

Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS)

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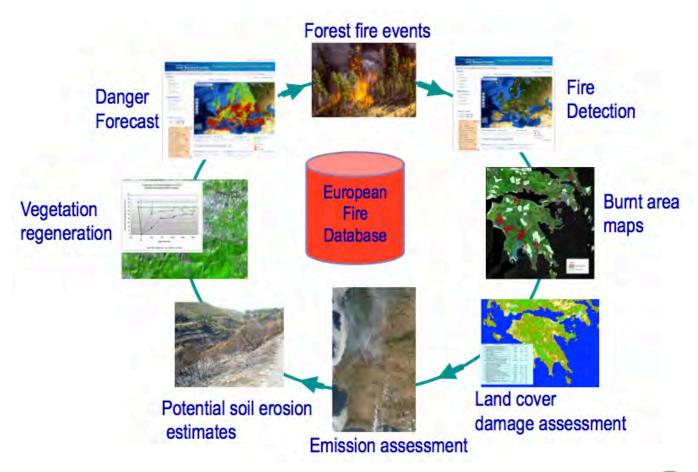
European Commission Joint Research Centre Space, security and migration Directorate Disaster Risk Management Unit Ispra, Italy





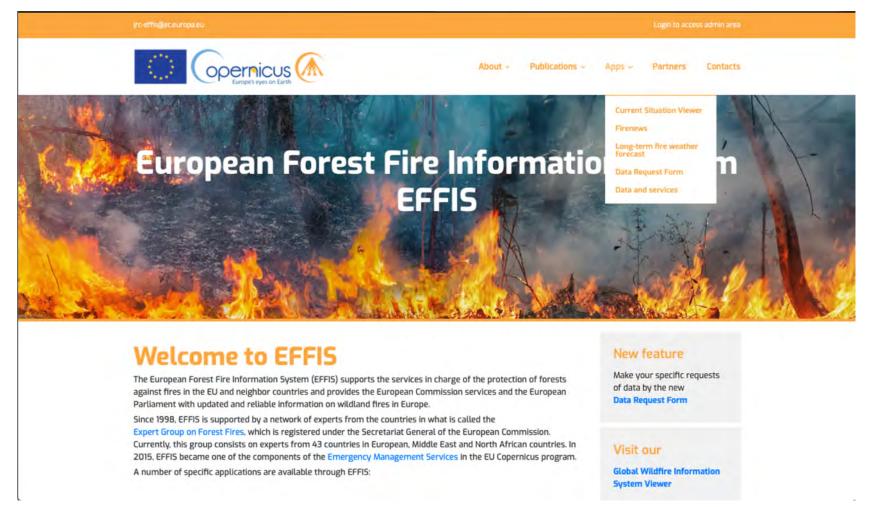


European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS)





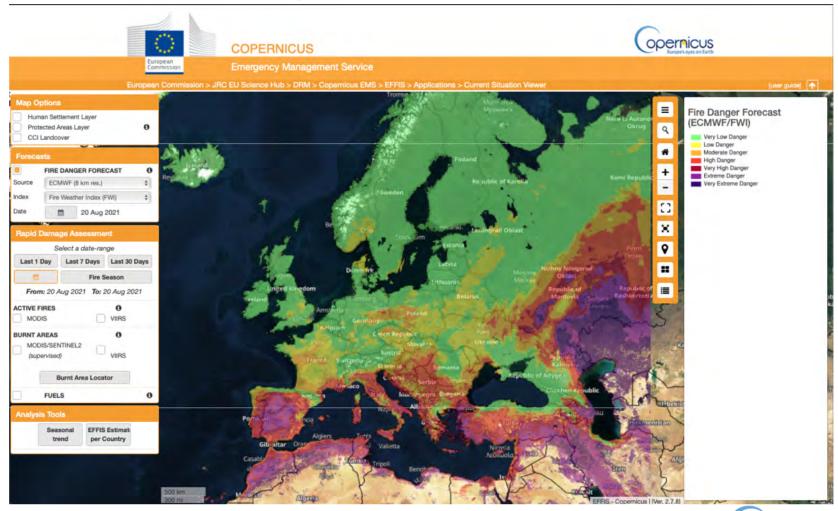








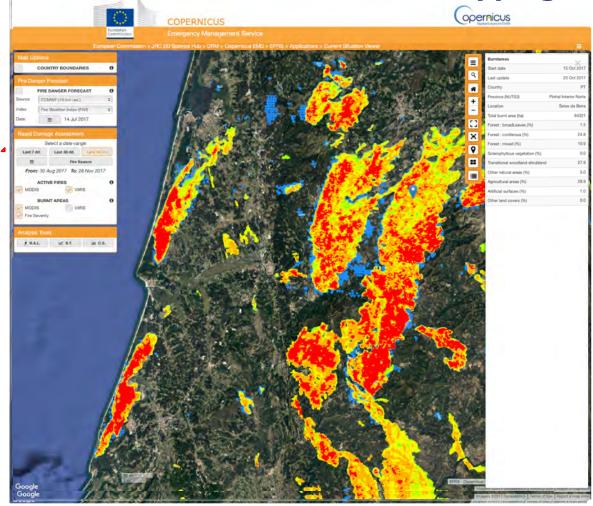
EFFIS - Fire danger forecast







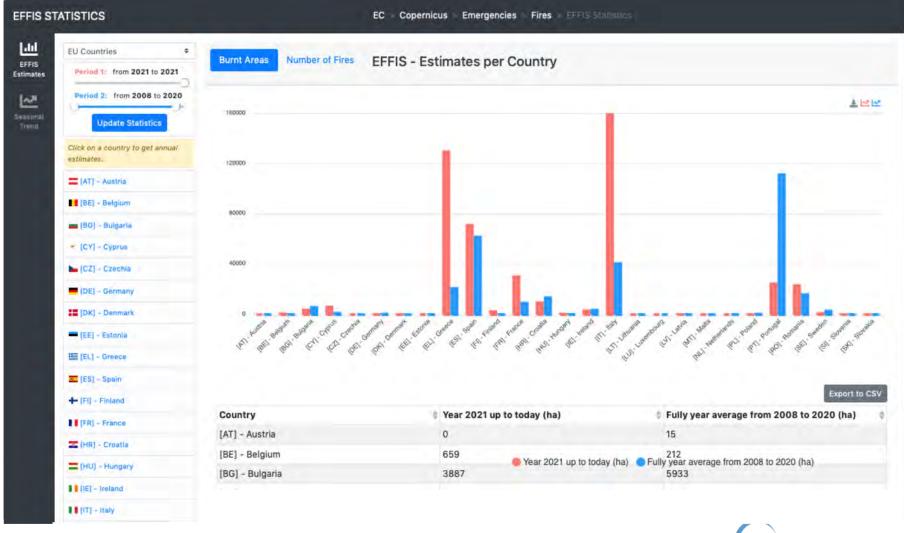
EFFIS - Active fire and burnt area mapping







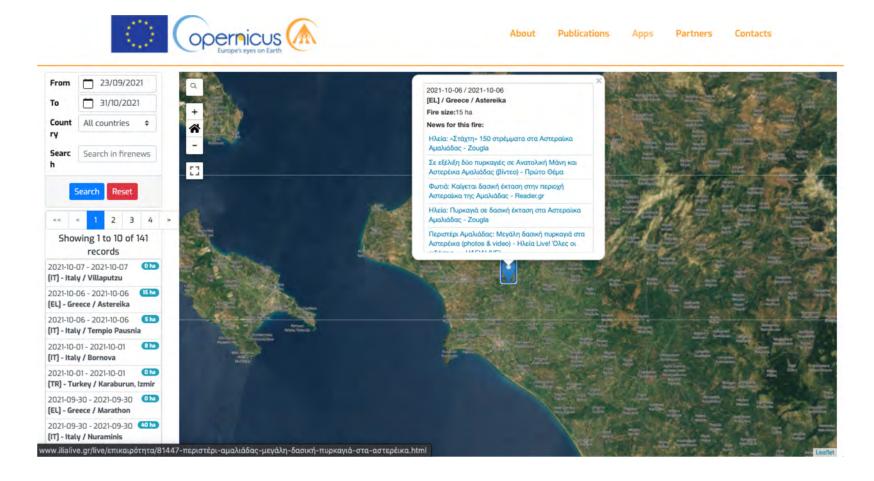
EFFIS seasonal trend monitoring







EFFIS Fire News

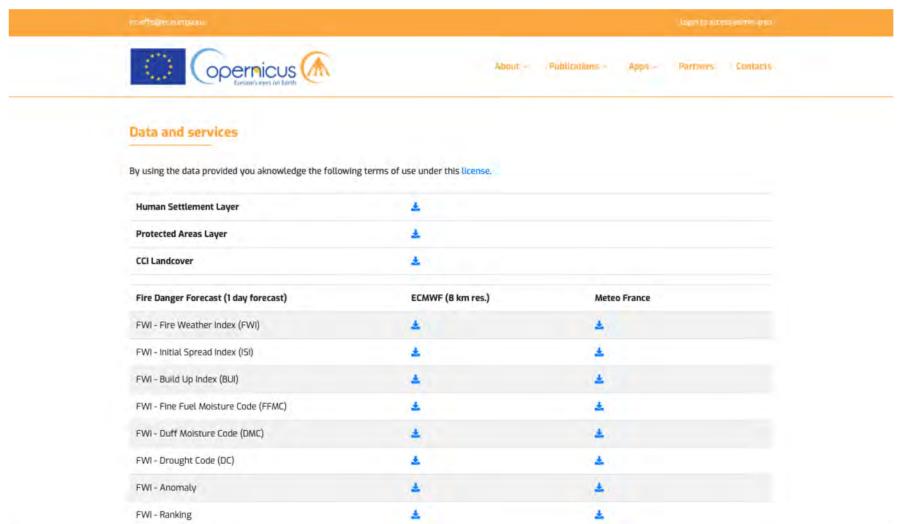








EFFIS Data access and download



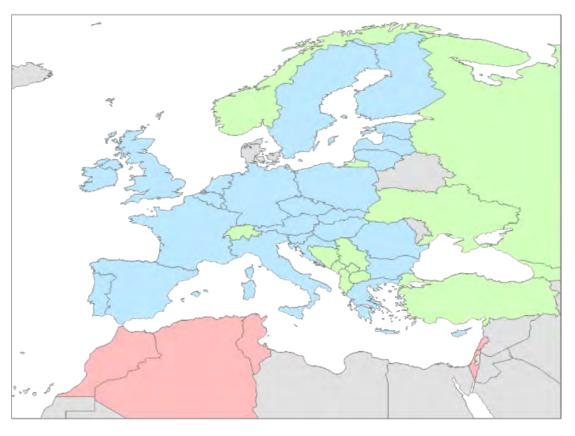




Current EFFIS Network of 43 Countries Extension to MENA countries in collaboration with FAO

EFFIS Network





https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_1995







Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS)





GWIS approach towards wildfire monitoring at a the global scale aims to:

- Build on existing tools/knowledge
- Seek synergies from existing initiatives
- Seek both technical and institutional support & development
- Establish and maintain a global partnership







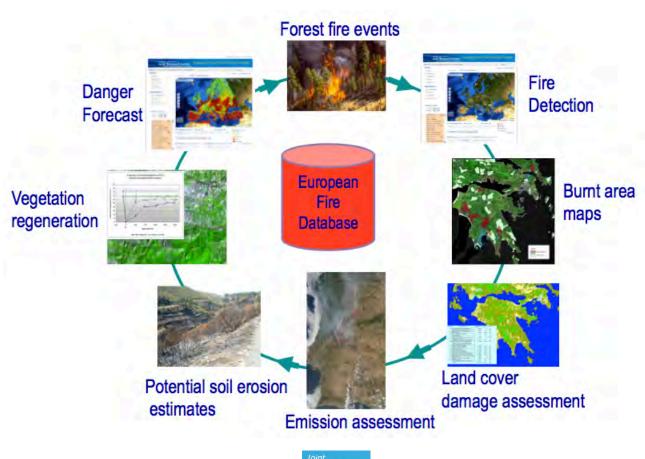






GWIS concept:

follows the EFFIS (European Forest Fire Information System) fire cycle:





















About GWIS -- Applications -- Partners Contact Us Latest Updates

Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS)





The Global Wildfire Information System is a joint initiative of the GEO and the Copernicus Work Programs. The Global Witdfire Information System (GWIS) aims at bringing together existing information sources at regional and national level in order to provide a comprehensive view and evaluation of fire regimes and fire effects at global level.

GWIS builds on the ongoing activities of the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS), the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS) Global Observation of Forest Cover- Global Observation of Land Dynamics (GOFC-GOLD) Fire Implementation Team (GOFC Fire IT), and the associated Regional Networks, complementing existing activities that are on-going around the world with respect to wildfire information gathering. The development of GWIS is supported by the partner organizations and space agencies. Support to GWIS was just launched by NASA through its ROSES program

Access to worldwide information on wildfires is available through the GWIS viewer at http://gwis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/static/gwis_current_situation/public/index.html



Current Situation Viewer









Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS)

rc-effis@eceuropa.eu Login to access admin area





About >

Publications

Apps

Projects

Partne

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Welcome to GWIS

The Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS) is a joint initiative of the GEO and the Copernicus Work Programs. In the new GEO GWIS work program for the years 2020-2022, the Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS) aims at bringing together existing information sources at regional and national level in order to provide a comprehensive view and evaluation of fire regimes and fire effects at global level and to provide tools to support operational wildfire management from national to global scales.

GWIS builds on the ongoing activities of the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS), the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS) Global Observation of Forest Cover- Global Observation of Land Dynamics (GOFC-GOLD) Fire Implementation Team (GOFC Fire IT), and the associated Regional Networks, complementing existing activities that are on-going around the world with respect to wildfire information gathering. The development of GWIS is supported by the partner organizations and space agencies. Support to GWIS is provided by NASA through its GEO-GWIS activities in the ROSES program.

Currently, GWIS is made of three applications:

Visit the brand-new

Country Profile

GWIS Applications

Current Situation Viewer

Country Profile

Long-term fire weather forecast

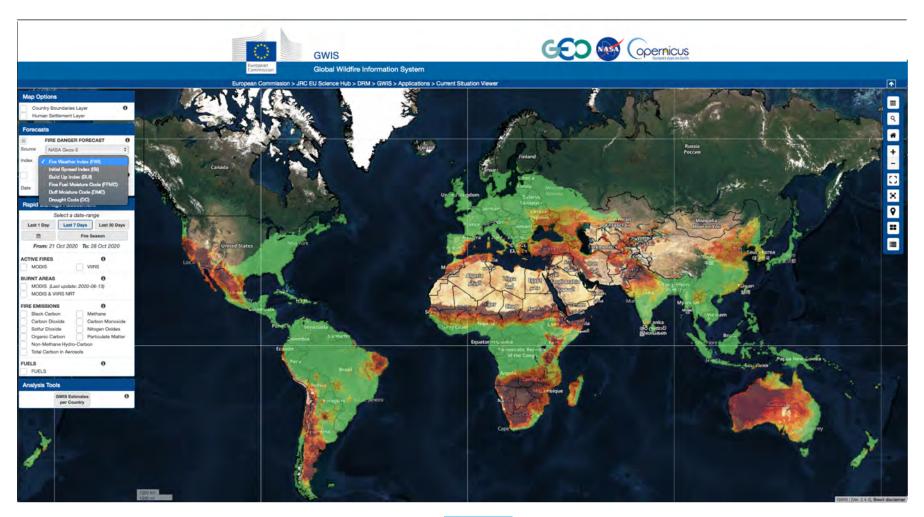
Data and Services

https://gwis.jrc.ec.europa.eu

Global Wildfire Information System, developed by JRC under the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and EU Copernicus programs



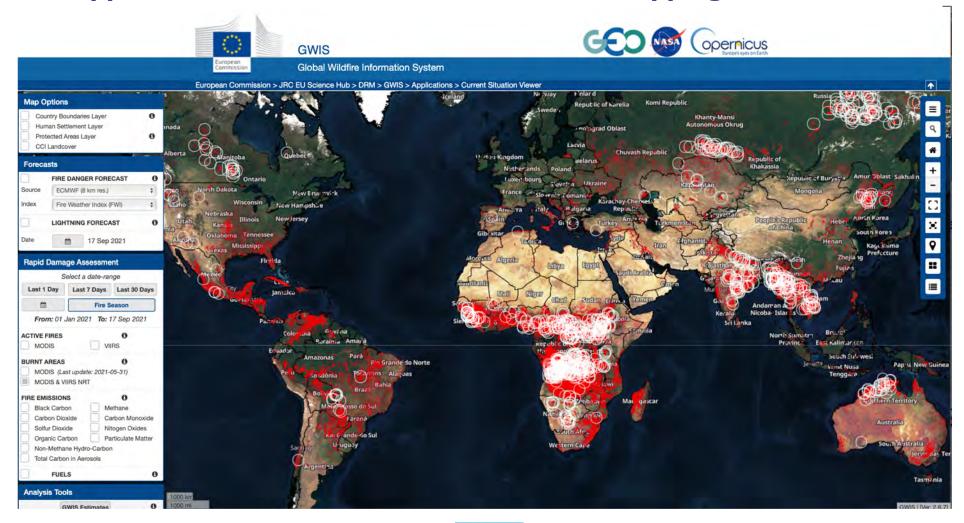
GWIS applications – fire danger forecast







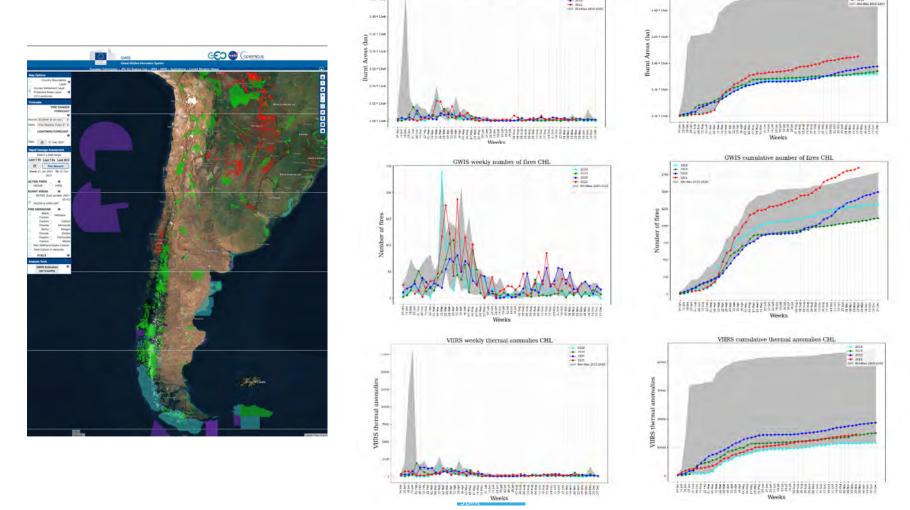
GWIS applications – active fire and burnt area mapping





Seasonal Trends - Chile: Weekly analysis of: damage to landcover, protected areas. burnt areas. active fires.. fire danger, fire

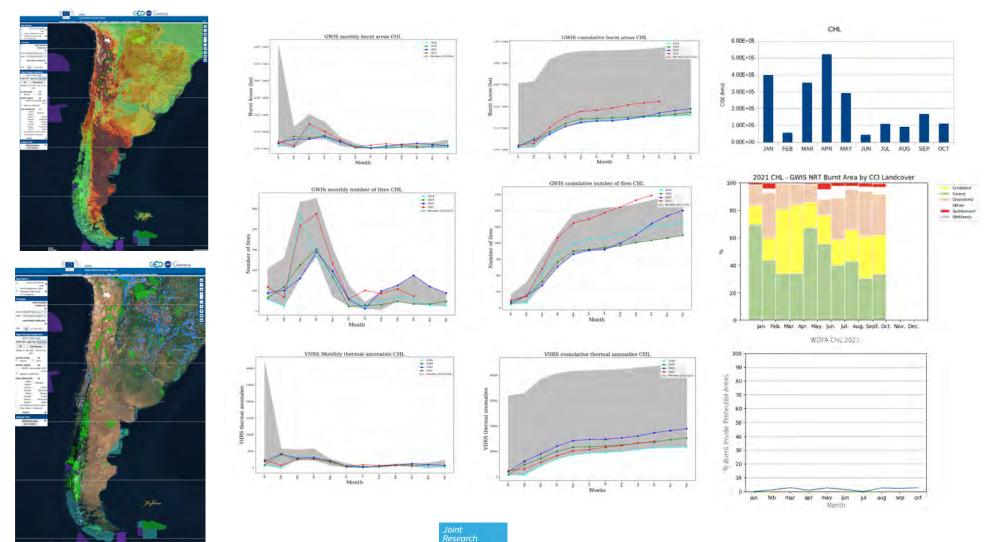
emissions



https://gwis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reports-and-publications/2021-amazon-and-south-america-weekly-reports

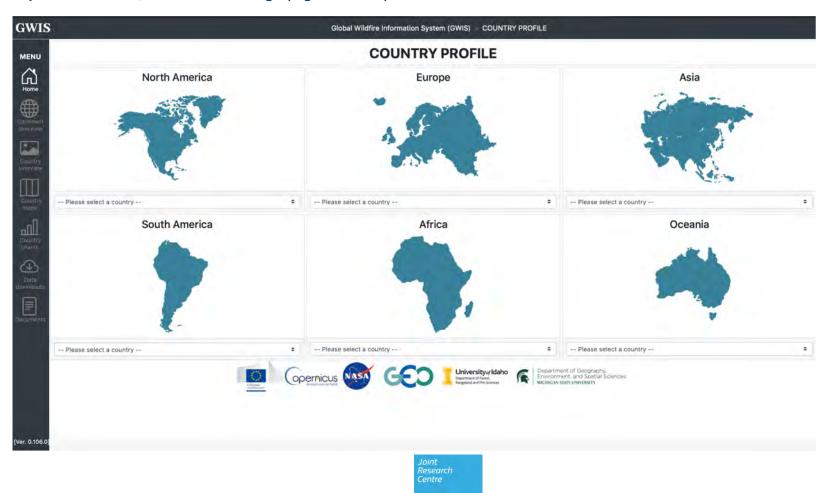


Near-Real time wildfire monitoring: Fire danger forecast, mapping of active fires & burnt areas, damage to protected areas, fire emissions, land cover damage, fire danger severity rating; e.g. Chile

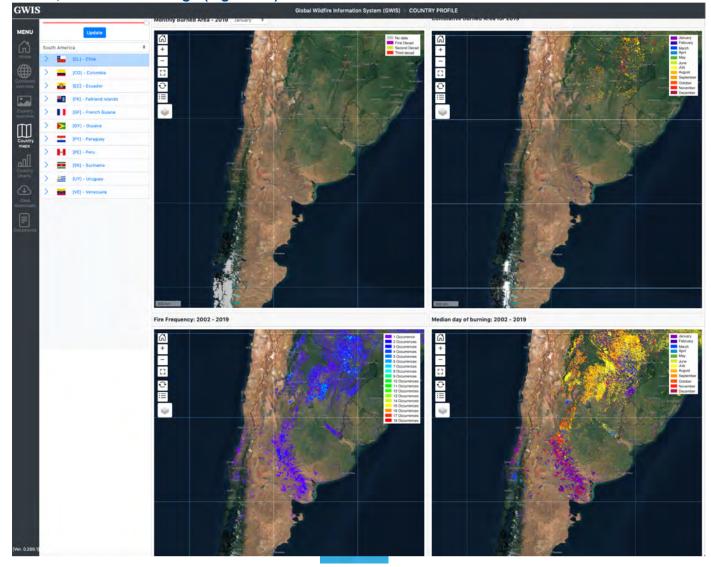




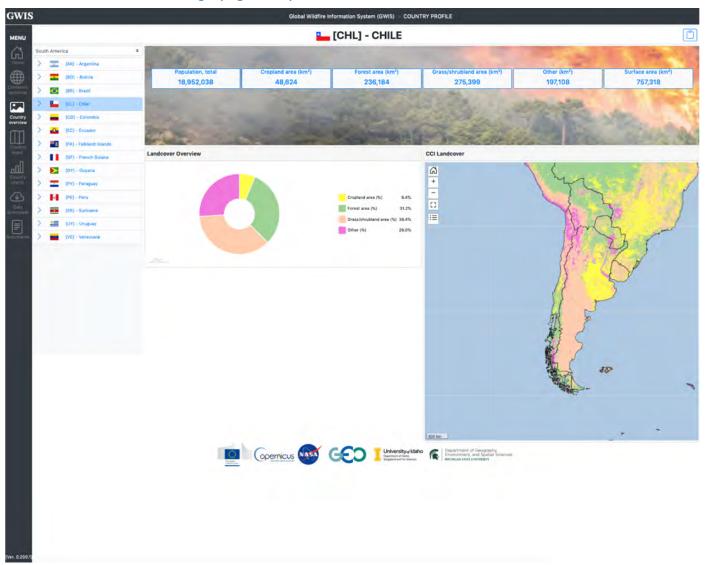
GWIS applications – Country Profiles











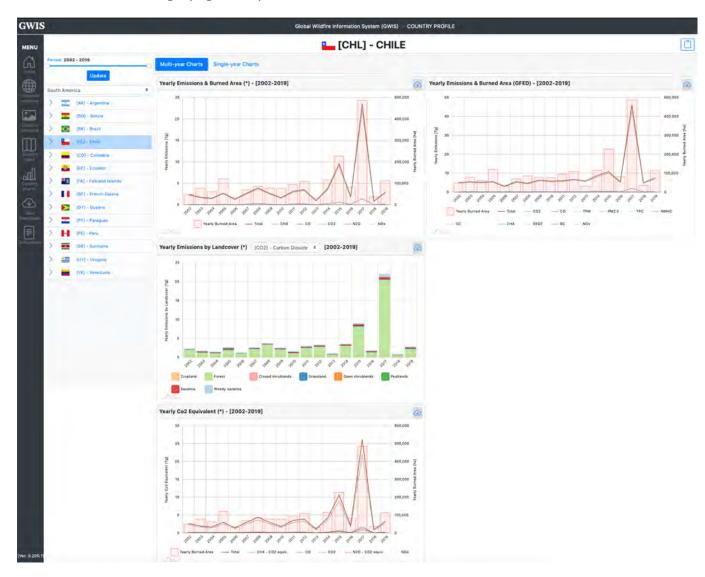








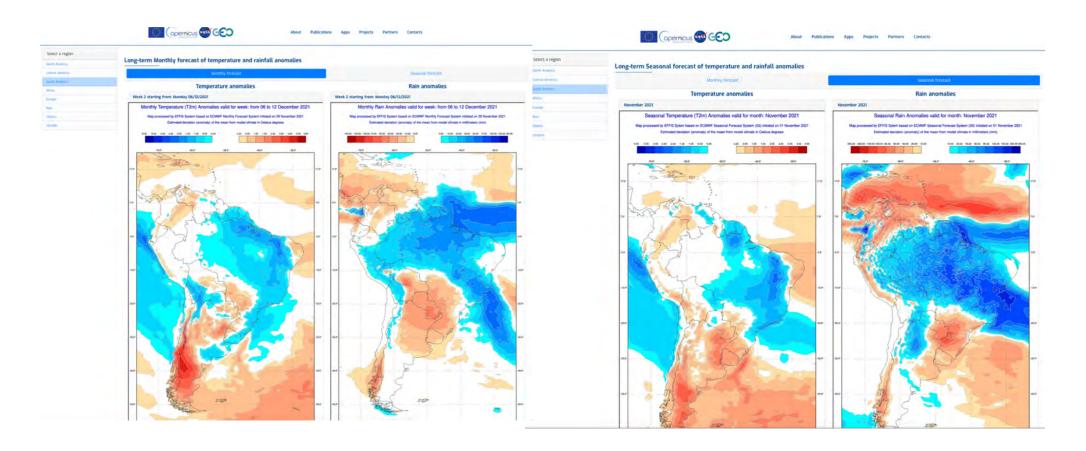






GWIS applications – fire weather long term forecast

Monthly and seasonal fire weather anomalies

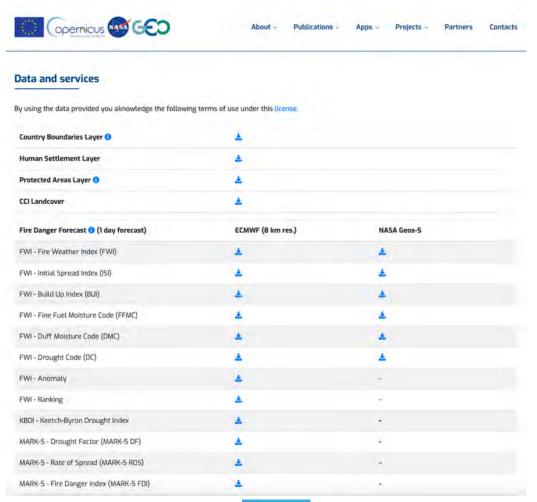






GWIS applications – data access and download

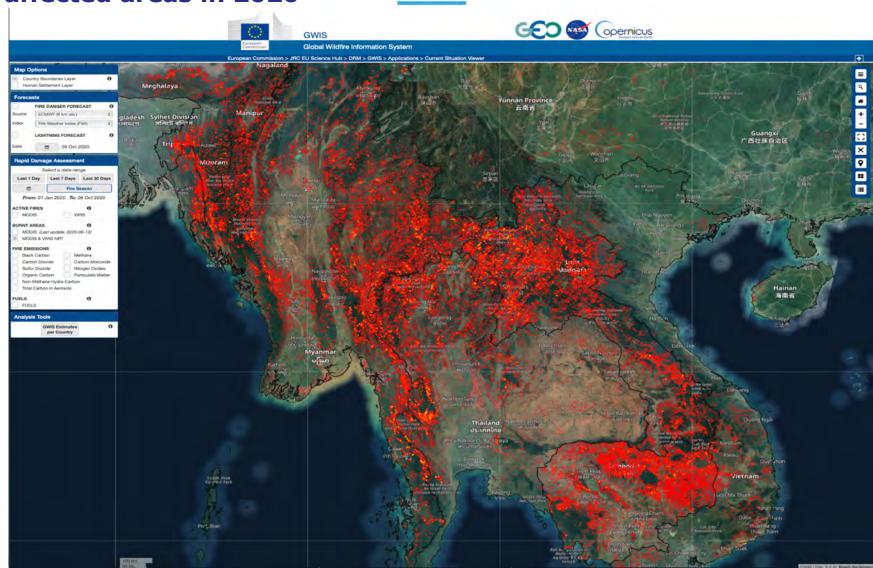
Data and services







Most affected areas in 2020





Wildfires in the Arctic Circle 2020 & 2021

Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) - DG ECHO Daily Map | 19/11/2021 **Arctic Region | Forest fires and forest loss** European Number of VIIRS active fires² detected by JRC GWIS within AMAP Region 250,000 Sea of Okhotsk 200,000 150,000 -2019 2020 -2021 100,000 Chukchi Source: JRC GWIS (USA) 50,000 East Siberian Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Burnt area (ha) per land cover type within 6 Million AMAP Region Burnt non-forest area Burnt forest area Beaufort Source: JRC GWIS 4 Million ARCTIC OCEAN 85" N Total wildfire CO₂ emissions³ within AMAP Region 350 300 250 200 150 Greenland 100 (DENMARK) JRC Global Wildfire Information Land cover Greenland Svalbard System (GWIS) Near Real Time Forest cover within AMAP Region (NORWAY) Barents Burnt area (within AMAP Region) 1 Jan - 16 Nov 2021 Continuous permafrost ¹GWIS Near Real Time burnt area is derived from thermal anomalies from MODIS and VIIRS sensors. Additional information on the limitations and use of these data at: IRC <u>GWIS Burnt</u>

Areas. Active fires are located on the basis of the thermal anomalies produced by them, Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme comparing the temperature of a potential fire with the temperature of the land cover around it; if the difference is above a given threshold, the potential fire is confirmed as an active fire. ³In addition to the direct threat from burning, wildfires also release harmful pollutants including Source: NSIDC (AMAP) boundary particulate matter (black carbon) and toxic gases such as carbon dioxide (CO2). The estimation of the emissions was performed using the CAMS Global Fire Assimilation System (GFAS).

---- Arctic Circle

Country border



GWIS Projects – Support to Wildfire Management in LAC



The European Union (EU) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have a longstanding relationship based on common values and established on a legal framework with most of the 33 countries through association and trade agreements, and political and cooperation dialogues.

Both regions collaborate in numerous international fora to tackle global challenges, such as the United Nations (UN) in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development cooperation, or the fight against climate change through the Paris Agreement.



Collaboration on wildfire mangement between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean region



Regional Achievements

In the pan-European region, the EU, through its Joint Research Centre (JRC) – a Science and knowledge centre that provides scientific advice and supports EU politics-, has a wide long-term expertise on facing iglobal challenges, such as wildfires. JRC in collaboration with other services

https://gwis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/projects/support-wildfire-management-lac





General Objectives

- ★ (1) Reduce the impact of wildfires in the the Amazon region and neighboring countries through cooperation with LAC countries and regional organizations (ACTO, Leticia Pact, UNEP, FAO, UNDRR, etc.) by providing evidence for policies.
- ★ (2) Share the experience of the EC on the establishment of the Expert Group on Forest Fires (EGFF)¹ and the development of wildfire early warning and monitoring systems in the pan-European region (i.e. European Forest Fire Information System)² using the Global Wildfire Information System in the LAC region
- ★ (3) Establish a <u>common base of information on wildfires using GWIS</u> and support data harmonization in the region to <u>support cooperation with fire management services in the countries</u> and organizations operating in the region, e.g. FAO, ACTO, Leticia Pact, UNEP, etc.



¹ Group made of fire managers from Ministries of Environment, Agriculture or Civil Protection from 43 countries in Europe, Middle East and North Africa 2 European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS), developed by JRC and currently operating under the EU Copernicus Regulation



What can GWIS provide for wildfire monitoring at global scale?

- Analysis of fire regimes and changes in different regions of the world
- Harmonized and up to date comparable data across the globe to assess wildfire effects
 wildfire regime profiles, fire seasonality, impact, trends
- Methods for reliable analysis of fire damages and economic impacts, including near real time information on critical events
- Implementation of information systems reachable at national/regional/global scale
- Web information services reaching citizens (education/awareness)
- Development of tools supporting fire prevention/preparedness
- Repository for relevant global datasets for users
- Training and capacity building...





Thank you

Contact at: jrc-effis@ec.europa.eu

