UN-SPIDER+10

Anniversary Conference (7-8 June 2016): Enhancing the resilience of nations through use of space-based information

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10 years of knowledge at the service of UNISPACE+50

Technical Advisory Support

- Over 55 countries supported
- 34 national Technical Advisory Missions (end 2016)
- Over 350 recommendations
- With financial support from governments of Austria, China and Germany, and regular budget UNOOSA and in-kind contributions of network of regional support offices and various (many) other partners



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UNISPACE +50

Century

Seven thematic priorities proposed by STSC and LSC:





SUSTAINABLE G ALS





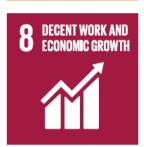
































2030 AGENDA for SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





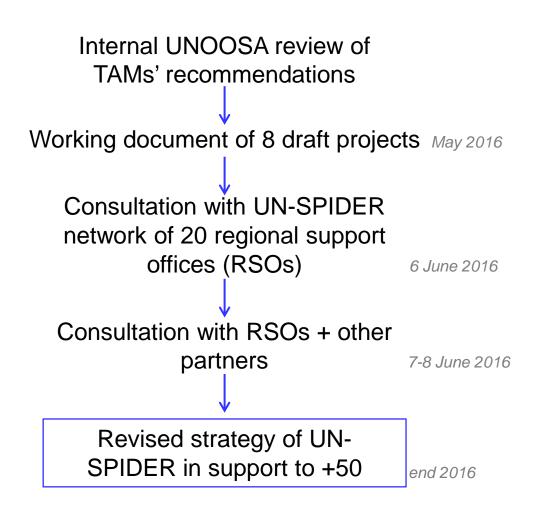




UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 Sendai Japan



A revised strategy for UN-SPIDER for next decade



<u>Categories of recommendations from</u> <u>Technical Advisory Mission (TAMs)</u>

- 1. Strengthening international cooperation
- 2. Policy and coordination
- 3. Capacity building and institutional strengthening
- 4. Awareness raising
- 5. Accessing and processing of data
- 6. Information flow and management
- 7. Local/regional recommendations

TAMs' impacts: 5 long-term projects

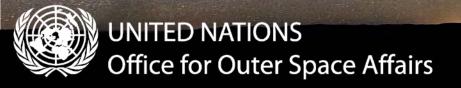
- 1. Strengthening International Cooperation
- 2. Policy and Coordination
- 3. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening
- 4. Awareness Raising
- 5. Information and Data Management Practices

Policy and Coordination

TAM recommendations: (example) Policy and Coordination

Policy ar	id Coordination	#
PC_010	Review disaster management policy and consider provision that highlight the importance of	11
	geospatial and space-based information	
PC_011	Space-based information and technology elements should be introduced into national multi-risk	6
	contingency plan	
PC_012	Disaster management laws should be adopted to focus on disaster risk reduction taking into	6
	account new technologies, incl. space technology and geospatial info.	
PC_013	National Disaster Risk Reduction platform should be established	1
PC_015	Incorporate in the law: "free access to all space-based information and data in case of disaster"	1
PC_016	An open-data policy for all data relevant to disaster management and DRR activities has to be	1
	implemented at the national level. Such data policy improvements must be applicable to all sub-	
	fields of disaster management.	
PC_020	Establishing a policy which creates a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) should be a top	11
DC 004	priority to ensure optimal use of existing resources	
PC_021	Make the central governmental organization for promoting the use of space-based technology	1
	operational	
PC_025	Revitalize National Spatial Data Infrastructure/ augment implementation of NSDI	5
PC_026	Revive the MAGIC platform as an independent geospatial user group/platform to facilitate the	1
DC 020	exchange on NSDI issues	3
PC_030	Facilitate the creation of a professional body or association bringing together geospatial experts	3
PC_040	Disaster Management agencies / authorities keep record of the support offered by UN-SPIDER	3
PC_041	and establish mechanism to coordinate with UN-SPIDER (e.g., Sentinel, International Charter) Focal points for the national platform and for UN-SPIDER should be identified	1
PC_041	Establish a list of actors involved in the full disaster cycle	1
PC_045	Clarify and formalize points of contacts and role of institutions in the use of international	1
10_043	mechanisms	-
PC 050	Coordinate all the organizations using early warning systems using geospatial data, and improve	5
1 0_050	dissemination of spatial information	-
PC 051	State the role in information management of all the linked disaster related entities and	2
	organizations managing geographic information	
PC_052	Provide clear guidelines on baseline geospatial information to be used to develop new	1
	portal/tools and establish inter-operability between portals of difference ministries.	
PC_055	Stronger coordination, cooperation and resource sharing policy of all relevant agencies and	2
-	governmental institutions, the UN Country Team and Academia as well, with a strong backing	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Number of countries recommendation applies to



TAM recommendations:

(example) Strengthening International Cooperation

Strengthening International Cooperation		#
IC_001	International cooperation and network enhanced	5
IC_010	Link the country to international space-based information mechanisms for emergency purposes	3
	(e.g. International Charter)	
IC_011	Formalize the contact with the mechanisms of SpaceAid, SERVIR-nodes and the Charter in case of	2
	disasters as well as with OCHA, UNSPIDER, SERVIR-nodes, and local regional institutions and	
	agencies in the area of risk management, in order to make full use of existing resources	
IC_015	Identify partnerships with organizations such as ISDR, OCHA etc. to combine efforts to conduct	1
	joint activities	
IC_020	Identify focal point for requesting the activation of International Charter	5
IC_030	Strengthening cooperation with regional centres	3
IC_040	Coordinate the geospatial information until or department with similar initiatives already existing	1
	in Latin America and the Caribbean	
IC_060	Include the topic of satellite data (imagery and derives products), software and hardware in	1
	technical assistance applications to international cooperation	
IC_070	Identify sources of funding through international cooperation efforts	1
IC_080	Frequent mentoring with selected international organizations for ongoing R&D is essential	2
IC_090	The training and mock drills should be carried out on routine basis to enable stakeholders to	1
	make good use of international support (International Charter, Sentinel Asia etc.) during major	
	disasters.	



Mongolia



Kenya



El Salvador









1. Strengthening International Cooperation

Objective / Activities	Providing procedural guidelines for strengthening utilization of space based and geospatial information for emergency response
Expected Outcomes	Guidelines distributed and implemented

2. Policy and Coordination

Objective / Activities	 Regional expert meetings in support of the establishment of national inter-institutions agreements for disaster risk reduction and emergency mapping.
	II. Technical support for the establishment of a central coordination centre for disaster risk reduction and emergency mapping.
Expected Outcomes	Organization of one expert meeting per year. Establishment of 3 central coordination centres.

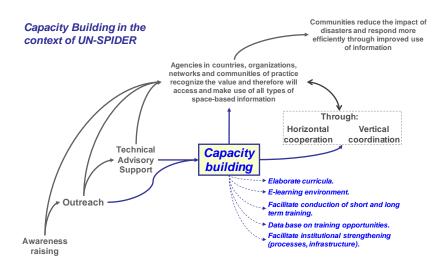
3. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

Objective / Activities

- I. Training of staff on rapid emergency mapping for damage and loss assessment in case of disasters
- II. Incorporating the use of space-based information in standard operating procedures in early warning systems and national emergency operation centers

Expected Outcomes

Curriculum developed, partnerships strengthened and increase volume of content on the UN-SPIDER Knowledge Portal



4. Awareness Raising

	Develop dedicated printed material with key partners to raise awareness on the use and benefit of space-based applications;
Objective / Activities	Regional High Level Meetings; and
Activities	Expert Missions to raise awareness on the use of space-based information.
Expected Outcomes	Increased awareness on benefits of the use of space-based information

5. Information and Data Management Practices

Objective / Activities	 Facilitating space-based data access and processing Improving Information flow and information management in disaster-related activities
Expected Outcomes	Increased access to space-based data (including very high resolution) in 10 to 15 countries



And 3 "regular" UN-SPIDER initiatives

6. Enhancing Resilience – Global Earth Observation Partnership

Objective / Activities	Develop the governance mechanism for the partnership and elaborate a plan of work for the next 2 to 4 years with concrete outcomes
Expected Outcomes	Signatories to the Sendai Framework accessing and using space-based Earth observations in planning activities and monitoring of indicators;

7. Enhancing Resilience – Drought Early Warning Systems

Objective /	Develop and improve with key partners the step-by-step procedures (Recommended Practices) to be incorporated in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of early warning systems targeting droughts
Activities	Training courses to enhance the skills of staff in government agencies Institutional strengthening missions to 8 countries
Expected Outcomes	Project "Strengthening Early Warning Systems for Droughts (SEWS-D)" implemented in 8 countries

8. Mass Open Online Course on Earth observation for disaster management

Objective / Activities	Provide training resources to the disaster managers and other stakeholders agencies engaged with disaster management organizations
Expected Outcomes	Mass Open Online Course (MOOC) developed and ready for registration

Outcomes of consultation process, 6 to 8 June 2016 (1)

Capacity building

- Training of staff on rapid emergency mapping with guidelines or norms to acquire data
- Training programme for emergency response of geospatial community regarding **standards**
- Establish a programme of **train-the-trainers** courses
- Focus on **pilot projects** (20.000 USD per project/year investment range)
- Continuous capacity building programmes
- Raise awareness in **private entreprises**, including in agricultural and insurance sectors
- UN-SPIDER: from a facilitator to **innovator**

Information Management

- Focus on **online services**, ensure service subscriptions available for developing countries
- Consider national protocols and workflows, and serve those with data and services
- Need to rely on existing know-how, good practices to facilitate knowledge transfer for local implementation

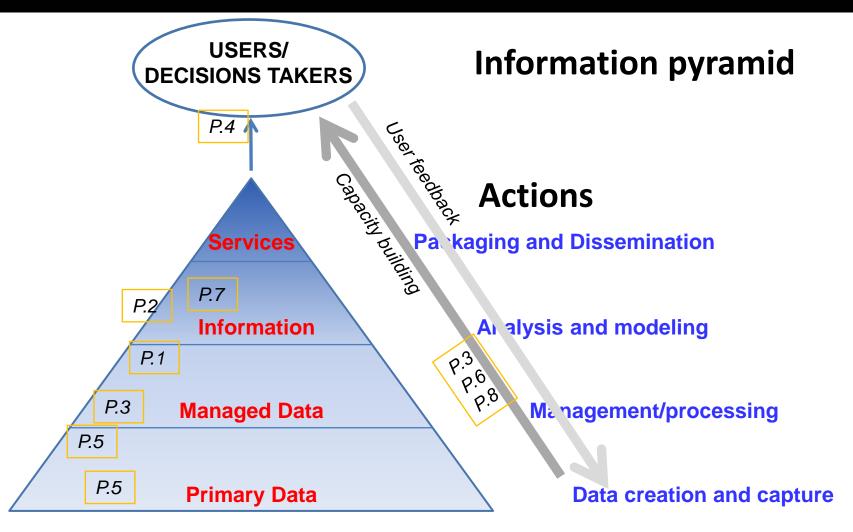
Slow onset disaster, e.g. drought

- incorporation of a segment related to **adaptation**, in complement to early warning efforts
- Regional and transboundary approaches needed

Outcomes of consultation process, 6 to 8 June 2016 (2)

Strategy and framework related comments

- Be more specific, e.g. clear reference to components of **Sendai framework**, to actions to mitigate/adapt to effects of **El Niño**
- Target also **local stakeholders** in addition to central governental authorities
- contextualize project proposal outlining the number of **communities and people benefitting** and define how
- Highlight **relationships** between projects and activities under each
- Map area of implementation of projects to identify gaps and duplications



- 1. Strengthening International Cooperation
- 2. Policy and Coordination
- 3. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening
- 4 Awareness Raising
- 5. Information and Data Management Practices

UN-SPIDER KNOWLEDGE PORTAL

pace-based information for Disaster Management and Emergency Respons

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UN-SPIDER's 10 year anniversary Conference concluded

As a way to take stock of the efforts conducted in these first ten years, to celebrate important achievements, and to outline strategies for the coming decade; the programme will be conducting its UN-SPIDER + 10 Conference from 7 to 9 June 2016 at the Vienna International Centre. Read more about it...

Explore the Knowledge Portal

How can space technology be applied in case of disaster and risk management?



Where can I access satellite data, products and other resources?



Who are the users of space technology in disaster and risk management?



Which services can UN-SPIDER offer to Member States?



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Thank You

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