

# Disaster Risk Reduction and Response from a NASA Perspective

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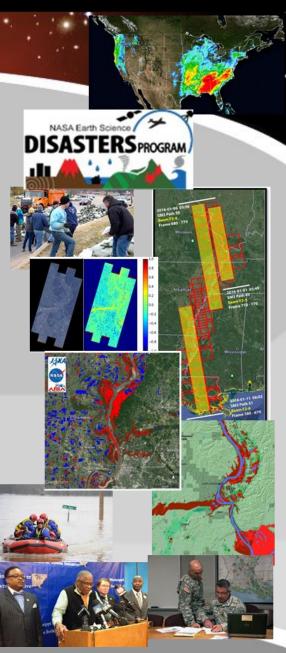
## NASA

# User-Centric Work Flows: From Data to Information

- Engagement with Stakeholders and Partners
- Monitoring and Observation
- Data Acquisition, Processing and Distribution
- Interpretive and Decision Support



https://disasters.nasa.gov/



#### Global to local reach

Routine Monitoring to Tiered mobilization

#### Harvesting and exploiting data

 NASA and Non-NASA data and processing systems

#### Assessment

#### Rapid Hazard Assessment Expected

- Centers and program experts to contribute within scope of daily activity
- Guidance to elevate to Tier response, direct to research or no action
- Days

E.g.: media report

#### Tier 1

#### Response and Recovery Short Term and Best Effort

- Centers and programs respond as available with only minor impact to existing/on-going activities
- Detailed assessment and products scaled to modest response
- Weeks to Month(s)

E.g..: Napa Earthquake (2014), Chile Earthquake (2015), Oklahoma tornadoes, yearly floods

#### Tier 2

#### Significant Contributions Over Extended Period

- Contributions are considerable given continual assessment of size and scale of impact
- Personnel relevant to disaster type (s) expected, tasked, and assigned to support
- Data and products adapted into recovery
- Weeks to Month(s)

E.g.: Nepal Earthquake (2015), Deep Horizon (2010), Eyjafjallajökull Eruption (2015)

#### Tier 3

## Disaster is of major national importance

- All relevant personnel expected to review activities for level of support to the disaster and/or be oncall
- Assets and personnel may specifically assigned and tasked for lengthy time period (Months into recovery).
- E.g.: Hurricane Katrina (2005), September 11, 2001 attacks

- Near real-time and direct readout data/product access
- Impact and risk assessment, static and predictive models
- Exposure, risk extent and damage maps
- Visualization systems, geospatial platform, GIS, and web services

#### Organizational Structure and Playbooks

- Center Coordinators, Event Leads and Engagement
- Integrated workforce of scientists, technologists, communication and emergency management specialists
- Principal Investigators, Users, and Volunteer Networks
- Partnerships

## Capacities

#### Airborne Instruments

- UAVSAR Radar
- LVIS Lidar
- AMS, MASTER Thermal Infrared
- HIWRAP, APR2, HAMSR, HIRAD, PALS
   MAPIR Active and passive microwave
- Data processing, analysis systems, Data Centers
  - EOSDIS-ESDIS
  - LANCE/NRT/DB
- Modeling and Analysis
  - Flood and Earthquake Models,
     Damage and infrastructure Maps,
     Day/Night and plum extent maps
  - Capacity Building
  - Response Exercises & Simulations



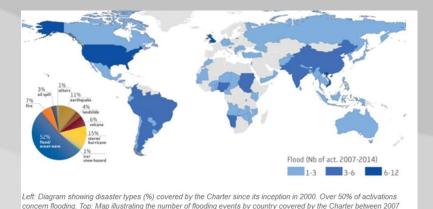
## **International Coordination and Data Sharing**

Group on Earth Observations

Committee of Earth Observing Satellites

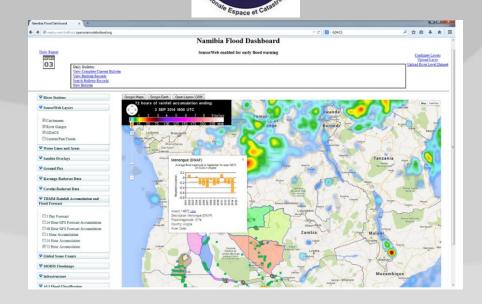
International Charter





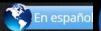
GEO Flood Task: Supporting access to a unified system of space data acquisition and delivery, models and mapping to support those affected by natural or man-made disasters

and August 2014 (in total 172 flooding events worldwide)



**CEOS Flood Dashboard** 

#### https://kubeworks.wixsite.com/argentina-summit



## NASA

#### Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction across the Americas

September 3-8, 2017 Buenos Aires, Argentina

#### A Regional Summit on the Contribution of Earth Observations













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The Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction across the Americas (DRRA) Summit affords a unique opportunity to strengthen our collective ability to meet the multiple challenges of disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the Americas and with an overarching approach to promote the use of earth observation (EO).

The Americas is particularly exposed and vulnerable to multiple hazards and intensive disaster risk. Recognizing the value of global collaboration, the Summit builds on the momentum and targets of the UNISDR Sendai Framework for Disaster risk Reduction 2015-2030, advances the outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and optimizes the societal benefits from the Group on Earth Observations (GEO). The Summit convenes stakeholders with specific attention to the social and cultural context of nations in the Americas.

#### **Summit Goals and Getting Started**



- Establish and strengthen the Regional Community of Practice for Disaster Risk Reduction and Earth Observations by:
  - Identifying key stakeholders role and interests
  - Building a comprehensive database of providers, partners, practitioners and users, including:
    - Federal, state, municipal and local authorities,
    - Academic institutions,
    - International and intergovernmental bodies (AmeriGEOSS, CEOS, OGC and GFP)
    - Sector and non-governmental organizations including Mercy Corp, Conservation International and Red Cross
    - Geospatial communities including OpenSteet map
    - In situ networks for hydro, met and geodynamicsP
    - Private sector and innovation communities
    - Global virtual networks including Water and UN Youth
    - Conservation and community groups
    - Decision and policy makers.
  - Capture regional priorities, capacities and capabilities
    - Recognize existing capacities and capabilities
    - Raise awareness of new and emerging earth observation and resilience capabilities
    - Share best and effective practices and promote learning
    - Identify effective partnerships, nascent capacity and earth observation opportunities
  - Advance integrated regional and global work plans, demonstrations and pilot activities

#### Days 1 and 2: Preparedness and Mitigation



- Plenary sessions, NASA Earth Science and Disaster Response; National to Regional capabilities and emerging satellites and other data sources
- Argentine and national experiences;
- Data providers from CEOS, AmeriGEOSS,
- Planners and framers from UNISDR, SDGs,
- Science and technical status from hydromet, global flood, geohazards tracks
- Data systems, standards and management
- Data quality and information systems
- Emergency management needs and a capabilities
- Resilience and community context
- Communications and dissemination capabilities
- Rapid mapping and information tools
- Community roles and youth networks



### Day 3: Mitigation and Readiness



- Plenary on building capacity, humanitarian role and understanding maps and tools
- Raising awareness and specialized training
- Role of the International Charter and Copernicus Services
- Flight, drones and other observing systems
- Decision tools and virtual networks for mapping and sourcing
- Delivery of Disaster management and resilience services
- Interpretive Support and Shared knowledge
- Strengthening understanding of mutual roles and dependencies

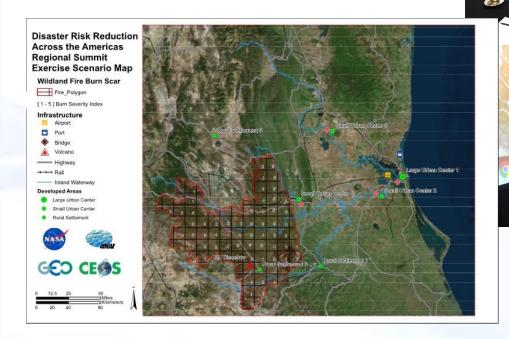


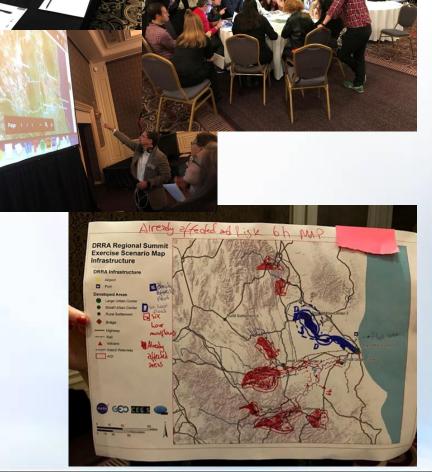


#### Day 4: Disaster Strikes! A Scenario Driven Exercise



Disastrov has been wracked by a year long drought that culminated in wildfires just before monsoon season...





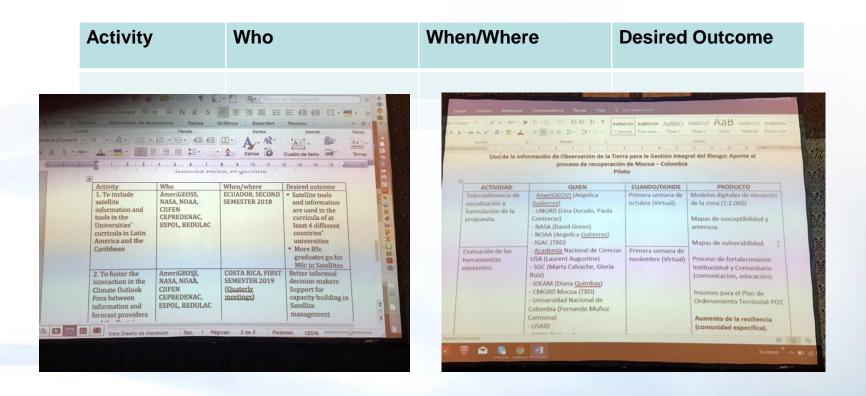




#### Day 5: Wrapping Up and Looking Forward



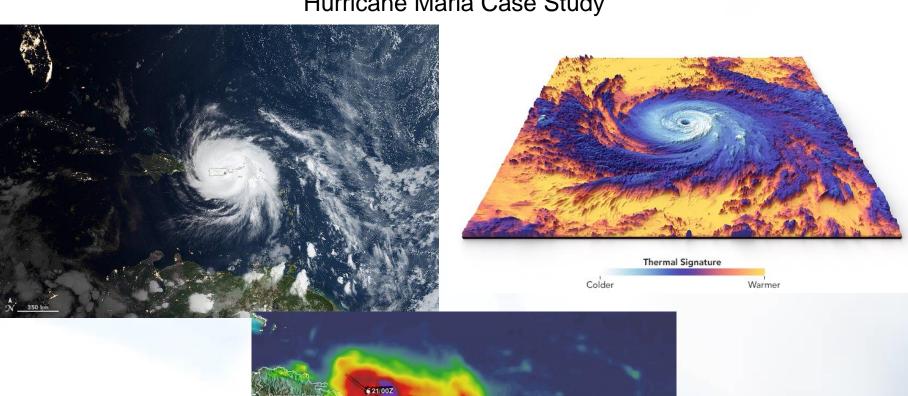
Regional Work Plans
 Participants crafted draft input to integrated Americas Regional Work plans incorporate earth observations, risk reduction and resilience building



## Things LANCE can do to better to serve Global Disaster Response Efforts...



#### Hurricane Maria Case Study

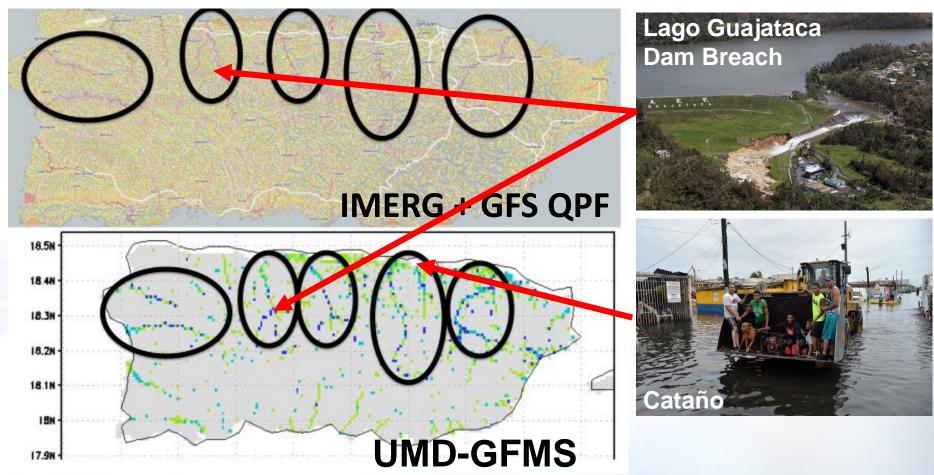


NASA's Integrated Multi-satellitE Retrievals for GPM (IMERG) data were used to estimate the total amount of rain that Hurricane Maria dropped from September 17 to early September 21, 2017.

6 18 00Z

#### Hurricane Maria Flood Impacts (24 hours before landfall)





Usually we are emailed 2-5 flood products and we rarely know which one is best, or which one to 'trust'. (Andrew Kruczkiewicz -- International Red Cross)

#### Hurricane Maria: Infrastructure Damage Proxy Maps (DPM)





I'm trying to understand how to map the Aria DPM for PR into specific categories of damage (Chris Vaughn – FEMA).





"There has been extensive cloud cover over Puerto Rico (since Maria hit), and that has a way of distorting the light in some places and masking it in others. Our team also noted that the NOAA/CIMSS images don't compare the night lights at the same moon phase, which also changes what you see. Bottom line: we don't trust what we see in the NOAA images -- and the science team really doesn't trust it." (Multiple sources).



Heavy Clouds were present across
Quebradillas (shown below),
Arecibo, and Isabela sectors; areas
that are currently undergoing
evacuation due to the rupture of
the Guajataca Dam.

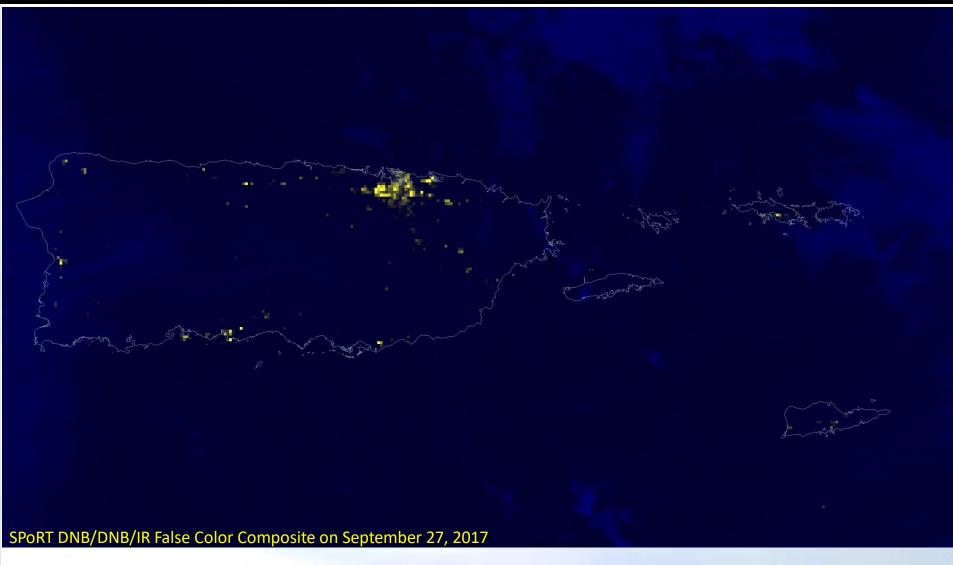
NOAA CIMMS maps could be

NOAA CIMMS maps could be misinterpreted as if these areas have been evacuated (because no lights are present; but really it's all cloud obscuration).

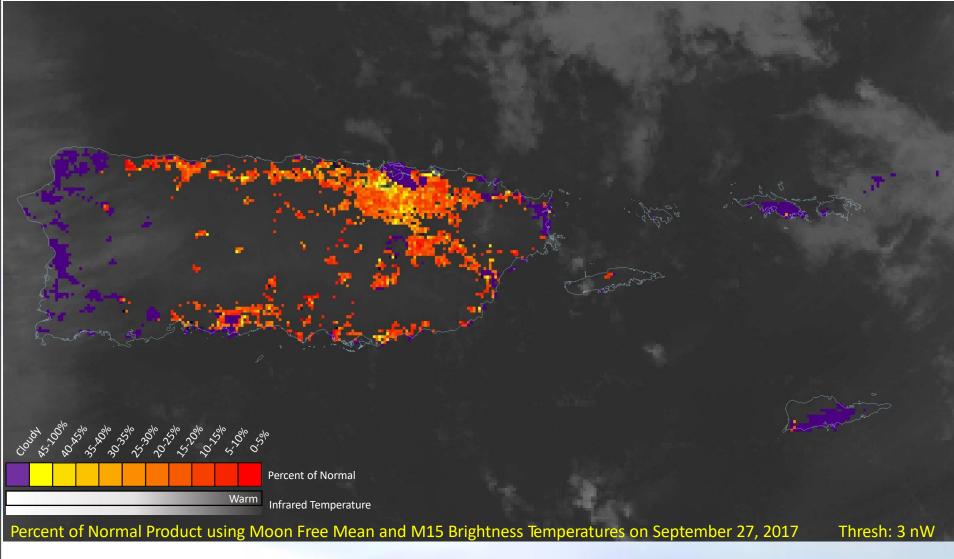
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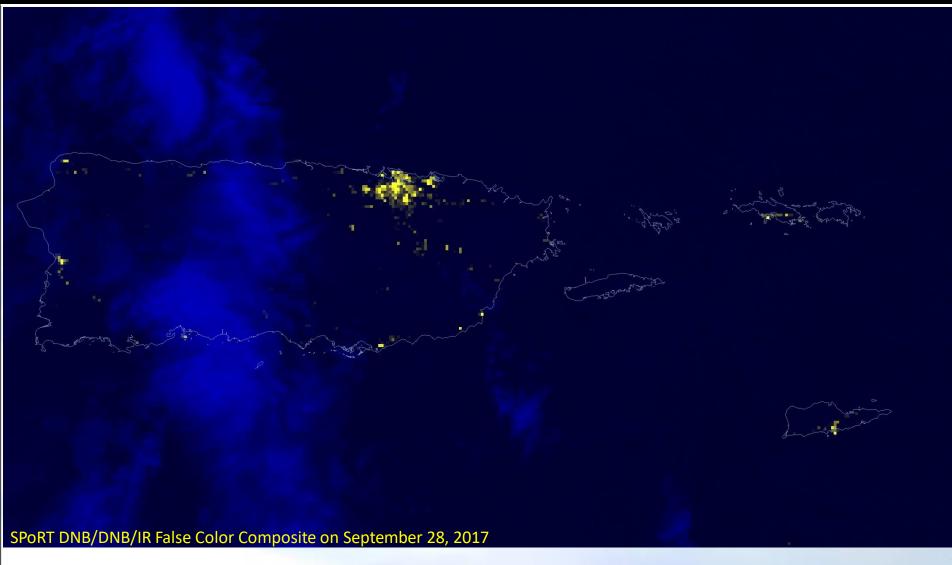




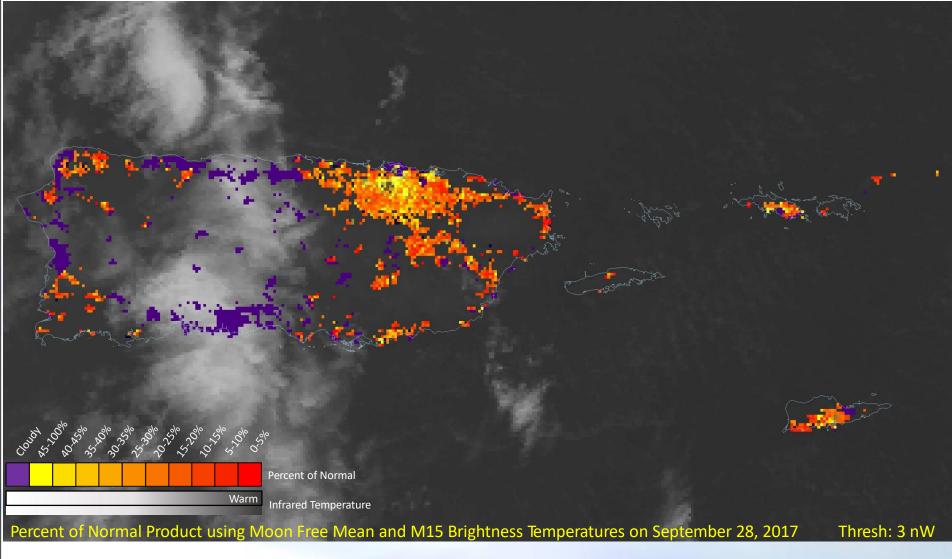














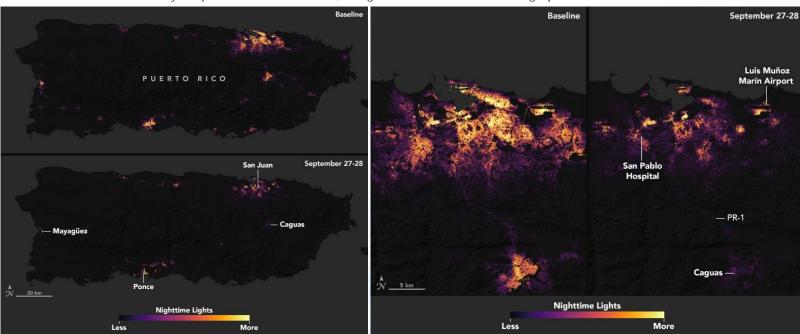


TECNOLOGÍA

## La importancia de la NASA en la recuperación de Puerto Rico

Mediante imágenes de satélite tomadas antes y después del huracán María, la organización colabora con los grupos

de rescate



A team of NASA scientists processed and corrected the raw data to filter out stray light from the Moon, fires, airglow, and any other sources that are not electric lights. Their processing techniques also remove as much other atmospheric interference—such as dust, haze, and thin clouds—as possible. (El Nuevo Día, Puerto Rico)

#### Hurricane Maria Disaster Response: Takeaways / Lessons Learned...



- Focus on Impacts: Flood Extent, Infrastructure
   Damage (Urban built-up and other critical services, e.g., energy, transportation, telecommunications).
- Have a capacity to generate custom or experimental NRT products using multiple sources of data (VIIRS + Landsat/Sentinel + SAR + GIS Layers).
- Recognition of, and responsiveness to, the diversity of users and their needs.
- New motto for LANCE-NRT:

We'd rather be right than first.





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Response: <a href="https://disasters.nasa.gov/">https://disasters.nasa.gov/</a>

Program: <a href="http://appliedsciences.nasa.gov/programs/disasters-program">http://appliedsciences.nasa.gov/programs/disasters-program</a>