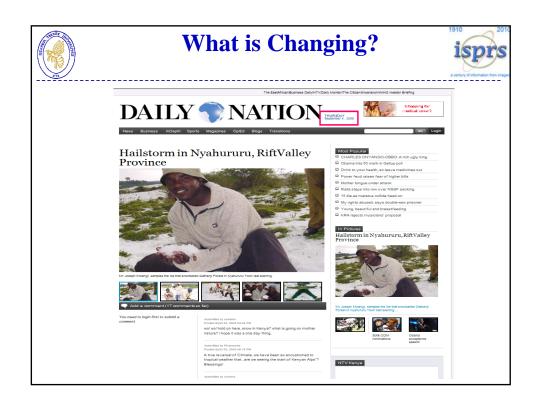


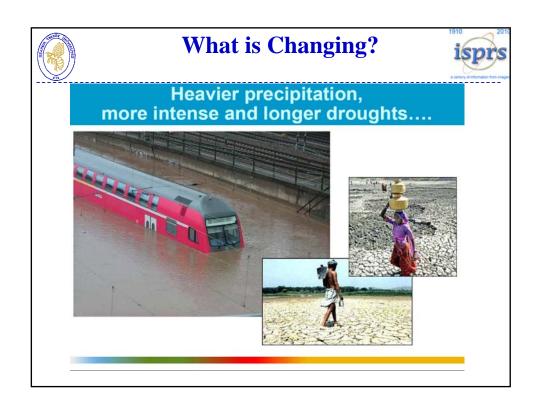


Use of Geospatial Information at Present Day Disaster Management

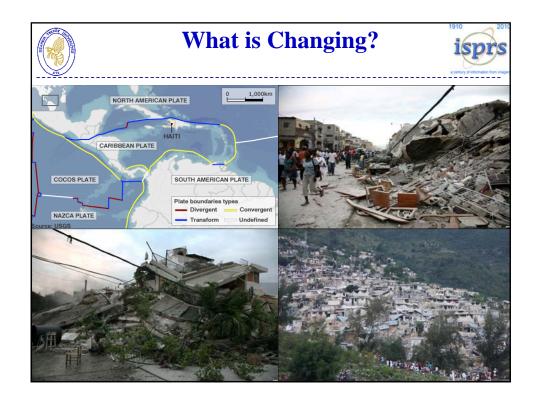
Orhan ALTAN Pr ISPRS

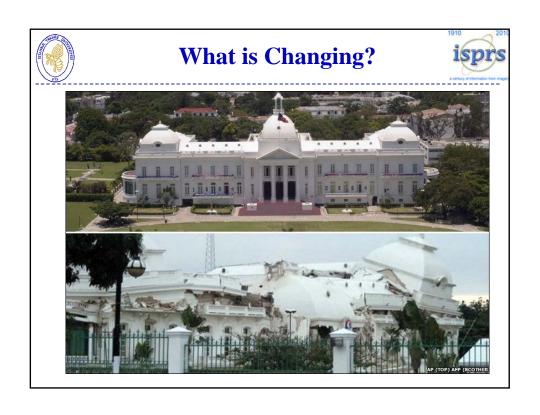


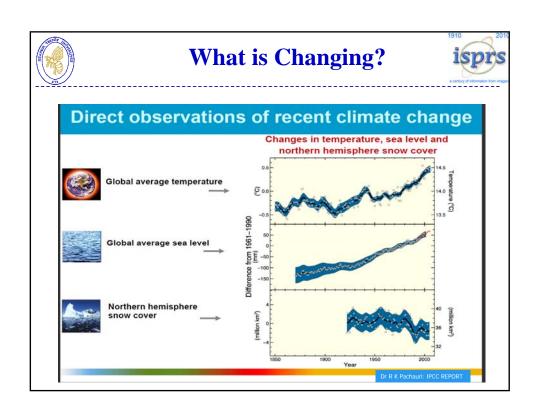


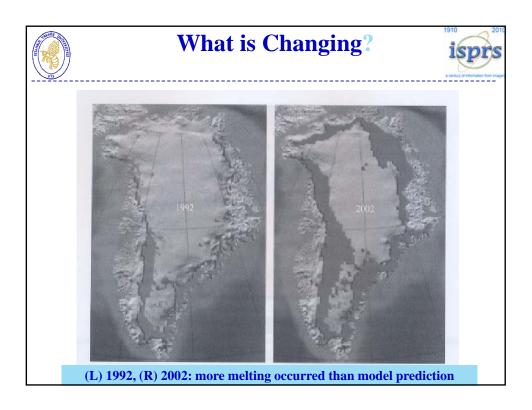


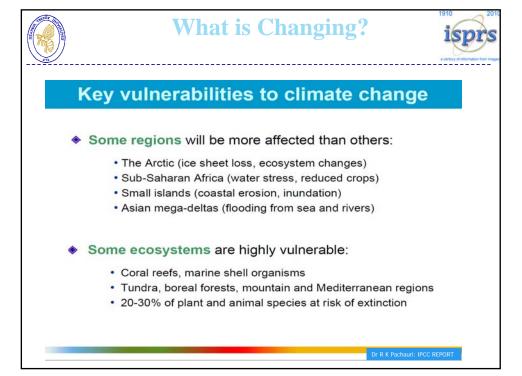


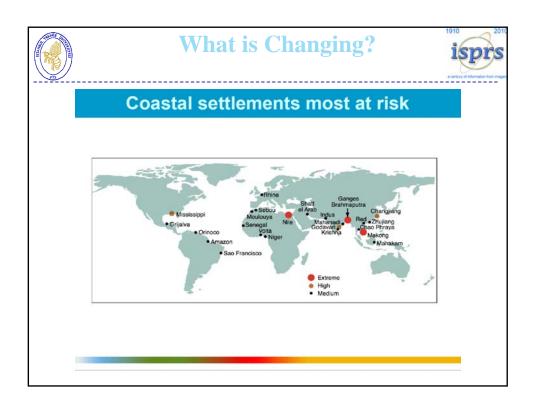


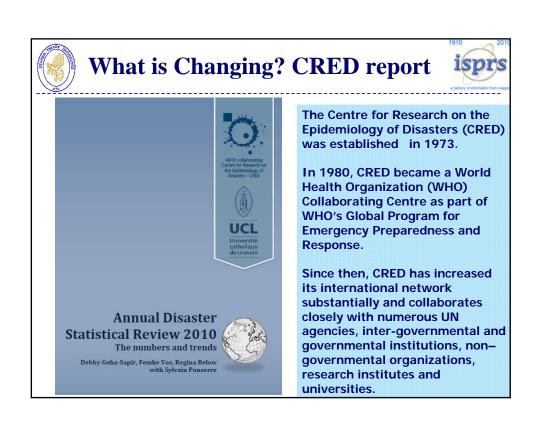


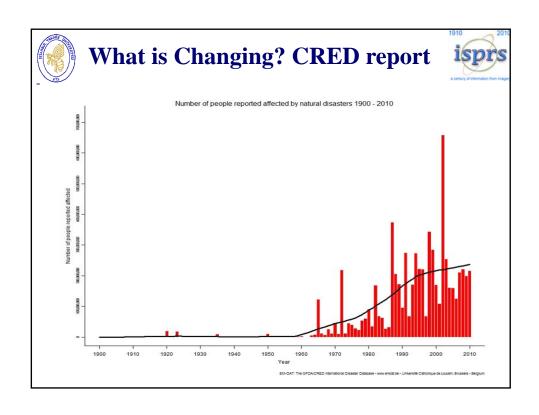


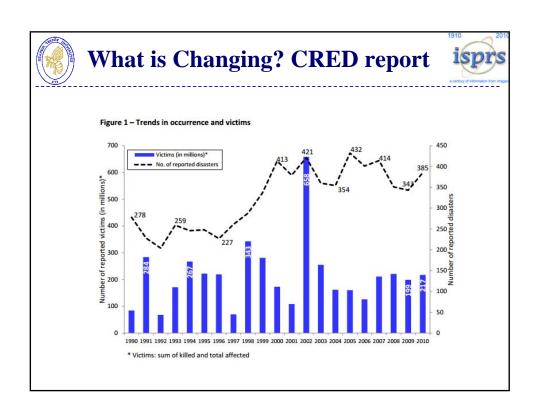


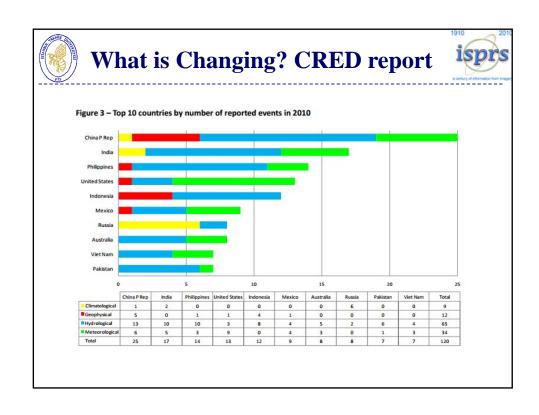


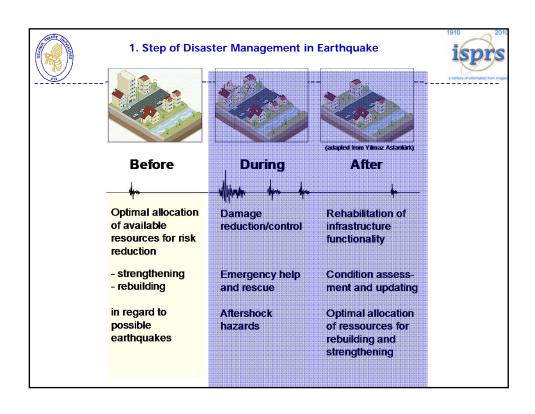


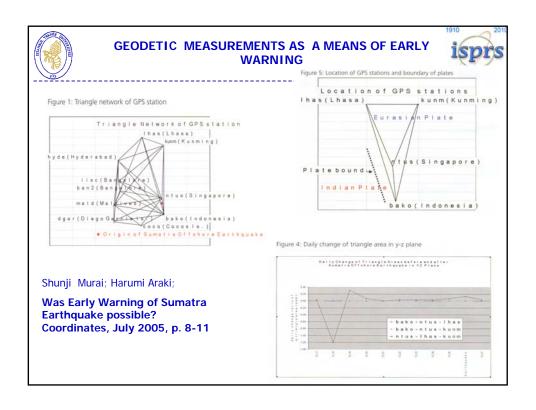










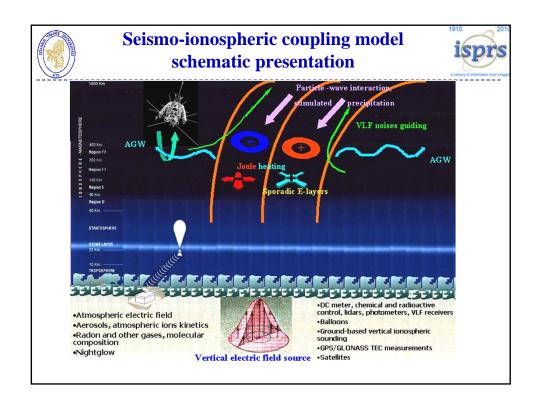


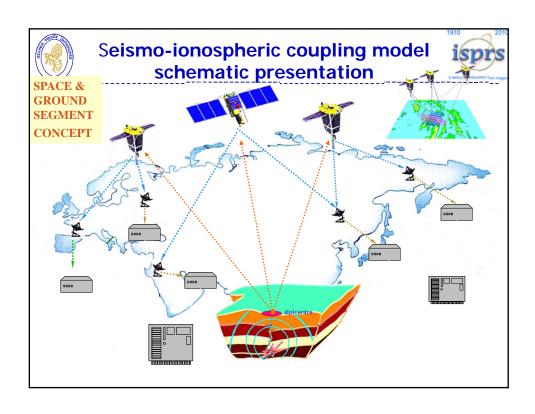


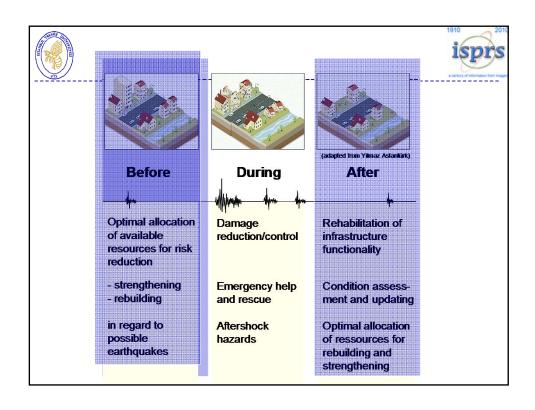
Further Application

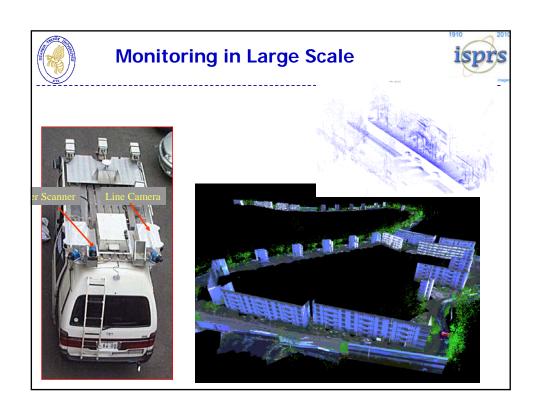


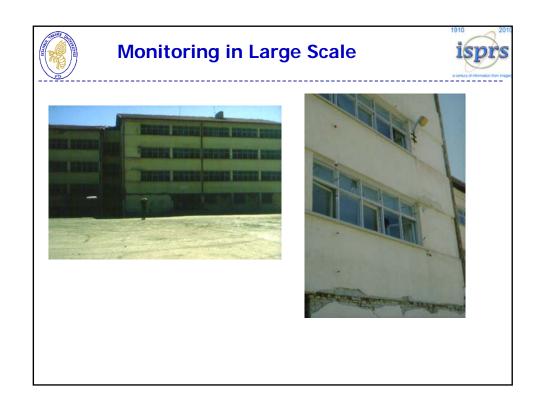
- Monday, 7 May 2012 16:00–17:30
- TS03K Special Session on Catastrophic Disaster of East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami
- Shunji Murai (Japan): lessons from east Japan earthquake and tsunami (5720)

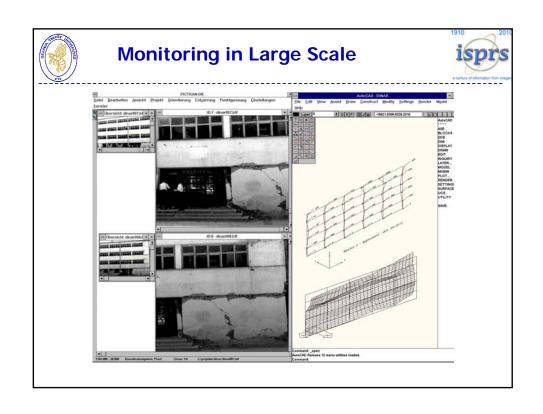


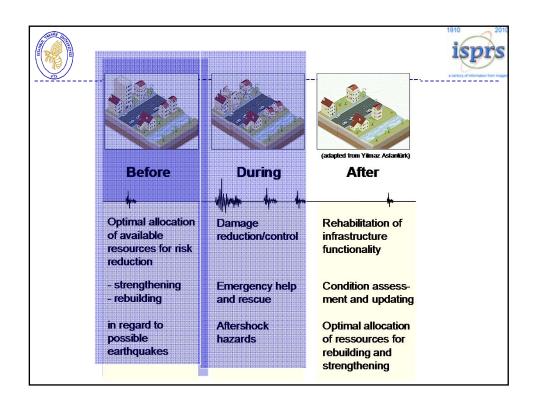


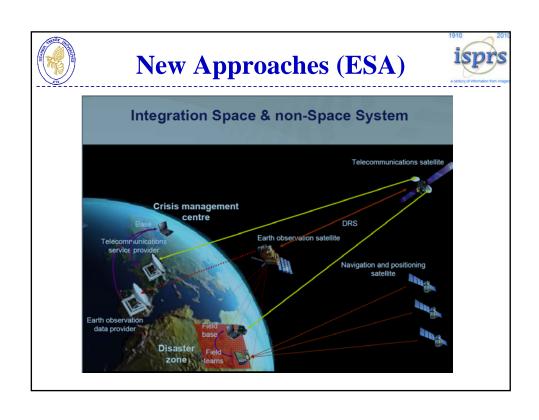














New Approaches (DigitalGlobe)



Advanced Constellation

- Better large area collection with fewer attempts and consistent radiometry
- Better multispectral data and spatial resolution
- More Satellites = Daily Coverage to monitor the changing earth



Faster. Better.

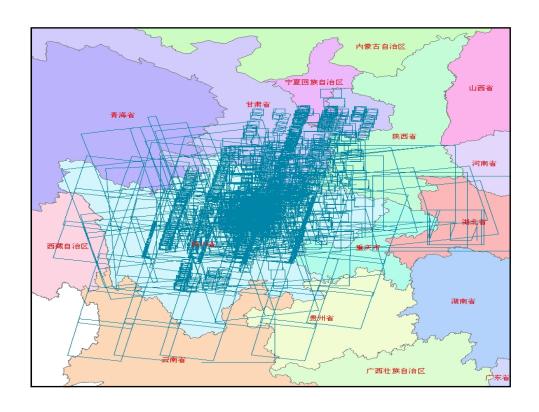


Wenchuan Earthquake



- The Wenchuan Earthquake which China suffered on 12 May 2008 is one of the catastrophic ones in the history.
- As of 11 June 2008, the Chinese State Council Information Office reported;
- 69,146 persons killed, 17,516 missing, and 374,131 injured.

Aeria	l- Spa	cebori	ne Prog	ram
	Nation	Archive	Programmed	Total
RS 1	China	9	246	255
Fuwei 2	China China Taiwan	3	146	149
CBERS-02B	China	400	25	425
Resource 02	China	7	16	23
Beijing 1	China	2	14	16
COSMO-SkyMed	Italy	0	10	10
QuickBird	U.S.A	9	28	37
TERRA ASTER	U.S.A	0	14	14
LANDSAT-7	U.S.A	10	4	14
WorldView	U.S.A	12	0	12
IKONOS	U.S.A	3	0	3
ALOS	Japan	19	21	40
IRS-P5	India	6	27	33
IRS-P6	India	18	0	18
ENVISAT ASAR	ESA	0	16	16
SPOT 5,4,2	France	122	23	145
TerraX -SAR	Germany	0	11	11
EROS - B	Israel	0	10	10
RadarSat-1	Canada	2	11	13
TOPSAT	Britain	0	2	2
UK-DMC	Britain	0	4	4
DMC Nigeriasat-1	Nigeria	0	7	7
Total		622	635	1277





Opportunities of Satellite Remote Sensing



- World-wide coverage
- · High temporal coverage
- Detailed as well as large scale analysis possible
- Remote sensing sensors detect wavelengths beyond the capabilities of the human eye
- Observations independent from cloud coverage and sun illumination by Radarsensors
- Combination / Synergy of different sensors







Spatial vs. temporal resolution







Satellite	Spatial resolution	Repetition rate	Orbit	Altitude
METEOSAT	1-3 km	15 min	geostationary	36,000 km
QuickBird	0.6- 0.7 m	1-3.5 d	polar	450 km



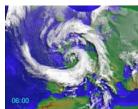
Risk information by Satellite Remote Sensing



- Hazard related:
- Meteorology (clouds, rain, wind)
- Topography (terrain)
- Landuse/landcover
- Vegetation (type, biomass, health)
- Open Waters (surface temperature, pollution)
- Soil (surface temperature, moisture)



- Landuse
- Urban fabric
- Transport infrastructure







Access to Space-based Information



What information exists?

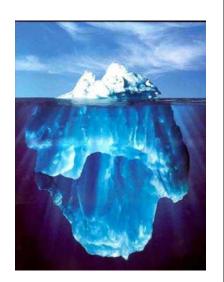
Where to find?

How to access?

What are the costs?

What is the timeliness?

What is the quality?



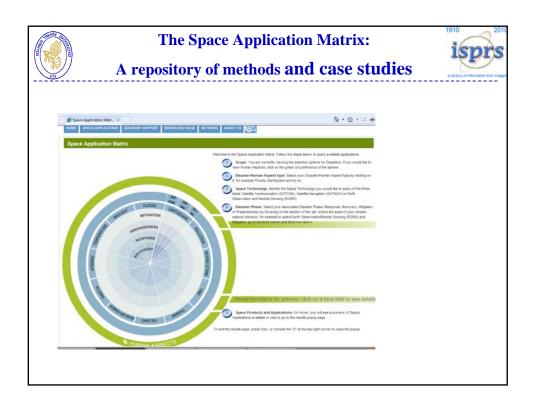


Mission and mandate of UN-SPIDER



- The United Nations General Assembly agreed on 14 December 2006 to establish the "United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER)" as a programme within the United Nations to provide universal access to all types of spacebased information and services relevant to disaster management by
 - being a gateway to space information for disaster management support;
 - serving as a bridge to connect the disaster management and space communities; and
 - being a facilitator of capacity-building and institutional strengthening (A/RES/61/110).



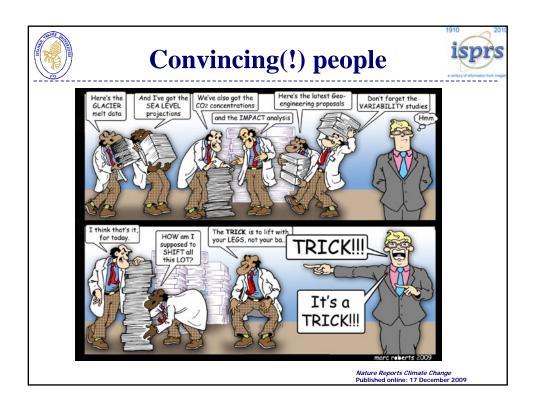




Conclusion



- Geo-Information Sciences is an important tool for observing human induced and natural disasters.
- Scientific research and different applications show this is a very important tool
- BUT!!!
- How can we assure that the decision makers and governmental institutions realize this fact ???
- How can we CONVINCE THEM?





Convincing(!) people



"The politicians are learning about the importance of geo-information after an event has happened"

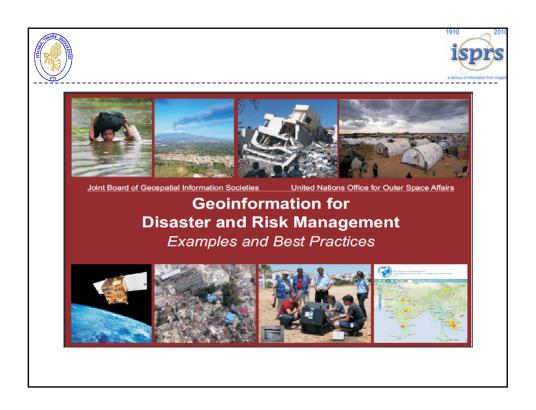
Therefore they have to be aware on the importance of use of geo-information especially in Disaster Management.

So it was proposed Publication of

"Booklet on Best Practices of Geo-information on Risk and Disaster Management"

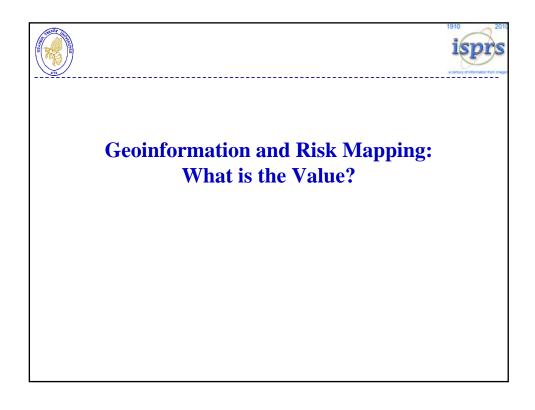
A joint initiative of JBGIS and UNSPIDER

This booklet is released by a Press Conference in Vienna on 2nd July 2010 at UNOOSA













The Value of Geo-Information for Disaster and Risk Management (VALID)

- A joint JBGIS/UNOOSA publication project
- Follow-on to the JBGIS/UNOOSA "Best Practices Booklet"
- Work in progress











The Joint Board of Geospatial Information Societies (JB GIS) is a coalition of leading international geospatial societies which can speak on behalf of the geospatial profession at international level, especially to the United Nations and other global stakeholders. Its second goal is to coordinate activities within the geospatial society and organisations.

The JB GIS is a co-operation network and there are no obligations to the membership neither does the JB GIS collect any membership fees. The current members of the JB GIS are:

- Global Spatial Data Infrastructure (GSDI) Association
- IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society (IEEE-GRSS)
- International Association of Geodesy (IAG)
- International Cartographic Association (ICA)
- International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)
- International Geographic Union (IGU)
- International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)
- International Map Trade Association (IMTA)
- International Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS)
- International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM)

The JB GIS meets normally once a year in normal case linked to one of the conferences or other meetings of one or two of the member associations.



Status of work: Web-based expert stakeholder assessment



- VALID project site on the UN-SPIDER Knowledge Portal (http://www.un-spider.org/VALID-stakeholder-assessment-l)
- Presentation of a longlist (52 geoinformation products)
- Global stakeholder poll (222 participants)
- Geographical/thematical analysis and visualisation of poll results >>> "top ten" shortlist
- Preparation of detailed evaluation of shortlist items (ongoing)
 - Definition of technical profiles by scientific unions
 - template for implementation on the project site



Top ten of longlist poll (= shortlist)



Disaster Type	Product/System	Counts
Flood	Risk Monitoring System	97
	Risk map	95
	Damage Assessment Map	82
	Inundation Map	67
Earthquake	Urban Classification for Risk Analysis	85
	Damage Assessment Map	83
Drought	Vulnerability Map	76
Fire	Risk Map	74
	Detection and Monitoring	67
Landslide	Hazard Assessment	68

