

Emergency Mapping use case (ELF WP7)

Emergency Mapping and ELF

Main outcomes and findings



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Mission

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



Founders:



POLITECNICO
DI TORINO

Donors:



In cooperation with:



Expertise relevant for ELF

Satellite-based Emergency Mapping since 2006, supporting UN WFP response activities

Member of the consortium acting as Service Provider for the **Copernicus Emergency Management Service** (© European Union, 2012-2016) - **Rapid Mapping** since 2012 (former GIO-EMS Rush)



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

Main Aim

The emergency mapping use case – in the framework of ELF WP7 - is primarily aimed at determining the **additional value when generating emergency mapping products/analyses exploiting the availability of the reference datasets served by the ELF platform** with a main focus on the benefits of the **ELF download services**.

Methodology

Definition of a **COMPARISON PROTOCOL** mainly focused on emergency mapping *procedures* and *products*, to be applied during planned emergency mapping exercises (based on **past real/simulated events**) carried out with/without ELF platform and data, **with the goal to identify specific emergency mapping steps which can potentially benefit from ELF**.

Industrial Accident in Vrbětice (Czech Republic)
Copernicus Emergency Management Service (© 2015
European Union), EMSR113

Flood in Lapua Centre (Finland)
Simulated event

Industrial Accident in Vrbětice (Czech Republic)

Copernicus Emergency Management Service (© 2015 European Union), EMSR113

On December 3rd, 2014, a series of blasts took place in a munitions depot at Vrbětice in south Moravia (Zlinsky Region), which was already affected in mid-October by a devastating explosion.



[EMSR113] Vrbětice: Reference Map (Detail)

Main input datasets: **open data** manually refined exploiting the NMCA orthoimagery



- ## Legend
- ### General Information
- Area of Interest
- ### Settlements
- Populated Place
 - Residential
 - Agricultural
 - Cemetery
 - Commercial
 - Educational
 - Industrial
 - Institutional
 - Religious
 - Transportation

Main input datasets: **ELF download services (CZ-BU, CZ-HY)**



 ELF dataset

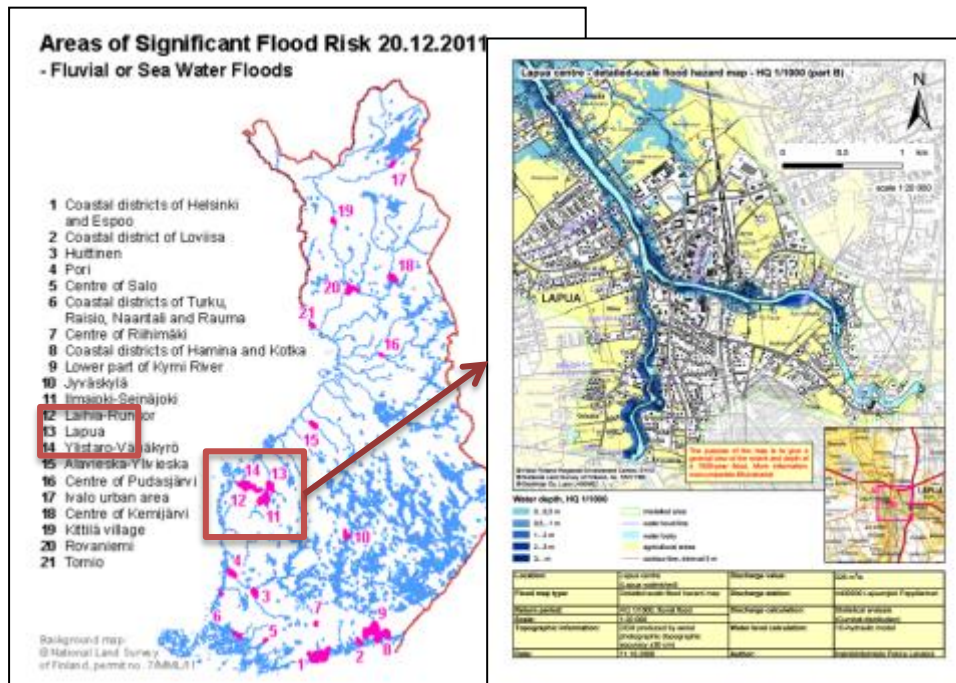
 Manually edited features

Flood in Lapua Centre (Finland)

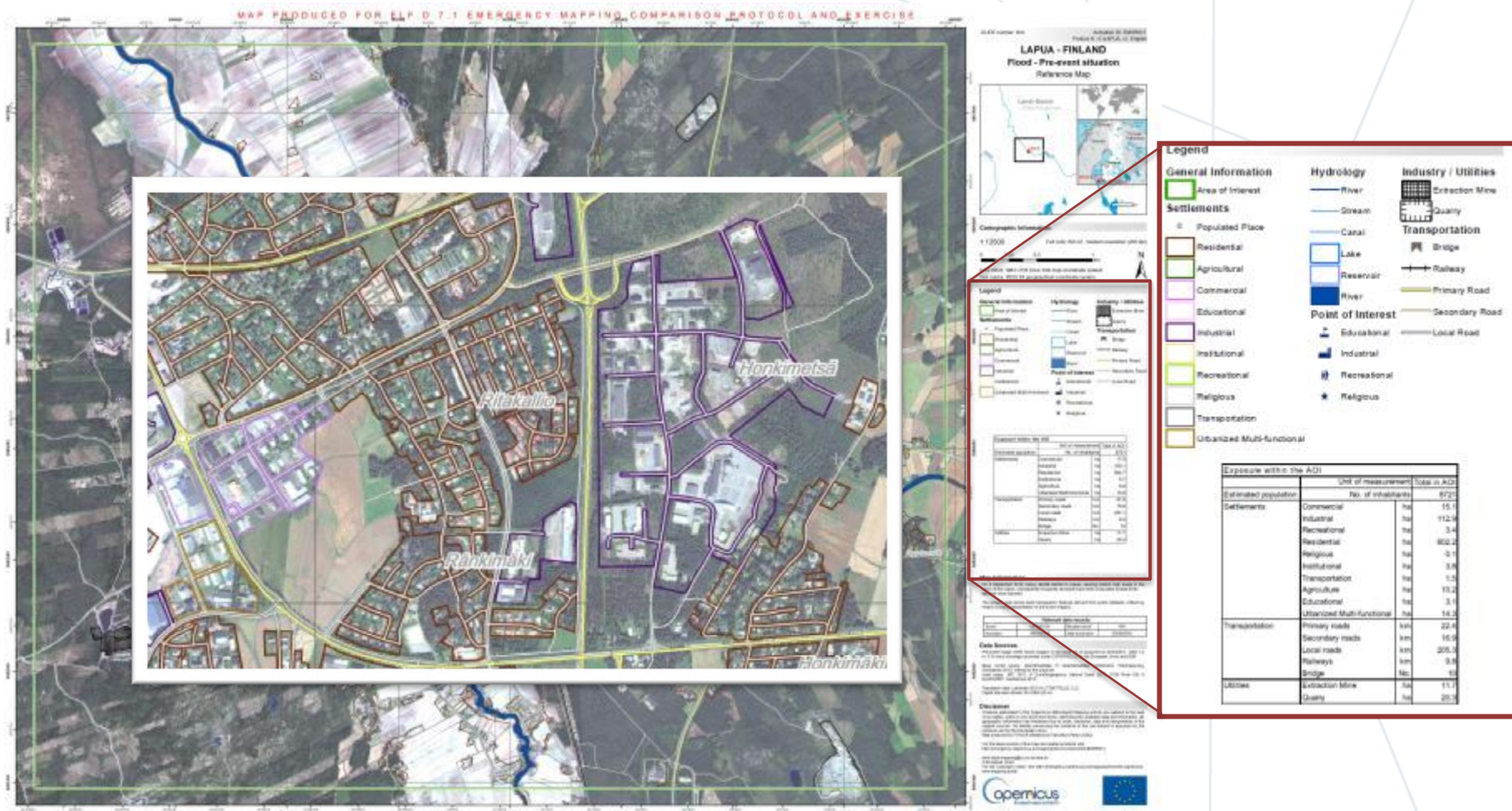
Virtual Event – AOI defined according to Flood Map Service data

EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC), areas of potential significant flood risk (preliminary flood risk assessment - PFRA).

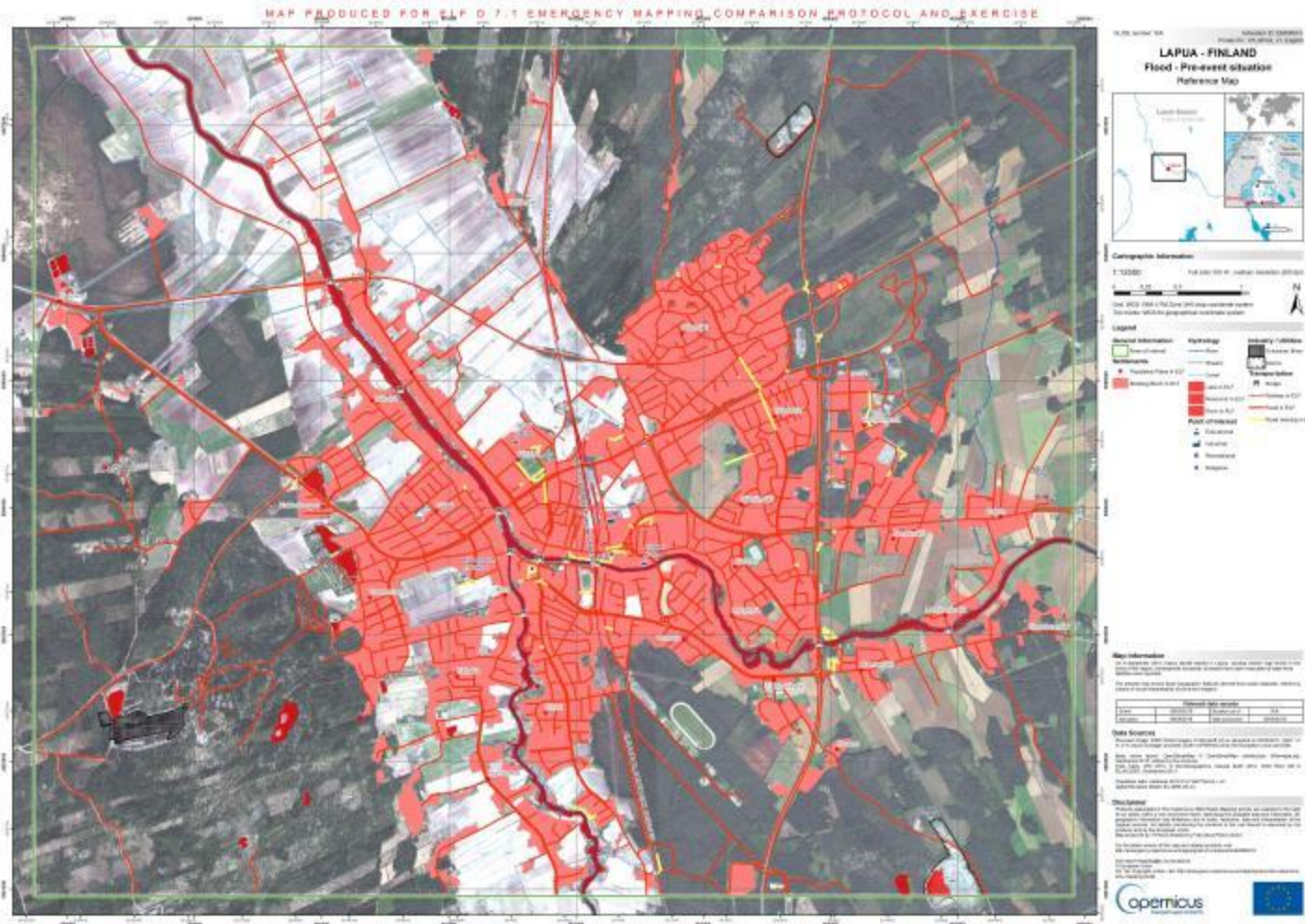
In Finland, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has assessed significant flood risk in 21 areas (Dec 2011). **Flood hazard and flood risk maps** (source: Flood Map Service www.ymparisto.fi/tulvakartat).



Main input datasets: **open data** manually refined exploiting ESRI World Imagery (acquired on 22/04/2011)



Main input datasets: **ELF download services (FI-BU, FI-HY, FI-TN, FI-GN)**



 ELF dataset

 Manually edited features

Processing steps that mainly benefitted from ELF:

- ★ Pre-event imagery: ~5 h → ~0 h
 - ★ **NMCA orthoimagery ELF pilot service** available as WMS
 - ★ Better **update** wrt global imagery services
- ★ Reference dataset editing: ~20 h → ~2.5 h (Exercise 1)
~16 h → ~7.0 h (Exercise 2)
 - ★ Using the ELF services, this step could be potentially reduced to **0 h depending on the completeness and update of the NMCA data** (and generalisation at different scales)
 - ★ **Authoritative** datasets

ELF WFS 2.0 access

- ★ Both OS and commercial GIS Desktop clients have issues in accessing ELF WFS2.0 Cascading services:
 - ★ QGIS WFS2.0 extension is a beta version with **very limited customization possibilities**
 - ★ ESRI Arcgis 10.4.x + Data Interoperability extension: **ad-hoc setting** required to overcome some issues on the server side (maximum number of features, SRS, application schemas)
 - ★ **Complex application schemas** (crucial geometry attributes are lost, e.g. land cover class, functional road class)
- ★ ELF cascading service **stability** and **consistency**

Dataset completeness (both geometries and attributes)

- ★ **Few omission errors** (mainly related to the update and/or level of detail)
- ★ **Voidable fields** (required for emergency mapping),
e.g.:
 - ★ All → «beginLifeSpanVersion» (update)
 - ★ Building → Current Use
 - ★ Hydrography → Hydrography Name

Main outcomes - Foreword

The results are based on **ELF download services as of September 2016**, and the **main focus** of the exercise is **on evaluating the benefits deriving from the ELF project** and not on the quality of NMCA datasets.

Limited availability of themes and countries covered by the download services at M42 → emergency mapping exercises finalised, but with **some limitations**.

The conclusions are those of ITHACA and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Copernicus EMS - Mapping actors (e.g. entrusted entities, service provider)

Main outcomes

Possible improvements produced by the exploitation of ELF NMCA dataset and web services mainly classified in terms of:

- **reduction of time** required for the execution of the expected activities
- **reduction of operational steps** to be carried out
- **streamlined workflow**

Therefore → **reduction of time required to produce reference cartographic products**, allowing then a **faster delivery of final products to the users**

Main outcomes

The **actual significance** of the benefits of the ELF services on specific emergency mapping activities heavily depends on the completeness (as well as on their level of detail and update) of NMCA datasets/themes available as ELF download services for the country of interest

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