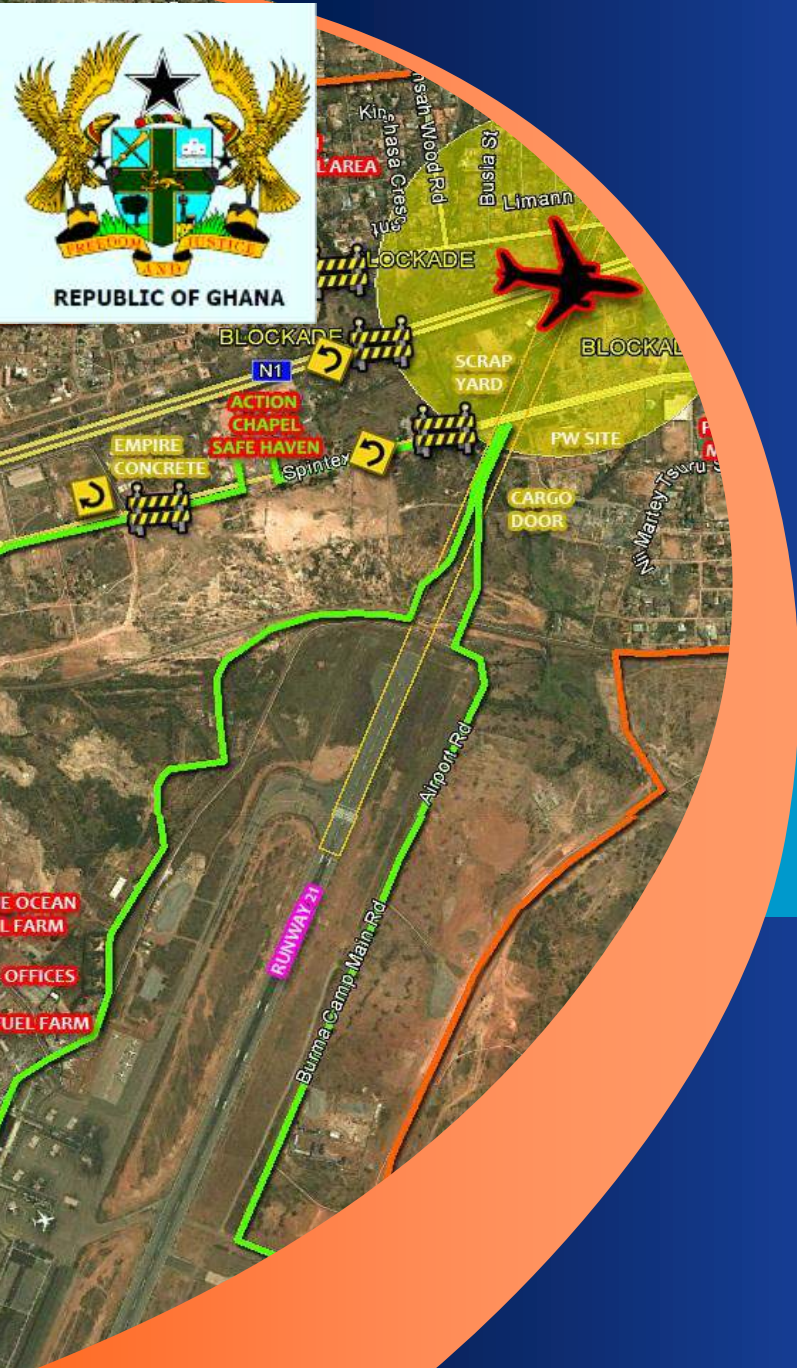




REPUBLIC OF GHANA



Aftermath of the Ghana Technical Advisory Mission

Living with the Risk

By ACDCO
Edoh Yao Kiatchey



OUTLINE

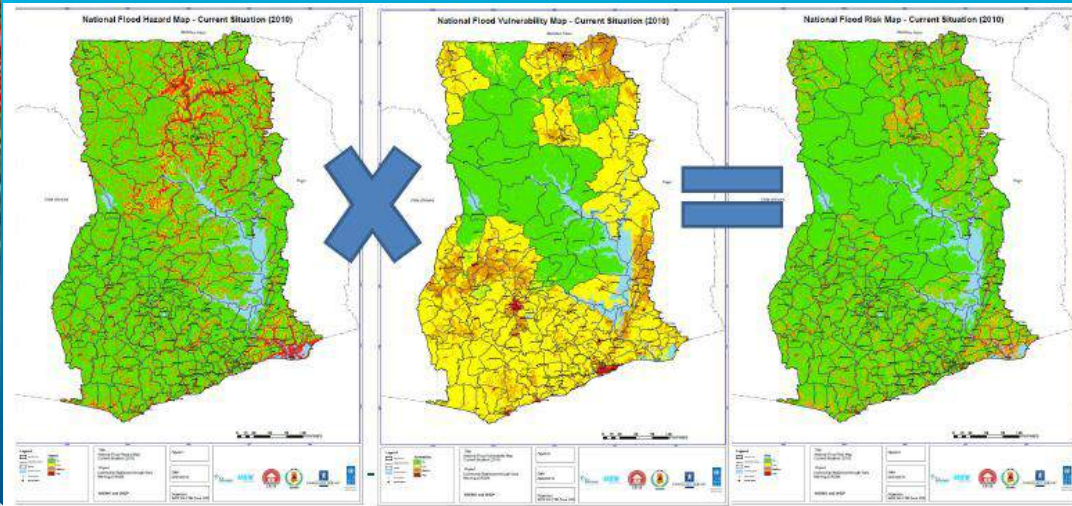
- ✓ Consortium of state agencies using geospatial imagery;
- ✓ Disaster Risk Reduction management;
- ✓ Thematic operational areas:
 - .Food security
 - .Water resources and disasters
 - .Weather and climate
 - .Land cover/land use and ecosystems
- ✓ Capacity building facilities identification;
- ✓ Conclusion





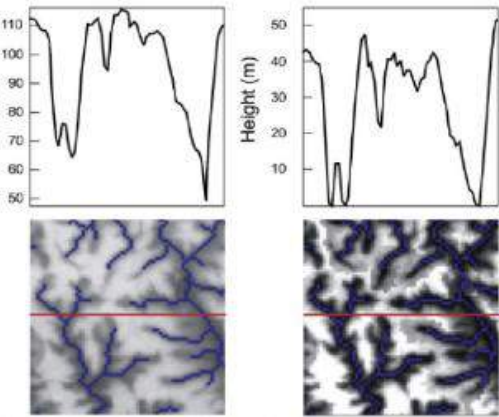
CONSORTIUM OF STATE AGENCIES USING GEOSPATIAL IMAGERY

RISK DEFINITION & DATA ASSESSMENT



Risk = hazard x vulnerability / capacity

Capacity: in current situation = 1 (reference situation)



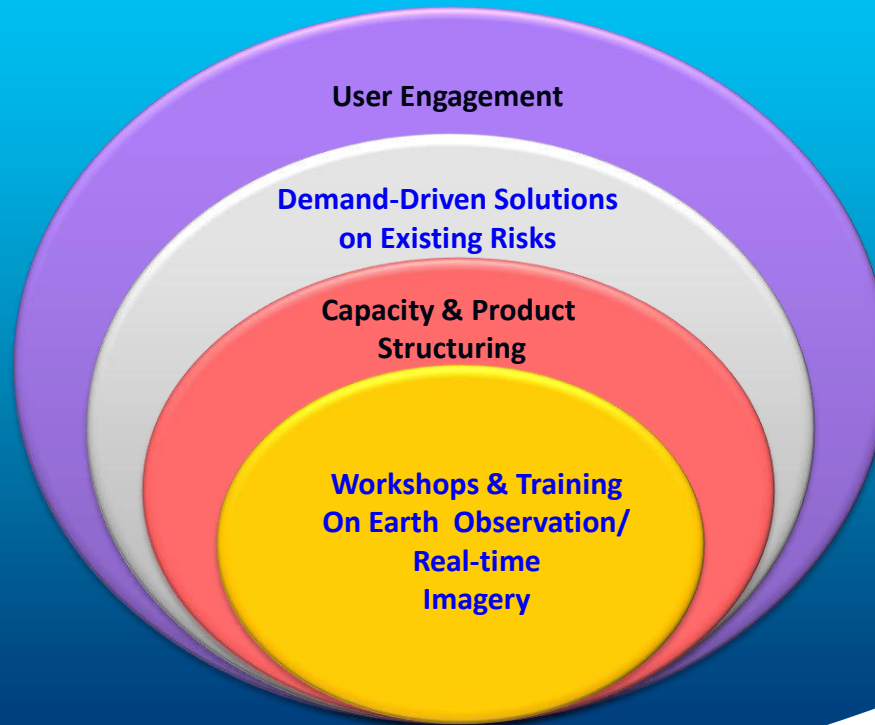
Type river	Indication of upstream area (km ²)	Hazard description	HAND-index		
			Hig h	mediu m	low
Large	9100	The hazard is caused by large river systems (e.g. rainy season in complete catchment, dam spills). Therefore the high risk zone can be very important due to the large amount of water.	<= 7	x	x
Medium	810	Medium size rivers know hazard of two types: (1) local torrential rainfalls and (2) floods caused by river runoff from the upstream catchment. The high risk zone is threatened by water levels in the river. The medium risk zone covers the transition zone where local runoff processes start dominating the larger scale hydraulic processes.	<= 5	5 - 10	*
Small	16	Small catchments are mainly prone to torrential rains as discharges come directly from the surrounding area. Drainage systems can rise rapidly.	<= 3	3 - 10	10-15

* Higher HAND values are not used; the information of a lower layer is used instead





DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT; THEMATIC OPERATIONAL AREAS

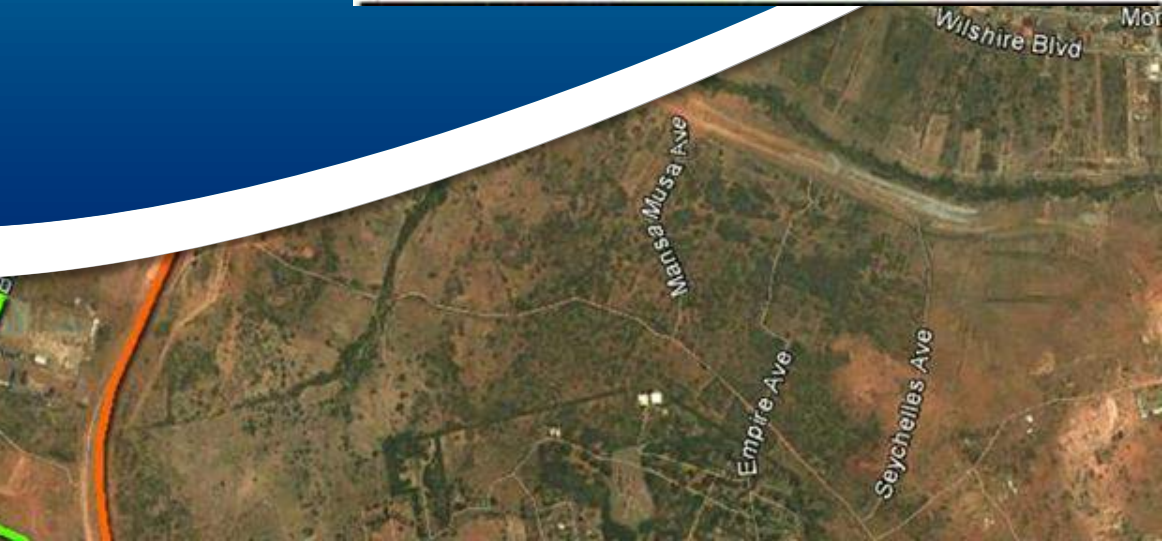




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FOOD SECURITY, WATER RESOURCES AND DISASTERS, WEATHER AND CLIMATE LAND COVER/LAND USE AND ECOSYSTEMS

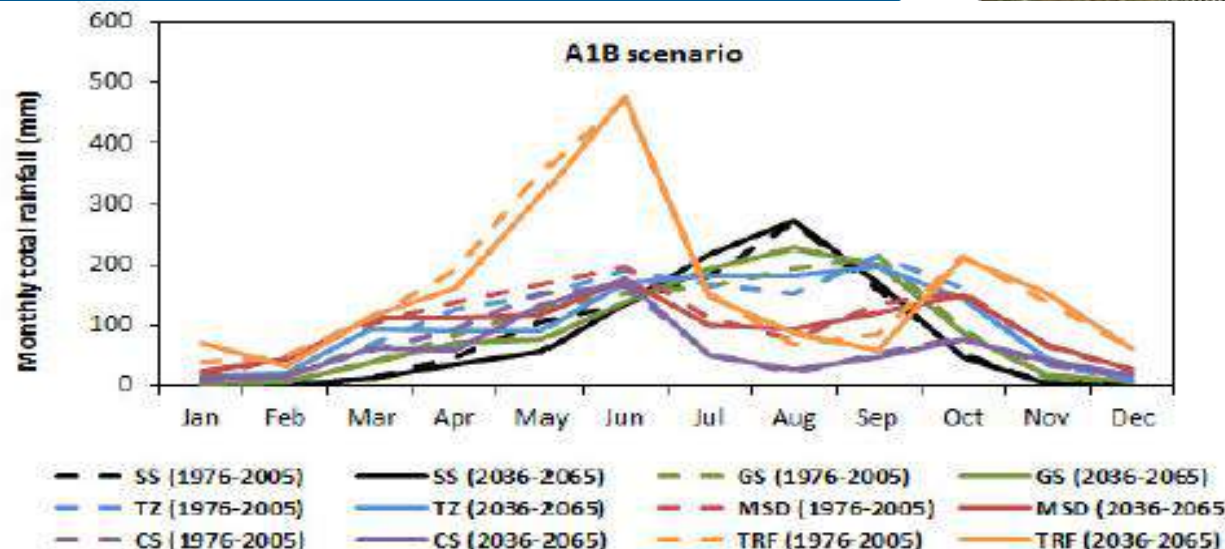
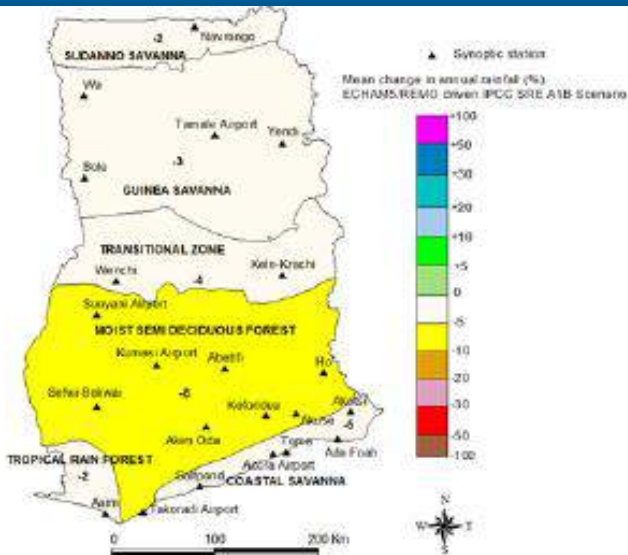
- ✓ Indicators for the loss of Livestock, livelihood, meteorological conditions, ecosystem
- ✓ Destruction areas: Loss of property





CAPACITY BUILDING FACILITIES IDENTIFICATION

- Thresholds boundaries identified
- Public responsiveness to early warning systems
- Vulnerable periods and their hot spots
- Course-plotting maps and their upsurge velocities





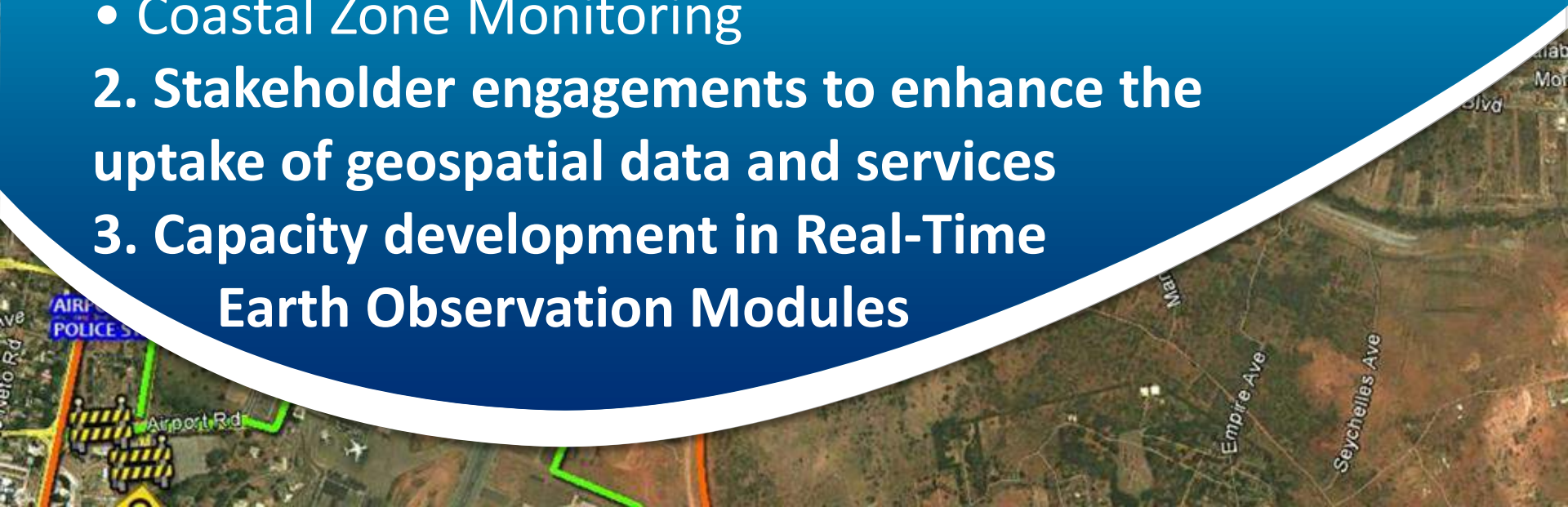
CONCLUSION

1. Developing products and services for:

- Disaster Management (Flood, Desertification and Disease Risk Mapping)
- Land Degradation and GHG Emission Monitoring
- Land Use Land Cover Change
- Crop Area and Yield Statistics
- Coastal Zone Monitoring

2. Stakeholder engagements to enhance the uptake of geospatial data and services

3. Capacity development in Real-Time Earth Observation Modules





THANK YOU
WELCOME TO GHANA

