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**IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing**

**Special Issue on**
**"Application of Remote Sensing Techniques for Earth Hazard Management"**

Hazards are increasing rapidly worldwide, leaving severe impacts on human life and the global economy due to a tremendous rise in population every year. Remote sensing comes into the picture to safeguard the earth from weather-induced hazards and natural disasters by ensuring prediction accuracy early. The scope of executing remote sensing technology encloses accurate and frequent data prediction over large areas anywhere globally, giving early warnings on threats like an earthquake, tsunami, volcano eruption, floods, forest fires, etc. Space-based technology is one of the recent advancements in remote sensing technology. It is gaining attention among hazard management authorities since it ensures that précised data is gathered to intricate hazard cause and risk factors. Advancements, including Earth Observation (EO) technologies, are being broadly implicated for hazard risk management. On-going researches include Satellite-, Drone-based-, Ground-based remote sensing technologies for fetching high spatial resolution images of the earth, which further decreases the risk factors of being hazardous and effectively serves as a Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) strategy.

The challenges and future view of implicating advanced features of remote sensing indulge the concerns of location, population, cost, etc. Overcoming these limitations serves to be a massive challenge for global hazard management centres. Rapid tracking of location conditions and the number of people situated could help overcome future challenges as quickly as possible. Policymakers and practitioners are welcomed to present a contextual framework against this background. The inadequate knowledge on handling remote sensing technology increases the probability of risk factors to a greater extent. Adequate research work aids in the quicker achievement of sustainable and safe living.

The broad topics include (but are not limited to):

- Emerging trends and applications of sensing technology for earth hazard management
- Sensing technology: Trends, perspectives and applications for earth hazard management
- Frontier applications of sensing technology for monitoring earth hazards
- Risk factors associated with implicating advances in sensing technology for earth hazard management
- Analytical methods for featuring sensing technology in the prevention of hazards
- Future perspectives: Efficiency of sensing technology and limitations
- Assessing the drawbacks of executing sensing technology for managing earth hazards
- Deep learning: Challenges and objectives in sensing applications on earth hazard management
- Trends and perspectives of technological sensing applications in the future research work
- Adoption of recommended policies and legislations on this background for the prevention of earth hazard management

**Schedule**

Feb. 1, 2023 Submission system opening
Aug. 31, 2023 Submission system closing

**Format**

All submissions will be peer reviewed according to the IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society guidelines. Submitted articles should not have been published or be under review elsewhere. Submit your manuscript on http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jstars, using the Manuscript Central interface and select the "**Application of Remote Sensing Techniques for Earth Hazard Management**" special issue manuscript type. Prospective authors should consult the site https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=9082768 for guidelines and information on paper submission. All submissions must be formatted using the IEEE standard format (double column, single spaced). Please visit http://www.ieee.org/publications_standards/publications/authors/author_templates.html to download a template for transactions. Please note that as of Jan. 1, 2020, IEEE J-STARS has become a fully open-access journal charging a flat publication fee $1,250 per paper.

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