

## Disaster Risk Reduction and Response from a NASA Perspective

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*LANCE-UWG* 10/3/2017



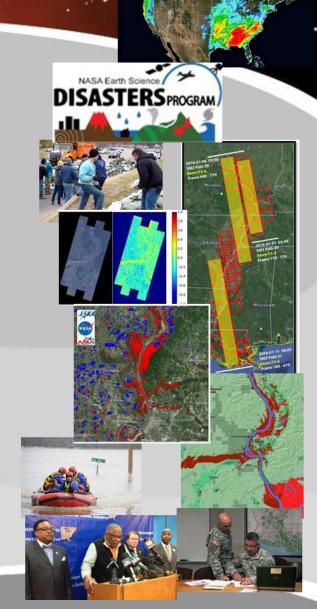
## User-Centric Work Flows: From Data to Information

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



NASA

### https://disasters.nasa.gov/



			Tier 2	Tier 3
<ul> <li>Approach/Principles</li> <li>Global to local reach         <ul> <li>Routine Monitoring to Tiered mobilization</li> </ul> </li> <li>Harvesting and exploiting data         <ul> <li>NASA and Non-NASA data and processing systems</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Assessment 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	<ul> <li>Tier 1</li> <li>Response and Recovery Short Term and Best Effort</li> <li>Centers and programs respond as available with only minor impact to existing/on-going activities</li> <li>Detailed assessment and products scaled to modest response</li> <li>Weeks to Month(s)</li> <li>E.g.: Napa Earthquake (2014), Chile Earthquake (2015), Oklahoma tornadoes, yearly floods</li> </ul>	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), Eyiafjallajökull Eruption (2015)	<section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><text></text></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header>

- 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

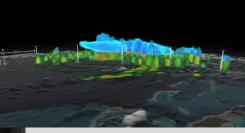
## Capacities

### 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/SPoRT
- Modeling and Analysis
  - Flood and Earthquake Models, Damage and infrastructure Maps, Day/Night and plum extent maps
  - Capacity Building
  - *Response Exercises & Simulations*



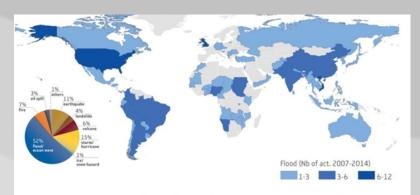
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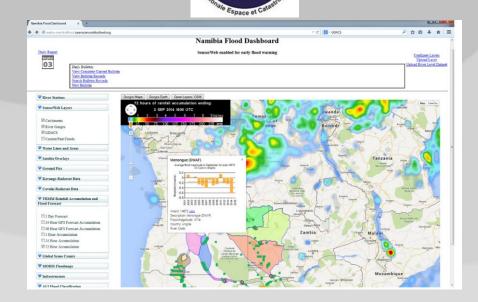
### **International Coordination and Data Sharing**

Group on Earth Observations Committee of Earth Observing Satellites International Charter



Left: Diagram showing disaster types (%) covered by the Charter since its inception in 2000. Over 50% of activations concern flooding. Top: Map illustrating the number of flooding events by country covered by the Charter between 2007 and August 2014 (in total 172 flooding events worldwide).

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



#### **CEOS Flood Dashboard**



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nations in the Americas.

### Summit Goals and Getting Started

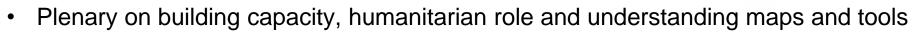
- NASA
- Establish and strengthen the Regional Community of Practice for Disaster Risk Reduction and Earth Observations by:
  - Identifying key stakeholders role and interests
  - Building a comprehensive database of providers, partners, practitioners and users, including:
    - Federal, state, municipal 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





- 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

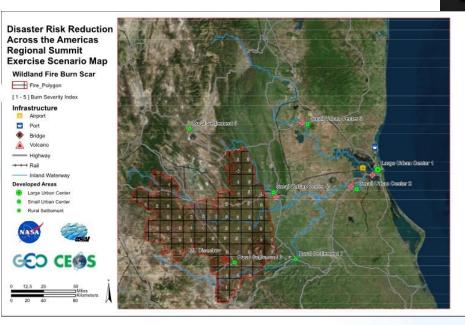




### Day 4: Disaster Strikes! A Scenario Driven Exercise



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







### Summit Participants Pull Together to Save Disastrov

- Regional Work Plans

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

Activity	Activity Who W		W	When/Where		Desired Outcome		
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E Activity 1. To include satellite information and tools in the Universities' curricula in Latin America and the Caribbean	Who AmeriGEOSS, NASA, NOAA, CIIFEN CEPREDENAC, ESPOL, REDULAC	When/where ECUADOR, SECOND SEMESTER 2018	Desired outcome  • Satellite tools and information are used in the curricula of at least 4 different countries' universities # More BSc graduates go for # Ste in Satellites # Ste in Sate		ACTIVIDAD Teleconferencia de socialización y formulación de la propuesta. Evaluación de las herramientas	QUIEN - AmeriGEOSS (Angelica <u>Gutierrez</u> ) - UNGRO (Lina Dorado, Paula Contreras) - NASA (David Green) - NOAA (Angelica <u>Gutierrez</u> ) - IGAC (TBD) - <u>Academía</u> Nacional de Ciencias USA (Laurent Augustine)	octubre (Virtual).	PRODUCTO Modelos digitales de elevación de la zona (1:2.000) Mapas de susceptibilidad y amenaza. Mapas de vulnerabilidad. I Proceso de fortalecimiento
2. To foster the interaction in the Climate Outlook Fora between information and forecast providers	AmeriGEOSS, NASA, NOAA, CIIFEN CEPREDENAC, ESPOL, REDULAC	COSTA RICA, FIRST SEMESTER 2019 (Quaterly, meetings)	Msc in Satellites       Better informed       decision-makers       Support for       capacity building in       Satellite       management		existentes.	- SGC (Marta Calvache, Gloria Ruiz) - IDEAM (Diana <u>Quimbay</u> ) - CMGRD Mocoa (TBD) - Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Fernando Muñoz Carmona) - USAID		institucional y Comunitario (comunicación, educación). Insumos para el Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial-POT. Aumento de la resiliencia (comunidad específica).

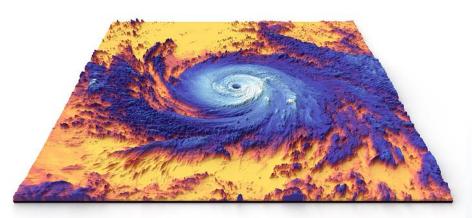


# Things LANCE can do to better serve NASA's Disaster Response Efforts...



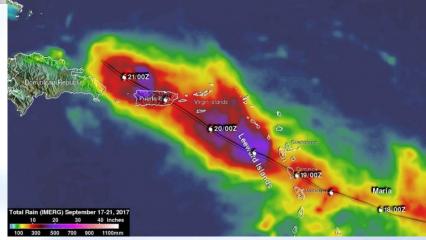
Hurricane Maria Case Study





Thermal Signature

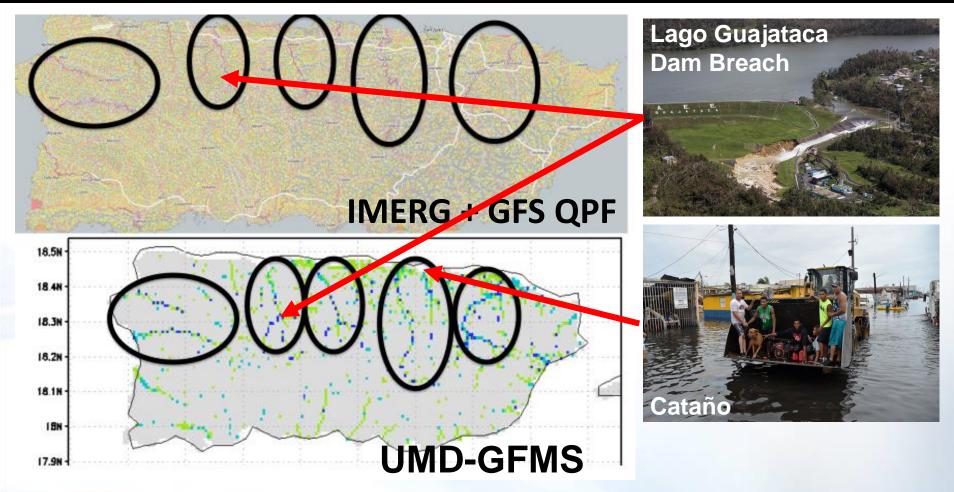
Warmer



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.

### 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).

NEWS TECH SPACEFLIGHT SCIENCE & ASTRONOM



Space.com > Science & Astronomy

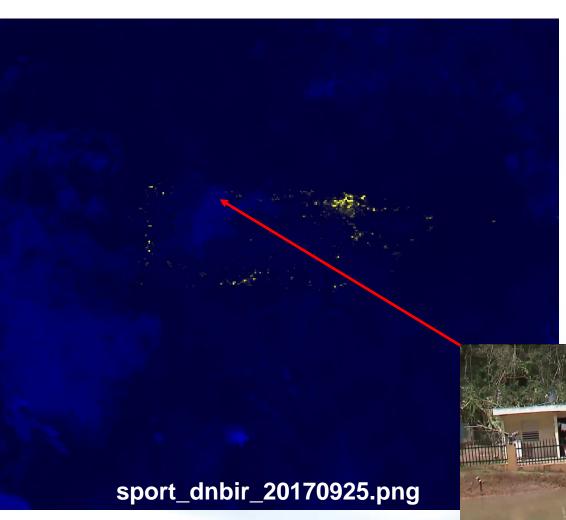
SPACE

Puerto Rico's Dramatic Power Loss Shown in Satellite Photos



Space.com -- On Sept. 25, NOAA tweeted an additional before-and-after satellite image of Puerto Rico at night. The images provide a glimpse at the extensive loss of power throughout the island. NOAA representatives did not say whether the images had been processed, and whether all of the light shown in the images is human-produced.

https://www.space.com/38339-puerto-rico-power-loss-satellite-images.html

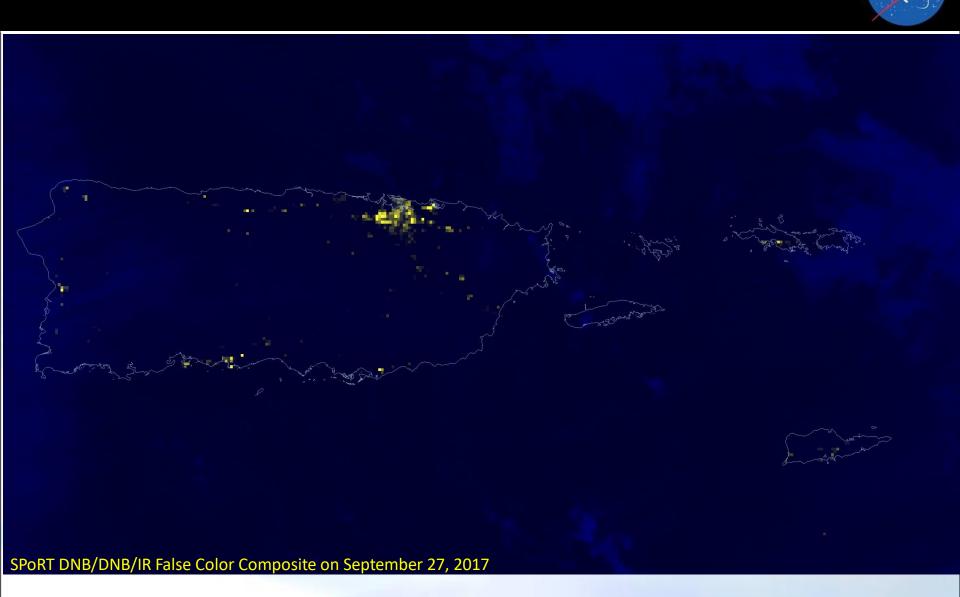


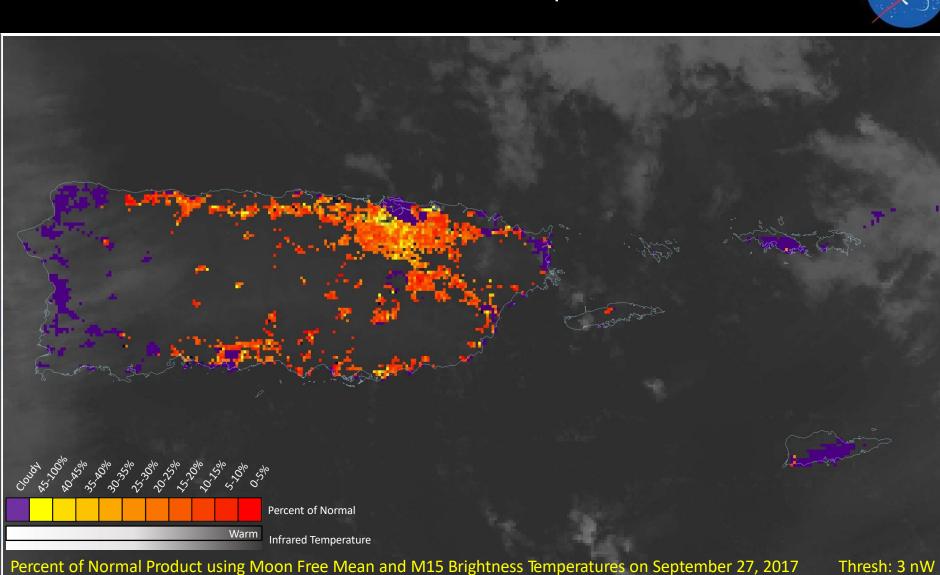
Heavy Clouds were present across Quebradillas (shown below), Arecibo, and Isabela sectors; <u>areas</u> <u>that are currently undergoing</u> <u>evacuation due to the rupture of</u> <u>the Guajataca Dam</u>.

NOAA/CIMMS maps are being misinterpreted as if these areas have been evacuated (because no lights are present); when the observed change is the result of cloud obscuration.

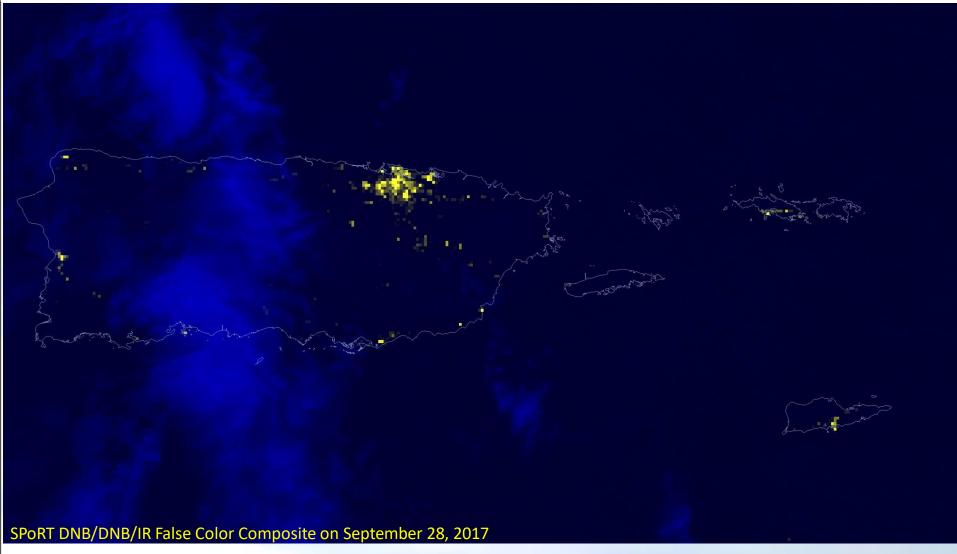
Desastre Represa Guajataca

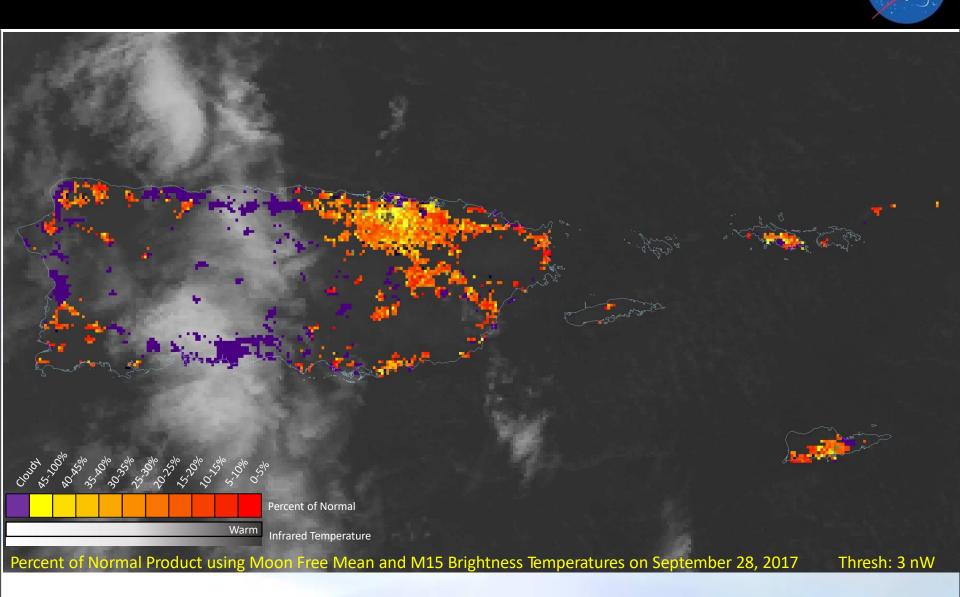
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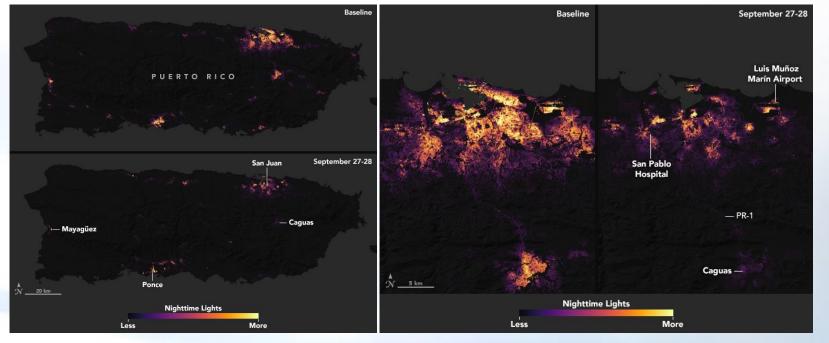
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TECNOLOGÍA

## 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)



- 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: https://disasters.nasa.gov/

Program: http://appliedsciences.nasa.gov/programs/disasters-program