"Mainstream Space Technology" in Implementing SFDRR - GPSTAR



Srimal Samansiri Disaster Management Centre Government of Sri Lanka

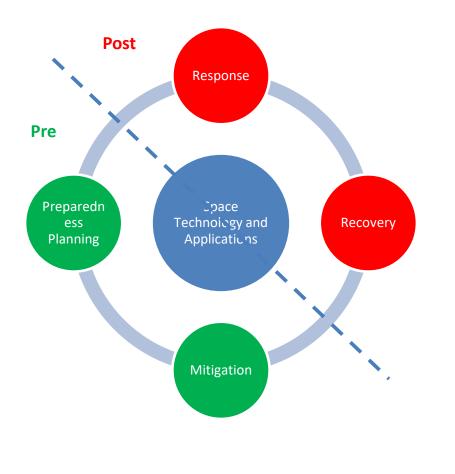


SFDRR Priority Actions...

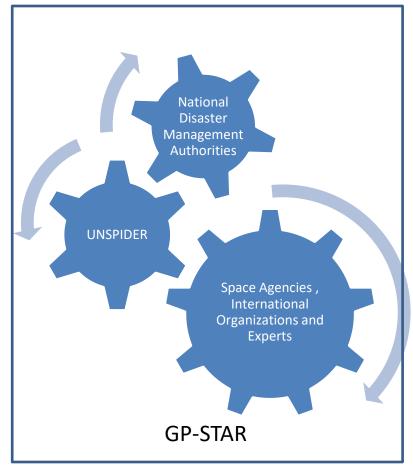


Effective use of "Space technology" in SFDRR Priority 01 and Priority 04 ...

UNOOSA - Aim of promoting the use of space-based information in all phases of the disaster management cycle



GP-STAR - Facilitate to better implementation of Sendai Framework for Actions Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)



SFDRR Vs Space Technology

Priority 01 Understanding Risk

- Hazard Assessment
- Exposure Assessment
- Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

Priority 04 Enhance Disaster for Effective Response and to Build Back Better in Recovery Rehabilitation Reconstruction

- Early Warning

HAZARD PROFILES SRI LANKA **2008 - 2012**

Floods	Department of Irrigation
Landslides	NBRO
Drought	Department of Agriculture
Cyclone	Department of Meteorology
Lightning	
Tsunami	Coast Conservation Department
Sea Level Rise	
Storm Surge	
Coastal Erosion	

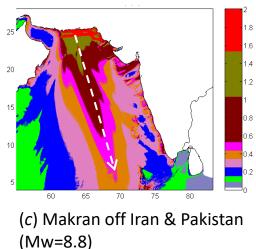
Launched on 26th December 2012

www.dmc.gov.lk

Tsunami Scenarios...

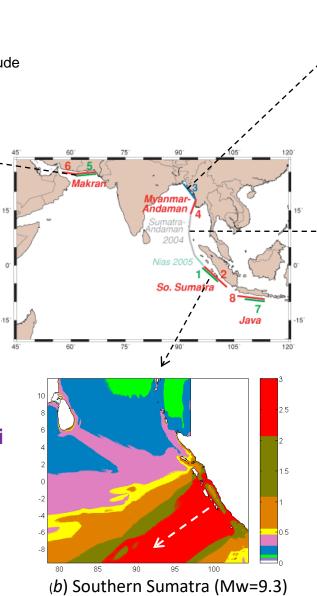
Tsunami Scenario Modeling

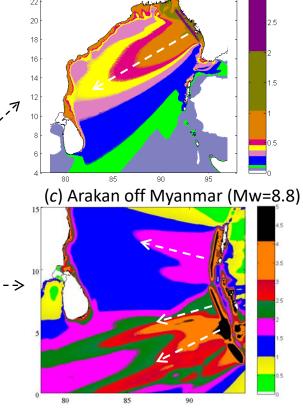
Max. Tsunami Amplitude



'Maximum-Credible' Tsunami Scenarios in the Indian Ocean Basin

> Maximum 'Tsunami Heights'

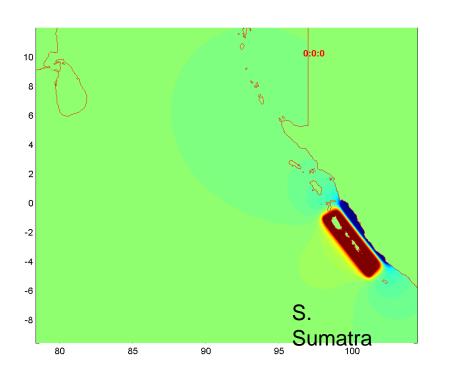




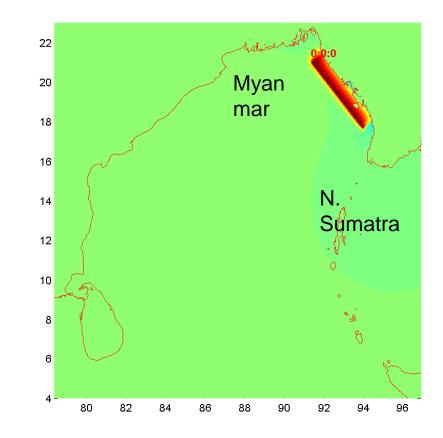
(*a*) Northern Andaman - Sumatra (Mw=9.3)

> Source: Dr. Janaka Wijetunga University of Peradeniya

Tsunami due to an Earthquake of Mw = 9.3 in Southern Sumatra Seismic Zone



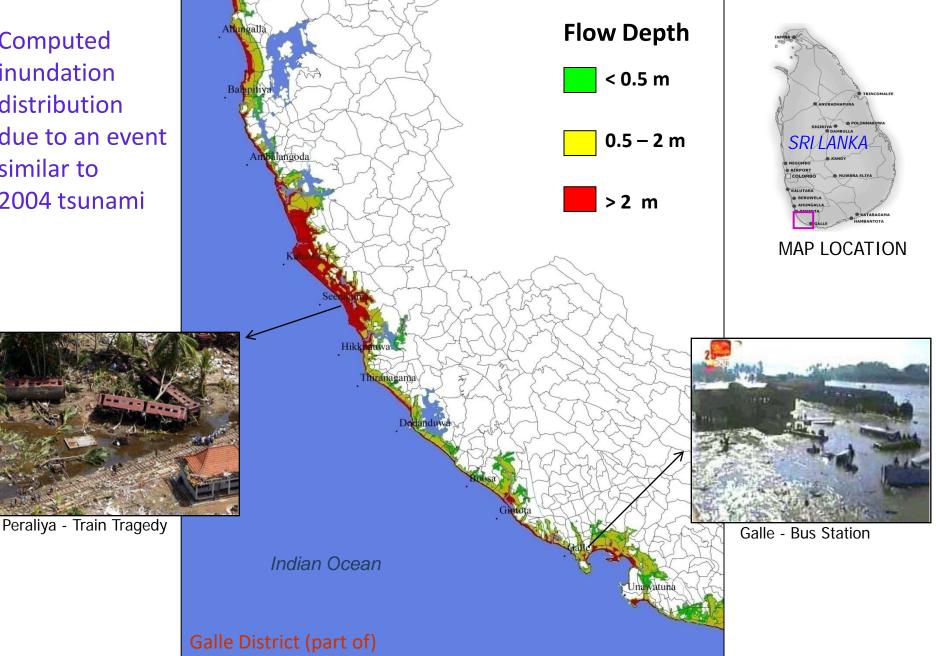
Tsunami due to an Earthquake of Mw = 8.8 in Arakan Seismic Zone off Myanmar



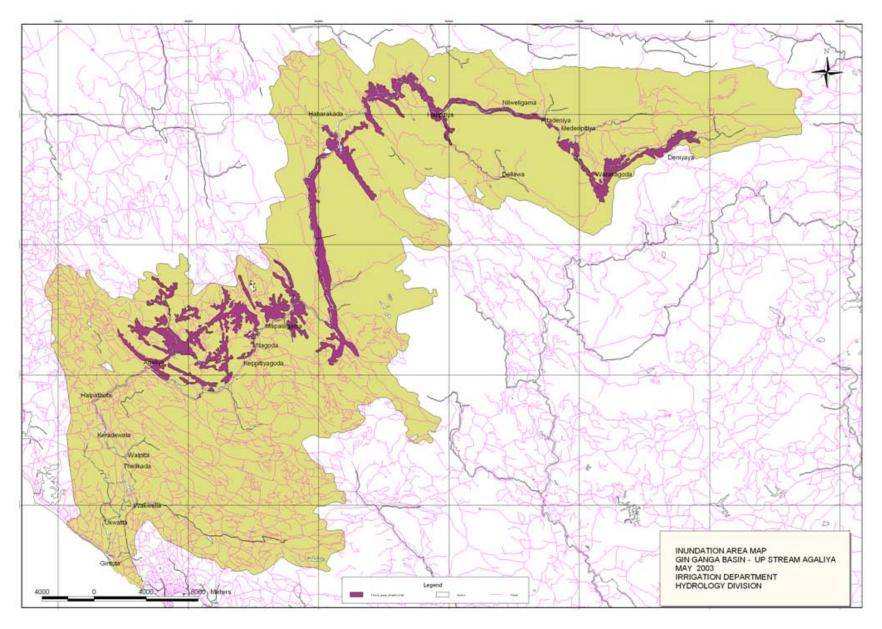
Source: Dr. Janaka Wijetunga University of Peradeniya

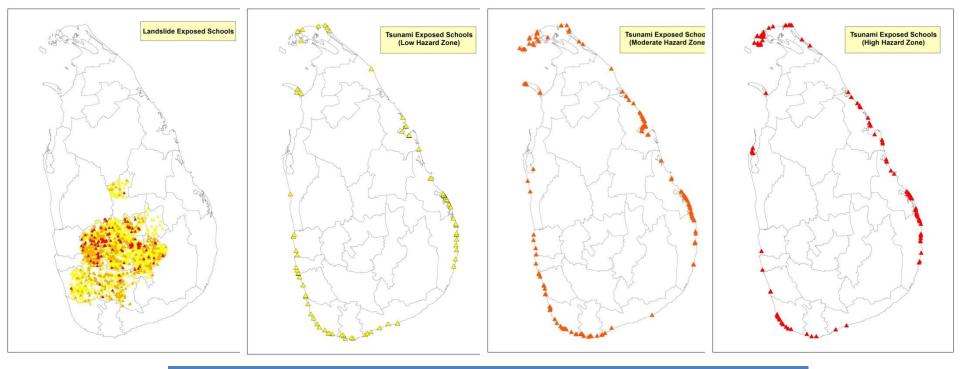
Tsunami Inundation Map – District Level (Galle)

Computed inundation distribution due to an event similar to 2004 tsunami



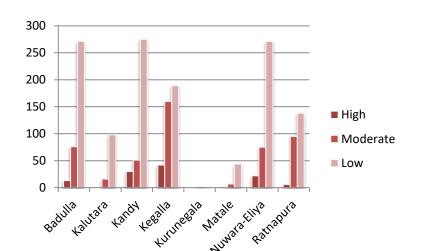
Flood Inundation Map - Gin Ganga



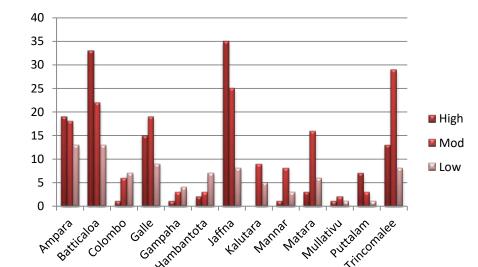


SECTOR LEVEL EXPOSURE MAPPING - Schools

District Profile of Tsunami Exposed Schools



District Profile of Tsunami Exposed Schools

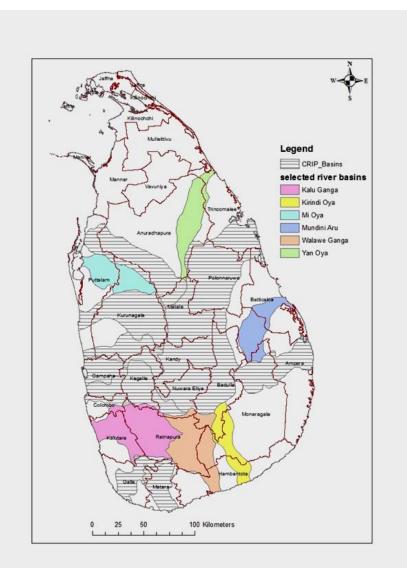


NATIONAL RISK PROFILE 2016-19

Risk Map Development for

- Riverine Floods 7 River basins
- Urban Floods 23 Urban Cities
- Tsunami (Northern Coast)
- Storm Surge (Entire Coast)
- **Drought (Entire Country)**
- Strong Winds / Cyclone (Entire Country)
- Duration 2016 2019 : 48 Months

07 River Basins



Mundeni Aru Basin (1475 sqkm) Kirindi (1230 sqkm) Mi Oya (1113 sqkm) Yan Oya Basin (1782 sqkm) Walawe Ganga Basin (2596 sqkm) Kalu Ganga (2976 sqkm) Bolgoda Oya (366 sqkm)



Historical Flood Mapping

Map historical flood events by Satellites

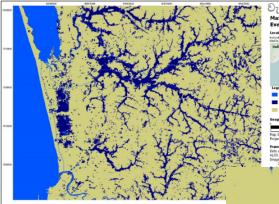
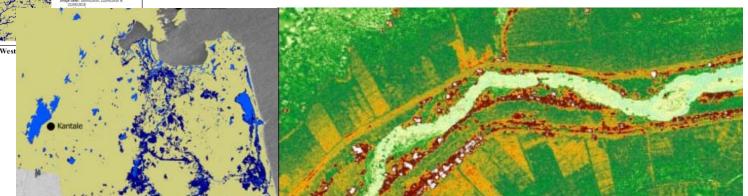


Figure 3: Part of the Maximum Flood Extent map in West



ස්ස VæSSA

May 2003, Dec 2007, Nov/Dec 2008, May 2010







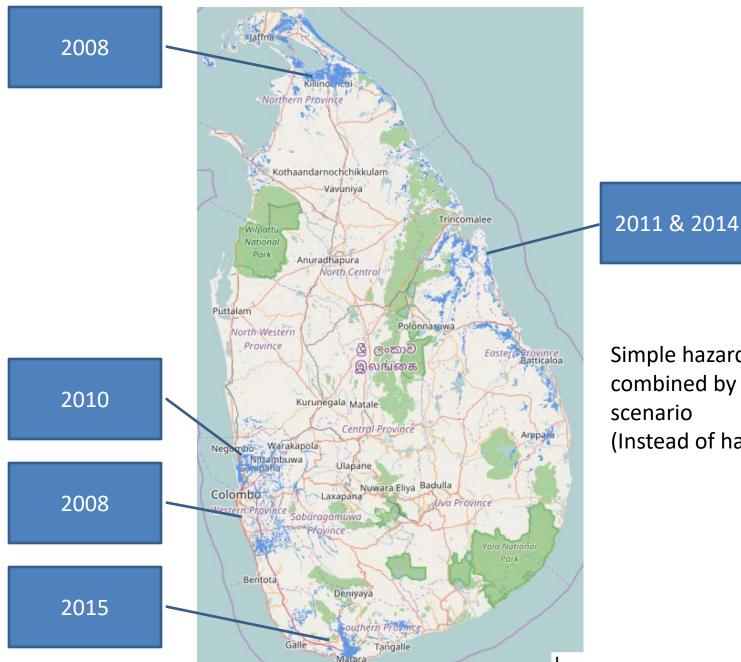








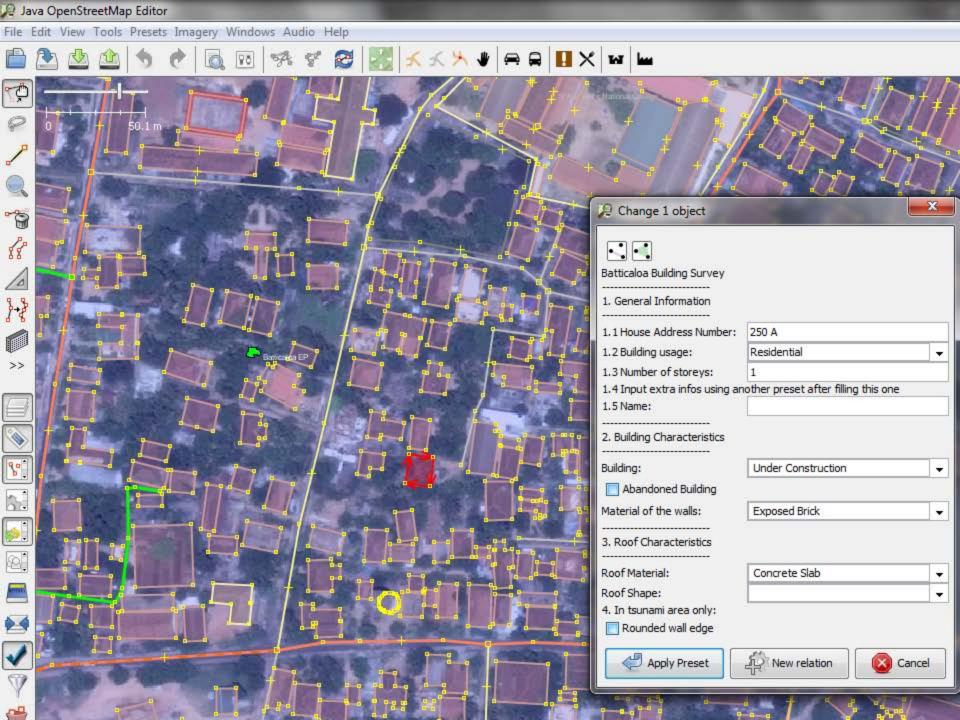
Integrated Historical Flood Map



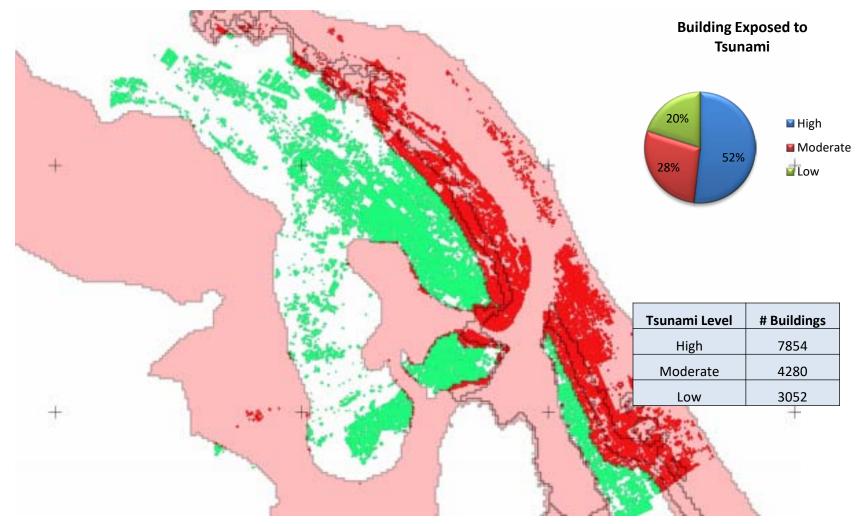
Simple hazard maps combined by different scenario (Instead of hazard models)

EXPOSURE MAPPING





Understanding Risk - Tsunami



Total buildings – 32,000 Total tsunami affected buildings – 15,000

Risk Level	Number of Buildings
High Risk	4569
Moderate Risk	5563
Low Risk	5054

Understanding Risk (Tsunami)



GP STAR USER NEEDS

- Baseline Survey To understand "who is doing what and where" related to initiatives, technology, tools etc to minimize the duplication
- Share Resources Place to share of best practices, tools, methodology and capacity building of national organizations
- Develop guidelines, methodology to condut space based exposure and vulnerability mapping
 - Eg- population / building density manual and automatic extraction
- Hazard Mapping To facilitate to prepare historical disaster mapping
- More focused to implement SFDRR Priority 01 (Understanding Risk) and Priority 04 (Early Warning)
- Should focus DRR phase than Response Phase

Thank You

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