Earth Observation is the study and observation of Earth by gathering information specifically on Earth's physical, chemical and biological systems, with the use of remote sensing technologies, such as satellite imagery (GEO, 2017). It involves monitoring the Earth's natural and man-made environment and collecting data in order to analyse and assess the current situation, any changes and tendencies (GEO, 2017).

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 -2030)

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 -2030) builds on the successor to the "Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) (2005-2015): Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters" emphasises the usage of remotely-sensed Earth Observation for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Sendai Framework has 7 Global Targets to be achieved by 2030 and 4 "Priorities of Action".

The 7 Global Targets are:

(a) Reduce global disaster mortality

(b) Reduce the number of affected people globally

(c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to GDP

(d) Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of services

(e) Increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

(f) Enhance international cooperation to developing countries

(g) Increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people

The Sendai Framework's 4 "Priorities of Action" are:

1) Understanding disaster risk

2) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

3) Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

4) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

This was all summarily agreed (with Observation for disaster risk reduction in mind) around the UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), which was announced by 187 UN member states in March 2015 at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.