

Geospatial information and technology for better DRR-related decision making: advantages and challenges

By : Anggraini Dewi

Hanoi, 7-9 March 2017

Background

- 1986
 - Originally a training agency, established in partnership with United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), UNDP and World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- 1990s
 - Kick-started project implementation and advisory services

Our Locations

ADPC currently works in **23 countries** in the South and Southeast Asian region and the Pacific.

Offices:

- Bangkok, **Thailand**
- Dhaka, **Bangladesh**
- Yangon, **Myanmar**
- Jakarta(at BNPB), **Indonesia**

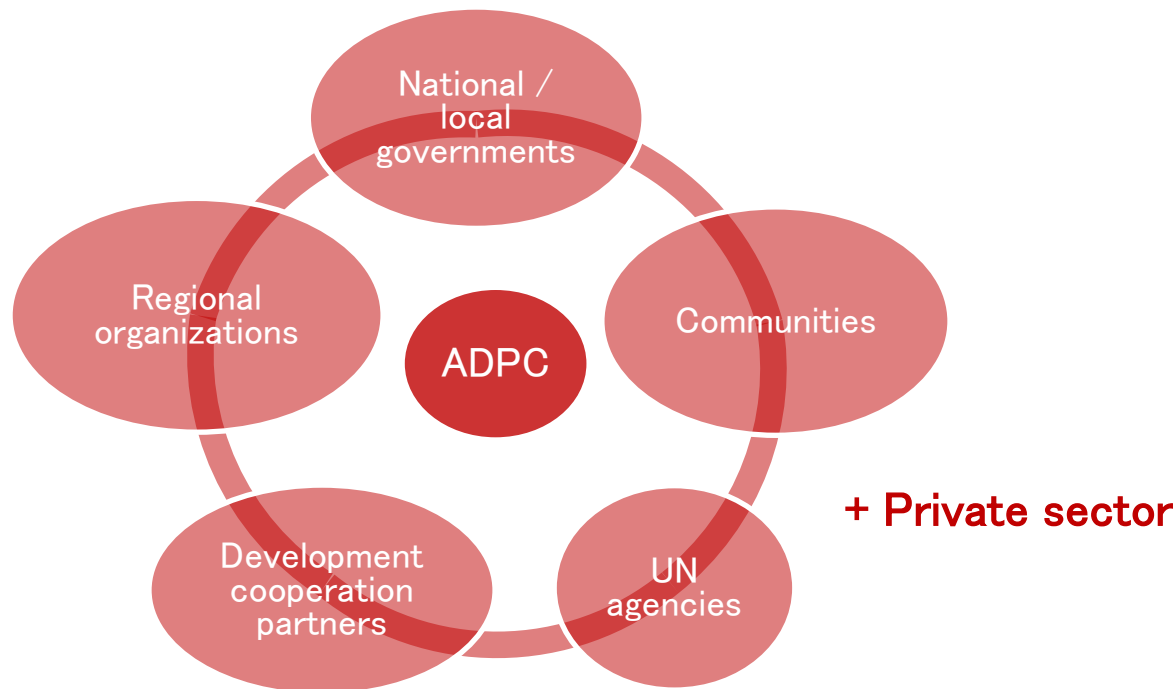


Partnerships

Who we work with

Partnerships

Cooperation and collaboration



Sentinel Asia Membership

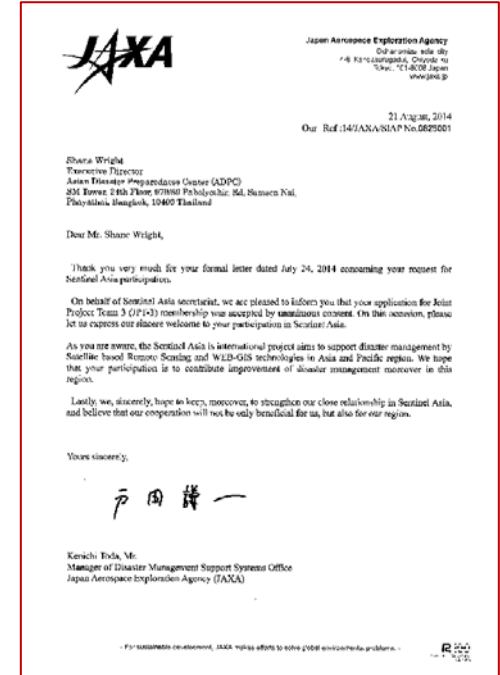
- Member of JPT-3 in August 2014
- Member of Data Analyst Node in July 2016



JPT Members

Currently Sentinel Asia has 104 JPT members.
(89 organizations from 27 countries/regions and 15 international organizations)

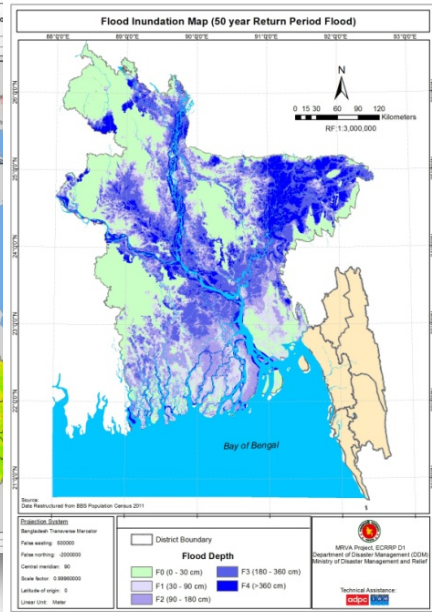
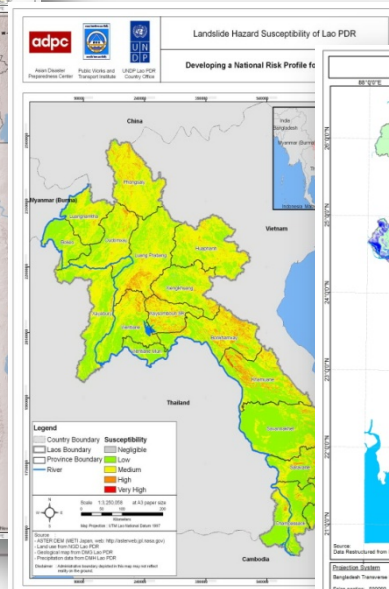
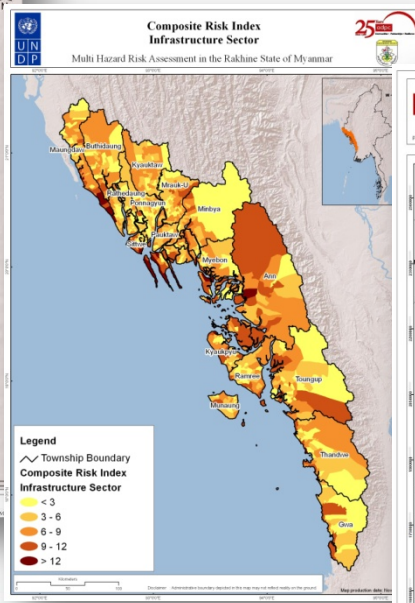
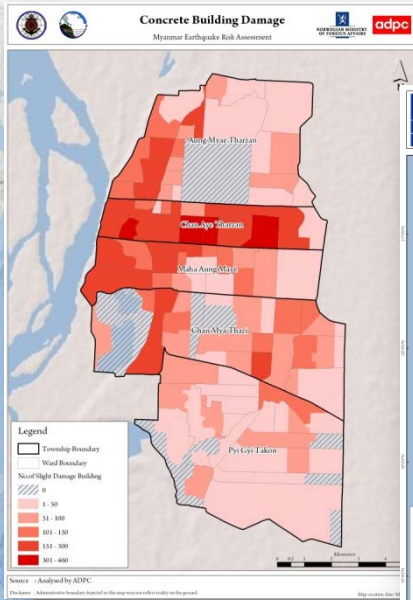
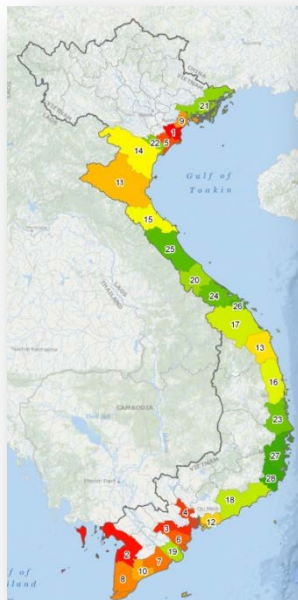
No.	Country / Region	No.	Organization	Data Provider Node (DPN)	Data Analyst Node (DAN)
		90	Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) 		
		91	The ASEAN Secretariat		
		92	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)		
		93	United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)		
		94	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) 		
		95	Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes In East and South East Asia (CCOP)		
		96	International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) 		
28	International Organization	97	Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) 		
		98	Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (SOPAC)		
		99	The World Bank (WB)		
		100	International Water Management Institute (IWMI) 		
		101	Asian Development Bank (ADB)		
		102	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) 		
		103	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - Pakistan		
		104	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)		
				7	45



Contributions to DRR community through GIT Applications and Capacity Building

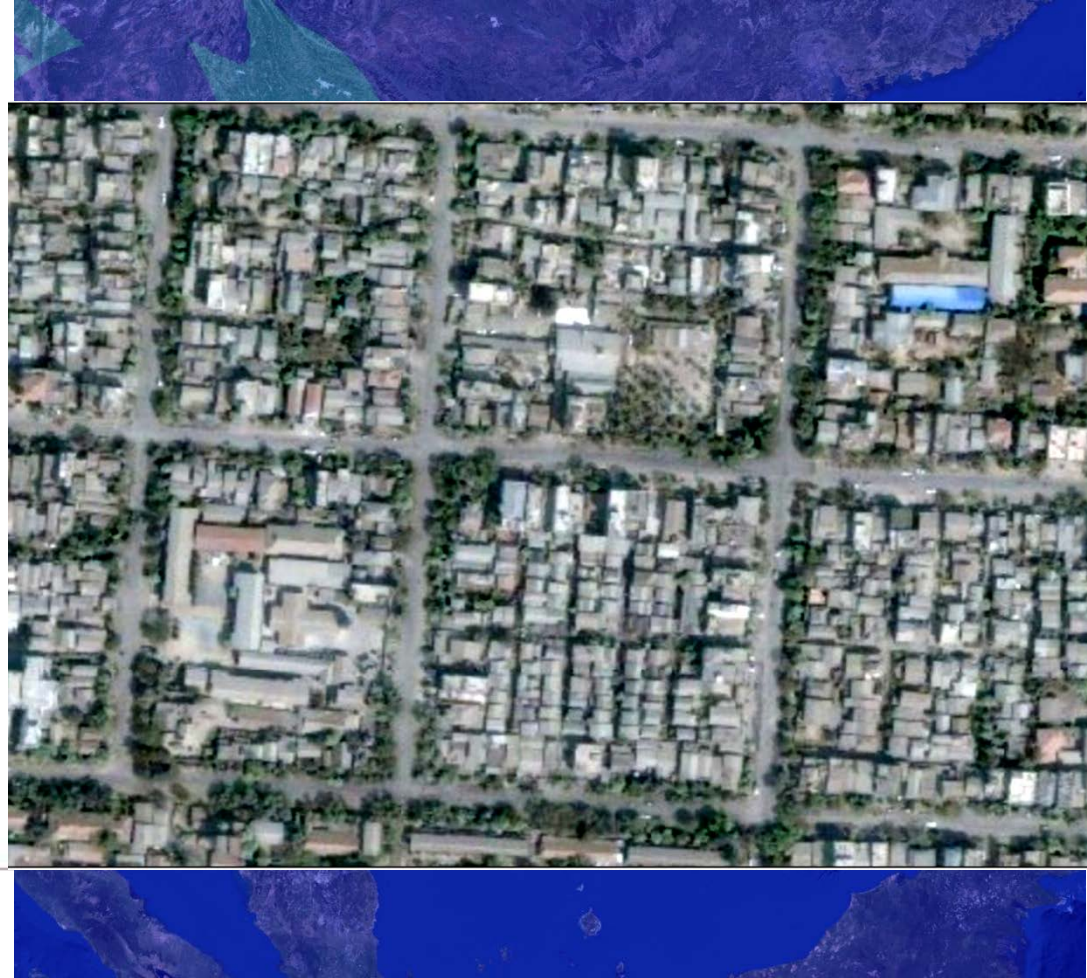
Sendai Framework : *Priority for Action 1: Understanding Risk*

Risk Assessment



Determine what exists on the ground

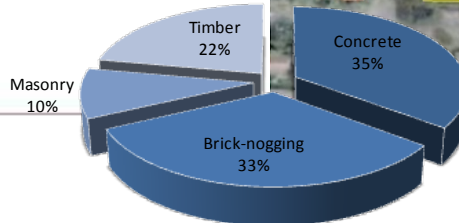
- What can be damaged by the typhoon wind force?



Determine what exists on the ground

Elements at Risk

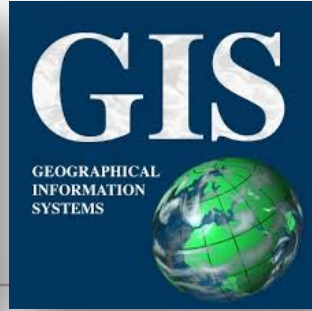
- Making a database of building locations (geospatial database)...
- ...and also the characteristics of each building such as construction materials, number of stories, use of the building, etc.



Determine what exists on the ground

- Use a combination of satellite imagery, GIS techniques, and ground survey

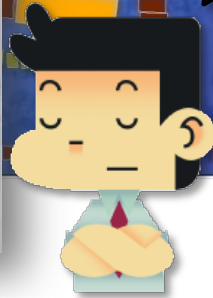
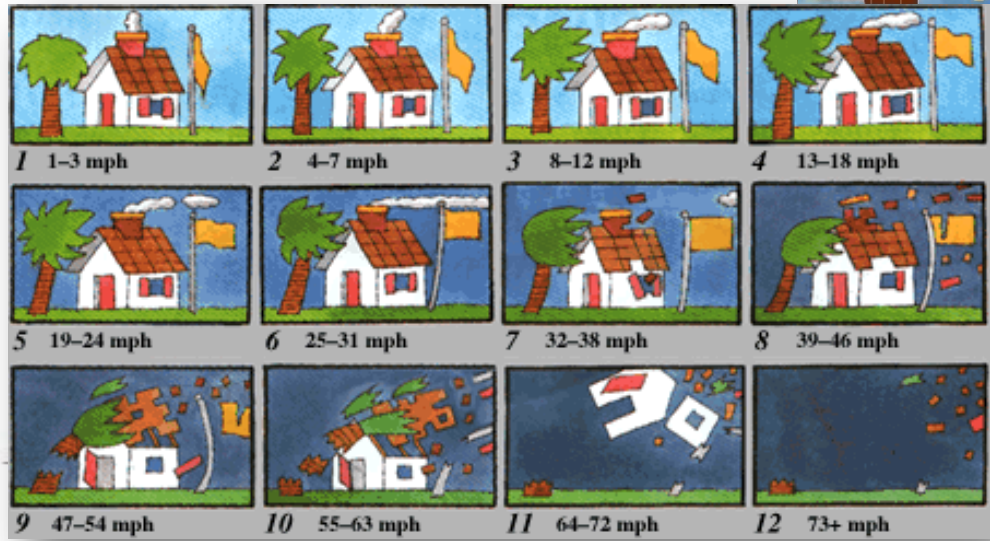
Elements at Risk



Overlaying the typhoon wind field

Vulnerability Assessment

- Determine what wind velocity each building is exposed to



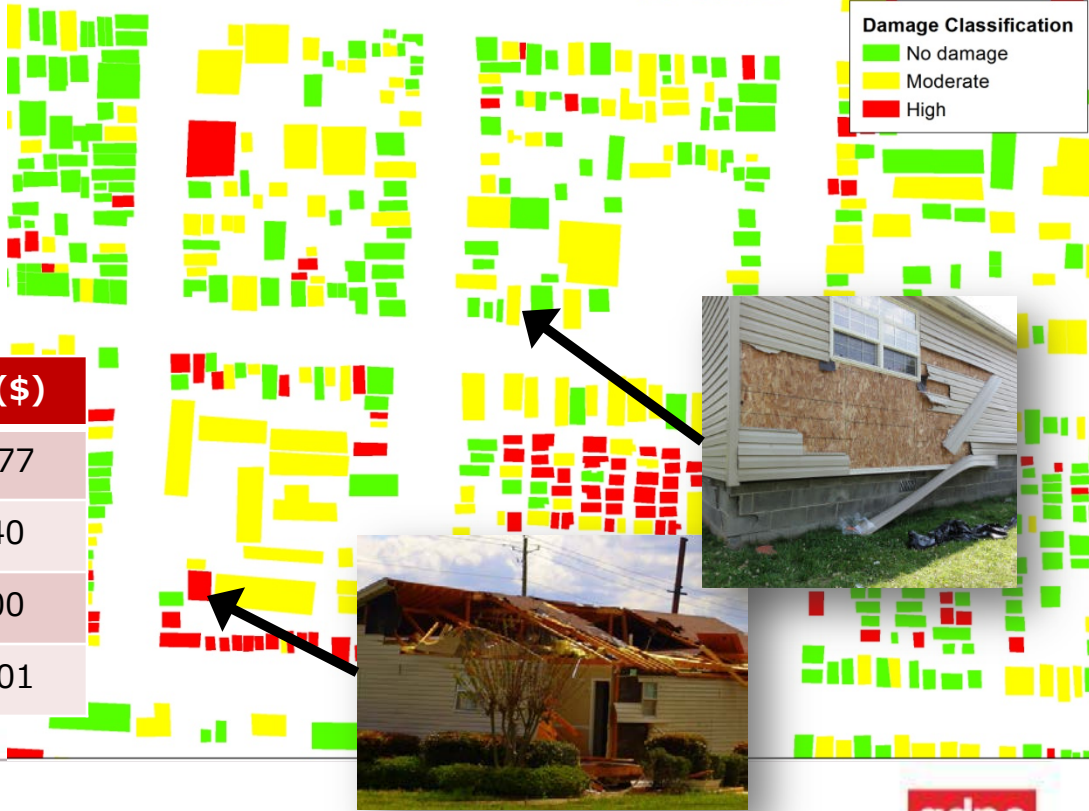
Who can do this?

What tools are needed?

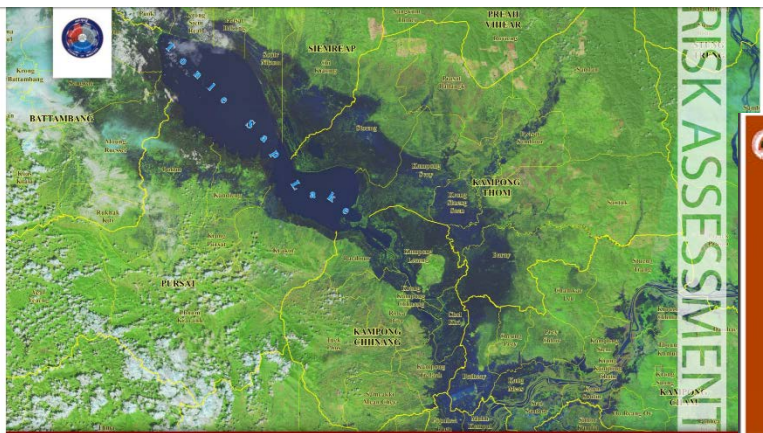
Calculate the damage

- The risk is represented by potential damage to houses from the typhoon.

Risk Assessment

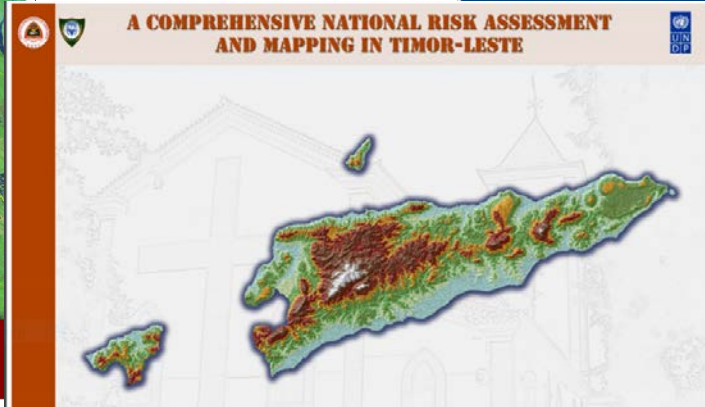


Sub-district	# Buildings	Damage (\$)
SD_1	14,676	12,098,677
SD_2	7,453	7,998,940
SD_3	3,789	5,675,300
SD_4	12,660	13,654,901

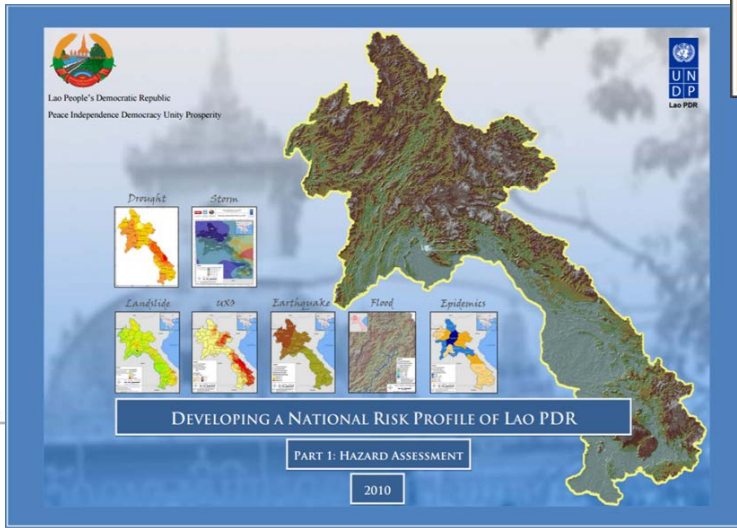


NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT, CAMBODIA 2014
National Committee for Disaster Management

MULTI HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE RAKHINE STATE OF MYANMAR



NOVEMBER, 2011



PART 1: HAZARD ASSESSMENT

2010

A grid of nine photographs showing various hazards and survey activities in Timor-Leste. Each photo has a caption below it:

- Mud-Soaked Buildings (Very High Numbers)
- Thin Tin
- City Isolation
- 100% Earthquake on New Places
- Survey Teams
- Building With Material - Concrete Work, Poor Type - Concrete, Road-Feasible
- Wall Material - Wood
- Most Concrete Buildings in the Concrete Sub-Base Area
- Survey Activities in Timor Leste



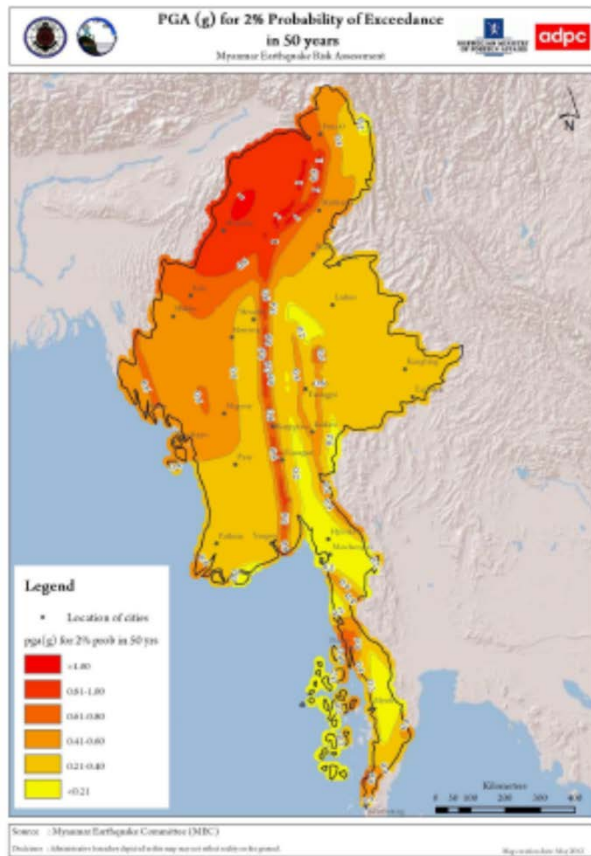
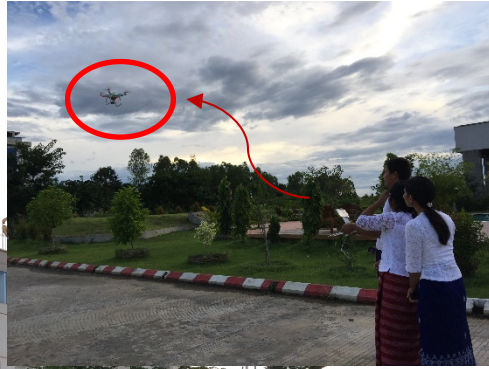


Figure 15: Training before actual survey



Figure 16: Actual field survey

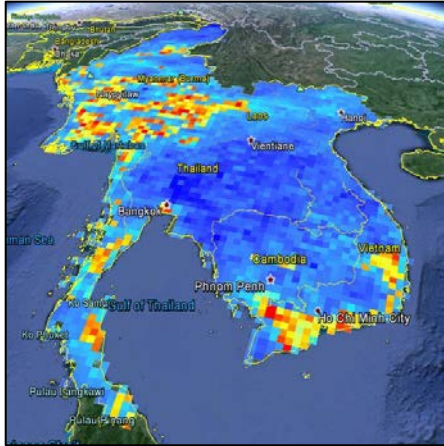
Capacity Building





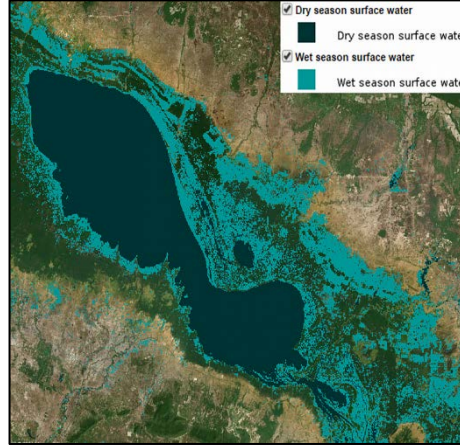
- Promoting open data sharing
- Based on demand-driven

Geospatial Tools/Data for Disaster Risk Management from SERVIR-Mekong (<https://servir.adpc.net/>)



Regional Drought Monitoring

- Monitor and forecast drought
- Estimate impacts on crop yields



Surface Water Mapping

- Analyze trends of wet/dry areas
- Analyze river course changes



Virtual Rain and River Gauge

- Provide rain and stream height data
- Improve flood warning

Future Tools

- Real-time flood monitoring
- Severe thunderstorm warning

Description of Surface Water Mapping Tool :

The Surface Water Mapping tool leverages the [extensive archive of Landsat data in the Google Earth Engine archive](#) and [Google's cloud processing power](#) to quickly calculate past patterns of surface water extent from multiple layers of Landsat imagery. The tool consists of a Google Earth Engine application and [a user friendly web interface](#) which allows the user to specify the period evaluated and other calculation parameters that are then executed in a cloud service. Results are displayed on screen and can be downloaded for specified areas.

Launch Surface Water Mapping Tool

LAUNCH TOOL

Share [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [✉](#)



Description of Surface Water Mapping Tool :



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About the Surface Water Mapping Tool

In simple terms, the tool works by first merging data from different landsat satellite missions to one big stack of images for the selected period. From this stack of images two percentiles are calculated for each pixel, one rather low percentile (default 8%) and one higher percentile (40%). Here, a percentile is a measure indicating the value below which a given percentage of pixels in a group of pixels falls. For these two percentile maps the Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) is calculated. This index combines several spectral bands that are sensitive to the occurrence of water. For each percentile map a threshold value is applied classifying pixels as water or non-water. The resulting maps give an indication of the number of times a given pixel was classified as water vs. non water over the selected period (but not an exact value). So for the 8% map the pixels are covered with water much less than the 40% maps and these are indicated as temporary and permanent water respectively. Due to the statistical nature of this method the maps are asynchronous in time, i.e. not each pixel is covered with water at the same time but these maps are an integration over the selected period. In further steps, the water detection is refined by checking for areas that are unlikely to have surface water and filter out dark vegetation wrongly detected as water.

Development and Acknowledgment

The development of the algorithm that transforms Landsat7/8 was initiated in the PhD research of Gennadii Donchyts (co-funded by Deltares and Technical University Delft). Testing and further development of the algorithm using the Murray-Darling basin in Australia was funded by the EC FP7 project earthH2Observe (under grant agreement No 603608 which led to the publication of Donchyts et al. 2016 (see below)).

Application to the Mekong-Basin, which includes testing, applying and adjusting dynamic thresholds and further optimisation of the

Surface Water Mapping Tool (<http://surface-water-servir.adpc.net/>)

surface-water-servir.adpc.net



Home About

Map Satellite

Surface Water Mapping Tool

This tool calculates past patterns of surface water extent from multiple layers of Landsat imagery. The tool consists of a Google Earth Engine application and a user friendly web interface, which allows the user to specify the period evaluated and other calculation parameters that are then executed in a cloud service. Results are displayed on screen and can be downloaded for specified areas.

The Surface Water Tool is a collaborative effort between its developers and its community of users. We welcome suggestions for improvements on our Github issues page.

[Get Started!](#)

[Give us Feedback!](#)

Legend

- Study area
- Permanent water
- Temporary water

Opacity: 1

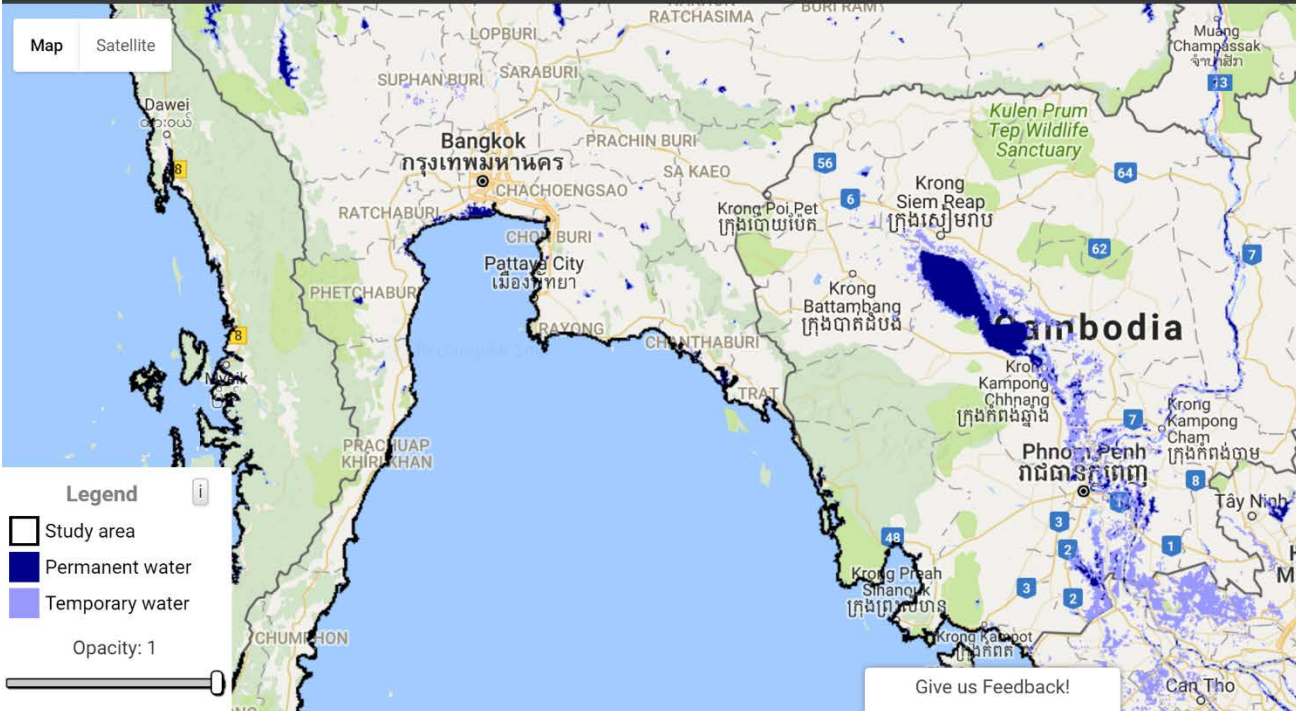
Map data ©2017 Google Terms of Use





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Map Satellite



Surface Water Tool Controls

Step 1: Select a time period for the calculation

2014-01-01 - 2014-12-31

Step 2: Optionally adjust the input parameters

- Show months
- Defringe images
- 40 Permanent water percentile
- 8 Temporary water percentile
- 0.3 Water threshold
- 0.35 Vegetation threshold
- 25 HAND threshold
- 0 Cloud threshold

Reset to Defaults

Step 3: Update the map with the new water layer

Update Map

Give us Feedback!



Home About



Surface Water Tool Controls

Step 1: Select a time period for the calculation

2013-12-07 - 2016-12-07

Step 2: Optionally adjust the input parameters

Show months Month: January

Defringe images

Permanent water percentile

Temporary water percentile

Water threshold

Vegetation threshold

HAND threshold

Cloud threshold

Reset to Defaults

Step 3: Update the map with the new water layer

Update Map

Give us Feedback!

“The Sendai Framework for DRR recognizes that States have the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including cooperation”

Challenges:

How to meet the **needs** of end-users; measure the **impacts** of our interventions; and ensure that our interventions are **sustainable** ?

Suggestion to enhance DAN's :

- Collaboration is a key to enhance the DAN's continuous supports to the end-users, therefore, communication and coordination among DAN members are needed.
- Engagement of end-users (i.e. DMOs) in Sentinel Asia meetings/activities is one of important keys to better understand their needs in DRR-related decision making. Therefore, more encouragement is suggested to enhance/improve DMOs' active participation.

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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<http://www.adpc.net>



<http://www.drrprojects.net>



Group: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center



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