DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTEGRATED WEB-BASED PLATFORM FOR ANALYSIS OF CHANGES

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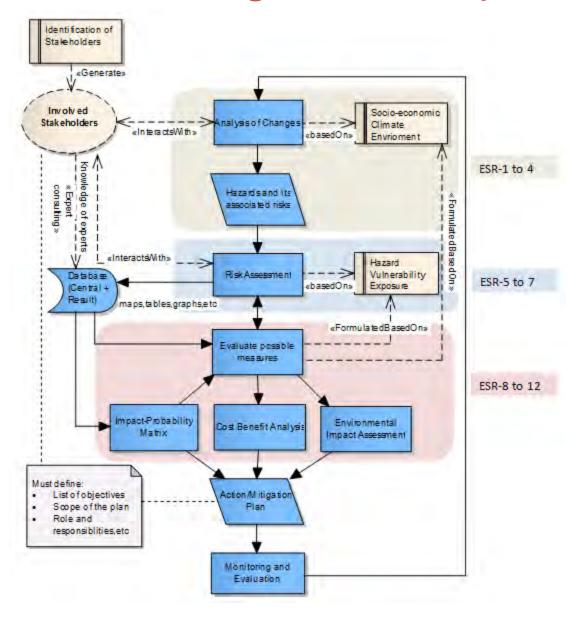


Introduction



Source: CHANGES mid-term report (2012)

Workflow of the integrated web platform



Main Components

- Risk Assessment
- Risk Management
- Risk Communication

RISK ASSESSMENT

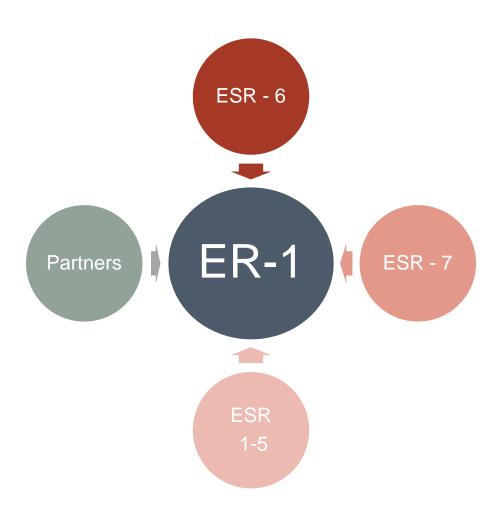
1) Risk Assessment

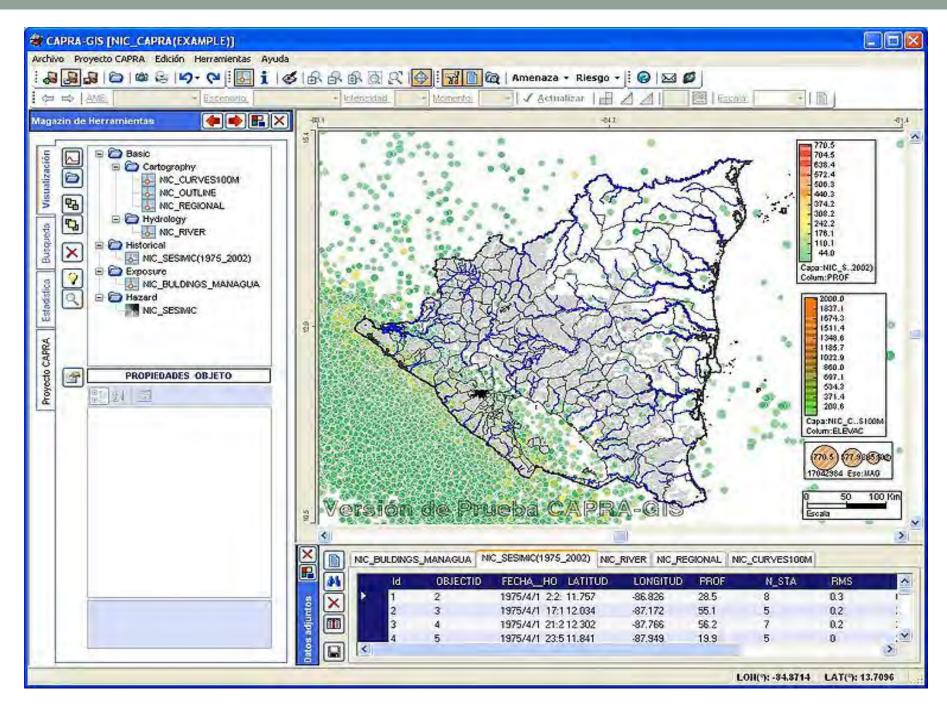
- A web-based tool of PRA with a multi-hazard Spatial Data Infrastructure
 - Conceptual design of the framework
 - Functional requirements
 - Analysis of changes
 - Climate
 - Land use
 - Socio-economic
 - Produce risk scenarios
 - Adaptability
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1) Risk Assessment

- Input-output
 - Data standardization
 - Scale
 - Parameters
 - Relationships
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- Visual interface representation
- Open source s/w and tools

1) Risk Assessment

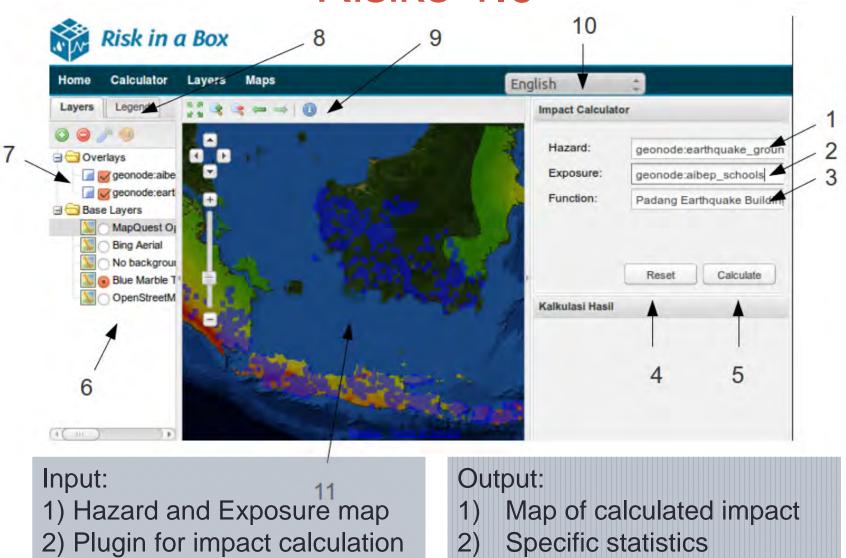




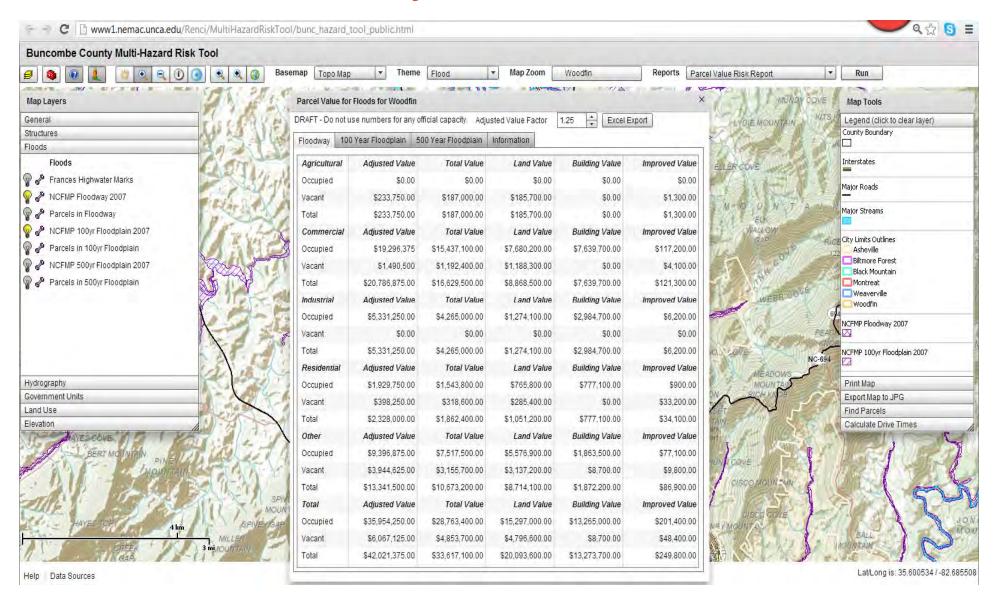


- Extended on GeoNode
- A web based tool that models impacts of different hazard events on population or infrastructure
- Provides modules for risk calculations with plugin management using Python
- Limitations:
 - Does not yet run with data loaded locally
 - Hazard layers must be raster
 - Exposure must be raster or point vector
 - Data provided in WGS 84 projection

Risiko 1.0



Buncombe county - Multi Hazard risk tool



11/28/2012

Tools applied

- ArcGIS server serves map layers
 - ArcGIS server API for JavaScript and Dojo
 - ArcGIS server API for Flex (Adobe flex builder)
- ArcSDE database
- Model Builder and Python for spatial queries
- ColdFusion to generate property value reports

RISK MANAGEMENT

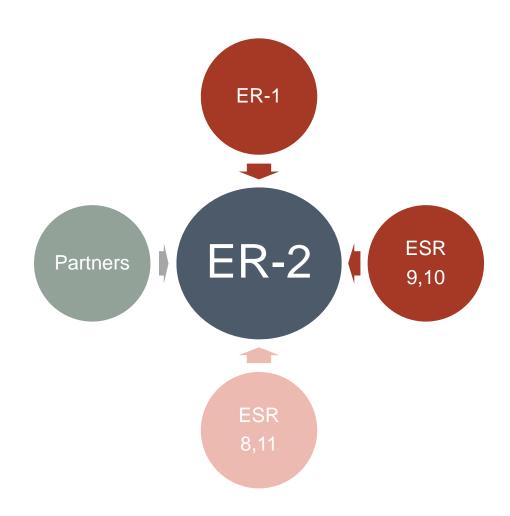
2) Risk Management

- A web-based DSS for risk reduction
 - Conceptual design of the framework
 - Functional requirements
 - Analysis of changes
 - PRA tool
 - Formulate risk reduction scenarios
 - Structural and non-structural measures
 - Mitigation measures
 - Spatial planning
 - Emergency preparedness and responses, EWS, ...
 - Selection of scenarios
 - CBA, MCE,...

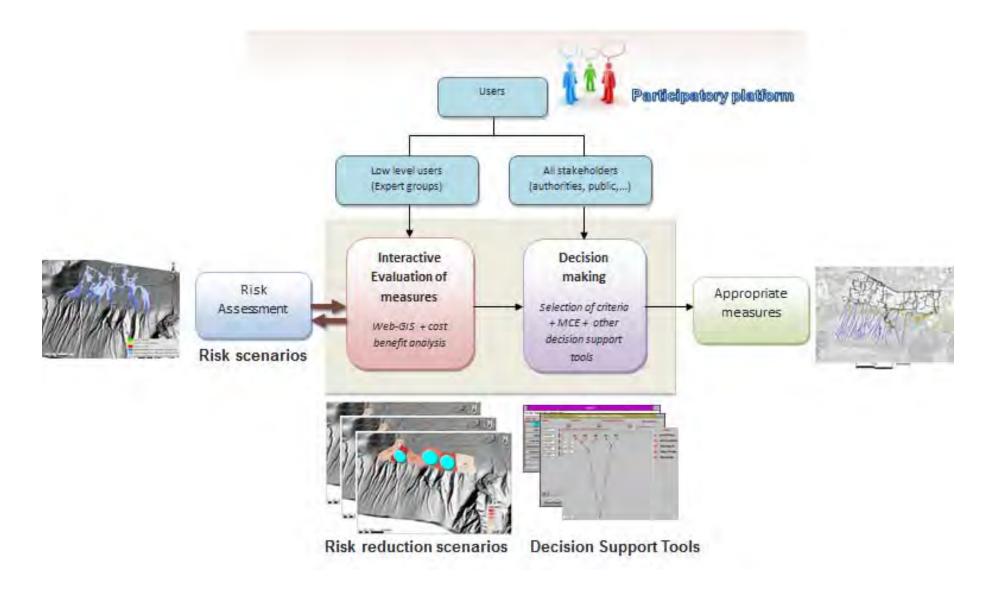
2) Risk Management

- Input-output
 - Parameters linking to PRA tool
 - Criteria and Preferences of stakeholders
 - Risk reduction scenarios
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- Visual interface representation
- Open source s/w and tools

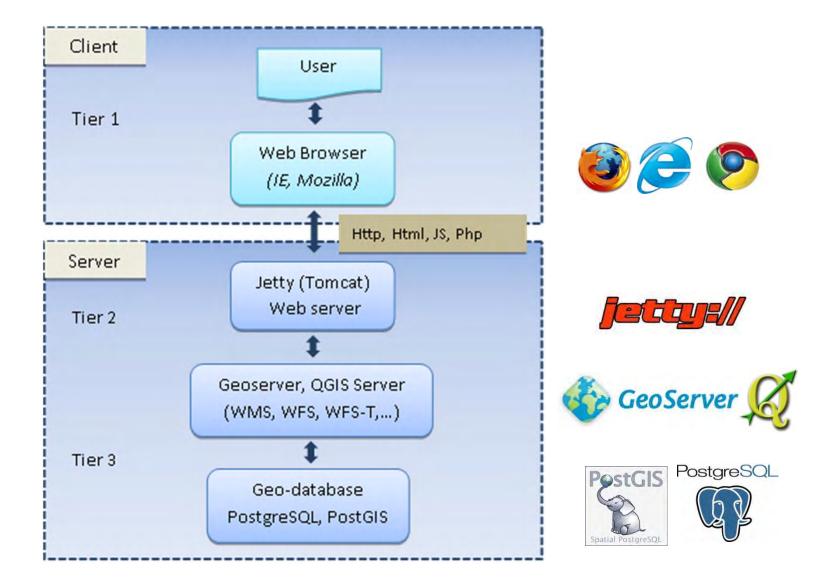
2) Risk Management

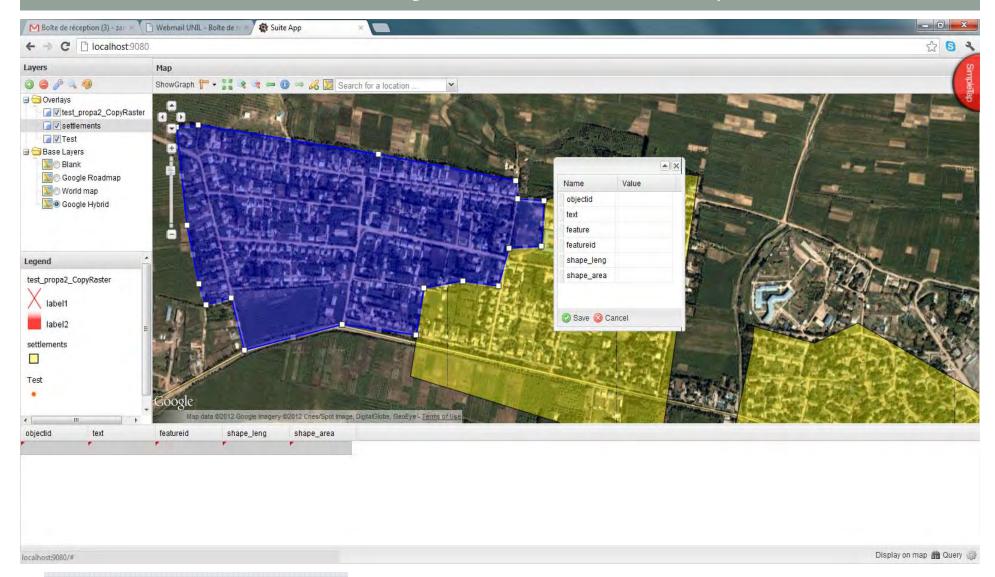


Workflow of web-DSS



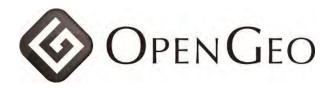
Three-tier architecture

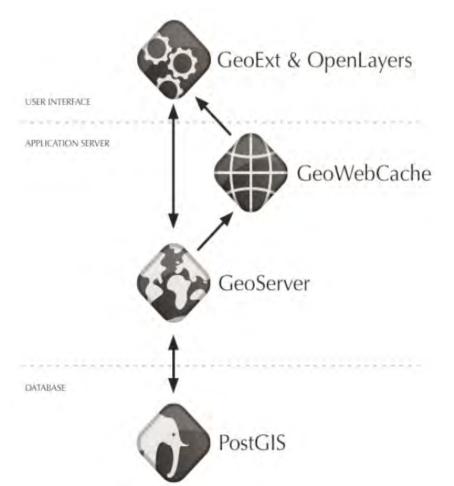




GIS functionalities

- Styling
- Querying/Editing



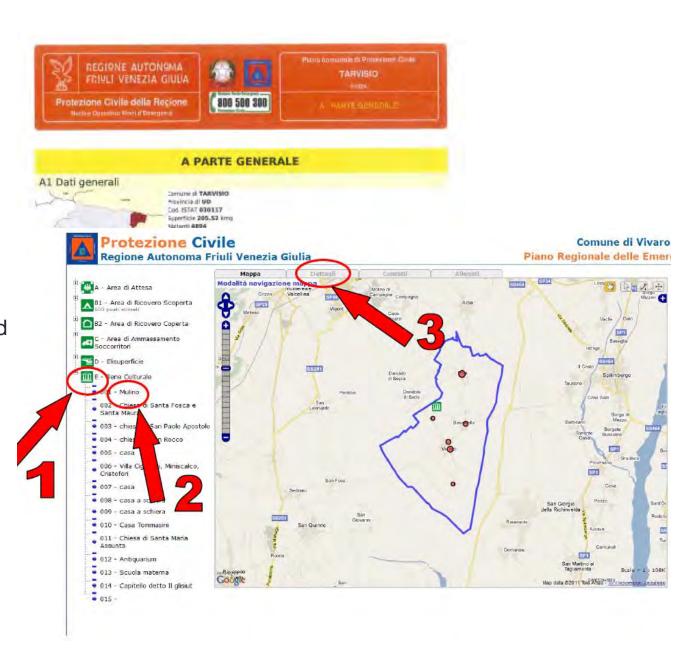


 A complete web mapping platform

- Available in two versions:
 - Fully supported OpenGeo Suite Enterprise Edition
 - Freely available (unsupported)
 OpenGeo Suite Community Edition
- http://opengeo.org/

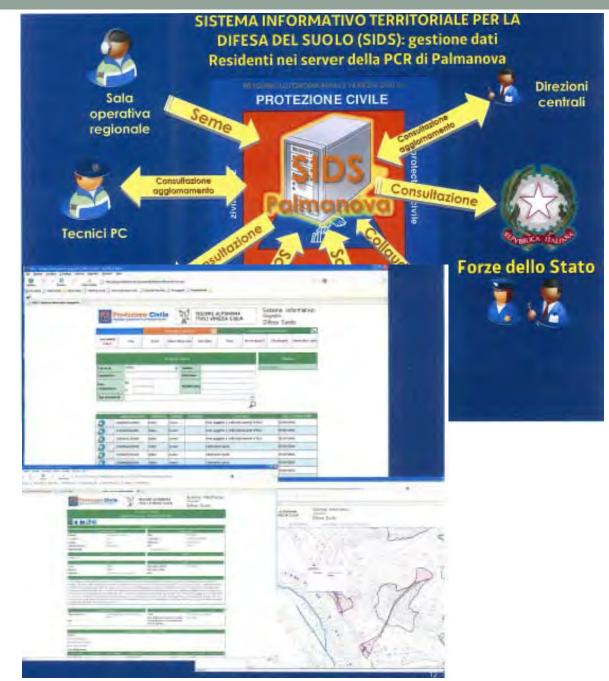
- Study Site: Implemented in the Friuli –Venezia-Giulia
- Target user: Local municipalities
- Main functionalities:

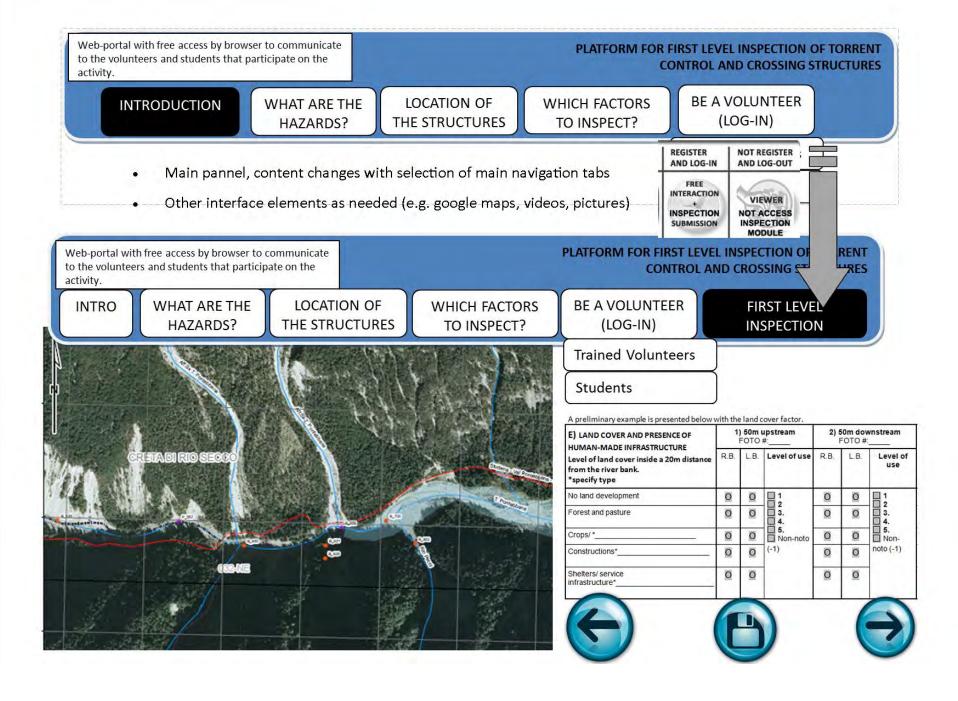
 Tools to create the emergency plans, identify resources and responsibles for activities. Share hazard maps available for each community.

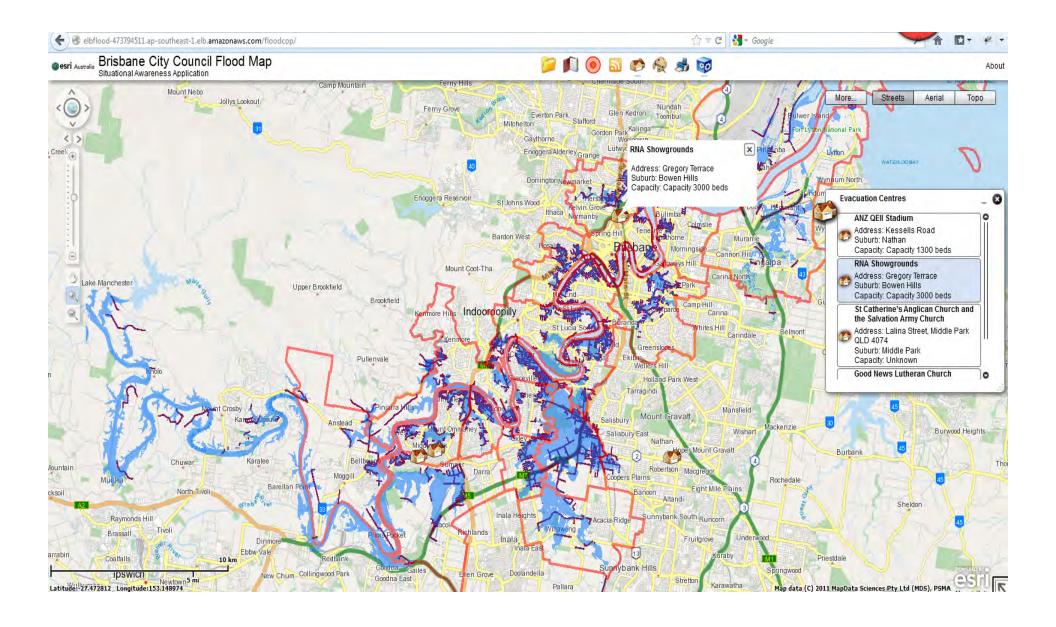


Study Site:
 Implemented in the
 Friuli –Venezia Giulia

- Target user:
 Regional authorities
- Main functionalities:
 Share databases of event documentation, resources and infrastructure in the region. Cross validation of citizen reports.







RISK COMMUNICATION & VISUALIZATION

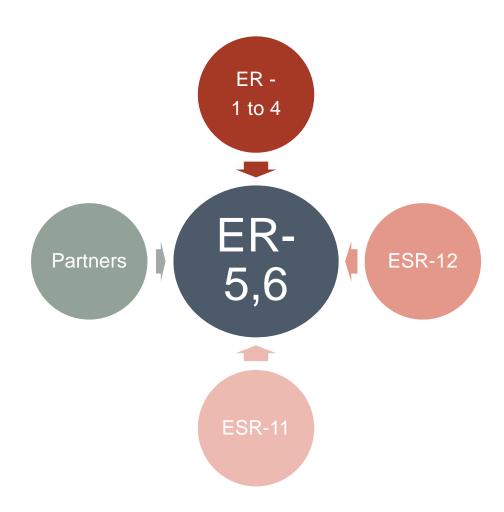
3) Risk Communication

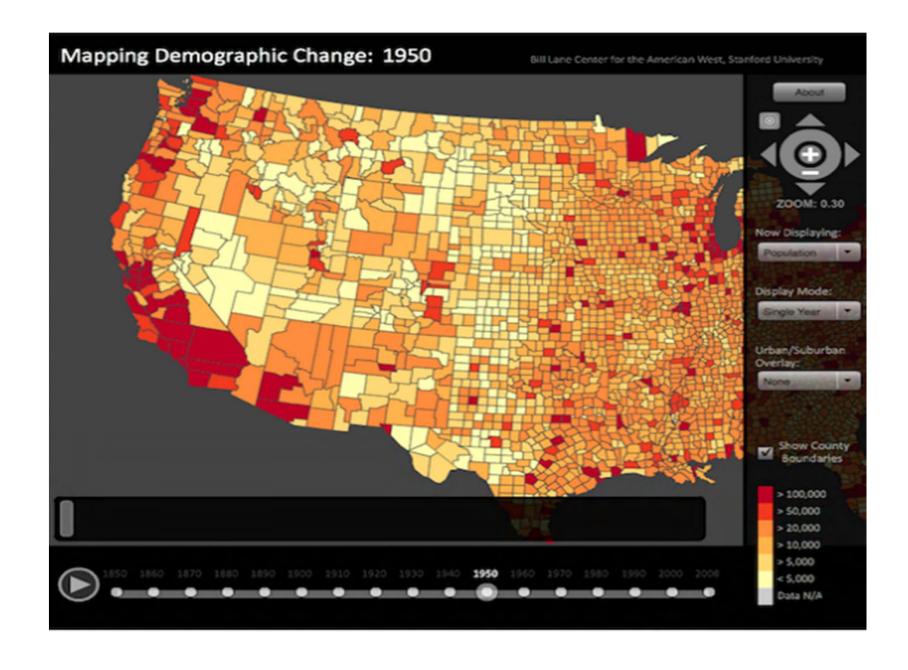
- A web-based tool of risk communication and visualization
 - Conceptual design of the framework
 - Functional requirements
 - Visualization of risks
 - Visualization of changes in time
 - Communication of scenarios to different stakeholders
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 - Input-output
 - Data Format
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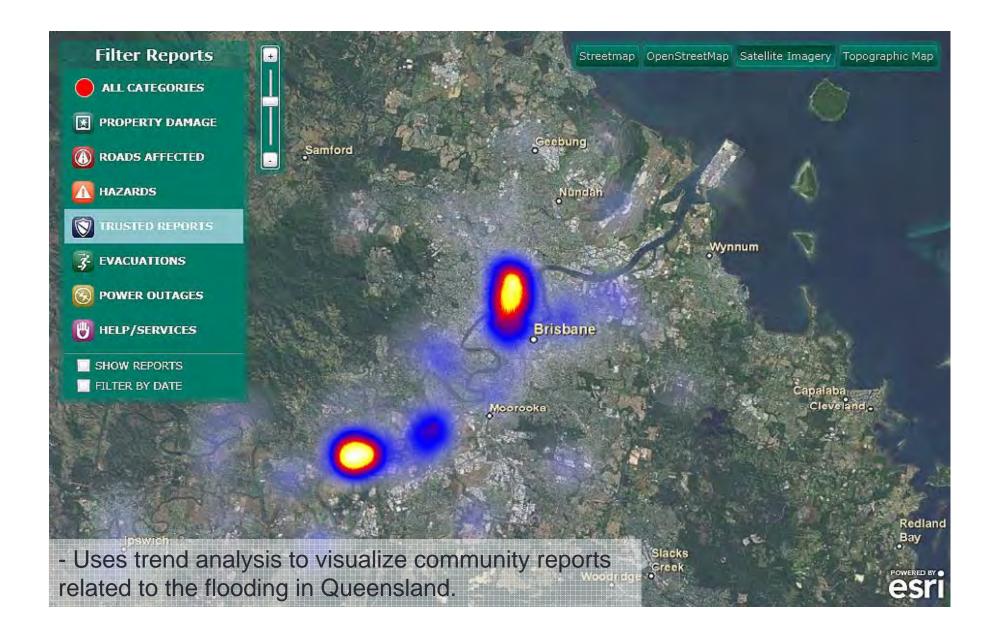


- Visual interface representation
- Tools

3) Risk Communication

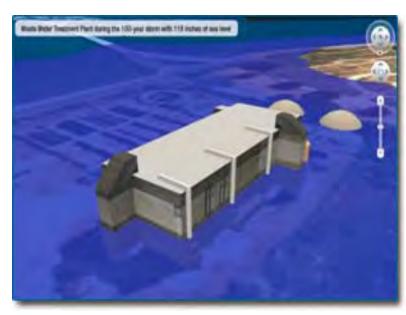




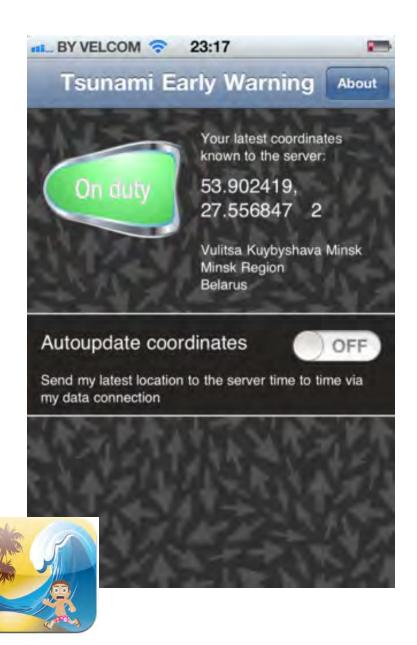


Tool to visualize inundation scenarios





- generated 3D simulations of sea level rise and flood event inundation
- used LIDAR and survey data to create 3D models of flooding scenarios
- enhances hazard mitigation planning, emergency response, and public awareness through improved flood visualization products





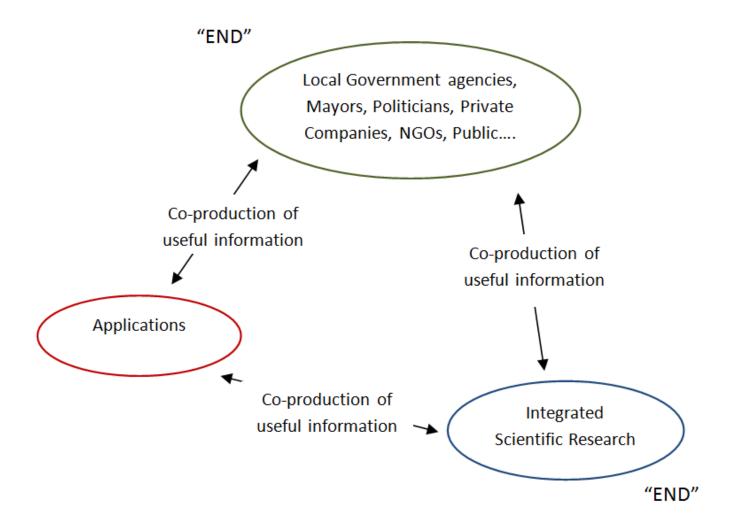


Source: Flood Risk Communication: Visualization Tools and Evaluations of Effectiveness (Marie et al, 2012)

NEXT STEP



Involvement of stakeholders



Source: End-to-end-to-end research (Simplified version of Morss et al, 2005)

Identification of stakeholders

- Who are the users?
- What are their roles and responsibilities?
- What are the user requirements?
- What is the *legal framework*?
- In which scale do they work?
- Communication and exchanges of activities between stakeholders?
- How can they get involved in the process?

Technical requirements...

- Modular, interoperable open-source architecture
- Thin-client (or) Thick-client application
- Handling of data comes from different sources
- Data validation and standardization
- Geo-processing and running models over the web
- Minimize the processing and response time
- User-friendly platform for non-expert stakeholders

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Functional requirements....

- Allowing users to upload data for analysis?
- Data validation procedures?
- Flexibility of the methodology applied?
- Separate module for hazard assessment?
- Vulnerability, damage curves,.. scenarios to be included?
- Modify risk scenarios to produce new scenarios?
- Request for new scenarios after getting preliminary risk reduction scenarios?
- Need to model to calculate cost-benefit analysis?
- Linkages to other tools developed?

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All working in the same direction?

