EvIDENz

Earth Observation based information products for drought risk reduction on the national level

EvIDENz Workshop

3rd June 2018

Pretoria, South Africa

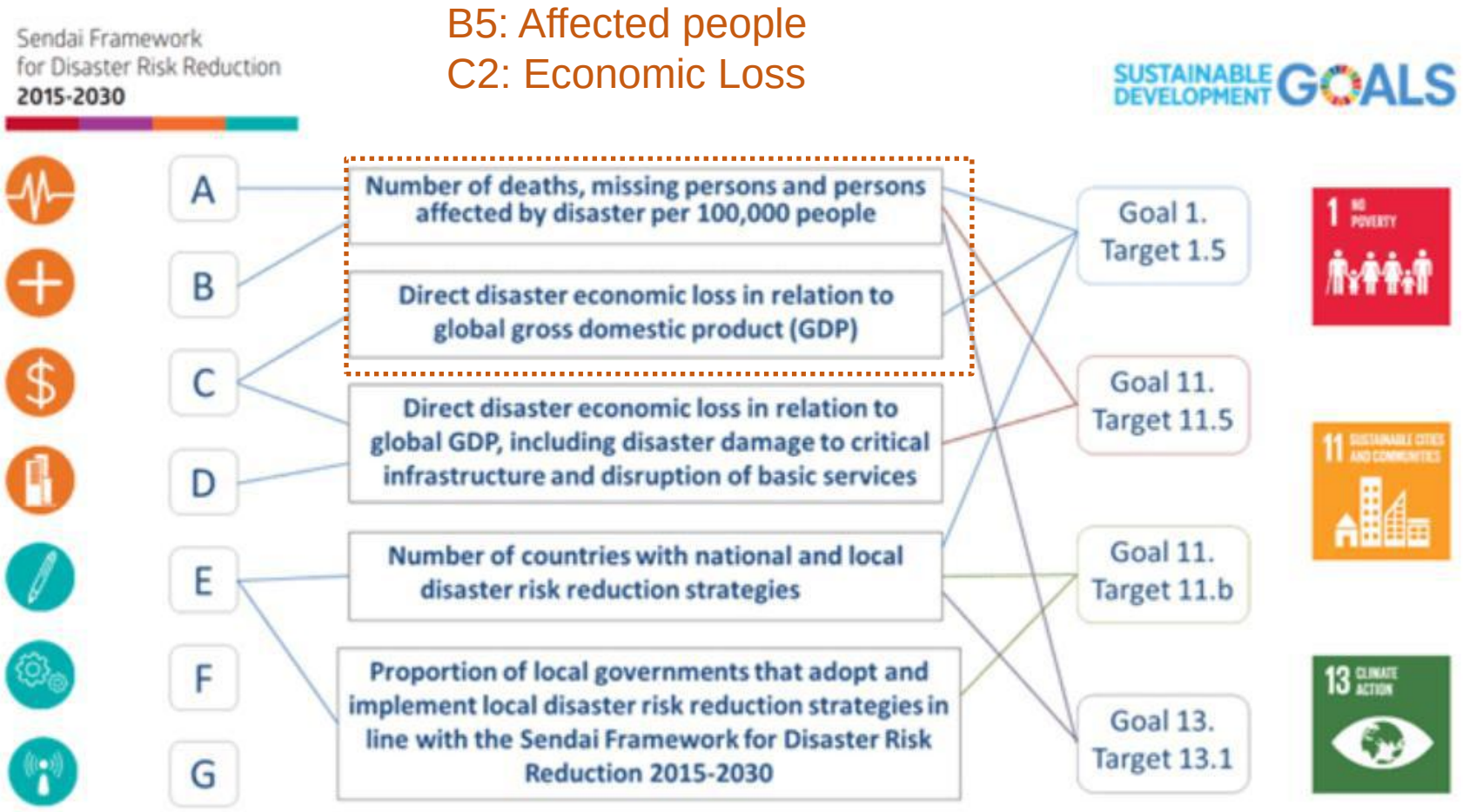
Project call

- EO methods to support international initiatives and conventions
- Scientific methods for innovative information products and services
- Support preparations to bring German and European satellite missions into use
- Results shall contribute to monitoring systems
- Methods shall allow use in developing and a transition countries
- Links to Capacity-building activities

14-18 March 2015
Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

187 Member States met in Sendai, Japan, to agree on a new global framework for disaster risk reduction for the period 2015-2030 – SFDRR

SDGs and SFDRR



The EvIDENz-Framework

A: Schematic representation of EvIDENz elements

UN-SPIDER

International Conventions and Initiatives

National level implementation

EvIDENz
Drought hazard indicators

Input data

SFDRR
„Priorities for Action" Goal and targets

SDGs
Goals, targets, indicators

UNFCCC
Measures/ Goals of NAPAs

National Needs
- Disaster and Risk Management Knowledge on Needs

Knowledge needs, national reporting

South Africa

Quality Transferability

Ukraine

Development of Products to address the Sendai Indicators

1. People and livestock affected
2. Economic loss
3. Drought hazard monitoring: extent, intensity and frequency
4. Agricultural exposure, vulnerability and risk
5. Drought classification
6. Recommended practices

Satellite Sensors
- Sentinel 1 & 2
- AVHRR
- MODIS

ZFL

- Processing chains: Hazard, Exposure

Socio-economic
- Statistics (incl. Agriculture)
- Census data. ADP*

Method: UNU-EHS

Vulnerability and Risk assessment

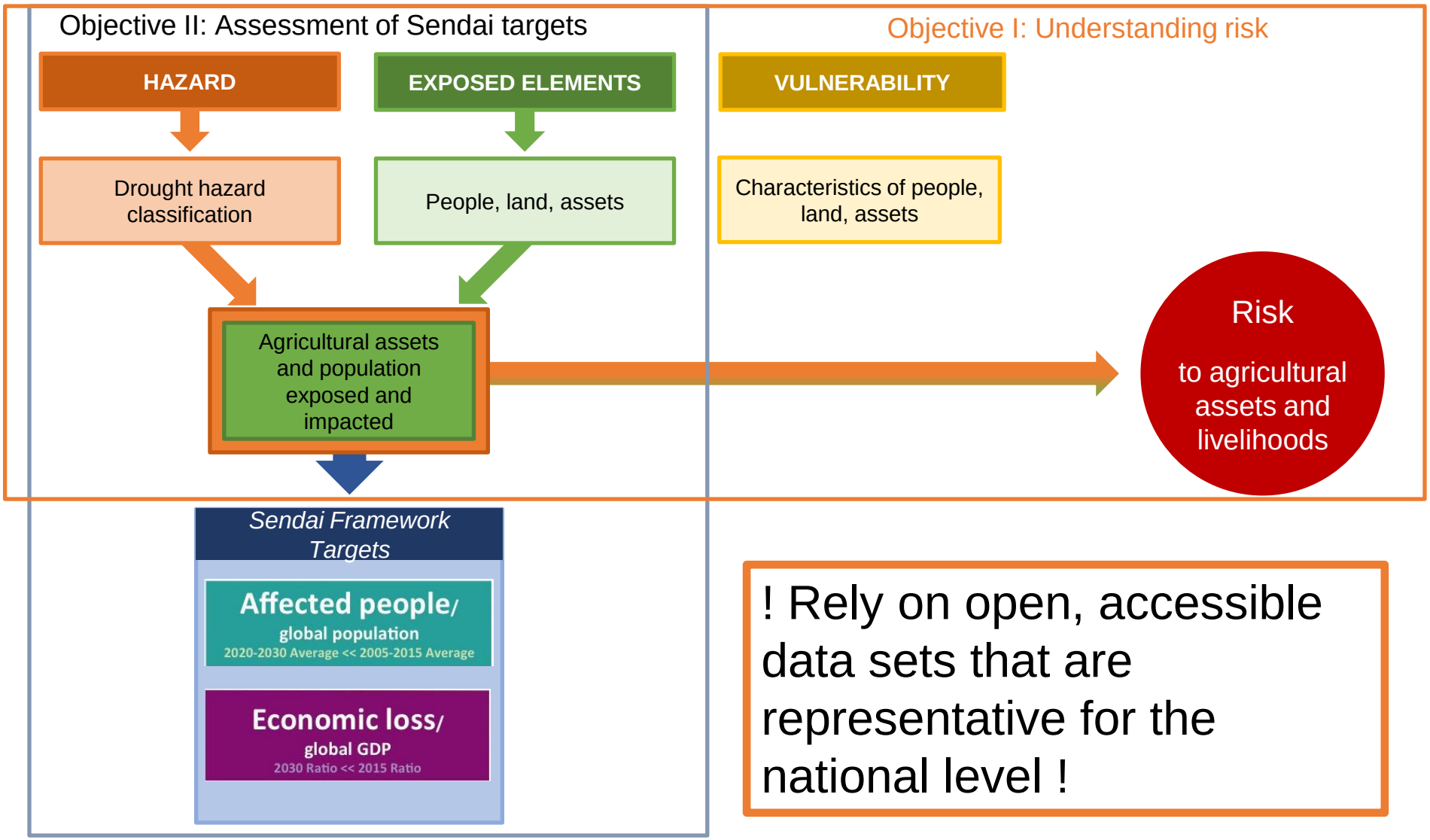
*Agricultural dependent population

EvIDENz | Universität Bonn | ZFL | United Nations University UNU-EHS | United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs UN-SPIDER | ИКД | University of the Free State UFS UV | Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie

EvIDENz Stakeholder Workshop – East London 2nd and 3rd Nov. 2016

- Meteorological drought assessment well developed
- Agricultural and socio-economic drought and impact characteristics not so well developed
- Sendai framework implementation in very initial stages
- Transition from response-based disaster management to risk reduction
- integration of vulnerability aspects and assessment of Sendai framework indicators were stated as specific needs and gaps
- More inter-institutional cooperation and capacity development is needed

2. EvIDENz approach



! Rely on open, accessible data sets that are representative for the national level !

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