

International Charter: Space and Major Disasters



Annual Report 2025

V2

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and scope of this document

This document describes the activities of the ‘International Charter: Space and Major Disasters’ (the Charter) that took place in 2025.

1.2 Structure of the report

This report is based on the following inputs:

- Working documents, notes and actions of the Charter’s Executive Secretariat and Board
- Input from the Charter’s Communications Group
- Input from each Charter member concerning EO resources and publications
- Project Managers’ reports for each activation
- Data, statistics and reports from EM-DAT and other reports on disasters prepared by Insurance companies.

This report adheres to the following structure:

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Chapter 2 – The ‘International Charter: Space and Major Disasters’; overview and lead agencies of the Charter in 2025

Chapter 3 – Charter operations: depicts internal business regarding operations, resource consumption and technical updates (in particular the development of COS-2).

Chapter 4 – Assessment of the Charter operations: provides an assessment of the overall impact of the Charter as a service in supporting disaster response, and details the operational system performance, including generation of products and services, user appraisal and communication.

Chapter 5 – External relations: discusses the integration of new members, the Universal Access process, and relationships with Cooperating Bodies.

Chapter 6 – Communication: reports on all communication activities undertaken throughout the reporting period.

Chapter 7 – Conclusions: outlines the significant achievements and outcomes throughout the reporting period.

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1.5 List of acronyms

ABAE	Bolivarian Agency for Space Activities
AOI	Area of Interest
ADRC	Asian Disaster Reduction Centre
AU	Authorized User (of the Charter)
CB	Coordinating Body
CEMADEN	Centro Nacional de Monitoramento e Alertas de Desastres (Brazil)
CEMS	Copernicus Emergency Management Service
CENAD	Centro Nacional de Gerenciamento de Riscos e Desastres (Brazil)
CEPREDENAC	Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America
CEOS	Committee on Earth Observation Satellites
Charter	The ‘International Charter: Space and Major Disasters’
CNES	Centre National d’Etudes Spatiales (French space agency)
CNSA	China National Space Administration

CONAE	Comisión Nacional de Actividades Espaciales (Argentina)
CONIDA	National Commission for Aerospace Research and Development (Peru)
CONRED	Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres (Guatemala)
COS-2	Charter Operational System-2
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
CSA	Canadian Space Agency
DLR	Deutsches Zentrum für Luft und Raumfahrt (German Aerospace Centre)
DLR/ZKI	DLR Zentrum für Satellitengestützte Kriseninformation (Center for Satellite Based Crisis Information)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECO	Emergency On-Call Officer (of the Charter)
EM-DAT	Emergency Events Database
EO	Earth Observation
ERF	Emergency Request Form
ERS	Emergency Response Service
ESA	European Space Agency
ESRIN	ESA Centre for Earth Observation
EUMETSAT	European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
GDACS	Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GIC	Geoinformatics Center – Asian Institute of Technology
HDDS	(USGS) Hazards Data Distribution System
HR	High Resolution
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INDECI	Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil (Peru)
INPE	National Institute for Space Research (Brazil)
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
JAXA	Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
KARI	Korea Aerospace Research Institute
MBRSC	Mohammed Bin Rashid Space Centre
MPP	Mission Planning Personnel
MR	Medium Resolution
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization (Ghana)
NASDRA	National Space Research and Development Agency (Nigeria)
NDRCC	National Disaster Reduction Centre of China

NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre (India)
ODO	On-Duty Operator
PA	Partner Agency
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PM	Project Manager (of the Charter)
RGB	Red-Green-Blue
ROSCOSMOS	Russian State Space Corporation
ROWCA	Regional Office West and Central Africa (UNOCHA)
SA	Sentinel Asia
SAR	Synthetic Aperture Radar
SARE	Semi-Annual Refresher Exercise
SERTIT	Service Régional de Traitement d'Image et de Télédétection (France)
UA	Universal Access
UAESA	United Arab Emirates Space Agency
UCL	Université Catholique de Louvain
UKSA	UK Space Agency
UNITAR/UNOSAT	United Nations Institute for Training and Research/ United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Program
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOOSA	United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
UN-SPIDER	United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response
URF	User Request Form
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VAR	Value-Added Reseller
VAP	Value-Added Provider
VHR	Very High Resolution

1.6 Authors of the report

The report has been prepared by CNES, DLR, ESA, EUMETSAT, and ROSCOSMOS based on contributions and reviews by all the Charter members.

2. The International Charter: Space and Major Disasters

2.1 Overview

The Charter is an international collaboration among space agencies and space operators – the Charter members. Initiated by the European Space Agency (ESA), the French Space Agency (CNES) and the Canadian Space Agency (CSA) in 2000, 14 other space agencies joined between 2000 and 2018, named below in chronological order:

- U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA (2001)
- Comisión Nacional de Actividades Espaciales, Argentina, CONAE (2003)
- Indian Space Research Organization, ISRO (2001)
- Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, JAXA (2005)
- United States Geological Survey, USGS (2005)
- UK Space Agency, UKSA (2005)
- China National Space Administration, CNSA (2007)
- German Aerospace Centre, DLR (2010)
- Korea Aerospace Research Institute, KARI (2011)
- Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais, Brazil, INPE (2011)
- European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites, EUMETSAT (2012)
- Russian State Space Corporation, ROSCOSMOS (2013)
- Bolivarian Agency for Space Activities, ABAE (2016)
- United Arab Emirates Space Agency, UAESA / Mohammed Bin Rashid Space Centre, MBRSC (2018)

The lead agency function rotates among all Charter members on a six-month basis. The lead agency has the overall responsibility of the implementation of the Charter to oversee and coordinate its operations, administration, communications and external relations. Additionally, at the start of each lead period, the new lead agency hosts the meetings of the Charter Board and Executive Secretariat.

The founding agreement of the Charter is intentionally limited to the response phase of the disaster management cycle. Satellite-based information is provided at no cost to nationally mandated disaster management authorities and humanitarian aid organizations to support the immediate response to major natural or man-made disasters. The Charter provides a mechanism for the rapid tasking of satellites for sudden emergencies, including but not limited to earthquakes, storms, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and flooding.

The ability of the Charter to support disaster response with space technology on a global level, when requested by users, is based on carefully defined policies and rules. Slow onset events such as droughts are beyond the scope of the Charter; for these events, satellite-based monitoring can be provided with other EO capabilities and services that do not require rapid response. Furthermore, the Charter does not support humanitarian emergencies beyond those related to natural or man-made hazards; for example: acts of war, refugee crises, etc. are not covered.

The Charter can be activated by a predefined list of appointed users, known as 'Authorized Users' (AUs). Before 2013, AUs were typically national disaster management authorities from countries of Charter member agencies. They were able to request Charter support for emergencies in their own country or in a country with which they cooperate for disaster relief. In an effort to expand the number of users who can benefit from the Charter, the Universal Access initiative was created and formally adopted in 2012 (see section 5.2).

The Charter has consistently demonstrated a strong commitment to expanding its number of users. Initiatives include collaboration with UNOOSA and UNITAR/UNOSAT, both of which are active in many disaster-prone countries and can submit requests to support in-country UN relief agencies. Another collaboration is with Sentinel Asia, a regional network for Earth Observation-based Emergency response that is active in 30 countries. Additionally, Sentinel Asia's partner, the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre can submit activation requests on behalf of Sentinel Asia users.

Based on the requester, four activation modes are in place since 2010:

- Mode 1: direct activation by an Authorized User (AU) for a disaster occurring in their country.
- Mode 2: activation by an Authorized User on behalf of a user from another country.
- Mode 3: activation by UNOOSA or UNITAR/UNOSAT for UN users.
- Mode 4: activation for national users from the Asia-Pacific region via Sentinel Asia's partner, the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre.

Since its inception in 2000, **the Charter has been activated for 1009 disasters in 155 countries. In 2025 alone, the Charter was activated 68 times for disasters taking place in 45 countries.**

The Charter provides access to a virtual constellation of satellites equipped with radar and optical sensors. In 2025, active satellites included in the Charter are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. List of Charter 2025 operational satellites [optical (in light blue) and radar (in light grey)]

Agency/Company	Satellite (operational)	Agency/Company	Satellite (operational)
ABAE	VRSS-2	ISRO	Resourcesat-2 / 2A Cartosat-3 Cartosat-2S
BLACKSKY	Blacksky Global Constellation		
CNES	PLEIADES 1A/1B SPOT-6, SPOT-7, PNEO 3/4		EOS-4
CONAE	SAOCOM-1A, SAOCOM-1B	JAXA	ALOS-2
CONIDA	PeruSAT-2 (in integration in COS-2)		
CSA	RADARSAT-2, RCM-1, RCM-2, RCM-3	KARI	KOMPSAT-3 KOMPSAT-3A CAS500
	GF-1 , GF-2, GF-4		KOMPSAT-5

Agency/Company	Satellite (operational)	Agency/Company	Satellite (operational)
CNSA and Chinese data contributors (21AT, Zhuhai Orbita Aerospace, ChangGuang)	FY-3D, FY-3C, FY-2H, FY-4A	NAS	BKA
	JILIN-01 3/4/5/6/7/8	NOAA	JPSS Series GOES-R Series
	OVS-1A/B, OVS-2A		
	Beijing-2	PLANET	Planetscope
	OHS-2A/B/C/D		
	GF-3	SATELLOGIC	NewSat
DLR	TerraSAR-X / TanDEM-X	ROSCOSMOS	Kanopus-V, RESURS-P Kanopus-V-IK Meteor-M
ESA	Sentinel-1A/1B		
	Sentinel-2A/1B		
EUMETSAT	Metop Series		
	Meteosat MSG		
GEOSAT	Geosat-2	MBRSC	KhalifaSat
INPE	Amazonia-1	UKSA	VISION-1
INPE/CNSA	CBERS-4, CBERS-4A	MAXAR	WorldView-1/2/3, Quickbird, GeoEye-1
		USGS	Landsat 8 and 9
ICEYE	ICEYE-X2, ICEYE-X4, ICEYE-X5, ICEYE-X7		

Specific agreements with external data providers allow the Charter to access additional products (both high and very high resolution) from satellites outside the Charter member agencies (see also 2.3).

In 2025, FY-4A was removed from the Charter on-duty satellite list, while FY-3E, FY-3F, FY-3G and FY-4B were added as Charter resources.

In February 2025, JAXA decided to cease the data provision by JAXA's ISS HDTV.

2.2 Lead agencies of the Charter in 2025

In 2025, the lead agencies on a biannual rotational basis have been INPE (October 2024 – April 2025), ISRO (April 2025 – October 2025) and CNES (October 2025 – April 2026).



Figure 1. Charter Board and Executive Secretariat members attending the 53rd Charter meeting. This meeting was hosted by ISRO in Hyderabad (India), from 14 to 17 April 2025.



Figure 2. Charter Board and Executive Secretariat members attending the 54th Charter meeting. This meeting was hosted by CNES from 7 to 11 October 2025 in Strasbourg (France).

2.3 Data contributors

Data Contributors supply the Charter with satellite data when the Charter is activated in order to allow End Users to develop Value Added Products.



Figure 3. Data contributors of the Charter at the end of 2025: BKA, BlackSky, ChangGuang Satellite Technology, CONIDA, Copernicus, GEOSAT, GHGSat, ICEYE, Maxar, NGII, Planet, Satellogic, XXI Century Aerospace Technology, Zhuhai Orbita Aerospace Science & Technology.

3. Charter operations

3.1 Charter activations

In 2025, the Charter was activated 68 times in 45 different countries. This is the second highest activation total ever seen in a single year, only second to 2024; showing a clear trend upwards in Charter activation requests. The new average number of activations per year is 39 since 2000, and 47 since 2007 (when the Charter began consistently handling more activations). Since 2007, annual activations have ranged from 32 in 2011 to 85 in 2024 (see Figure 4).

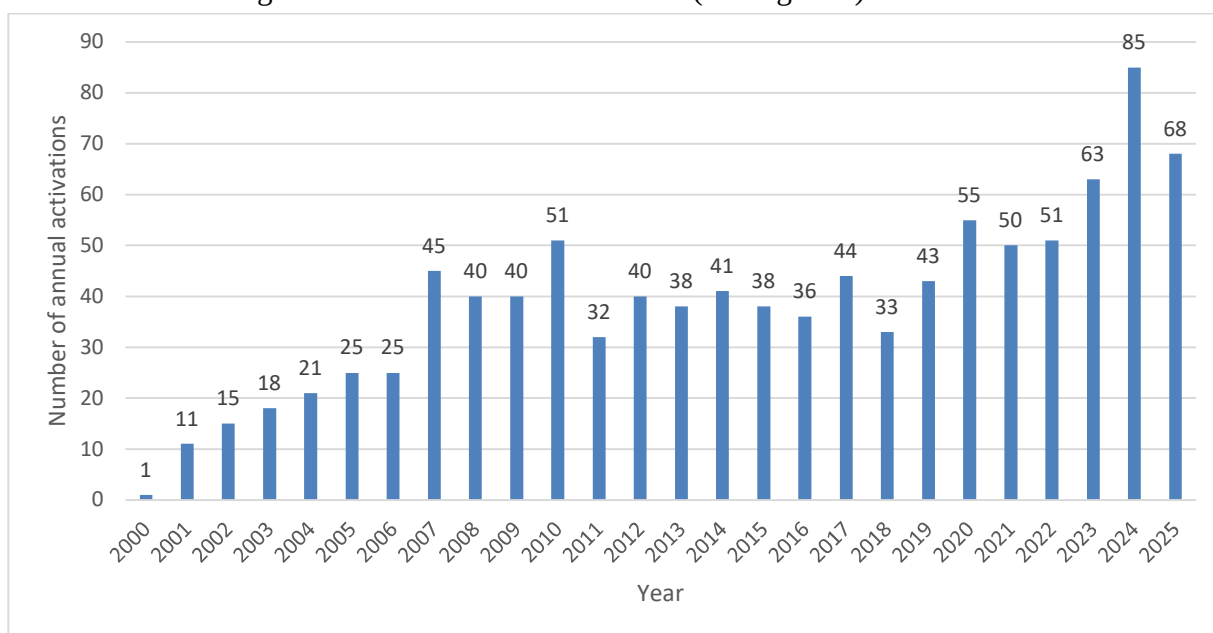
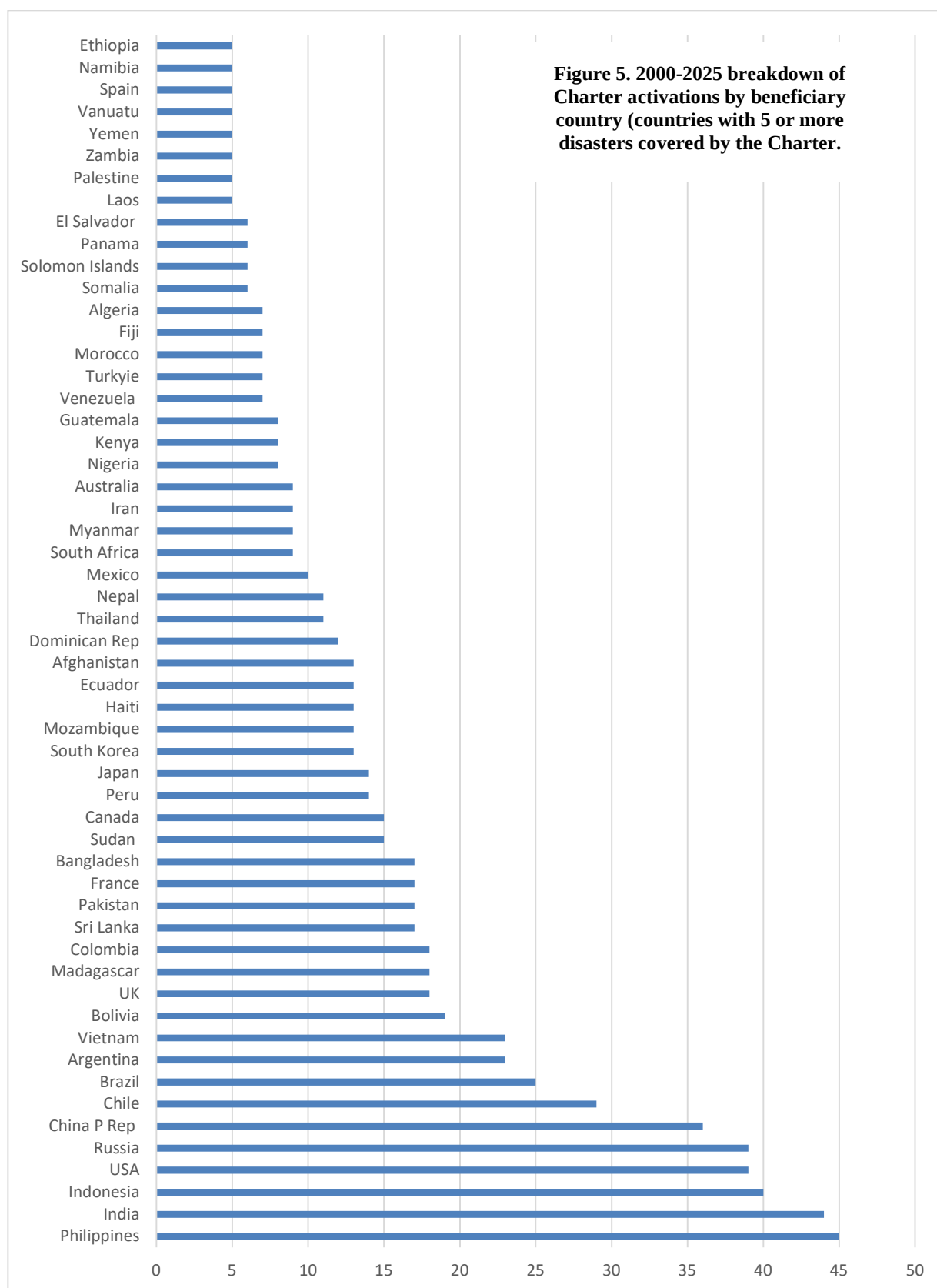


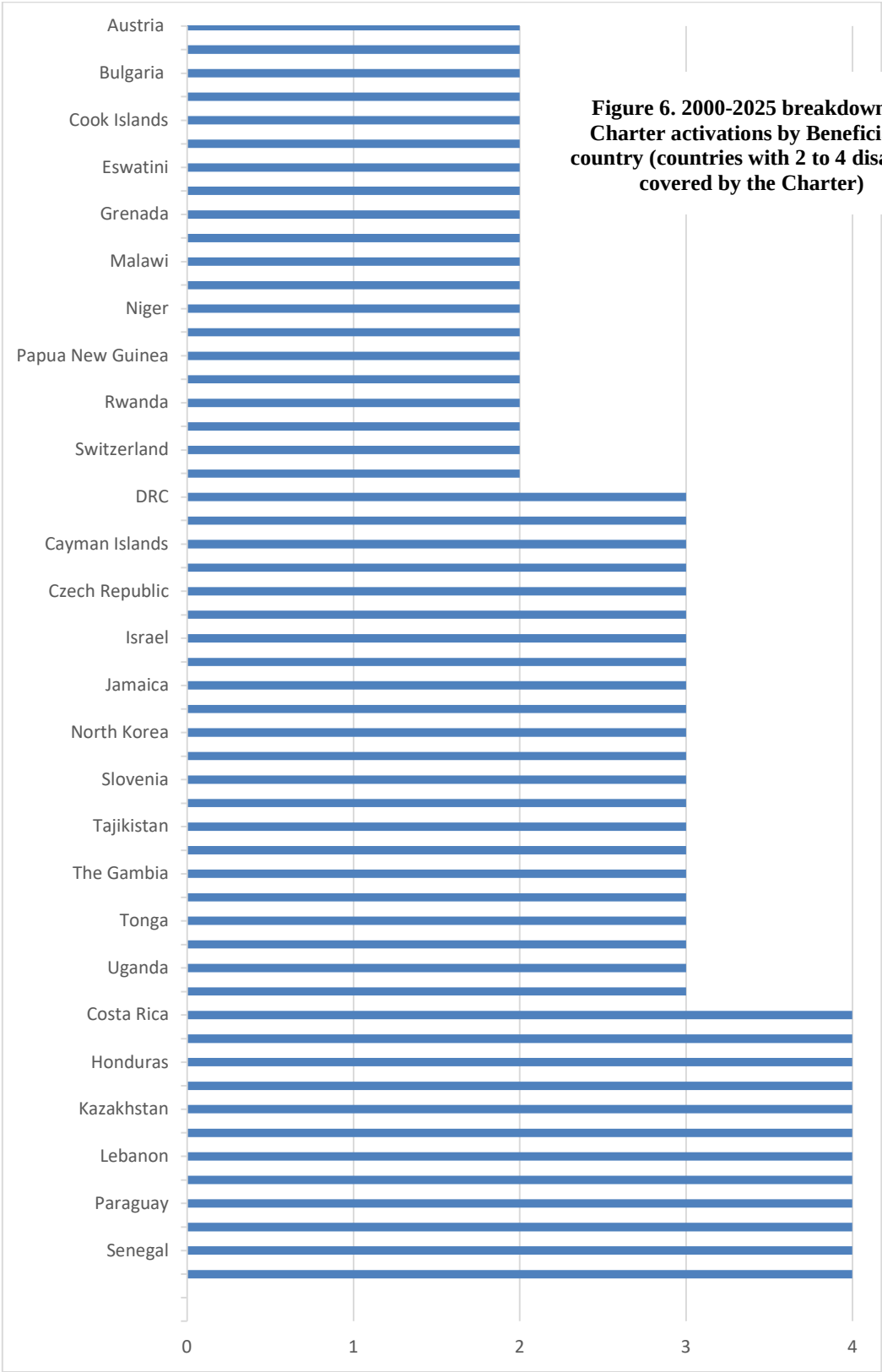
Figure 4. Number of Charter activations per year since 2000

This year, the Charter was triggered four times for man-made disasters, all of which were oil spills. They were located in the following countries:

- Russia (twice)
- Ecuador
- Kazakhstan

By the end of 2025, the Charter had been triggered for 1,009 disasters in 155 countries since 2000. In 2025, 5 activations occurred in countries which had never had an activation before: Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Cabo Verde, Botswana, and Bhutan. Below are graphs showing the amount of times individual countries have activated the Charter (Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7).





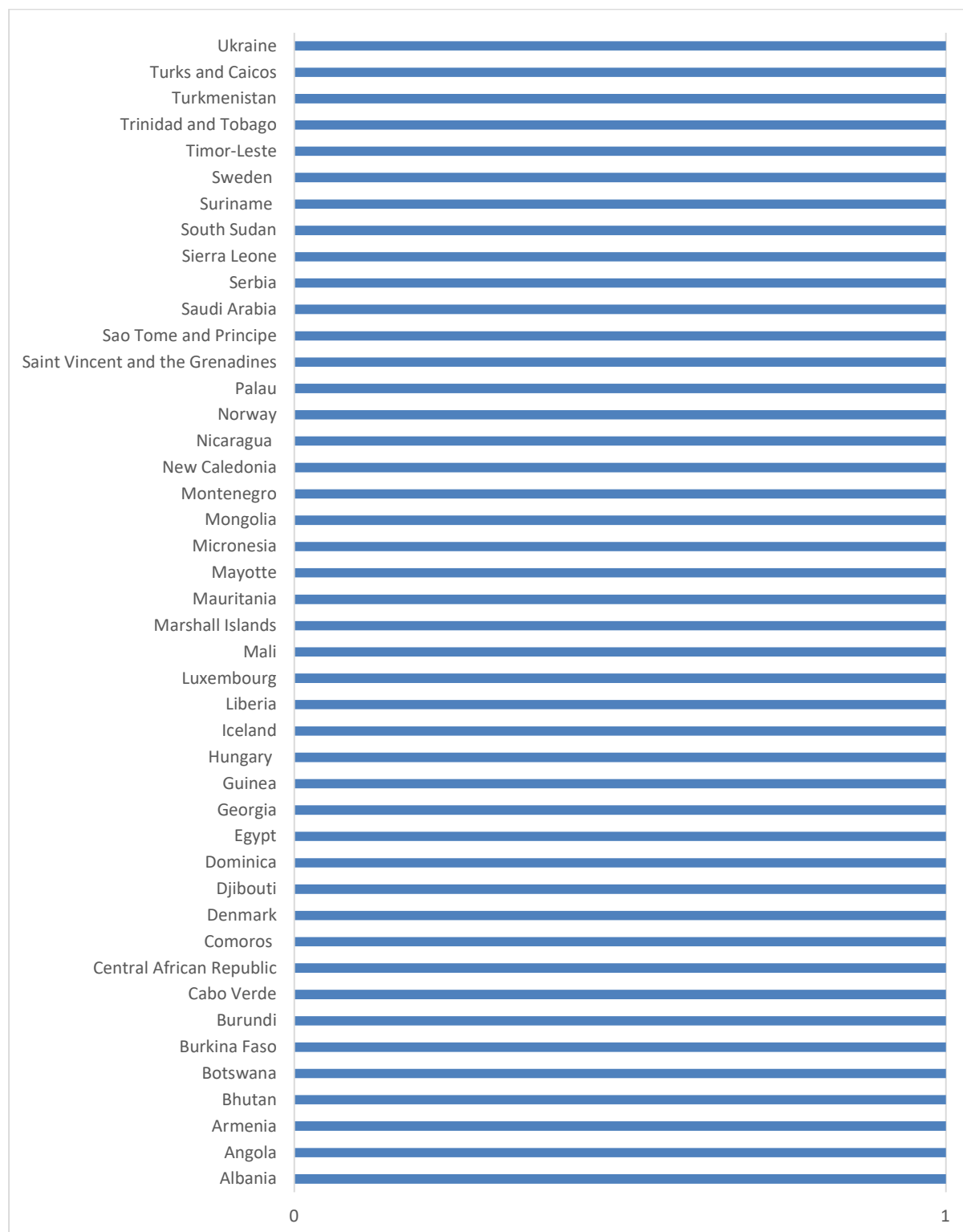


Figure 7. 2000-2025 breakdown of Charter activations by Beneficiary country (countries with one disaster covered by the Charter)

Since 2000, 155 Countries and territories worldwide have benefited from the Charter. 55 countries have had five or more activations, 53 countries and one territory have had between 2-4 activations, and 40 countries and 4 territories have had one activation.

The USA, India, Indonesia, Russia, Chile, China Philippines, Brazil, Vietnam, and Argentina are countries often affected by hazards for which the Charter has been activated most often (≥ 20 times) to cover major disasters occurring over the past 25 years.

All the activations in 2025 are listed below in Table 2.

In total, 75 requests were received in 2025. In two cases, two calls were merged into one activation, as this request had been made for the same disaster event:

- Call 1045 and 1147 were received for a storm that had just hit Philippines.
- Call 1145 was for flooding while call 1147 was for a landslide; thus, the calls were merged. During the passing of Hurricane Melissa in the Caribbean, calls were received from the Dominican republic and Haiti, due to proximity, the calls were merged.

In five other cases, calls were withdrawn:

- Call 1078 for an oil spill in Eritrea was withdrawn as it was determined that no pollutants over the water could be detected by satellite images.
- Call 1081 was requested as a pre-emptive activation for flooding in Kazakhstan but in the end, no emergency situation materialized.
- Call 1098 for a wildfire in Kazakhstan was requested by mistake.
- Call 1101 for a wildfire in Kazakhstan was withdrawn because it was outside of the Charter scope.
- Call 1139 for an oil spill in Russia was withdrawn after it was deemed to be not for immediate disaster response.

Table 2. List of 2025 Activations

Act. No	Type of disaster	Country	Charter Activation Date
942	Earthquake	China	2025-01-07
943	Storm	United Kingdom	2025-01-23
944	Oil Spill	Russia	2025-02-06
945	Flood	Botswana	2025-02-24
946	Flood	Peru	2025-03-03
947	Wildfire	Libya	2025-03-05
948	Flood	Argentina	2025-03-07
949	Storm	Madagascar	2025-03-08
950	Storm	Mozambique	2025-03-10
951	Landslide	Ecuador	2025-03-10
952	Storm	Madagascar	2025-03-12

Act. No	Type of disaster	Country	Charter Activation Date
953	Flood	Kazakhstan	2025-03-16
954	Oil Spill	Ecuador	2025-03-19
955	Flood	Bolivia	2025-03-21
956	Earthquake	Myanmar	2025-03-28
957	Earthquake	Thailand	2025-03-28
958	Oil Spill	Russia	2025-04-03
959	Wildfire	Kazakhstan	2025-04-04
960	Flood	Kazakhstan	2025-04-07
961	Flood	DRC	2025-04-10
962	Wildfire	Russia	2025-04-24
963	Flood	Nigeria	2025-06-02
964	Snow hazard	South Africa	2025-06-12
965	Earthquake	Colombia	2025-06-13
966	Flood	Brazil	2025-06-18
967	Earthquake	Philippines	2025-10-10
968	Flood	Venezuela	2025-06-25
969	Flood	Kyrgyzstan	2025-06-30
970	Flood	Nepal	2025-07-01
971	Wildfire	Syria	2025-07-07
972	Earthquake	Guatemala	2025-07-09
973	Flood	New Zealand	2025-07-12
974	Flood	South Korea	2025-07-17
975	Storm	Laos	2025-07-22
976	Storm	Vietnam	2025-07-22
977	Flood	Philippines	2025-07-22
978	Flood	Thailand	2025-07-25
979	Landslide	India	2025-07-30
980	Landslide	India	2025-08-05
981	Flood	Cabo Verde	2025-08-12
982	Landslide	Turkmenistan	2025-08-13
983	Oil Spill	Kazakhstan	2025-08-17
984	Flood	India	2025-08-19

Act. No	Type of disaster	Country	Charter Activation Date
985	Storm	Vietnam	2025-08-26
986	Storm	Laos	2025-08-26
987	Flood	Palestine	2025-08-28
988	Flood	Sudan	2025-08-30
989	Earthquake	Afghanistan	2025-09-01
990	Landslide	Sudan	2025-09-03
991	Storm	Philippines	2025-09-20
992	Earthquake	Philippines	2025-10-01
993	Flood	Bhutan	2025-10-07
994	Storm	New Zealand	2025-10-22
995	Storm	Dominican Republic / Haiti	2025-10-23
996	Storm	Jamaica	2025-10-24
997	Storm	Cuba	2025-10-28
998	Storm	India	2025-10-29
999	Landslide	Kenya	2025-11-01
1000	Earthquake	Afghanistan	2025-11-03
1001	Storm	Philippines	2025-11-07
1002	Storm	Brazil	2025-11-08
1003	Flood	Palestine	2025-11-16
1004	Flood	Thailand	2025-11-24
1005	Flood	Sri Lanka	2025-11-26
1006	Landslide	Indonesia	2025-11-29
1007	Flood	Morocco	2025-12-16
1008	Flood	Bolivia	2025-12-16
1009	Flood	Zambia	2025-12-31

3.1.1 Monthly activations

During 2025, the monthly average of activations was 5.67, lower than the average for 2024 (7.08) but significantly higher than the average since 2007 (3.95 activations per month for the period 2007-2025). Figure 8 shows the monthly distribution of activations throughout 2025. The number of activations is distributed throughout the year in a less uniform way than in previous years. 2025 had the highest number of activations in March ever recorded, while simultaneously being the first year since 2000 to not have any activations during May. The highest number of activations occurred in March, with July shortly behind. No quarter of the year corresponds to a significant amount of the total number of activations; however, it should be mentioned that July to November, accounted for 56% of the year's activations. June remains as the only month which averages less than 3 activations since 2007 (2.79).

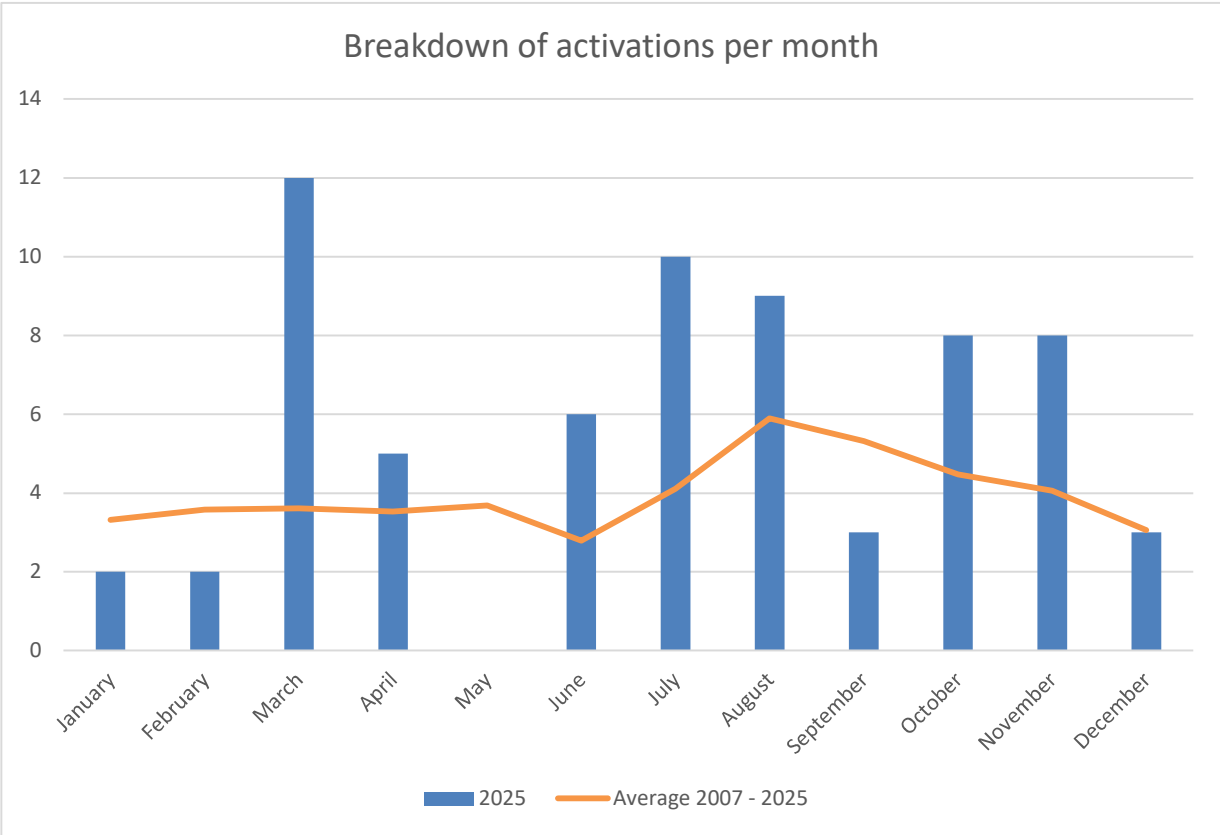


Figure 8. Distribution of the Charter activations by month in 2025 and the monthly average number of activations for 2007-2025

Peaks in activations at the end of summer (northern hemisphere) have occurred regularly since 2007, and in 2025 this continued with above average activation levels in July and August. While September of 2024 was the month with the most activations in the Charter’s history with 13, beating the previous record of 11 from September of 2022, September 2025 was below average with only 3 activations. The activations returned to above average levels for October and November 2025, however, with 8 activations each. Natural disasters occurring during this period of the year are mainly attributed to meteorological events such as intense rains, ensuing floods and landslides, or tropical storms.

The spike in activations in March of 2025 (12) was unprecedented, as the only other year with a significant amount of activations in March was 2023, with 9. This is nearly four times more than the average for March (3.61).

This figure also shows the overall trend through the years, with the monthly average number of activations for the period 2007-2025. The trend line clearly shows the peak of activations at the end of summer (July and August), as well as a dip in activations in June. The 2025 diagram mostly does not agree with the average, with unexpectedly low activations in January, February, May and September.

3.1.2 Geographical distribution

In 2025, the activation breakdown per region was as follow ((Figure 9 and Figure 10):

- 34 activations in Asia (50% of 2025 activations)
- 14 activations in Africa (21%)
- 10 in South America (15%)
- 4 activations in Europe (6%)
- 4 activations in Central America and the Caribbean (6%)
- 2 in Oceania (3%)

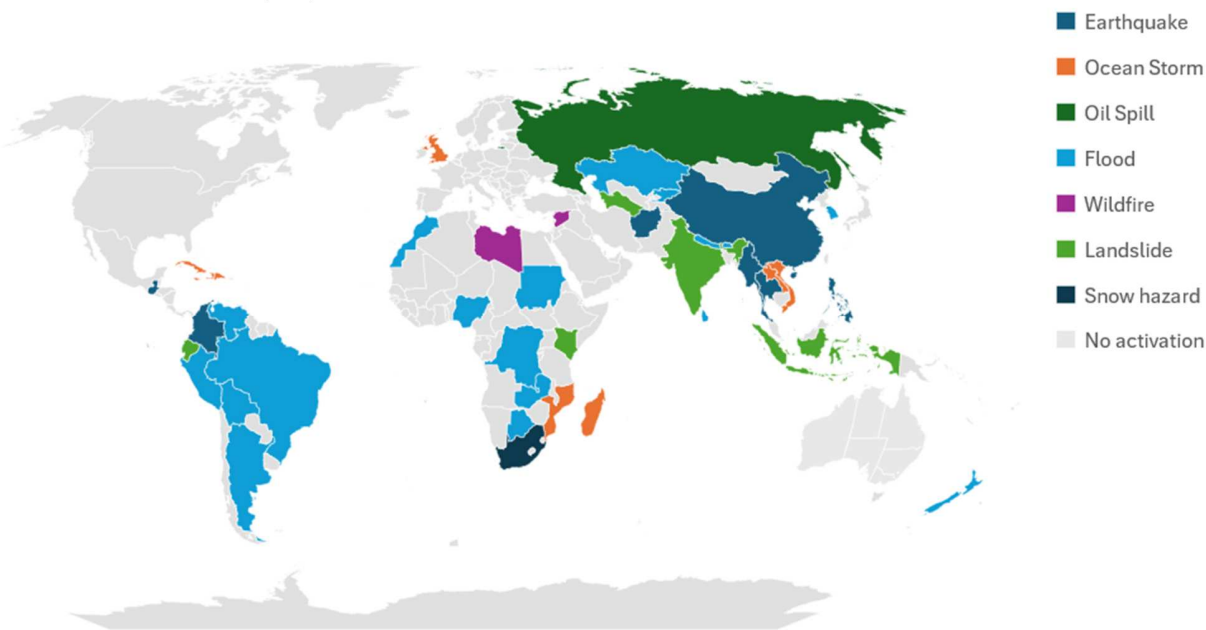


Figure 9. Countries with Charter activations in 2025 (by hazard type) Note: Several different types of activations occurred in India, Philippines, Kazakhstan, and Russia. See Table 2 above for the full list of activations.

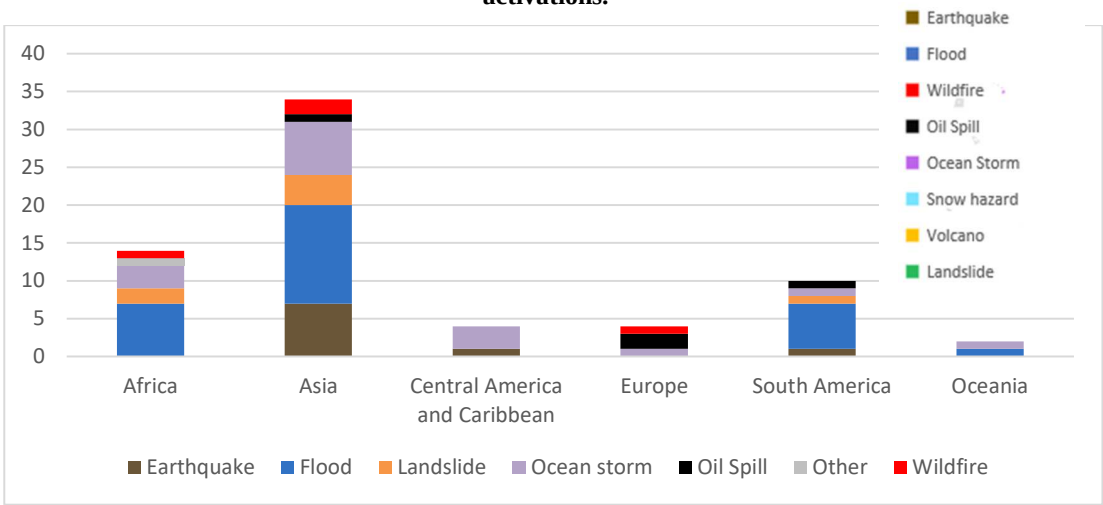


Figure 10. 2025 - Number of activations by continent/subcontinent and hazard type

The most frequent hazard types were floods (40%), and ocean storms (24%) with earthquakes (13%) and landslides (10%) being the 3rd and 4th most common hazards. Lastly, wildfires and represented 6%, and Miscellaneous Events (Oil Spills and Snow Hazards) represented 7% (Figure 11).

However, it should be noted that it is not always a straightforward process to classify Charter activations by disaster type. Activations are often multi-hazard events, such as floods or earthquakes causing landslides, or ocean storms potentially resulting in direct damages as wells as floods and landslides, etc. To simplify this classification, any activation made for a named storm of any kind (cyclone, typhoon, tropical/extratropical storm, or windstorm) will be considered a storm. Any earthquake will be considered an earthquake even if landslides occur, flooding which causes a severe landslide will be considered a landslide activation, flooding that causes many small landslides will be considered a flooding event unless the landslides are the primary hazard (most VAPs have been made for landslides). This is done to ensure accurate representation of hazards in the statistics.

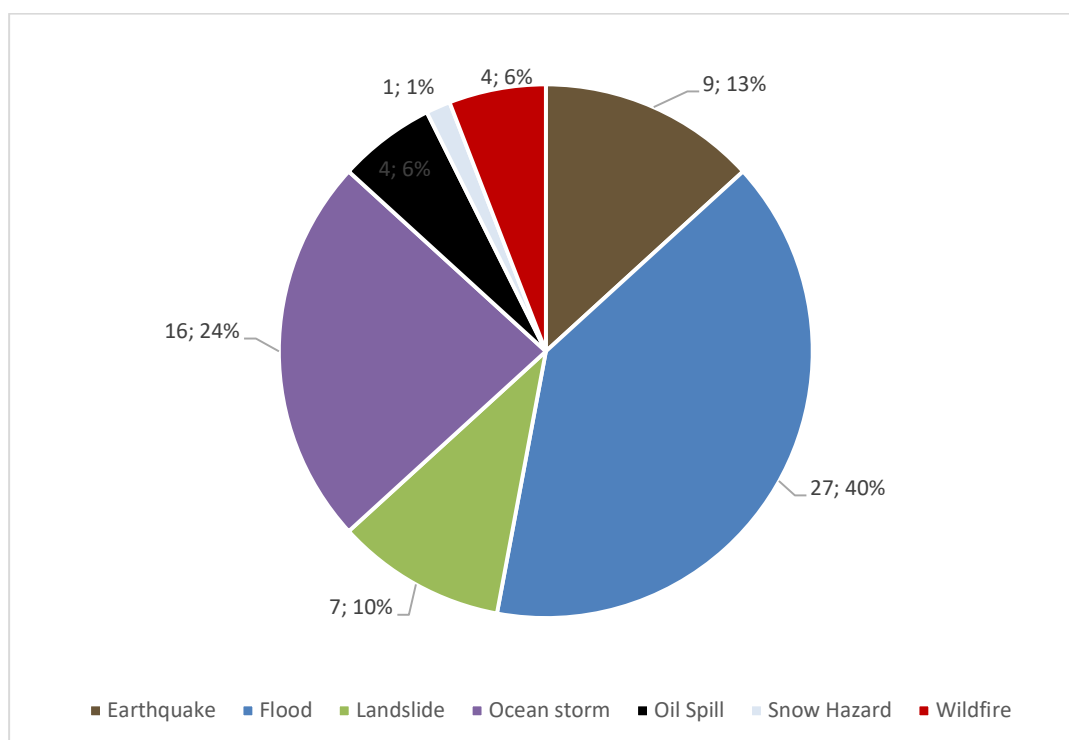


Figure 11. 2025 Number of activations by hazard type

As shown below (Figure 12), since 2000 the Charter has been frequently activated for weather-related disasters such as floods, ocean storms, landslides, wildfires, ice/snow hazards – representing 79% of all Charter activations - while solid earth-related hazards (e.g., earthquakes, volcanic eruptions) represent 15% of all Charter activations.

Activations for oil spills, search and rescue of aircraft, industrial accidents and explosions are marginal, however there has been an increase in oil spill activations since 2020. See also the Figure 13 and Figure 14 showing the geographical distribution of Charter activations by weather-related hazards and solid earth-related hazards for the 2000-2025 period.

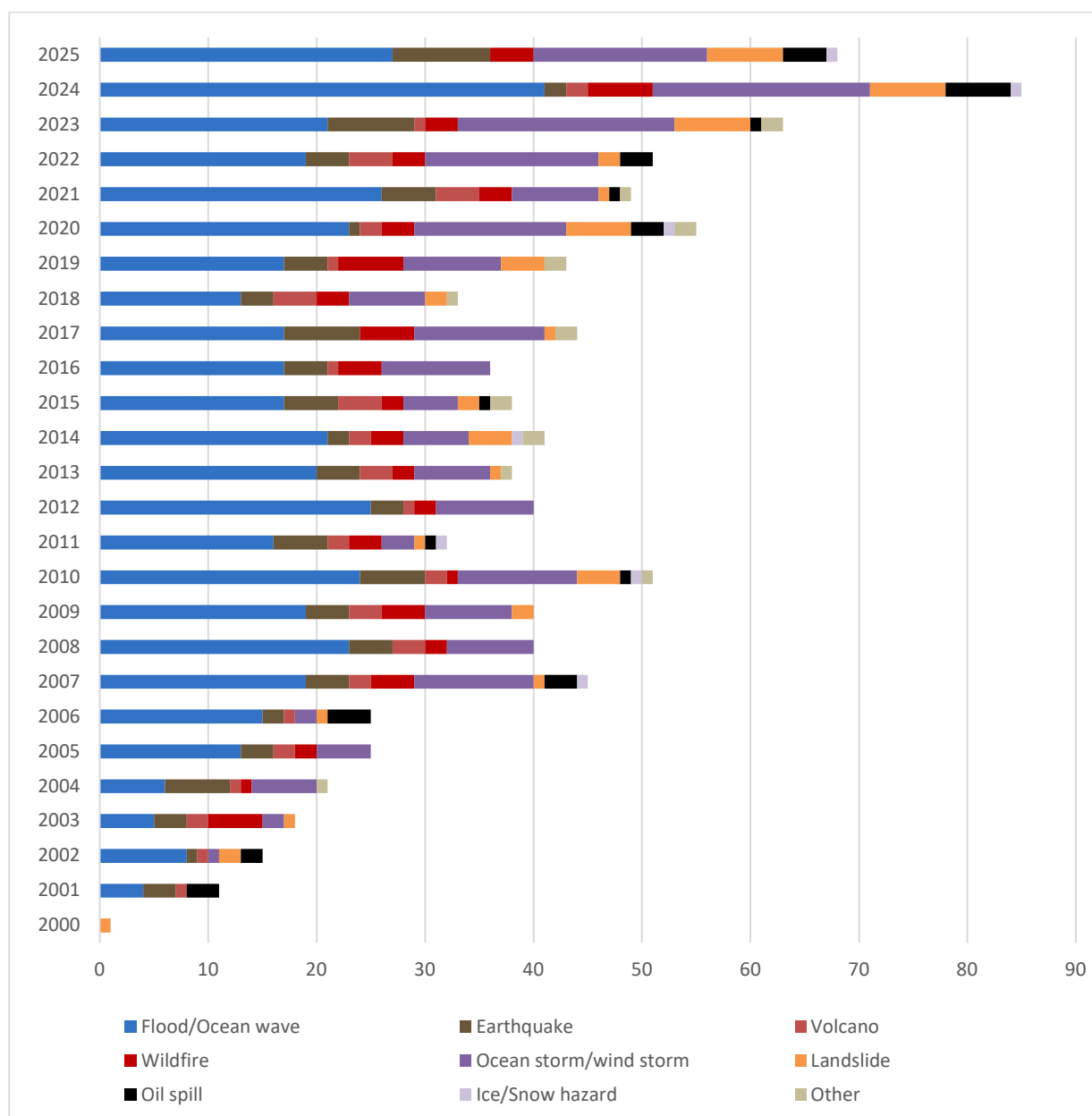


Figure 12. 2000-2025 Distribution of activations by hazard type

The following map (Figure 13) shows by country the number of Charter activations caused by hydro-meteorological related events for the period 2000-2025 (807 activations out of 1009 activations in total = 79%).

In total, 13 countries have benefited from the Charter service for hydro-meteorological disasters since 2000. The USA, India, Argentina, China, Russia, France, Philippines, Bolivia, and Vietnam have used the service the most frequently.

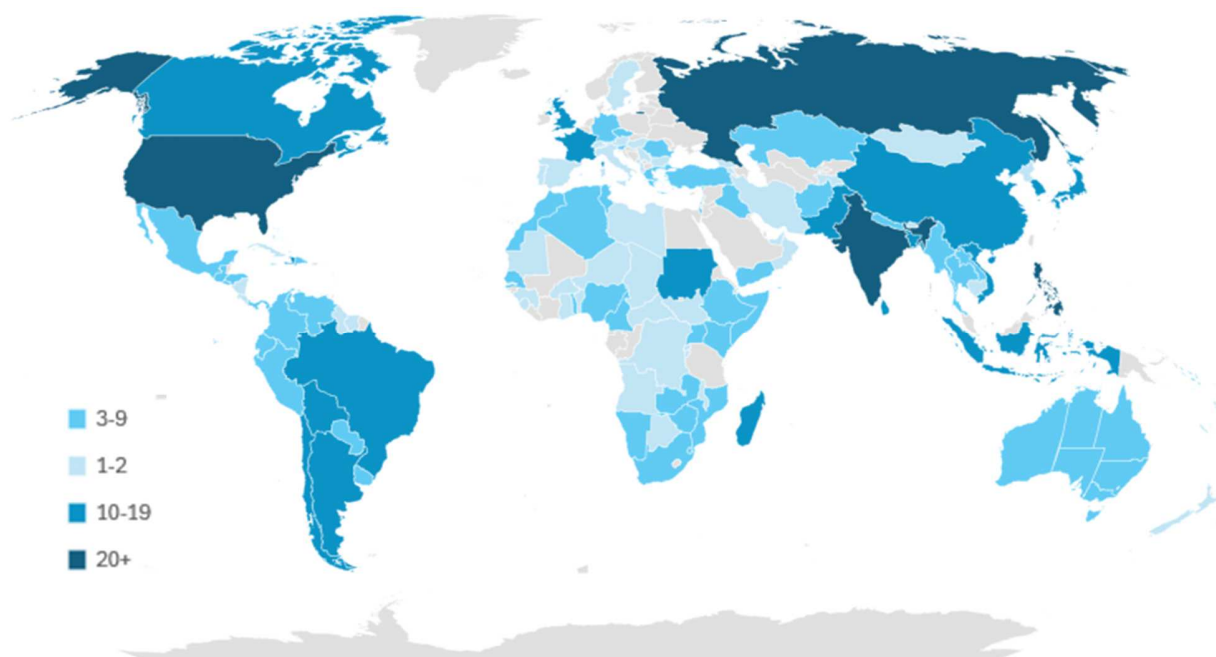


Figure 13. 2000-2025 Number and geographical distribution of Charter activations due to hydrometeorological events (floods, ocean storms, windstorms, landslides caused by heavy rains, wildfires, snowfall, and ice jam)

The following map (Figure 14) shows the number of Charter activations by country (151 activations out of 1009 activations in total = 15%) caused by solid earth-related events for the period 2000-2025.

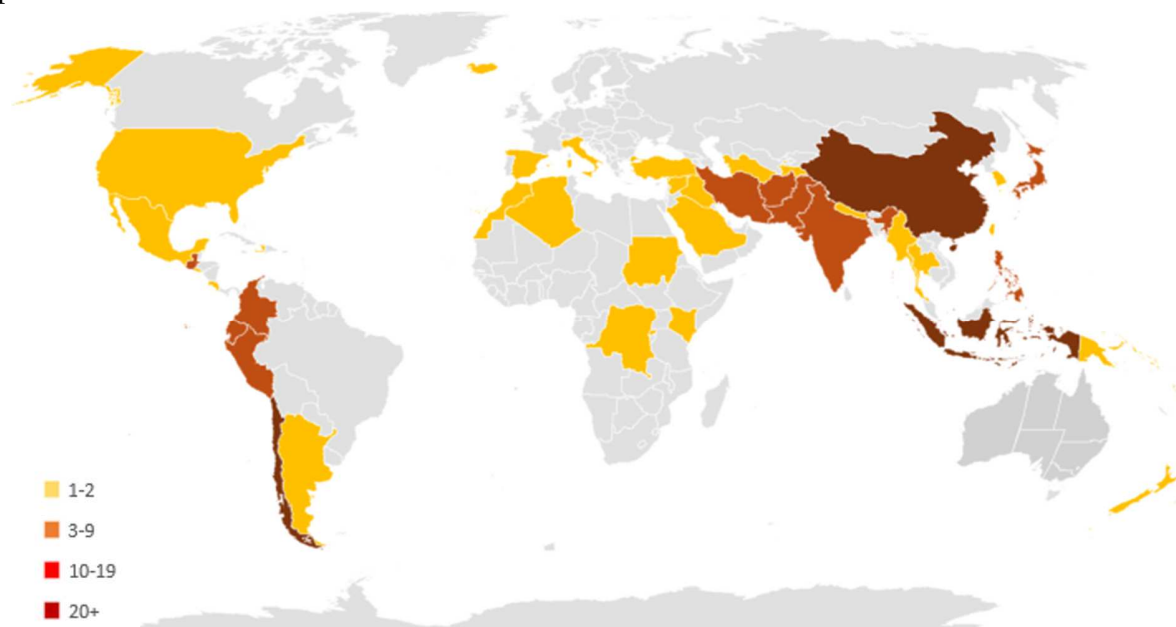


Figure 14. 2000-2025 Number and geographical distribution of Charter activations due to solid earth-related events (earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides caused by earthquake)

In total, 48 countries have benefited from the Charter service for solid-earth events since 2000. Indonesia, Chile and China are countries for which the Charter was activated the most frequently (more than 10 activations) and they are located along important active seismic faults. **Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.** The Figure 15 below shows the geographic distribution of activations by access mode. Since 2010, there are 4 access modes that can be used:

- Mode 1: direct activation by an Authorized User (AU) for a disaster occurring in their country.
- Mode 2: activation by an Authorized User on behalf of a user from another country.
- Mode 3: activation by UNOOSA or UNITAR/UNOSAT for UN users.
- Mode 4: activation for national users from the Asia-Pacific region via Sentinel Asia's partner, the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre.

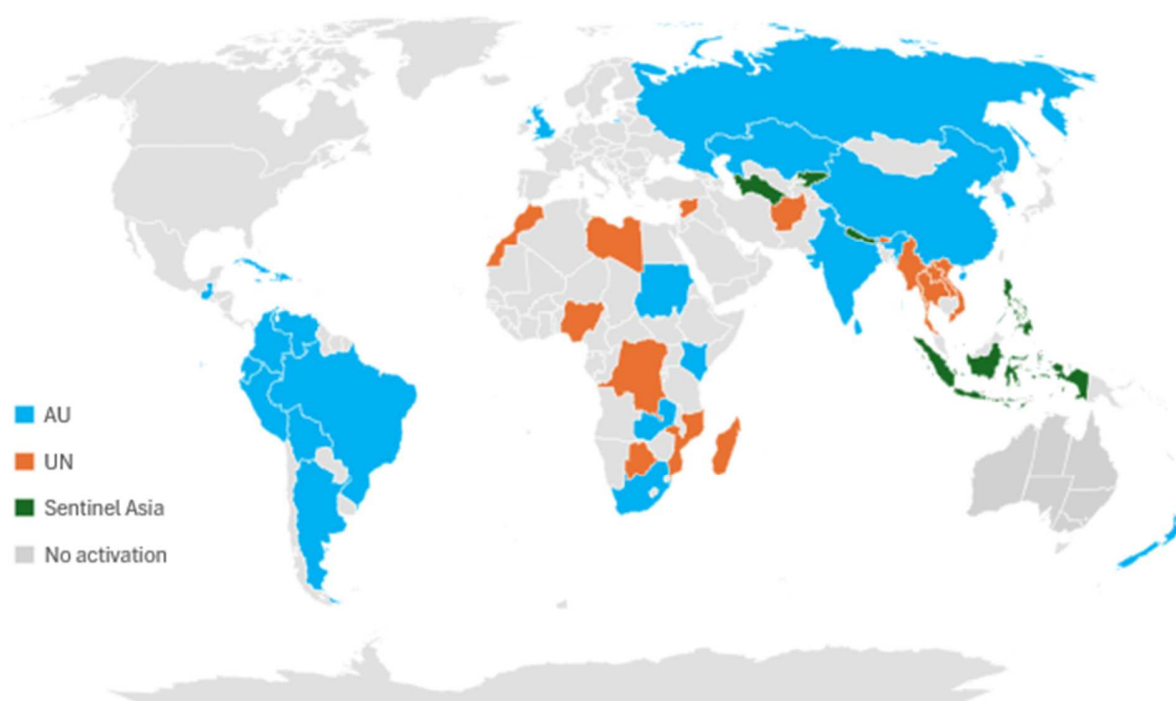


Figure 15. Geographic distribution of the 2025 activations by activation mode

In 2024, Mode 1 was mainly used for disasters in “Continental” Asia, Europe, South America, and partially in Africa. Mode 2 was not used in 2025, a positive effect of Universal Access. Mode 3 was used for disasters in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Mode 4 was used for disasters occurring in Southeast Asia, resulting in an escalation from Sentinel Asia (Figure 15). New Zealand and Kazakhstan activated the Charter independently in 2025 for the first time, thanks to their AU status achieved through the Charter’s Universal Access initiative.

In 2025, direct activation by an AU (Mode 1) was the main access mode (53% in total). Over the past five years, there have only been four activations using Mode 2. This shows that Universal Access has been a success. However, Mode 2 is still possible in the rare case it is needed.

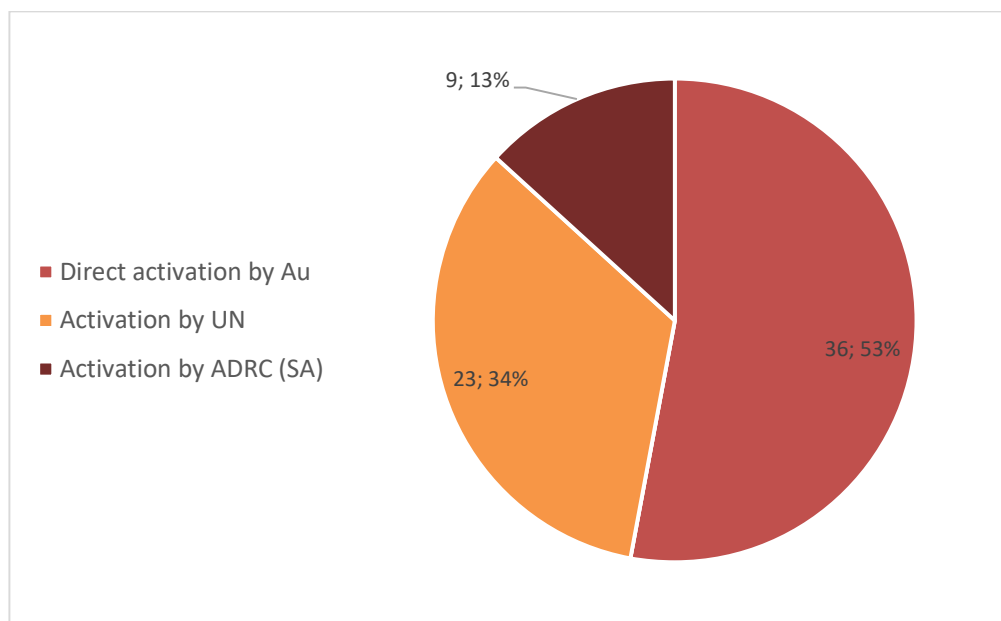


Figure 16. 2025 breakdown of Charter activations by activation mode

The diagram in Figure 17 compares the relative weight of the different access mechanisms adopted from 2001 to 2025, to request the International Charter service. Since its inception, 45% of Charter activations have come from the direct activation by the AU of the country where the disaster has occurred. Countries without AUs have benefited from 55% of Charter activations (AUs from another country, UN, or Sentinel Asia).

The International Charter continues to support users worldwide, including countries without direct access. At the same time, the number of AUs is increasing thanks to the Universal Access initiative, which changed the relative weight between the activation modes. By the end of 2025, mandated organisations of 56 countries have become AUs after a registration and training process under the Charter's Universal Access initiative (see chapter 5.2). Before this initiative was started, Authorized user status was determined by Charter membership or special allowance through certain programs. Now there is a structured access model for any country wishing to improve their disaster risk management capabilities with imagery and resources from the Charter. The new website released in 2025 now indicates more clearly how to become an Authorized User, what the requirements are, and what your organization can receive when granted AU status.

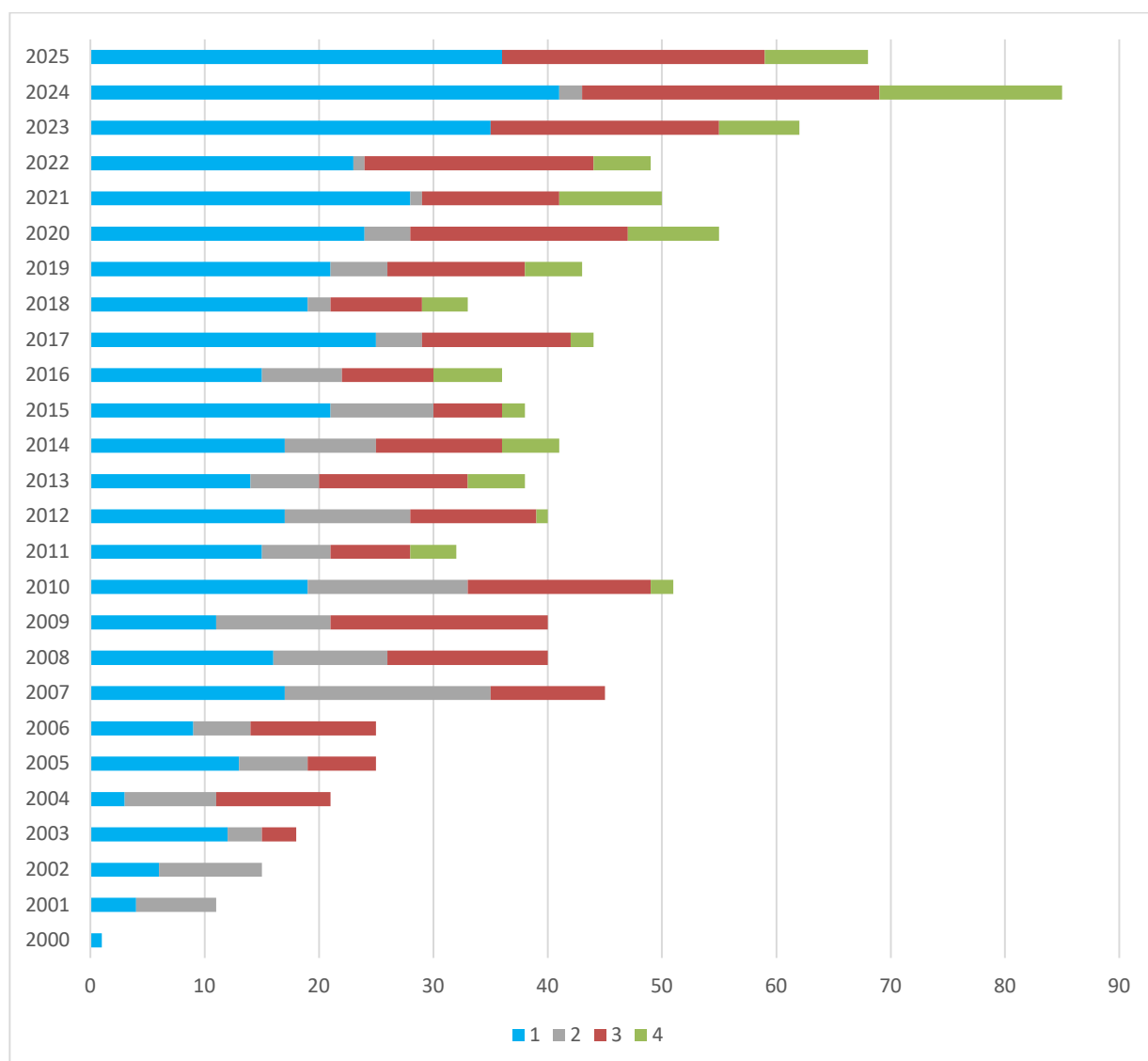


Figure 17. 2001-2025 number of Charter activations per mode

3.2 Resource report

3.2.1 EO data delivered in 2025

General information

In 2025, a total of 27,582 images were provided as shown in Table 3.

In 2025, a total of **13,161 optical and radar post-crisis images for 68 activations** (2024: 12,090 for 85 activations; 2023: 16,883 for 63 activations; 2022: 7,790 for 51 activations; 2021: 10,993 for 50 activations; 2020: 5,877 for 55 activations) were provided by the Charter members (Table 3, Figure 18 and Figure 19).

Regarding EO sensors (without U.S. commercial figures), a total of 10,098 optical images and 3,063 SAR programmed images were provided. Regarding **archive images (pre-event)**, **3,304 optical images and 666 SAR images** were also provided (**a total of 3,970**). Regarding **programmed images (post-event)**, 6,794 optical images and 2,397 SAR images were also provided (**a total of 9,191**).

Table 3. 2025 Statistics for Charter EO sensors (U.S. comm. sats. separate)

	Optical data	Radar data	U.S. data	Total
Archive (pre-event)	3304	666	5546	9516
Programmed (post-event)	6794	2397	8875	18066
Total	10098	3063	14421	27582

This is complemented by **14,421 images (8,875 post-crisis and 5,546 pre-crisis images) of U.S. VHR** (GeoEye and WorldView1/2/3) **and HR** (Planet and Global) optical satellite images that were supplied (Table 4, Figure 18 and Figure 19) (2024: 16,269; 2023: 15,800; 2022: 5,412; 2021: 4,558; 2020: 2,980; 2019: 15,031; 2018: 18,293). These figures were processed out of the general statistics table as the huge difference between the number of products provided prevented from accessing details. More details about U.S. statistics are provided below in the paragraph “U.S. VHR and HR data delivered”.

Table 4. 2025 Statistics for U.S. Commercial satellites

	WorldView 1/2/3	Planet	Global	GeoEye	Total
Archive (pre-event)	4164	810	0	572	5546
Programmed (post-event)	4906	3640	87	242	8875
Total	9070	4450	87	814	14421

Figure 18 and Figure 19 show the total number of EO data from the Charter Earth Observation (EO) constellation and the U.S. optical data provided in 2025 by disaster type.

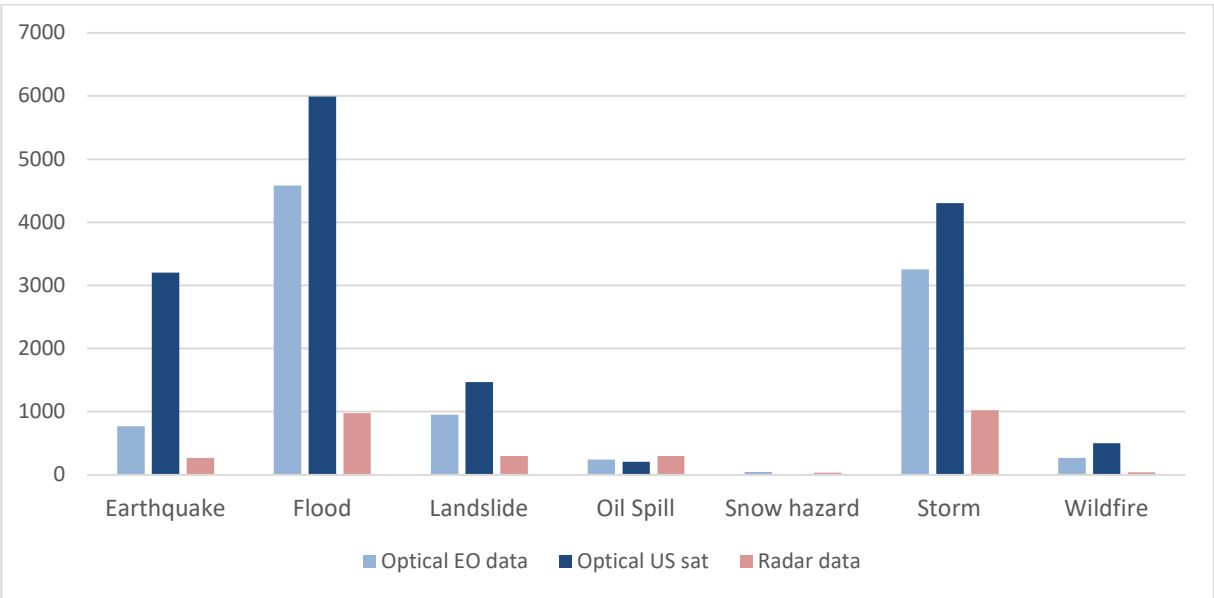


Figure 18. 2025 EO data of the Charter EO constellation (optical and radar) and U.S. optical data grouped by disaster type

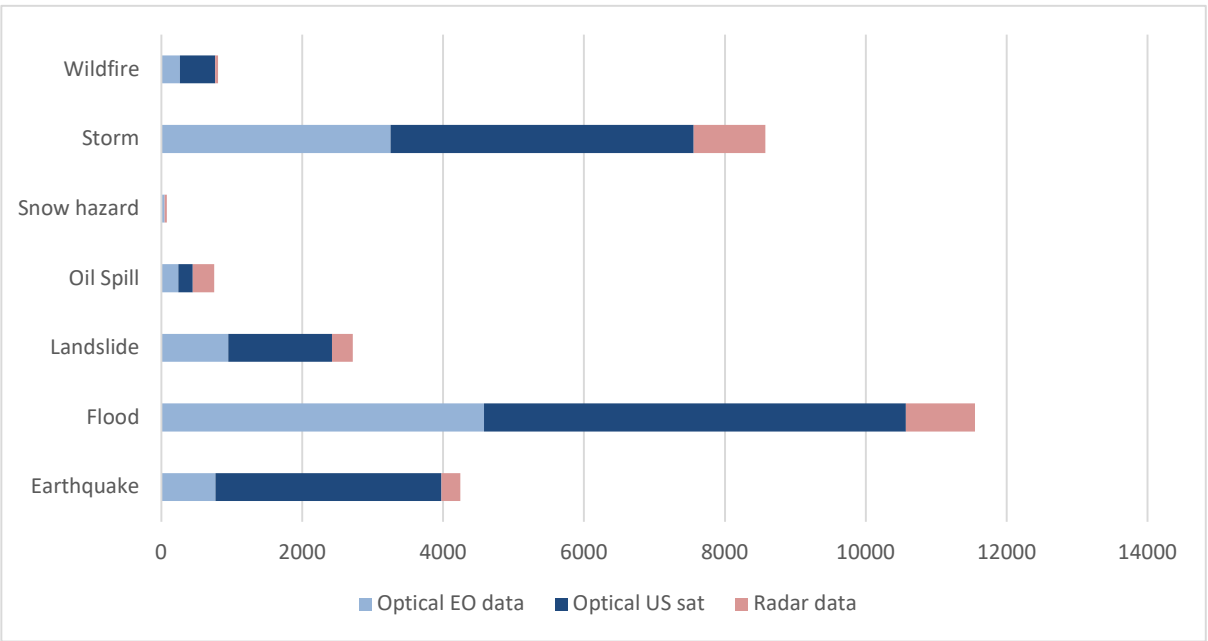


Figure 19. Another representation of 2025 EO data of the Charter EO constellation (optical and radar) and U.S. optical data grouped by disaster type

The amount of EO data delivered by the agencies each year is linked to the annual number of activations, the type of disasters, the sizes of the AOIs (Areas of Interest), the size of the image tiles, the duration and severity of certain disasters, and the change in the Charter constellation (decommissioning of satellites and new satellites entering the constellation). It should be noted that due to different characteristics of EO systems - such as spatial and temporal resolution, cloud

screening procedures, etc. – the total number of images of the different satellites alone does not adequately express the relative importance and contribution of a system to the overall capacity provided by the Charter.

Table 5. Number total of images in 2025 (Optical EO sensors, U.S. optical sensors and radar EO sensors) provided per disaster type

	Optical EO sensors	Optical U.S. sat	Radar EO sensors	Total
Earthquake	771	3205	264	4240
Flood	4579	5994	975	11548
Landslide	951	1471	296	2718
Oil Spill	239	209	298	746
Snow hazard	42	0	35	77
Storm	3252	4305	1019	8576
Wildfire	264	500	40	804

Table 6 aims to show if the distribution of Charter activations and the provision of Charter data are consistent per disaster type. In the end, it is highly dependent on the sensors. Floods are the major disasters covered by all sensors, followed by storms and earthquakes. This is in line with activations repartition but in different proportions.

Table 6. Percentage of 2025 Charter activations and Charter data (Optical EO sensors, U.S. optical sensors and radar EO sensors) provided per disaster type

	Charter activations	Optical EO sensors	Optical U.S. sat	Radar EO sensors
Earthquake	13,2%	7,6%	20,4%	9,0%
Flood	39,7%	45,3%	38,2%	33,3%
Landslide	10,3%	9,4%	9,4%	10,1%
Oil Spill	5,9%	2,4%	1,3%	10,2%
Snow hazard	1,5%	0,4%	0,0%	1,2%
Storm	23,5%	32,2%	27,4%	34,8%
Wildfire	5,9%	2,6%	3,2%	1,4%

It is important to remember that all provided images are not systematically used, and therefore the image count is not related to the quantity of images used for generating value-adding products.

Optical resources consumption (excluding U.S. VHR and HR data)

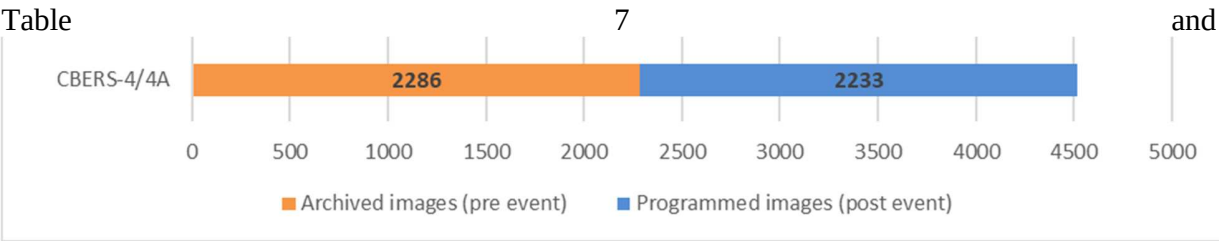
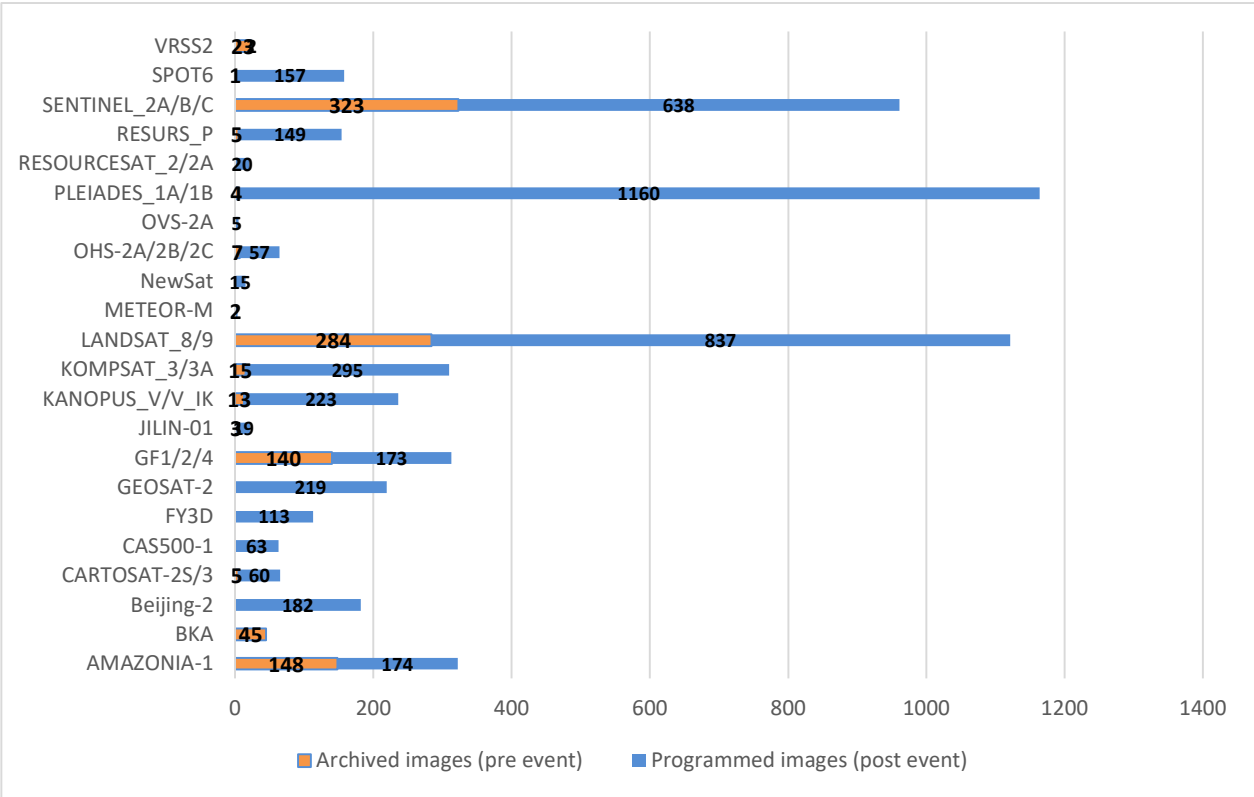


Figure 20 describe the optical data resources consumption for 2025. A total of 10,098 optical images were provided by the Charter members. Figure 21 shows 2024 optical sensors statistics for comparison.

3,304 archived optical images were provided by the Charter members, which is more than 2024 (2024: 2,120; 2023: 2,598; 2022: 969; 2021: 879; 2020: 1,042).

6,794 programmed optical images were provided by the Charter members, which is stable compared to 2024 considering more activations (2024: 6,266; 2023: 5,159; 2022: 3,471; 2021: 3,489; 2020: 3,547; 2019: 2,776 images).

Around 67.4% of the total number of optical images (archived and programmed) were provided by 3 satellites: CBERS-4/4A (44,8%), Pleiades (11,5%) and Landsat 8/9 (11.1%). Most of programmed optical images are provided by CBERS-4/4A (32.9%), Pleiades (17.1%) and Landsat 8/9 (12.3%). Most of the archived optical images are provided by CBERS-4/4A (69.2%), Sentinel2 (9.8%) and Landsat 8/9 (8.6%).



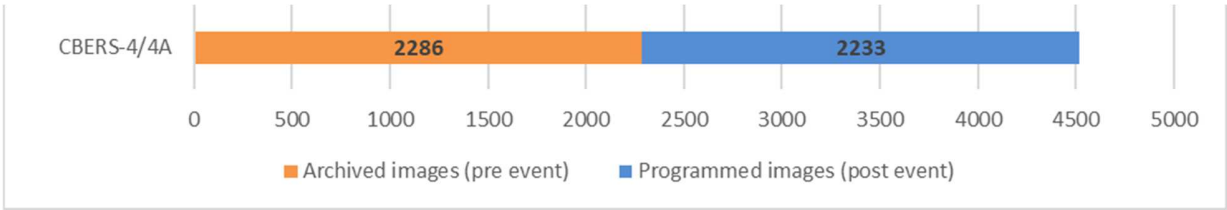


Figure 20. 2025 optical data delivered for EO sensors (CBERS-4/4A presented apart due to quantity)

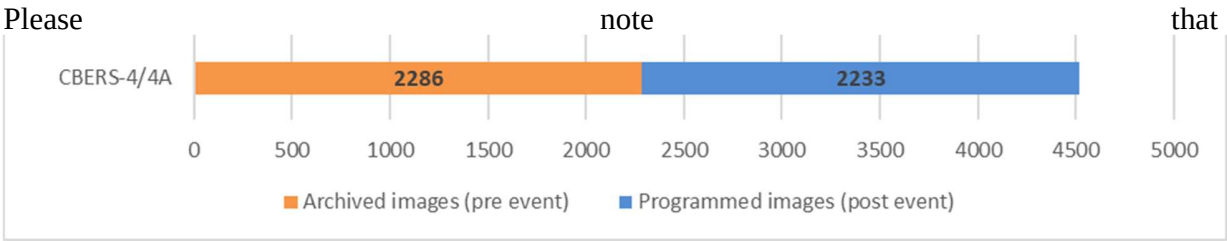


Figure 20 is built on figures extracted from COS-2. As a consequence, satellite data provided by members or data providers by other means are not reflected in totality. For example, in 2025, ISRO has supported 55 activations and provided 260 satellite datasets through ftp.

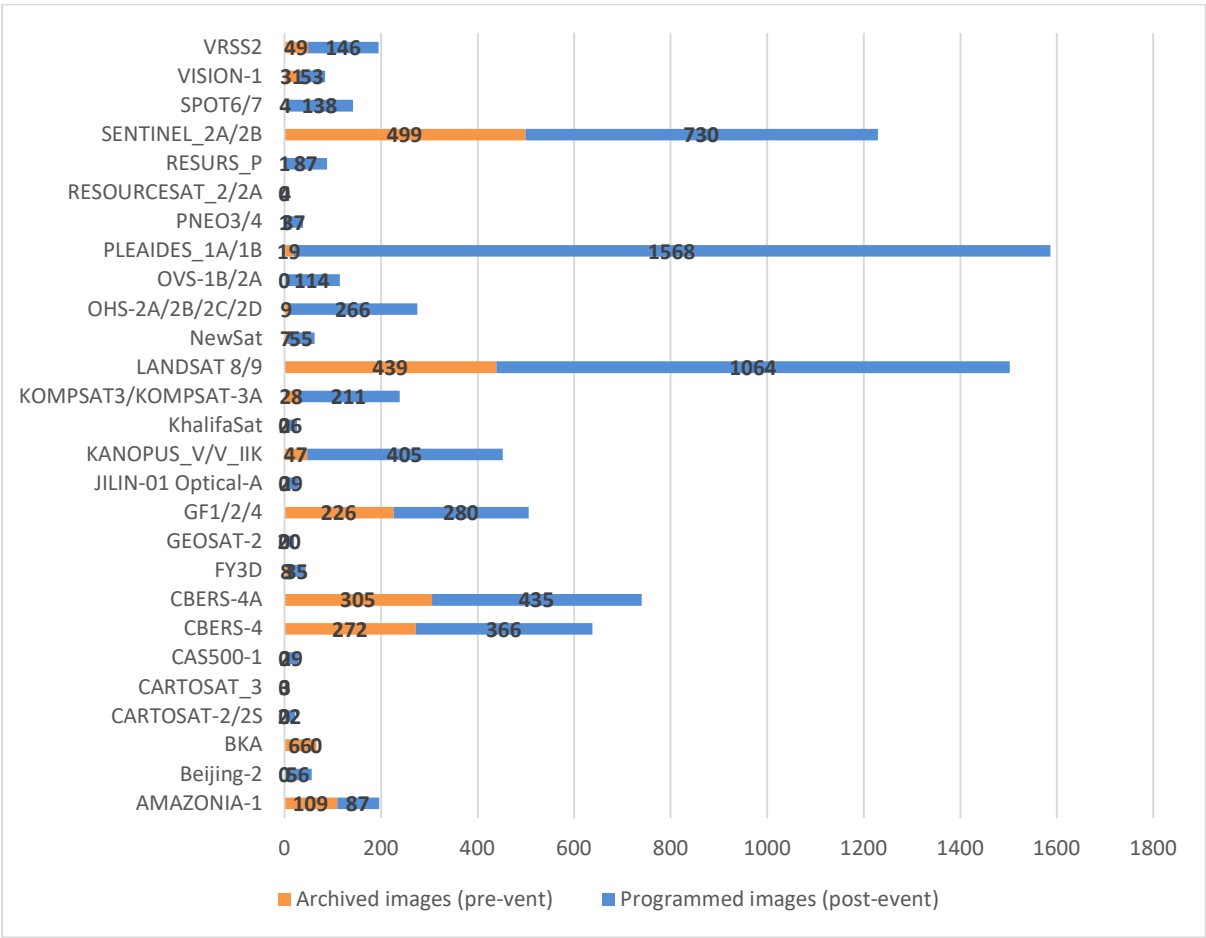


Figure 21. For comparison, 2024 optical data delivered

Table 7. 2025 Statistics for Optical sensors

	AMAZONIA-1	BKA	Beijing-2	CARTOSAT-2S/3	CAS500-1	CBERS-4A/4A	FY3D	GEOSAT-2	GF1/2/4	JILIN-01	KANOPUS_V/V_IK
Programmed images	148	45		5		2286			140	3	13
Archived images	174		182	60	63	2233	113	219	173	19	223
Total number of images provided	322	45	182	65	63	4519	113	219	313	22	236

KOMPSAT-3A	LANDSAT-8/9	NewSat	OHS-2A/2B/2C	OVS-1B/2A	PLEIADES-1A/1B	RESOURCESAT-2A	RESURS_P	SENTINEL-2A/B/C	SPOT-6	VRSS-2
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Programmed images	15	284		7		4		5	323		23
Archived images	295	837	15	57	5	1160	20	149	638	15 7	2
Total number of images provided	310	1121	15	64	5	1164	20	154	961	15 7	25

The provision of meteorological satellites (Metop, Meteosat, METEOR-M, SUOMI-NPP) has not been detailed, but imagery is made available to assist in the assessment of cloud cover and to support events, such as storm activations, which are considered useful for the value-adders.

Radar data resources consumption

Figure 22 and Table 8 describe the radar data resources consumption for 2025.

The total number of newly acquired images (2,397) provided by the Charter members is a less compared to 2024 (3,704 in 2024; 2,354 in 2023; 1,984 in 2022; 2,067 in 2021; 2,330 in 2020).

Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable. shows radar sensor 2024 statistics for comparison.

A total of 666 archived images were provided by the Charter members, which is also less than last year (703 in 2024; 612 in 2023; 415 in 2022; 210 in 2021; 646 in 2020).

Around 78.3% of the total number of radar images (archived and programmed) were provided by the following satellites: Sentinel-1A/1B (53.5%), RCM-1/2/3 (14.5%) and GF3 (10.3%).

Most of the programmed radar images are provided by Sentinel-1A/1B (47.3%), RCM-1/2/3 (16.9%) and GF3 (11.5%). While most of archived radar images are provided by Sentinel-1A/1B (75.8%), Saocom-1A/1B (6.9%) and RCM-1/2/3 (6%).

In the case of a flood disaster, radar satellite imagery often brings the most benefit to emergency response, because radar systems are able to monitor the extent of flooded areas independent of weather conditions. Nevertheless, in 2025, only 13,1% of radar data (2525 out of 19,252) were used to monitor 27 flood events (13.1% in 2024; 30,1% in 2023; 37% in 2022).

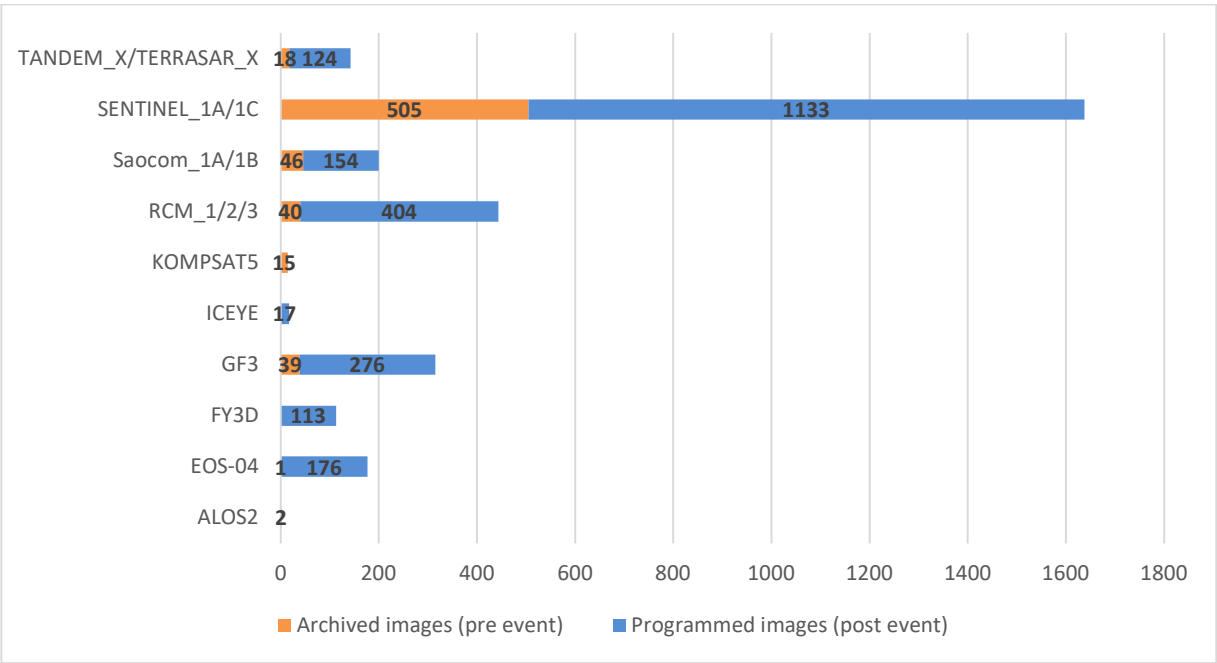


Figure 22. 2025 radar delivered data (number of archive images (pre-event) is in orange and number of programmed newly acquired images (post-event) is in blue) – Radar EO sensors

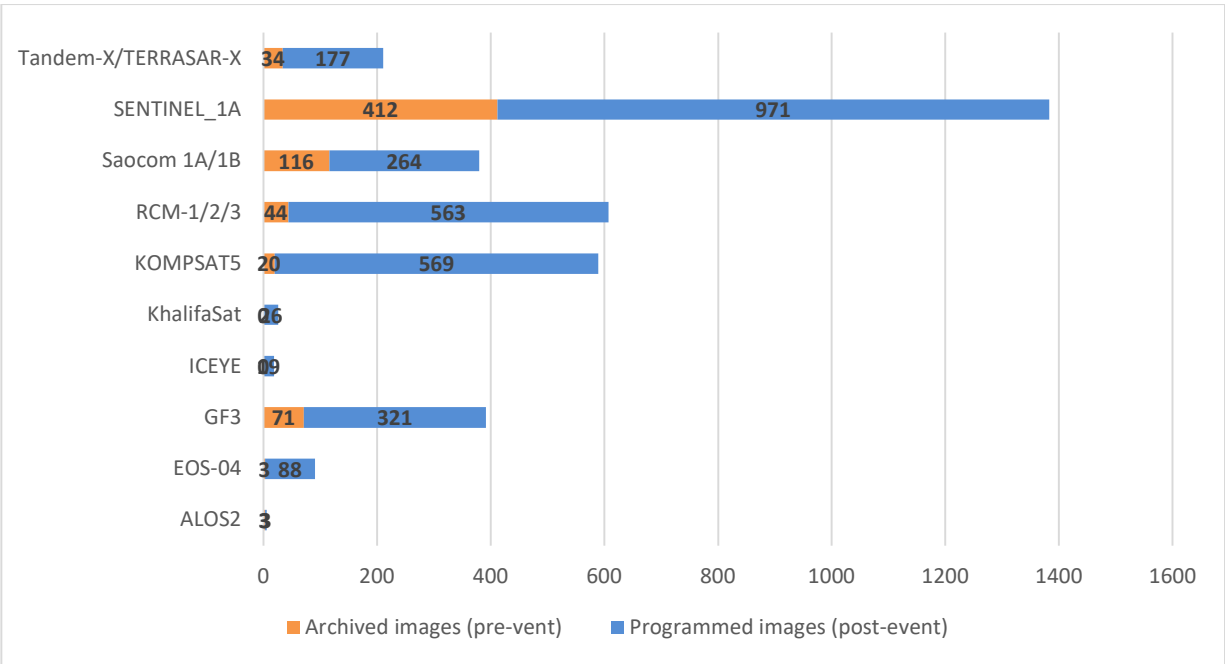


Figure 23. For comparison, 2024 radar delivered data (number of archive images (pre-event) is in orange and number of programmed newly acquired images (post-event) is in blue) - Radar EO sensors

Table 8. 2025 Statistics for Radar sensors

	ALOS2	EOS-04	FY3D	GF3	ICEYE	KOMPSA T5	RCM_1/2 /3	Saocom_1 A/1B	SENTINE L_1A/1C	TANDE M_X/TE RRASAR
Programmed images provided	0	176	113	276	17	0	404	154	1133	124
Archived images provided	2	1	0	39	0	15	40	46	505	18
Total number of images provided	2	177	113	315	17	15	444	200	1638	142

U.S. VHR and HR data delivered

As already presented, U.S. satellites provided 8,875 newly acquired optical images and 5546 archived images in 2025.

In total, 9,884 images of U.S. VHR optical satellites (GeoEye-1 and WorldView-1, 2 and 3) and 4,537 images of U.S. HR optical satellites (Planet and Global) were supplied in 2025 (Figure 25). For comparison, in 2024, 10,277 images of U.S. VHR optical satellites (GeoEye-1 and WorldView-1, 2 and 3) and 5,992 images of U.S. HR optical satellites (Planet) were supplied.

Table 9. 2025 statistics concerning U.S. commercial optical satellites

	GEO_EYE_1	GLOBAL	PlanetScope	WORLDVIEW _1/2/3
Programmed images provided	572	0	810	4164
Archived images provided	242	87	3640	4906
Total number of images provided	814	87	4450	9070

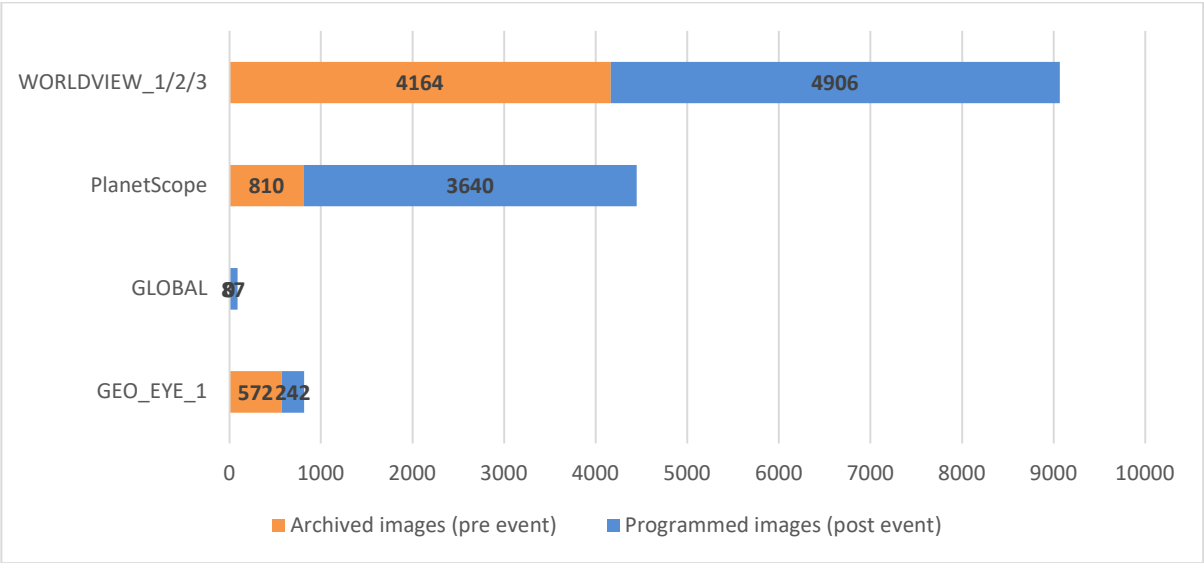


Figure 24. 2025 Data Consumption – U.S. Commercial optical satellites (number of archive images (pre-event) are in orange and the number of programmed images (post-event) is in blue)

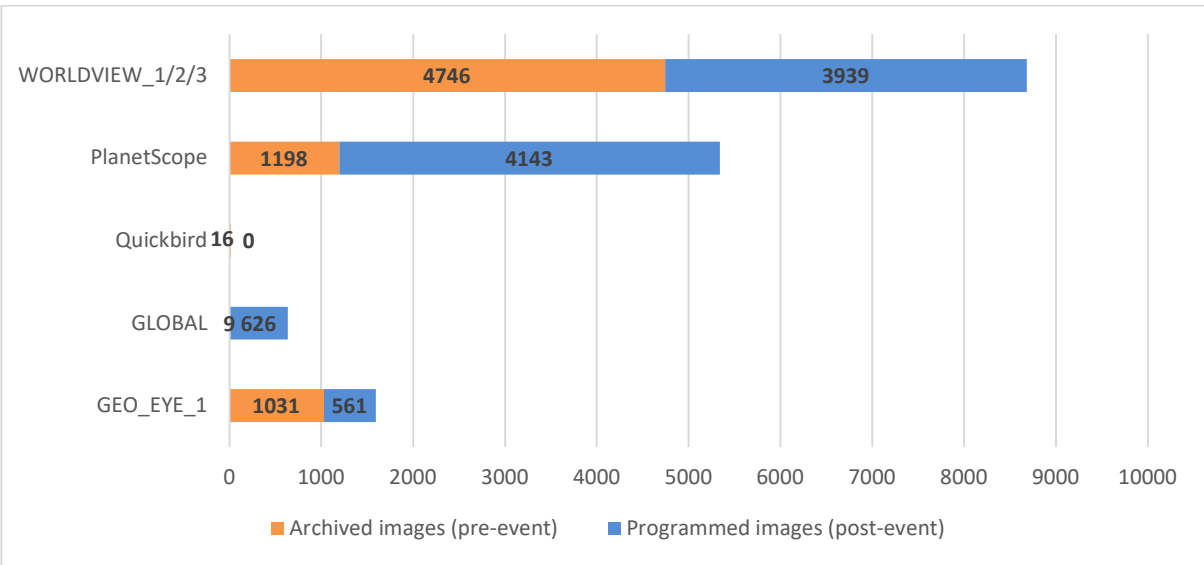


Figure 25. 2024 U.S. Data Consumption for comparison

Overview of data consumption per activation

Figure 26 and Figure 27 respectively depict the number of programmed (post-event) and archived (pre-crisis) data for EO Charter sensors (except U.S. VHR and HR data) by activation.

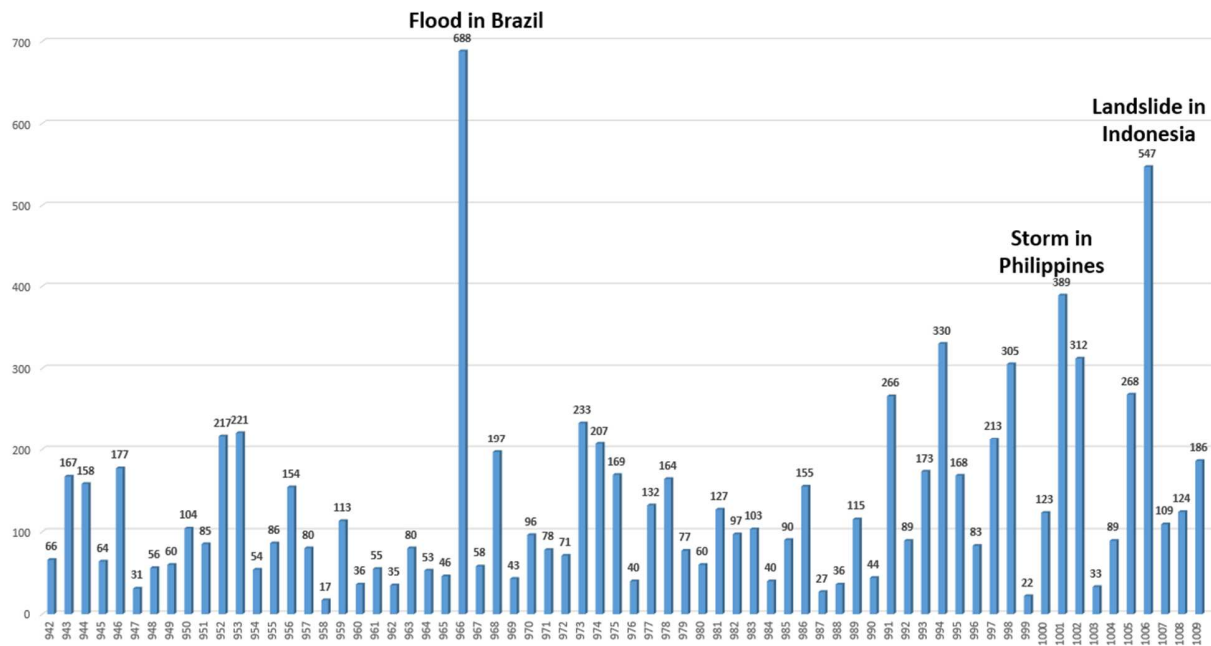


Figure 26. Number of delivered programmed images (radar and optical) by activation in 2025

The average number of programmed images provided by activation in 2025 is 135 (compared to 109 in 2024, 119 in 2023, 108 in 2022, 107 in 2021).

The activations with the highest number of programmed data provided (Optical & radar sensors) are:

- **Act 966**, Flood in BRAZIL, 688 images
- **Act 1001**, Storm in PHILIPPINES, 389 images
- **Act 1006**, Landslide in INDONESIA, 547 images

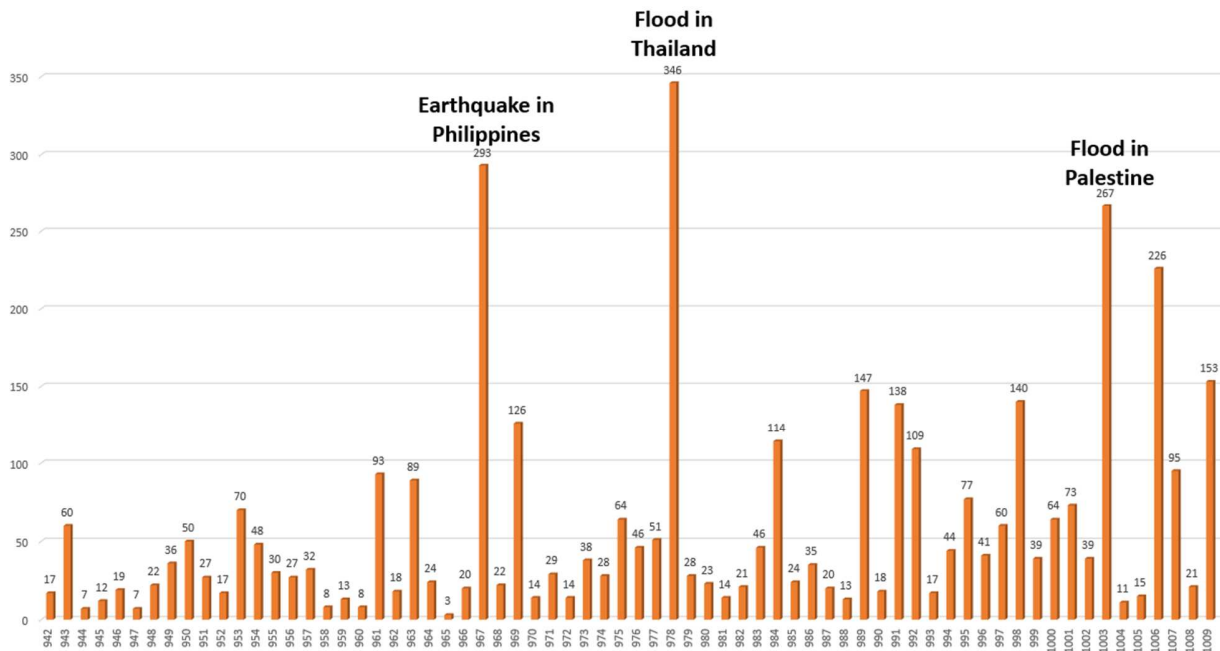


Figure 27. Number of delivered archived images (radar and optical) by activation in 2025

The average number of archived images provided by activation in 2025 is 58 (33 in 2024, 51 in 2023, 27 in 2022, 22 in 2021, 31 in 2020). The activations with the highest numbers of archived data which were provided (optical & radar sensors) are:

- **Act 967**, Earthquake in PHILIPPINES, 293 images
- **Act 978**, Flood in THAILAND, 346 images
- **Act 1003**, Flood in PALESTINE, 267 images

Figure 28 and Figure 29 respectively depict the number of optical and radar data for EO Charter sensors (except U.S. VHR and HR data) by activation, and Figure 31 shows the number of U.S. VHR and HR programmed images by activation.

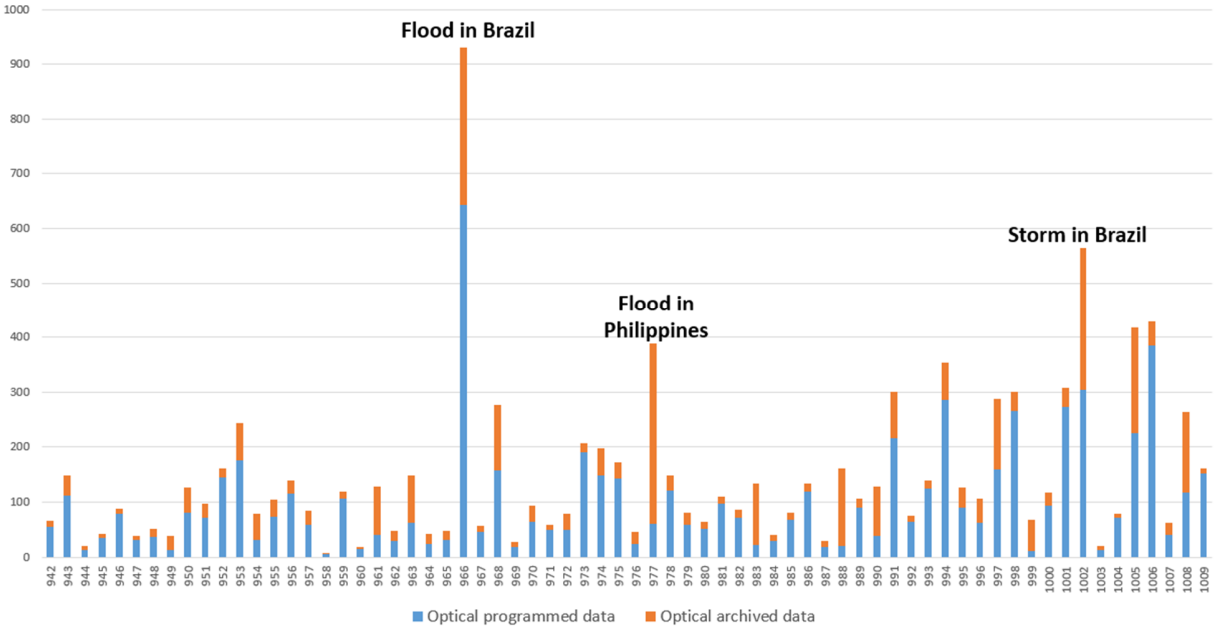


Figure 28. Number of delivered optical images (archived in orange and programmed in blue) per activation in 2025

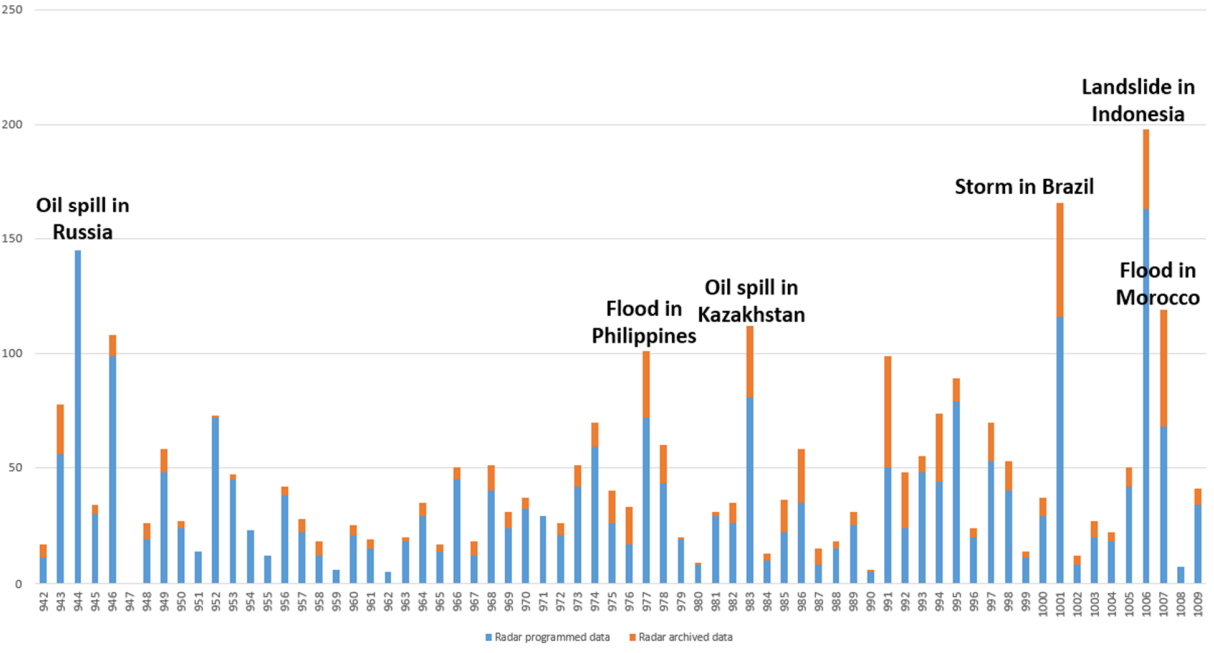


Figure 29. Number of delivered radar images (archived in orange and programmed in blue) per activation in 2025

In total, 47 out of the 68 activations have benefited from U.S. VHR and HR data. The six cases with the highest number of U.S. VHR and HR data provided are:

- Act 943, Storm in UNITED KINGDOM, 1601 images
- Act 942, Oil spill in ECUADOR, 954 images
- Act 984, Flood in INDIA, 741 images
- Act 990, Landslide in SUDAN, 795 images
- Act 993, Flood in BHUTAN, 1542 images
- Act 1001, Storm in PHILIPPINES, 667 images

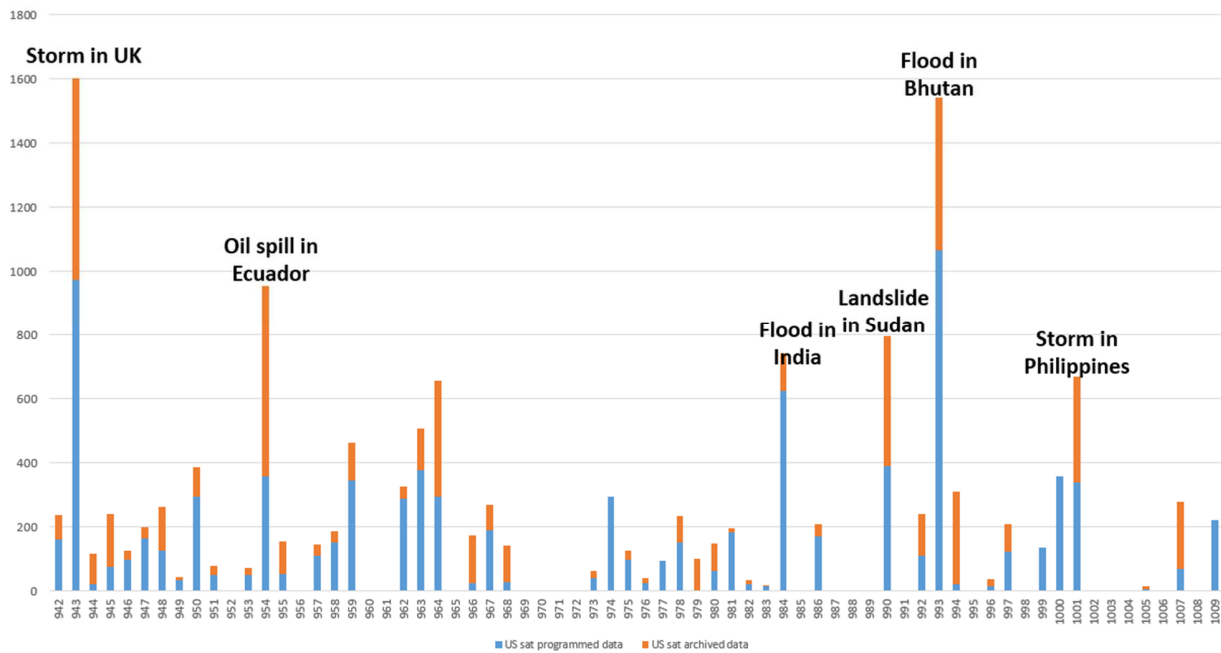


Figure 30. For comparison, number of delivered archived (orange) / programmed (blue) images per activation in 2024 for U.S. VHR & HR commercial satellites.

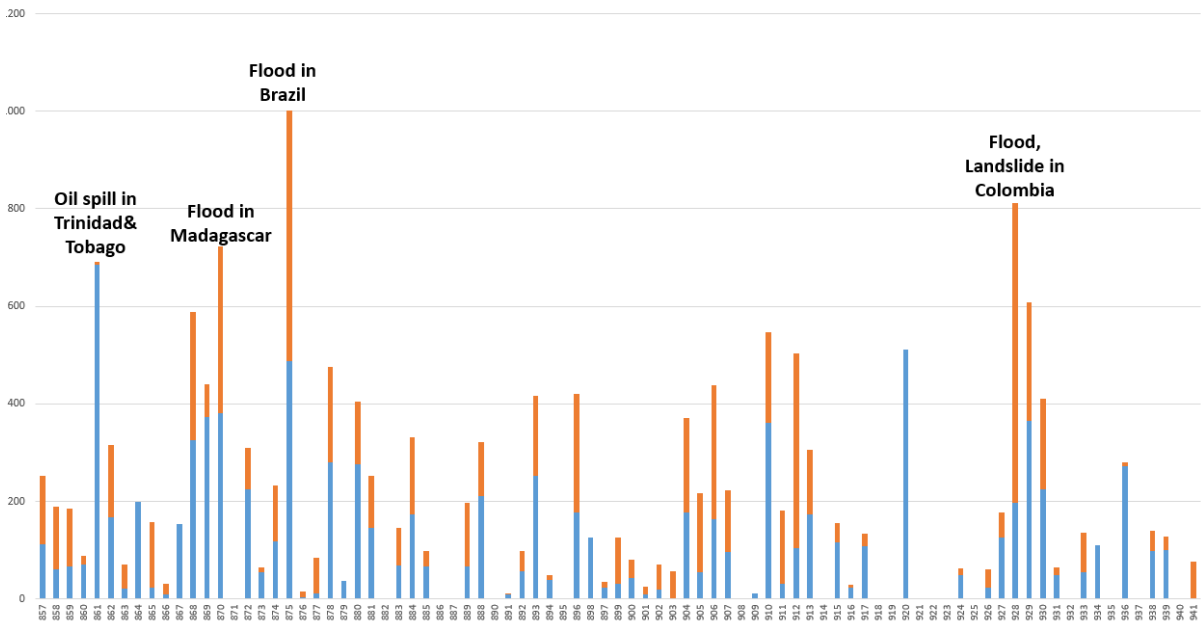


Figure 31. For comparison, number of delivered (archived in orange and programmed in blue) images per activation in 2024 for U.S. VHR & HR commercial satellites.

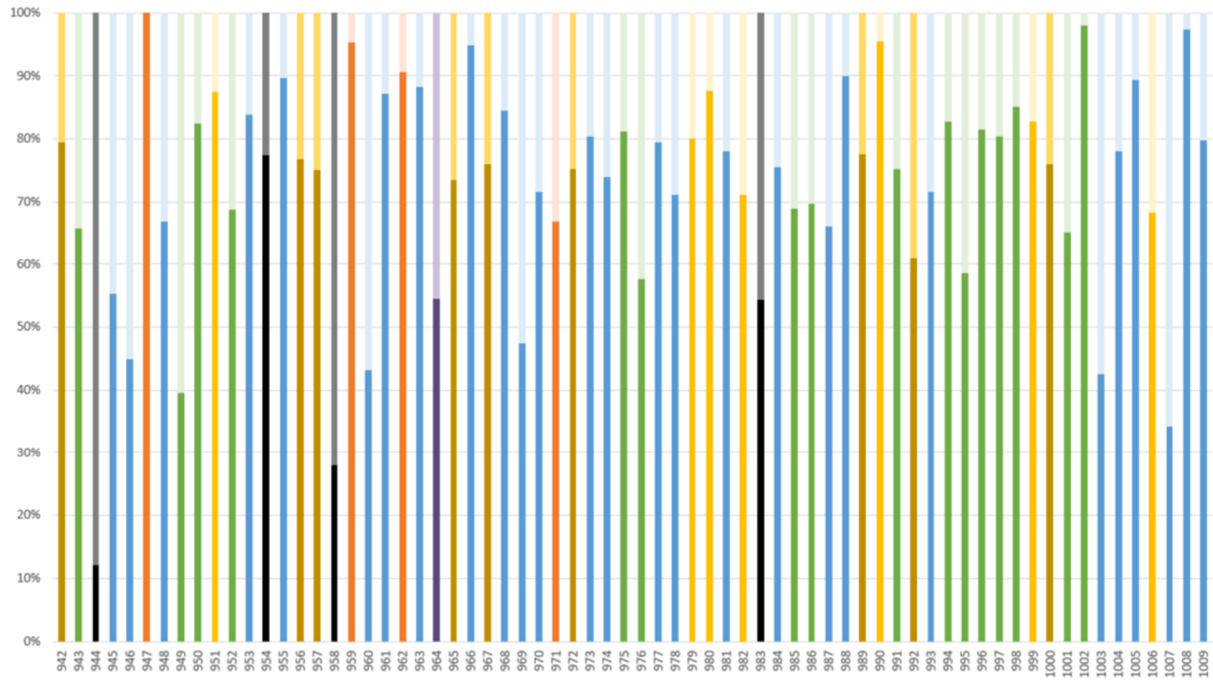


Figure 32. Repartition (in percentage) between optical and radar programmed images for 2025 per activation and disaster type

The legend of the Figure 32 is available below. It describes the radar/optical repartition of newly acquired images by activation. This shows that radar and optical images are provided for all types of events, but more optical data than radar data are provided for earthquakes, landslides, wildfires and to some extent ocean storms events. Radar images are mainly provided for the flood events compared to optical data.

Disaster type	Optical	Radar
Flood		
Wildfires		
Oil Spill		
Storm		
Earthquake		
Landslide		
Others (snow hazard)		

3.2.2 Human resource contribution (ECO and PM) in 2025

ECO resources

The Emergency On-Call Officer (ECO) services were provided on a weekly rotational basis by 9 Charter members agencies: CNES, CNSA, CONAE, CSA, DLR, UKSA, ESA, ISRO/NRSC, and ROSCOSMOS as shown in Figure 33.

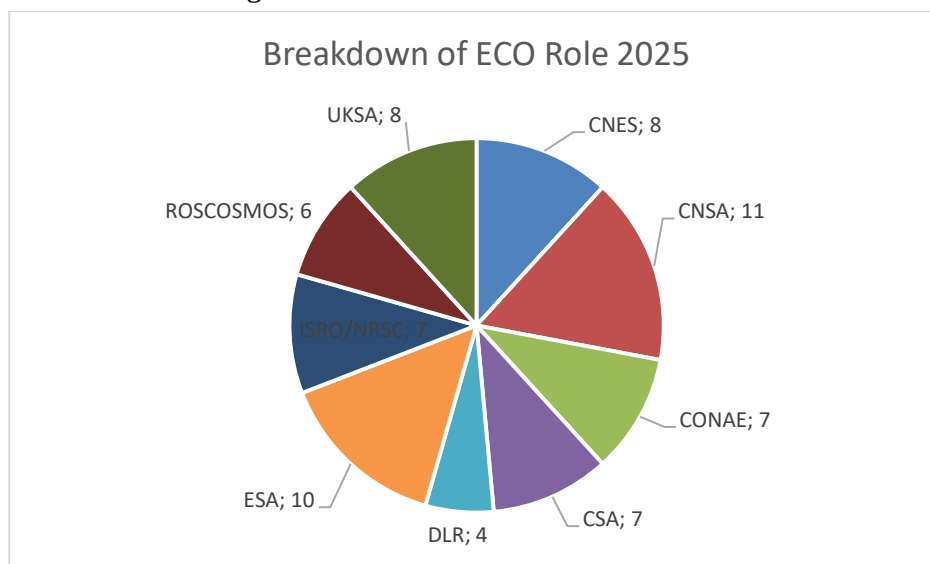


Figure 33. Distribution of Charter Parties responsible for the ECO services in 2025

The random nature of calls and scheduled rotation of ECOs usually results in an uneven workload distribution for the members. Some years, such as 2022 and 2023, the workload was more evenly dispersed than usual, with most members handling 6 or 7 calls each. In 2024, the workload was very uneven as CONAE and ROSCOSMOS handled the most calls with 15 and 13 respectively, followed by UKSA with 11 calls. ESA only handled 4 calls. In 2025, the workload is slightly more uniform, with the only outliers being CNSA and ESA with 11 and 10 calls respectively, and DLR with only 4 calls. All other agencies handled either 7 or 8 calls.

Distribution of Charter members responsible for the PM services delivered in 2025

For each activation, a Project Manager (PM) is required. In 2025, the Charter Executive Secretariat nominated 68 PMs, with the lead agency normally handling most of the nominations, with the exception of activations in other member countries. As shown in Figure 34, ISRO, INPE, and CNES, as agencies that acted as Charter lead during 2025, were responsible for 24, 17, and 12 PM nominations respectively. In total, these three agencies covered 81.5% of the activations. Six other Charter member agencies also took responsibility for PMs nominations in 2025, with JAXA being responsible for 10% of all nominations, due to the high number of Sentinel Asia Escalations in 2025

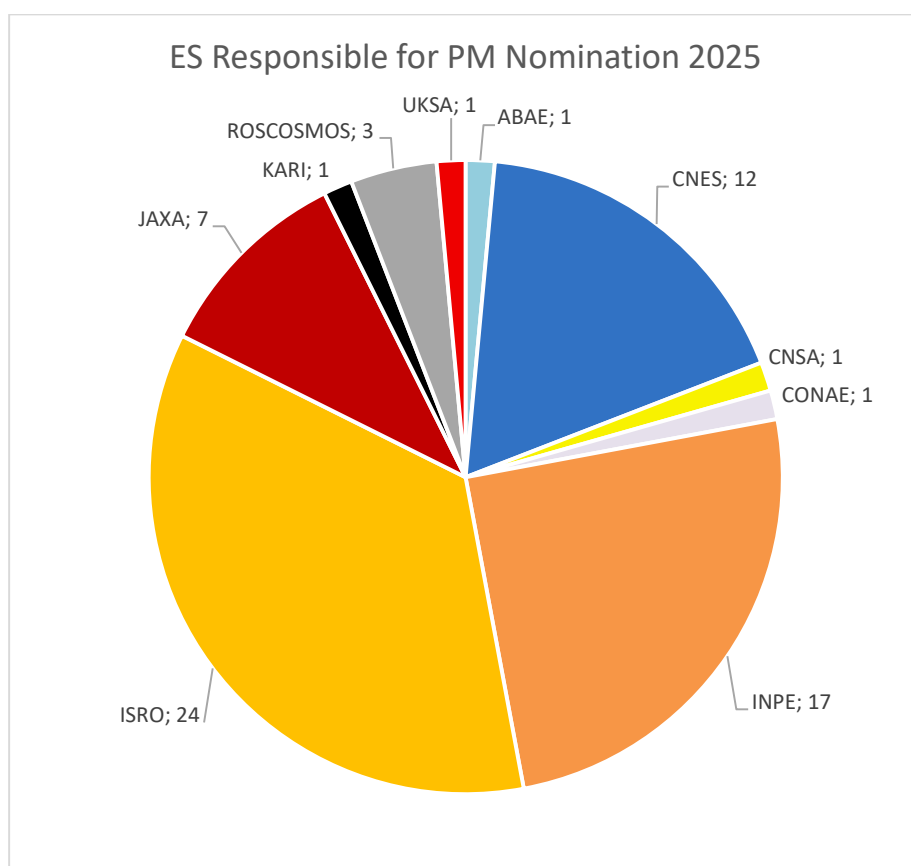


Figure 34. Distribution of Charter Parties responsible for the PM services in 2025

Distribution of organizations providing PM resources in 2025

PMs may be sourced from a Charter member agency or an external entity. Figure 35 shows the breakdown of all organizations that have contributed to Charter activations by assuming the PM role in 2025. In the case of external organizations, it is required that a Charter member nominates them and takes responsibility for the service they provide. During this reporting period, 30 different organizations contributed their PM services to Charter activations.

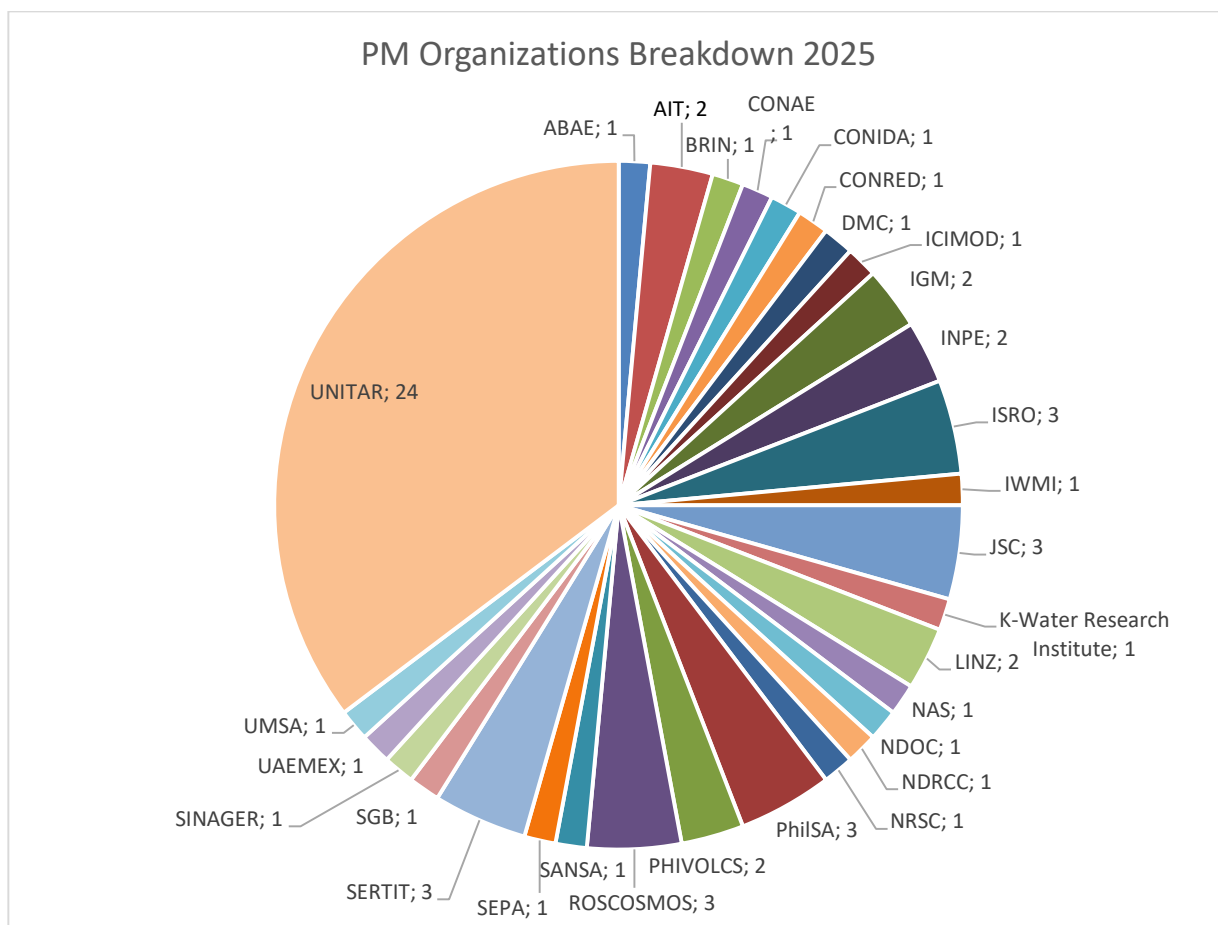


Figure 35. PM Organization breakdown in 2025

UNITAR is consistently providing the most project managers of any organization, due to their handling of the Charter activations requested by UN cooperating bodies. UNITAR provided 35% of the project managers in 2025, an increase from 30% in 2024. 28% of the organizations providing PMs did so for only one activation, which can be seen as a positive effect as these organizations may be specialized and understand the local disaster situation well.

Distribution of organizations providing PM Deputy resources in 2025

In order to strengthen operational resilience and capacity building, the Charter introduced the Project Manager (PM) Deputy role in 2024. This function serves two key purposes: ensuring continuity of activation management when the main PM is unavailable and supporting training for new Project Managers. Under this model, a deputy PM can be appointed alongside an experienced lead PM, allowing hands-on involvement throughout the activation lifecycle. The Deputy PM is able to perform all operational tasks including data coordination, communication, and workflow management, with the exception of formally closing the activation and submitting the final PM report. This approach enhances redundancy, safeguards operational continuity, and contributes to long-term knowledge transfer within the Charter network. 2025 was the first year for which the PM deputy role was applied for the entire year, however it is not mandatory for an activation. In

2025, 30 activations included a PM deputy, accounting for 44% of the overall activations. Figure 35 shows the PM deputy nominations by organization:

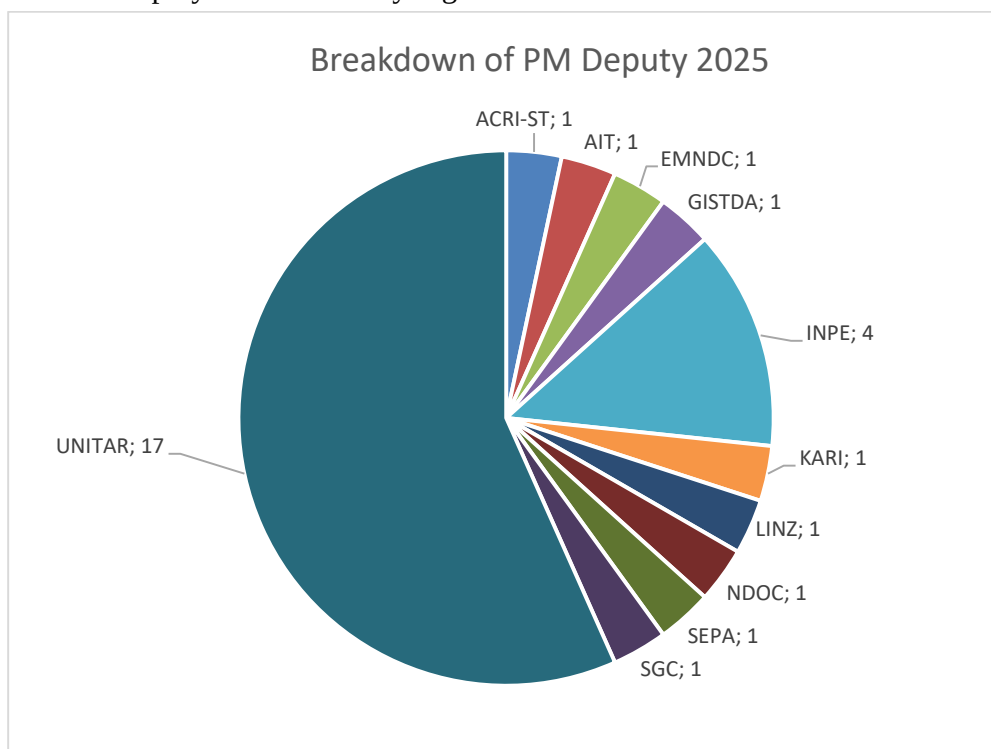


Figure 36. PM Deputies by organization in 2025

As the PM deputy is often provided by the same or partner organization of the main PM, UNITAR has again provided the most PM deputies 2025 with 17, making up 56% of the total PM deputies. 11 organizations in total provided PM deputies, with 9 of the 11 providing a PM deputy for only one activation. This can be seen as a way for more agencies to gain PM experience so they can be prepared to assume the PM role for activations in their region or area of expertise.

3.3 Charter Training

3.3.1 Authorized User Training

The Authorized User training aims at training the future Authorized Users and the current AUs how to activate the Charter.

The following AU training courses were carried out on-line in 2025:

- In February 2025: 2 on-line AU training were organized by ESA (17 participants).
- In March 2025: 2 on-line AU training were organized by ESA (34 participants).
- In February an on-line AU training to NEMA (Belize) by ESA.
- In February an on-line AU training to UzbekSpace was carried out by ABAE and ESA.
- In April an on-line AU training to (Namibia) was carried out by ISRO and ESA
- In May an on-line AU training to DMMU (Zambia) was carried out by JAXA and ESA

- In June a supplementary on-line AU training to NEMA (New Zealand) was carried out by ESA
- In September an on-line refresher AU training to SEPA (Scotland, UK) was carried out by UKSA

3.3.2 Emergency on-Call Officer Training

The Emergency On-Call Officer (ECO) function is of utmost importance for the Charter operations, because the ECO is the person who orders appropriate data from the Charter members within a few hours after an activation request is received. Because some ECO staff might not face “real activations” frequently, two so-called “Semi-Annual Refresher Exercises” (SARE) are performed every year with all of the ECOs.

In 2025, there were two exercises:

- SARE 30 “Floods and Landslides in Germany”: held in January-March 2025, led by DLR and CNES. 28 participants.
- SARE 31 “Flood, Landslide, Storm in Hainan, China”: held in October-December 2025, led by CNSA and DLR. 26 participants.

3.3.3 Project Manager and Value Adder Training

The PM training is aimed at strengthening the network of Charter PMs by providing refresher sessions for current PMs and training sessions for new PMs. In addition, several ad hoc on-line PM/VA trainings were carried out by ESA, some of which focused on the Charter Mapper while also giving advice regarding the Project Manager role.

- In February 2025: 8 on-line PM/VA training were organized by ESA (with a record of 204 participants!)
- From 15–19 September 2025, the South African National Space Agency (SANSA) hosted a regional training course in Pretoria, co-organized by UN-SPIDER (part of UNOOSA), the Center for Remote Sensing of Land Surfaces (ZFL) of the University of Bonn, the European Space Agency and South Africa’s National Disaster Management Agency (NDMC). Participants from South Africa, Madagascar, Eswatini, Botswana, Kenya, and Mozambique joined four intensive days of instruction and practice. More than 30 people attended the training.
- NEMA (Belize) – online PM training
- NEMA (New Zealand) – Charter Mapper demo and PM training
- MBRSC (Dubai) – Charter Mapper demo to 6 people
- CSA – Charter Mapper demo for VAs, collaboration to improve processing of RCM images
- NDOC (Kenya) – Data ordering assistance for PM and PM deputy
- NERGIST (Jamaica) – PM assistance in the context of the Hurricane Melissa activation
- Government of Montserrat and MVO (Montserrat) – PM training carried out by UKSA
- MVO (Montserrat) – Charter Mapper demo to VAs for volcanic eruptions
- St. Helena Government (St. Helena) – PM training carried out by UKSA

- St. Helena Government (St. Helena) – Charter Mapper demo to VAs
- Government of Anguilla (Anguilla) – PM training carried out by UKSA
- INPE - Evaluating the use of Charter Mapper in Call 1108
- RSS Hydro (Luxembourg) – Charter Mapper introduction for VA
- NEMA (Belize) – online PM training

3.4 Sentinel Asia training

In 2025, a PM training for Nepal was organized online on the 12th and 13th of November (Participants: Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)).

3.5 The Charter Operational System (COS-2)

COS-2 has been operational since the beginning of March 2015. All Charter members have their EO metadata fetching executed on COS-2, allowing automated and on-line cataloguing of Charter acquisitions. The data available in COS-2 are automatically sent to the Charter Mapper if covering at least one of the areas of interest.

More than 21,500 (18,176 crisis) satellite data were handled by COS-2 in 2025.

The COS-2 development contract is in its second 3-year phase, will end in October 2026. Few changes have been introduced in respect to the first 2 years: enlargement of the helpdesk (1300 tickets received in one year) and the movement of hosting to Amazon services, improving a lot the availability of the service (very close to 100%, and if we remove the planned maintenance in many months is 100%).

2025 was characterized by normal upgrades of the COS-2 system, following ES requirements. Major new items were the completion of the redesign of the PM ordering interface and the possibility for PMs and VAs to indicate their area of expertise and for which country they can support the charter (allowing an easier PM and VA nomination by the ES), and they can submit their candidature as PM or VA for an activation. It is now possible to upload as value-added product a shape file. In addition, an improvement of ECO Handover process now allows the ECO to transfer a call to the next ECO.

On the public website, the contacts of the authorised users are now visible, to inform interested persons who can activate the Charter and have the possibility to propose themselves as PM or VA (after a training).

In 2025, the ingestion of all the historical Charter activations in the COS-2 system was continued. The work will be completed in 2026, allowing the automatic generation of statistics covering the full Charter activities since 2000.

During 2025, no issues blocking the regular flow of the activations for more than 2 hours had been detected in COS-2. All Activations were handled by COS-2.

Table 10. End to end data flow for year 2025

Satellite	Successfull products	Success Rate	Success Rate after recovery	Success Rate for valid products	Main Failure reason
amazonia-1	311	97%	97%	98%	
bka	37	65%	65%	97%	
cbers-4	1183	89%	89%	99%	
cbers-4a	2162	66%	66%	99%	
eos-04	0	0%	0%	-	Satellite not supported
fy-3d	0	0%	0%	-	Satellite not supported
gaofen-1	138	97%	97%	97%	
gaofen-2	163	99%	99%	99%	
gaofen-3	44	90%	90%	90%	
gaofen-4	2	20%	20%	100%	
geoeye-1	549	99%	99%	99%	
geosat-2	0	0%	0%	-	Satellite not supported
global BlackSky	20	49%	49%	59%	
iceye	6	100%	100%	100%	
kanopus-v	112	56%	56%	100%	
kanopus-v-ik	11	41%	41%	100%	
komsat-3	166	96%	96%	97%	
komsat-3a	100	100%	100%	100%	
komsat-5	207	57%	57%	99%	
landsat-8	452	99%	99%	99%	
landsat-9	438	99%	99%	99%	
newsat	15	100%	100%	100%	
ohs-2a	0	0%	0%	-	Satellite not supported
ohs-2b	0	0%	0%	-	Satellite not supported
planetscope	4445	100%	100%	100%	
pleiades-1a	582	95%	95%	98%	
pleiades-1b	663	91%	91%	94%	
rcm-1	169	99%	99%	100%	
rcm-2	132	98%	98%	99%	
rcm-3	166	100%	100%	100%	
resourcesat-2	1	14%	14%	100%	Satellite not supported
resurs-p	0	0%	0%	-	
saocom-1a	103	85%	85%	93%	
saocom-1b	65	87%	87%	93%	
sentinel-1a	910	97%	98%	98%	
sentinel-1c	374	86%	86%	97%	
sentinel-2a	161	96%	96%	96%	
sentinel-2b	591	98%	98%	98%	
sentinel-2c	196	97%	97%	97%	
spot-6	152	90%	90%	95%	
tandem-x	98	98%	98%	98%	
terrasar-x	32	94%	94%	94%	
vision-1	31	100%	100%	100%	
vrss-2	5	16%	16%	33%	
worldview-1	353	95%	100%	100%	
worldview-2	3898	98%	99%	99%	
worldview-3	2369	99%	99%	99%	
	21612	91%	92%	99%	

3.6 The Charter Processing Environment

While COS-2 is focused on the operational steps of the Charter activation workflow, it does not have a workflow specifically addressing the generation of geospatial data products.

In the frame of the Strategic Plan 2017-2027 discussions led by the Board identified the need to develop an interface/platform for easy data access and tools and methods for PM/VA and users. Two Charter members (ESA and ISRO) decided to respond to this request and started the development of on-line Processing Environments, to support full-resolution visualization, data screening and basic data manipulation (data comparison, band combinations, etc.). The processing Environment shall be seen as an extension of the COS-2 system, dedicated primarily to PM and VAs.

The ESA Processing Environment, now called the **ESA Charter Mapper**, approved by the Board in July 2021, was operationally released in September 2021.

The ESA Charter Mapper has been fed with all the data of Charter activations (supported by COS-2) since August 2021. In 2025, data was ingested and calibrated in the Mapper from Charter members: ABAE, CONAE, CNES, CNSA, CSA, DLR, ESA, INPE, JAXA, KARI, ROSCOSMOS, UKSA and USGS, and third-party data contributors ICEYE, Satellogic, Planet, and BlackSky. The introduction of an End-User License Scheme (EULA) granted availability of VHR data from CNES, DLR and USGS in the ESA Charter Mapper.

Figures presented below provide views of some Charter Mapper capabilities in manipulating and analyzing Charter data.

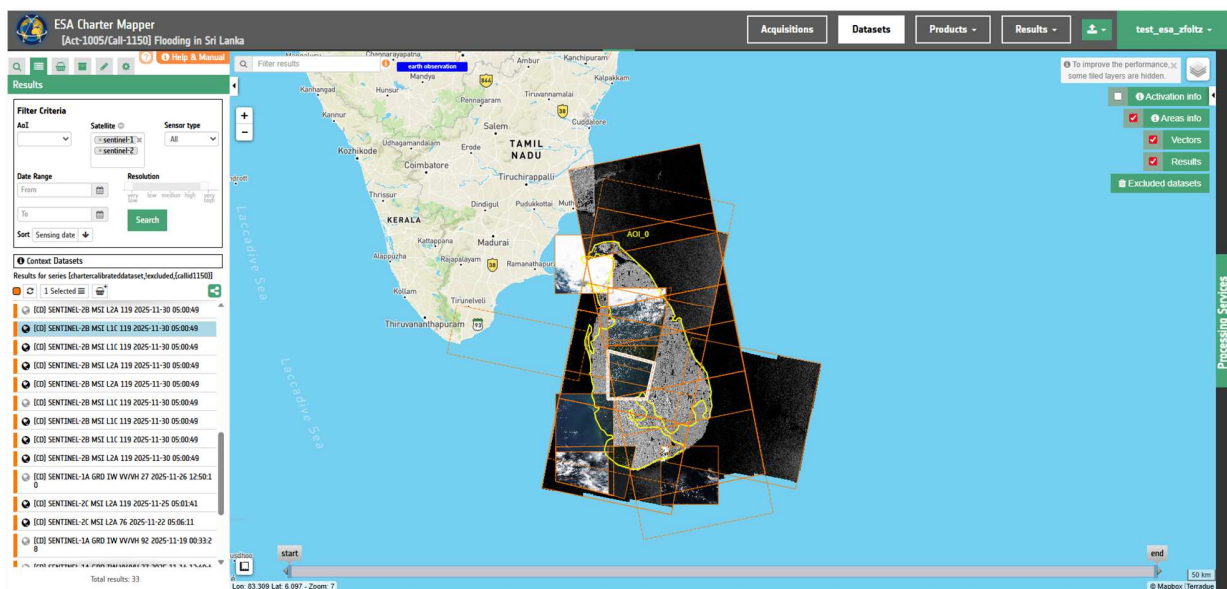


Figure 37. Various radar and optical datasets data over Sri Lanka for flooding in November of 2025

Imagery received from COS-2 is ingested and transformed automatically in full resolution, irrespective of the original format, so as the user logs in, all available EO data can be viewed on-

line. This will allow PM/VAs not familiar with some data formats to see the data without specific software to handle them.

The PM/VA can browse imagery on-line, select the EO data of interest, analyse and process them on-line with EO services and toolboxes to generate geo-information products.

The ESA Charter Mapper presents Activation Workspaces for each Activation. The workspace allows the PM/VA to:

- **Browse** full-resolution satellite data as raster on the map (for some data, the PM/VA shall accept the EULA – the system automatically redirects them)
- **Search and filter** among the available data
- **Upload** external satellite data outside COS-2 from local workstation or free EO Data catalogues;
- Submit **processing jobs** using satellite imagery processors; view the results as part of the Activation Analysis and download the results.
- **Store & share** satellite data and Value-Added Products with other partners involved (e.g., a PM or VA provider with credentials for the same activation)

The PM/VA can access a specific widget that allows to visualize & combine the assets (bands and overviews) derived by the ESA Charter Mapper from the satellite data product. An example is shown below using a WorldView product:

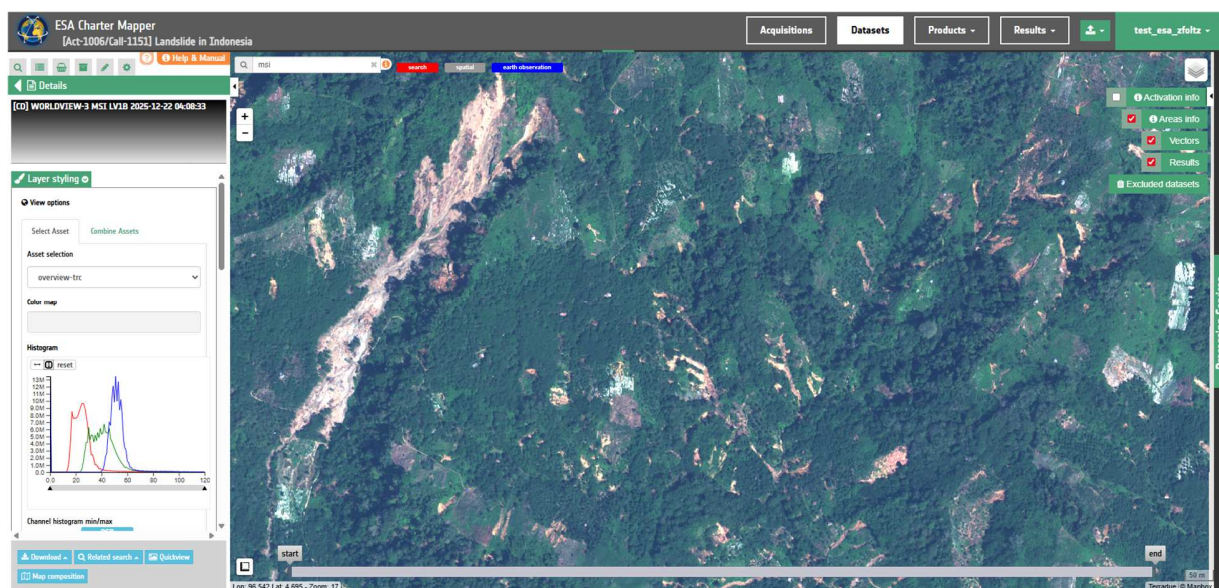


Figure 38. Full Resolution True Color RGB composite using Select asset of Layer Styling in the left panel of the ESA Charter Mapper workspace. Wildfires in Chile, November 2025 (image credits: Vantor).

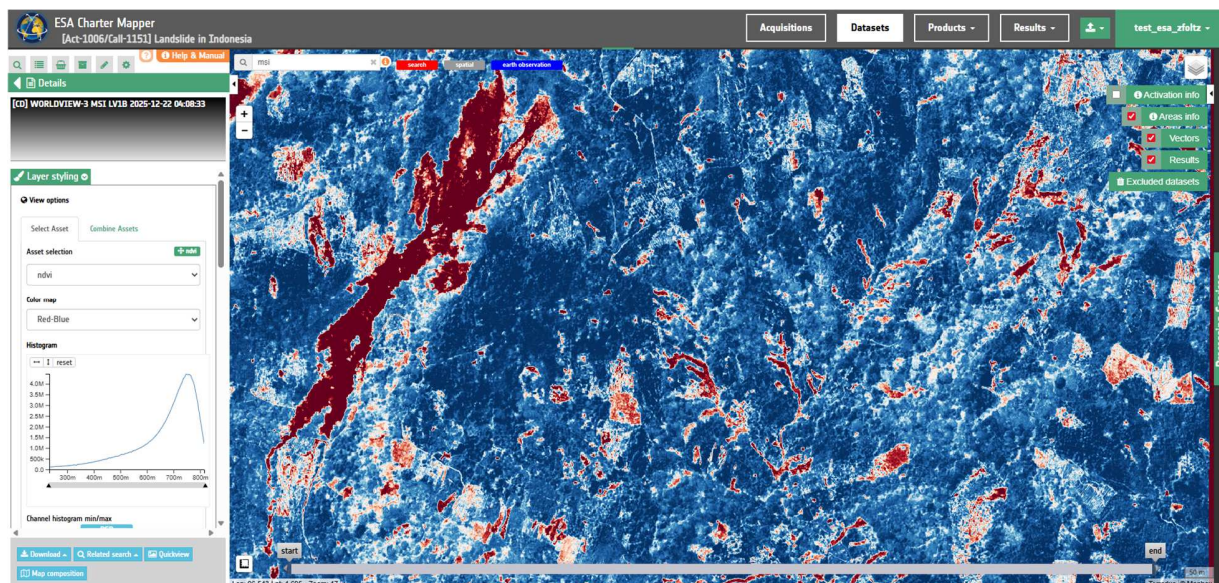


Figure 39. NDVI on the fly using Asset selection in Layer Styling in the left panel of the ESA Charter Mapper workspace (Red = low NDVI). Landslides in Indonesia, November 2025 (image credit: Vantor).

Among the features, it is possible to compare visually two images quickly through a slider:

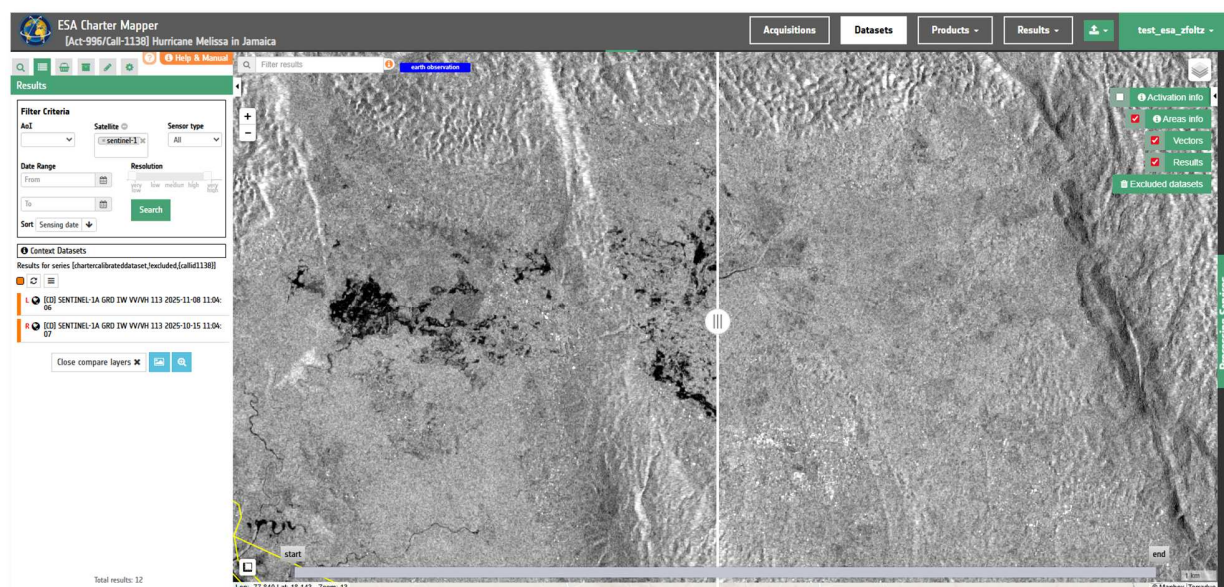


Figure 40. Compare Layers Slider function for Act-996 Hurricane Melissa in Jamaica.

It is also possible to view the value-added products which have been uploaded to COS-2 for a specific activation. The footprint of the VAP will appear in the map interface and a quicklook of the VAP will appear in the bottom right of the screen. This allows viewing which areas have already been evaluated and which require treatment.

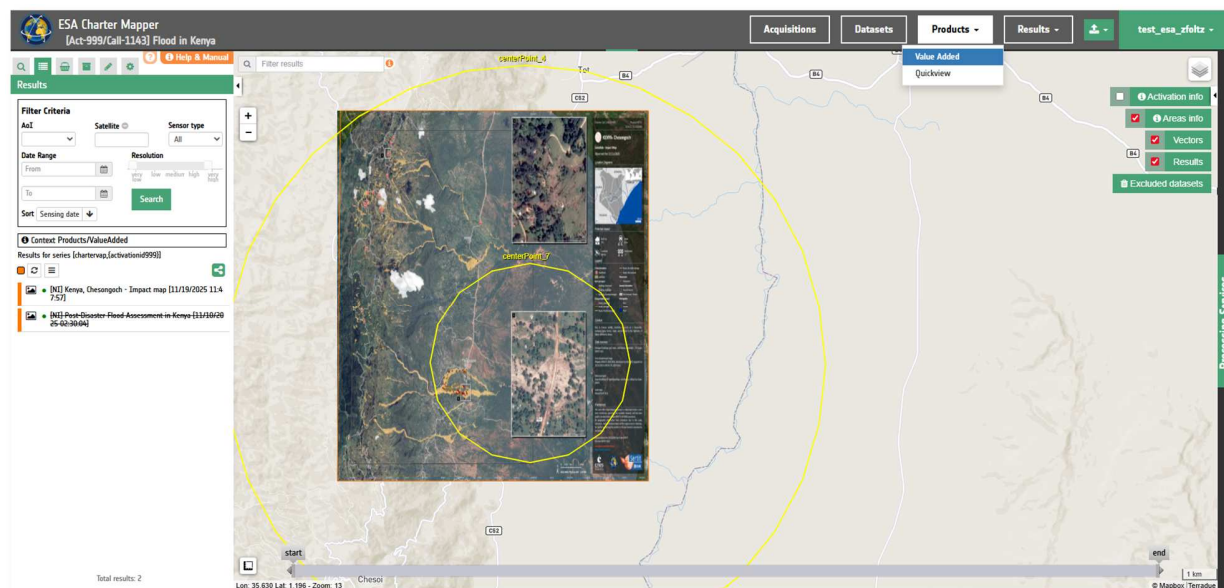


Figure 41. Interface of the ESA Charter Mapper with the “VA Products” tab selected. The list of VAPs is seen on the right and footprints are seen on the map. A quicklook of the selected VAP can be seen in the bottom right corner of the screen. Workspace of Act-999 Flood in Kenya.

The processing services integrated into the Charter Mapper will be gradually released as they are fully validated, improving the usefulness of the platform. At the end of 2025, the following services were available:

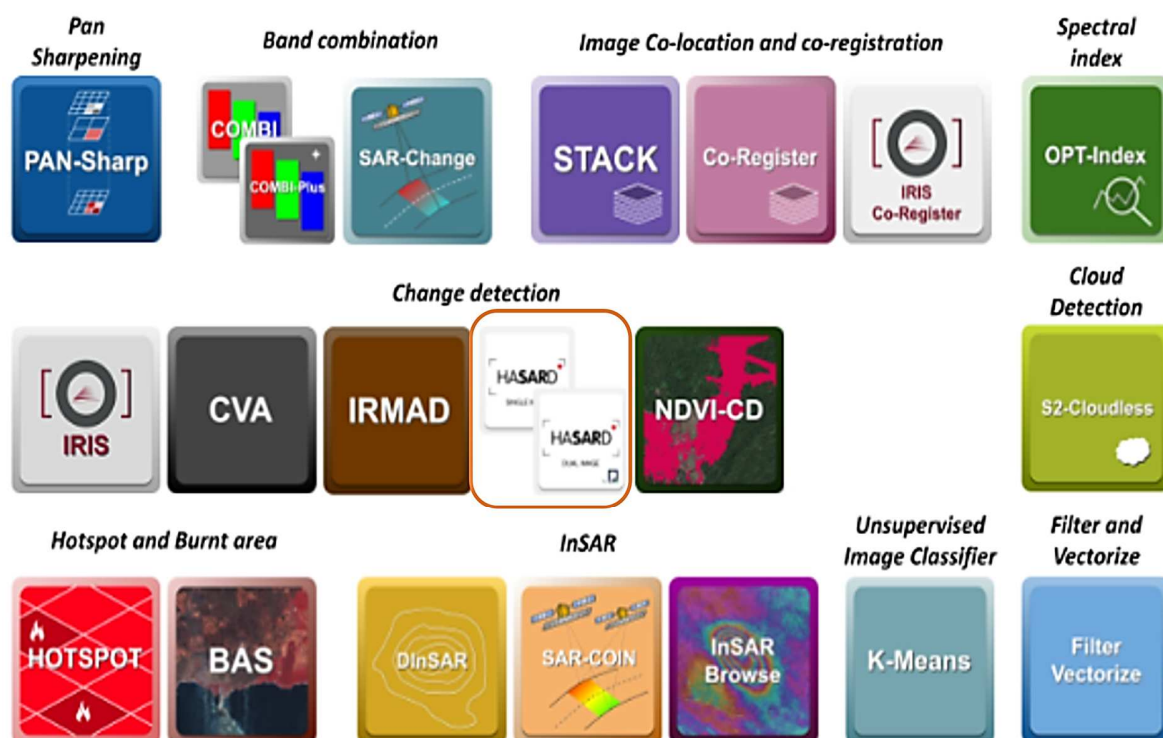


Figure 42. ESA Charter Mapper processing services in December 2025

- **COMBI:** Multi-sensor band composite
- **COMBI-Plus:** Advanced multi-spectral band composite
- **OPT-Index:** Optical spectral index
- **Stack:** Co-located Stacking (requires that the images are already georeferenced)
- **SAR-Change:** Creates an RGB composite showing changes of backscatter values using a pair of SAR images
- **HOTSPOT:** Hotspot Detection
- **BAS:** Burned Area Severity
- **IRIS:** Change detection analysis
- **IRIS Co-Register:** Co-registered stacking
- **HASARD Dual:** Flood extent mapping with pre- and post-event Sentinel-1 images
- **HASARD Single:** Standing Water mapping with any post event SAR image
- **PAN-SHARP:** Optical Pan sharpened image processing
- **DInSAR:** Displacement Mapping
- **InSAR Browse:** Displacement Mapping (DLR)
- **Co-Register:** Co-registered stacking
- **SAR-COIN:** Coherence and Intensity composite
- **S2-Cloudless:** Sentinel-2 cloud masking
- **K-Means:** Unsupervised Image Classifier
- **Filter Vectorize:** Filtering and Vectorization of binary rasters
- **CVA:** Change vector analysis

- **IRMAD:** Change detection
- **NDVI-CD:** Change detection of Normalized Difference Vegetation index
- **DISMapper:** Automated detection of landscape change using Sentinel-2
- **Map Composition:** Create a PDF map layout with results from the platform

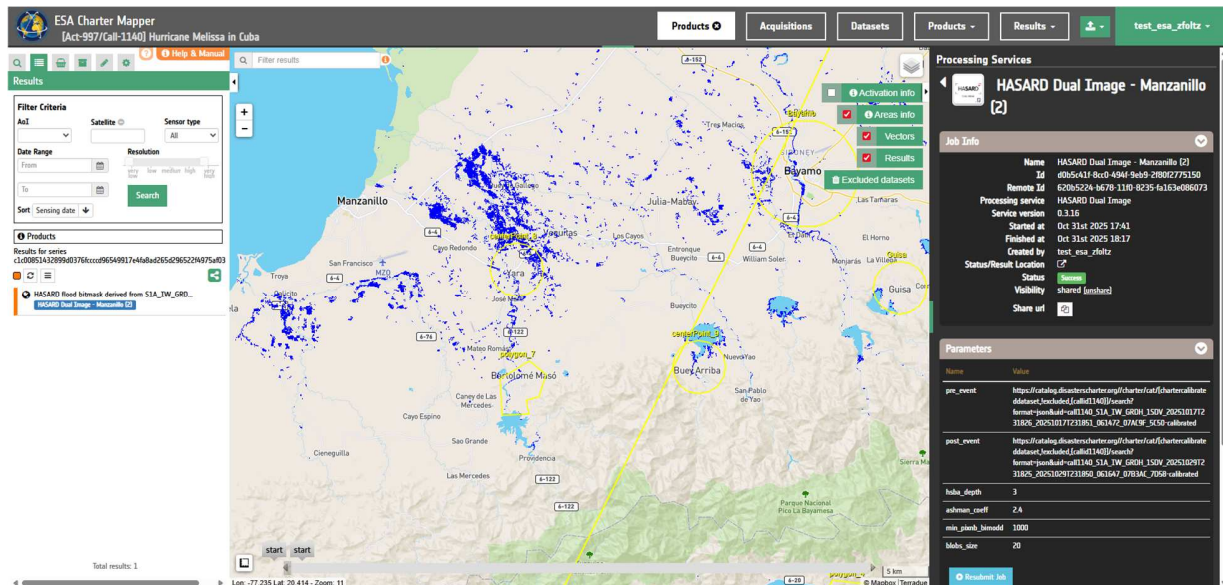


Figure 43. Result of the HASARD Dual Image Service for a TSX image in the workspace of Act-997 Hurricane Melissa in Cuba. The Service provides a raster bitmask of estimated flooded area using Sentinel-1 imagery before and after the event (Service by LIST and WASDI integrated by ESA).

The use of processing services in the Charter Mapper has evolved greatly since its release in 2021. Users often process EO data within the environment to derive useful geoinformation which can later be used in value-added products. The GIS functions have been improved, and the service portfolio has expanded to allow more advanced processing as well as providing an end-to-end environment for generating value-added products. Over the course of 2025, the Map Composition tool was used several times to generate VAPs entirely within the processing environment. Released at the end of 2024, this feature is expected to be used more and more as users are trained and aware of the feature, especially among non-experienced users. The tool has established an end-to-end process allowing users to generate value-added products directly in the environment without having to download any data or software. Information about the activation, a scale bar, north arrow, and locator map are automatically added to the map while the user has the option to add legends, logos, and custom text to the map product. The ESRI World Imagery Basemap was integrated into the Charter Mapper as an additional satellite based basemap. It can also be used as a basemap in the Map Composition Service.

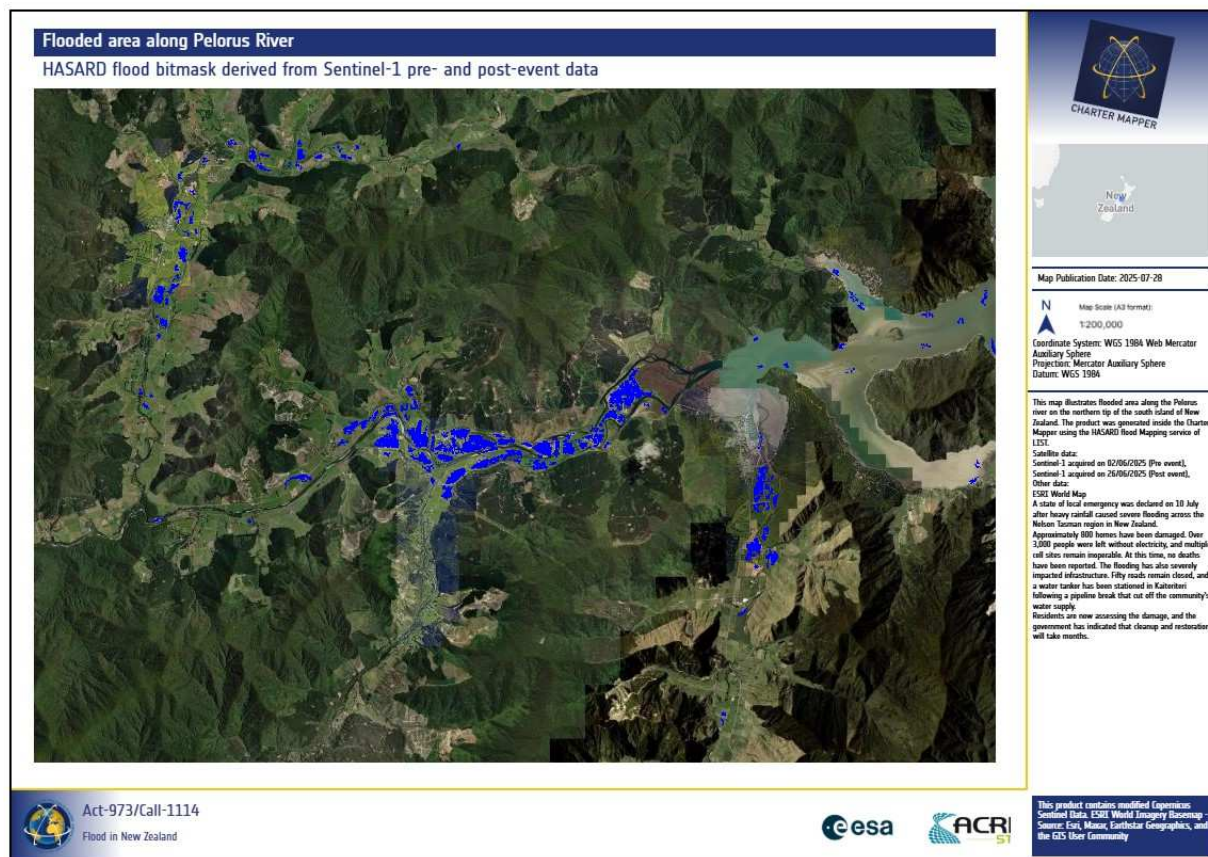


Figure 44. VAP published by ACRI-ST for activation 973: Flood in New Zealand. The VAP was generated completely inside the platform using the HASARD and Map Composition Services. (Basemap – ESRI World Imagery)

At the end of 2025, the ESA Charter Mapper was able to support the following Charter satellites:

- ALOS-2
- ALSAT-1B
- Amazonia-1
- BKA
- CARTOSAT-2
- CBERS-4/4a
- EOS-04
- GeoEye-1
- GF-1, 2, 3, 4
- GLOBAL
- ICEYE-X constellation
- KANOPUS-V, V-IK
- KOMPSAT-3, 3A
- KOMPSAT-5
- LANDSAT-8, 9
- Newsat

- PlanetScope constellation
- Pleiades-1A, 1B
- Pleiades NEO
- RCM-1, 2, 3
- RESOURCESAT-2, 2A
- SAOCOM-1A, 1B
- SENTINEL-1A, 1B, 1C
- SENTINEL-2A, 2B, 2C
- SPOT-6 & 7
- TanDEM-X
- TerraSAR-X
- UK-DMC-2
- Vision-1
- VRSS-1, 2
- WORLDVIEW-1, 2, 3

Starting in December of 2021, the ESA Charter Mapper has been enriched by a reporting system allowing an analysis of the data received and processed. Over the course of 2025, the Charter Mapper received 23,424 satellite data notifications from COS-2. Of these, 22,277 (95%) were successfully imported (most of the non-imported data were related to quicklooks and metadata only, meaning no products were found or the links were broken). Of these, 21,682 (97%) were successfully calibrated and available to PMs and VAs.

The failure information is very important because, except for data types not yet handled, it is due to issues with the data (lack of metadata, data corruption, unrecognised formats), meaning that the PM/VA will not be able to read them.

4. Assessment of the Charter operations

This chapter provides a synopsis of the overall assessment, including recommendations to be taken into consideration for improving Charter operations.

Statistics on the 2025 activations were compared with EM-DAT data to evaluate the overall impact of the Charter as a service to support disaster response – EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database - Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL) - CRED, D. Guha-Sapir - www.emdat.be, Brussels, Belgium.

The reports issued by the Project Managers of Charter activations and the various performance metrics recorded by COS-2 are the main sources of information for assessing the performance and quality of service provided by the Charter during 2025.

4.1 Overall impact

In 2025, the three most catastrophic events in terms of fatalities were: The earthquake in Myanmar which killed 3,820 people and affected 1.35 million, the earthquake in Afghanistan that killed 2,200 people and affected 1.3 million, and Tropical storm 'Senyar' in Indonesia which killed 1,109 people and affected 3.3 million. All three of these events were covered by Charter activations. The EM-DAT database (managed by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) (http://emdat.be/disaster_list/)) inventoried 465 natural events in 2025 that killed a total of 19,503 people (officially reported deaths). These figures do not include droughts and extreme temperature events, since these events are not covered by the charter, while they do include earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, storms, volcanic eruptions, and wildfires.

The Charter covered 38 of the 465 total events in 2025 (8.2%). If we consider the 50 most severe disasters in the EM-DAT database (73% of fatalities), the Charter covered 20 of them, accounting for 54% of total fatalities. In comparison, in 2024, the Charter covered 51 of the 550 events registered in the EM-DAT database (9.2%). These 51 events accounted for 50% of total fatalities. It can be seen from the previous 2 years of data that the Charter accounts for a much higher percentage of overall fatalities than overall events, meaning that the charter is often activated for the most severe events only. 2025 further demonstrated this trend by increasing the portion of fatalities covered by the Charter by 4%.

Figure 45 shows that 20 of the 50 most severe events recorded by the EM-DAT in 2025 were covered by the Charter. In 2025, the number of Charter activations (68) was slightly lower than in 2024 (85), however both years fall in the high range of annual activations in recent years, as the number of Charter activations has fluctuated between 32 and 85 per year since 2007. Such fluctuations can be explained in part by several factors such as: the variability in the total number of natural disasters occurring during a given year, the occurrence of disasters covering more than one country (e.g., hurricanes), and by the existence of national and regional EO-based emergency response services (e.g., Copernicus EMS, Sentinel Asia). Figure 46 shows that since 2007, the curve of the Charter activations follows, more or less, the trend of events recorded by EM-DAT.

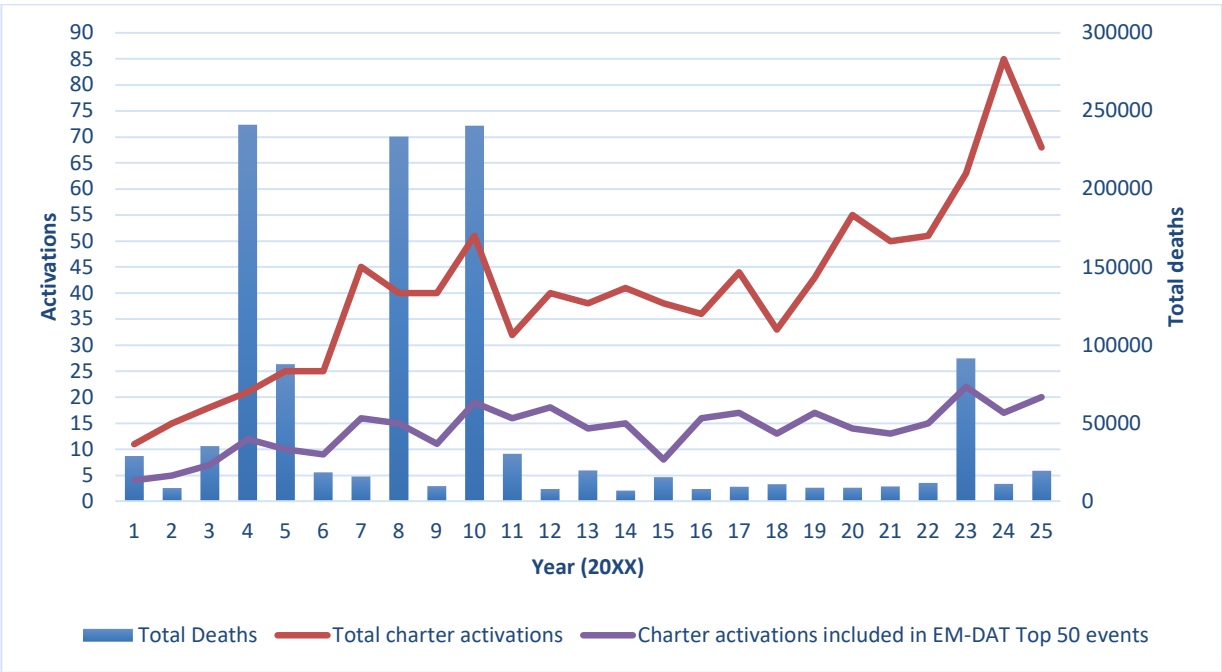


Figure 45. Number of Charter activations from 2001-2025, linked with the number of fatalities from all recorded natural disasters. Represented by the yellow line are the number of Charter events per year that are included within the 50 most severe disasters (by fatalities).

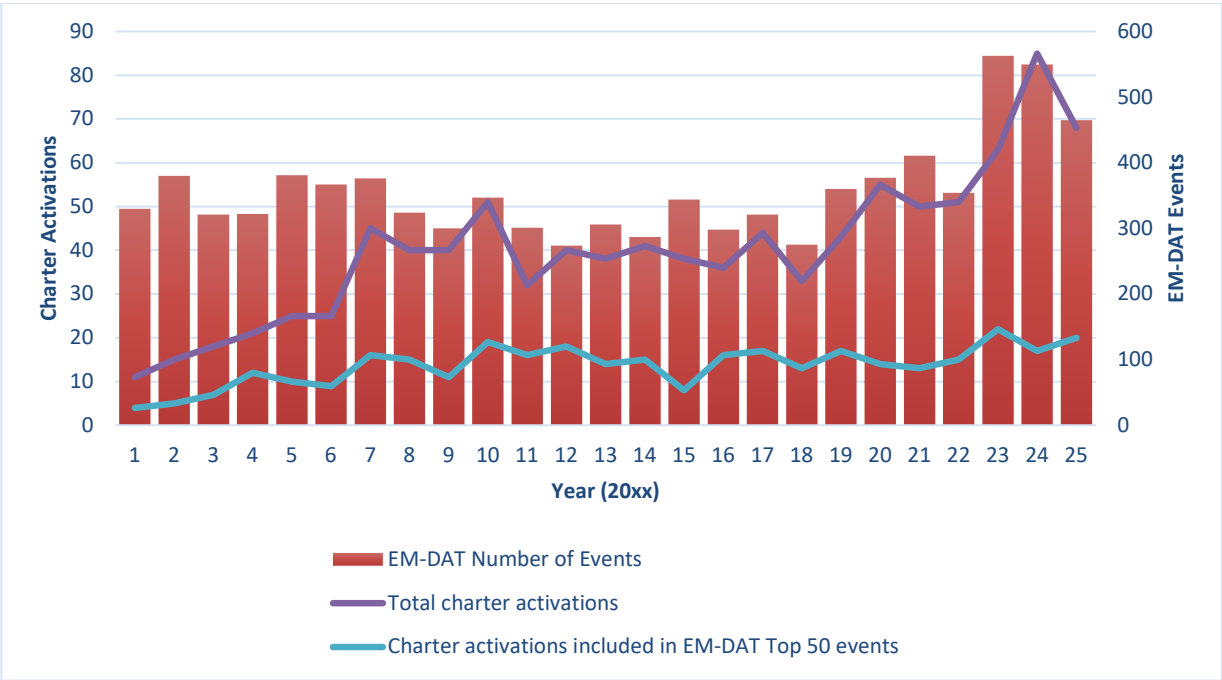


Figure 46. Number of Charter activations from 2001-2025, linked with the total number of natural disasters recorded by the EM-DAT.

In 2025, the Charter covered 7 of the 10 most severe disasters by fatalities (see Table 11). Over the last fifteen years (2009-2025), the Charter was activated for the 18 most severe natural disasters by fatalities, as reported by EM-DAT (see Table 11 and Table 12).

Table 11. The ten most severe natural disasters by number of fatalities in 2025 (events covered by Charter activations are indicated in bold). (Source: EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database - Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL) - CRED, D. Guha-Sap.

Top 10 Natural Disasters: 2025			
Text in bold indicates that the Charter was activated			
<i>Country</i>	<i>Disaster</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Fatalities</i>
Myanmar	Earthquake	3-28-25	3,820
Afghanistan	Earthquake	8-31-25	2,200
Indonesia	Storm	11-27-25	1,109
Pakistan	Flood	9-11-25	1,037
Sri Lanka	Storm	11-29-25	823
Sudan	Landslide	9-1-25	400
Philippines	Storm	11-5-25	372
Pakistan	Flood	8-20-25	355
Thailand	Flood	11-27-25	276
Nigeria	Flood	10-3-25	238

Table 12. Eighteen most severe disasters by number of fatalities (2009-2025) (all covered by Charter)

18 Most Severe Natural Disasters: 2009-2025				
<i>The Charter was activated for all of the top 18 events since 2009</i>				
<i>None of these occurred in 2024</i>				
<i>Date</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fatalities</i>	<i>Affected people</i>
12/1/2010	Haiti	Earthquake	222,570	3,700,000
06/02/2023	Türkiye	Earthquake	50,783	9,100,000
11/3/2011	Japan	Earthquake and tsunami	19,848	368,820
10/09/2023	Libya	Storm	12,352	1,600,000
25/4/2015	Nepal	Earthquake	8,831	5,639,722
8/11/2013	Philippines	Tropical cyclone	7,354	16,106,807
12-27/06/2013	India	Flood	6,054	504,473

18 Most Severe Natural Disasters: 2009-2025				
<i>The Charter was activated for all of the top 18 events since 2009</i>				
<i>None of these occurred in 2024</i>				
<i>Date</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fatalities</i>	<i>Affected people</i>
06/02/2023	Syria	Earthquake	5,900	8,800,000
28/09/2018	Indonesia	Earthquake	4,929	769,109
28/03/2025	Myanmar	Earthquake	3,820	1,350,000
02/05/2023	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Flood	2,970	50,000
14/04/2010	China P Rep	Earthquake	2,968	112,000
08/09/2023	Morocco	Earthquake	2,946	840,000
14/08/2021	Haiti	Earthquake	2,575	702,763
07/10/2023	Afghanistan	Earthquake	2,445	560,000
31/08/2025	Afghanistan	Earthquake	2,200	1,304,700
17/05/2022	India	Flood	2,035	1,300,000

Table 13 lists the 50 most severe natural disasters by number of fatalities recorded by EM-DAT in 2024.

Note: EM-DAT events were filtered according to the type of natural disasters covered by the Charter.

Table 13. Fifty most severe disasters by number of fatalities in 2025 (Source: EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database - Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL) - CRED, D. Guha-Sapir - www.emdat.be, Brussels, Belgium, filtered according to the type of disasters

Top 50 Natural Disasters: 2025				
Text in bold indicates that the Charter was activated				
<i>Date</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fatalities</i>	<i>Affected people</i>
03-28	Myanmar	Earthquake	3,820	1,350,000
09-01	Afghanistan	Earthquake	2200	1,301,000
11-27	Indonesia	Storm	1109	3,200,000
06-30	Pakistan	Flash flood	1037	6,900,000
11-28	Sri Lanka	Storm	823	1,702,719
09-02	Sudan	Landslide	400	N/A
11-04	Philippines	Storm	372	5,450,000
08-19	Pakistan	Flood	355	20,500
11-21	Thailand	Flood	276	4,000,000
10-03	Nigeria	Flood	238	400,000
06-02	Nigeria	Flood	207	3,000

Top 50 Natural Disasters: 2025				
Text in bold indicates that the Charter was activated				
01-13	Mozambique	Storm	201	724,131
04-14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Flood	165	82,696
05-12	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Flood	154	10,000
07-02	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Storm	148	N/A
07-07	India	Flash flood	140	80,000
07-07	United States of America	Flash flood	138	850
07-16	Colombia	Flood	130	407,957
01-07	China	Earthquake	126	46,500
03-11	Argentina	Flood	125	235,900
09-29	Niger	Flood	110	268,000
11-17	Vietnam	Storm	108	808,584
10-16	Mexico	Flood	107	211,335
04-14	India	Storm	102	N/A
08-19	India	Flash flood	98	N/A
07-30	China	Flood	91	300,000
07-02	South Africa	Flood	88	1,000
09-01	Yemen	Flash flood	82	455,000
10-02	Philippines	Earthquake	79	754,733
02-14	Bolivia	Flood	68	3,005,000
07-18	Pakistan	Flood	63	N/A
10-27	Jamaica	Storm	62	1,900,000
09-29	Vietnam	Storm	57	588,266
10-07	Nepal	Flood	57	20,295
10-27	Haiti	Storm	56	2,300,000
02-26	Ecuador	Landslide	55	189,200
09-26	Philippines	Storm	55	4,580,000
03-28	Thailand	Earthquake	54	2,313
12-17	Morocco	Flash flood	52	2,800
09-01	India	Flood	52	400,000
11-04	Kenya	Landslide	51	6,318
11-14	Indonesia	Landslide	51	414
06-02	India	Flood	50	1,441,247
08-12	China	Flash Flood	48	181
03-17	United States of America	Storm	43	2,331
01-29	Malawi	Storm	42	49,104

Top 50 Natural Disasters: 2025				
Text in bold indicates that the Charter was activated				
08-28	India	Landslide	41	3,500
12-02	Peru	Landslide	41	N/A
10-31	Uganda	Landslide	40	225
12-29	South Africa	Storm	39	19,555

The Charter covered 20 of the 50 most severe natural disasters in terms of fatalities recorded by EM-DAT in 2025, excluding droughts and extreme temperature events. Consider that not all disasters recorded in the EM-DAT database have officially reported death tolls. It is possible that other disasters occurred with more deaths than the ones shown in the table, however, they were not reported by EM-DAT. The Charter activations accounted for 7 of the top 10, and 11 of the top 20 disasters reported by EM-DAT by fatality, showing that the Charter is often activated for major disasters.

For these 20 disasters, activation requests were made by:

- Charter Authorised Users (AUs) for disasters in their home countries: Earthquake in China, Flood in India, Landslide in India, Flood in Argentina, Flood in South Africa, Flood in Sri Lanka, Storm in Dominican Republic, Storm in Jamaica, and the Landslide in Ecuador.
- Activations requested by the Charter cooperating bodies UNITAR/UNOSAT/UNOOSA were the Floods in Morocco, Thailand, and Nigeria, the Earthquakes in Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Thailand, and the Landslide in Sudan.
- Requested as escalations of Sentinel Asia by the cooperating body ADRC: the Earthquake in Philippines, two Storms in Philippines, and the Landslide in Indonesia.

The Charter continues to make progress with its Universal Access (UA) initiative by granting charter access to new countries globally each year (refer to chapter 5.2).

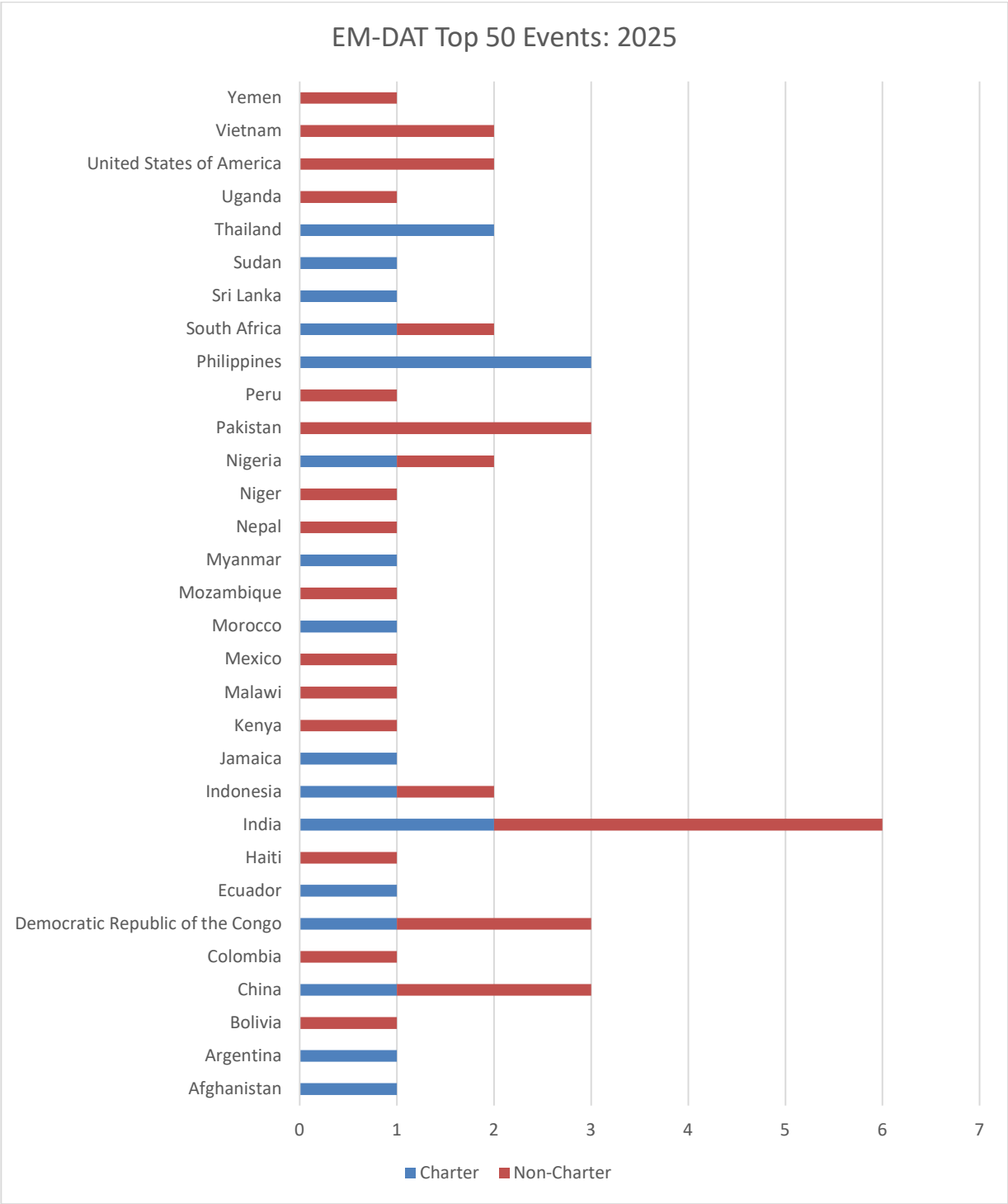


Figure 47. 2025 Breakdown by country of the 50 most severe natural disasters (by fatalities) recorded by EM-DAT. Disasters covered by the Charter are shown in red (17 out of 50 disasters) while other disasters are in blue.

4.2 System performances assessment

Up to 2016, system performance statistics were gathered and calculated manually. Also, all metrics were calculated with an accuracy of days instead of hours, which sometimes generated huge error margins.

The COS-2 operational system, implemented in March 2015, improves the speed and visibility of most operations and exchanges among the different operational staff involved during the activation. Since September 2017, COS-2 systematically monitors the Charter workflow and most of the Charter performance parameters will be generated automatically.

Since 2018, Charter operations have an automated monitoring system, all system performances can be calculated with a higher accuracy (hours and minutes). The automated monitoring system is operational with more than thirty statistic parameters being generated automatically.

4.1.1 Call performance

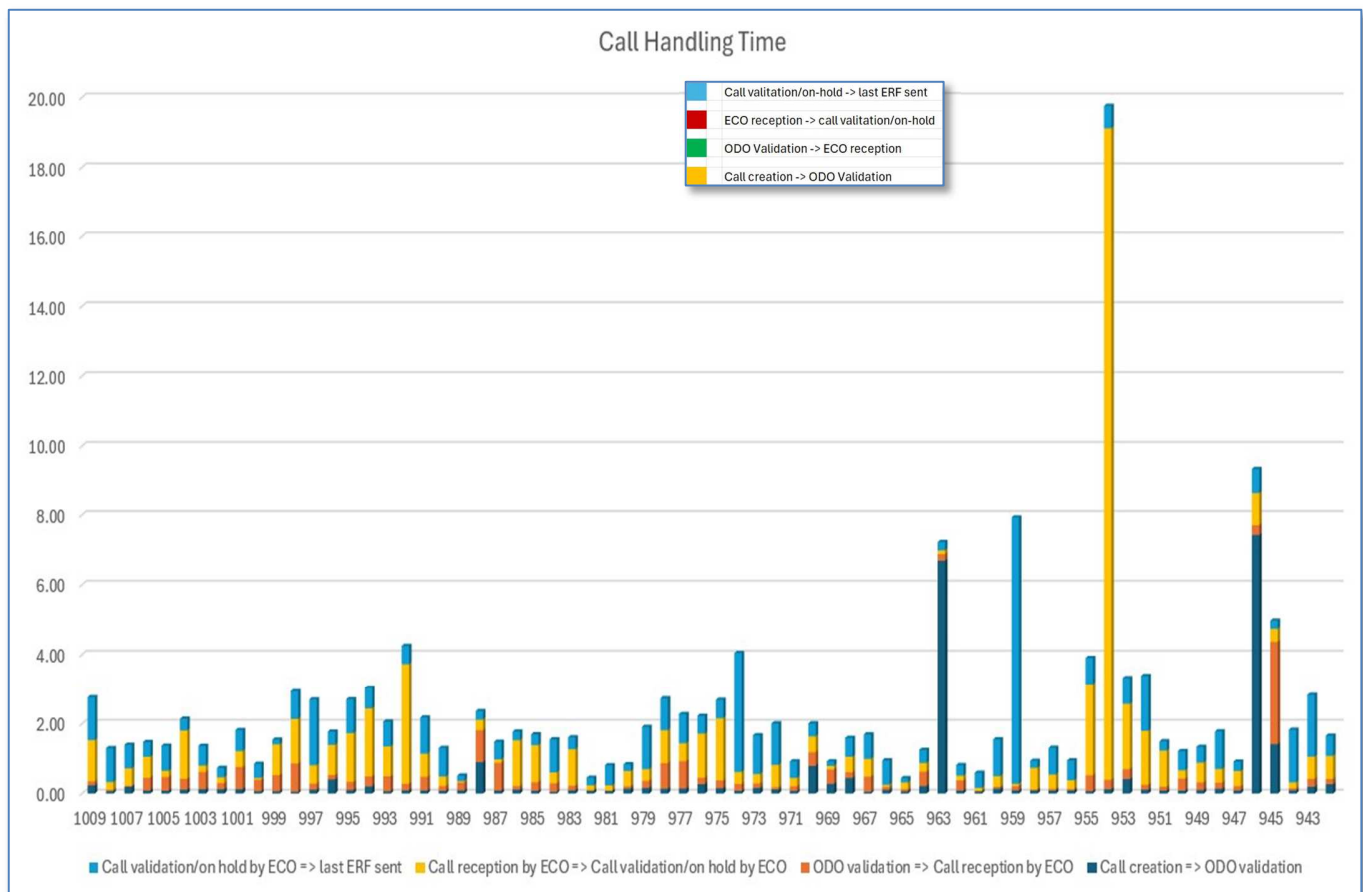


Figure 48. Call performance 2025: time in hours needed for sending all ERFs from call reception.

On average the call is handled within 2 hours from its activation. In 2025 we observed very few cases where this time was largely exceeded. In the case of the first one (Activation-963 – Flood in

Nigeria) there was a problem in COS-2 due to the upgrade performed few days before (the ODO did not receive any warning of the new call).

In the second case (Activation-959 - Wildfire in Kazakhstan) the AU opened several calls for the same disaster. The ECO waits to evaluate the call as all the areas were provided by the AU.

In the third case (Activation-954 (Call-1090, Call-1093) - Oil spill in ECUADOR) the delay was due to the lack of answer of the AU to the ECO. INPE was then able to contact the AU and the call was correctly validated (and merged with a second one).

Last, Activation-946 - Flood in PERU, was received from CONIDA that is not the AU of Peru. A second call was then received from the AU and properly handled.

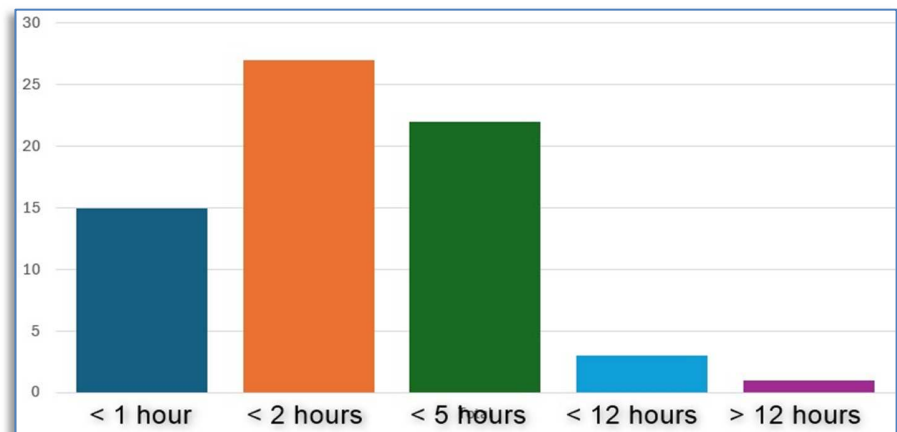


Figure 49. ECO performance 2025: time needed for sending all ERFs from call reception.

The ECO completed their work within half a day for all the 2025 activations (except the 3 previously mentioned), normally within 2.5 hours. This is quite a similar profile to 2024.

4.1.2 PM/VA performance

During 2025, almost 90% of activations had at least one Value Adder. Only 2 activations didn't result in any VAPs being generated.

Activations without VA	
Activations without VA [%]	10.45%
Activations without VA	7
Activations with VA [%]	89.55%
Activations with VA	60
Activations without VAP	
Activations without VAP [%]	2.99%
Activations without VAP	2
Activations with VAP [%]	97.01%
Activations with VAP	65

Figure 50. VA and VAPs in 2025

4.1.3 PM report delivery

PM report should be uploaded on COS-2 website within 45 days after activation. Nevertheless, as shown on Figure 51, this deadline is often overdue. In a few cases this was due to a very long permanence of critical conditions, most often is just a delay of the PM. The item which delays the report is very often the collection of the EU/AU questionnaire. In orange the time used by the ES to approve the PM Report (in some cases very long, up to 15 days).

Depending on disaster and experience of Project Managers, the PM report delivery is variable despite the Executive Secretariat reminders.

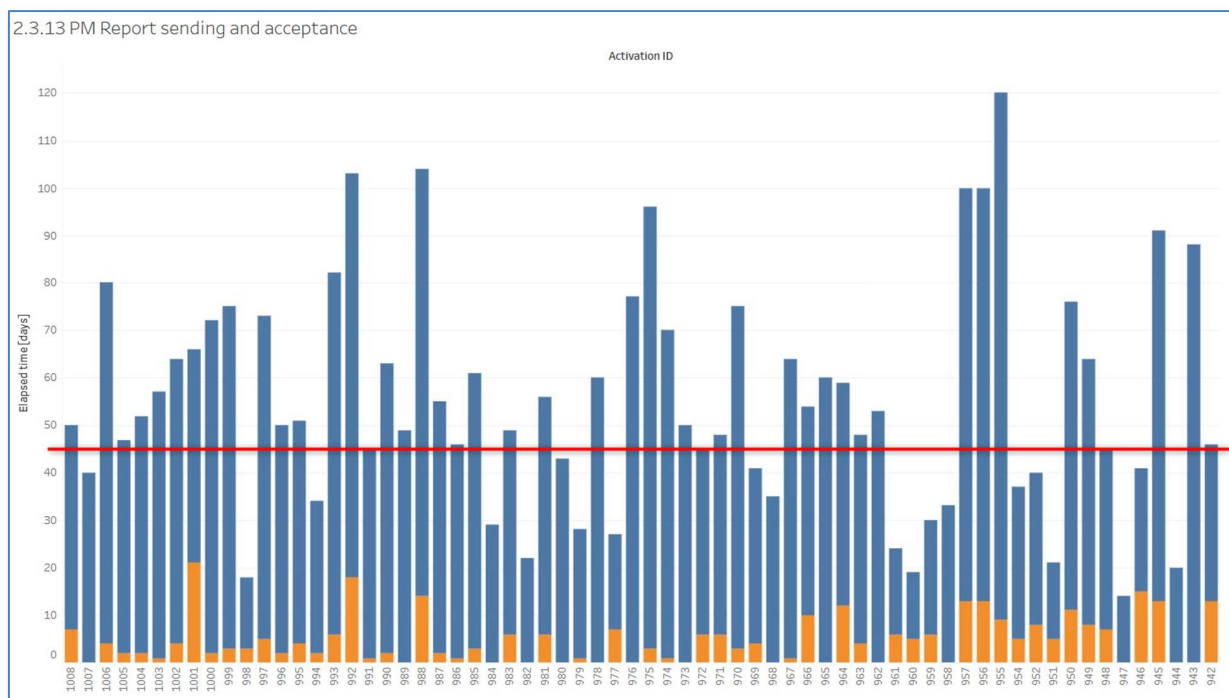


Figure 51. PM report delivery in 2025

4.1.4 Assessment of products & services

The members of the Charter make a constant effort to ensure that all relevant staff (ODO, ECOs, the member agencies' order desks, the PMs and the Executive Secretariat members) are well trained, and that Charter operations are running smoothly in every circumstance.

The different Charter scenarios describing the most appropriate response for the different disaster types such as flooding, ocean storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc. and the definition of new scenarios (e.g., explosive events) are regularly reviewed by the Charter's Executive Secretariat, taking into account recent modifications to the Charter satellite virtual constellation, as well as recommendations by the ECOs and PMs. The objective is to offer optimal background procedures and to make the work of the ECOs and the PMs as efficient and easy as possible.

In addition to the systematic review of the PM training material, on-line PM refresher training courses are available to keep PMs up to date on the new members, additional satellites, and updated Charter processes. A new PM ordering interface was introduced in 2024, allowing new users to follow a step-by-step mechanism for ordering data, while the advanced option remains available. It does occasionally occur that the PM does not realize the satellite tasking has ended and does not request further data. Automatic reminders are sent by COS-2, but the number of PMs ordering data is still very low (only UN is systematically requesting additional data). Some satellite data, as Pleiades Neo, are requestable only by PMs. Value adders can request data as well, but their request shall be approved by the PM (or Deputy PM).

Although the Charter's mandate is limited to supplying satellite data quickly and at no cost, Charter members invest a significant amount of effort and resources in providing crisis mapping and damage assessment for the vast majority of Charter activations.

5. Collaborations and External relations

5.1 New members accession

The Charter is a group of 17 members since 2018. No new members have been integrated since 2018.

5.2 Universal Access

In 2012, the Charter launched its Universal Access (UA) initiative to enhance global access. UA enables national disaster management authorities (NDMAs) to become Charter Authorized Users (AUs), allowing them to request Charter support during major emergencies. To become an AU, authorities must meet basic requirements, follow a registration process, attend a training session, and complete a simulation exercise. This initiative aims to maximize the Charter's impact on global disaster management by gradually extending UA to more countries.

As of February 2025, 106 Authorized Users in 96 countries have joined the UA initiative (see Figure 52).

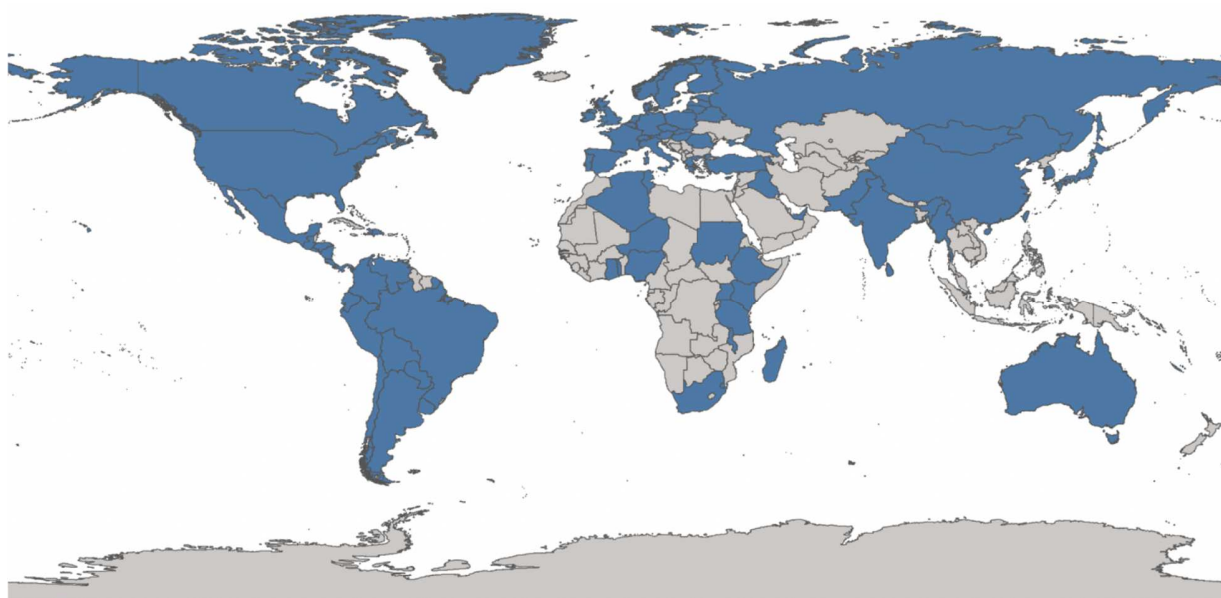


Figure 52. Map showing all countries (in blue) with direct access to the Charter at the end of 2025

The Charter continues to expand its network of AUs, as seen in the following milestones:

- **2013:** Australia
- **2014:** Malawi, Pakistan
- **2015:** Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic
- **2016:** Belarus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iraq, Uruguay
- **2017:** Ecuador, Myanmar, New Caledonia, Sri Lanka
- **2018:** Madagascar, Paraguay, Peru, Sudan
- **2019:** Eswatini, Ghana, Tunisia
- **2020:** Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Haiti, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago

- **2021:** Uganda, Armenia, Cameroon, Gambia, Mexico, Mongolia
- **2022:** South Africa, Panama, Honduras, Niger, Nicaragua, Kenya, Solomon Islands
- **2024:** New Zealand, Guinea
- **2025:** Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Belize, Uzbekistan, Somalia, Kazakhstan, Cuba, Namibia, Jamaica, Zambia

The Charter continues its efforts to promote the Universal Access policy. Moreover, the Charter frequently offers refresher training for Authorized Users with the main focus on activating the Charter via the web-based operational system of the Charter (COS-2) as well as on training on the ESA Charter Mapper processing platform that is fully integrated into COS-2.

5.3 Cooperating Bodies

5.3.1 Cooperation with UNOOSA

UNOOSA and the Charter have maintained a long-standing partnership, particularly through the UN-SPIDER program. UNOOSA has played a key role in raising awareness of the Charter by organizing events and outreach efforts that engage disaster managers and Earth observation experts across Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

A crucial aspect of UNOOSA's work has been its support for the Universal Access initiative. By fostering engagement with disaster management authorities, UNOOSA encourages them to connect with the Charter and gain a deeper understanding of its activation process. This includes training on identifying eligible emergencies, initiating activations, and providing critical information for effective disaster response.

In 2025 together with the International Charter and other partners, UN-SPIDER organized the following events: a training workshop was held from September 15th to 19th, 2025, in Pretoria, South Africa, organized by UN-SPIDER, the International Charter, the South African National Space Agency (SANSA) and the Center of Remote Sensing of Land Surfaces (ZFL) of the University of Bonn. The course brought together more than 25 participants from Eswatini, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique and Botswana alongside disaster management and space professionals from South Africa. The training provided participants with an overview of the International Charter and its activation procedures, as well as hands-on practice sessions on the use of the ESA Charter Mapper.

The cooperation between the Charter and UNOOSA was emphasized and detailed through statements and presentations at various international events and conferences. UNOOSA staff actively seized every opportunity to raise awareness of the Charter's benefits, particularly the Universal Access initiative.

In 2025, UNOOSA activated the Charter on one occasion:

- In December, Flood – Morocco | UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER on behalf of Royal Center for Remote Sensing, Rabat, Morocco.

UNOOSA also assisted in identifying suitable project managers for other activations through its UN SPIDER Regional Support Offices network.

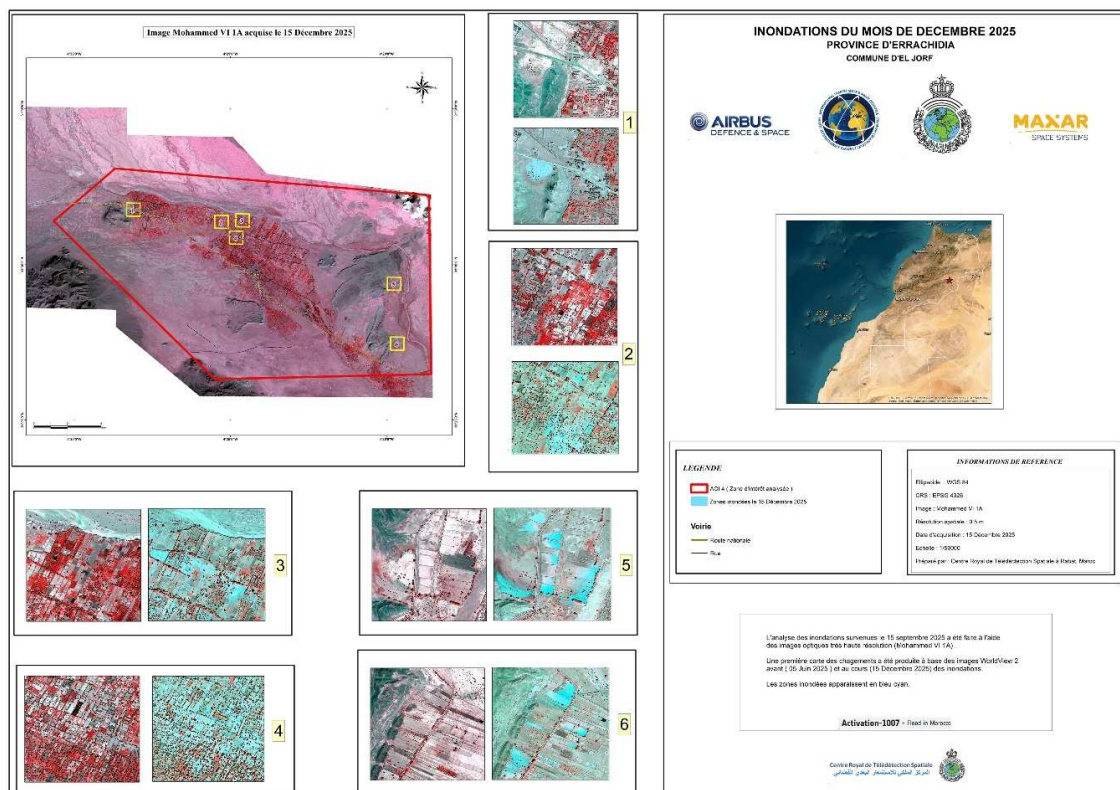


Figure 53. A map created by CRTS depicting the flooding at Jorf in the Errachidia Province of Morocco in December 2025. The map illustrates the impact of the flood by comparing pre- and post-event satellite imagery.

5.3.2 Cooperation with UNITAR/UNOSAT

UNITAR/UNOSAT and the Charter have been actively cooperating for many years. UNOSAT has consistently promoted awareness of the Charter among its user community and other key stakeholders. Its operational rapid mapping service remains a core activity, enhancing the information available to both field actors and headquarters.

In 2025, UNITAR/UNOSAT triggered 23 or 34% of all Charter activations that year.

- February:
 - o Flood – Botswana | UNOSAT on behalf of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- March:
 - o Fire – Libya | UNOSAT on behalf of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
 - o Flood, Storm – Madagascar | UNOSAT on behalf of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
 - o Storm – Mozambique | UNOSAT on behalf of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

- o Oil Spill – Ecuador | SECRETARIA NACIONAL DE GESTION DE RIESGOS (SNGR) UNOSAT on behalf of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
 - o Earthquake – Myanmar | UNOSAT on behalf of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) UNOSAT on behalf of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).
 - o Earthquake – Thailand | UNOSAT on behalf of OCHA (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok).
- April:
 - o Flood – Congo (Democratic Republic of The) | UNOSAT on behalf of UN OCHA.
- June:
 - o Flood – Nigeria | UNOSAT on behalf of UN OCHA – Nigeria.
- July:
 - o Fire – Syrian Arab Republic | UNOSAT on behalf of UN OCHA.
 - o Flood, Storm – Laos (Lao People’s Democratic Republic) | UNOSAT on behalf of United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office – LAO PDR.
 - o Flood, Storm – Viet Nam | UNOSAT on behalf of UN OCHA.
 - o Flood – Thailand | UNOSAT on behalf of UN Resident Coordinator’s Office in Thailand.
- August:
 - o Flood, Landslide - Cabo Verde | UNITAR on behalf of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) / Regional Office for West and Central Africa.
 - o Flood, Storm – Vietnam | UNOSAT on behalf of UN OCHA.
 - o Flood – Laos (Lao Peoples Democratic Republic) – UNOSAT on behalf of UN OCHA.
 - o Flood – Palestine (State of) | UNOSAT on behalf of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in The Occupied Palestinian Territory.
- September:
 - o Earthquake – Afghanistan | UNOSAT on behalf of UN OCHA.
 - o Landslide – Sudan | UNOSAT on behalf of IFRC.
- October:
 - o Flood, Landslide – Buthan | UNOSAT on behalf of UN OCHA.
- November:
 - o Earthquake – Afghanistan | UNOSAT on behalf of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
 - o Flood – Palestine (state of) | UNOSAT on behalf of OCHA occupied Palestinian territory (oPt).
 - o Flood – Thailand | UNOSAT on behalf of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.



Figure 54. A map produced by UNITAR/UNOSAT in March 2025, illustrating the damage in Île de Mozambique caused by multiple tropical cyclones. The map highlights the extent of damage to buildings and affected population areas.

UNITAR is reporting to the Charter board about their Charter-related activities every October. In their last reporting period UNITAR, saw a slight increase of 4.5% in involvement in Charter activations compared to the previous reporting period. To help capture the dynamic nature of often rapidly evolving situations following the onset of natural disasters, UNOSAT has published increasingly more dynamic assets such as live web maps, in addition to more traditional map products. In response to increasing frequency of high magnitude and high impact activations, UNOSAT reports that they continue to perform analyses to meet operational requirements with the use of a range of external and in-house tools, such as the ESA Charter Mapper platform. Furthermore, resources dedicated towards enhancing coordination activities are reflected in the successful launch of GDACS-SMCS v4, which integrates feeds from three API sources, including the International Charter COS-2 operational system.

5.3.3 Cooperation with Sentinel Asia

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) serves as a Charter Cooperating Body, enabling it to trigger Charter activations in response to requests from national members of Sentinel Asia (SA) and ADRC. By the end of 2025, SA comprised 107 organizations from 30 countries and regions, along with 19 international organizations.

JAXA provides the Charter with biannual reviews on SA's emergency response efforts and awareness activities. During the 54th Charter Board meeting, it was noted that one organization had recently joined SA. SA presented about the cooperation with the Charter at a Webinar of the Emirates Society of GIS and Remote Sensing (ESGRS) in May 2025 and provided trainings about the Charter in Nepal in November 2025.

In 2025, SA handled 51 activations, with 11 escalated to the Charter—representing 16% of all Charter activations:

- June:
 - GLOF – Kyrgyzstan.
- July:
 - Flood – Nepal.
 - Flood, Landslide, Storm – Philippines.
- August:
 - Landslide – Turkmenistan.
- September:
 - Flood, Landslide – Philippines.
 - Flood, Landslide – Philippines.
- October:
 - Earthquake, Landslide – Philippines.
 - Earthquake – Philippines.
- November:
 - Flood, Landslide – Philippines.
 - Flood, Landslide, Storm – Philippines.
 - Flood, Landslide – Indonesia.

Sentinel Asia and the Charter function in a complementary manner: while some SA member countries are also Charter Authorized Users and can trigger activations directly, SA's escalation mechanism remains valuable. This is because Sentinel Asia and the Charter provide different satellite resources, and the SA community offers project management and validation support when escalations occur.

JAXA, as the Executive Secretariat responsible for SA, has continued to promote the Charter by explaining the escalation mechanism and the Charter's Universal Access policy on multiple occasions. Additionally, JAXA has contributed to strengthening PM resources and maintaining PM expertise, ensuring that escalations from SA to the Charter are effective and beneficial for SA member countries and regions affected by disasters. Another key objective is to train PMs in SA member countries with Charter Authorized User status, enabling coordinated responses within the country in the event of a Charter activation.

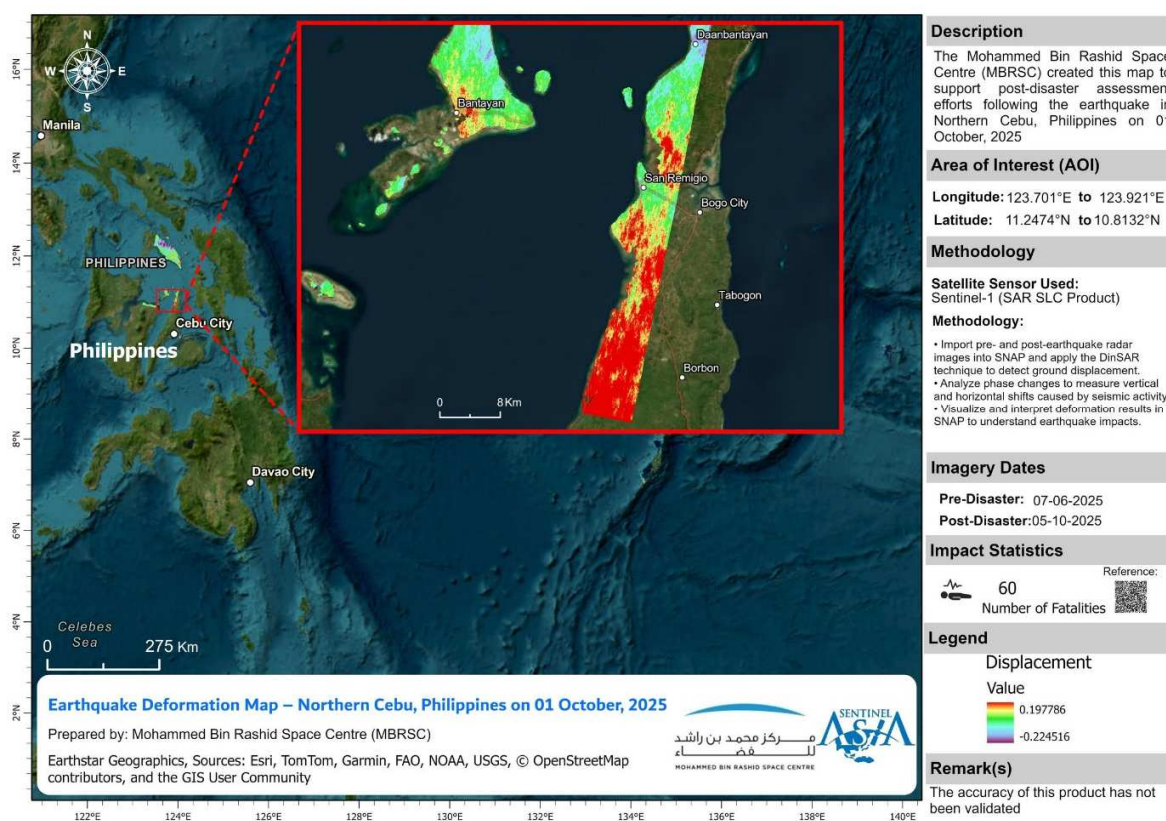


Figure 55. Earthquake Deformation Map of Northern Cebu created to support post-disaster assessment following the earthquake in Northern Cebu on 01 October, 2025. Produced by MBRSC.

5.4 Cooperation with other programs and initiatives

5.4.1 Cooperation with the Copernicus Emergency Management Service of the European Union

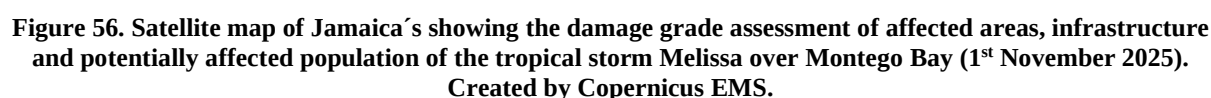
The Copernicus Emergency Management Service (CEMS) provides free, timely, and accurate geospatial information to support decision-making in emergency response and disaster risk management, helping to mitigate the impact of natural and man-made disasters. In 2025, the CEMS Rapid Mapping Service was activated 82 times. Floods accounted for 25 activations, while wildfires triggered 37, making these the majority of all activations. CEMS was activated 6 times for storms and 3 times for earthquakes.

While the Charter focuses on disaster response, CEMS covers both, the response and recovery phase. Charter and CEMS work together to avoid duplication and leverage synergies and developed procedures for their cooperation in 2018. With these procedures the Charter can benefit from CEMS's Rapid Mapping Service and request them as value adder for Charter activations. CEMS on the other hand can request access to the Charter's satellite data to complement their own data access. Collaboration can be initiated by either party.

In 2025, CEMS was granted access to data of the following Charter activations and published Value-Added Products on the Charter Website in some cases indicated below:

- January:
 - Storm – United Kingdom.
- March:
 - Landslide – Ecuador.
 - Earthquake – Myanmar.
- July:
 - Fire – Syrian Arab Republic.
- September:
 - Earthquake – Afghanistan
- October:
 - Flood – Dominican Republic.
 - Flood, Landslide, Storm – Jamaica.
- November:
 - Flood, Landslide, Storm – Sri Lanka.
- December:
 - Flood – Bolivia.

The Charter participated in the annual user conference of CEMS - *EU Science for Preparedness Conference* - from 4th to the 6th of November 2025 in Turin.



The Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) Working Group on Disasters aims to enhance and strengthen satellite Earth observation contributions across various Disaster Risk Management (DRM) phases, focusing on domains such as earthquakes, volcanoes, and landslides (CEOS Working Group on Disasters).

- The added value and uniqueness of enhanced CEOS coordination in these thematic areas.
- The benefits of closer engagement with key users, including decision-makers, disaster management stakeholders, and policymakers, while improving data accessibility.
- The potential for expanded roles of space-based Earth observation under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 of the United Nations.

Key Activities of CEOS WG Disasters

CEOS engaged in the following activities:

- G-VEWRS (Global Volcano Early Warning and Eruption Response System) aims to monitor volcanoes in a state of unrest using Earth observation (EO) data. This systematic pre-event data acquisition directly supports future Charter activations for volcanos.
- Seismic Risk Initiative focuses on deformation rate estimates for active tectonic fault regions worldwide, contributing to seismic hazard assessment. The acquisition of data over seismic risk zones augments the available archive imagery available for future earthquake activations.
- Tonga Preparedness Pilot is developing a GIS-based platform to integrate EO disaster data, enhancing local communities' capacity to understand natural hazard risks. Charter data is crucial for visualizing disaster impacts.
- Recovery Observatory (RO) facilitates access to EO data for post-disaster recovery planning and monitoring, collaborating with key stakeholders. Originally a demonstrator project, the RO entered a pre-operational phase in 2024, with activities continuing until 2027. In 2025, CNES began investigating how the CEOS RO could contribute to Charter activities, potentially by generating recovery products for selected activations.

CEOS-Charter Data Exchange and Collaboration

Since 2015, Charter agencies have been able to share activation data with CEOS demonstrator projects under specific licensing agreements once the peak activation phase has passed. A request procedure has been established. Observer access to COS-2 was granted to lead CEOS scientists, improving monitoring capabilities for Charter activations. On July 21, 2022, the Charter Board approved data exchange procedures between the Charter and CEOS Working Group on Disasters, covering:

- CEOS access to Charter data for scientific and disaster management applications.
- CEOS product contributions to Charter activations, enhancing data integration and response efforts.

6. Communication

6.1 Website

The Charter website has been redesigned and now available in English and some pages are available in Spanish, French, and Chinese., The Russian and Portuguese versions of the page are currently being updatedupdate is in progress, other languages versions are also expected. The website design is being continuously improved to facilitate the user navigation and information search.

<https://www.disasterscharter.org/web/guest/home>

The Charter website allows direct access to COS-2 for authorized Charter members' personnel and provides information on how the Charter can be activated by Authorized Users through the Universal Access initiative.

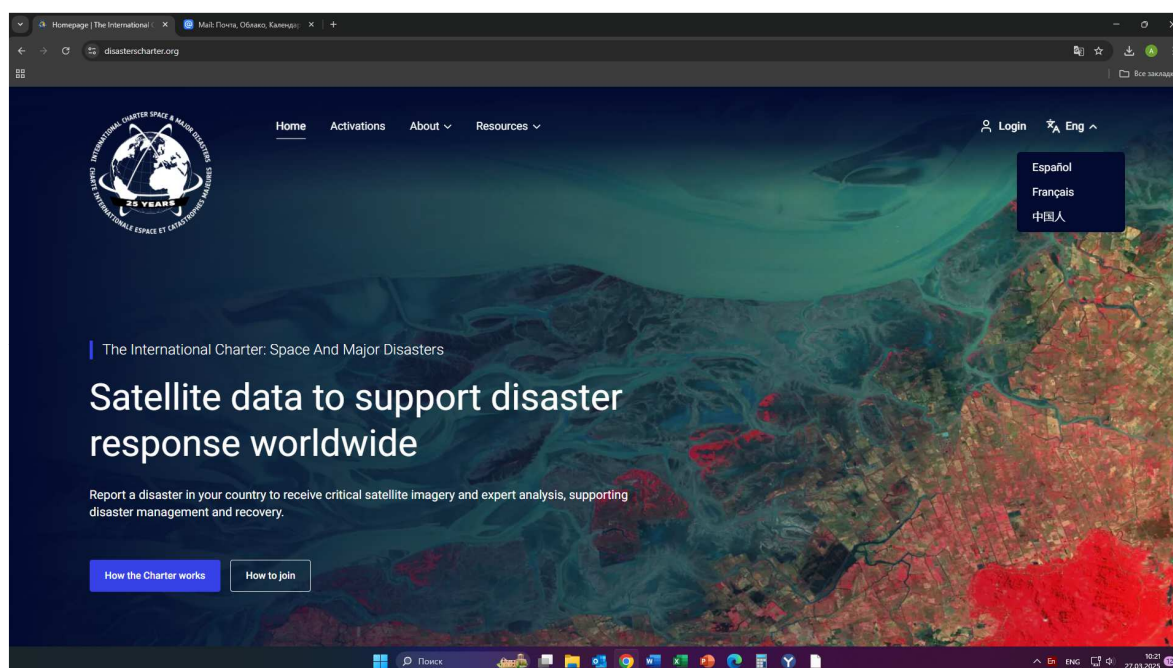


Figure 57. Charter website homepage

2025 was intense in terms of communication activity. The redesigned website was released in January, and Charter also published articles about the 25th anniversary and other subjects throughout the year. In addition to that, there were all the usual activities for new activations and products.

In 2025, the website received:

- 860,694 page views
- 316,186 unique page views

- 160,295 visits
- People spent an average of 8 minutes and 25 seconds on the website
- 35% of visitors left the website after viewing one page
- There were 34,176 downloads of files on the website, and 24,130 were unique. These were mostly value-added products.

Table 14. Charter website main pages views (January-December 2025)

Page	Page Views	Unique Page Views	Entrances	Unique visitors	Avg. Time on Page	Bounce Rate
https://disasterscharter.org/	56 243	28 012	22 823	27 249	1 min 57 sec	31%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations	16 896	10 781	4 059	9 915	1 min 10 sec	41%
https://disasterscharter.org/about-the-charter	3 600	2 805	654	619	2 min 2 sec	48%
https://disasterscharter.org/library/products	2 439	1 895	269	1 760	1 min 20 sec	42%
https://disasterscharter.org/membership-history	1 591	1 289	205	1 261	2 min 34 sec	55%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/landslide	1 011	869	646	887	1 min 42 sec	80%
https://disasterscharter.org/library/news	1 430	872	135	803	1 min 10 sec	36%
https://disasterscharter.org/library/documents	920	712	58	696	1 min 43 sec	47%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types	767	529	154	528	1 min 4 sec	64%
https://disasterscharter.org/universal-access	628	496	87	475	1 min 50 sec	57%
https://disasterscharter.org/become-au	560	454	79	451	1 min 30 sec	41%
https://disasterscharter.org/charter-activation-process	544	457	89	449	1 min 40 sec	56%
https://disasterscharter.org/library/images	526	455	14	448	41 sec	43%
https://disasterscharter.org/library/quickviews	470	375	18	367	1 min 12 sec	56%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/wildfire	419	354	230	363	1 min 21 sec	80%
https://disasterscharter.org/text-of-the-charter	445	351	77	349	1 min 47 sec	65%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/storm	394	334	265	348	1 min 6 sec	82%
https://disasterscharter.org/contact-point	499	353	74	344	1 min 35 sec	51%

https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/flood	376	299	97	298	1 min 20 sec	62%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/earthquake	273	210	59	212	1 min 30 sec	71%
https://disasterscharter.org/how-to-support	305	218	36	211	1 min 48 sec	67%
https://disasterscharter.org/library/videos	264	199	27	197	2 min 7 sec	56%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/snow-and-ice	183	157	96	158	1 min 21 sec	83%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/volcanic-eruption	189	153	87	157	1 min 23 sec	70%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/oil-spill	162	136	62	140	1 min 24 sec	68%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/other	154	139	10	138	2 min 4 sec	90%
https://disasterscharter.org/become-pm-va	151	139	18	132	2 min	50%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/tsunami	139	118	43	120	1 min 8 sec	81%
https://disasterscharter.org/become-charter-member	80	69	5	66	49 sec	20%
https://disasterscharter.org/disaster-types/explosive-event	77	63	12	62	57 sec	75%
https://disasterscharter.org/become-data-contributor	65	62	2	61	1 min 36 sec	50%



Figure 58. Charter website visits (January-December 2025)

As shown in Figure 58, as part of the redesign, a change was implemented on the website for personal data protection. From the end of January, visitors were required to accept cookies on the website in order for the analytics tool to track their activity. If people do not accept cookies, their

traffic is not recorded. This makes it appear in the chart that traffic declined after January, but in reality, the traffic to the website is higher than what the analytics tool is able to record.

There were no new activations in May, August was also quiet, but this can be normal for this time of year as many people take holidays during the summer.

Regarding some specific subjects and events:

The activation for the February flood in Botswana was the most visited activation last year. It received most of its traffic between March and May, which is unusual as the products for the activation were published in February and at the start of March. Typically, activations receive most of their traffic while the activation is open and products are being added. 57% of traffic to the page came from direct entry, meaning people opening the URL of the page (such as a bookmark or link in an email). This is quite high, as typically most traffic to activations is via search engines and people navigating around the website. It may be an indication of people involved in the disaster sharing the link, or due to the rising use of AI summaries in search engines.

Table 15. Number of Charter activations page views (January-December 2025)

Page	Page Views	Unique Page Views	Entrances	Unique Visitors	Avg. Time on Page	Bounce Rate
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-botswana-activation-945-	3275	2041	1873	2000	635	70%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-sri-lanka-activation-1005-	2205	1398	938	1513	143	65%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/earthquake-in-myanmar-activation-956-	1334	1052	453	1035	125	59%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-jamaica-activation-996-	854	641	261	632	122	70%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/landslide-in-indonesia-activation-1006-	760	564	271	533	117	69%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-brazil-activation-966-	498	405	144	406	140	71%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/earthquake-in-thailand-activation-957-	503	403	80	396	94	53%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/storm-in-brazil-activation-1002-	438	345	192	355	107	78%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/fire-in-russian-federation-activation-962-	411	341	54	337	101	67%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/storm-in-cuba-activation-997-	435	344	133	333	112	73%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/oil-spill-in-russian-federation-activation-944-	386	296	54	294	64	54%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-thailand-activation-1004-	351	291	127	276	116	80%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/earthquake-in-china-activation-942-	347	269	36	271	112	44%

https://disasterscharter.org/activations/earthquake-in-afghanistan-activation-989-	333	271	93	264	103	67%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/oil-spill-in-ecuador-activation-954-	369	270	60	262	108	68%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-nigeria-activation-963-	324	259	63	261	112	67%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-congo-democratic-republic-of-the-activation-961-	299	254	48	254	109	60%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-argentina-activation-948-	320	258	80	245	118	69%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-dominican-republic-activation-995-	321	243	60	232	91	72%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-philippines-activation-991-	258	236	104	227	73	84%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/storm-hurricane-in-united-kingdom-activation-943-	287	226	27	225	62	41%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-bhutan-activation-993-	261	220	112	219	100	76%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/oil-spill-in-kazakhstan-activation-983-	280	214	78	197	125	49%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/storm-in-new-zealand-activation-994-	241	203	102	196	117	67%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-kazakhstan-activation-953-	268	202	31	195	144	58%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/landslide-in-sudan-activation-990-	229	199	52	195	101	77%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-korea-republic-of-activation-974-	246	203	57	193	122	70%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/earthquake-in-philippines-activation-992-	241	195	41	188	117	44%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-new-zealand-activation-973-	235	192	82	187	100	73%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-kazakhstan-activation-960-	252	192	31	184	98	58%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-peru-activation-946-	245	184	32	178	141	69%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/oil-spill-in-russian-federation-activation-958-	222	180	25	176	80	64%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/earthquake-in-philippines-activation-967-	205	172	25	173	71	64%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/landslide-in-ecuador-activation-951-	227	178	20	171	128	65%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-philippines-activation-1001-	210	175	33	168	68	67%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-india-activation-980-	208	170	24	161	130	71%

https://disasterscharter.org/activations/fire-in-kazakhstan-activation-959-	241	164	26	158	189	69%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/tropical-cyclone-honde-in-madagascar-activation-952-	219	166	19	155	74	63%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/fire-in-syrian-arab-republic-activation-971-	195	161	29	153	94	69%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-bolivia-activation-955-	214	147	9	151	100	56%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-india-activation-984-	207	155	27	149	61	74%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/earthquake-in-colombia-activation-965-	173	150	49	149	98	78%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-kyrgyzstan-activation-969-	184	139	49	143	189	67%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-venezuela-activation-968-	195	148	44	142	139	66%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-south-africa-activation-964-	181	146	47	142	105	64%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-madagascar-activation-949-	206	148	24	138	121	58%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-india-activation-979-	191	152	25	137	135	52%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-nepal-activation-970-	154	138	20	132	85	80%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-palestine-state-of-activation-987-	145	120	12	123	76	67%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/fire-in-libya-activation-947-	160	121	10	122	94	70%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-philippines-activation-977-	151	126	24	121	128	79%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-thailand-activation-978-	158	125	42	119	95	81%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-sudan-activation-988-	144	126	28	118	88	61%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-laos-lao-people-s-democratic-republic-activation-975-	166	128	46	116	105	74%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/earthquake-in-guatemala-activation-972-	148	119	36	111	111	72%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-cabo-verde-activation-981-	150	116	36	111	99	64%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/landslide-in-turkmenistan-activation-982-	130	113	26	105	147	58%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-morocco-activation-1007-	128	110	43	105	154	67%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/storm-hurricane-in-mozambique-activation-950-	151	116	8	104	110	50%

https://disasterscharter.org/activations/earthquake-in-afghanistan-activation-1000-	130	104	27	102	112	56%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-palestine-state-of-activation-1003-	108	91	19	90	44	47%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-viet-nam-activation-976-	94	82	13	76	96	46%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-india-activation-998-	89	76	10	75	120	70%
https://disasterscharter.org/activations/flood-in-kenya-activation-999-	84	74	14	74	92	57%

Table 16. Top 10 countries that visited the website (January-December 2025)

Country	Visits
United States	52 568
France	19 474
United Kingdom	19 458
Russia	10 807
Spain	10 651
Brazil	9 078
China	5 990
Japan	3 326
Poland	3 189
South Korea	2 602

There is a mix of results for the news published in 2025. The 25th anniversary articles were generally the most visited, though there are examples of other topics, such as the AI challenge and T-systems news that also received good traffic.

The July 25th anniversary article was the most visited news last year. Most of the traffic to the page occurred on 28 July (when it was published) and the day afterwards. Similar to the Botswana activation, 57% of traffic came to the page via direct entry. Given the timeframe of when people visited, it is possible that the link was shared directly with people as part of a promotional activity at the time.

Table 17. Number of Charter News pages views (January-December 2025)

Page	Page Views	Unique Page Views	Entrances	Unique Visitors	Avg. Time on Page	Bounce Rate
https://disasterscharter.org/news/evolving-threats-new-disaster-types-and-responses	566	376	327	403	122	77%

https://disasterscharter.org/news/a-global-response-to-disasters-the-birth-of-the-international-charter-space-and-major-disasters	358	227	122	225	149	66%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/ai-model-challenge-for-earthquake-response-final-results-announced	195	167	135	167	87	79%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/t-systems-partners-with-the-international-charter-to-enhance-disaster-response-with-advanced-it	132	105	80	101	42	83%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/voices-from-the-ground-activating-the-charter-where-it-all-begins	112	90	33	89	135	61%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/saving-lives-one-pixel-at-a-time-end-users-share-their-stories	147	88	45	83	118	69%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/the-role-of-charter-project-managers-a-crucial-link-in-disaster-response-from-space	86	68	11	69	77	73%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/inpe-lead-the-international-charter-space-and-major-disasters	85	65	20	65	111	65%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/global-reach-the-charter-s-international-collaborations	85	63	35	65	71	83%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/spotlight-on-international-charter-data-contributors-geosat	156	68	22	64	175	55%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/turning-data-into-action-the-value-adders-expertise	81	61	20	58	87	70%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/announcing-the-launch-of-the-ai-model-challenge-for-disaster-response	73	53	19	52	153	79%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/spotlight-on-international-charter-data-contributors-blacksky	73	51	1	49	72	100%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/universal-access-extending-the-charter-s-reach-to-combat-disasters	73	47	36	47	180	53%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/global-reach-the-charter-s-international-collaborations-the-un-and-copernicus-ems	55	44	18	46	148	72%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/spotlight-on-international-charter-data-contributors-satelogic	65	47	15	44	82	93%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/behind-the-scenes-the-strategic-support-role-of-the-executive-secretariat	44	40	16	38	94	56%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/cnes-leads-the-international-charter-space-and-major-disasters	145	33	9	35	28	56%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/1000-activations-for-the-international-charter	41	30	10	31	117	70%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/spotlight-on-international-charter-data-contributors-planet	45	31	5	28	60	40%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/24th-annual-report-of-the-charter	35	27	2	26	88	100%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/international-charter-newsletter-october-2025-issue-31	35	23	2	26	65	50%
https://disasterscharter.org/news/international-charter-newsletter-may-2025-issue-30	27	24	3	24	49	67%

https://disasterscharter.org/news/advanced-space-technologies-and-processing-techniques-supporting-disaster-management-at-cnes	17	12	2	12	46	100 %
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On the social media (platform X), the Charter had 11,434 followers at the end of 2025 (compared to 10,000 at the end of 2024).

There were no particular highlights to mention for posts last year, but for your information, among the most re-posted were:

1. The activation for the January 6.8 magnitude earthquake in China
2. The activation for the March flood in Argentina
3. The 25th anniversary article on Universal Access
4. The activation for the January flood in Scotland
5. The news about the AI for Earthquake Response challenge

Appendix A at the end of the document shows the Disasters Charter X statistics.

6.2 Charter Newsletters

Charter Newsletters #30 and #31 were issued in May 2025 and October 2025 respectively. The newsletters represent an additional means of informing users, stakeholders and the public on recent Charter activations, news, events and related activities.

<https://disasterscharter.org/news/international-charter-newsletter-may-2025-issue-30>

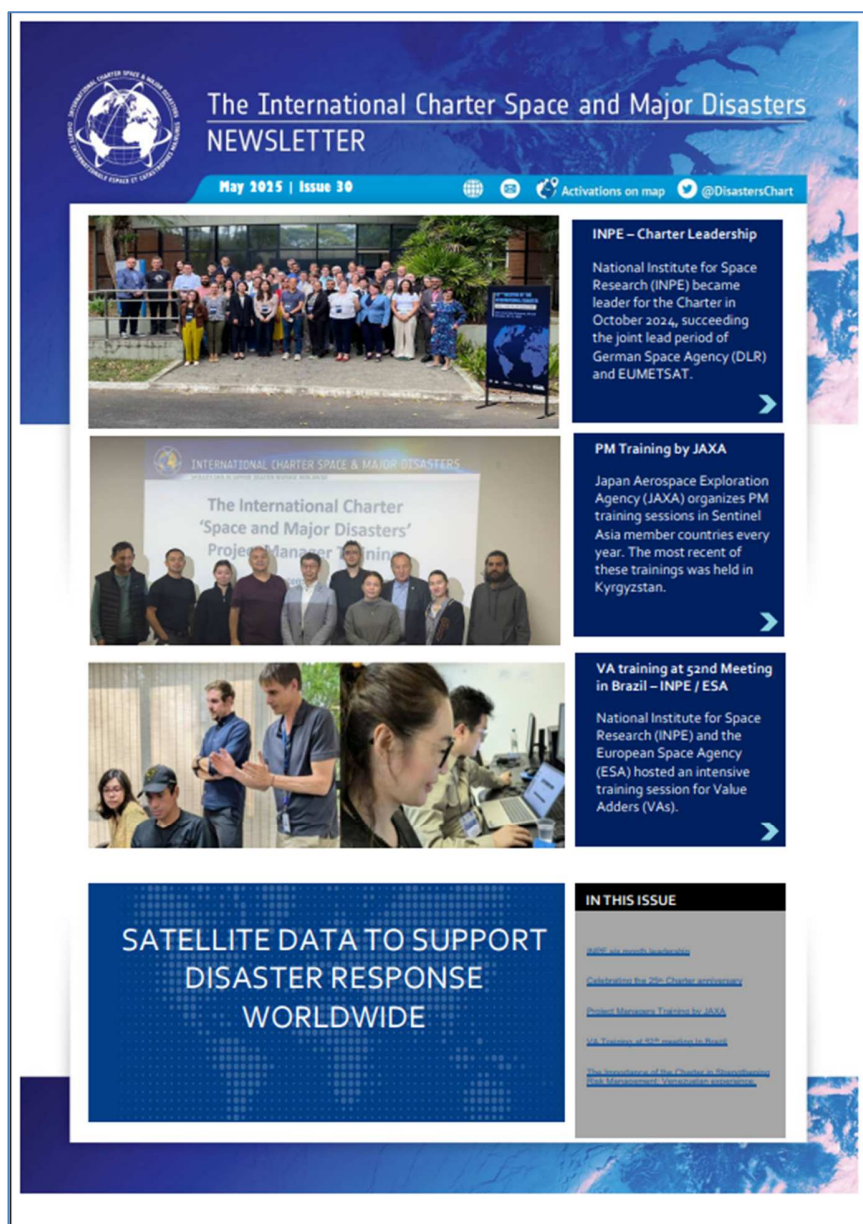


Figure 59. Charter Newsletter issue 30

The 30th issue included the following subjects:

- INPE six-month leadership
- Celebrating the 25th Charter anniversary
- Project Managers Training by JAXA
- VA Training at 52nd meeting in Brazil
- The importance of the Charter in Strengthening Risk Management: Venezuelan experience

<https://disasterscharter.org/news/international-charter-newsletter-october-2025-issue-31>



Figure 60. Charter Newsletter issue 31

The 31st issue included the following subjects:

- ISRO's six-month leadership
- 25 years of International Charter
- NDEM: Mapping Resilience
- New Value Added Product for flooding events
- Empowering Global Disaster Relief: NISAR
- ESA's Engagement at the CDM13 Conference
- International Charter at LPS 2025

6.3 Conferences and presentations

The following table provides details of the 2025 events or conferences where the Charter was represented. On such occasions, presentations were given covering the Charter's role in the acquisitions and production of satellite imagery for disaster response together with the Universal Access initiative.

Table 12. List of 2025 conferences/workshops/presentations with Charter presence

Event	Venue	Date	Speakers
Public debate « Mardis de l'Espace », podcast link : https://podcast.cnes.fr/les-mardis-de-lespace/donnees-satellites-des-outils-pour-secourir/	Chatelet, Paris	March 2025	CNES
Presentation of Charter to International Space university students	Online	April 2025	
Presentation of 25 years of Charter activities with ESA	Paris Air Show, Paris	June 2025	
Presentation of Charter innovations in Charter session	ESA Living Planet Symposium, Vienna	June 2025	
Charter presentation and analysis of Charter data with the ESA Charter Mapper for student internship grade 11.	German Space Agency in Bonn	January 2025	DLR
ESA Living Planet Symposium 2025 (June 2025) in Vienna/Austria Living Planet Symposium 2025 - Home	ESA Living Planet Symposium, Vienna	June 2025	
ESA-DLR Space Talent Day https://www.esa.int/Space_in_Member_States/Germany/Jetzt_anmelden_As_Diverse_as_the_Universe_Karrieretag_von_ESA_und_Deutscher_Raumfahrtagentur_in_Koeln https://bsky.app/profile/dlr-spaceagency.bsky.social/post/3lzayv62lvc2k	Cologne/Germany	September 2025	
IEEE GRSS MicrowAve MonItoring of WATer with Applications (MAMI WATA) Course and Workshop in Charter-related Lecture: “Mechanisms and service for SAR-based flood mapping” https://www.grss-ieee.org/event/2025-ieee-grss-microwave-monitoring-of-water-with-applications-mami-wata-course-and-workshop/	Rome/Italy	November 2025	
Presentation about the Charter mechanism at internal Highlights in Space Seminar	German Space Agency in Bonn	January 2025	

1 presentation (in portuguese) for students from FURG (Federal University of Rio Grande) Treinamento no ESA Charter Mapper: sensoriamento remoto aplicado à resposta a desastres	Federal University of Rio Grande	October 21, 2025	INPE
1 presentation (in portuguese) for students from UERJ (Rio De Janeiro State University) O INPE na resposta aos desastres: The International Charter 'Space and Major Disasters'	Rio De Janeiro State University	November 24, 2025	
3 presentations (in portuguese) for the Interfaith Rainforest Initiative in Brazil (IRI-Brazil) (12, 16 and 17 December 2025) Apresentação da atuação do INPE no âmbito da Carta internacional Grandes Desastres (Disaster Charter)	Brazil	12, 16 and 17 December 2025	
Technical presentation titled 'Advancing Satellite Image Analysis for Earth Observation Applications Through International Cooperation' (Yeji Kim et al., 2025) to introduce the International Charter to the remote sensing community.	International Symposium on Remote Sensing (ISRS)	April 16, 2025	KARI
In remembrance of the 20-year anniversary of Hurricane Katrina in the US, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Regional Applications Center hosted the 26th annual Hurricane Preparedness Workshop focused on response to that disaster event. USGS provided a presentation titled " <i>Hurricane Katrina: Developing the Future of Geospatial Disaster Support</i> ".	26 th annual Hurricane Preparedness Workshop	June 2025	USGS

UNOOSA and UNITAR/UNOSAT also contributed towards increasing Charter awareness through presentations to a wider public audience.

Press releases and articles

The following table summarises the main press releases, web and paper articles issued by the member agencies or others in 2025.

Table 18. List of 2025 press releases and articles

Issuing agency	Date	Title
CNES	January, 2025	Article following the Myanmar earthquake https://theconversation.com/seisme-au-myanmar-ressenti-en-asie-du-sud-est-les-satellites-peuvent-aider-les-secours-a-reagir-au-plus-vite-183675
	June, 2025	Article for RFI journal https://www.rfi.fr/fr/environnement/20250620-coop%C3%A9ration-internationale-la-charte-espace-et-catastrophes-majeures-f%C3%AAte-ses-25-ans
	September, 2025	Charter file updated with the release of the latest Charter video Charte Internationale « Espace et Catastrophes Majeures » CNES
	October, 2025	Press release for CNES leadership and 25 th Charter Anniversary Le CNES prend la présidence de la Charte Internationale « Espace et Catastrophes Majeures » CNES
	October 2025	Article for GEODES website : https://geodes.cnes.fr/le-cnes-a-la-presidence-de-la-charte-internationale-espace-et-catastrophes-majeures/
	December, 2025	Article for CNES website for the 1000 th activation Comment la solidarité spatiale internationale a fait plus de 1000 fois ses preuves CNES
CSA	February 3, 2025	25 th anniversary & web article
	July 18, 2025	International Charter – South Korea floods
	July 24, 2025	GHGsat becomes a data contributor to the International Charter
	August 20, 2025	International Charter – Kazakhstan Oil spill
	November. 7, 2025	Hurricane Melissa – activation
	November 24, 2025	1000th activation of the Charter
	December 29, 2025	2025 year-recap
INPE	April 17, 2025	"INPE encerra período de liderança na Carta Internacional Espaço e Grandes Desastres com significativas contribuições"
	September 5, 2025	"Novo vídeo destaca o uso de tecnologia espacial na gestão de desastres"
	October 21, 2025	"INPE participa de reunião anual do Disaster Charter na França"
	November 13, 2025	"INPE atua no mapeamento de danos após tornado em Rio Bonito do Iguaçu (PR)"
USGS	June, 2025	USGS published an article titled " <i>Saving Lives, One Pixel at a Time: End Users Share Their Stories</i> ". The article was published on the USGS EROS webpage and the International Charter homepage.

6.4 Users' Appraisal

To understand how our service assists in disaster monitoring, and more importantly, to identify possible improvements to the Charter service, feedback is gathered after each activation. This includes feedback from End Users, the recipients of our value-added products, and from Project Managers, the individuals who coordinate each activation.

During 2025, 72% of End Users reported that the value-added products they received were essential to the corresponding emergency, and some 88% of End Users found the accuracy of the value-added products they received of a good or very good quality. The value-added products were primarily used for preliminary impact estimation and damage assessment. Figure 61 indicates how the value-added products are used.

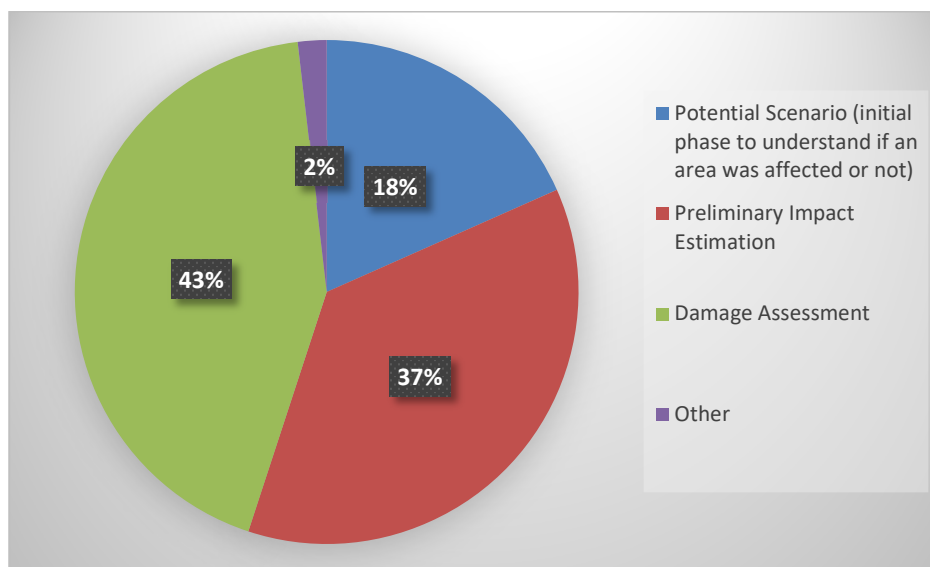


Figure 61. How Charter value-added products were used in 2025

The feedback received in 2025 indicates that, End Users are generally satisfied with the Charter's service. For the majority of End Users, the service meets or exceeds expectations. Figure 62 indicates the level of satisfaction based on feedback from end users when asked to rate the contribution made by the Charter service to the emergency events affecting them in 2025.

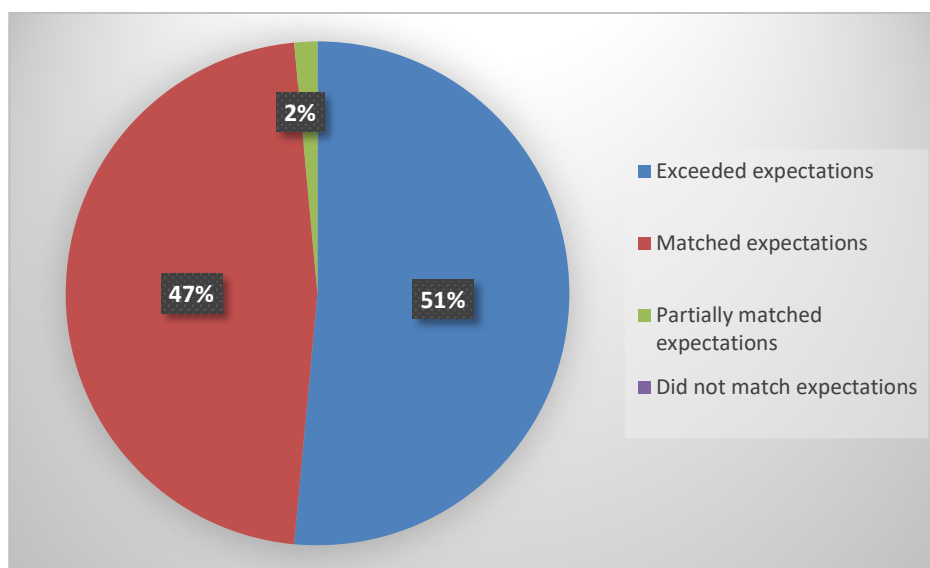


Figure 62. Level of satisfaction towards the contribution made by the Charter to emergencies in 2025

Occasionally, it is not possible to fully satisfy the need for specific satellite data, information or other aspects of the Charter service. Here is a selection of feedback, including some suggestions for improvement, received from Project Managers and End Users:

- The value-added products could be improved by increasing the spatial and temporal resolution and by incorporating dynamic feature layers.
- Providing raster outputs in addition to vector and map formats
- Improving documentation and training opportunities for project managers.

All feedback received are reviewed by the Executive Secretariat. Where possible, enhancements are implemented and service issues remedied.

End Users and Project Managers occasionally give feedback on how the information provided during a Charter activation is used. Here are some examples, which provide insight into the value-chain of the Charter services:

- “Many thanks and congratulations for the work you've done, which has enabled a large number of departments ... to work on the damage caused by the cyclone. Thank you for these new products ... which are systematically used in our crisis management tools used by the players mobilised in [the field] and for the cartographic production team of the crisis unit.”
- “Good communication between the project manager (PM) and the Authorized User (AU). [The AU] validated quickly the [area of interest] and he kept the PM informed about the ... potential damage. The PM analysed post-event images thanks to the Charter Mapper and no [further] signs of flooded areas were detected. This was confirmed by ... the AU a few days later.”

6.5 Communication assessment

The improved version of the website facilitates the user navigation and information search.

Several channels were used to ensure more comprehensive communication to Charter users, stakeholders, and the general public:

- The publication and distribution of newsletters.
- The Charter website, which is still well visited.
- The Charter X (ex-Twitter) account. All Charter activations and news are distributed via tweets. Around 11,134 followers were counted by the end of 2025.
- The Charter videos available in the “Library” Section of the Charter Website as well as on YouTube.
- Participation in international/regional events all over the world to promote the Charter and the Universal Access (UA) initiative.
- Press releases and articles mainly via the web and in particular, the Charter website, Charter members’ websites, and UN-SPIDER communication channels.
- The Charter flyer and brochure in English and French are distributed and used regularly at conferences and workshops internationally.

7. Conclusions

In 2025, the following agencies took the lead agency duty, which rotates among Charter members on a six-month basis: INPE (October 2024 – April 2025), ISRO (April 2025 – October 2025) and CNES (October 2025 – April 2026). The Charter consists of 17 member agencies and no new members have been integrated since 2018.

In total, the Charter has been activated for 1009 disasters in 155 countries between its inception in the year 2000 and the end of 2025.

In 2025, the Charter was activated 68 times in 45 different countries. This is the second-highest activation total ever seen in a single year, only second to 2024; showing a clear trend upwards in Charter activation requests.

In 2025, 5 activations occurred in countries which had never had an activation before: Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Cabo Verde, Botswana, and Bhutan.

This year 2025, the Charter was activated four times for man-made disasters, all of which were oil spills. They were located in the following countries:

- Russia (twice)
- Ecuador
- Kazakhstan

The Charter covered 20 of the 50 most severe natural disasters in terms of fatalities recorded by EM-DAT in 2025.

The web-based system COS-2 has provided operational support to the Charter since the beginning of March 2015. Overall, it has been used successfully in all Charter calls. 2025 was characterized by normal upgrades of the COS-2 system and the continuation of the ingestion of all the historical Charter activations. This will allow the automatic generation of statistics covering the full Charter activities since 2000. The ESA Charter Mapper also continues to develop further to support project managers and value adders in visualizing and processing EO data provided for Charter activations.

Universal Access (UA) is gradually progressing with interest and contacts and 10 new Authorized Users were granted in 2025: Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Belize, Uzbekistan, Somalia, Kazakhstan, Cuba, Namibia, Jamaica, Zambia.

In 2025, two SARE refresher exercises (SARE 30 led by DLR and CNES; SARE 30: led by CNSA and DLR) were organized for Emergency on-Call Officers. Several Project Manager and Value Adders Training sessions were organized to strengthen the network of the Charter operation loop.

The Charter website was redesigned in 2025. It is available in English, and some pages are available in Spanish, French, Chinese, Russian and Portuguese. It allows Charter staff and Authorized Users direct access COS-2.

The 30th and 31st Charter newsletters were issued in 2025. In addition, X social network is frequently used as a tool to increase visibility of the Charter activations and other relevant news and raising public awareness on the Charter.

Successes of the International Charter: Space and Major Disasters in 2025, such as improving our operational environment, welcoming additional authorized users, effectively communicating our mission and most importantly, responding to disasters as requested will continue going forward. The Members of the International Charter Space & Major Disasters remain dedicated to assisting emergency response efforts and providing improved access and benefit from satellite resources.

8. Appendix A: Disasters Charter X statistics for 2025

Link	Post	Date	Impressions	Engagements	Reposts	Likes	Replies	Link clicks	Profile visits	Details	Follows
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over the flood in Scotland: https://bit.ly/3ZTOBFY Our first maps of the flood use data from #Sentinel1 and the #RCMSatellites to estimate the impact as of yesterday and 31 December.	02.01.2025	979	64	4	15	0	3	5	7	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over the oil spill at Piura in Peru: https://bit.ly/3W1GWnO	02.01.2025	637	12	1	2	0	7	2	0	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over last week's 6.8 magnitude earthquake in China: https://bit.ly/4gUL9Cg Our first maps use #Pleiades images to estimate the impact to Changsuoxiang and Cogo.	14.01.2025	1232	118	11	18	0	8	10	12	1
https://x.com	Our latest article on Charter data contributors features @BlackSky_Inc BlackSky provides real-time high revisit imagery from their agile satellite constellation. Learn more about BlackSky's contribution to disaster monitoring: https://bit.ly/3WvFELh	21.01.2025	727	39	0	3	0	11	5	5	2
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over #StormEowyn's expected impact to the United Kingdom: https://bit.ly/3C9WHTf The storm is particularly expected to affect Scotland tomorrow.	23.01.2025	8351	127	1	8	1	28	22	37	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over #StormEowyn's expected impact to the United Kingdom: https://bit.ly/3C9WHTf The storm is particularly expected to affect Scotland tomorrow.	23.01.2025	8,37	128	1	8	1	28	22	38	0
https://x.com	2025 marks the 25th anniversary of the Charter. Join us as we take the opportunity throughout the year to commemorate this milestone achievement of supporting disaster monitoring for a quarter of a century.	12.02.2025	600	13	3	7	0		1	1	0
https://x.com	2025 marks the 25th anniversary of the Charter. Join us as we take the opportunity throughout the year to commemorate this milestone achievement of supporting disaster monitoring for a quarter of a century.	12.02.2025	623	14	3	7	0	0	1	2	0

https://x.com	We will publish monthly articles with stories about the Charter, we recently released a new version of our website, and exhibitions and presentations about the Charter will take place at conferences such as the Living Planet Symposium #LPS25 and Paris Air Show #PAS25	12.02.2025	488	11	2	5	0		1	3	0
https://x.com	We will publish monthly articles with stories about the Charter, we recently released a new version of our website, and exhibitions and presentations about the Charter will take place at conferences such as the Living Planet Symposium #LPS25 and Paris Air Show #PAS25	12.02.2025	519	12	2	5	0	0	1	4	0
https://x.com	Take a trip back to the beginning in our first 25th anniversary article, looking back on how the Charter was formed and how it has evolved over the past 25 years: https://bit.ly/3EAMr7a	12.02.2025	491	13	1	6	0	3	1	1	0
https://x.com	Take a trip back to the beginning in our first 25th anniversary article, looking back on how the Charter was formed and how it has evolved over the past 25 years: https://bit.ly/3EAMr7a	12.02.2025	515	14	1	6	0	3	1	2	0
https://x.com	Read our latest article on the 25th anniversary of the Charter: https://bit.ly/4hTvJ11 In this article we look at the starting point for an activation, when Authorized Users submit a request for help from the Charter.	26.02.2025	884	29	2	11	0	3	3	1	0
https://x.com	In case you missed it, we published an interview in our first 25th anniversary article with the Project Manager of the Charter's very first activation in 2000: http://bit.ly/3EAMr7a The interview provides insight into how the Charter has evolved since those early days.	26.02.2025	724	62	2	8	0	6	5	11	0
https://x.com	Read our latest article on the 25th anniversary of the Charter: https://bit.ly/4hTvJ11 In this article we look at the starting point for an activation, when Authorized Users submit a request for help from the Charter.	26.02.2025	919	31	2	11	0	3	3	2	0
https://x.com	In case you missed it, we published an interview in our first 25th anniversary article with the Project Manager of the Charter's very first activation in 2000: http://bit.ly/3EAMr7a The interview provides insight into how the Charter has evolved since those early days.	26.02.2025	868	67	2	7	0	8	5	12	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over a flood in Argentina: https://bit.ly/4iera22 Our first maps of the disaster look at areas affected by the flood at Bahía Blanca.	11.03.2025	1436	146	9	22	1	15	12	16	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over a flood in Peru: https://bit.ly/3FuFi8M	11.03.2025	507	15	1	6	0	2	2	4	0

https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over a fire at Al-Asabi'a in Libya: https://bit.ly/4iHsev1	11.03.2025	588	7	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over the forest fire in Kazakhstan: https://bit.ly/4lm8y29	08.04.2025	577	14	1	2	0	3	3	4	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over a flood in Kazakhstan: https://bit.ly/4j80qAS	11.04.2025	462	10	0	2	0	6	0	1	0
https://x.com	Our latest 25th anniversary article is available. In this article we share stories from end users who have benefited from Charter data during disasters: https://bit.ly/4mJYmkS	30.05.2025	2173	66	2	13	0	3	4	9	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over the 6.3 magnitude earthquake in Colombia: https://bit.ly/3FQRXUj	17.06.2025	558	27	3	6	0	10	2	5	0
https://x.com	We are working with ESA's Φ-lab on a new challenge to generate machine learning models that can rapidly identify post-earthquake damage in Earth observation data: https://ai4eo.eu/portfolio/ai-for-earthquake-response/ Join us in developing new innovations with the AI for Earthquake Response challenge.	23.06.2025	619	27	0	8	0	5	2	11	0
https://x.com	The AI for Earthquake Response challenge is now open: https://bit.ly/4lEuLZ4 The challenge is open until 29 September, so please join us in developing innovative methods for disaster response.	18.07.2025	2164	46	4	8	0	18	5	1	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data following Tropical Cyclone #Wipha. We have been activated for the storm's impact to: - Laos LA: https://bit.ly/4f9B1FQ - Vietnam VN: https://bit.ly/4m8Nv2w - The Philippines PH: https://bit.ly/45iEDlm	23.07.2025	455	15	3	5	0	4	2	0	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over the flood in South Korea: https://bit.ly/3IFK9Wj Our first map uses radar data from the #RCMSatellites and #Sentinel1 to estimate the extent of flooding at Yesan and Sappgyo.	23.07.2025	456	34	2	10	0	3	1	2	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over Thailand following Tropical Cyclone #Wipha: https://bit.ly/46xqCBz This is our fourth activation for the storm, following its impact to the Philippines, Laos, and Vietnam.	25.07.2025	678	17	3	7	0	3	3	1	0
https://x.com	Our latest 25th anniversary article is out: https://bit.ly/473tW7q This month we look at different	29.07.2025	261	18	0	5	0	2	4	1	0

	types of disaster the Charter responds to and how satellites help observe them. These include examples of industrial accidents, floods, earthquakes, and landslides.										
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over the flood and landslides in India: https://bit.ly/3H84bIJ	30.07.2025	396	18	2	2	0	7	4	3	0
https://x.com	This map uses #Sentinel1 data to estimate flood affected areas at Hanoi in Vietnam, as of 21 July, following Tropical Cyclone #Wipha: http://bit.ly/4m8Nv2w	31.07.2025	596	24	0	3	0	2	0	2	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data for Tropical Storm Erin's impact to Cabo Verde: https://bit.ly/47qShEq	13.08.2025	785	31	3	5	0	14	4	4	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over a mudslide in Turkmenistan: https://bit.ly/45MIOS	13.08.2025	625	8	1	2	0	3	1	0	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over floods and landslides in India: https://bit.ly/41OCzpz This is our third activation for floods in the country since the end of July, due to cloudbursts during this monsoon season.	20.08.2025	499	12	3	2	0	3	0	4	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over an oil spill in the Caspian Sea: https://bit.ly/45lyVbq Our first map for this activation uses radar data from the #RCMSatellites to estimate the location of potential oil off the coast of Kazakhstan.	20.08.2025	847	62	3	6	2	5	3	18	0
https://x.com	Our latest 25th anniversary article covers the Charter's collaboration with other international organisations. This month we talk about @Sentinel_Asia, which has provided disaster management support in the Asia-Pacific region for nearly 20 years: https://bit.ly/4oU6Zu2	26.08.2025	612	43	1	6	0	2	6	8	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over Vietnam and Laos following Cyclone Kajiki: Vietnam vn: https://bit.ly/4oUXfjd Laos LA: https://bit.ly/47PaQCu	27.08.2025	814	11	1	3	0	2	1	3	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over Typhoon #Ragasa's (#NandoPH) impact to the Philippines: https://bit.ly/46QTSCM	23.09.2025	841	23	2	2	0	10	4	5	0
https://x.com	Our first map of the Philippines following Super Typhoon #Ragasa (#NandoPH) uses a comparison of #Sentinel1 data to estimate flooded areas: http://bit.ly/46QTSCM	24.09.2025	742	76	1	5	0	8	4	25	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data over a flood in Bhutan: https://bit.ly/3VRtUcf	08.10.2025	456	18	1	2	0	3	6	5	0

https://x.com	Our latest 25th anniversary article continues our coverage of international collaborations: https://bit.ly/3IU6iRl This month we talk about collaboration with @UNITAR @UNOSAT @UNOOSA and @CopernicusEMS	08.10.2025	1409	116	4	9	0	3	1	26	0
https://x.com	This week, 25 years ago, the International Charter formally entered operations. Since then, the Charter has provided support with satellite imagery for almost 1000 disasters in 140 countries.	21.10.2025	5968	54	3	13	1	0	2	17	0
https://x.com	To mark the milestone of a quarter century in supporting disaster response worldwide, we have published monthly articles on our website. Learn about the Charter's history, the different roles that support the Charter, and the partners we work with. https://disasterscharter.org/library/news	21.10.2025	466	35	0	8	1	2	1	2	0
https://x.com	The members of the Charter remain committed to our mutual goal of serving humanity in times of disasters.	21.10.2025	216	10	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
https://x.com	. @inpe_mcti - one of the Charter members - describes the latest meeting, which brought the members together in France two weeks ago, and the occasion of celebrating the 25th anniversary.	22.10.2025	892	17	8	0	0	0	1	6	0
https://x.com	The Charter has been activated to provide satellite data following a storm in New Zealand: https://bit.ly/3L0cTKJ	22.10.2025	498	11	1	1	1	5	0	2	0
https://x.com	The AI model challenge for earthquake response has concluded. Learn about the winning teams TelePIX, Datalayer, DisasterM3, and Thales, who designed AI models to automatically detect buildings damaged by earthquakes, using data from the Charter's archive: https://bit.ly/4qpKdek	23.10.2025	684	40	3	5	6	4	1	8	0
https://x.com	Our latest 25th anniversary article is now available: https://bit.ly/47AKOCy This covers Universal Access, which helps disaster management authorities register to join the Charter. The process expands the reach of the Charter and helps more people benefit from satellite data.	12.11.2025	1195	79	5	10	0	7	10	8	0