

Integrated Capabilities for Global Hazard & Risk Assessment

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June 14, 2023

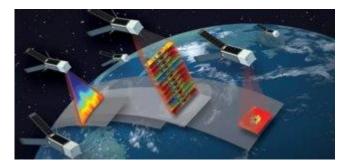




NASA'S EARTH APPLIED SCIENCES DISASTERS PROGRAM AREA

Advancing Science to Build Disaster Resilience

- We advance the field of disaster science and build tools to help communities make smarter decisions for disaster planning.
- We work directly with local governments and response teams to support disaster response efforts with Earth observing data and expertise.
- We foster partnerships around the world to build capacity and strengthen global disaster management efforts.







Disaster Applications





Disaster Response Disasters Coordination System Open Access Portal



DISASTER APPLICATIONS

 Using Earth observations to support decisions throughout the disaster cycle, including risk reduction, preparedness, mitigation, early warning, response, recovery, and resilience. IN IUSGS

- Developing tools and technologies to enable easier use and broader uptake.
- Improving communities' decisionmaking by advancing disaster science and technology, leveraging Earth observations with data on vulnerability, exposure, and coping capacity.



EARTH SCIENCE APPLIED SCIENCES DISASTERS

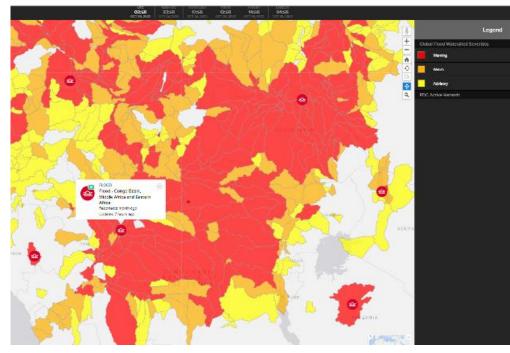
APPLICATIONS – GLOBAL FLOOD EARLY WARNINGS

"Advancing Access to Global Flood Modeling and Alerting using the PDC DisasterAWARE Platform and Remote Sensing Technologies"

PI: Margaret Glasscoe (University of Alabama in Huntsville)

- Much of the world lacks sufficient flood early warning systems – expanding access will enable early action to save lives and livelihoods.
- "Model of Models" (MoM) algorithm combines hydrological models with satellite data to generate global flood risk severity updates several times a day.
- Partnered with **the Pacific Disaster Center** (PDC) to deploy MoM in free **DisasterAWARE** platform and generate flood warnings for affected communities.





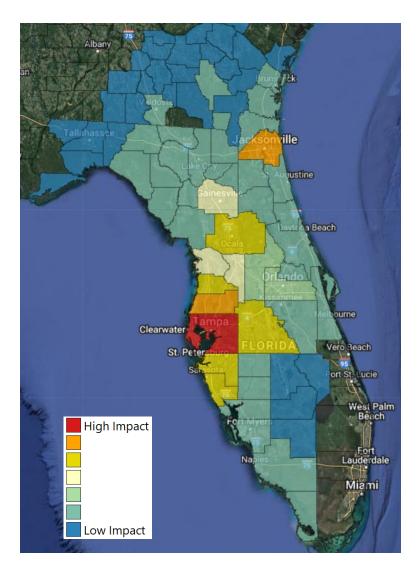


APPLICATIONS – QUANTIFYING ECONOMIC IMPACTS

"Open Critical Infrastructure Exposure for Disaster Forecasting, Mitigation, and Response"

PI: Charles Huyck (ImageCat inc.)

- Quantifying the economic impacts of disasters aids planning by governments, NGOs, and private companies.
- **GEDI the Global Economic Disruption Index** assesses economic impacts and helps identify cascading disasters.
- Combines Earth observations, remote sensing, traditional loss estimation, and economic modeling for long-term visualization and understanding of potential economic disruption.
- Adapted for use in areas such as Regional Resilience Assessment, parametric-triggered insurance products, and corporate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reporting.





APPLICATIONS – LANDSLIDE RISK AND EXPOSURE MODELING

"Enabling Landslide Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Throughout the Disaster Life Cycle with a Multi-scale Toolbox"

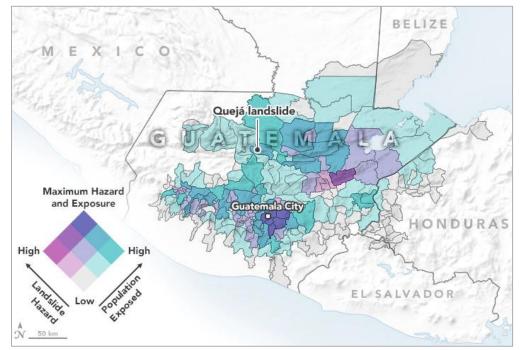
PI: Dalia Kirschbaum (NASA Goddard Space Flight Center)

- Landslides are one of the deadliest hazards but are localized and hard to track – this is the first global model for rainfall-triggered landslides and provides early warnings to communities.
- LHASA Landslide Hazard Assessment for Situational Awareness - model combines satellite precipitation data with topography, machine learning, and exposure data to generate global landslide hazard nowcasts.
- Partnered with the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) to deploy LHASA in the free DisasterAWARE platform and generate landslide hazard warnings for communities across the globe.









APPLICATIONS – MAPPING FLOODS WITH SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR

"Integrating SAR Data for Improved Resilience and Response to Weather-Related Disasters"

PI: Franz Meyer (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

- Automated data pipeline speeds flood map generation and informs stakeholders including FEMA and the USDA Foreign Agriculture Service.
- Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) can view through the clouds, allowing for flood observations during stormy weather.
- Developing a SAR-processing toolbox to isolate flood waters from other surface types, enhancing usability for disaster response teams.





APPLICATIONS – ASSESSING HAILSTORM RISK WITH REMOTE SENSING

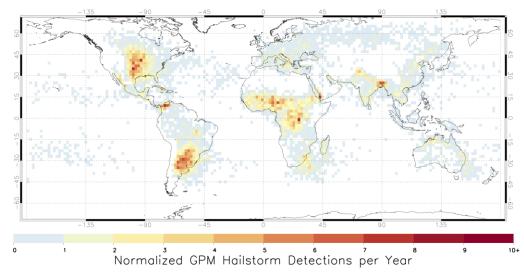
"Hail Storm Risk Assessment Using Space-Borne Remote Sensing Observations and Reanalysis Data"

PI: Kristopher Bedka (NASA Langley Research Center)

- Hailstorms are one of the most expensive natural hazards in the world – causing around \$10 billion in damages yearly in the U.S. alone.
- Developing a hailstorm climatology datasets to help the reinsurance industry understand hazard frequency and impact around the world.
- The team recently worked with partners in South America to integrate hailstorm climatologies into their reinsurance workflows and to develop satellitebased nowcasting tools that can provide early warning of severe storms to reduce hailstorm risk.



GPM Hailstorm Frequency, April 2014 to March 2019





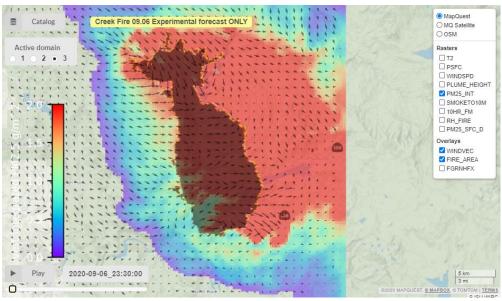
APPLICATIONS – FORECASTING WILDFIRES AND SMOKE

"Coupled Interactive Forecasting of Weather, Fire Behavior, and Smoke Impact for Improved Wildland Fire Decision Making"

PI: Kyle Hilburn (Colorado State University)

- Climate change is causing hotter and drier conditions, leading to increased frequency and intensity of wildfires globally. Improved tracking and forecasting tools are critical to reducing wildfire risk in affected communities.
- Weather Research Forecasting SFIRE (WRF-SFIRE) uses weather models, fuel moisture data and satellite fire detection to forecast fire and smoke up to 7 days out.
- In a **partnership with the U.S. Forest Service**, WRF-SFIRE is now operationally integrated into the FS Rocky Mountain Center for Fire-Weather Intelligence (RMC) for fire forecasts across the U.S.









DISASTER RESPONSE COORDINATION SYSTEM

- Providing Earth observing data and expertise to aid government agencies, NGOs and private sector stakeholders' disaster response needs.
- Building effective response communities through improved coordination, engagement, and learning.
- Reducing impacts to lives and livelihoods by **empowering communities** with data.



EARTH SCIENCE APPLIED SCIENCES DISASTERS



RESPONSE – TÜRKIYE & SYRIA EARTHQUAKES 2023

- **M7.3 earthquake** and hundreds of aftershocks, caused over 50,000 casualties and widespread devastation.
- NASA supported stakeholders including USAID, US State Dept., USGS, NIST, Esri Disaster Program, California Seismic Safety Commission, the World Central Kitchen, and Miyamoto Global Disaster Relief, and others
- Shared damage proxy maps to assess extent of damage.
- Shared surface displacement maps with USGS to assess geological conditions and risk of further aftershocks
- **Mapped landslides** and overlaid with roads to support humanitarian relief efforts.



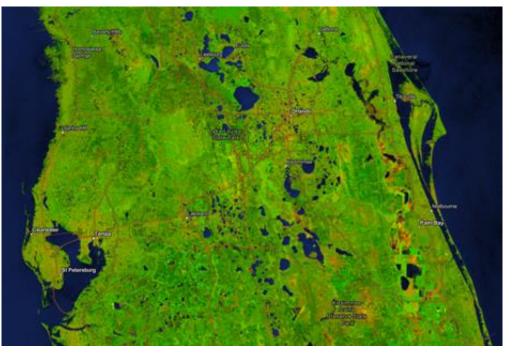




RESPONSE – HURRICANE IAN 2022

- Third most costly weather disaster in Florida history, with **12 foot storm surge** and heavy rainfall causing **widespread flooding**.
- NASA **supported FEMA response** by filling gaps in satellite imagery and developing flood extent maps.
- Used a novel **flood mapping** technique combining RADARSAT data, USDA crop masks, and other datasets to distinguish between water bodies, marshes, and flood areas.
- NGOs, such as World Central Kitchen and Team Rubicon, used NASA's products to target relief efforts and determine accessibility of affected areas.







RESPONSE – TONGA VOLCANIC ERUPTION & TSUNAMI 2022

- Jan. 2022 explosive eruption of underwater volcano Hunga Tonga Hunga Ha'apai with the power of 10-15 megatons and a ~36-mile-high plume. Most powerful eruption of the satellite area.
- Local impacts destructive tsunami waves and heavy ashfall hit the Tonga islands damaging coastal infrastructure, destroying crops, contaminating water supplies and disabling communications and airports.
- Global impacts lofted volcanic ash and gas high into the stratosphere, triggered extreme lighting, and sent tsunamis, meteotsunamis, and atmospheric gravity waves across the planet.
- NASA shared **damage proxy maps**, Planet Labs **optical imagery**, and **SO2 emissions** data with stakeholders including NOAA and the World Central Kitchen (WCK).
- Advanced applications science in tracking storm cloudheights and developing tsunami early-warning systems with GNSS data.







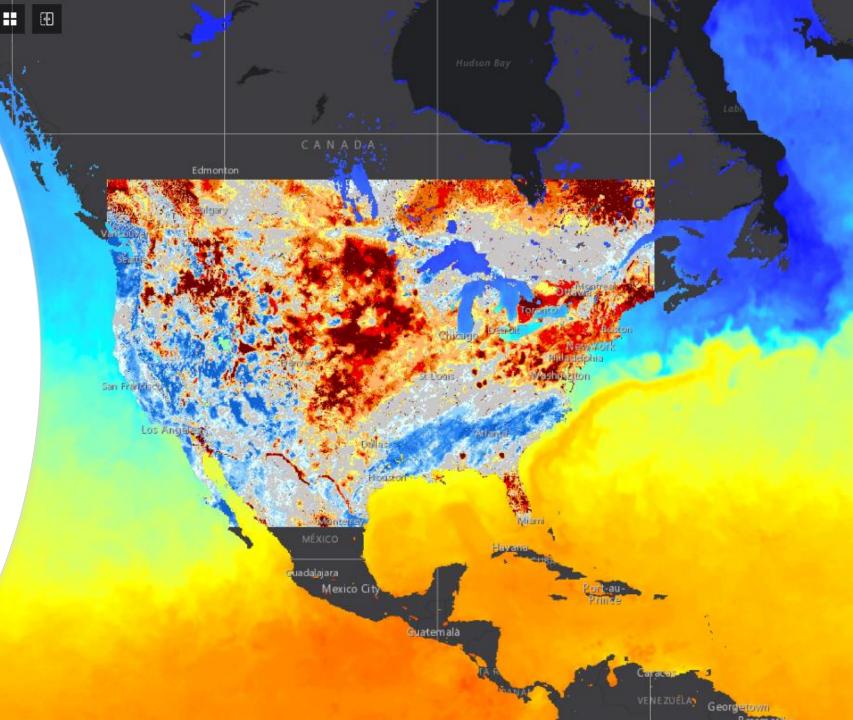
DISASTERS MAPPING PORTAL

- Free and open geographic information systems (GIS) portal hosting a wide array of disaster products and near realtime dashboards.
- Enables collaboration among data producers, scientists, response teams, and communities.
- View, analyze and combine complex datasets in an intuitive, visual format, bridging the gap between scientists and end users, and building capacity to use Earth observing data for disasters.

maps.disasters.nasa.gov

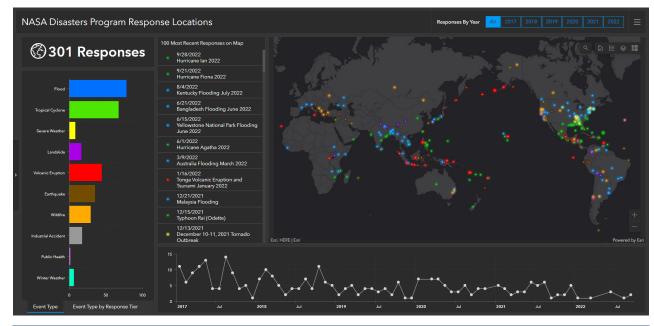


EARTH SCIENCE APPLIED SCIENCES DISASTERS



MAPPING PORTAL – EMPOWERING DISASTER RESPONSE & APPLICATIONS

- Serves as a primary interface for sharing maps, data and analysis with response stakeholders.
- Standardized GIS format allows easy integration into decision-support tools.
- Testbed for new products developed by NASA Disasters applications scientists, garnering valuable realworld feedback.
- Portal-to-portal connections with partners such as the World Food Programme to streamline data delivery.



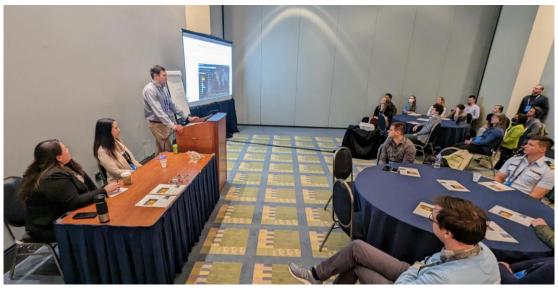
DISASTERS NASA Products for the Tonga Volcanic Eruption and ∃ Menu January 2022 ARIA Damage Proxy Map EOS-RS Damage Proxy Sulfur Dioxide (OMPS) for Sulfur Dioxide Index True Color Imagery Maps (JAXA ALOS-2. (Copernicus Sentinel-1) the Hunga Tonga Eruption (VIIRS) for the Hunga (Planet) for the Tonga on 1/15/2022 for the Copernicus Sentinel-1) for Volcanic Eruption and January 2022 **Tonga Eruption January Tonga Volcanic Eruption** the Tonga Volcanic 2022 Tsunami January 2022 Eruption and Tsunami and Tsunami January 2022 January 2022 0 R



MAPPING PORTAL – BUILDING GIS COMMUNITIES

- Disasters team attends GIS user conferences and other outreach events to share resources and collaborate with the GIS community.
- Training and technology exchange essential to building effective relationships with stakeholders.
- Gathering end-user feedback to improve the portal's usability, enhance its capabilities, and engineer a cloudbased future.
- NASA Disasters strives to set an example for **open science** and effective use of GIS across NASA, sharing knowledge throughout NASA's Earth Science Division.







MAPPING PORTAL – STORYMAPS

Black Marble HD

- Interactive online stories • containing text, maps and multimedia.
- Provides a deeper look into • how we view a given disaster by **combining** multiple datasets with interactive elements and a narrative component.
- **Builds capacity** for users to understand applications of Earth observing data for disaster risk reduction and response



This visualization represents a "false color" band Find address or place combination (Red = DNB, Green = DNB, Blue = Inverted M15) of data collected by the VIIRS instrument on the joint NASA/NOAA Suomi-NPP satellite. The imagery is most useful for identifying nighttime lights from cities, fires, boats, and other phenomena. At its highest resolution, this visualization represents the underlying data scaled to a resolution of 500m per pixel at the equator. The algorithm to combine the VIIRS DNB and M15 bands into an RGB composite was originally designed by the Naval Research Lab and was subsequently incorporated into NASA research and applications efforts. As you will see, nighttime city lights appear in shades of yellow, while clouds appear in

shades of blue to yellow/white as the illumination from the moon changes over the lunar month. Hence, this visualization is colloquially referred to as a "blue-vellow RGB."

Black Marble

Visualization Overview

The following guidelines will aid in understanding this visualization

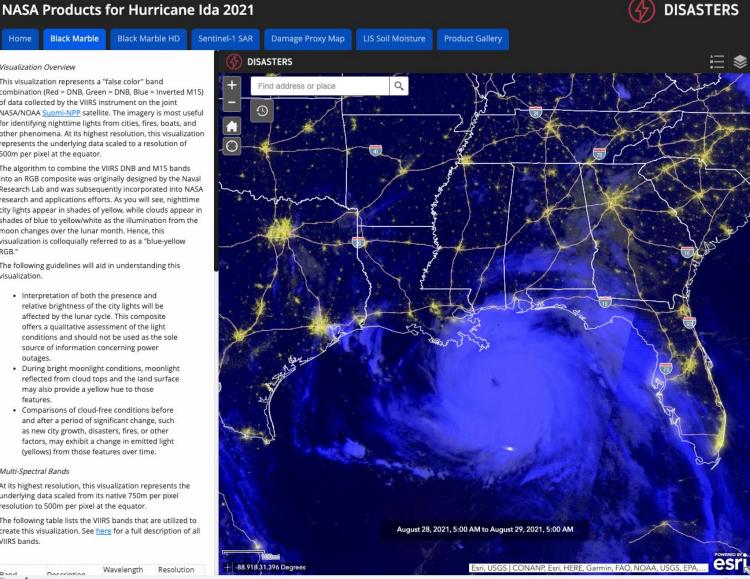
- Interpretation of both the presence and relative brightness of the city lights will be affected by the lunar cycle. This composite offers a qualitative assessment of the light conditions and should not be used as the sole source of information concerning power outages.
- · During bright moonlight conditions, moonlight reflected from cloud tops and the land surface may also provide a yellow hue to those features.
- · Comparisons of cloud-free conditions before and after a period of significant change, such as new city growth, disasters, fires, or other factors, may exhibit a change in emitted light (yellows) from those features over time.

Multi-Spectral Bands

At its highest resolution, this visualization represents the underlying data scaled from its native 750m per pixel resolution to 500m per pixel at the equator.

The following table lists the VIIRS bands that are utilized to create this visualization. See here for a full description of all VIIRS bands.

Resolution Wavelength Description esri A Story Map





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