emergency Response

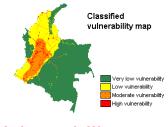
- Specific event
- Rapid provision
- Map information
- Support crisis management

Recovery & Rehabilitation

- Situation maps
- Time series
- Monitoring

Life Saving Products













Response maps



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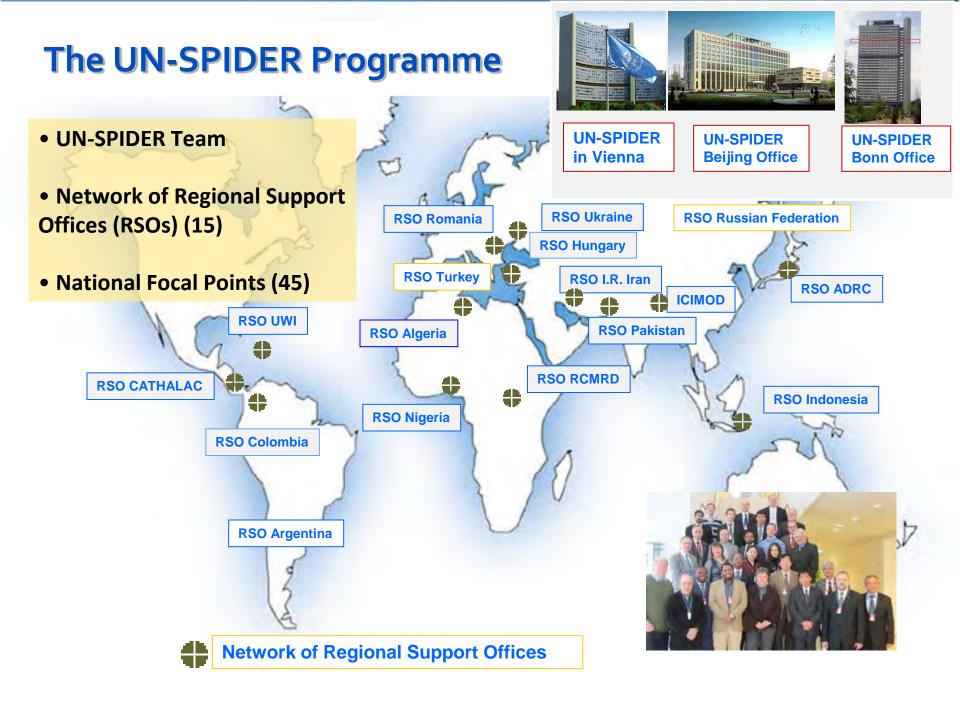
Advanced Earth
Observation
systems provide
accurate 'Spatial
Information'

Accurate information leads to better understanding of the 'Facts'

Strategies based on 'Facts' lead to precise action plan

Post 2015 Framework for DRR

'Space' will play critical role in Post 2015 Framework for DRR



Bringing benefits of the space to humanity

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