

Plenary Session 3 - Access to data and information for risk assessment 20 September 2016

Processing and sharing of space-based geospatial information for Disaster Management



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ITHACA

Non-profit association

Mission

Use of Geomatics techniques in support of emergency management, with a focus on disaster preparedness

and response









POLITECNICO DI TORINO





In cooperation with:





Main Topics

Excerpts from the Conference <u>information note</u> about the focus of Section 3 «Access to data and information for risk assessment»:

- "Various types of space-based and geospatial information needed for risk assessment"
- "Access to such information" and "Ways to share information"
- "Information available in public domain" and "range of satellite data available"

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Various types of space-based and geospatial information needed for risk assessment

<u>Sendai framework</u> > Priority 1

25.a) "To strengthen [...] disaster multi-hazard early warning systems"

Monitoring/Now-Casting systems developed by ITHACA:

- Extreme Rainfall Detection System (ERDS)
- Global Drought Monitoring System
- Flood hazard delineation tool

25.a) "[...] to record and share disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics"

• Copernicus Emergency Management Service (© European Union, 2012-2016)

ITHACA Extreme Rainfall Detection System (ERDS)

It is the result of a research activity devoted to the monitoring and forecasting of extreme precipitation at global scale.

Extreme precipitation warnings understandable also to non specialized users are disseminated through a WebGIS application.

GFP



The Global Flood Partnership is a cooperation framework between scientific organisations and flood disaster managers worldwide to develop flood observational and modelling infrastructure, leveraging on existing initiatives for better predicting and managing flood disaster impacts and flood risk globally. GFP is hosted as an Expert Working Group by GDACS.

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Layers

Cumulated Forecast

Cumulated Near-Real-Time

Alert Forecast

Alert Near-Real-Time

Alert Forecast (District)

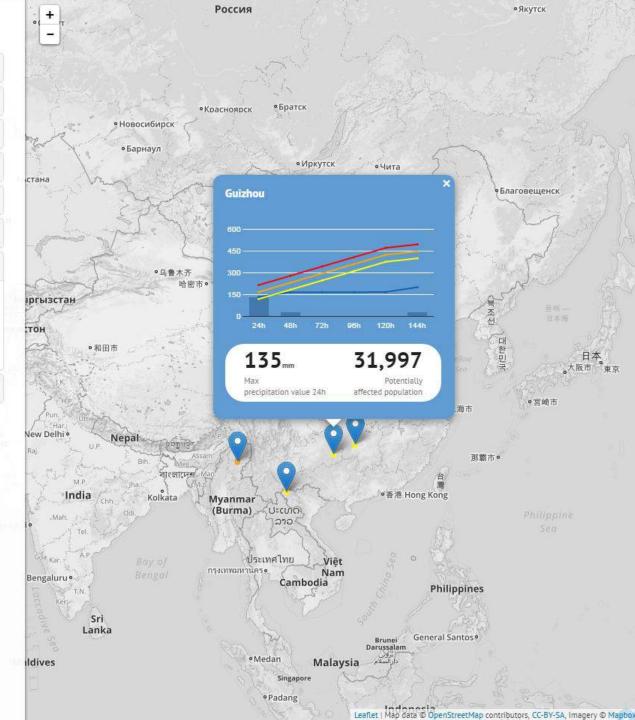
Alert Near-Real-Time (District)

Flooded Population Forecast

FC24

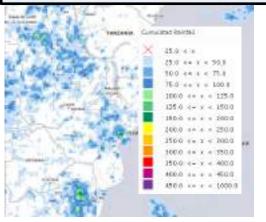
FC72h
FC 144h

Overlays



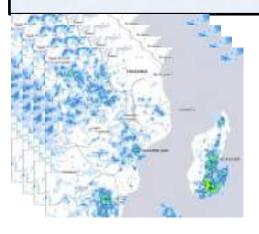
ITHACA Extreme Rainfall Detection System (ERDS)

Hazard monitoring and forecasting:



Accumulated
precipitation from
NASA-TRMM (GPM)
and NOAA-GFS
(Pixel Based)

Extreme Rainfall thresholds:

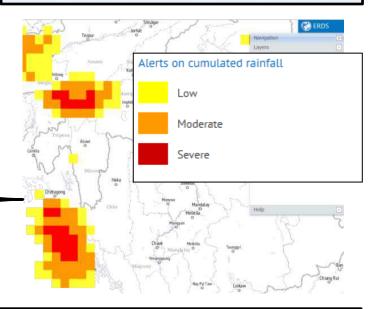


Historical dataset

NASA-TRMM (1998-2014)

Alert: 3 levels, defined for each cumulate range

Extreme Precipitation Warnings



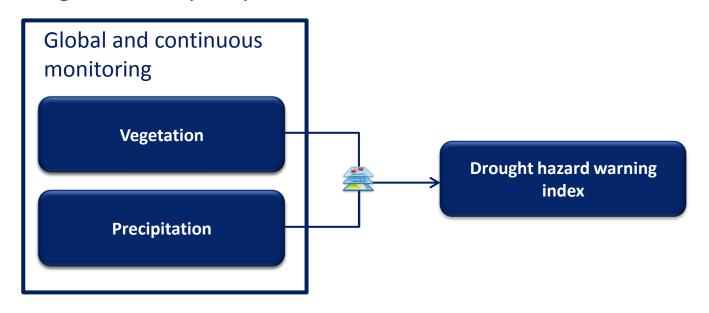
Data Dissemination

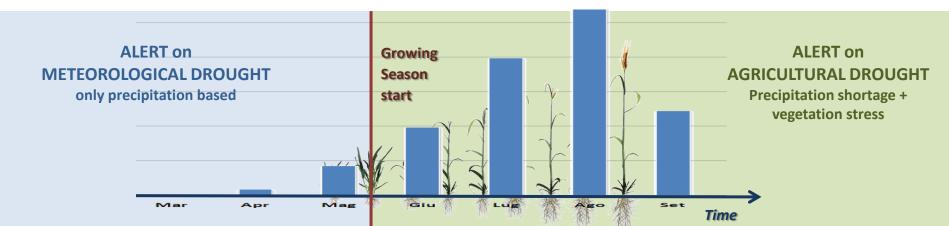
WebGIS application conceived for disseminating understandable warnings also to non specialized users

The system is aimed at providing **drought hazard warnings** based on **precipation and vegetation anomalies** monitoring by means of satellite data processing.

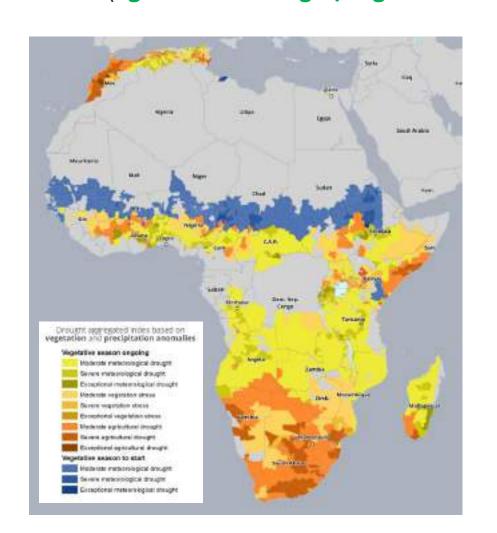


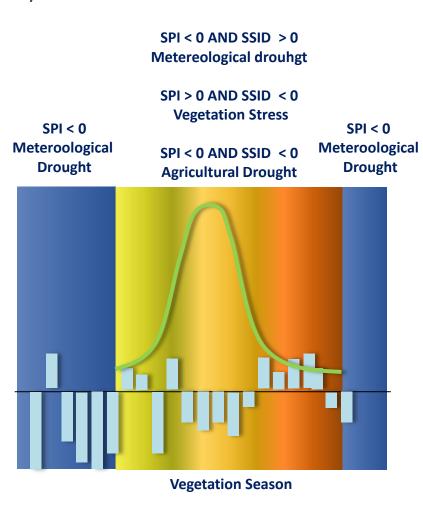
ITHACA EWS for drought is based on seasonal vegetation productivity deviation (based on SSDI, an index describing the expected seasonal vegetation productivity), integrated with precipitation anomalies.



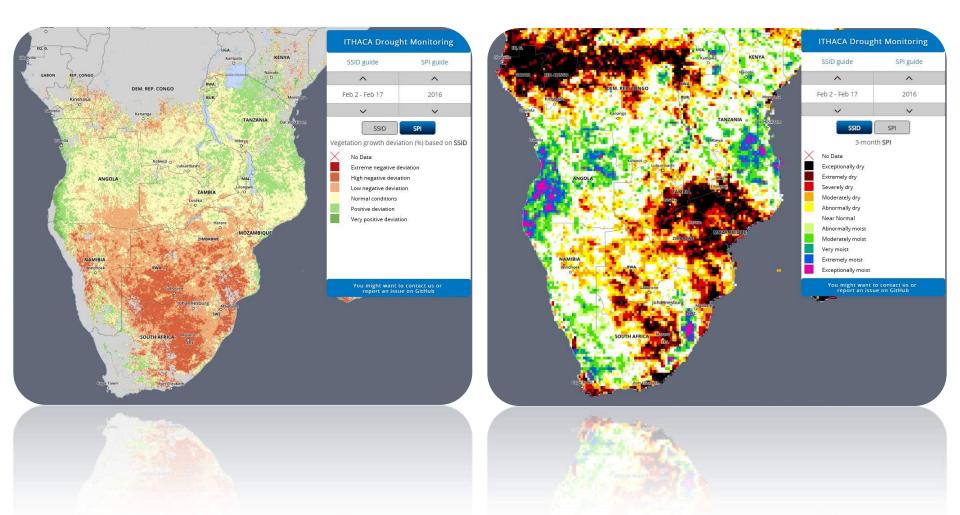


The **drought warning index** is intended to provide timely warnings before and after the vegetation season (**meteorological drought**) and during the vegetation season (**agricultural drought/vegetation stress**).



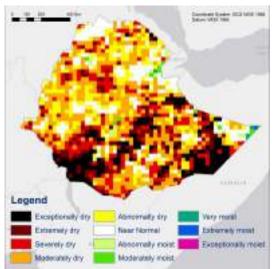


The system currently disseminates on a WebGIS platform **historical and NRT hazard maps** (i.e. vegetation and precipitation anomalies) produced fortnightly on a pixel basis.

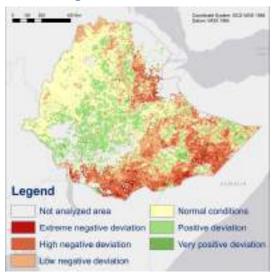


Additionally, the drought hazard warnings can be exploited for further risk-related analyses: at ITHACA, we combine drought hazard with agricultural vulnerability and market catchments data for **food security analyses**.

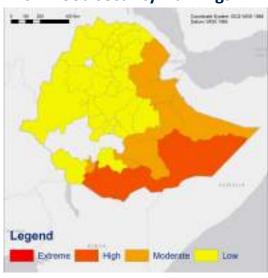




2011 vegetation anomalies



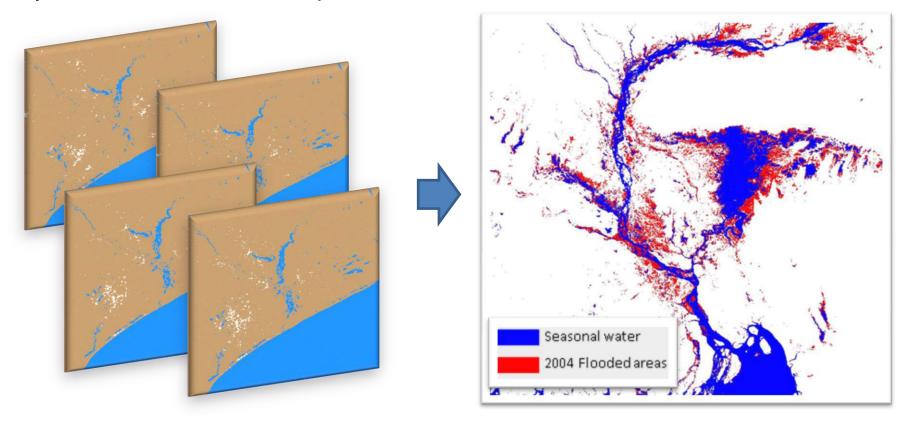
2011 food security warnings



Food security warnings are given per Risk surface unit: by introducing market analysis and a modelisation of people principal strategies to access food, the hazard is transformed in a food security warning.

ITHACA Flood hazard delineation tool

It is aimed at generating dynamic water bodies reference data, related to different climatic periods/seasons, by means of automatic classification of historical archives of medium/low resolution remotely sensed imagery (based on daily 10 days periods classifications)



Copernicus Emergency Management Service

(© European Union, 2012-2016)

Copernicus Emergency Management Service (EMS) Mapping started on February 2015 (it is the next EMS phase of GMES Initial Operations – GIO started in 2012).

The EMS - Mapping consists of a set of **mapping services** funded by the European Commission.

The Copernicus EMS Mapping addresses, with a worldwide coverage, a wide range of **emergency situations** resulting from natural or man-made disasters. **Satellite imagery is used as a main datasource** about disasters.

http://emergency.copernicus.eu/

Copernicus EMS - Risk and Recovery Mapping

What can Risk and Recovery mapping service deliver?

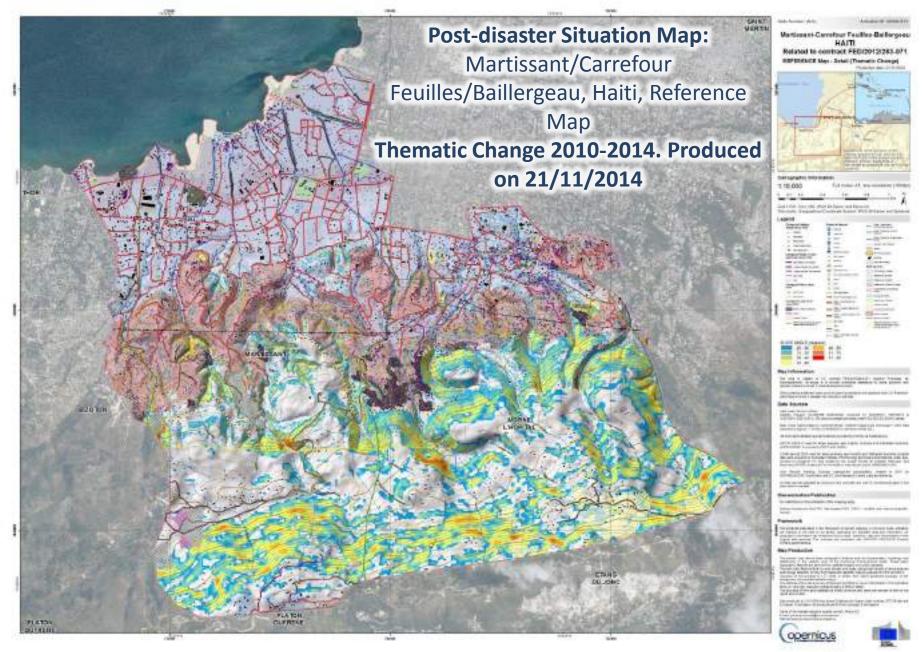
Maps and analyses in support of disaster risk reduction, preparedness and prevention, recovery and reconstruction in order to assist disaster managers.

- **pre-disaster situation** when lending support to disaster prevention and preparedness actions (hazard exposure, vulnerability, resilience, risk status, evacuation plans and modelling scenarios...)
- post-disaster situation when providing support after a disaster, such as reconstruction planning and progress monitoring (postdisaster needs assessment, recovery plans, reconstruction/ rehabilitation monitoring, including Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and refugee camps monitoring.)

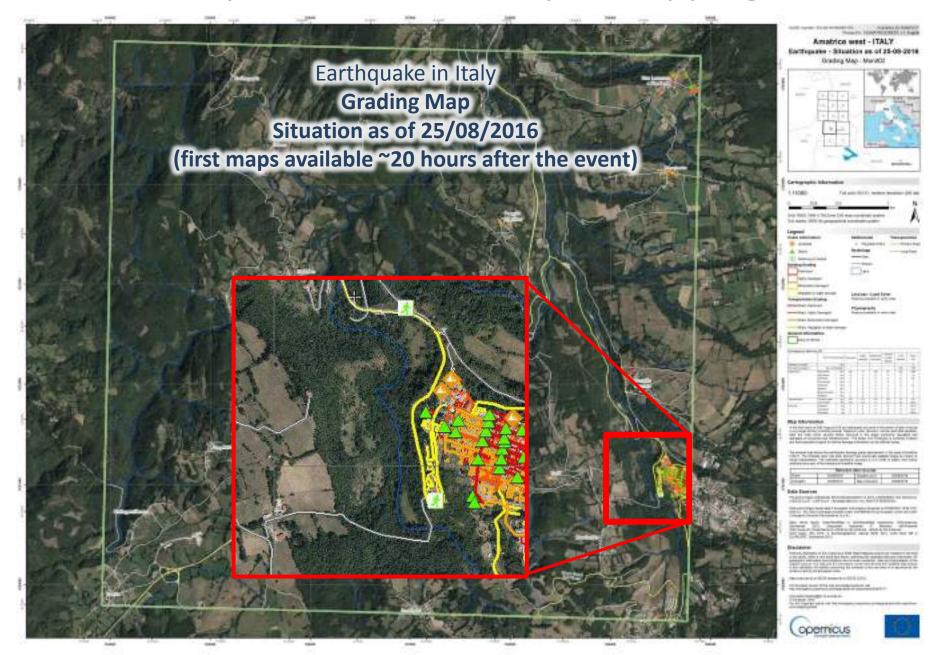
Supported **disaster types** ranging from:

 natural hazards such as floods, fires, storms, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides and earthquakes to industrial accidents and humanitarian crises.

Copernicus EMS - Risk and Recovery Mapping



- On-demand 24/7/365 mapping service (for authorised users)
- Provides post-disaster information (maps and layers) in hours (days) after the disaster
- Addresses natural & man-made disasters globally
- Based on space data combined with other data sources
- 3 products types:
 - Reference Maps
 - Delineation Maps
 - Grading Maps



Potential input for <u>Disaster Damage and Loss Data</u> (i.e. Damage Indicators)





http://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

 A recent publication on Science journal: a review of global trends of rapid mapping in 15 years (2000-2014)



http://science.sciencemag.org/content/353/6296/247

DOI: 10.1126/science.aad8728

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"Access and Ways to share information"

Sendai framework > Priority 1

- 24.a) "[...]ensure its (i.e. relevant data, edit. note) dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users, as appropriate"
- 24.c) "[...] and disseminate, as appropriate, location-based disaster risk information[...]"
- 25.C) "To promote and enhance, through international cooperation, [...] access to and the sharing and use of non-sensitive data and information"

Data/Information access and sharing: ad-hoc WebGIS applications

A few Examples (related to the previous tools/services):

- http://erds.ithacaweb.org/
- http://drought.ithacaweb.org/
- http://emergency.copernicus.eu/
- http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-activationsrapid
- http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-activationsrisk-and-recovery

Layers

Cumulated Forecast

Cumulated Near-Real-Time

Alert Forecast

Alert Near-Real-Time

Alert Forecast (District)

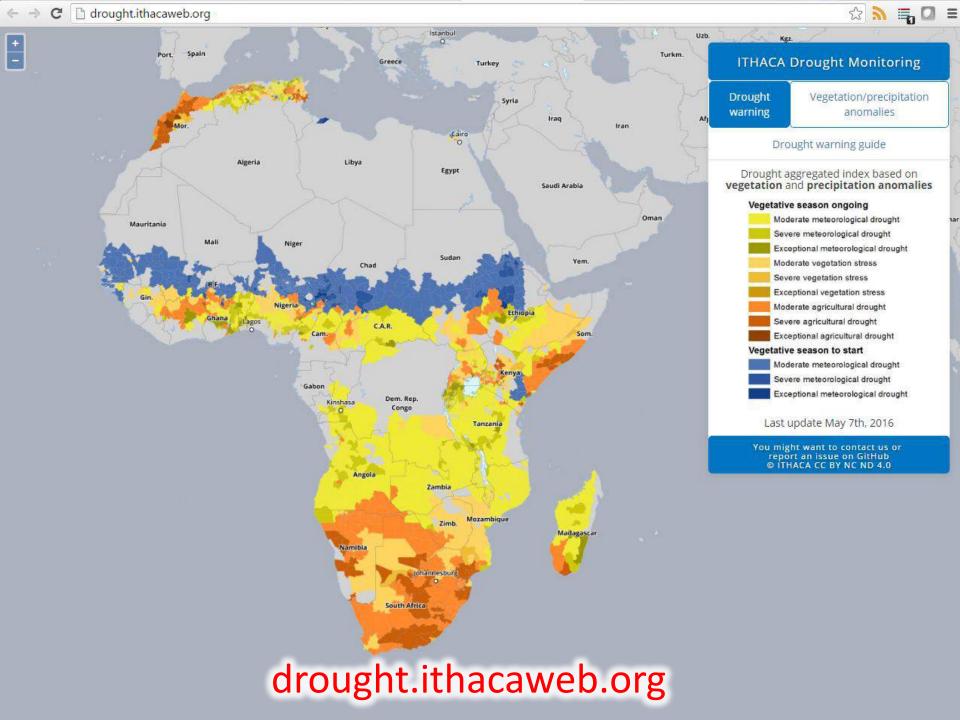
Alert Near-Real-Time (District)

Flooded Population Forecast

FC24
FC 72h
FC 144h

Overlays





http://emergency.copernicus.eu/

RASTER VECTOR

Data/Information access and sharing: GeoNode



GeoNode: an Open Source CMS for Spatial Data Sharing

- A spatial data Web CMS
- **Promote spatial data sharing**
- Management in simple environment
- Responsive



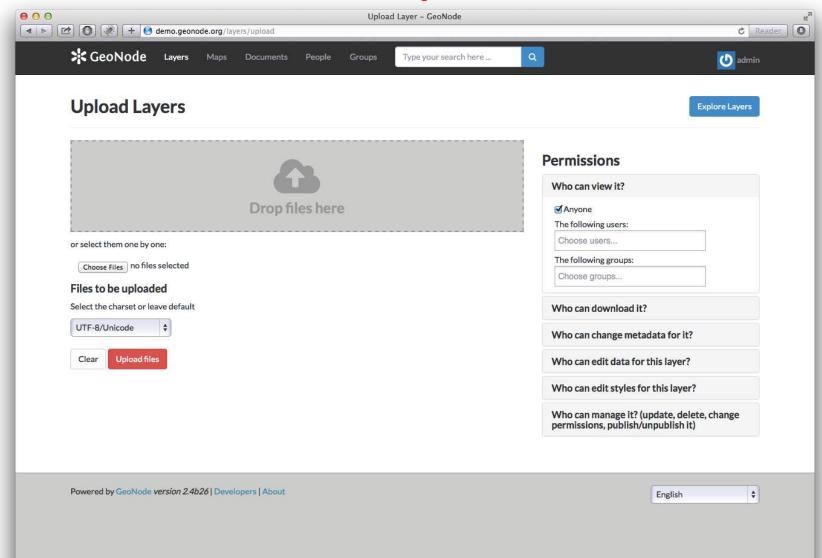






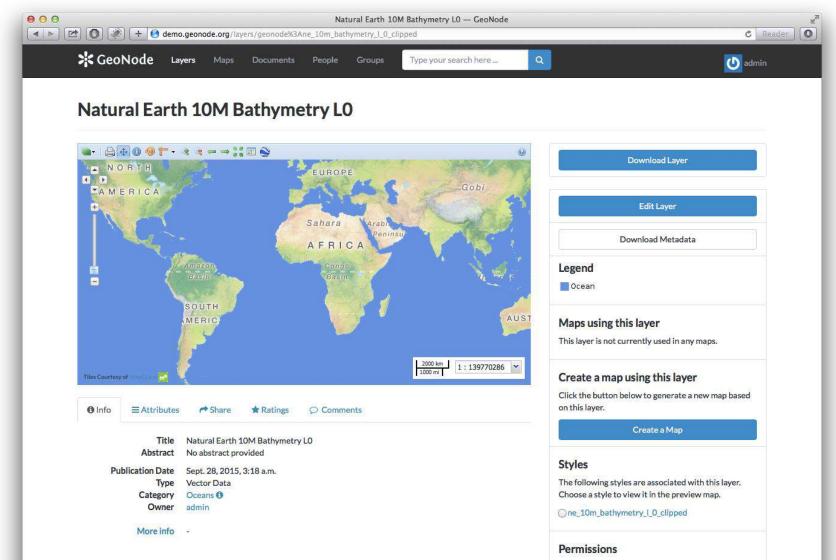
Data/Information access and sharing: GeoNode

Data upload

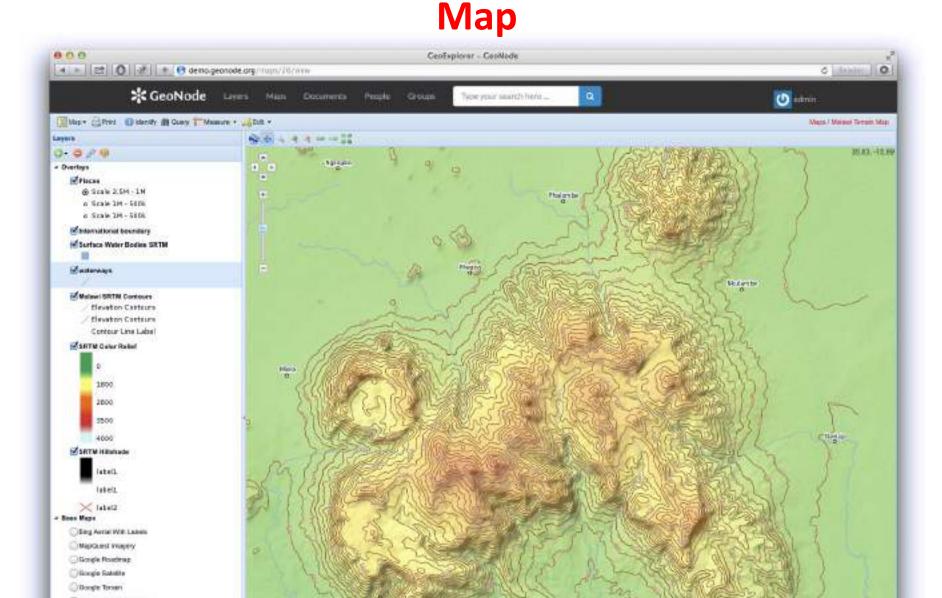


Data/Information access and sharing: GeoNode

Layer



Data/Information access and sharing: GeoNode

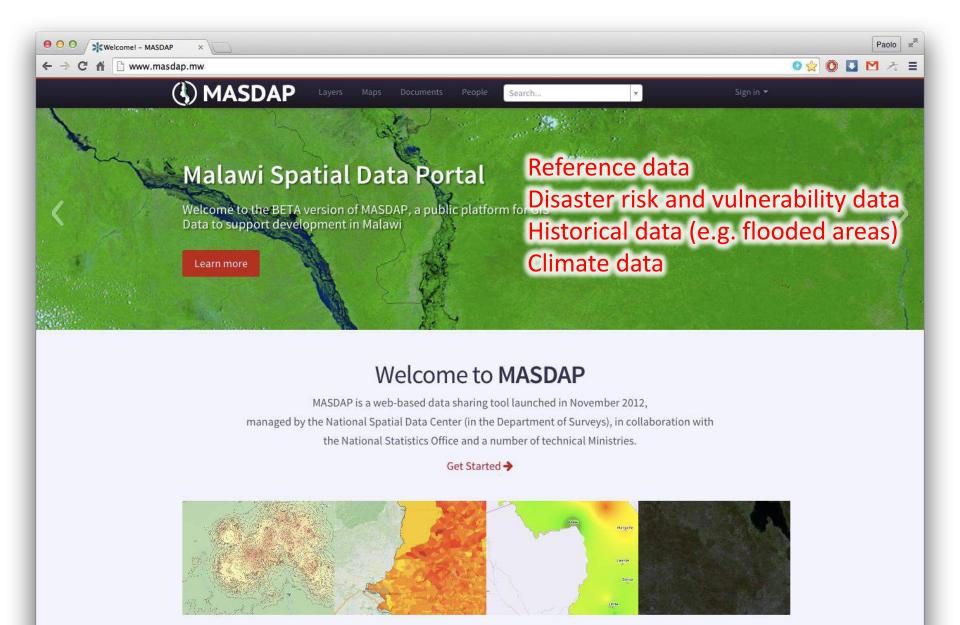


Data/Information access and sharing: GeoNode

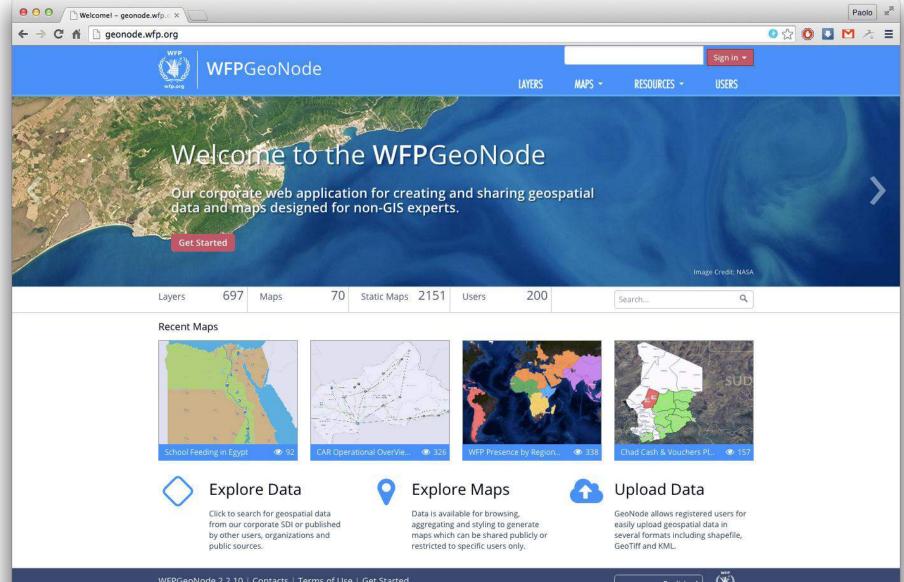
A few examples:

- http://geonode.wfp.com
- http://geonode.state.gov/
- http://www.masdap.mw/
- http://geonode.jrc.ec.europa.eu
- http://landscapeportal.org
- http://mapstory.org
- http://cigno.ve.ismar.cnr.it
- https://platform.openquake.org
- http://worldmap.harvard.edu

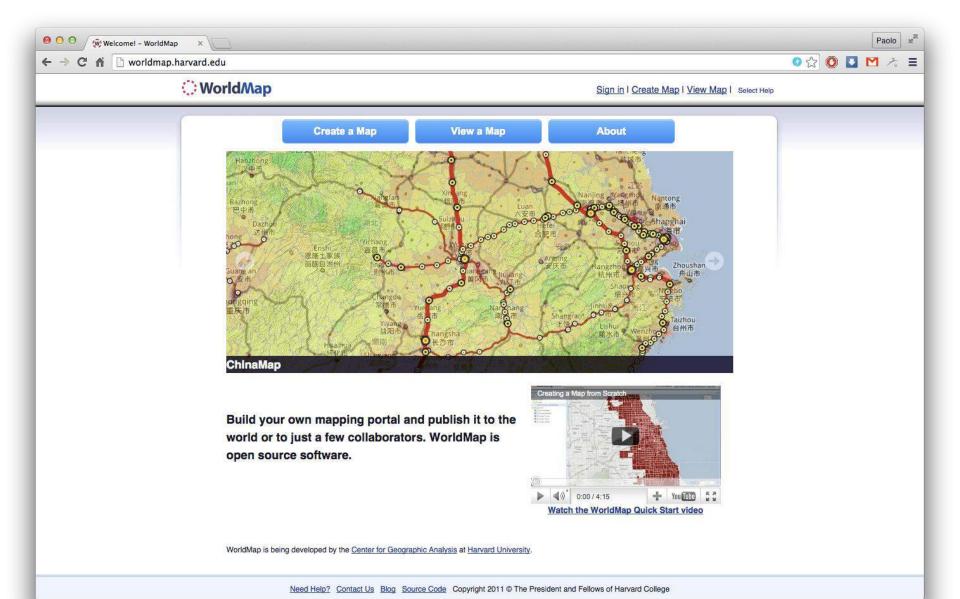
http://www.masdap.mw/



http://geonode.wfp.com/



http://worldmap.harvard.edu



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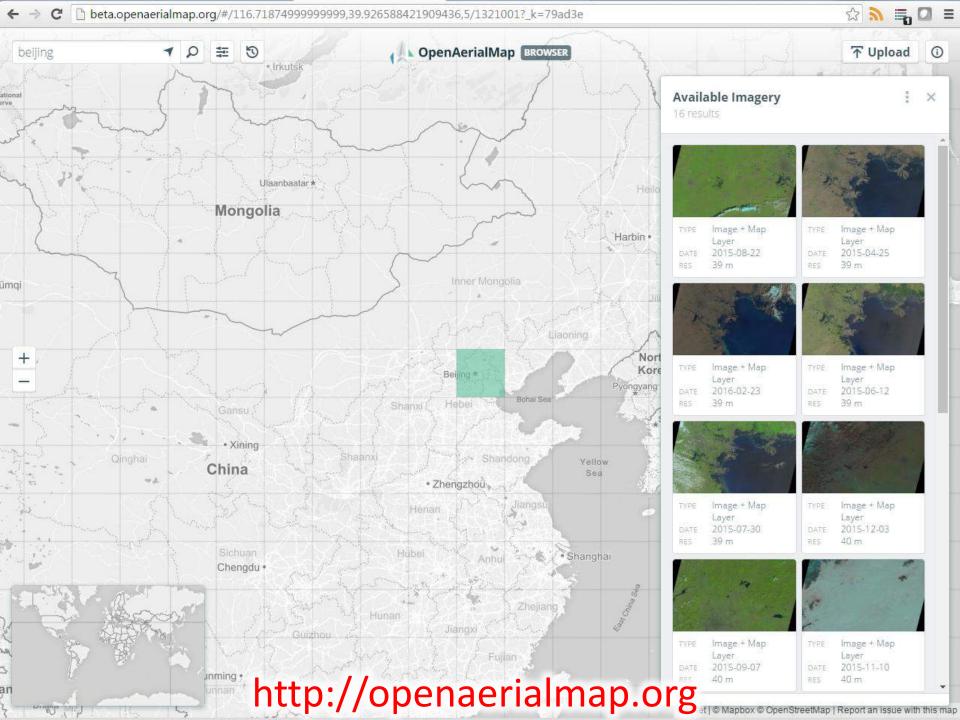
Sendai framework > Priority 1

- 24.e) "to make [...] **information freely available and accessible**, as appropriate"
- 24.f) «to promote **real time access to reliable data**, make use of space and in situ information [...]"

OpenAerialMap

Mmade by Development Seed and HOT-OSM, is an **open service** to provide **access to** a commons of **openly licensed imagery and map layer services**.

Anyone can **download or contribute imagery** to the growing commons of openly licensed imagery.



E.g.: Copernicus Sentinel satellites

"users shall have a free, full and open access to Copernicus Sentinel Data"

(Source: "Legal notice on the use of Copernicus Sentinel Data and Service Information")

SENTINEL-1

With the objectives of Land and Ocean monitoring, SENTINEL-1 will be composed of two polar-orbiting satellites operating day and night, and will perform **Radar imaging**, enabling them to acquire imagery regardless of the weather.

SENTINEL-2

The objective of SENTINEL-2 is land monitoring, and the mission will be composed of two polar-orbiting satellites providing **high-resolution optical imagery**. Vegetation, soil and coastal areas are among the monitoring objectives. The first SENTINEL-2 satellite was launched in June 2015.

SENTINEL-3

The primary objective of SENTINEL-3 is **marine observation**, and it will study sea-surface topography, sea and land surface temperature, ocean and land colour. Composed of three satellites, the mission's primary instrument is a radar altimeter, but the polar-orbiting satellites will carry multiple instruments, including optical imagers.

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