



17<sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental  
Consultative Committee (ICC) on Regional  
Space Applications Programme for Sustainable  
Development (RESAP)  
26-27 November 2013  
Bangkok

## Report on work progress of RESAP in 2012-2013



Information and Communications Technology and  
Disaster Risk Reduction Division  
ESCAP



3<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Committee on Disaster  
Risk Reduction  
27-29 November 2013  
Bangkok

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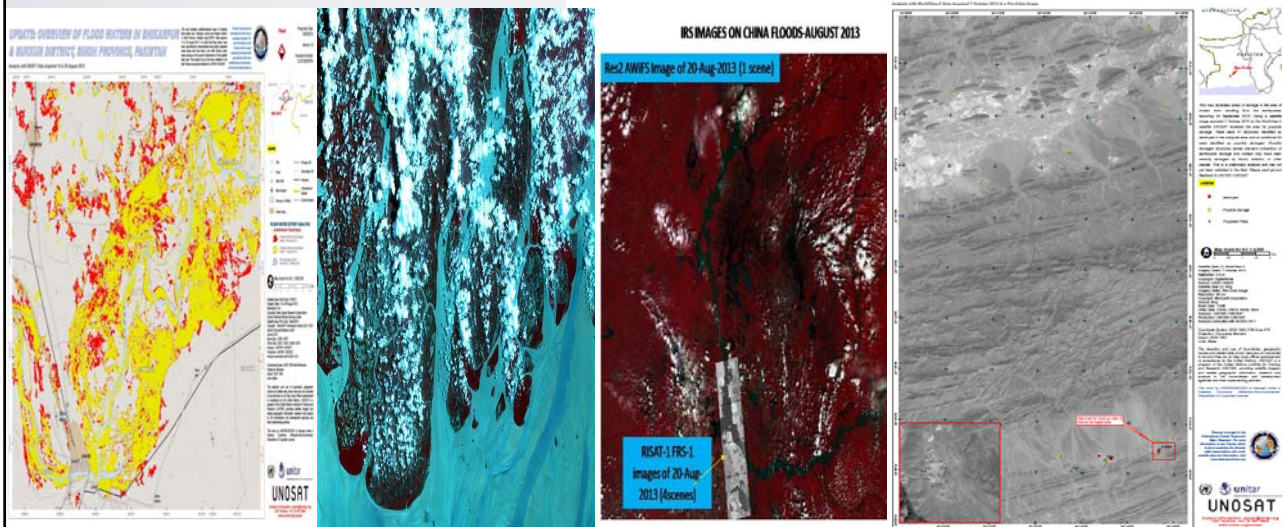
## 1. Overview

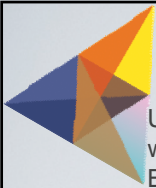
- **Regional and sub-regional cooperation has become increasingly important in enhancing the capacity of member States.**
- **ESCAP has been vigorously promoting the RESAP at the regional level.**
- **Since the last ICC meeting, the secretariat focused on:**
  - (a) Provision of near real-time satellite imagery;**
  - (b) Operationalizing SOPs on drought monitoring and early warning;**
  - (c) Capacity-building to address main technical gaps; and**
  - (d) Research and policy analysis.**
- **RESAP supports implementation of HFA and Post-2015 Development Agenda.**



## 2. Provision of near real-time satellite imagery to the countries affected by severe disasters

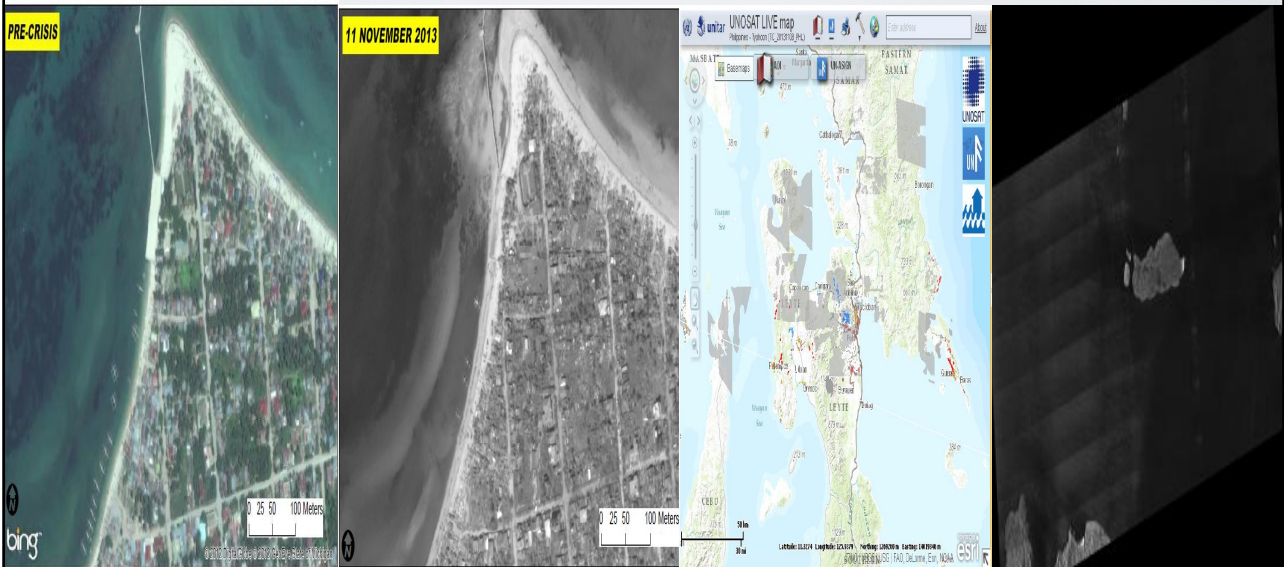
- In 2013 alone, secretariat has provided more than 60 near real-time satellite imagery and damage maps to the disaster affected countries.
  - Bangladesh (tropical cyclone Mahasen), China (earthquake and flood), Pakistan (flood and earthquake) and Philippines (Typhoon Haiyan).
  - With the support of RESAP members and UNITAR/UNOSAT.





Under the RESAP framework, 19 scenes of RISAT-1 and high resolution images of Cartosat were provided after super typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines--provided by ISRO through its Bhuvan FTP server.

- More than 30 links of damage assessment maps and satellite images provided by UNOSAT.
- All information was shared with the related authorities by the RESAP NFP in the Philippines.





### 3. Standardization of operating procedures on drought monitoring and early warning

- **RESAP has established the subregional operational service nodes towards operationalization of the Drought Mechanism.**
- **SOP and modality of operationalizing the service nodes in China and India discussed during the Stakeholders Meeting in Aug, 2013, Hong Kong, China.**
- **Mongolia is the first pilot country.**
  - During the technical advisory mission in Mongolia in September 2013, stakeholders fully exchanged critical issues to promote the regional cooperative mechanism on the drought monitoring.
  - Formulating a work plan (2014-2015) to operationalize drought/dzud monitoring for Mongolia

Technical advisory mission on drought/dzud monitoring and detection at NRSC, Mongolia



Work Plan Year 1 (2013-2014)

No	Activities	Contributions						Duration	Deadline
		ESCAP	RADI	ISRO	AIT	RIMES	NRSC		
1	Kick-off, Objective Identification, Communication platform							1 week	Sept 6th 2013
	1.1 Kick-off meeting and fact finding 06/09/2013	XX	X	X	X	X	X		
	1.2 Objective identification through expert discussion	X	X	X	X	X	XX		
	1.3 Communication platform	X	X	X	X	X	XX		
2	Index candidate list, suitability test and selection, Preparation of Country Profile, Data list and requirements, data preparation in house	ESCAP	RADI	ISRO	AIT	RIMES	NRSC	2 months	Nov 6th 2013
	2.1 Preparation of Country Profile			X			XX		
	2.2 data preparation in house		X	X			XX		
	2.3 Index candidate list		XX	X	X	X	X		
	2.4 suitability test and selection		XX	X	X	X	X		
	2.5 Data list and requirements (MODIS, soil moisture, meteor. data, climate zone, soil map, boundary of soum)		XX	X	X	X	X		
3	hand-on training and processing, building database up, final indices decision for 2 persons in RADI, China	ESCAP	RADI	ISRO	AIT	RIMES	NRSC	2 months	March 6th 2014
	3.1 hand-on training		air tickets for	XX			X		
	3.2 data processing		two persons	XX	X	X	X		
	3.3 final indices decision			XX	X	X	X		
	3.4 validation site (number and place) development		X	X	X	X	XX		
	3.5 building database up		X		X	X	XX		
4	System customization, including database development and data integration	ESCAP	RADI	ISRO	AIT	RIMES	NRSC	2 months	April 6th 2014
	4.1 data integration		X				XX		
	4.2 software user requirement		X				XX		
	4.3 System customization and development		XX	X	X	X	X		
5	System installation and deploy and operational practice, for 1 person in NRSC, Mongolia	ESCAP	RADI	ISRO	AIT	RIMES	NRSC	1 month	May 6th 2014
	5.1 System installation		XX				X		
	5.2 System operation test and practice		X				XX		
6	In season operation and validation from May to Sept 2014, in-situ measurement, 1 or 2 time field measurement support	ESCAP	RADI	ISRO	AIT	RIMES	NRSC	5 months	Sept 12th 2014
	6.1 in-situ measurement plan		X	X	X	X	XX		
	6.2 in-situ measurement implementation						XX		
	6.3 field measurement support		XX				X		
	6.4 monitoring operation						XX		
	6.5 in season validation from May to Sept 2014		X	X	X	X	XX		
7	Middle term-review Workshop including field checks, second year implementation plan, in Ulaanbaatar	ESCAP	RADI	ISRO	AIT	RIMES	NRSC	1 week	Sept 15th-19th, 2014
	7.1 Middle term-review Workshop in Ulaanbaatar		XX	X	X	X	X		
	7.2 Second year implementation plan		XX	X	X	X	X		
8	Second year implementation		X	X	X	X	X		Oct 10 2015



- NRSC of China and India (ISRO) will function as the key service nodes to deliver the satellite imagery and products.
- The operational Bhuvan portal of NRSC/ISRO and a server of NRSCC will be used as the platforms for uploading the registered satellite images.
- CSSTEAP and a training partner of NDRCC will serve as capacity building hub in South Asia and South East Asia respectively.
- ESCAP regional advisory services will be deployed to the Mechanism.
- It is hoped that the Mechanism would be extended in phases to cover all drought-prone countries in the region.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_6161](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6161)

