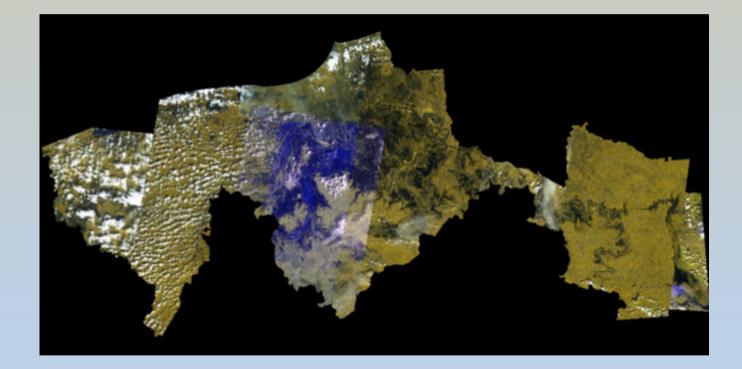
AEM ESPACIAL MEXICANA

AGENCIA

Remote sensing applications for the mitigation of floods in Mexico (Tabasco case, 2007)



Global Solutions for the Challenges of Sustainable Development in Societies at Risk UN-SPIDER

Bonn, Germany, 27 May 2015

Background

- Mexico's geographical location makes it susceptible to these type of natural disasters, in particular the southeastern territories (becoming more frequent since the last decade)
- Particularly in the southeastern region (tropical evergreen forest and wetlands).
- Isthmus of Tehuantepec: was the shortest route between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean before the Panama Canal was opened
- States of Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco & Veracruz
- Plus, the Yucatan Penninsula (Yucatan, Campeche & Quintana Roo)
- Affected by huricanes, cold fronts and tropical storms...



Particularly in Tabasco...

- 2007, 2008 & 2009 during October & November, every year
- In 2007, 80% of the territory was severely affected by floods
- The floods were the result of a series of weather events that caused the fall of more than 1000 mm of rain in less than four days ! (average 2000 mm per year)
- Affected ≈1 million people



CONTEXT

- Development asymetries between countries
- Emerging economy / developing country...
- Currently WE don't have our own EO system
 - "...The potential of EO is enormous..."
 - …"The use of data from Space makes a HUGE difference…" Lord Mayor Jürgen Nimptsch, City of Bonn





National Level:

International Level:













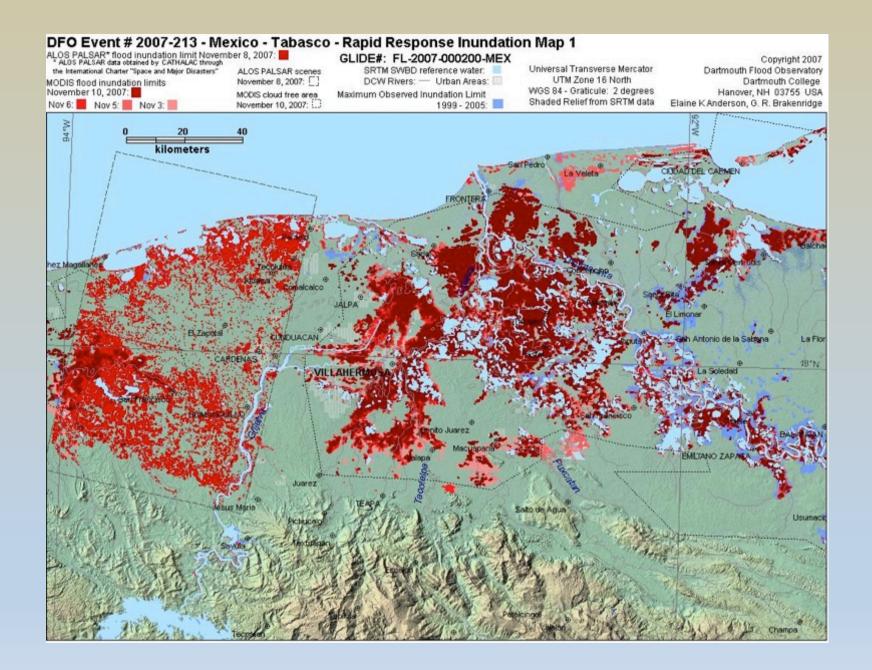


- A particular useful tool in these cases is remote sensing; flood mapping and crop and infrastructure damage assessment are just two examples of the possible applications
- In the aftermath, these satellite imagery were also used to corroborate the areas of affectation when the farmers of this location claimed their insurances against disasters.

- The success of flood mapping set the tone for management of the forthcoming floods (2008,2009 y 2011)
- Same tool and methodology was used at the flooding aftermath to prevent a larger dissaster
- The most vulnerable spots were detected and there was more time to evacuate population from high risk areas
- Improvement of dam control in the state
- Remote sensing and satelite imagery were used to develop accurate cartography that helped in the visualization of the impact

Products...

- Flood mapping: developed by Dartmouth Flood Observatory (University of Dartmouth, Hanover, New Hampshire, USA; Using imagery from ASTER & TERRA satellites.
- Risk assessment developed by the German Aerospace Center Deutsches Zentrum f
 ür Luftund Raumfahrt e.V., (DLR) using TerraSAR-X satellites in Germany
- Satellite imagery by SPOT, also developed by DLR.

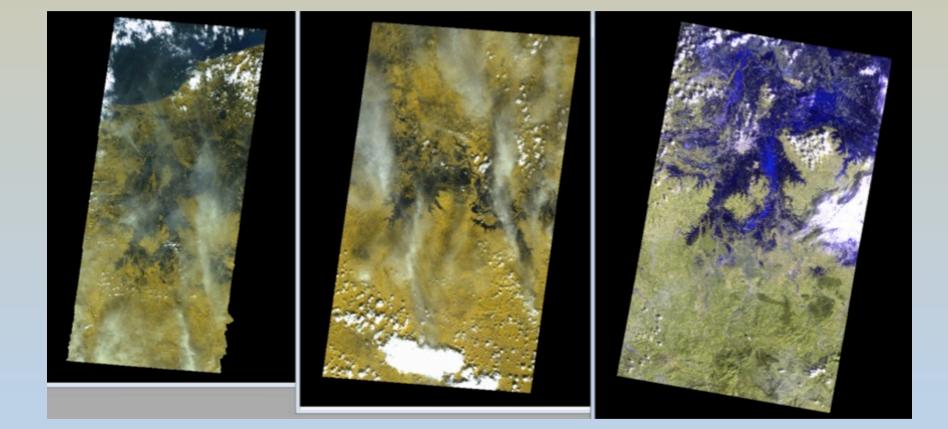


DFO imagery



MEXICO - Tabasco - Flood Situation around Villahermosa - November 6, 2007 - Map 3 (South) 1:30.000

TerraSAR-X



SPOT

The full case study will be available in Spanish & English version (within two weeks) @ www.aem.gob.mx/internationalaffairs.gob.mx

Thank you !

Julio Castillo Director of Space Security castillo.julio@aem.gob.mx