

## **Agenda 8 : Space-system based disaster management support**

Thank You Mr. Chair

Indonesia is traversed by two seismic belts, namely the Pacific Circum and Alpide Belt. Thus, Indonesia is prone to earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, and volcanic eruptions. In addition, Indonesia as a tropical country and lied at the equatorial region makes it vulnerable to storms, typhoons, and tropical cyclones that often occur in the equatorial region, especially those close to the Pacific Ocean. The equatorial region also has high rainfall. Indonesia has about 1,000 to 4,000 rainfalls per year. This high rainfall makes Indonesia vulnerable to flooding, especially since many highlands and slopes are unstable and prone to landslides.

To mitigate the natural disaster, Indonesia is continuously developing space-based disaster management supports among others: research and development of applications to monitor land subsidence, Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI), Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS), water vapor, extreme rain, potential flooding, potential drought, volcanic eruptions, and forest fire areas. In addition, space-based disaster management utilizes GNSS satellites which have been implemented to provide early warning and emergency response information to Indonesian authorities related to disaster management, and to support SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Mr. Chair,

Indonesia as Regional Support Office UNSPIDER remains committed under BRIN previously LAPAN to continue providing space-based data and information services. The RSO Indonesia received high resolution data through the International Charter to monitor the affected area by earthquake in Cianjur, West Java and also volcanic eruption at Semeru, East Java in December 2022. All these disasters have devastating impact to the population, infrastructure and livelihood. The efforts have taken place in addressing its impact.

Indonesia views international cooperation on space-based disaster management support is a key to face challenging era in future. The threats of climate change impact to scarcity of food, energy, and increasing of natural disaster.

In that regard, Indonesia builds partnership with the EU on the use of the Copernicus constellation satellite. The utilization of Copernicus data has been used for various areas including natural disaster management.

Indonesia also believes the need to increase the capacity of developing countries that are disaster prone and have low capacity to access data directly. In this regard, Indonesia is of the view that pre-disaster mitigation is necessary to be discussed.

Thank you

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