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SYMPOSIUM ON INTEGRATED APPLICATIONS (B5)
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Author: Ms. Alix Dudley
 France, alix.dudley@community.isunet.edu

Mr. Dawoon Jung
 International Space University (ISU), France, dawoon.jung@community.isunet.edu

Ms. Vatsala Khetawat
 India, vatsala_vk@yahoo.co.uk

Mr. Isaac Llorens Aymerich
 International Space University (ISU), Spain, isaac.llorens@community.isunet.edu

Mr. Andrew Alexander
 International Space University (ISU), United States, ealexander456@gmail.com

Mr. Cristel Devrieze
 France, cristel.devrieze@gmail.com

Ms. Patricia Randazzo
 International Space University (ISU), United States, patricia.randazzo@community.isunet.edu

Mr. Junjiro Nakahara
 International Space University (ISU), France, junjiro.nakahara@isunet.edu

Mr. Jeremy Milne
 The Aerospace Corporation, United States, jjmilne@gmail.com

THE APPLICATION OF AN INTEGRATED NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN FOR
 CLIMATE-CHANGE INDUCED MIGRATION. FOCUS: BANGLADESH

Abstract

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has called on the least developed nations (LDCs) to submit medium- to long-term National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as a response to the current effects of climate change and its impending future impact. The UNFCCC evaluates NAPs for the best method of delivering support to the country through finance, technology, and capacity building. These plans of action must address the vulnerabilities of a country, yet so far have failed to fully consider migration as a major consequence of, or adaptation to, climate change. This paper presents an interdisciplinary approach for the use of space-based assets to integrate migration into NAPs. We demonstrate the utility of our model through its application to Bangladesh, a densely populated nation that is predicted to be dramatically influenced by climate change. We show how the combined use of earth observation data, models created by the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and ground-based systems can be used to forecast climate trends and resource availability, thus enabling qualitative and quantitative assessments of the causes and effects of forced migration. The application of space-based assets in developing a framework for a migration plan serves countries and international organizations as a template for mitigation strategies to cope with the adverse effects of a changing climate.