



#### THE FRENCH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE BRGM IS FRANCE'S LEADING
PUBLIC INSTITUTION WORKING IN
EARTH SCIENCE APPLICATIONS
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SURFACE
AND SUBSURFACE RESOURCES
AND RISKS.

#### ITS ACTIVITIES ARE GEAREDTO

- SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH,
- SUPPORT TO PUBLIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT
- INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

#### **UNDERSTANDING**

geological phenomena and associated risks.

#### **DEVELOPING**

new methodologies and techniques.

#### **PRODUCING**

and disseminating data to support the management of soils, subsoils and their resources.

#### **DELIVERING**

the necessary tools for managing soils, subsoils and their resources, preventing risks and pollution and developing climate change policies.

Over **1100** staff

including more than 700 engineers and researchers

# Geoscience for a sustainable Earth

BUILDING ON GEOLOGY AS ITS CORE COMPETENCE, BRGM DEVELOPS EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, RISK MANAGEMENT AND INNOVATIVE ECOTECHNOLOGIES.

THESE ACTIVITIES
ARE ORGANISED INTO
10 MAIN TOPIC AREAS
THAT ADDRESS
DIFFERENT
INDUSTRIAL AND
SOCIAL CHALLENGES.













ENVIRONMENT
AND ECOTECHNOLOGIES







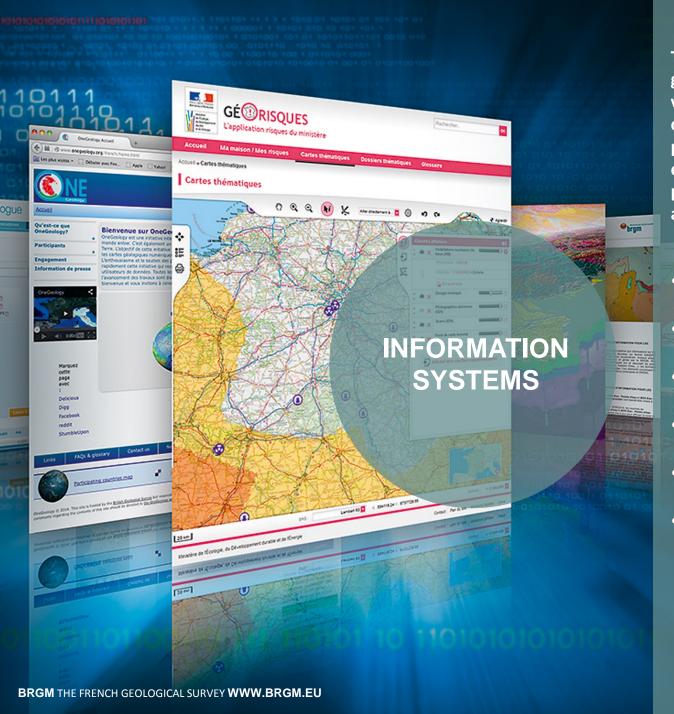




The BRGM implements research programmes, decision-support and diagnostic tools to anticipate, prevent and manage surface and subsurface risks.

- RISK ASSESSMENTS AND RISK REDUCTION
- DESIGNING SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS AND PREDICTIVE MODELS
- VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS
- DELIVERING DATABASES
- MAPPING AND UNDERSTANDING GEOLOGICAL AND COASTAL RISKS
- ASSESSING CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS
- SAFETY ANALYSES OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE AND SUB-SURFACE WORKINGS
- POST-MINING EXPERT STUDIES
- THIRD-PARTY EXPERT STUDIES ON NATURAL RISKS AND UNDERGROUND STORAGE





The BRGM delivers geological and environmental data via information and communication technologies to provide the public authorities, economic players and the general public with georeferenced data to aid decision-making.

- **EARTHQUAKES**
- **TSUNAMIS**
- LANSLIDES
- FLOODINGS
- SHINKING AND SWELLING OF CLAYS
- UNDERGROUND CAVITIES



## Research implementation for disaster risk reduction

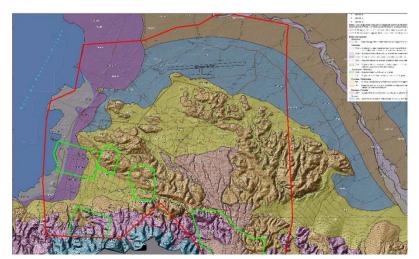
#### Haiti National Microzonation program (after the 2010 earthquake)

- Funded by UNDP for the Haitian Ministry of Public Work
- Microzonation of Port au Prince; then Cap Haitien, Fort-Liberté,
   Ouanaminthe, Port de Paix

#### Objectives:

- Training of the Haitian team to perform seismic microzonation
- Producing microzonation maps:
  - Site effects maps: soil seismic response and ground motion spectra
  - Induced effects maps: lands instability and liquefaction
  - Recommendations for risk prevention plans

#### **Vulnerability of the Northern Province**







## 4 Years: 2011-2015

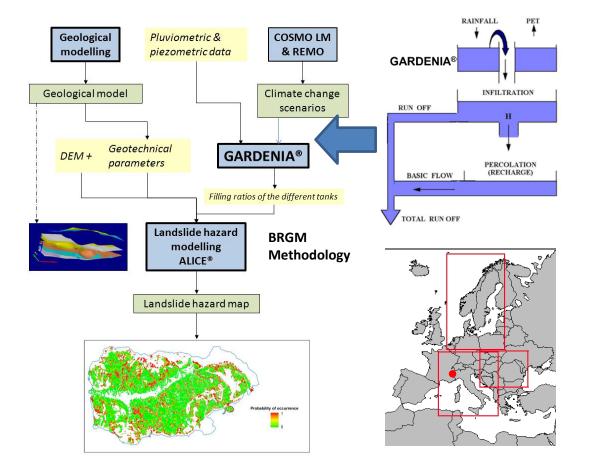
Collaboration between

- BRGM
- Bureau des Mines et de l'Energie
- Laboratoire National du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics

FP7 SafeLand

Living with landslide risk in Europe: Assessment, effects of global change, and risk management strategies.

Integrate **global changes scenarios** in the assessment of **landslide hazard and risk evolution** in selected "hotspot" areas in Europe



#### Research Collaborations





3 Years: 2009-2012

http://www.safeland-fp7.eu





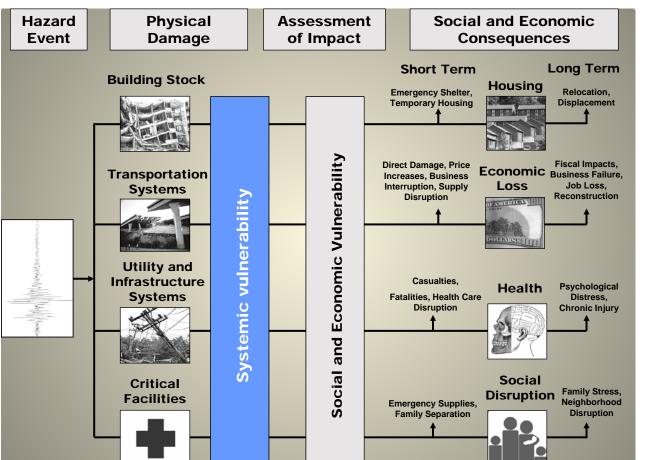




#### FP7 Syner-G

#### Systemic Seismic Vulnerability and Risk Analysis for **Buildings, Lifeline Networks and Infrastructures Safety Gain**

- Understanding systemic vulnerability of human-constructed system (city, region, lifeline network, etc.)
- Proposing appropriate methods and tools to consider intra-systems interdependencies, including socio-economic features
- Promoting the use of modern resources and tools for seismic risk mitigation
- Establishing a European reference for seismic societal and physical vulnerability



#### Research Collaborations





Years: 2009-2013

























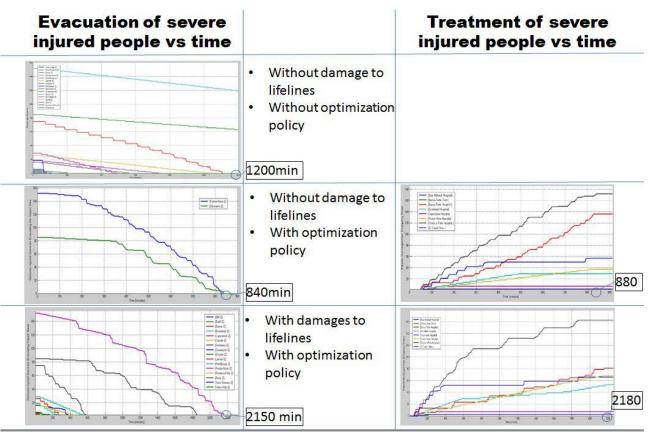


#### **FP7 Matrix**

## New Multi-HAzard and MulTi-RIsK Assessment MethodS for Europe

# To develop methods and tools to tackle multiple natural hazards within a common framework. Focusing on:

- ⇒ Risk comparability and uncertainties
- ⇒ Cascading hazards and impacts
- ⇒ Time-dependent vulnerability for joint/successive hazards
- ⇒ Helping future analysts to optimize the risk assessment process



#### Research Collaborations



**3** Years: 2010-2013

http://matrix.gpi.kit.edu

Coordinated by

GFZ

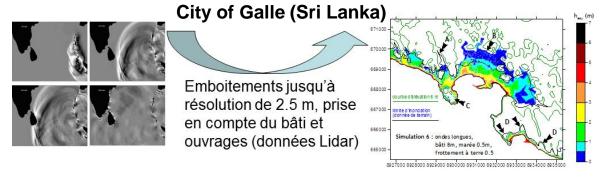


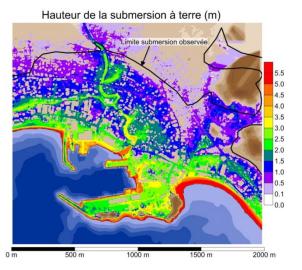


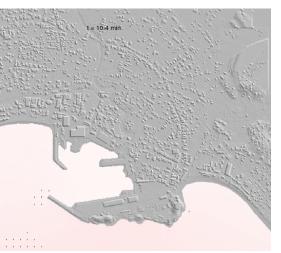
#### Research on Tsunamis

#### Example on Sumatra 2004

- ⇒ Modeling of generation/propagation/submersion
- ⇒ Hazard mapping
- ⇒ Building typology and Damage scale
- > Vulnerability curves and Risk mapping



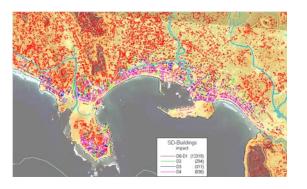








Rank A publications over 2009-2012

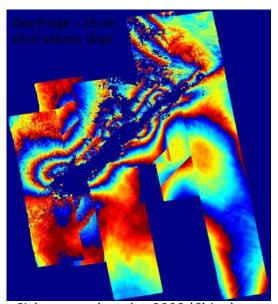


#### International Charter "Space and Major Disasters"

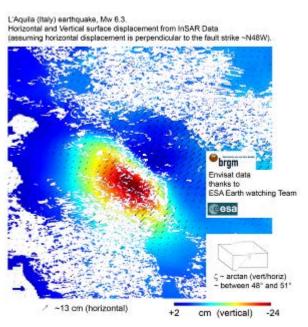
## The Intervention Cell of technical and scientific expertise (CIEST, since 2005)

#### To ease:

- Collaborative effort of French institutions (CNES, INSU-CNRS, BRGM, CEA, IRD, IPGP)
- Exchanges of information and data between the Charter partners and the space agencies during and after events (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, tsunami) triggering the International Charter.



Sichuan earthquake, 2008 (China): Alos PALSAR L-band interferometry

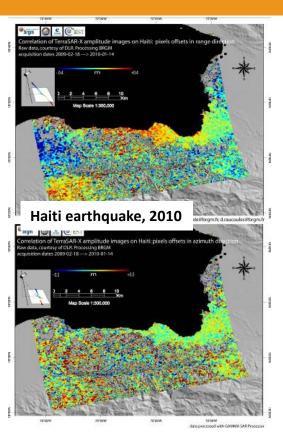


L'Aquila earthquake, 2009 (Italy)

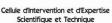


www.disasterscharter.org











## Research Collaborations INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

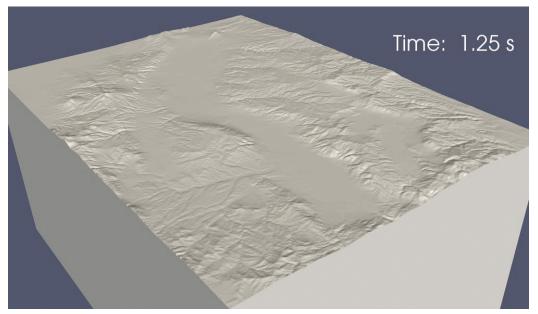


# Sending and receiving young scientists at the forefront of recent knowledge enables BRGM to renew and strengthen its creativity on original scientific issues

Risks and Prevention Division

Toward more realistic simulations for seismic hazard assessment

→ past exchanges with DPRI led to improve understanding
of waves propagation in complex geological medium



Seismic waves propagation in the Mygdonian basin (Greece) computed by EFISPEC3D<sup>©BRGM</sup> (Project Euroseistest Verification and Validation)

HTTP://EFISPEC.FREE.FR

## 8 EXCHANGES DPRI-BRGM

5 stays of BRGM's researchers at DPRI

3 stays of DPRI's researchers at BRGM

## = 32 months of exchanges

Supported by





### **Strategy and Perspectives**

## From Geo-hazards expertise to integrated risks management in the context of global change

- Improve and disseminate the knowledge about geological hazards
  - Integrate global change in their assessment
- > Develop multi-hazard and multi-risk approaches
  - Including uncertainty management
  - Supporting decision-makers for an informed multi-risk management of land-use in the aim of a sustainable use of urban and rural territories
- > Assess urban systems vulnerability
  - Reduce communities vulnerability
- Develop mitigation and adaptation strategies
  - Improve resilience to geological and climatic risks
  - Elaborate adaptation strategies to climate change-induced hazards
- Strengthen early warning and crisis management preparedness



### **Strategy and Perspectives**

- Take up more and more complex challenges arising to human communities
  - Develop transverse approaches to man-made subsurface risks
- > Keep heading towards leading-edge research in Geosciences
  - New demand for geosciences to support the development of "green" industries
  - Strengthen innovation and industrial competitiveness
  - Foster national and international collaborations and exchanges
- Guide and advise public-policies to find answers to emergent questioning
  - Accompanying the evolution of the roles of the State at all levels
- Inform actors and raise awareness of the public
  - Educate and communicate in the field of geoscience



### Strategy and Perspectives: Major challenges

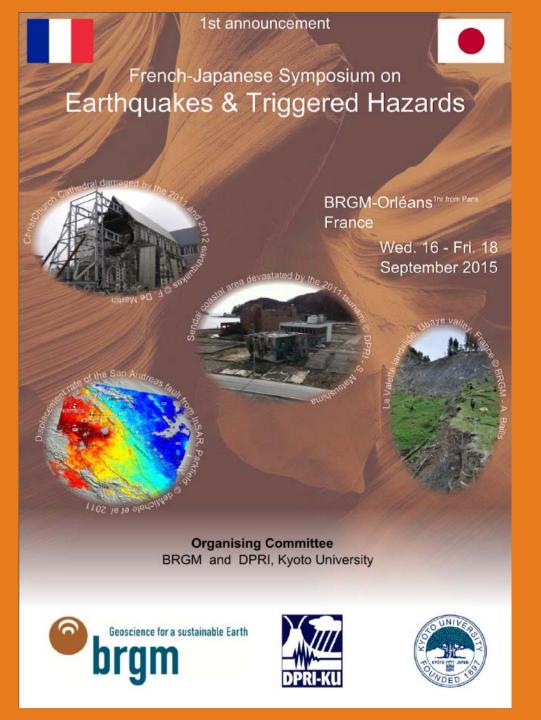
- Understanding and quantifying the impacts on natural hazards of climate change and increased human pressure on the environment, in order to derive appropriate adaptation strategies
- Expanding vulnerability assessment methods and their geographical coverage, including vulnerability assessment of urban / peri-urban systems
- Improving our capacity to support public authorities and private stakeholders in the management of crises due to natural hazards
- Improving the reliability of computations/simulations (e.g. to better reflect the complexity of phenomena or heterogeneity of the geological medium) and quantifying their uncertainties,
  - strengthening the capacity to appropriately assess and manage lowprobability-high-consequences events
- Coping with numerous data and computationally intensive models: use High Performance Computing, distributed sensors and/or crowdsourcing, Bigdata ...



### **Suggestions for Disaster Reduction Roadmap**

- Multidisciplinary approaches to natural disaster.
  - Evaluate the populations' perception of risk, land use planning policies, mitigation and adaptation strategies;
  - Assess potential costs of natural risks, to support decision-maker in securing appropriate credits.
- Collaborate with the economics scientific community, including insurance companies
- Contribute to populations resilience during the crisis and post-crisis phases, through:
  - Developing alert systems, support to emergency aid during crisis and feedback of experiences;
  - Designing tools for systemic risks analysis and predictive modelling
- Translate the scientific progresses and achievements (in terms of data, tools and methods) to the benefit of concrete disaster risk reduction policies
- Develop the capacity to educate populations for an appropriation of risk mitigation actions
- Responsibility of Research Institutes to knowledge transfer in less developed countries, to help building local competencies





# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION