

Satellite Earth Observation and Disaster Risk

World Bank - European Space Agency Collaboration in using EO for Disaster Risk Assessment

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Cooperative Governance Traditional Affairs









Strategic Pillars of DRM at the World Bank

(1) Post- Disaster Needs Assessment

large-scale emergency recovery programs

(2) Disaster risk mitigation and related climate investment programs

 risk mitigation programs, including those focusing on climate related hazards and urban resilience

(3) Innovation and application of new technologies

remote sensing and geospatial analysis for mapping risks

(4) Global knowledge solutions and building access to data

cutting-edge knowledge products, global knowledge sharing

(5) Partnership development and donor coordination

Strategic and operational alliances with technical and political leaders in the DRM field





Collaboration with ESA - Background

- 15 pilot projects implemented across the **Sustainable Development Network**:
 - Disaster Risk Management
 - Urban Development
 - Agriculture and Forest Management
 - Water Resources Management
 - Coastal Zones Management
 - Marine Environment Management
 - Climate Change Adaptation

www.worldbank.org/earthobservation



Progress Report November 2011



Collaboration with ESA in Disaster Risk Management

Demonstration of the added value of using satellite EO to:

- (1) Hazard mapping
- (2) Exposure/Asset mapping and modeling

Urban risk management	Latin America Caribbean	Assessing Vulnerability in the Metropolitan Area of Rio de Janeiro	DEM-derived slope maps, Urban mapping of infrastructure & buildings, Flood risk analysis, Land motion mapping and analysis
Urban risk management	Latin America Caribbean	Building Flood Defence Systems in Guyana	Land motion mapping, Urban mapping of infrastructure & buildings
Urban risk management	East Asia Pacific	Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Assessment in Ho Chi Minh City and Yogyakarta	Land motion mapping and urban mapping of infrastructure & buildings, geo-hazard risk analysis
Disaster risk management	East Asia Pacific	Building Exposure Maps of Urban Infrastructure and Crop Fields in the Mekong River Basin	Urban mapping of infrastructure & buildings enhanced by in-situ data collected in the field, Crop mapping (crop type and acreage)
Urban risk management	East Asia Pacific	Analysis of Land Subsidence in of Jakarta	Land motion mapping and analysis
Climate Change Adaptation	Middle East and North Africa	Climate Change Adaptation and Natural Disasters Preparedness in the Coastal Cities of North Africa	Land motion mapping and analysis

Collaboration with ESA in Disaster Risk Management

Main Results:

- A variety of Disaster Risk Management products developed :
- DEMs and DEM-derived slope maps
- Maps of urban infrastructure & buildings
- Precise terrain motion mapping
- Landslide inventories
- Historical Flood mapping
- Flood simulations
- Strong involvement of local partners but the need for EO capacity building highlighted
- Adequate spatial data infrastructure and other IT tools





Precise terrain motion mapping

Case Study: Analysis of Land Subsidence in Jakarta



Figure (left): The map of Land subsidence in Jakarta during the period 1974-2010 based on levelling, GPS, extensometers and groundwater level measurements and PSI (ERS-2 1996-1998, Envisat 2007-2009 and ALOS PALSAR 2007-2010). Credit: Deltares 2011.



Figure (right): The map of subsidence derived from 3 millions of measurements points using PInSAR technique and generated in the framework of the EOWorld project and derived from the analysis of ALOS PALSAR data (2007-2011). Credit: EOWorld project/Altamira Information, 2011 for ESA, World Bank.

Precise terrain motion mapping

Case Study: Analysis of Land Subsidence in Jakarta



Figure (left): The map of subsidence derived from the analysis of ALOS PALSAR data (2007-2011). Credit: EOWorld project/Altamira Information, 2011 for ESA, World Bank.



Figure (right). Deformation map in Jakarta Bay and harbor derived from the PSI analysis of VHR COSMO-SkyMed data (Oct. 2010 – Apr. 2011). Color scale between -75 (red) and 75 (blue) mm/year. Credit: EOWorld project/Altamira Information for ESA, World Bank.



Precise terrain motion mapping



Figures: Example of different precise motion products delivered in the framework of EOWorld projects. Credit: Altamira Information (Georgetown, Alexandria, Jakarta, Ho Chi Minh City, Yogyakarta), TRE (Tunis), Hansje Brinker (Rio de Janeiro) for ESA, World Bank. Data used: ERS, ENVISAT, ALOS, COSMO SkyMed, TerraSAR-X.

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Maps of urban infrastructure & buildings

Case Study: Developing Multi hazard City Risk Index Yogyakarta





Figures: Example of different land use classes of the urban map of Yogyakarta derived from VHR SPOT5 data. Based on European Urban Atlas Methodology. Credit: EOWorld project/Eurosense for ESA, World Bank.

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Historical Flood mapping

Case Study: Building Exposure Maps of Households, Infrastructure and Rice Crops in the Mekong River Basin

- Flood extent map for 2001 flood event



31 August 2001 (close to flood peak)

09 November 2001 (end of flood period)

Figure: The map of flood extent in Mekong River Basin. Credit: EOWorld project/Geoville for ESA, World Bank.

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Historical Flood mapping

Exposure of urban infrastructure & rice paddies to floods

Settlement areas under 2001 flood conditions



Rice cultivation areas under dry & flood conditions (2001)



Credit: EOWorld project/Geoville for ESA, World Bank.

Facts:



Under 2001 flood conditions,

- 79% of the settlement area,
- 88% of the road network, and
- more than 90% of the cropland

would be affected by high water levels

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Dry season rice

Wet season rice

Dry/wet season rice

Flood simulations

Case Study: Vulnerability Assessment in Rio de Janeiro (Flood Scenarios)

- Mapping of buildings and infrastructure, including slope maps
- Flood scenarios based on the past floods occurring in Rio Grande watershed





Figures (left): Rio Grande/Rio Anil flood simulation scenarios. Credit: EOWorld project/Hidromod for ESA, World Bank.

Landslides



- Mapping of buildings and infrastructure, including slope maps
- Landslide susceptibility analysis based on combination of satellite PInSAR, information about slope steepness, flow accumulation and urban land use



Figure (left): Linear deformation map of Rio de Janeiro based on ALOS data (2007-2011). Credit: EOWorld project/Hansje Brinker for ESA, World Bank.



Figures (left): Map of favelas in Rio de Janeiro based on 2010 SPOT5 data; (middle): land slide susceptibility map (I) based on slopes steepness, flow accumulation, and urban land use; (right): the land slide susceptibility that combines the information land slide susceptibility map (I) with information on land deformations based on satellite technology. Credit: EOWorld project/NEO and Hansje Brinker for ESA, World Bank.



Collaboration with ESA – Background

- ESA-WB collaboration (Phase1):
- Collecting precise, tailored information requirements to assist the World Bank projects
- Primarily based on European satellite missions (ENVISAT, ERS, RapidEye, SPOT5, TerraSAR-X, Cosmo-Skymed, etc.)
- Specialist EO providers delivering mature, validated and operational information services
- Concentrating on EO component which combined with other data sources can be a very powerful tool (end-to-end product)
- Utility assessment to measure the impact
- Financing & technical oversight by ESA
- ESA-WB collaboration (Phase2): larger scale activities in priority areas
 - Urban Development, Disaster Risk Management, Oceans, Forestry, Fragile States, +...



Oil spill monitoring utility assessment, Washington DC





Meeting with users, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea



Training in small reservoirs mapping, Lusaka, Zambia



DN FOI We look at this collaboration from the perspective of how efficiently we could use this new technology to better inform the dialogue with our clients. II Zoubida Allaoua, Director, FEU Department

Data and Information Sharing

- Access to information and sharing data is a important step to reducing risk
- The need to work with countries to enable them manage and share their data







Earth Observation: A necessity

