

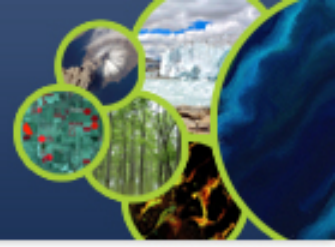


Committee on Earth Observation Satellites

CEOS Landslide Pi lot Working Group: An Overview

September 4th, 2017





Dr. Dalia Kirschbaum, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Maryland, USA



Dr. Jonathan Godt, Landslide Hazards Coordinator, U.S. Geological Survey, Colorado, USA

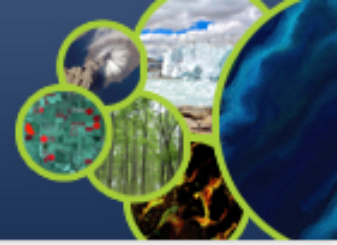


Dr. Jean-Philippe Malet, School and Observatory of Earth Sciences, University of Strasbourg, France

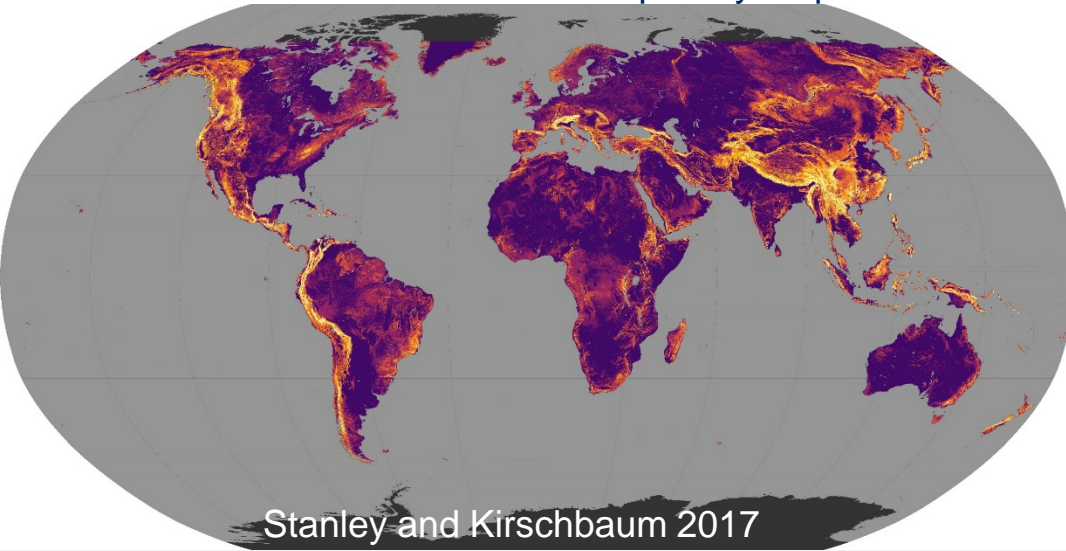


Dr. Sigrid Roessner, GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Germany

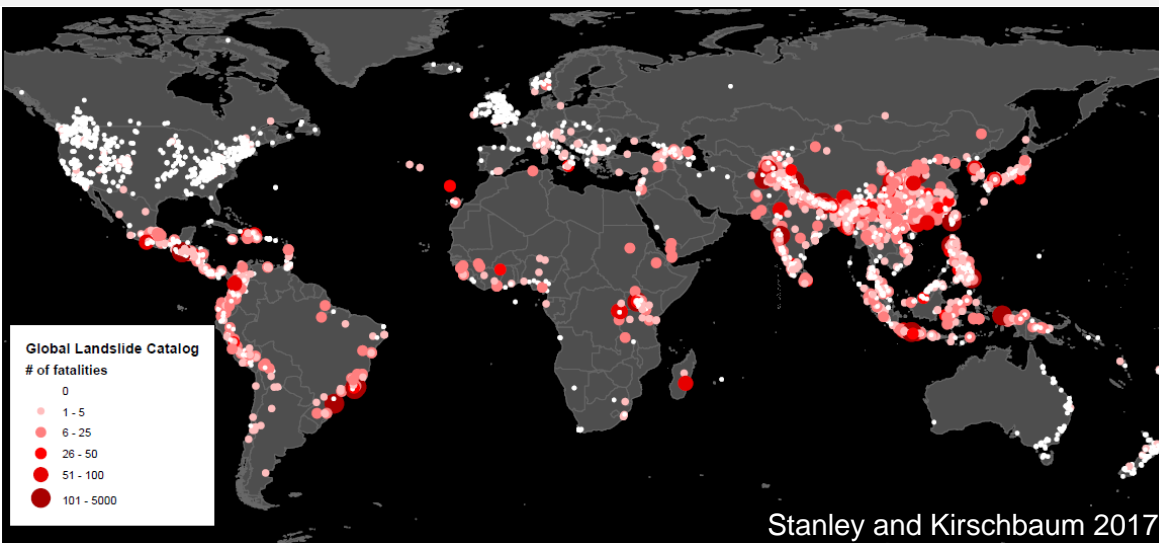
Landslides – global phenomenon



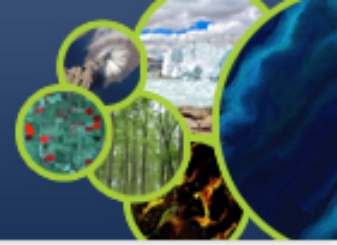
Global landslide susceptibility map



The Sierra Leone landslide triggered by heavy rainfall, with the main event appearing to be a large landslide in the Regent area, on the margins of the city of Freetown on August 14th, >500 fatalities estimated



David Petley estimates that landslides between 2002-2012 ca. 90,000 fatalities (<http://blogs.agu.org>)



Earthquakes



Major triggers



Hydrometeorologic extremes
(e.g. typhoon)

New Zealand: 2016 (7.8Mw) ca. 6,000 landslides

Nepal: 2015 (7.8Mw) ca. 20,000 landslides

Taiwan: 2009 Typhoon Morakot: ca. 20,000 landslides



Credits: K. Cook

Nepal: Bhote Koshi (drone image month after EQ)



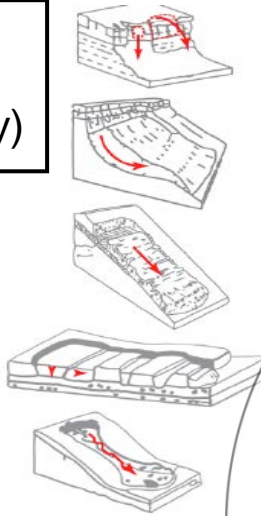
Credits: Tsou Univ. Kyoto

Taiwan: fotos before and after

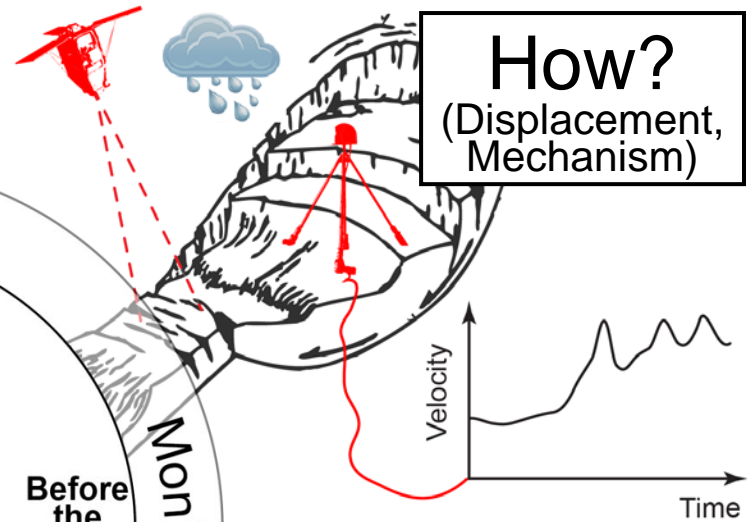


What? (Type, Activity)

- Translational slide
- Spreads
- Flow

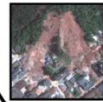


How? (Displacement, Mechanism)



Characterization

Disaster



Before the event



Monitoring

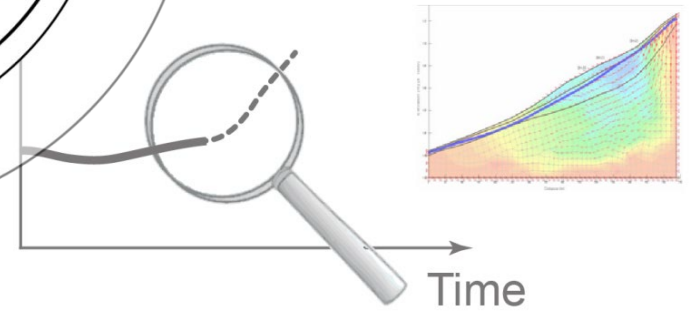
Event

Rapid mapping



Where? (Location)

Velo



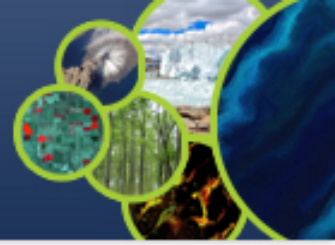
Time



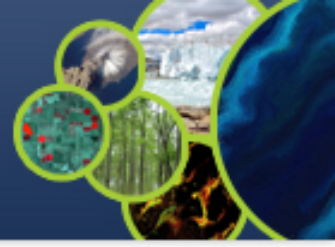
When? (Forecast)

To demonstrate the **effective exploitation** of Earth observations (EO) data and technologies to **detect, map and monitor landslides and landslide prone hillsides**, in different physiographic and climatic regions.

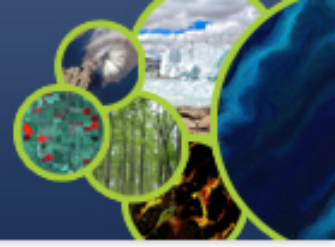
To apply satellite EO across the **cycle of landslide disaster risk management**, including preparedness, situational awareness, response and recovery with a distinct multi-hazard focus on cascading impacts and risks.



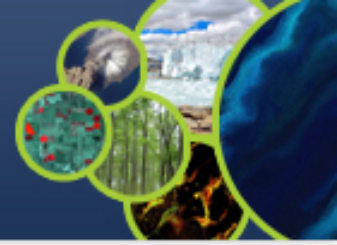
- A. Establish effective practices** for merging different Earth Observation data (e.g. optical and radar) to better monitor and map landslide activity over time and space.
- B. Demonstrate** how landslide products, models, and services can **support disaster risk management** for multi-hazard and cascading landslide events.
- C. Engage and partner with data brokers and end users** to understand requirements and user expectations and get feedback through the activities described in objectives 1-2.



- Report on recommended practices for the combined exploitation of SAR and Optical imagery and technologies for landslide detection, mapping and monitoring”. **(Objective A)**
- Report on effective methodologies and strategies for considering multi-hazard and cascading aspect of landslides through multi-temporal landslide mapping from multiple triggers (leveraging information/interactions with the volcano, flood and earthquake pilots) **(Objective A-C)**
- Landslide event inventory and activity (monitoring) maps produced using optical and SAR imagery and technologies, and their combination, for selected case studies / geographical areas. **(Objectives B-C)**
- Report on end user engagement strategies and characterize enablers, challenges, barriers to effective transfer of information, knowledge and technologies. **(Objective D)**

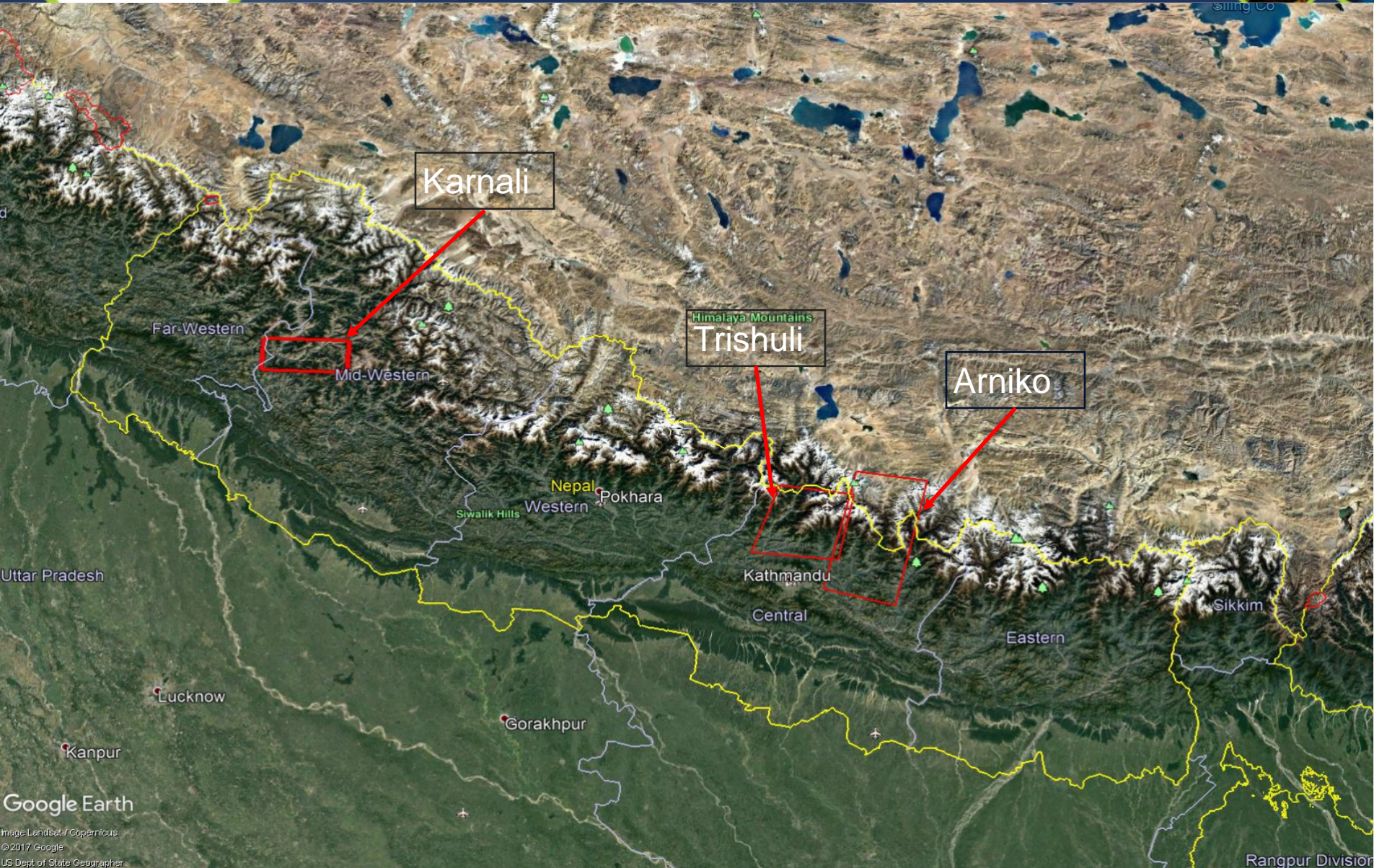


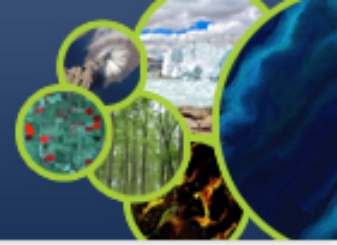
- **Users:** national, regional and local governments, civil protection agencies, meteorological and geological services, land use planning decision makers, disaster risk reduction specialists with NGOs and international organisations, industry (including e.g., insurance, transport, forestry sectors).
- **Practitioners:** landslide modelers, scientists and engineers in hydrology, water and environment ministries, meteorological and geological services, satellite data providers, volcano observatories, and value added service companies.
- **Institutional bodies responsible for communication of risk** (gap between technical level and shared information with communities): research institutions with operational responsibilities.
- **General public:** landslide event information for some of the case studies will be made available to the general public for increased awareness of these hazards and remote sensing capabilities, although the main focus of the pilot is on specialized users.



<i>Region</i>	<i>Regional Point of Contact</i>
Nepal	Nick Rosser, Sigrid Roessner, Dalia Kirschbaum
Pacific Northwest, US	Jonathan Godt, Dalia Kirschbaum
<i>Southeast Alaska</i>	<i>Marten Geertsema</i>
<i>Peru</i>	<i>Jeff Kargel</i>
<i>Caribbean (Cuba/Lesser Antilles)</i>	<i>Enrique Castellanos, Jean-Philippe Malet</i>
<i>China</i>	<i>Zeng-Guang Zhou (TBD)</i>
<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>TBD</i>

Nepal tasking areas

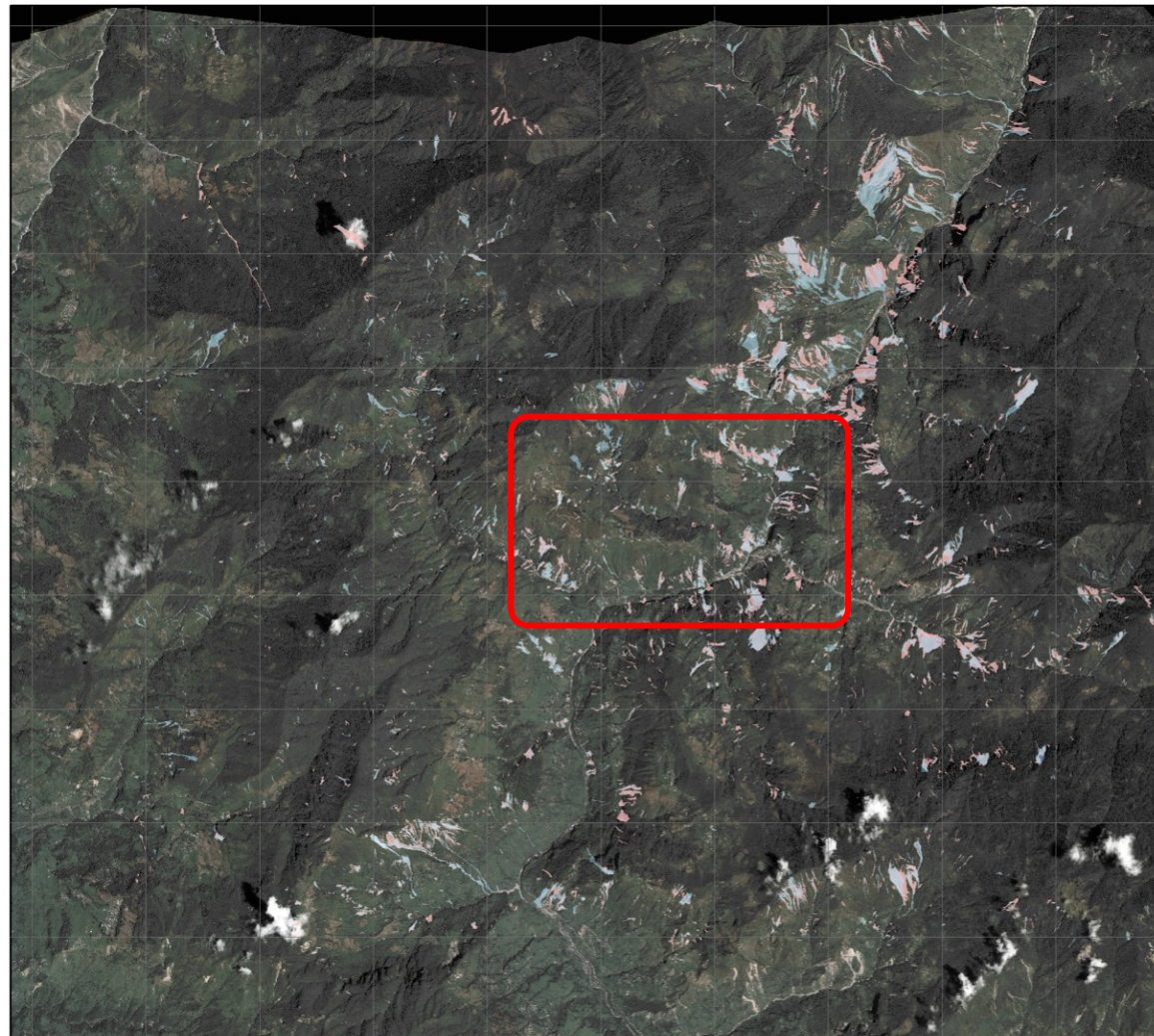




Pre- & post- monsoon

- WorldView & Quickbird
 - May 2014 & 24th May 2015
- Pléiades image
 - 9th September 2015
- Significant registration errors in steep topography

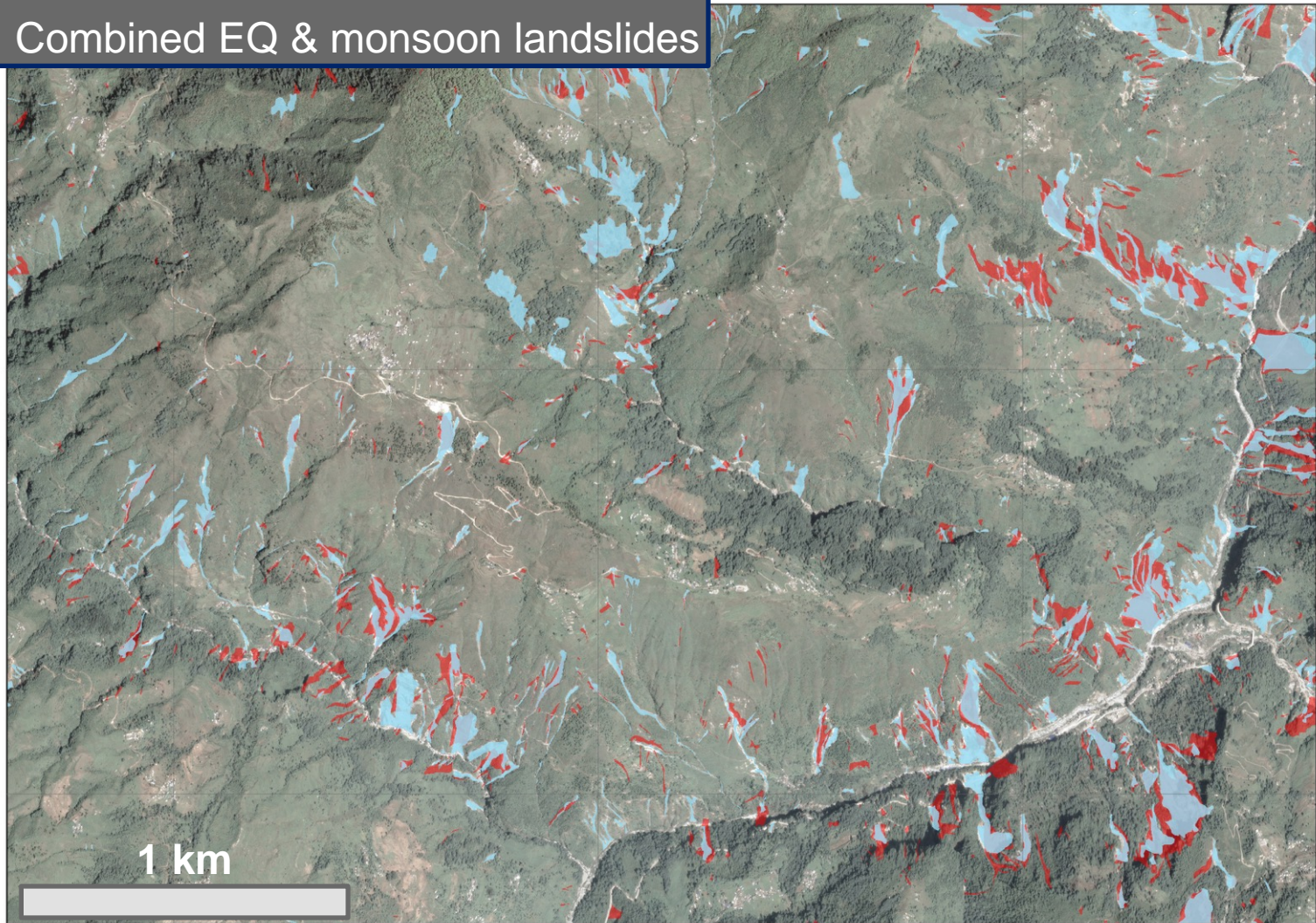
5 km



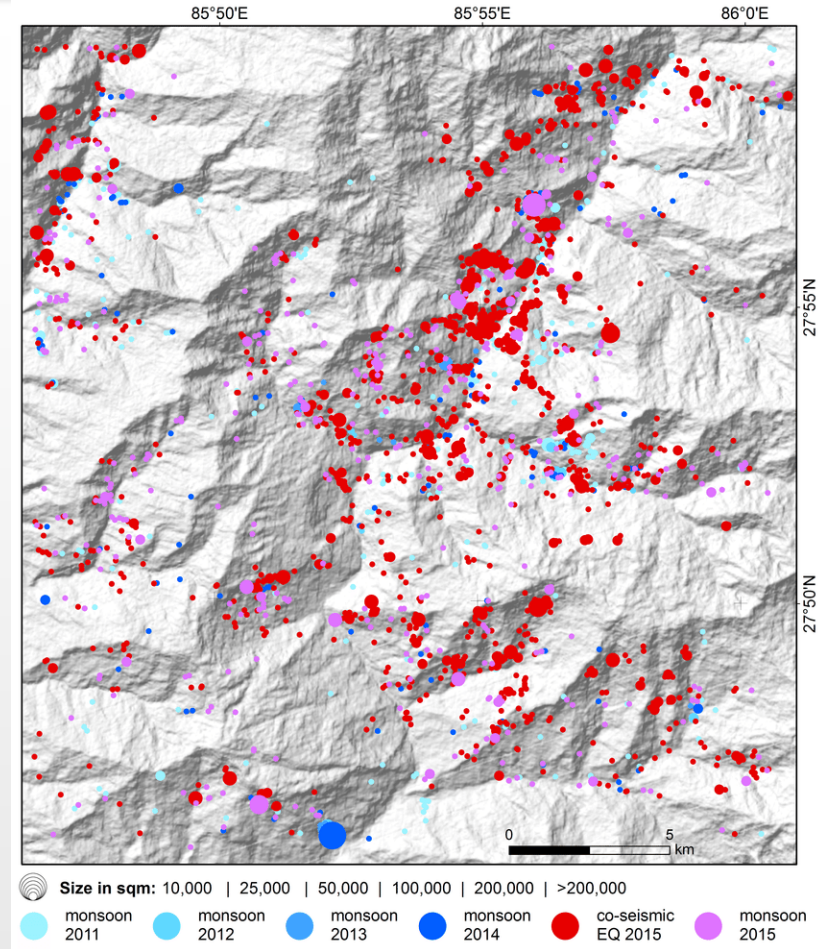
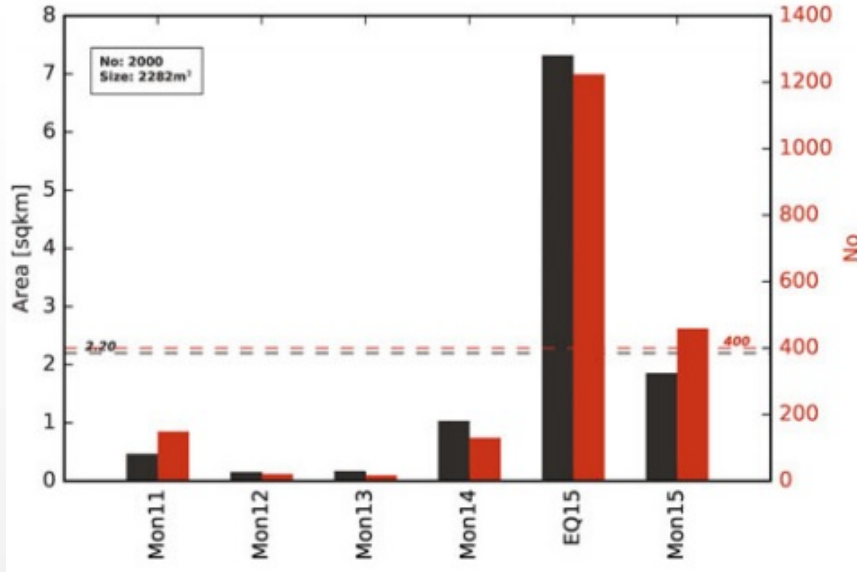
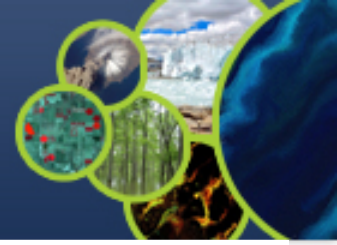
Results:

- 389 pre-EQ landslides (c. 1.3 / km²)
- 2,626 post-EQ landslides (c. 9 / km²)
- 2,550 post-monsoon landslides

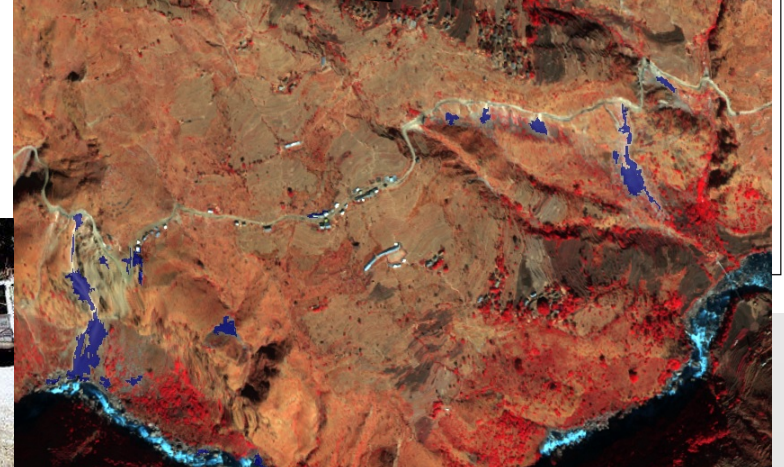
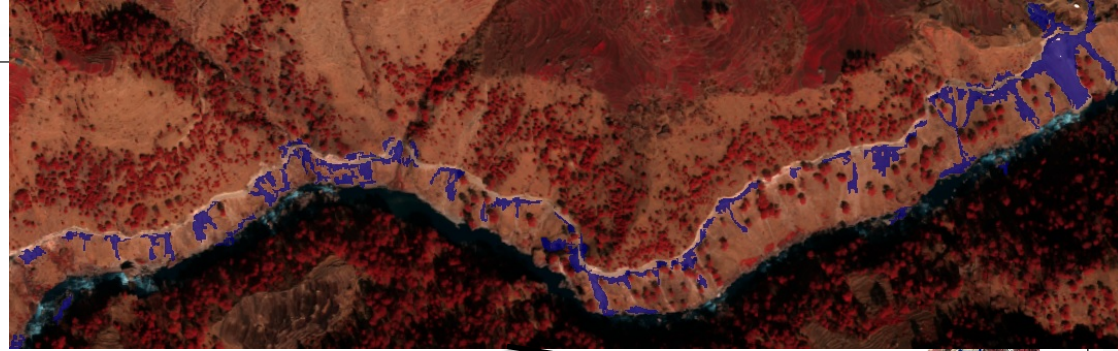
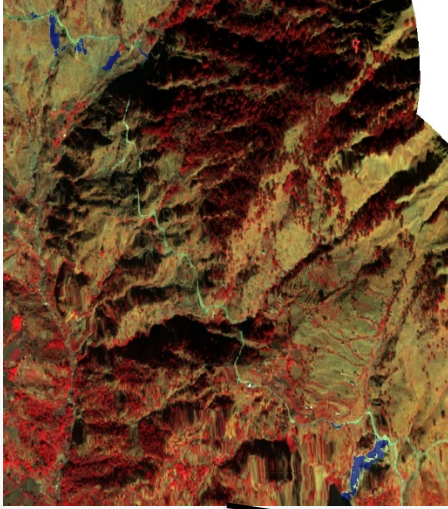
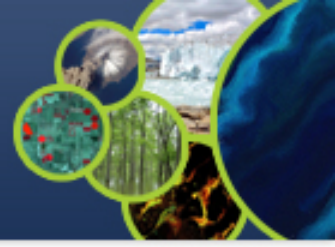
Combined EQ & monsoon landslides



Multi-temporal monsoonal landslide along Pasang Lhamu Highway, Nepal



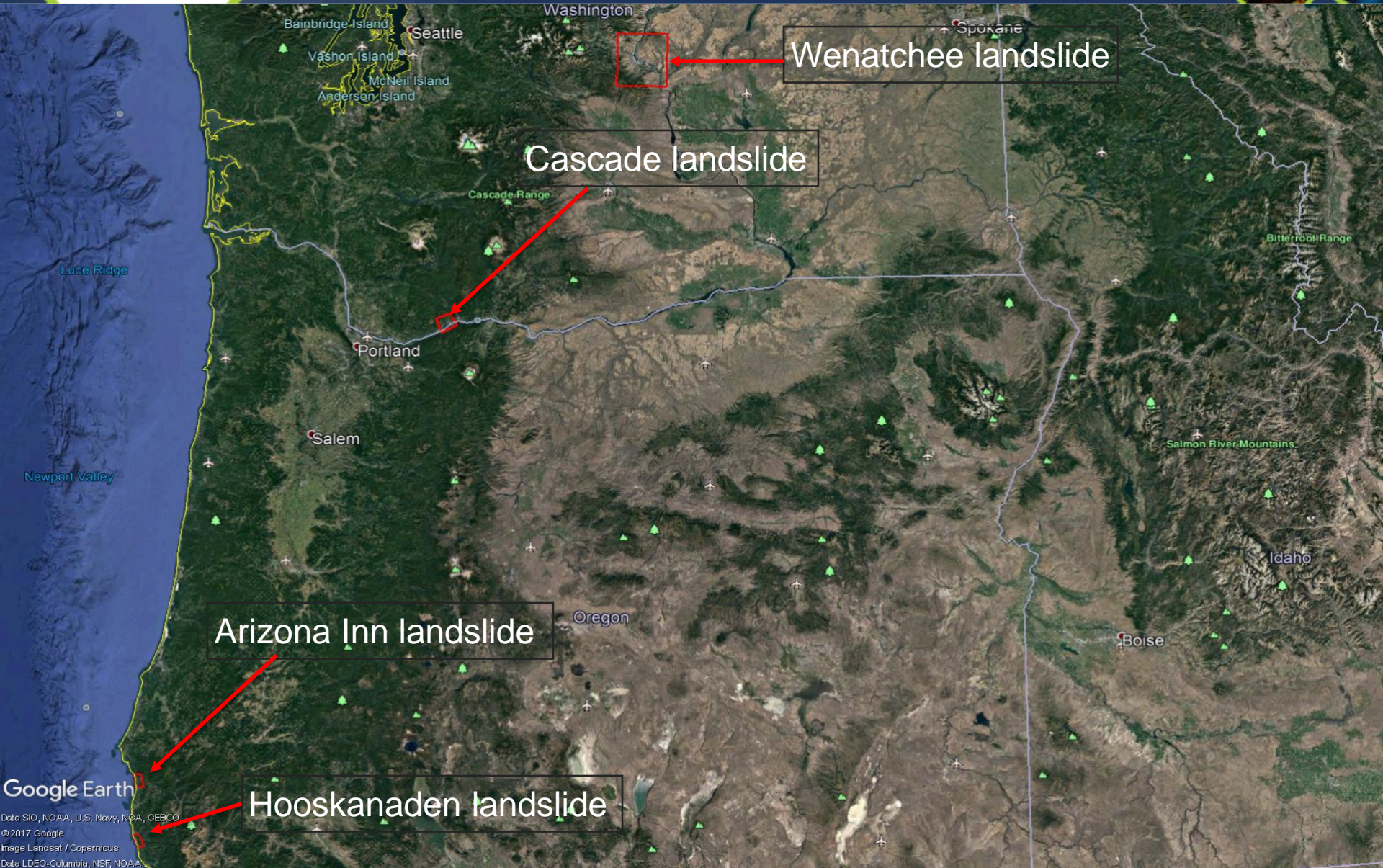
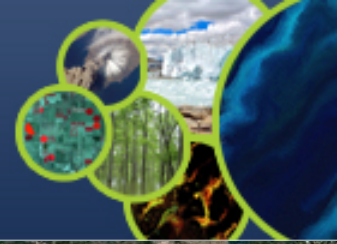
- Multi temporal monsoonal landslide inventory (2011 – 2015) derived from a time series of 13 Rapideye Level 3A data.
- 2000 landslides with sizes ranging from 200 m² to 0.76 km² affecting a total area of 10.9 km².
- 1224 landslides triggered by 2015 Gorkha earthquake.

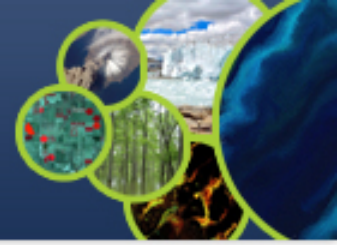


- Three stretch along the 60 km highway identified to be highly affected by landslides.
- Data obtained from Digital Globe

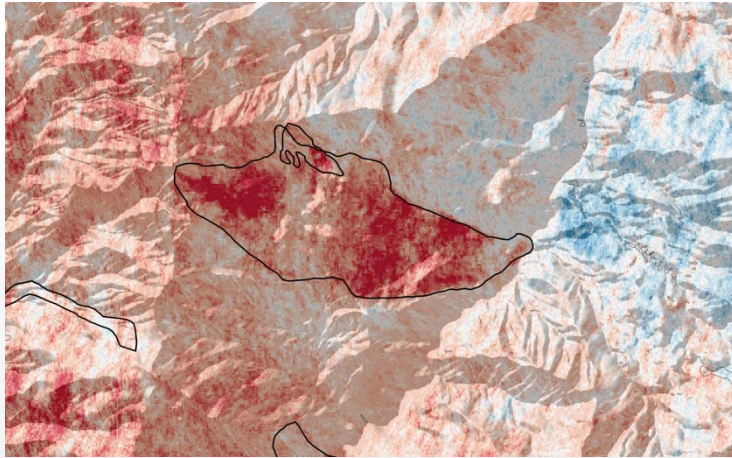
(NASA/USRA)

PNW tasking areas

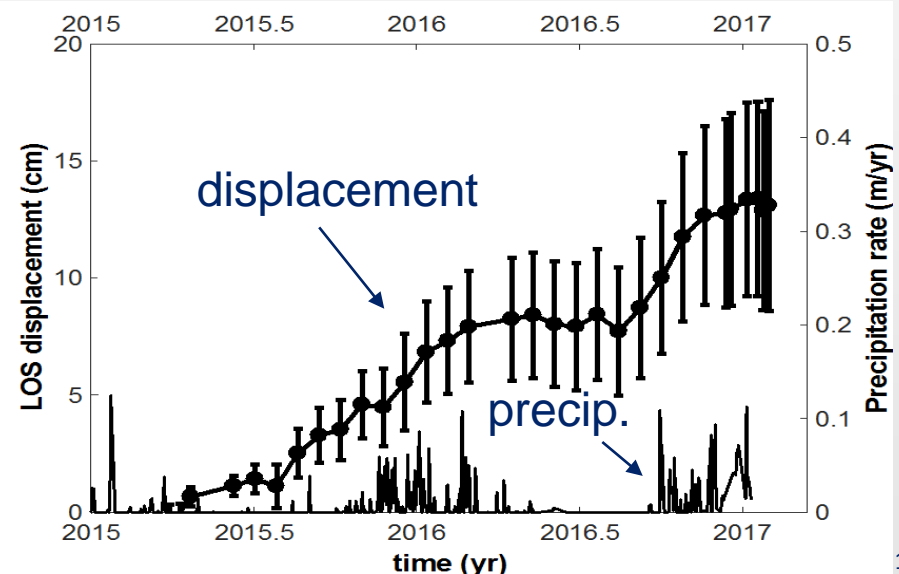
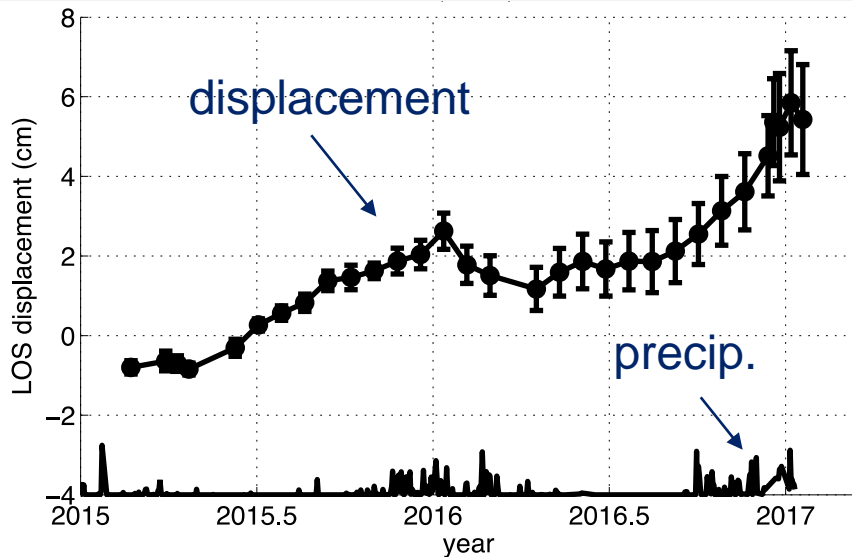
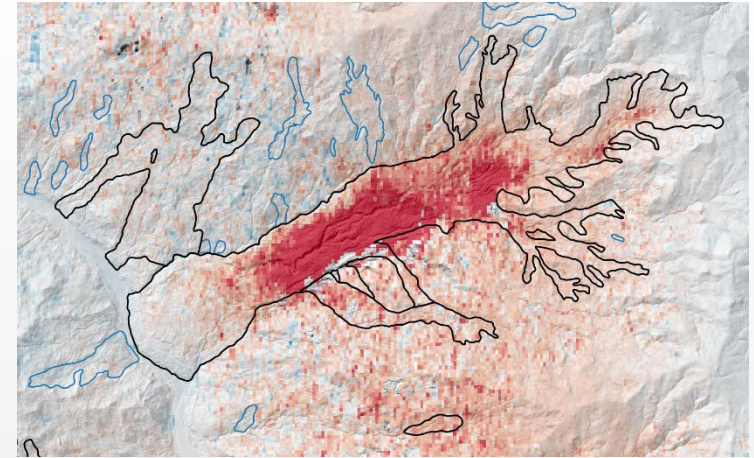




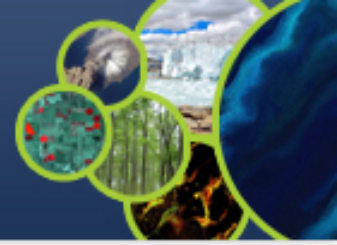
InSAR time series Offset Tracking



A. Handwerger, M.-H. Huang, E.J. Fielding

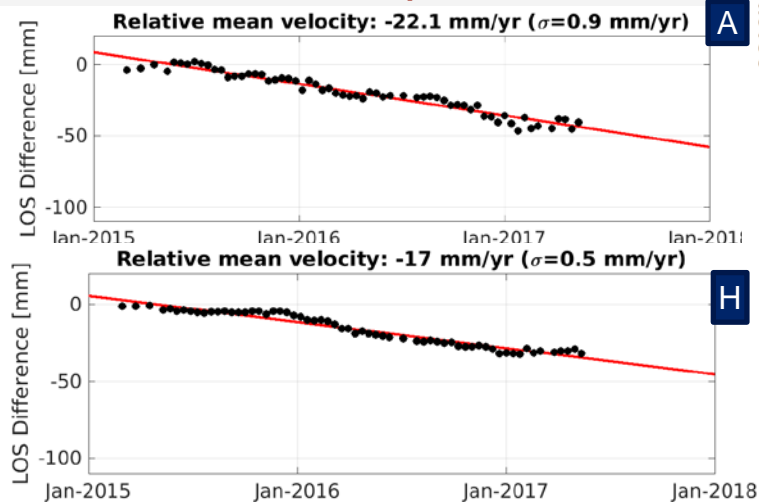


Time-series InSAR research Demonstration of landslide mapping using Sentinel-1 (PNW, USA)

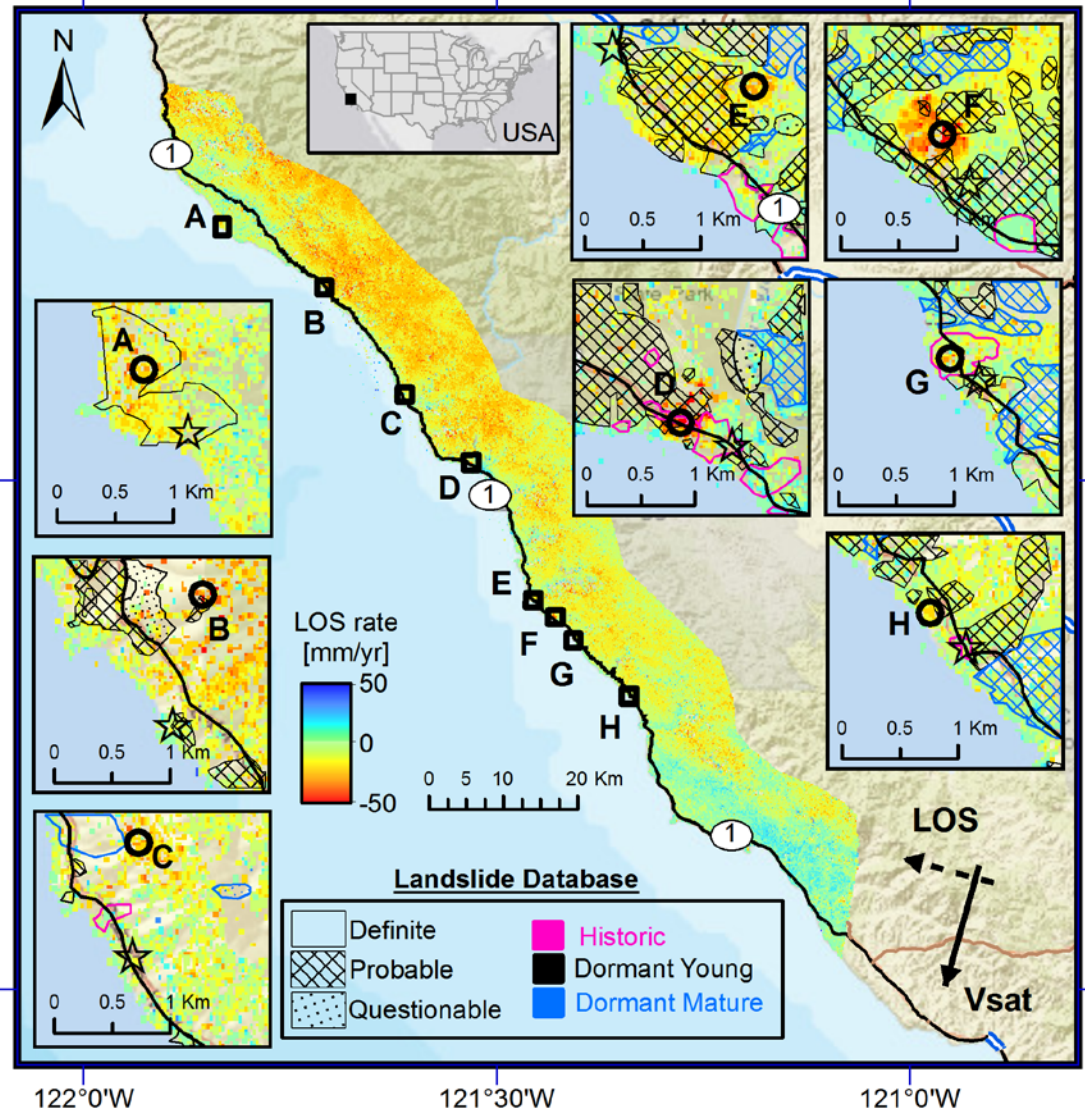


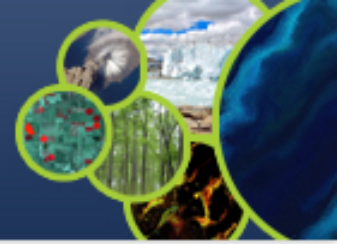
Map shows average line-of-sight surface displacement rates between Oct 2014-May 2017 using Sentinel 1 SAR data and processed using JPL's ISCE processor and StaMPS time-series package.

LOS time-series with respect to each reference

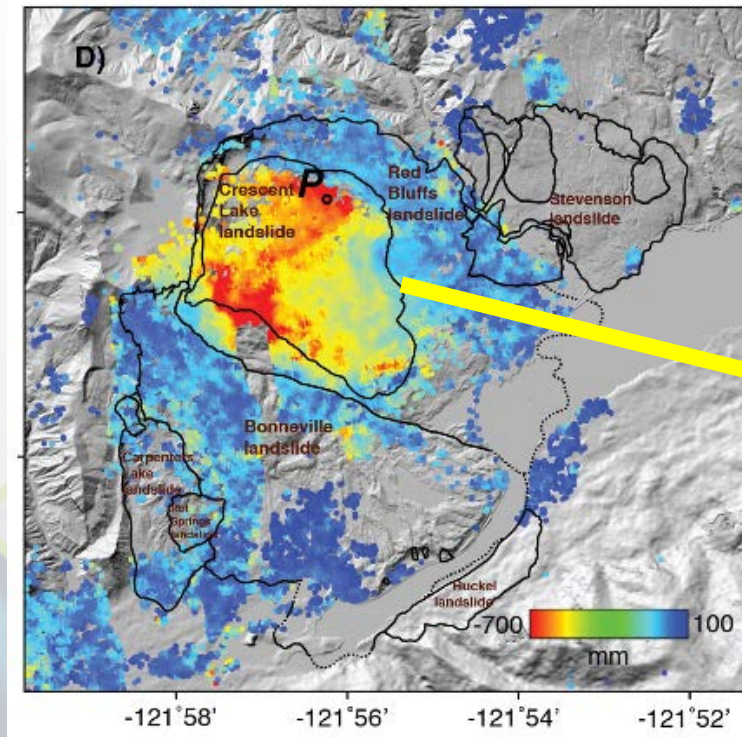


D. Bekaert, P. Agram, and H. Fattahi.
(Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology)

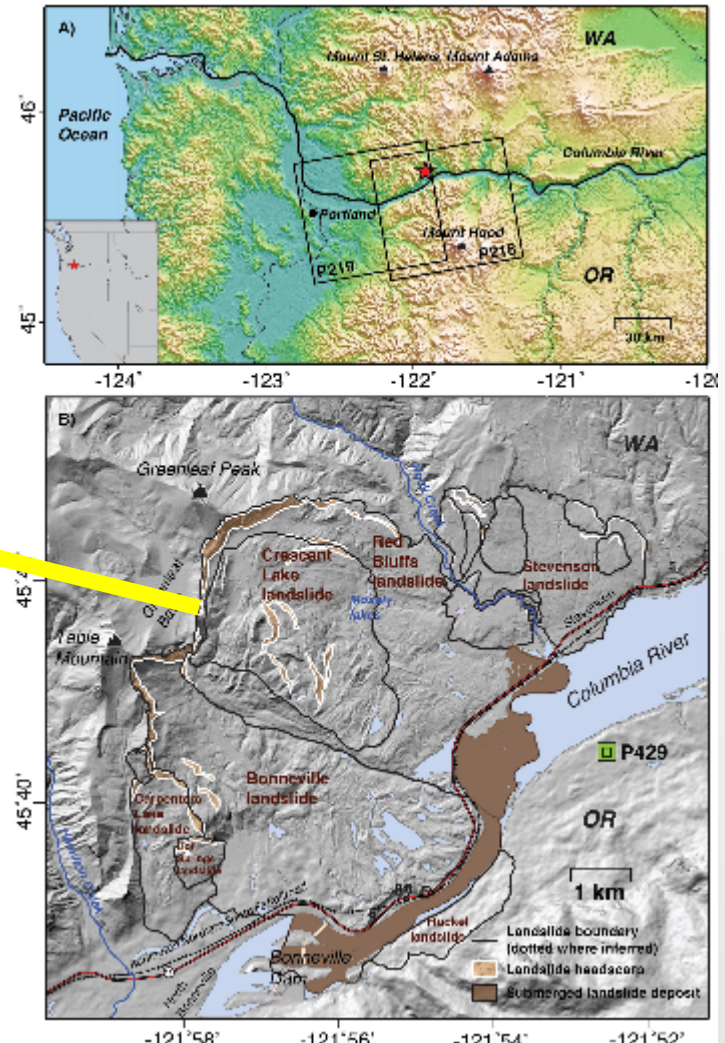


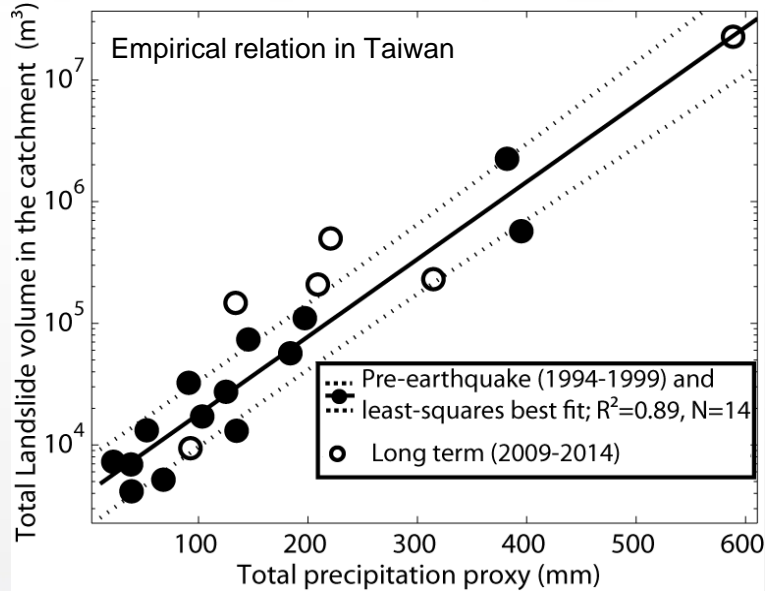


Previous demonstrations of InSAR movement analyses for Washington State Landslides (Columbia River)



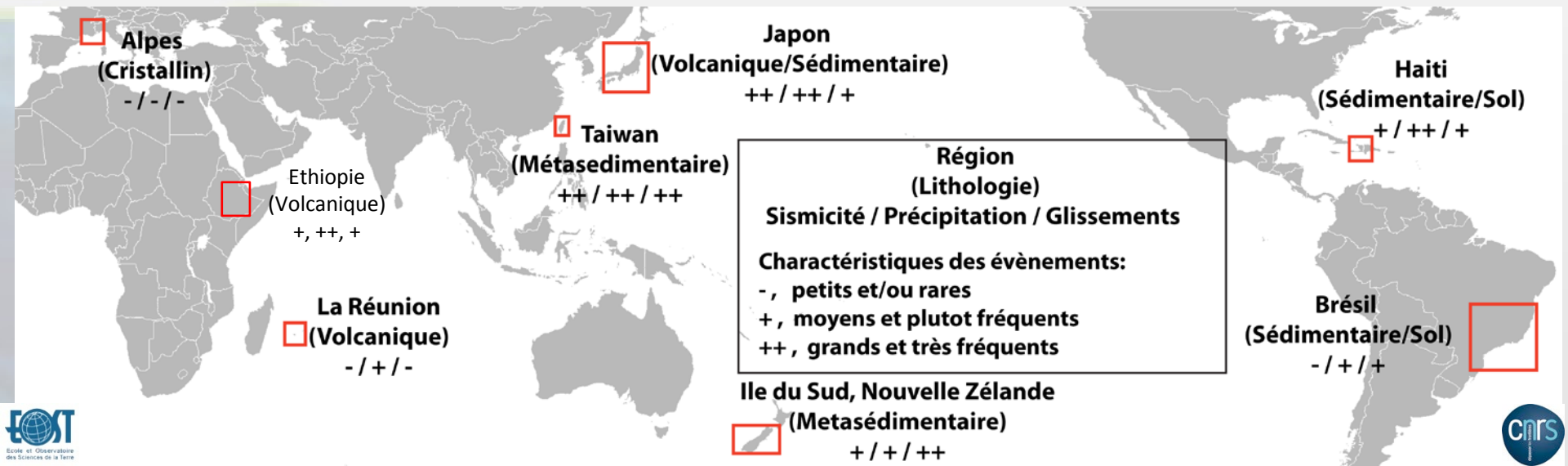
Movement (in mm) of the Crescent Lake Landslide from 2007 to 2011 using InSAR techniques





Systematizing the creation of EO-based landslide inventory after major triggering events (ETQ > threshold M_L ; rainfall event > XX mm) at the global scale
 Document the triggering event (seismology, EO-based rainfall estimate using GPM)

- Create scaling laws relating landslide intensity to the triggering events
- CNES project: Post-doc project of Odin Marc at CNRS/EOST



- Pilot started in Fall 2016, most licensing agreements have been signed and we hope to obtain data within the next month
- The first focus has been on primary study regions (Nepal and the Pacific Northwest, US) but we will move focus to other experimental regions early next year
- It is an open community and we welcome new members, ideas, and research opportunities!

Thank you for your attention

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