UN-SPIDER Conference, Beijing, 14-16 September 2015

Earth observation in implementing Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: 2015-2030 UN-SPIDER Efforts

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Priorities for action - SFDRR

Priority 1

Understanding disaster risk

Priority 2

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Earth Observation



Priority 4

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response...

Priority 3

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience





National Level

Promote real-time access to reliable data, make use of **space** and **in situ information**, including **geographic information systems (GIS)**

Global level

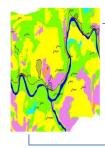
Maintain and strengthen in situ and remotely-sensed earth and climate observations.

Strengthen the **evidence-base** in support of the implementation of this framework; promote scientific research of disaster risk patterns, causes and effects; disseminate risk information with the best use of **geospatial information technology**

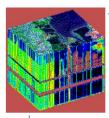




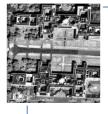
Earth Observation for disaster management



Spatially extensive mapping



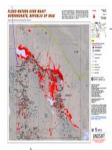
Beyond 'human eye' capability



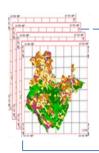
Localised event detection



Access difficult or dangerous sites



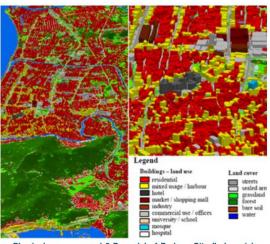
Near real time response



Geo-referenced and calibrated



- Promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and practical information – Earth observation provides critical inputs for
 - exposure assessment
 - 2. vulnerability assessment
 - hazard assessment and monitoring



Physical exposure and 3-D model of Padang City (Indonesia) as derived from high resolution satellite data and a digital elevation model (Image DLR-DFD)



Area wide seismic building vulnerability assessment (high vulnerability in green) using combined in-situ and satellite remote sensing-derived information for Padang City, Indonesia. (Image DLR-DFD)





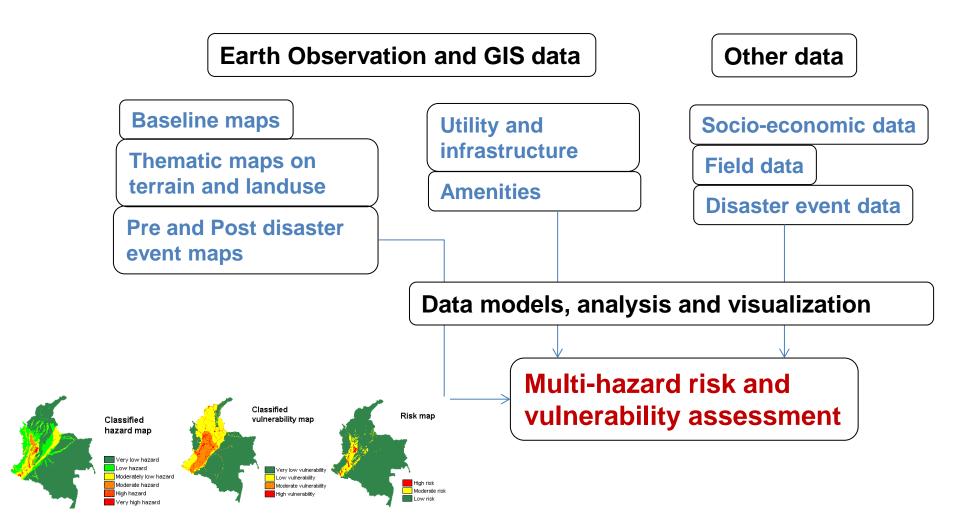
- Periodically assess disaster risks, vulnerability, hazard characteristics – Evidence based information from EO
- Location-based disaster risk information, including risk maps – Satellite Navigation technologies







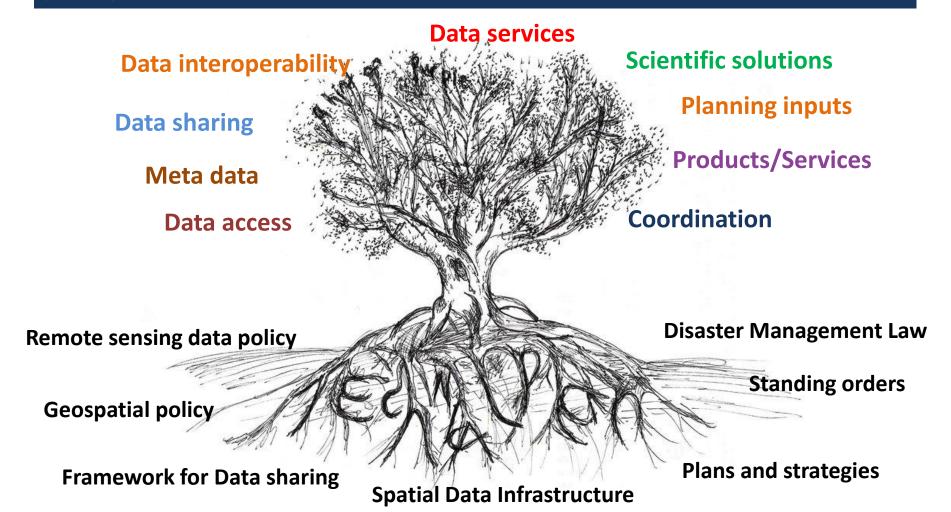
Multi-hazard risk assessment







UN-SPIDER Technical Advisory Missions offer interventions at policy and coordination level







Success story – Sri Lanka

UN-SPIDER Technical Advisory Mission, Sri Lanka

- 2011 UN-SPIDER Technical Advisory
 Mission strongly recommended NSDI
- 2012 & 2013 Follow up and capacity building activities
- 2013 Sri Lanka Spatial Data
 Infrastructure (SL SDI) approved by the
 Cabinet of Ministers
- 2014 SL SDI Road map prepared
- NSDI components Data, Data supply,
 Data Access & Applications, Governance,
 Legal and Policy



17 - 21 October 2011



 Promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific and technological communities, other relevant stakeholders and policymakers





Success story – Vietnam

- 2013 UN-SPIDER Technical Advisory Mission
- 2014 Follow up (Geospatially Enabling Communities Collaboration)
- 2015
 - Establishment of Geoinformatics Division
 - MoU between WRD VAST –
 JAXA to benefit Disaster
 Management







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- Establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholders at national and local levels
- It is necessary for such mechanisms to have a strong foundation in national institutional frameworks with clearly assigned responsibilities and authority to, inter alia, identify sectoral and multisectoral disaster risk, build awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through sharing and dissemination of non-sensitive disaster risk information and data





Success Story - Bhutan

- 2014 UN-SPIDER Technical Advisory Mission
- 2015 Training workshop on 'Landslide hazard mapping, risk and vulnerability assessment'



Establishment of Technical Working Group (TWG) on Landslide

- Keep know how of plans and programmes of all agencies related to landslides
- a platform to discuss issues such as availability of landslide hazards map, mapping needs, procedures, methodology, sharing of landslide hazard/risk/vulnerability maps, coordination for avoiding duplication
- The TWG is one of the Working Groups under the inter-ministerial task force formed as per the Disaster Management Act 2013.





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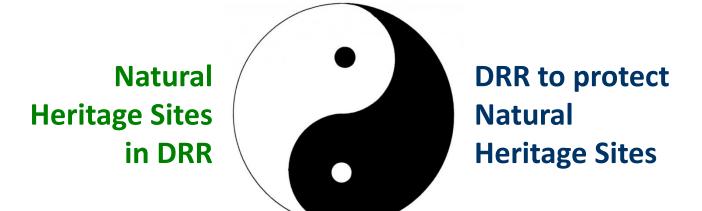
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response...

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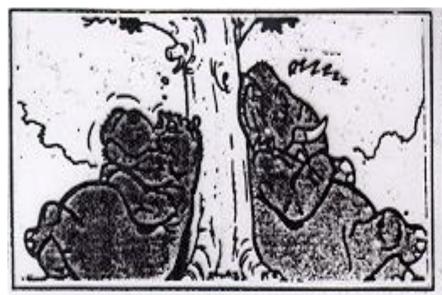


 Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction





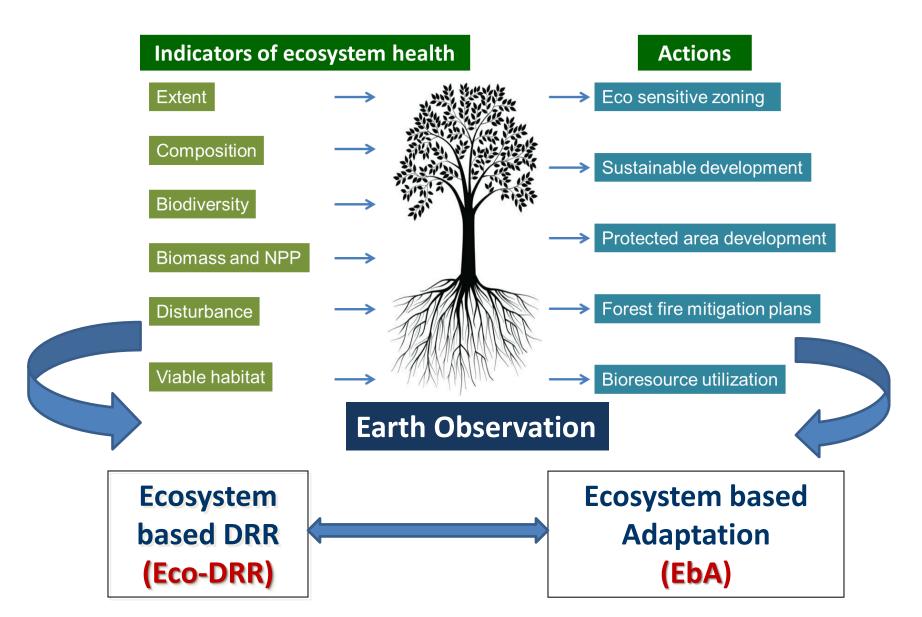
























International Workshop and Training on the Role of Natural World Heritage Sites in Disaster Risk Reduction August 24-28, 2015

Organised by

UNESCO Category 2 Centre for World Natural Heritage Management & Training for Asia and the Pacific Region at Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun



 Promote and support collaboration among relevant public and private stakeholders to enhance the resilience of business to disasters

- A session on PPP in this conference
- Greater role of private industries in space arena
- UNOOSA is working with partners like
 DigitalGlobe, ESRI, CANEUS International, GITA...





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Preparing well in advance is in the nature !!!







 Develop and strengthen, as appropriate, coordinated regional approaches and operational mechanisms to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities







Regional Support Offices

Partner
Organisations
ESCAP, OCHA,
UNITAR, UNDP...





Regional level effort in with ASEAN countries



- 1st Workshop: 15-16 April,
 Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- 2nd Workshop: 4-5 June
 2015, Hangzhou, China
- 3rd Workshop/expert meeting: Proposed in December 2015, Bangkok, Thailand

Outcomes

- Guidelines EO in emergency response
- SOP Effective use of international mechanisms and EO in emergency response





Upcoming event in Mississippi, USA

A Workshop About Geospatial Technologies for Crisis and Disaster In the Developing World" from 7-10 October 2015













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Earth Observation – changing dynamics

Free/low cost thematic data sets

- DCW
- Openstreetmap
- ESRI
- Global Landuse

Free/low cost Image data sets

- Google earth
- Global DEM (ASTER and SRTM)
- Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR)
- MODIS
- Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER)
- Landsat MSS/TM data
- SPOT Vegetation





The Free Wiki World Map



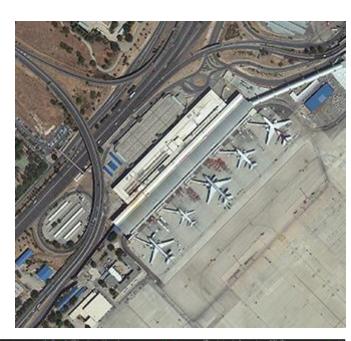


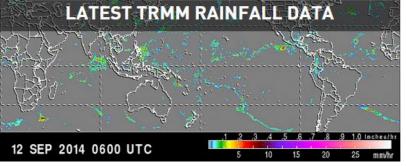




Earth Observation – changing dynamics

- Worldview-3 from DigitalGlobe (Very High resolution images)
- Sentinel satellites (radar and multi-spectral imaging instruments for land, ocean and atmospheric monitoring)
- TanDEM-X (TerraSAR-X add-on for Digital Elevation Measurement)
- ICEsat-1 & 2 (pioneered the use of laser altimeters in space – to measure ice sheet elevation change)
- Landscan (Global population data)
- GPM (new standard for precipitation measurements from space, based on success of TRMM)









Overview of the conference

	Monday 14 September 2015	Tuesday 15 September 2015	Wednesday 16 September 2015
Morning	08:30 Registration 09:00-10:00 Opening Session and group photo 10:00-12:30 Key note speeches ISDR, UNOOSA, Bangladesh, China, UN- SPIDER	09:00-10:30 Session 3 (Led by panellists) Foster public and private collaboration 11:00-12:30 Session 4 (Led by panellists) Empowering the communities to prepare for disasters	09:00-10:30 Theme Session 5 (Led by panellists) Engaging with UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER in the streamlining of EO in decision-making for DRR and sustainable development 11:00-12:00 Concluding session 12:00-12:30 Closing
Lunch	12:30-14:00 Fusion Court Cafe, 1st floor	12:30-14:00 Fusion Court Cafe, 1st floor	12:30-14:00 Fusion Court Cafe, 1st floor
Afternoon	14:00-15:30 Session 1 (Led by panellists) Earth observation in understanding disaster risk (reference to Priority 1 of the Sendai Framework for DRR) 16:00-17:30 Session 2 (Led by panellist) Earth observation in enhancing preparedness for effective response (reference to Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework for DRR)	14:00-16:30 Working Groups 1. Drought – How UN-SPIDER network can support? 2. Lesson Learned from Nepal Earthquake – Earth observation perspective 3. Capacity building and emerging technologies 16:30 Report: Working group outcomes	Institutional visit Group 1: National Disaster Reduction Centre of China Group 2: Yungang Satellite Earth Station
Evening	18:00 Icebreaker by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R.C		

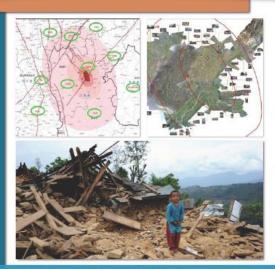




International Training Course on Earth observation technologies for earthquake damage assessment

(Organized back to back with 5th UN-SPIDER Beijing Conference, 15-17 September 2015)

17-22 September 2015



Jointly organized by

UN-SPIDER (UN Office for Outer Space Affairs)
National Disaster Reduction Center of China (NDRCC)
Asia Pacific Space Cooperation Organisation (APSCO)
Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia
and the Pacific (RCSSTEAP)
and

Beihang University

International Training Course on Earth observation technologies for earthquake damage assessment 17-22 September 2015









Experts

- ICIMOD
- DigitalGlobe
- UN-SPIDER
- ISRO
- NDRCC







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