



Peter SPRUYT

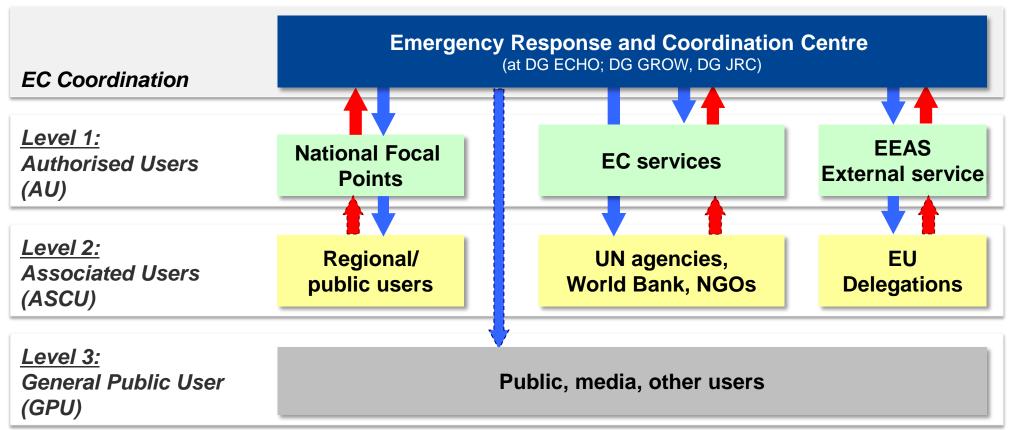
European Commission

DG JRC, Global Security and Crisis management unit, IPSC

EMS Mapping



Copernicus EMS Mapping - Users







What is possible with Rapid Mapping?

- On-demand, fast provision (hours-days) of geo-spatial information in support to emergency management activities
- Provide an overview of the reference situation on the ground
 - ★ Location of assets (settlements, transportation, land use, land cover, etc.)
 - ★ Terrain, hydrology
- Delineate the disaster's extent (e.g. flooded or burnt area, lava flow extent)
- ★ Locate damages to buildings, transportation infrastructure, etc. (to be used for quantitative estimates)



EMS Rapid Mapping

☐ How many activations?

133 in total since April 2012:

→ 75 in Europe, 58 outside

■ Which kind of disaster?

16 Fires, 57 Floods, 3 Earthquakes,

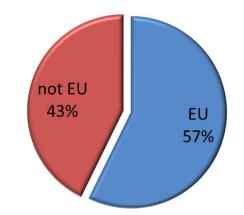
4 Industrial accidents, 42 Other

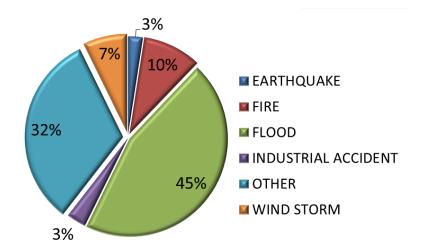
- In Europe: mostly floods
- Outside Europe: many humanitarian

■ Who is activating?

Activations are received by:

- MS Civil Protection,
- European Services or
- UN agencies via DG ECHO

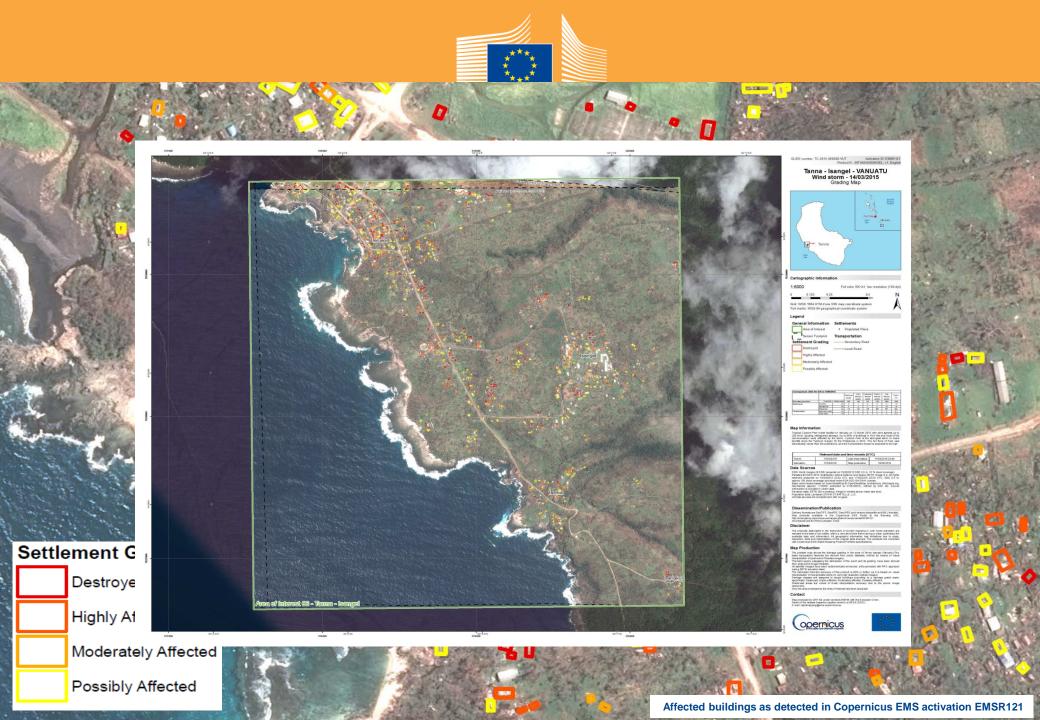




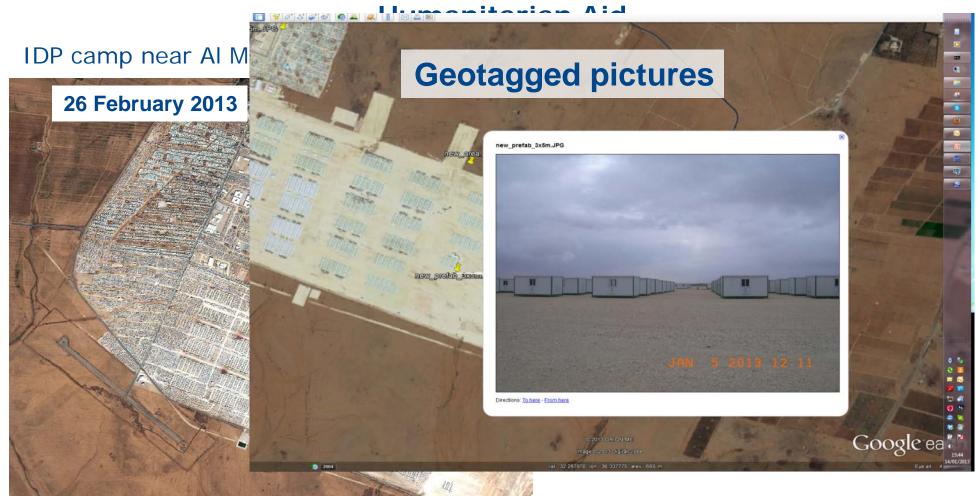










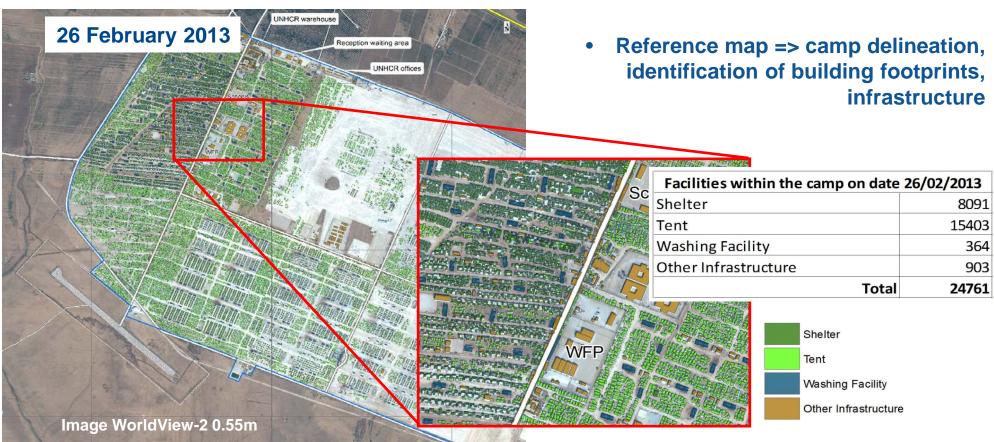


Source: Copernicus EMS Rapid Mapping activations EMSR014, EMSR025



Humanitarian Aid

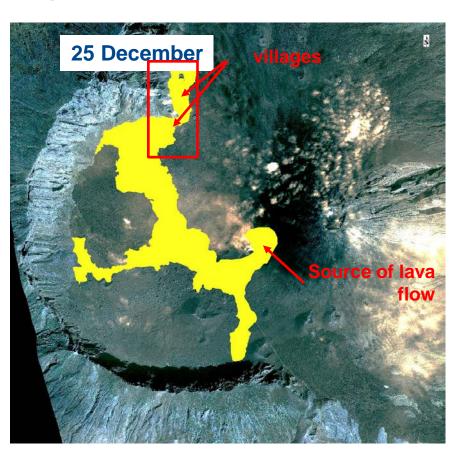
IDP camp near Al Mafraq (Jordan)



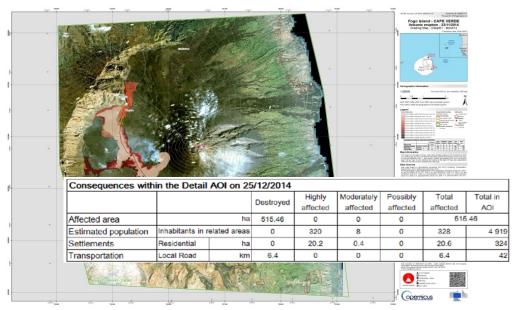


Volcanic eruption

Fogo Island (Cape Verde), November-December 2014



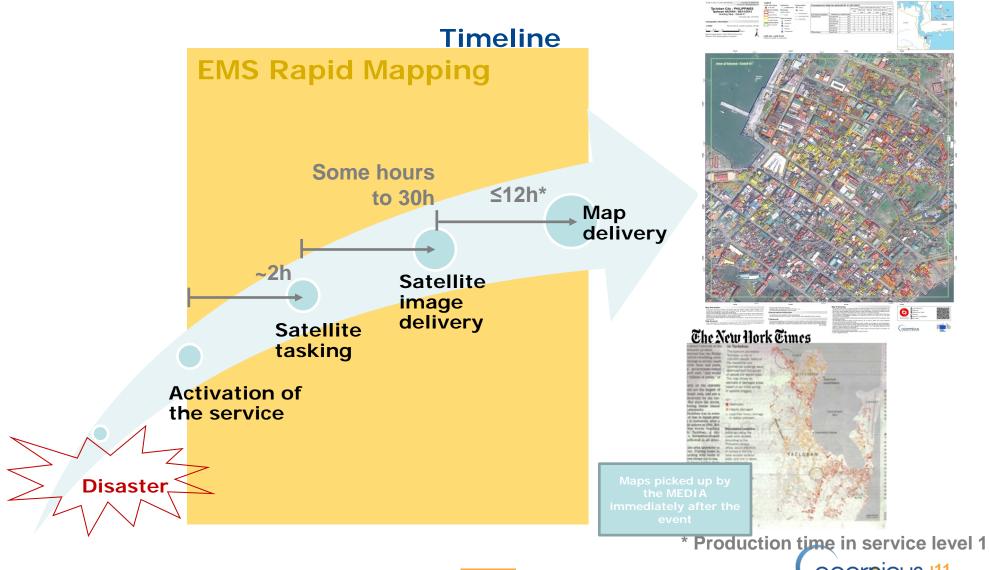
- Monitoring of the lava flow extent for one month mainly from Radar data
- Evacuation of two villages in the caldera





EMS Mapping







EMS

Emergency Management Service (EMS) has two components:

- ► Mapping
 - > Rapid Mapping
 - > Risk & Recovery
- ► Early Warning
 - > EFAS (floods)
 - > EFFIS (forest fires)





Risk & Recovery Mapping



Copernicus Emergency Management Service

Which contribution can Risk & Recovery mapping make?

Provides on-demand geospatial information supporting emergency management activities not related to the immediate response. It addresses prevention, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supports the recovery phase.

Product delivery phase: 35 days (15 + 20)

МАР ТҮРЕ	CONTENT	DELIV. TIME
REFERENCE	 Detailed status of the territory and assets. E.g. Topographic features and specific information, e.g. land use zoning plans, mitigation measures 	20d(#)
PRE - DISASTER	Relevant info to help planning for contingencies on vulnerable areas • E.g. Hazard exposure to hazardous events; Vulnerability / resilience of settlements and buildings; Risk status for population and assets; Evacuation plans; Forecasts; Alerts	20d(#)
POST - DISASTER	Relevant thematic information, beyond the immediate response phase • E.g. Hazard exposure to hazardous events; Vulnerability / resilience of settlements and buildings; • Risk status for population and assets; Post disaster needs assessment; Recovery plans; Reconstruction / rehabilitation monitoring; IDP monitoring (IDP camps, IDP movements).	20d(#)
(#) working days after signature of a specific contract, which may require normally 15 days after the service request		



New timeliness

- After receipt of Technical Annex the Service Providers (SP) have these deadlines:
- ★ 7 working days for posing questions
- ★ 10 working days for sending an offer
- ★ JRC: Evaluation (3 days), preparation of contract (5 days)
- SP: 20 working days from contract signature
- Open: which working days calendar is applied?



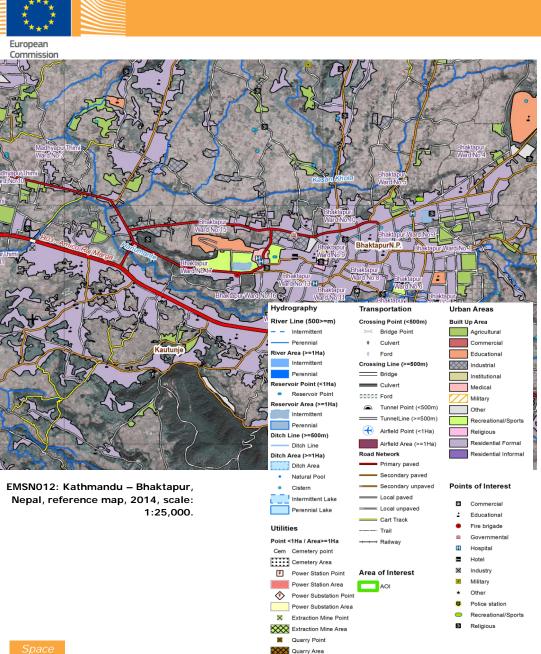


Reference Maps

Aim: Providing comprehensive knowledge of the territory and assets in the context of prevention, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and recovery. Topographic features Disaster risk information Other available information for crisis management

Typical key features of reference maps (not exclusive)

Hydrology	Transport	Population-related (incl. Industry & Utilities)	Land cover & Physiography
Rivers Canals Lakes Reservoirs Open Water Shorelines Dams Wells Ponds	Railways Roads Cart tracks Bridges River crossing points Airfields Runways Ports	Toponyms Administrative boundaries Built-up areas Settlements Processing / industrial plants Pipelines Power lines Power stations	Woodland Natural vegetation Cropland Grassland Scrub Bare soil Snow/Ice Floodplains Void Areas Contours, spot heights Cliffs

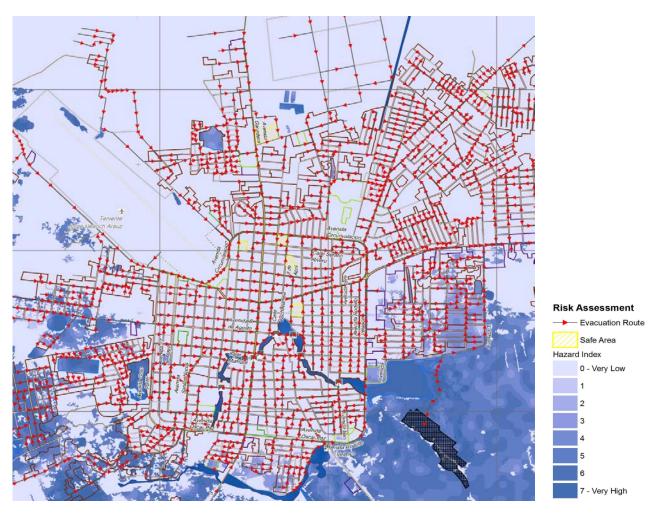


Settling Basin

Pre-disaster maps



- *Aim: Provide relevant and upto-date thematic information that can help civil protection and humanitarian aid agencies plan for contingencies and areas vulnerable to hazards.
- ★Examples: Hazard exposure, Vulnerability or resilience, Risk status for population and assets, Evacuation plans



EMSN014: Rio Mamore, Trinidad, Bolivia, Flood risk asessment,1/11/2014, scale: 1:20,000.



Post-disaster maps

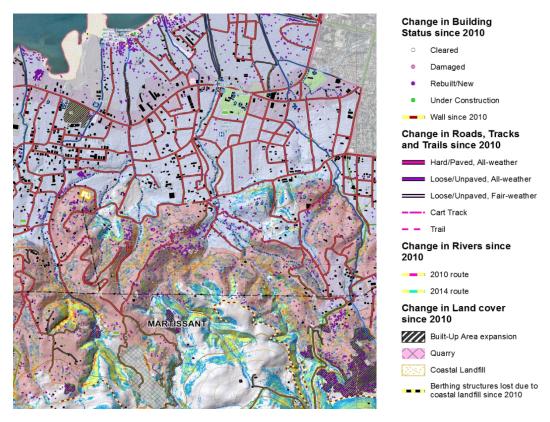
Provide relevant and up-to-date thematic information beyond the immediate response phase.

- Topographic features
- Disaster risk information
- Specific information regarding recovery needs, reconstruction planning and progress monitoring, long-term impact

Examples:

Hazard exposure and vulnerability and risk status of (in particular) new assets.
Post-disaster needs assessment, recovery plans, reconstruction/rehabilitation monitoring

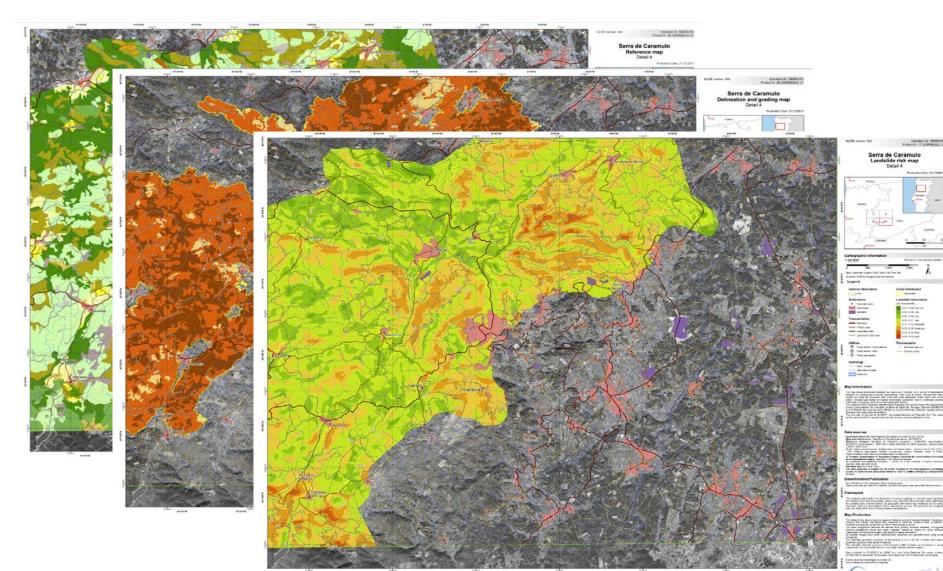




EMSN013: Martissant/Carrefour Feuilles/Baillergeau, Haiti, Reference Map Thematic Change 2010 - 2014, scale: 1:10,000.

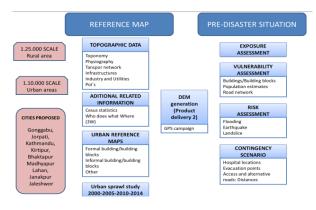


Forest fire (pt) Sierra de Caramulo analysis

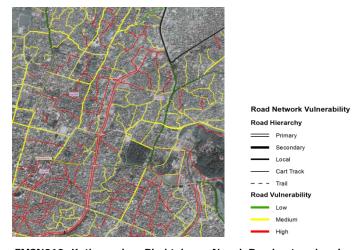




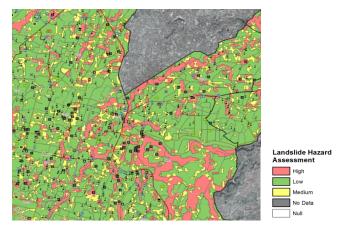
Example - EMSN012: Preparedness, disaster risk assessment and disaster risk reduction covering districts of: Kathmandu/Bhaktapur, Dhanusa, Siraha and Mahottari



EMSN012: Kathmandu –
Bhaktabpur, Nepal.
Overview of generated products.
Next to a map set of reference
maps, several pre-disaster map
sets have been created, covering
exposure, vulnerability and risk
assessment including a
contingency scenario. In addition
a DEM has been derived.

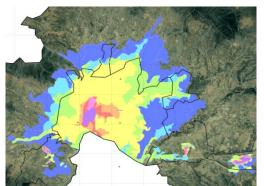


EMSN012: Kathmandu – Bhaktabpur, Nepal. Road network vulnerability. The methodology for generating this map is based on geology type, road hierarchy and surface, and the frequency of bridges.



EMSN012: Kathmandu – Bhaktabpur, Nepal. Landslide hazard exposure.

The methodology for generating this map is based on landslide hazard index computation using slope factor, lithological factor, soil moisture conditions factor and precipitation factor.



EMSN012: Kathmandu –
Bhaktabpur, Nepal. Urban Sprawl
This map shows the urban sprawl of
Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Kirtipur,
Madhyapur Thimi, Jorpati and
Gonggabu cities between 1972 and
2014, understanding as urban area
a continuous aggregation of
buildings with high-medium density
of houses that can be observed in
the Landsat imagery. These cities
belong to Kathmandu and Bhaktapur

Space



Integration of aerial platforms for image acquisition in Copernicus Emergency Management Service (EMS)

- Pilot activities on role of (un) manned aerial platforms is launched beginning of 2015 in complement or alternative to satellite sensors during specific disasters
- Assessment of UAS deployment mechanisms and legislation and regulation will be addressed
- Integration of UAS and airplanes in Copernicus EMS will be tested for potential scale-up after 2015





LOT 1 UAV mapping	LOT 2 : manned aerial
 10 cm resolution Up to 40 km2 a day Price per km² 	 10 to 20 cm resolution Up to 625 km² Price per fixed module

Deliverables

Ortho rectified imagery (RGB or NIR) + Digital elevation model or Digital surface model

Delivery and deployment time

Request by DG JRC trough a dedicated order form.

After signature by both parties the contractor has 48 Hr to deliver.

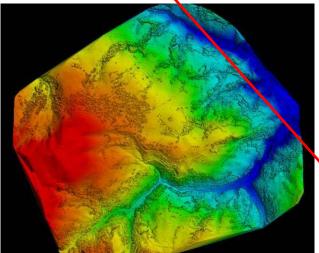
Communication protocol to monitor the work



Mapping Landslides using UAS











The Copernicus Emergency Service

- http://www.copernicus.eu/
- http://www.emergency.copernicus.eu