

## Copernicus Emergency Management Service

Peter Salamon, Joint Research Center, European Commission

The Copernicus Emergency Management Service (CEMS) provides information for emergency response in relation to different types of disasters, including meteorological hazards, geophysical hazards, deliberate and accidental man-made disasters and other humanitarian disasters as well as prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities.

CEMS has currently two main components: The **mapping component** provides rapid maps of disasters (within hours and days) immediately following a catastrophic event as well as risk & recovery maps in support of activities dealing with the recovery, disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness phases. The **early warning component** provides flood forecast and monitoring information and early warnings at the European and global scale with the European and Global Flood Awareness Systems (**EFAS & GloFAS**) and forest fire danger predictions and monitoring as well as pre- and post-fire assessments with the European Forest Fire Information System (**EFFIS**) and the Global Wildfire Information System (**GWIS**).

This presentation gives a brief introduction to CEMS and then focusses on the use of operational, space-based data to monitor and predict weather extremes using the different flood, forest fire and drought (planned for incorporation into CEMS) forecasting systems of the CEMS. It highlights various challenges and issues in how the operational space-based data is used in those systems that will serve as a basis for the discussion in the workshop.