Understanding Risk with Earth observations

Sergii Skakun, Karen Moe, Natalia Kussul, Andrii Shelestov, Ivan Petiteville

WGISS-34, Hyderabad, India 24-28 September 2012

Understanding Risk Forum



69.2

- Held in Cape Town, South Africa, from July 2-6, 2012
- ESA alongside the South Africa National Space Agency chaired a session on "Satellite EO and disaster risks"
 - Session lead: P. Bally, ESA; J. Olwoch, SANSA





Understanding Risk Forum



Agenda

dKI

WGISS-34

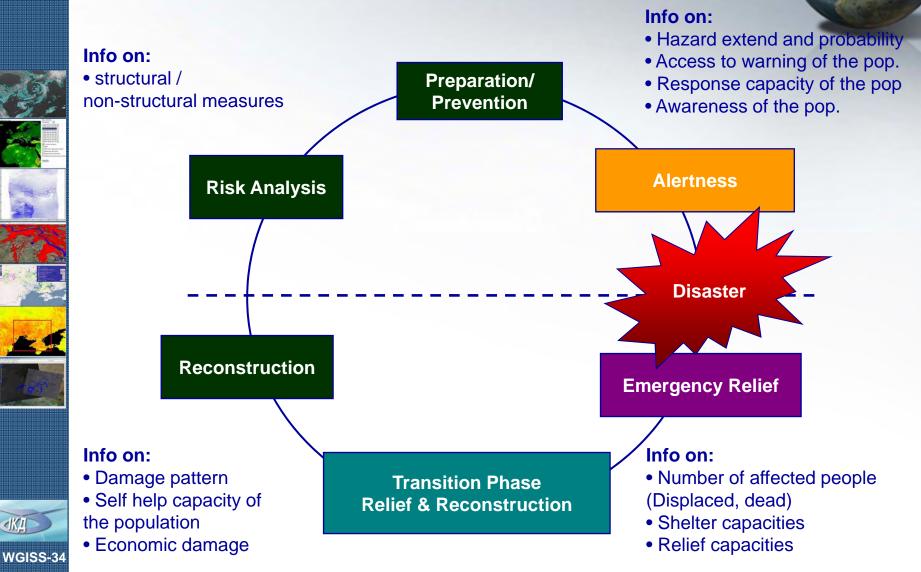
2012

- 1. Introduction, Jane Olwoch, South African Space Agency (SANSA)
- 2. ESA's overview of EO capabilities for DRM, Ph Bally (ESA)
- 3. Urban Risk Assessments with the use of Earth
 Observation WB-ESA collaboration, Anthony G. Bigio, the
 World Bank
- 4. Earth Observation technologies for flood mapping and hydrological modelling in Namibia, Guido Van Langenhove, Head of the National Hydrological Services in Namibia
- 5. SANSA's contributions towards disaster monitoring and assessment, *Dr Paida Mangara*, South African Space Agency (SANSA)
- 6. Applications of Earth Observation data for disaster risk management, *Hicham EZZINE*, Regional Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction (RCDRR), Egypt

(KI

2012

EO to support the full Disaste **Management Cycle**



Contribution of EO to DRM

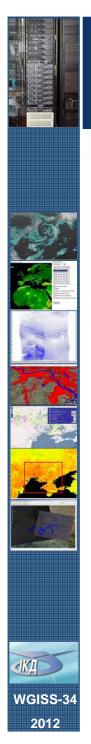


- Satellite EO can help science & operational users in:
 - 1. Exposure/Asset mapping/Asset modeling
 - A wealth of information types (many areas)
 - 2. Hazard mapping for instance:

WGISS-3

2012

- scientific data to better characterize/monitor hazards
- operations: low level of sophistication but rapid information on the hazard impact (and damage zoning)
- operations: sophisticated information on hazard/risk (e.g. risk inventory)

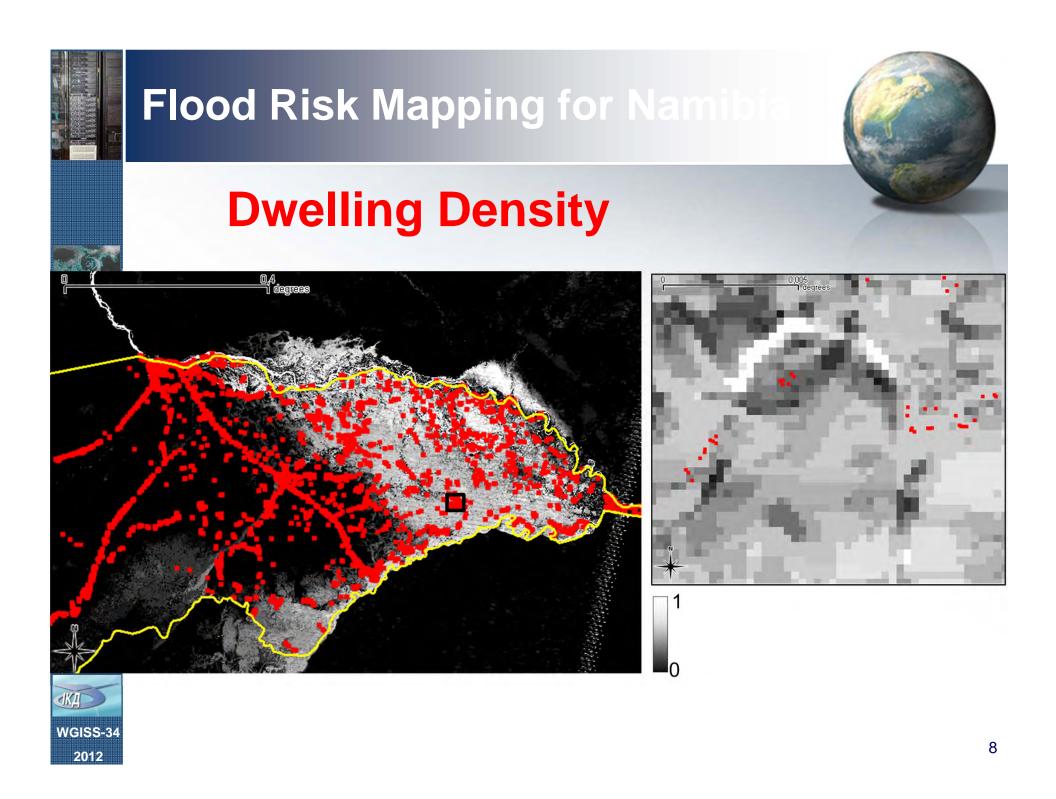


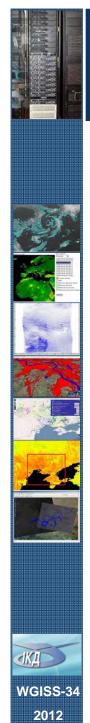
Types of hazards



- weather-related hazards such as Floods, Forest Fires, Ice Jams, Landslides, Storms (e.g. hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons, tornados)
- geo-hazards such as Earthquakes (and landslides), Tsunamis (provoked by submarine earthquakes), Volcanic eruptions.
- technological disasters such as Oil Spills due to platforms or ships accidents.



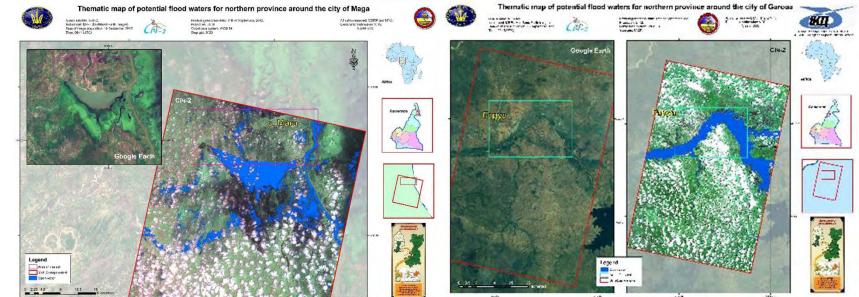


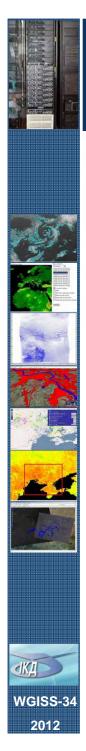


Cameroon, 2012



- Ukraine to support Cameroon floods with Sich-2 data
 - 10 September 2012 over city of Maga
 - 15 September 2012 over city of Garoua





Findings



- Crisis Response: the International Charter is growing
 - more users (CPAs & Humanitarian community), increased performance, Rapid mapping being adopted by CPAs
 - Access for users should be improved in particular in Africa (Universal Access to the International Charter).
- Risk prevention/mitigation:
 - capacities devoted to DRM users are established or being developed (e.g. GMES EMS, 50+ Geological Surveys are engaged via SLAs); quite embryonic in Africa (varies from country to country).
- To deliver Data & VA services requires to address various challenges: cost, data processing capacity, thematic knowledge, raising awareness & capacity building.
- Data and Information Sharing
 - Access to information and sharing data is a important step to reducing risk
 - The need to work with countries to enable them manage and share their data

Thank You!

(KA

WGISS-34

2012

11