

## WGDisasters – Meeting 16 (online) September 22, 2021

Committee on Earth Observation Satellites

## **RO Demonstrator Activities/ Deliverables/ Updates**

Hélène de Boissezon, CNES

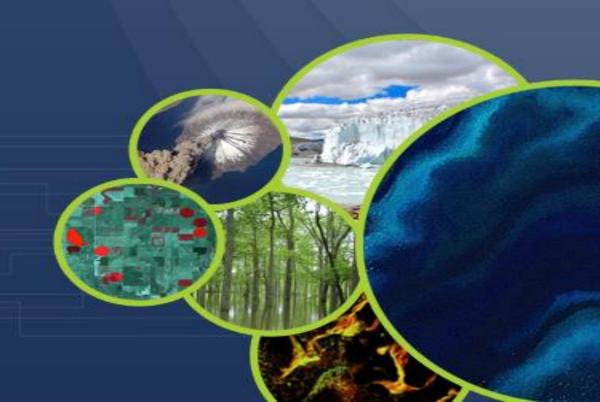
Andrew Eddy, Athena Global, Consultant to CNES

Dominique Blariaux, Particip-EU FPI

Claudia Herrera and Marcelo Oyuela, CEPREDENAC

Mathias Studer and Mathilde Caspard, I-CUBE/SERTIT

Deodato Tapete and Simona Zoffoli, ASI





# When and how satellite and remote sensing may be used in Recovery









Disaster Event Post Disaster Needs
Assessment

**Disaster Recovery Framework** 



Emergency & Humanitarian Response: satellite imagery of

Assessment process supported by more focused, sector specific images of pre and post disaster situation:

Continued use of selected imagery to monitor and document recovery processes 6 Months +

**RO** Demonstrator

από μυμαίτιση

connectivity networks

RNA/GRADE

**PDNA** 

DRF REC PLANNING

**RECOVERY M&E** 



#### **RO Demonstrator**

#### Presented at CEOS SIT#35 and Plenary2020



# Based on lessons from RO Pilot (2017 – 2020) completed, RO Demonstrator will:

- Deliver a use and utility report reviewing and evaluating the timely contribution of EO data/products at several scales
  - Characterizing impacts on livelihoods and environment
  - Assessing general and sectoral needs
    - Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) with UNDP, EU, World Bank and others for reconstruction and rehabilitation
    - Global RApid-post-disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) approaches with governments and other stakeholders for reconstruction
  - Determining extent and scale of damage and losses
    - Complement Charter observations to complete damage assessment and support recovery planning (3-6 months)
- Complete 1 RO test then 3 to 5 ROs over 3yrs
  - Activation by PDNA Tripartite Agreement partners (UNDP, GFDRR/WB, EU)
  - Communicate results to CEOS agencies and stakeholders



#### Maps and analysis at various scales

- Mid-scale (10m) overviews of changes in land use and cover updated every 10 days for 6 months
- High-resolution hot-zones and lifelines, infrastructure, transport, residences, camps ...updated every 1 to 2 months
- Integrate essential ancillary data: terrain validation data, aerial and drone data, statistics, cartography, ....



# **RO Demonstrator Team Membership**



- CEOS WGD RO Demo lead: Hélène de Boissezon (CNES), Andrew Eddy (RO Sec, Consultant to CNES)
- WB/GFDRR: Rashmin Gunasekera, Mare Lo, Claudia Soto + ESA liaison (TBD)
- EU/EC: Claes Andersson, Dominique Blariaux, Thomas Hockley Attilio Gambardella, Peter Spruyt
- UNDP: Rita Missal
- UNOSAT: Samir Belabbes, Einar Bjorgo
- NASA: Jean-Paul Vernier
- **ESA**: Philippe Bally, Christoph Aubrecht, Dorella Papadopoulou
- CEOS WGD Leader: David Green / Dave Borges (NASA)
- CEOS WGD DCT: Pierric Ferrier (CNES) (awaiting new DCT lead)
- GEO Sec: Rui Kotani (GEO Sec Disasters focal point)



## **RO Demonstrator Status**



- RO 1<sup>st</sup> "test" activation Beirut explosion: 17 December, 2020
- 2<sup>nd</sup> RO activation Eta-lota: March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2021, closing end September 2021
- 3<sup>rd</sup> RO activation Haiti EQ (and Grace): September 6<sup>th</sup>,2021, closing early 2022



## **RO Beirut Status**



#### 1st RO "test" activation:

**Overview:** The explosion of a large amount of ammonium nitrate stored in a warehouse in the port of Beirut on the 4th of August 2020, had a devastating outcome not only for the port area but affecting larger areas of Greater Beirut, reaching kilometres inland. The *Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF)* has been developed by the World Bank Group, United Nations and European Union, bringing together the civil society, the government and the international community in order to provide a roadmap to ensure that people's needs are addressed through a combination of socioeconomic recovery and reform. EMSN087 provides the 3RF with data and information on the baseline damage assessment as for February 2021, and subsequent six monitoring assessments of the reconstruction progress on a quarterly basis beginning in April 2021 and reaching until July 2022.

#### Main activity:

Production of damage assessment (before and after maps) for Beirut Explosion August 2020

Updates every three months (to July 2022, in support of 3RF) to show progress of recovery through change detection maps in affected area around port of Beirut

Example of Copernicus EMSN 087 product – Beirut damage overview







## **RO Eta-Iota Status**



2<sup>nd</sup> RO activation: triggered on March 5th for lota – Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Damage and loss assessment:

- Honduras (ECLAC, IADB, WB): \$US1,900 million
- Nicaragua (national assessment): \$US 750 million
- COVID restrictions meant most assessment was desk-based. Full extent of damages still uncertain

#### Four main activities:

- Repository and continuation of Copernicus EMS Grading maps in Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua, useful for the Recovery phase; covering a greater area than 'small pockets' of damage assessment conducted by Copernicus EMS;
- Sectoral impact analysis use of EO for agriculture sector impacts in Honduras and Guatemala, and infrastructure in Sula Valley (Honduras).
- Develop a framework and decision tree on post disaster activation, choice and use of EO in post disaster analysis for Central America.
- Capacity building of interpretation and processing/integration of EO data at CA regional entities such as CEPREDENAC and coordination with CEOS WGCapD



## **RO Eta/lota Project Team**



































### **Priority Damage Zones (post Eta/lota)\***

Honduras (1,200 km²), El Salvador (1,900 km²), Nicaragua (7,500 km²), Guatemala (20,000 km²)





\*AOI to be included in RO lota as agreed by CEPREDENAC and 4 national country partners at 9th April "needs identification" meeting



## **Honduras**

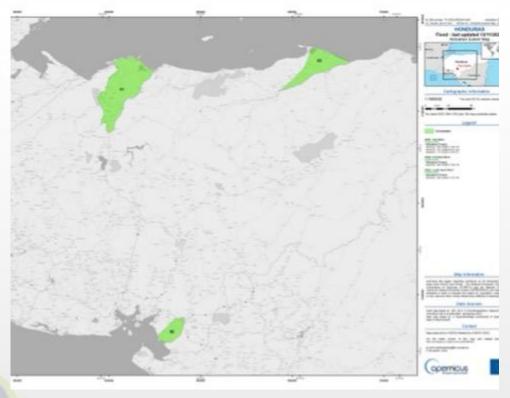


On November 11, Copernicus EMS
Rapid Mapping was activated to
support information in the Sula Valley,
Honduras. Six different products were
obtained, most of which include
hydrological modeling to estimate the
flooding caused by hurricane ETA.

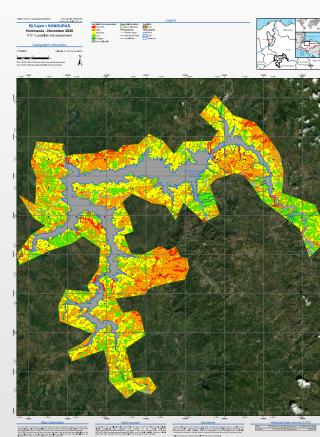
On December 3, Copernicus EMS Risk and Recovery Mapping was activated to produce flood delineation maps and landslide risk maps in the El Cajon Reservoir above the Sula Valley.

https://emergency.copernicus.eu/map ping/list-of-components/EMSR481

https://emergency.copernicus.eu/map ping/list-of-components/EMSN084







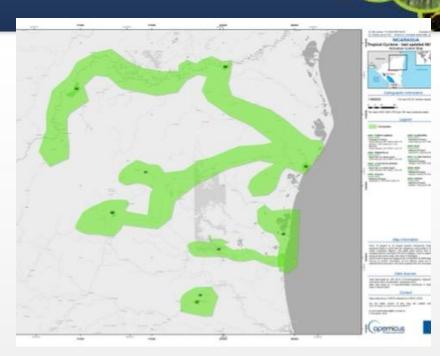


## Nicaragua

As a follow-up to the ETA / IOTA events, Copernicus EMS Rapid Mapping was activated to provide information in the northern Caribbean area of Nicaragua. 16 different products were obtained that include identification of the impact zones, affected areas with food insecurity and affected infrastructure. Due to the lack of local data such as a high resolution digital terrain model, flood models could not be obtained.

https://emergency.copernicus.eu/map ping/list-of-components/EMSR477







# Copernicus EMSN094 in Nicaragua



Sandy Bay Sirpi 1:5000, Nicaragua



Sample product for Nicaragua RRM activation

This RRM activation provides the STANDARD products Flood delineation (P04), with related Impact assessment on assets and population (P14), for eight areas of interest (totalling almost 800 km²), as well as Damage assessment (P08) for the area of Sandy Bay Sirpi (25 km²).





## Guatemala



As a follow-up to the ETA / IOTA events, the Copernicus EMS Risk and Recovery was activated to support specific areas of Guatemala with information. Two different products were obtained: delineation of floods and analysis of the impact of the flood on the population. Due to the lack of local data such as a high resolution digital terrain model, hydrological flood models could not be obtained.



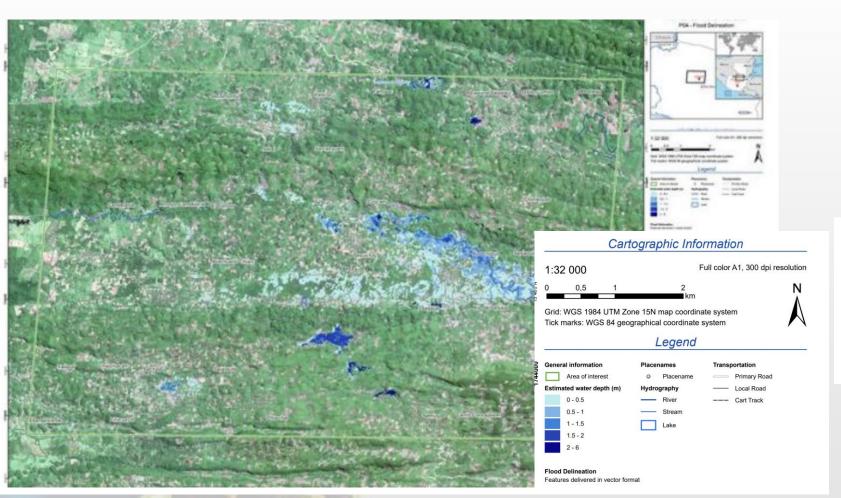




# Copernicus EMSN094 in Nicaragua



Sesajal Flood Delineation 1:32 000, Guatemala



#### Sample product for Guatemala **RRM** activation









## **Imagery and Resources**



- Copernicus EMS: RRM "Standard" activation requested in two out of four countries affected (not in Honduras where existing activations cover needs, or in El Salvador). Completed.
- Mid-term VHR satellite monitoring: CNES and NASA to identify areas for potential VHR acquisitions (beyond September 2021, through GEODARMA request and NASA Planet agreement). CNES data to be given to CEPREDENAC; NASA to use Planet data for agricultural assessments.
- Interferometric monitoring of flood infrastructure: monitor Sula Valley for catastrophic flood infrastructure failure. ASI to provide data and eGEOS to provide analysis (September 2021 and January 2022). See following slides!
- Capacity development: request to CEOS WG CapD for support to local and regional capacity (preferably in Spanish)
- Longer-term risk reduction monitoring: proposal to GEO-DARMA for longer-term data access and input from WG CapD for support to local and regional capacity.



## ASI contribution to RO IOTA



- Identify new risk created by Eta/lota and support risk reduction initiatives
- Interferometric monitoring on a selected area in Honduras indicated by CEPREDENAC
- ASI planned CSK acquisitions starting from June 2021 (4 CSK + CSG)
- E-geos will process the data as soon as the stack will have at least 30 images (end of October)
- Preliminary analysis with Sentinel-1





## Honduras: sentinel-1 dataset

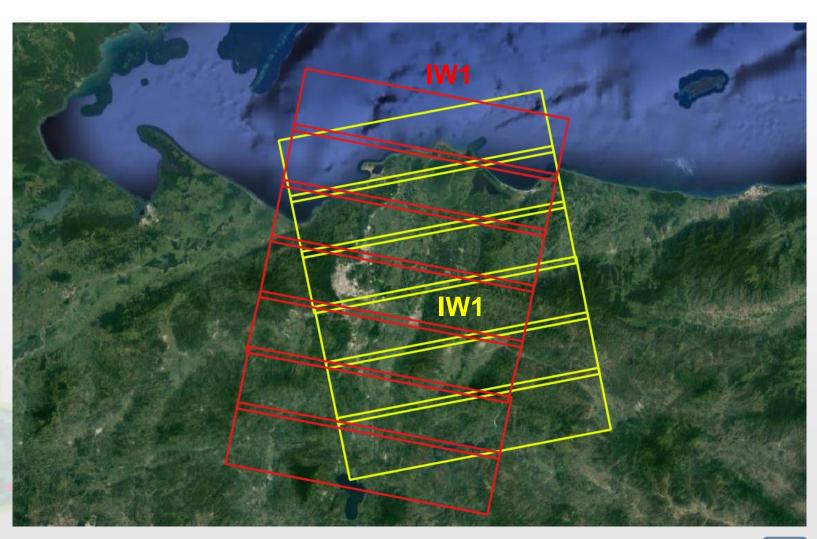


#### Track 165

Geometry	Ascending
Polarization	VV
N. Images	142
Acquisition mode	IW
Subswath	IW1
Incidence angle	34.01°
Period of analysis	20150917 - 20210816

#### Track 128

Geometry	Descending
Polarization	VV
N. Images	166
Acquisition mode	IW
Subswaths	IW1
Incidence angles	33.73°
Period of analysis	20150506 - 20210826



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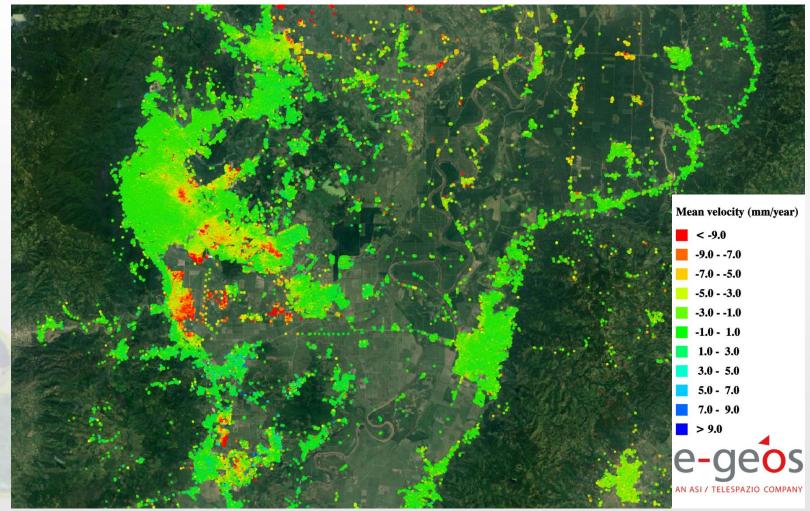


### Ascending geometry: preliminary results



- Preliminary results
   obtained by performing
   the PSP-IFSAR
   processing of 142
   Sentinel-1 ascending
   data
- Period analysis: Sep 2015 – Aug 2021

#### Mean velocity map



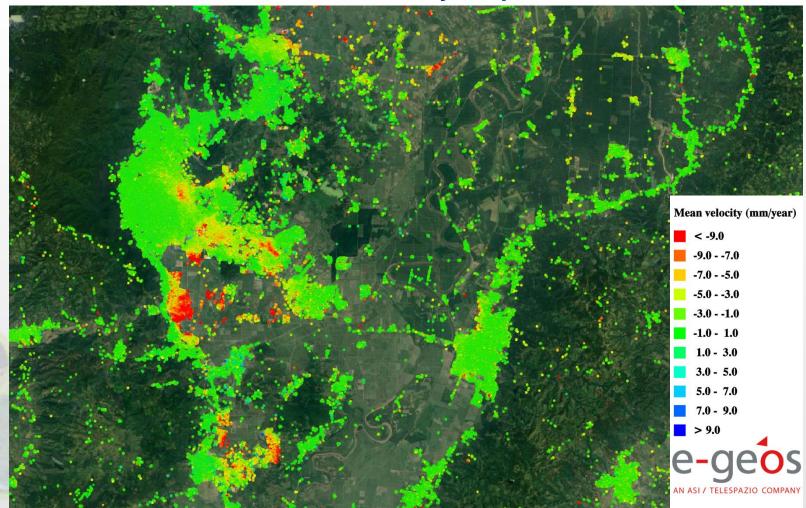


### Descending geometry: preliminary results



- Preliminary results
   obtained by performing
   the PSP-IFSAR
   processing of 166
   Sentinel-1 descending
   data
- Period analysis: May
   2015 Aug 2021

#### Mean velocity map





# CEPREDENAC Feedback on RO Demo experience



#### **PROS**

- Access to an extensive and diverse catalog of available products.
- High quality products
- Quick response
- Access to activations process even several months after the events
- Well documented products
- Satellite information from various sources, providers and formats
- Access to technical capacity of international specialists

#### CONS

- The request of the products must be through government institutions (for Copernicus EMS), which delayed the process.
- Initial communication for Copernicus is through the European Union delegation in each country and in some cases it can cause confusion.
- There is no clear flow chart of the processes involved for the activation of the different initiatives (coordination across the RO).
- To access the products of the Observatory it is necessary to separately activate Copernicus EMS.
- The beneficiary countries did not use the products delivered optimally for various reasons: ignorance, interpretation capacity and most of the time this information does not reach decision makers in time.



## **RO Haiti EQ Status**



3<sup>rd</sup> RO activation: September 6<sup>th</sup>, at request of EU on behalf of tripartite team, in support of PDNA and emerging Recovery Framework

Support Haiti Recovery from EQ and Grace through EO-derived products to augment and validate **PDNA** analysis (by end of September) and EO-derived products to support the **Recovery Framework** (max. six months)

#### Main activities:

- 1. Establish a land use map and assess landslide impact (and area) for all three affected departments
- 2. Based on a "before" / "after" comparison...
- a) Map and calculate the area of landslides / landslides (in total, and with detail by type of land use as developed in point 1)
- b. Calculate the surface area of landslides specific to protected areas, in particular Macaya National Park, and provide where appropriate detailed hotspot analysis, analyze possible statistical correlation between land use before the disaster and the occurrence of landslides (i.e. have wooded areas resisted better than non-forested areas?)
- 3. Identify and assess modifications to the hydrographic network



## **RO Haiti EQ Team**



**RO Liaison Officers: Mathias Studer and Mathilde Caspard, SERTIT** 

**Team members:** 

CNES (Helene de Boissezon, Andrew Eddy): Pleiades data

ASI (Deodato Tapete): CSK, landslide products

NASA (Eric Fielding, Dalia Kirschbaum, Jean-Paul Vernier): landslide products

**UNOSAT (Samir Belabbes): TBD** 

**SERTIT** (above + Robin Faivre):

CNIGS (Philemon Mondesir): Pleiades damage products, landcover change

CIMA (Roberto Rudari, Luca Pulverati): hydrological impact, change detection from CSK

**EOST (J-P Mallet): Landslide products** 

DLR (TBD): TBC

**Others: TBC** 



# Haiti EQ RO contributors



Contributor	Contribution	RO Phase	Contribution status
NASA	Landslides	1	Already submitted
	Damage proxy map		
SERTIT	PO1 phase 1	1	Confirmed / Waiting for all input data
EOST	Landslides for P01 phase 1	1	Under discussion
ASI (with proposed	Landslide + change dectection map, CSK data	2	Confirmed / waiting for data
ESA project sponsorship)	Request that ESA sponsor as demo project on GEP		ESA contribution to be discussed
CIMA	P03 changes to hydrological networks	2	Under discussion
UNOSAT	?	2	To be confirmed (depending upon UNDP request)
CNIGS	P02 Comprarison of landuse maps before/after EQ (IOTA²)	2	Under discussion
DLR	Data provision	2	To be discussed
CEMS RM	Impact on buildings and roads (+floods)	1	Already submitted
CEMS RRM	P02 Comprarison of landuse maps before/after EQ	2	FLEX service to activate

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#### P01: Assessment and qualification of areas where EQ/Grace landslides have occurred, in **Grand Sud peninsula**

- surface of lost areas in ha (inside and outside Macaya park)
- type of land-use affected by landslides, with at least the following nomenclature:
  - agriculture / annual crops
  - agriculture / other crops
  - wooded natural areas
  - grassland/bush natural areas
  - natural rocky areas
  - urban areas, houses, ...
- surface (in ha) of lost area for each category of land-use, inside and outside Macaya park

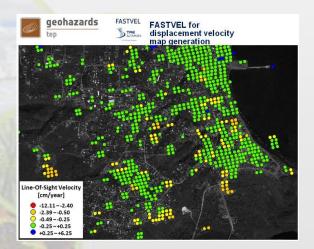
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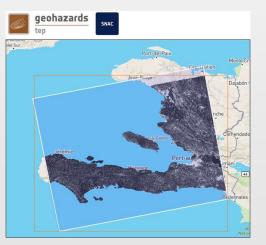


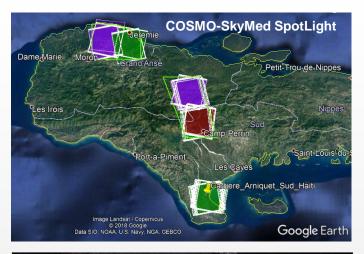
## ASI contribution to RO Haiti (2021 EQ) DEMO



- Contribute to Recovery & Reconstruction Framework (i.e. after PDNA analysis)
- New COSMO-SkyMed data over same CEOS RO pilot AOIs (Jérémie, Camp Perrin) also to share through GEP (TBC with ESA)
- SAR pair **change detection analysis** for land surface changes
- Joint interpretation for value adding with Haitian partners
- Available to analyze TerraSAR-X data too (if new coverage is provided by DLR)
- Use of ESA GEP to process new Sentinel-1 data (Request for ESA sponsorship of CEOS RO 2021 EQ DEMO project)







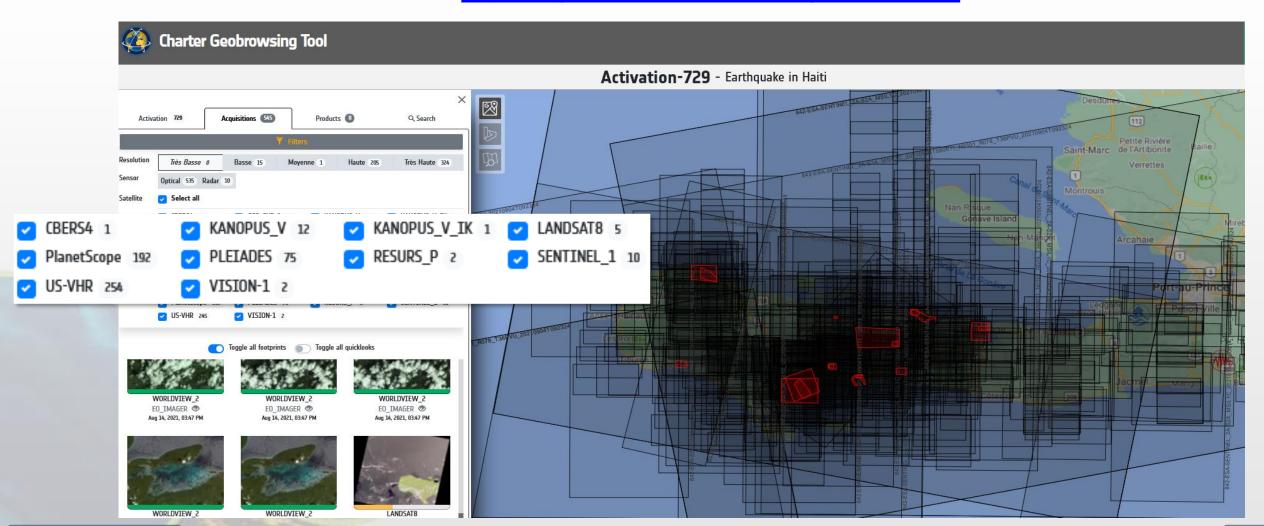




# Data already available: satellite images



International Disaster Charter: <a href="https://cgt.disasterscharter.org/en/729/836">https://cgt.disasterscharter.org/en/729/836</a>



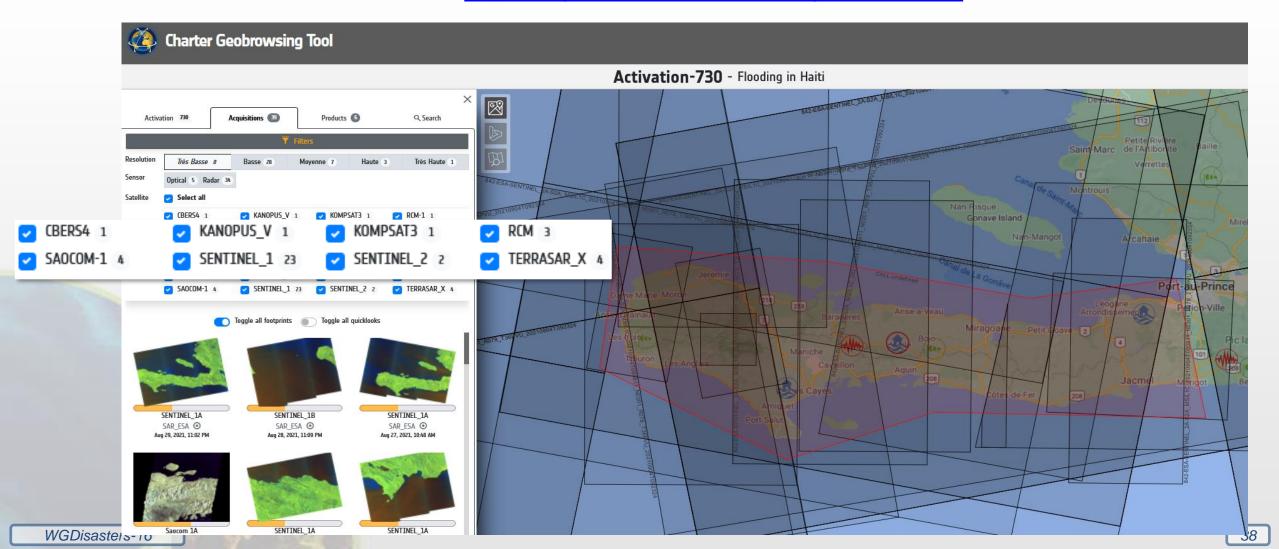
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# Data already available: satellite images



International Disaster Charter: <a href="https://cgt.disasterscharter.org/en/730/840">https://cgt.disasterscharter.org/en/730/840</a>

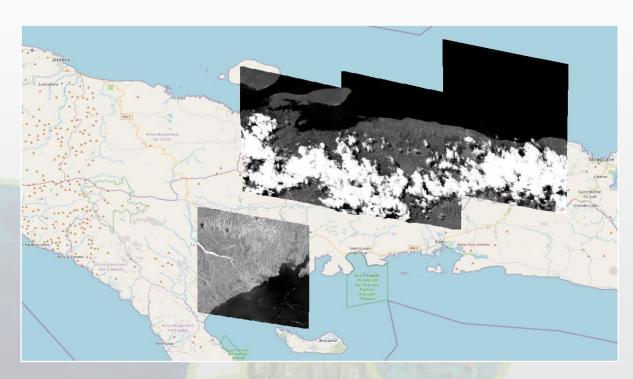


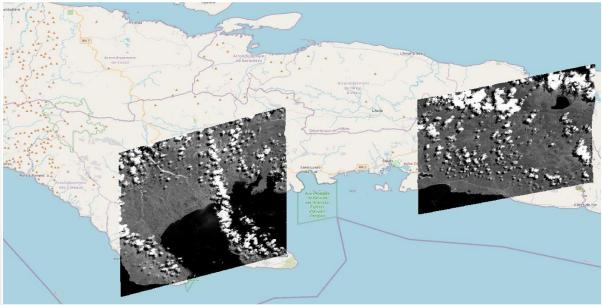


# Data already available: satellite images



• DigitalGlobe / Maxar contribution: <a href="https://www.maxar.com/open-data/haiti-earthquake-2021">https://www.maxar.com/open-data/haiti-earthquake-2021</a>









Type: Landuse

Producer: CNIGS

Name: Zone de vie

Subtropical Dry Forest

Subtropical Lower Montane Moist Forest

Subtropical Lower Montane Rain Forest

Subtropical Lower Montane Wet Forest

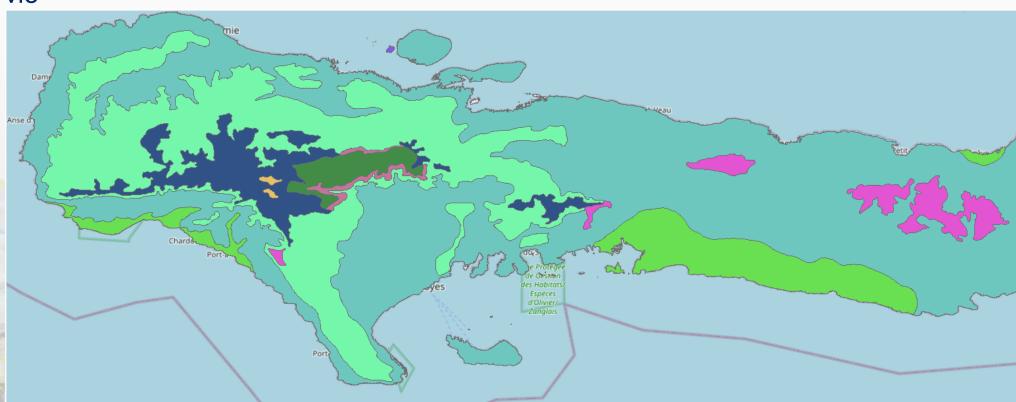
Subtropical Moist Forest

Subtropical Montane Wet Forest

Subtropical Rain Forest

Subtropical Thorn Woodland

Subtropical Wet Forest







Type: Landuse

**Producer: CNIGS** 

Name: Zone agro-écologique

Montagne humide de basses altitudes

Montagne semi humide

Montagne très humide

Plaine aride

Plaine humide

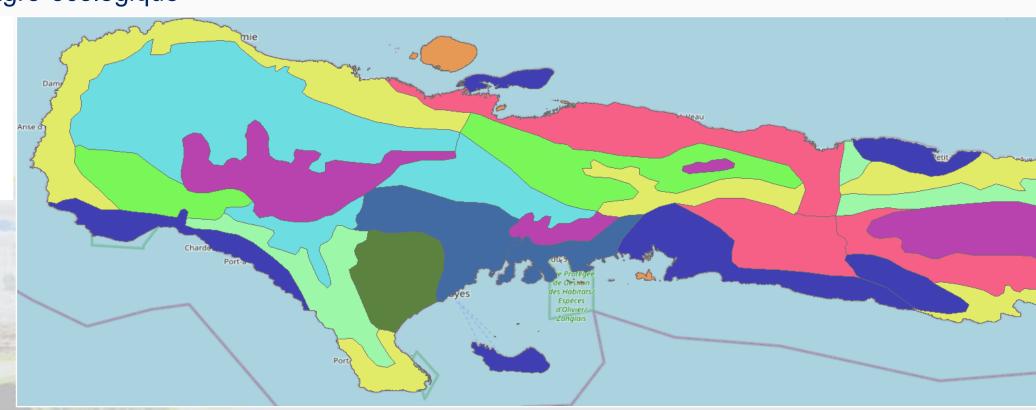
Plaine irriquée

Plaine semi humide

Plaine sèche et semi aride

Plateau, colline et morne semi-humide

Plateau, colline, morne sec et semi aride







Type: Landuse

Producer: RO 2019

Name: IOTA<sup>2</sup>

Surfaces bâties

Cultures

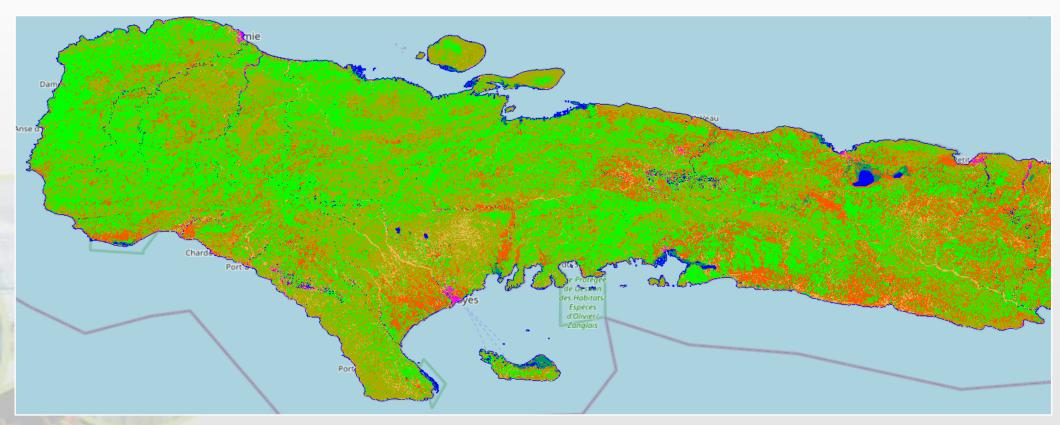
Végétation arborée

Végétation herbacée

Sol nu

Zone humide

Surfaces en eau







Type: Landslide / Damage proxy map

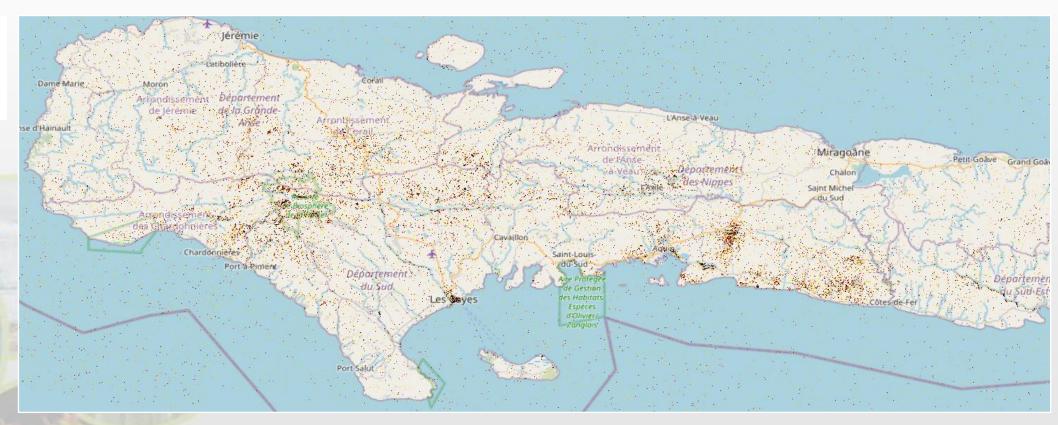
Producer: NASA

Name: ARIA

ARIA\_DPM\_Sentinel-1\_v2.tif RGB

Red: Band\_1
Green: Band\_2

Blue: Band\_3





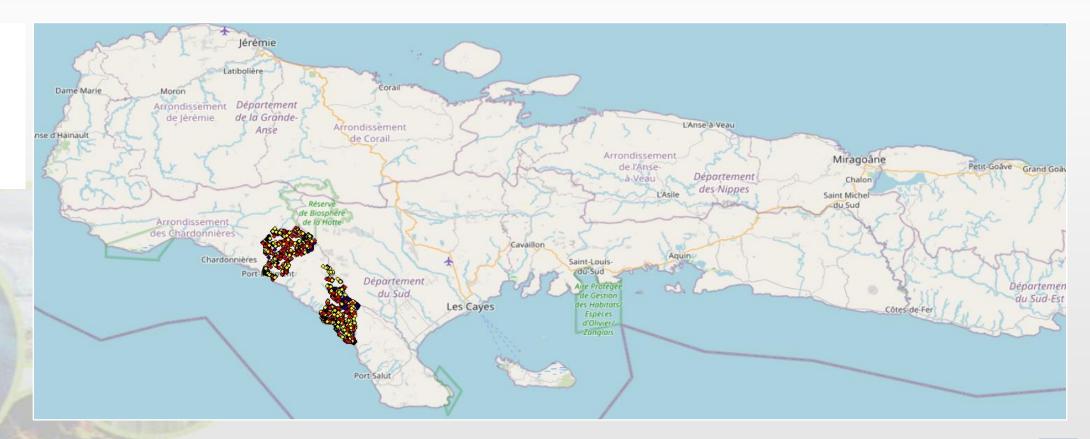


Type: Post 2021 Earthquake built-up impact

Producer: CNIGS

✓ Roche a Bateau

- <all other values>
   Dommages
- détruit
- · probablement endommagés
- ✓ Port-à-Piment\_batis\_seisme2021
  - <all other values>
     Dommages
  - détruit
  - probablement endommagés







Type: Impact (on buildings and roads, flood traces)

Producer: CEMS RM - EMSR535





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## Recovery Observatory: long term objective



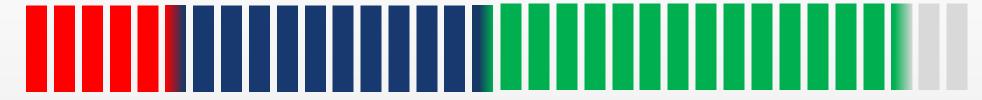






Disaster Event Post Disaster Needs
Assessment

**Disaster Recovery Framework** 



Emergency & Humanitarian Response: satellite imagery of

Assessment process supported by more focused, sector specific images of pre and post disaster situation:

Continued use of selected imagery to monitor and document recovery processes 6 Months +

#### Sustainable RO, integrated into Recovery process

and population

connectivity networks



RNA/GRADE

**PDNA** 

DRF REC PLANNING

**RECOVERY M&E** 





# Thank you for your attention!

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