

Outline

- Type of Disasters Occur in Korea
- · Practical examples for type of disasters
- Mandate given to NGII for disaster management
- Practical Examples of Measures Taken for Disaster Management by NGII
- Type of data developed and provided
- Equipment or technical methods used by NGII for disaster management.
- · Factors contributing to effective disaster preparedness by NGII
- Users of NGII's data and services
- · Cooperation with related communities for disaster management
- Kinds of data/services NGIAs should deliver to the communities
- · Role of UN-GGIM-AP in Disaster Management





- Flood
- Landslide
- · Heavy Rain
- Typhoon
- Heavy Snow
- Drought
- Forest Fire
- Volcano Eruption...



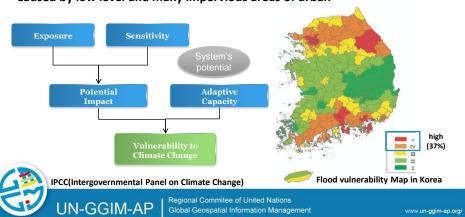


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Type of Disasters Occur in Korea

- The Vulnerability to climate change is defined by IPCC(2007)
- Conduct spatial analysis of Flood Vulnerable Regions through climate expose and potential flooding vulnerability
- High flood vulnerable municipals : 92 no. / 232 total , 37%
- Caused by low level and many impervious areas of urban



Mandate Given to NGII for Disaster Management

Act on Countermeasures against National Disasters

 To protect land and property of the public and national infrastructure against natural disasters and operate necessary activities for prevention, recovery and other responses

Emergency Mapping Team

 Collaboration with National Emergency Management Agency in support of local government, research, academia and industry



Practical Example for Heavy Rain & Landslide - Heavy Rain • Heavy rainfalls occurred at Southern areas of Seoul, 2011. 7. 25 • Observed 178.5mm as accumulated rainfalls (55.5mm in max. rainfall per hrs) • Concentrate on Gang-nam district as 73.9% of total rainfall during 3 hours **Rainfall** - Accumulated rainfall** - Acc

Practical Example for Heavy Rain & Landslide - Flooding & Umyeon-san(Mt.) landslide in July 2011

Report

- 76 Landslides including Umyeon-san Landslide(7.27) into Gangnam district
- Main road trunked road flooding

Damage

- 69 people dead
- 51,250 m² area damaged
- 10,038 houses, 1,097 stores, 978 ha land flooding









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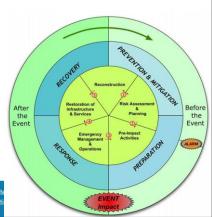
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Practical Examples of Measures taken for Disaster Management by NGII

- NGII supports acquisition and provision of timely geospatial data in Emergency Response Phase by Task Force
- Preparation prediction & warning
- Response supporting datasets & platform
- Recovery spatial analysis
- Prevention spatial analysis

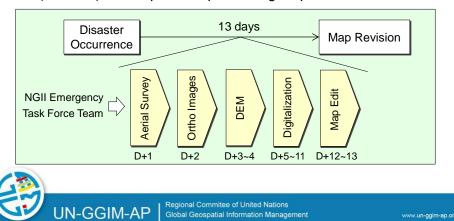


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Practical Examples of Measures taken for Disaster Management by NGII

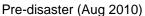
- · NGII support at Umyeon-san Landslide
 - (D+1~11) Developed and provided geospatial information



Type of Data Developed and Provided

Aerial Ortho Photos(Pre- and Post-disaster, 10cm)





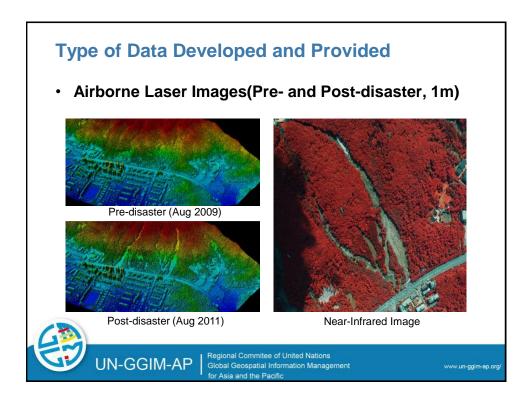


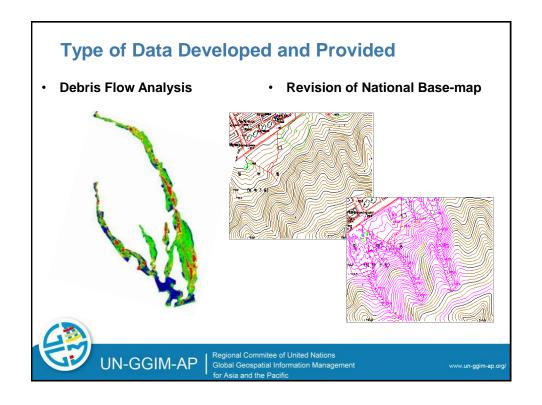
Post-disaster (Aug 2011)

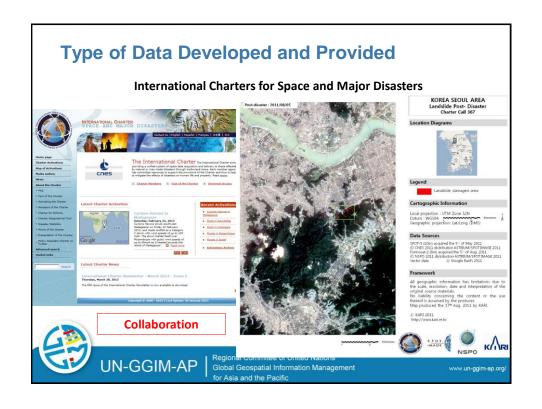
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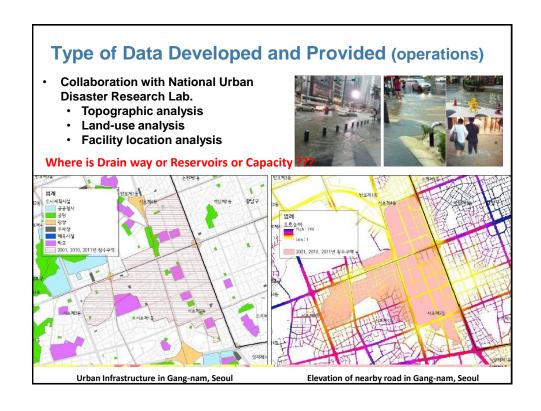
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Type of Data Developed and Provided (operations)

- · Alternative urban design with flooding simulations by GI in cooperative manner
- Control Source Site Region through hydro-geospatial analysis
- · Multi-layered urban stream-line design for run-off's delay

Master plan for urban design included in disaster prevention action-plan



Equipment or Technical Methods Used by NGII for Disaster Management

- Data Acquisition and Map Update were used
 - Aerial Survey (Aerial Photographs, Ortho Images)
 - Airborne Laser (DEM and Near-Infrared Ray Images)
 - Continuous Map Revision
 - Satellite images with international collaboration
- · Spatial analysis for preventing & mitigation
 - Urban venerability analysis
 - Debris flow analysis
 - Topographic, Land-use analysis



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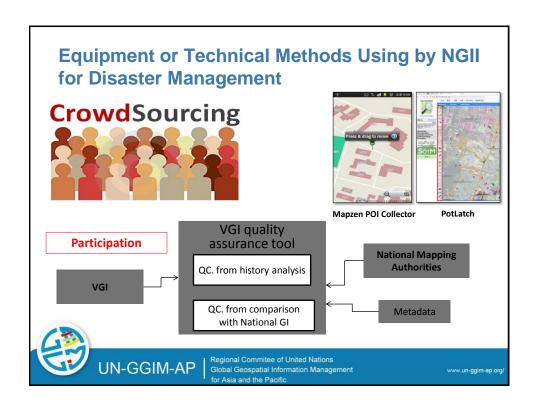
Equipment or Technical Methods Used by NGII for Disaster Management Aerial photo (500 m * 300m)

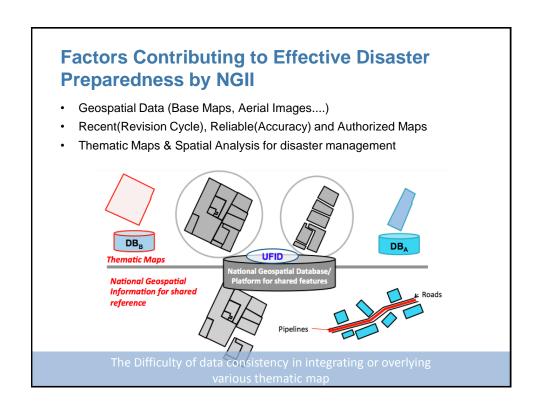


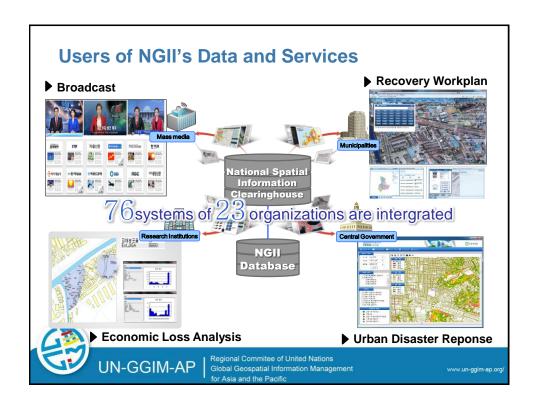
Equipment or Technical Methods Using by NGII for Disaster Management

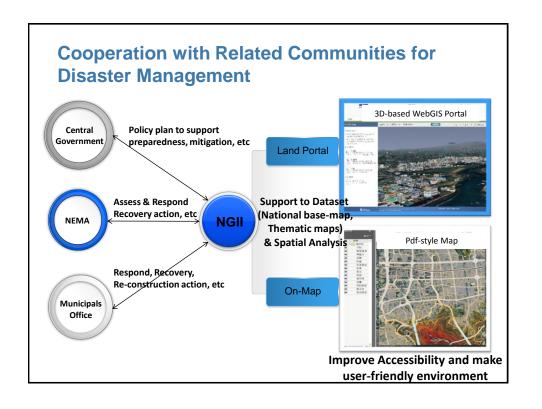
- Mobile Mapping System using Vehicle & Streetview





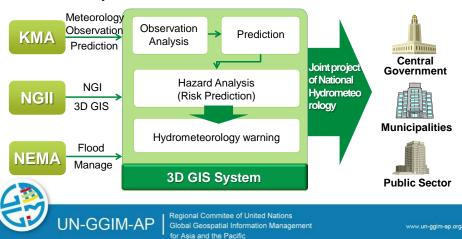






Cooperation with Related Communities for Disaster Management

 Joint Project of the National Hydrometeorology for disaster prevention



Kinds of Data/Services NGIAs Should Deliver to the Communities

- NGIA should deliver <u>timely GI data/services</u> to <u>response team for</u> <u>their response activities</u> and <u>support decision makers</u> for disaster management before, during and after disasters
- Such data/services should be provided in appropriate manner for utilization of the geospatial information
 - Base Maps, Photos with locations.....
 - Aerial Photos, Satellite images, Ortho Images
 - Accurate Coordinates of Control Points
 - Disaster Overview Maps
 - Thematic Maps including spatial analysis
 - Dissemination System and Platform etc.



Role of UN-GGIM-AP in Disaster Management

- Share the NGIA's Experiences of Disaster Management with the Asia-Pacific countries
- <u>Support capacity building</u> of developing countries on disaster management
- Establish <u>AP cooperative mechanism</u> for joint project to responding disaster situation with common system and geospatial information
- Share the Disaster Datatsets & Platform by NGI, Thematic Maps and Photos etc. with the Asia-Pacific countries.

ex) INSPIRE, UN-SPIDER,

Collaboration among diverse organisations UN-GGIM-AP WG1(Reference), WG2(portal), WG3(share)

The Public Participation

Standard, Datasets, Tools, Platform, Clouds

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