NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CARTOGRAPHY

GEOINFORMATION AND RISK MAPPING IN CAMEROON: SOILS LOSS MAP OF YAOUNDE

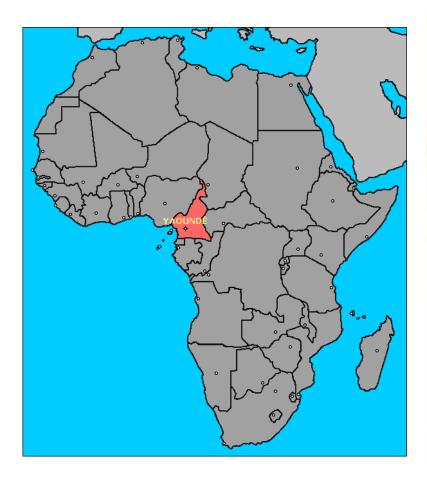


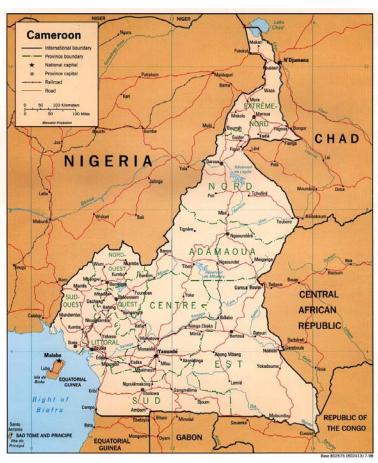


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Football country, Samuel Eto'o







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- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM
 - OBJECTIVES
 - METHODOLOGY
- CASE STUDY OF YAOUNDE
 - SOILS LOSS AND ISSUES MAP
- CONCLUSION

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

- The prevention, management and monitoring of major risks and disasters are concepts poorly assimilated by the Cameroonian people
- The occurrence of several catastrophic events in recent years especially in major urban centers have revived the issue of the day.
- This allowed the reaction of the different actors in risk management, in particular the State which has committed a certain number of shares:
- a. Implementation Plan Emergency Relief (Civil Protection)
- b. Preventive campaign eviction of people occupying the unbuildable areas of large cities (Douala and Yaoundé)
- c. Improving the regulatory framework by signing decrees texts that struggled to come into force.





- •National Risk Observatory (ONR) in 2003, and the National Mapping Agency, contribution in the field of environmental risks and ecological studies by data production (study of the deformation of Mount Cameroon, changing the fault line, water-Erosion risk ...)
- Despite the presence of the observatory that includes within it several administrations, lacks a coordinated approach to collecting and maintaining geospatial data and information



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM: Study

and risk mapping and naturaldisasters in cameroon

Geographic Research Division National Institute of Cartography

OBJECTIVES



Contribute to the control and management of natural hazards and disasters in Cameroon by the provision of information that improves decision making in prevention, mitigation or adaptation to natural disasters, to effect of setting up a national plan for risk prevention.

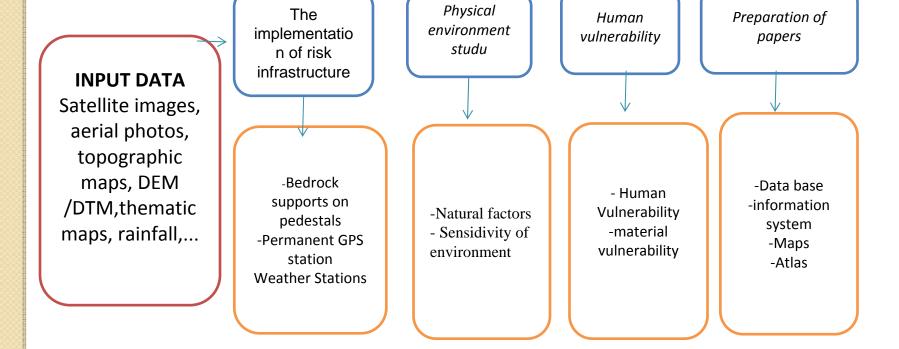
It is specifically to:

- Implement risk infrastructure in Cameroon;
- Produce risk area maps(general and specific);
 Have a spatial database on natural hazards in
 Cameroon

METHODOLOGY



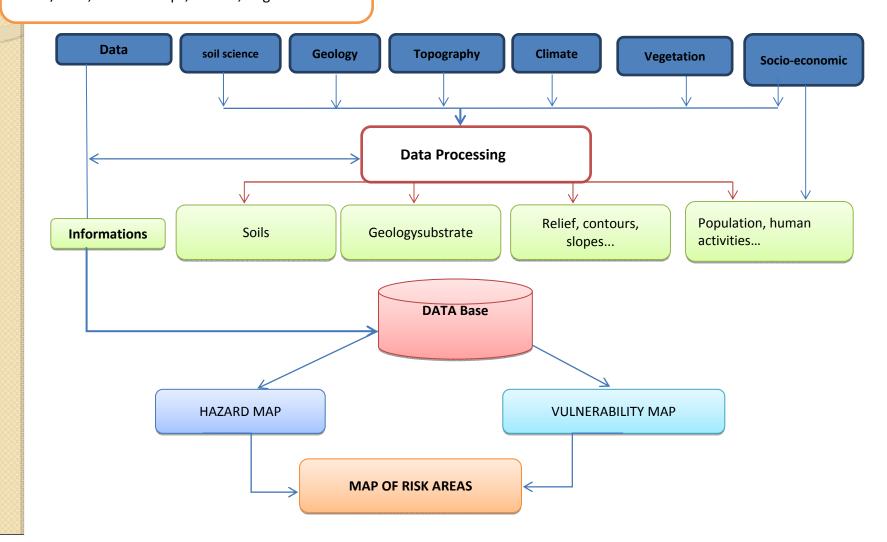
Based on the type of risk to study



MODELER

Inputdata

Satellite images, aerial photos, topographicmaps, DEM /DTM,thematicmaps, rainfall, Vegetation...



CASE STUDY OF YAOUNDE

Yaounde city with 7 hills is located in the area of rainforest in bimodal rainfall and meets favorable conditions morphoclimatic rapid erosion. The rapid urban growth and rural exodus has led since the early 1990s in an anarchic occupation of nonconstructible areas formerly hillsides and wetlands.









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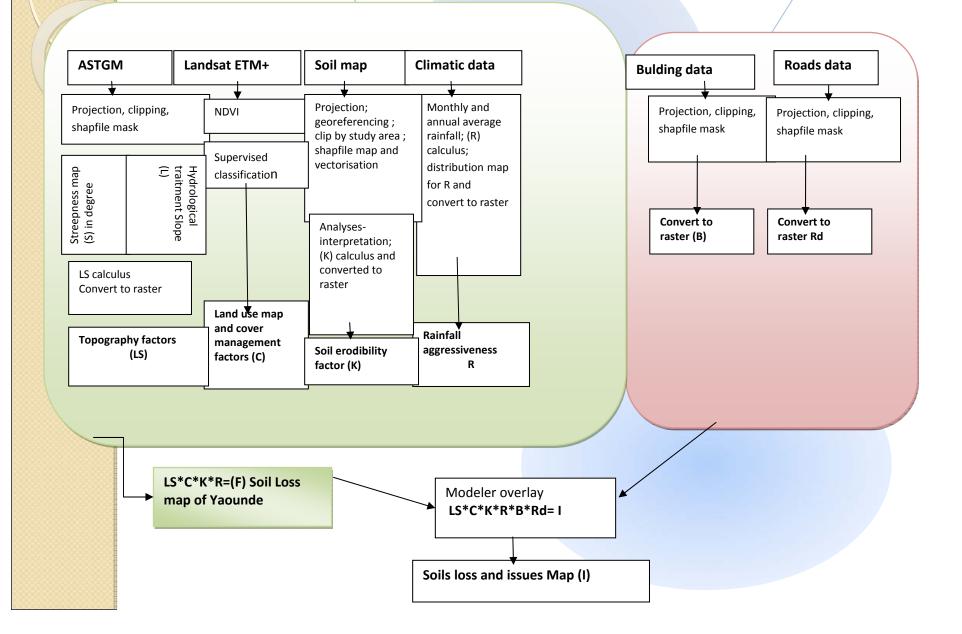
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DATA USED



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Data	Nature	Scale/cell size/surface	Extension	Projection	Factor to be derived
ASTGM	Raster	30 m	.tif	GCS_WGS_1984	Topography factor (LS)
Landsat ETM+	Raster	30 m	.tif	WGS 84/UTM zone 32 N	Landuse (C)
Lanusat Livi+	Nastei	30 111		WG3 64/011VI ZOITE 32 IV	Landuse (C)
Soils map	Raster	1:1 000 000	.jpg	WGS 84	Soil erodibility K (S, P)
Climatics data	Microsoft Excel table	/	.xls		Rainfall aggressiveness(R)
Bulding data	vector	/	shp	WGS 84/UTM zone 32 N	Mask (B)
Roads data	vector	/	Shp	WGS 84/UTM zone 32 N	Mask (Rd)

WORK FLOW DIAGRAM



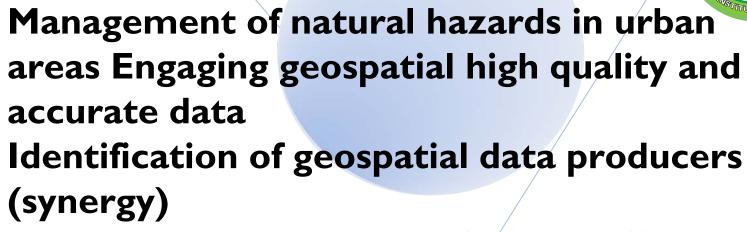


RESULTS

SOILS LOSS MAP OF YAOUNDE



SOILS LOSS AND ISSUES MAP OF YAOUNDE



Topography, land use, surface runoff, drainage, road networks ... addressing, rapid response center,

Compatible data and predictive models

CONCLUSION

 We will continue to produce geographic information and refine our methods based on critical and user demand.

 We continue to count on the support of the UN-GGIM and the experiences of other countries.

THANK YOU