



Copernicus Emergency Service

Bonn, 28 May 2015

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DG GROW, Copernicus Unit



★ Copernicus <u>Space</u> programme – what is it ?

★The 6 services from Copernicus

★The Emergency service



Copernicus



in a nutshell

- Earth Observation programme providing relevant information to EU policies in the fields of environment, disaster management and security (former GMES)
- Copernicus is a flagship of the European
 Space Policy
 - * Copernicus Space Programme of the European Space Agency (ESA)
 - ★ Copernicus Regulation + MFF



Copernicus



current status



Five Milestones reached:

- Budget of € 4.3
 Bn for 2014-2020
- Full, free and open access to data
- Successful launch of Sentinel 1A
- Legal basis for the programme adopted
- First satellite images used for services



4





 First Sentinel launched April 2014 operational since Oct 2014

Commission

- By end 2020: 8 Sentinel satellites in orbit, over 24 Sentinels by 2040, providing most of data needed by Copernicus services
- Where Sentinels not yet operational, programme buys Earth Observation data from other satellite data providers



5





launched

Launch from Europe's Spaceport in Kourou, French Guiana, on 3 April 2014



6



Sentinels

Each Sentinel is technically different to meet the needs of the 6 services

Sentinel 1 – radar imaging All weather, day/night applications
Sentinel 2 – Optical imaging Land applications: urban, forest, agriculture,
Sentinel 3+6 – Ocean and global land monitoring, high precision ocean altimetry
Sentinel 4+5 – Atmosphere composition monitoring, from a geostationary (-4) and a polar orbit (-5)



The 6 Copernicus

Services

Monitoring of earth systems







Land

European Commission

Marine

Atmosphere



Security



Emergency

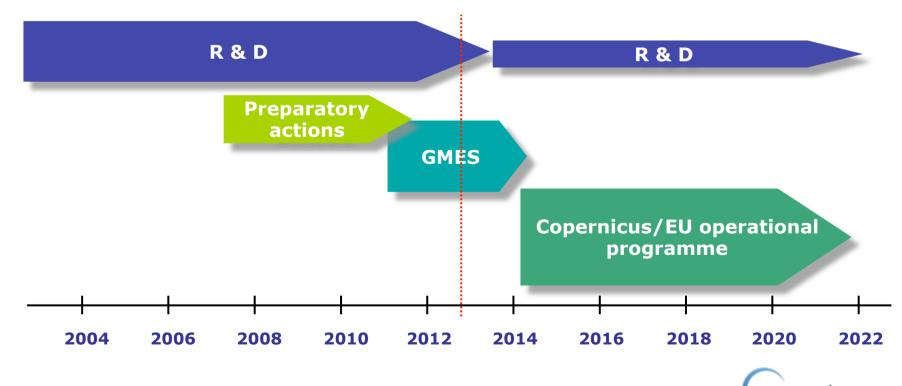
Climate Change







Activities now transfer to operations









Service



Helping victims when disaster strikes













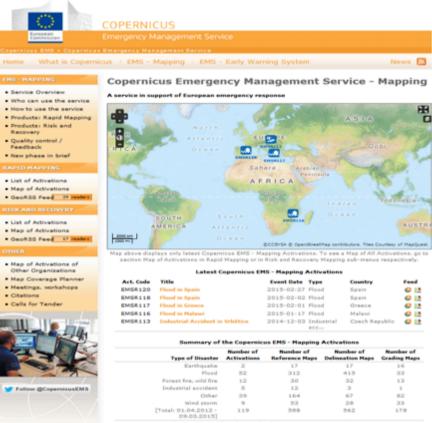
Emergency



Service

Emergency Management Service (EMS)

- ★ Operational since April 2012
- 24/7 addressing natural and man-made disasters globally
- Provides disaster management information based on space data combined with other information
- Focal point for users is the Emergency Response Coordination Centre at DG ECHO (ERCC)
- ★ Coordination by DG ECHO, DG GROW, DG JRC
- Two components: Mapping and Early Warning System (EWS)
- For some events EMS Mapping is supported by EWS
- Standard delivery: raster and vector maps so



In the above table, only non-obsolete components are considered.

Copernicus Emergency Management Service (EMS) provides information for emergency response in relation to different types of disasters, including meteorological hazards, geophysical hazards, deliberate and eccidental manmade disasters and other humanitarian disasters, as well as prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities.

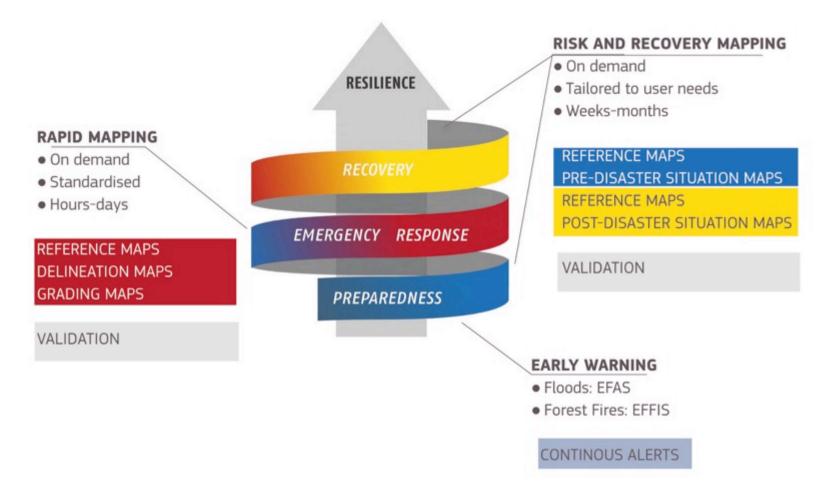
Copernicus EMS consists of the Mapping Service and of the Early Warning System (floods). The Emergency Management Service - Mapping, which has been an operational activity since April 1st, 2012, is a fully operational service as defined in Article 5 to the Copernicus Regulation.

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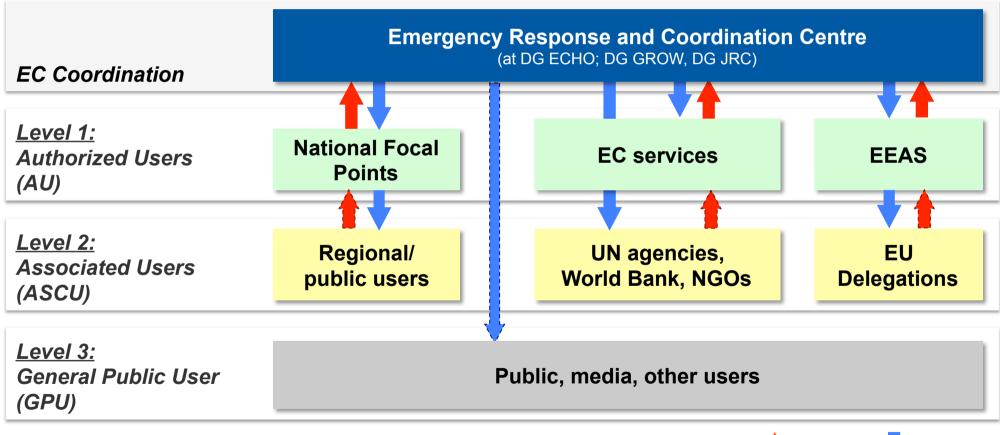














3 June 2015

Space

Emergency Managemen Service

European Commission

□ How many activations?

135 in total since April 2012:
→ 69 in Europe, 66 outside

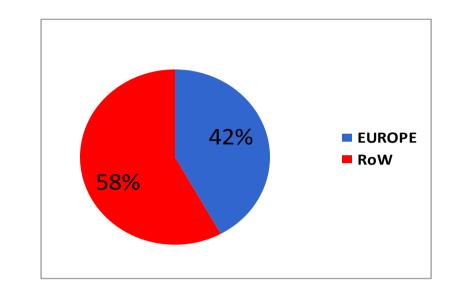
Which kind of disaster?

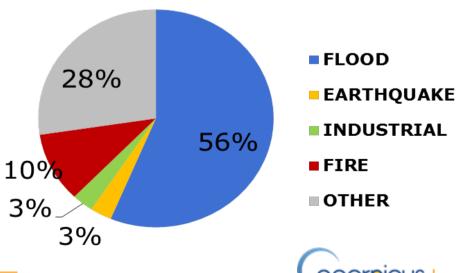
- 14 Fires, 76 Floods, 4 Earthquakes,
- 4 Industrial accidents, 37 Other
 - In Europe: mostly floods
 - Outside Europe: many humanitarian

Who is activating?

Activations are received by:

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







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)





Copernicus EMS Rapid Mapping

- ★ 24/7 service
- Standardised products (map types)
- ★ Two production modes (service levels SL)

ΜΑΡ ΤΥΡΕ	CONTENT	DELIVERY TIME*		
		SL1	SL5	
Reference	Detailed status of the territory & assets prior to the crisis e.g. Topographic features & specific information	9h	5 days	
Delineation	Assessment of the event's extent e.g. delineation of burnt area, delineation of flooded area, earthquake impact area; estimations on the exposed or affected population and assets	12h	5 days	
Grading	Assessment of the damage grade & its spatial distribution e.g. for any disaster event, location of destroyed/damaged buildings and assets, and damage grading (possibly-moderately-highly affected-destroyed)	12h	5 days	



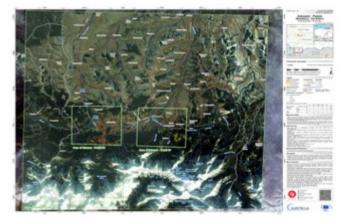
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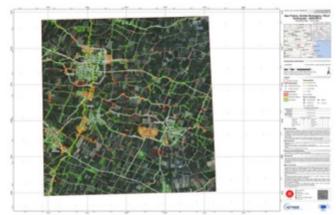




Ebola epidemic, Guinea



Wind storm, Zakopane, Republic of Poland



Earthquake, San Felice sul Panaro, Italy



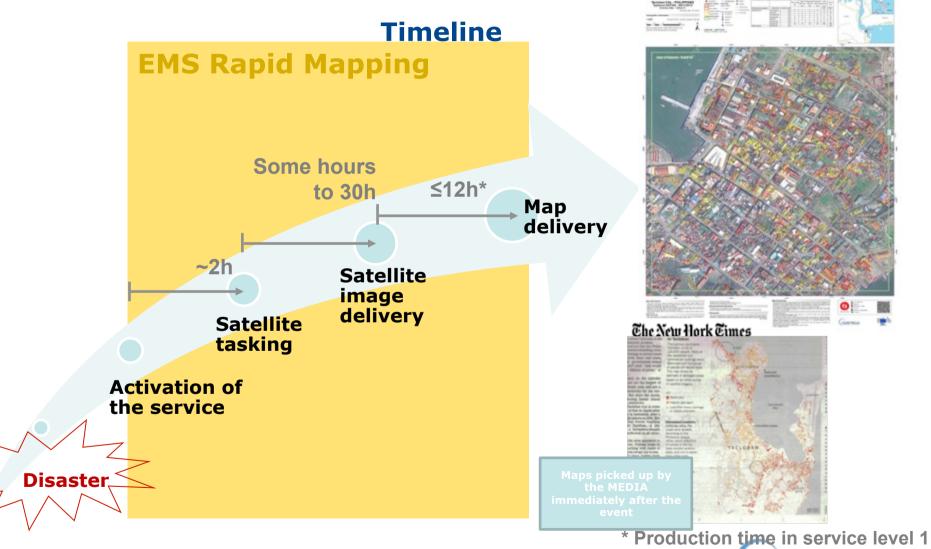


Refugee Camp, Al Mafraq Jordan



Floods, Ostland<mark>et∞No</mark>rway









Storm

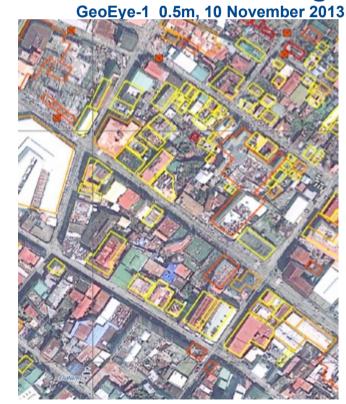
Damage assessment after Typhoon, Philippines, November 2013

Pre-disaster image

Pleiades 0.7m, 7 April 2013



Post-disaster image





Source: Copernicus EMS Rapid Mapping activation EMSR058





Typhoon in the Philippines

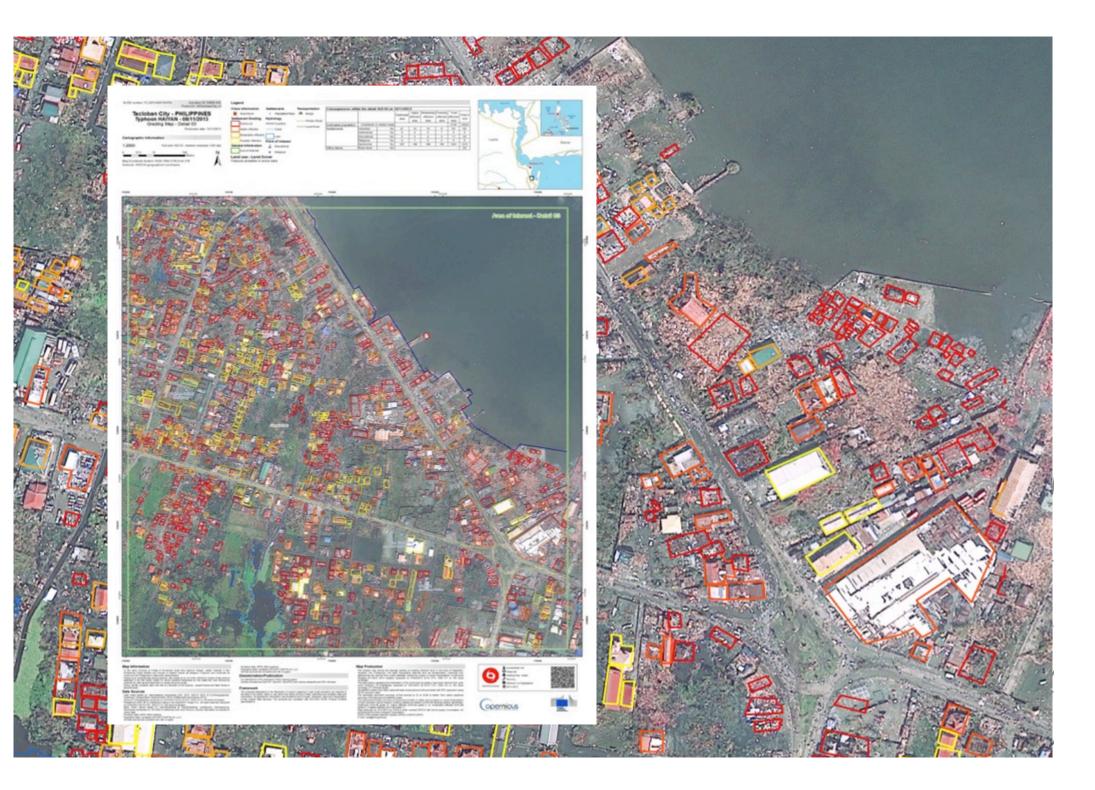
Activation Time (UTC): 08-11-2013, 12:16

- ★ Pre-alerting based on GDACS predicted typhoon path
- ★ Good response time (the first post-disaster map delivered 09-11-2013 17:02 (UTC)
- ★ The first grading map of Tacloban delivered on 10-11-2013 15:45 (UTC)

Total number of maps:

20 reference, 6 delineation, 13 grading maps

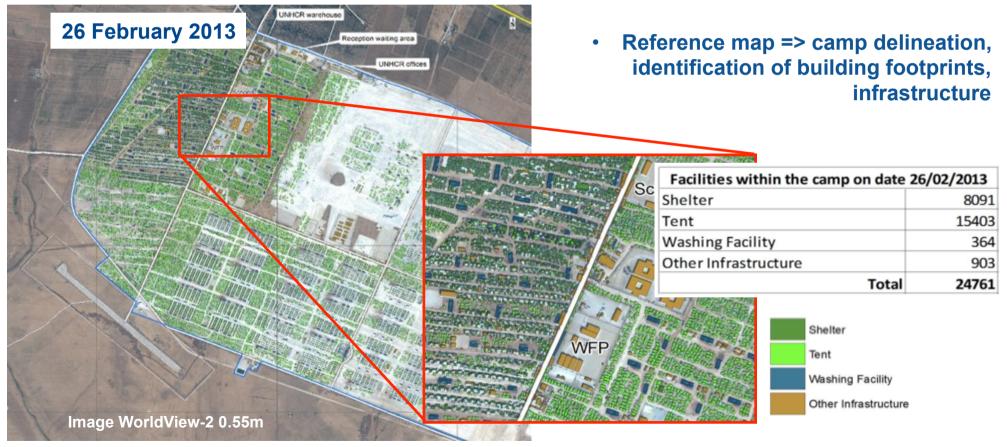






Humanitarian Aid

IDP camp near Al Mafraq (Jordan)

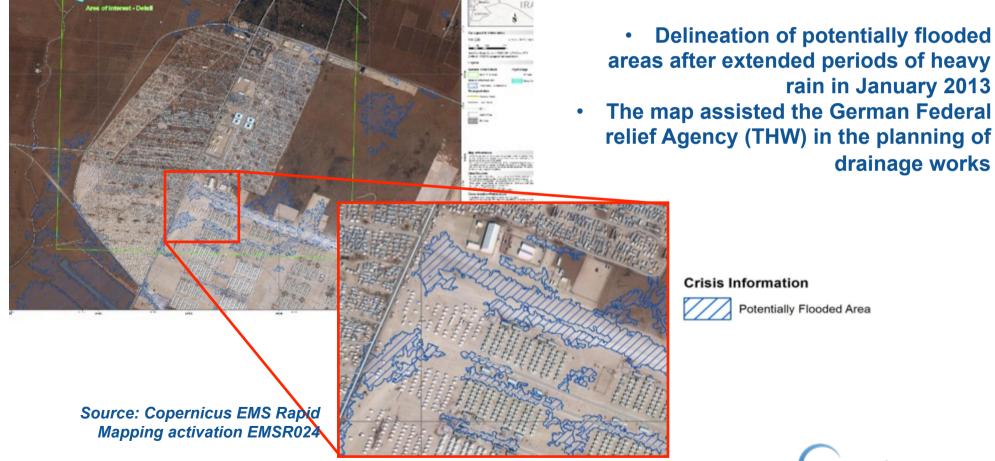


Source: Copernicus EMS Rapid Mapping



Humanitarian Aid

IDP camp near Al Mafraq (Jordan)

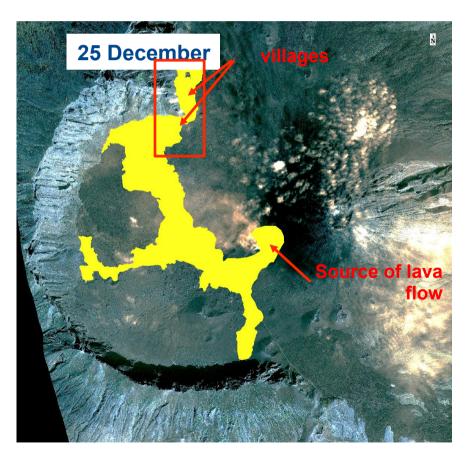


OPERPICUS |24



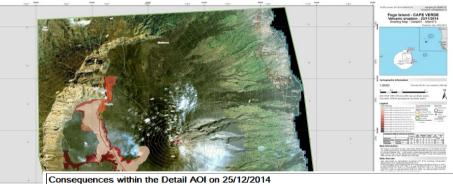
Volcanic eruption

Fogo Island (Cape Verde), November-December 2014



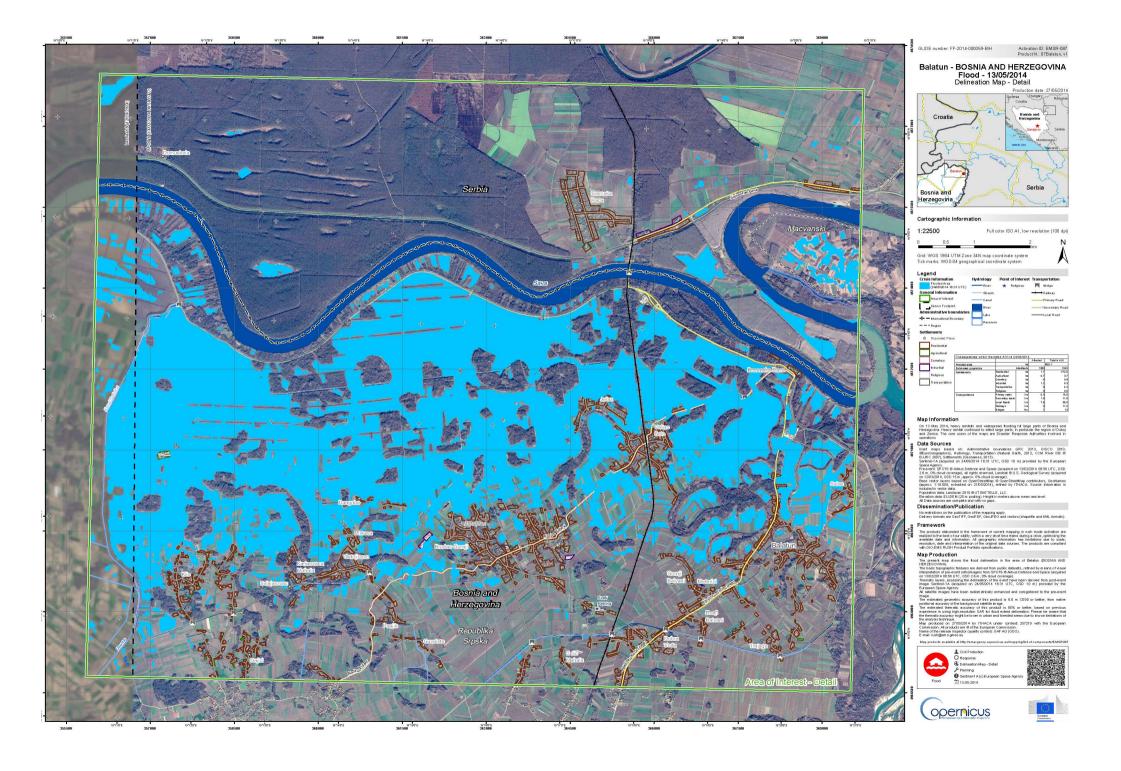
 Monitoring of the lava flow extent for one month mainly from Radar data

• Evacuation of two villages in the caldera



				Highly	Moderately	Possibly	Total	Total in
			Destroyed	affected	affected	affected	affected	AOI
Affected area		ha	515.46	0	0	0	516	.46
Estimated population	Inhabitants in re	elated areas	0	320	8	0	328	4 919
Settlements	Residential	ha	0	20.2	0.4	0	20.6	324
Transportation	Local Road	km	6.4	0	0	0	6.4	42
Area of Interest. Defan			P.	43		A]







Workflow





3 June 2015

Space



Copernicus Emergency Management Service

Which contribution can Risk and 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)

ΜΑΡ ΤΥΡΕ	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(#)

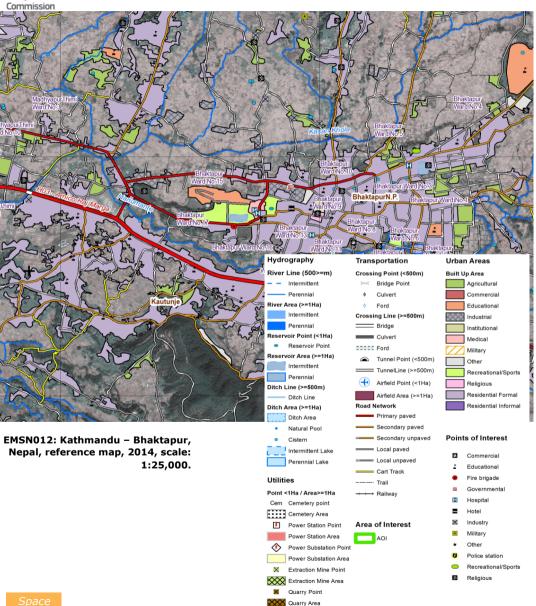
(#) working days after signature of a specific contract, which may require normally 15 days after the service request



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



Settling Basin

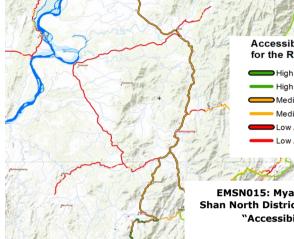
Typical key features of reference maps (not exclusive)

Hydrology	Transport	Population-related (incl. Industry & Utilities)	Land cover & Physiography
Rivers Canals Lakes Reservoirs Open Water Shorelines Dams Weils 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

Reference map examples



Commission



Accessibility Index for the Road Network

High Accessibility (Primary Route) High Accessibility (Secondary Route) Medium Accessibility (Primary Route) Medium Accessibility (Secondar Route)

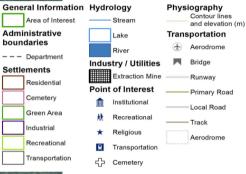
Low Accessibility (Primary Route)

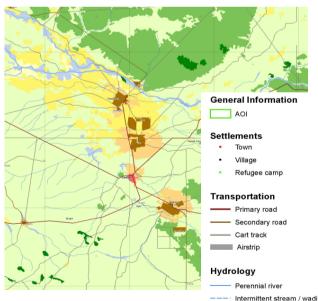
Low Accessibility (Secondary Route)

EMSN015: Myanmar (Kachin and Shan North District), reference map "Accessibility", 2014, scale: 1:200,000.



EMSN014: Rio Beni, Bolivia, reference map Flood risk assessment, 1/11/2014, scale: 1:20,000.

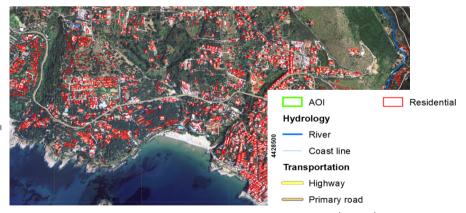




EMSN011: Dadaab, Kenyia, reference map , including land use land cover, 2014, scale: 1:150,000. .

Land Use - Land Cover Built-up areas Informal settlements Herbaceous vegetation Open spaces with little or no vegetation/Bare soil Semi natural land subject to cultivation Shrubland (closed dense) Shrubland (open) Woodland

River bed/wetland



EMSN008: Marina di Camerota, Salerno, Italy, reference ^{ndary road} map for Tsunami risk (TWIST), 2013, scale: 1:7,000. road

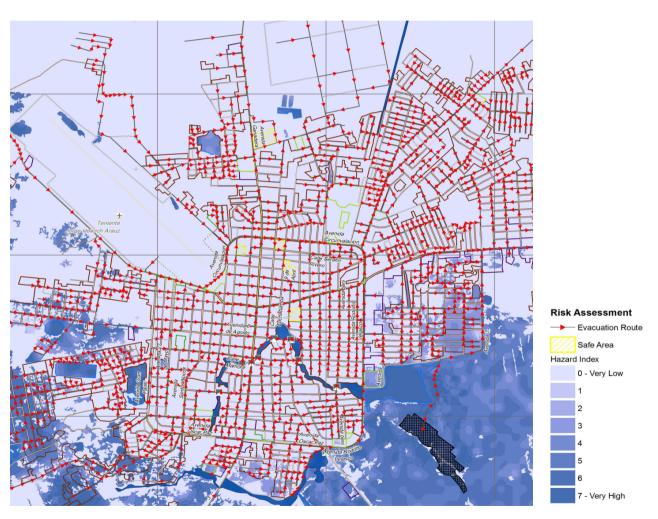


Pre-disaster maps



★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.



European Commission

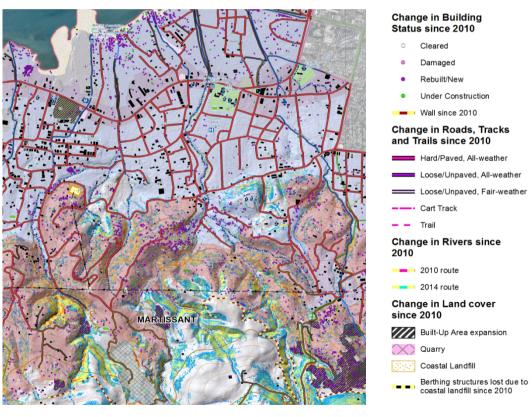
Post-disaster maps

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

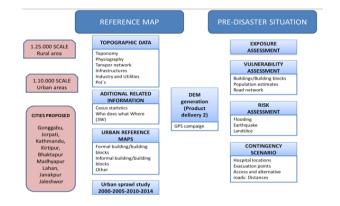


EMSN013: Martissant/Carrefour Feuilles/Baillergeau, Haiti, Reference Map Thematic Change 2010 - 2014, scale: 1:10,000.



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

Dhanusa, Siraha and Mahe



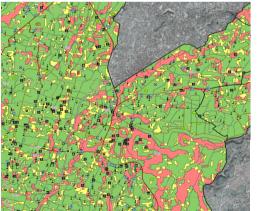
EMSN012: Kathmandu – Bhaktabpur, Nepal. Overview of generated products. Next to a map set of reference maps, several pre-disaster map sets have been created, covering exposure, vulnerability and risk assessment including a contingency scenario. In addition a DEM has been derived.



Road Network Vulnerability

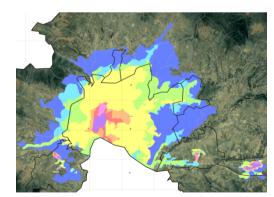
Road Hierarchy
Primary
Secondary
Local
Cart Track
- - Trail
Road Vulnerability
Low
Medium
High

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.



Landslide Hazard Assessment High Low Medium No Data Null

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.



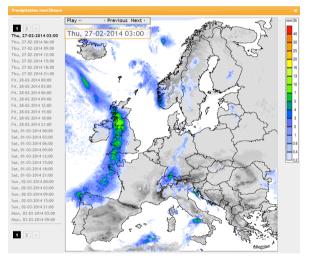
EMSN012: Kathmandu – Bhaktabpur, Nepal. Urban Sprawl This map shows the urban sprawl of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Kirtipur, Madhyapur Thimi, Jorpati and Gonggabu cities between 1972 and 2014, understanding as urban area a continuous aggregation of buildings with high-medium density of houses that can be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

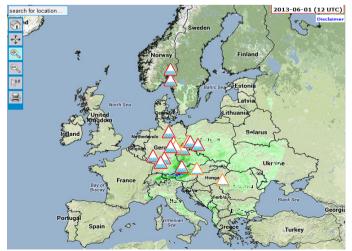




European Flood Awareness System (EFAS), the early warning system for floods

- ★ <u>EFAS fully operational</u>: under development at JRC since 2002 and fully operational since September 2012 under the Copernicus Emergency Management Service.
- ★ <u>Objectives of EFAS</u>:
 - Provide complementary flood forecasting information to national services
 - ✓ Provide European scale overview to the ERCC/ECHO
 - ✓ Pre-alerting Copernicus EMS Mapping





• <u>EFAS partners</u>: national/regional hydrometeorological authorities; currently more than 35 partners (EU & non-EU)





Balkan Floods May 2014: EFAS performance

Overview active EFAS warnings 2014-05-15 12UTC forecast:





EFAS Flood/Watch/Flash Flood Watch issued



ERCC Activation

EFAS General rule: EFAS alerts are send to all EFAS partners sharing the same river basin EFAS alerts are only a call of attention. More info on <u>www.efas.eu</u>

- Heavy rain started 13 May and flooding 14/15/16 May
- First flood signals visible from 8/9 May
 - First EFAS alert to RS, BG, RO issued <u>11th May (Note: BA is currently not an</u> *EFAS partner*)
- Subsequently 18 EFAS Flood warnings were issued for the Balkan region & lower Danube river basin between the 11th and 16th May
- Daily detailed reports based on EFAS and national information were provided to the Emergency Response and Coordination Centre of DG ECHO from 12th May onwards
- EFAS info was provided for pre-tasking of satellites for Copernicus EMS Rapid Mapping







European Forest Fire Information System

•The scope of EFFIS is to:

- Provide EU level assessments during both pre-fire and post-fire phases
- Complement national fire information systems
- Support forest fire fighting operations

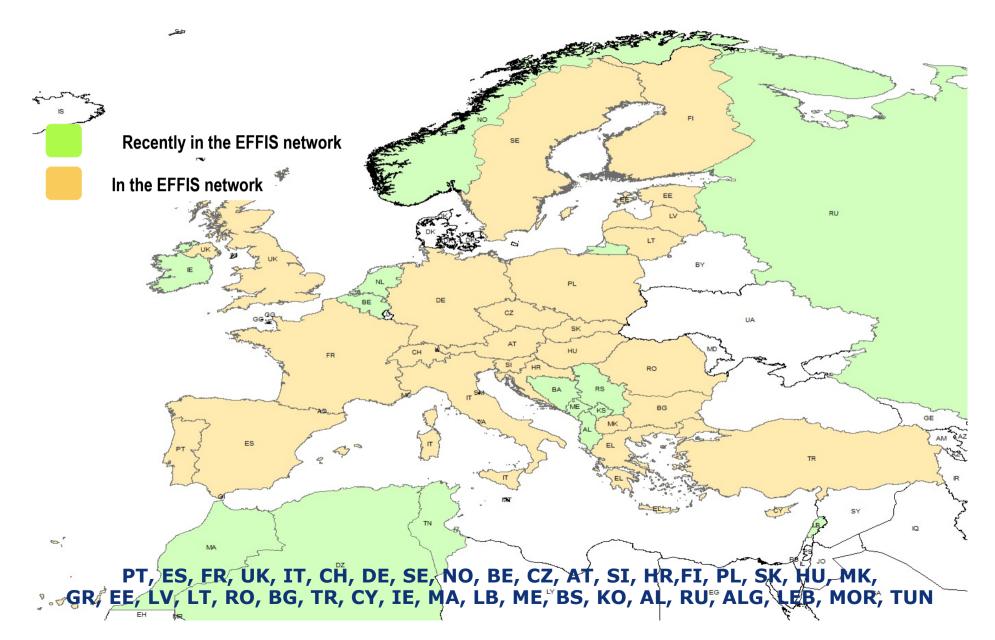
•Users

- EC Services, European Parliament, national/regional forest fires and civil protection services of EU and non-EU countries, and EU citizens
- FAO, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, FAO Silva Mediterranea



EFFIS network



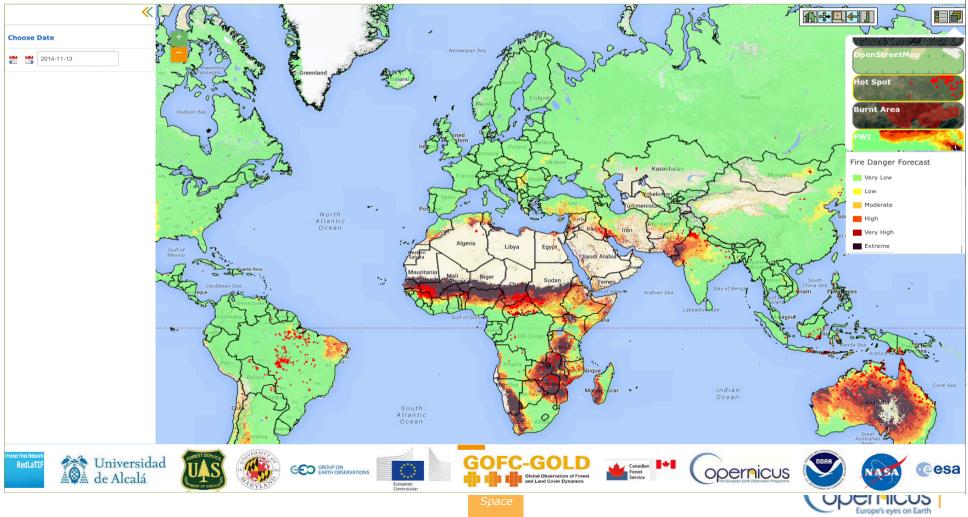


GWIS



Global Wildfire Information System

FISE | Topics | Disturbances | Abiotic | Fires







New development

A pilot activity is launched to assess the potential role of (un)manned aerial platforms as an alternative source of postevent imagery during emergency situations in a rapid response context:

- ★ To test their integration in the Copernicus EMS operations
- ★ To test assessment of deployment techniques and legislative aspects
- ★ To be used when VHR cannot provide the required output (e.g. Damage assessments over high value assets)





Integration of UAS in Copernicus Emergency Management Service (EMS)

- Pilot activities on role of (un) manned aerial platforms will be launched in 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 in Copernicus EMS will be tested for potential scale-up after 2015





Contract specifics

Deliverables within 48 Hr after activation request (EU countries)

- Raw data (picture + geotag) + camera details
- UAV GPS track
- Digital Surface Model
- Fully Ortho rectified imagery
- Post processing report
- Ground Control Point information
- Study report :
- On the procedure to follow related to permit requests and regulations in EU Countries





The Copernicus Emergency Service

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



Thank you for your attention

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