





- The UNOOSA implements the decisions of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS);
- Coordinates the inter-agency coordination within the United Nations on the use of space technology (UN-Space);
- Implements the United Nations Programme on Space Applications;
- Serves as Executive Secretariat for the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG)
- Is responsible for the implementation of the United Nations
 Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) programme;







UN-SPIDER Technical Advisory Missions



Vietnam

Sri Lanka

Myanmar







Sudan



Solomon Island

UN-SPIDER connects disaster managers and Space Community

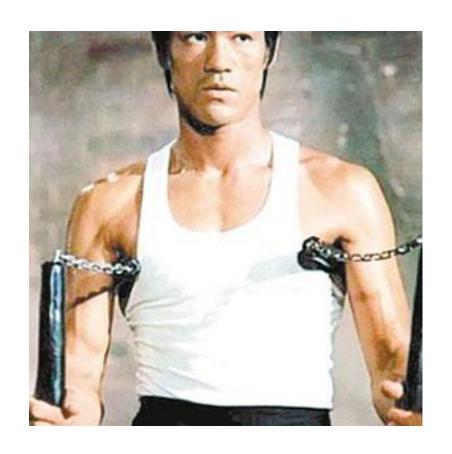


UN-SPIDER Annual Conference in Beijing





Lesson learned



A tool in DAILY USE is the best tool during EMERGENCY





A tool in daily use is the best tool during emergency



- Disaster Managers should use space technology on routine basis
- Shifting focus 'Emergency Response' to 'Disaster Risk Reduction'





Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 14 to 18 March 2015, Sendai, Miyagi, Japan







Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Building on the **Hyogo Framework for Action**, the present framework aims to achieve the following outcome over the **next 15 years**:

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

7 Global targets

4 priorities





The seven global targets

- (a) Substantially reduce **global disaster mortality** by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.
- (b) Substantially reduce the **number of affected people** globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.
- (c) Reduce **direct disaster economic loss** in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- (d) Substantially reduce disaster **damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services**, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
- (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with **national and local disaster risk reduction strategies** by 2020.
- (f) Substantially **enhance international cooperation** to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.
- (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.





The four priorities

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- 1. Understanding disaster risk;
- 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;
- 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015

- 1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation;
- 2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.;
- 3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all level;
- 4. Reduce the underlying risk factors;
- 5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.





Special Session on Earth Observation and High Technologies





SIN





UN-SPIDER













esa





















Voluntary commitment and Global Partnership

A way forward to ensure role of space technology in Disaster Risk Reduction for next 15 years





Major Challenge

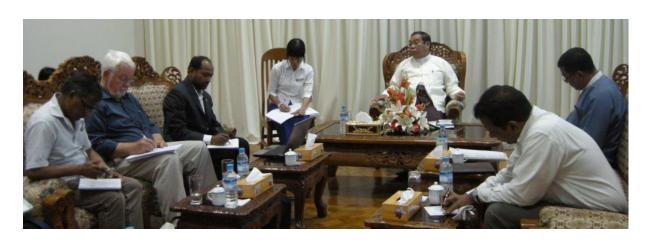


Decision makers / End Users (Disaster managers) I Missing link Providers of Space based and Geospatial **Information**





Myanmar – on the background of 2008 Cyclone Nargis







Why not prepare well in advance !!!







Preparing well in advance needs partnership

Where we need partnership

- Ensure Adequate availability and access to space based information during normal situation – at affordable cost
- Timely assistance during emergency with real data, not pdf
- Assist on formulating policies at national/regional level SDI or Geospatial policies/ Data sharing
- Assist in capacity building of the end users Involve in preparing proof of concepts/case studies
- Advisory and Outreach to the end users Be part of UN-SPIDER advisory mission and outreach activities







Capacity
Building
April 2015



Bangladesh – supported by DigitalGlobe

Bhutan – supported by AIRBUS

Upcoming events

- United Nations/Germany International Conference on Earth Observation

 Global solutions for the challenges of sustainable development in societies at risk 26-28 May 2015, Bonn, Germany
- East Asia Summit (EAS) workshop on Application of Space Information
 Technology in Major Natural Disaster Monitoring and Assessment 1-5

 June 2015, Hangzhou, China
- United Nations International Conference on Space Technology for Disaster Risk Management, September 2015, Beijing, China
- Special event in Delta State University September 2015, Cleveland, USA







Effective Public and Private partnership is needed to save lives and assets at risk

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