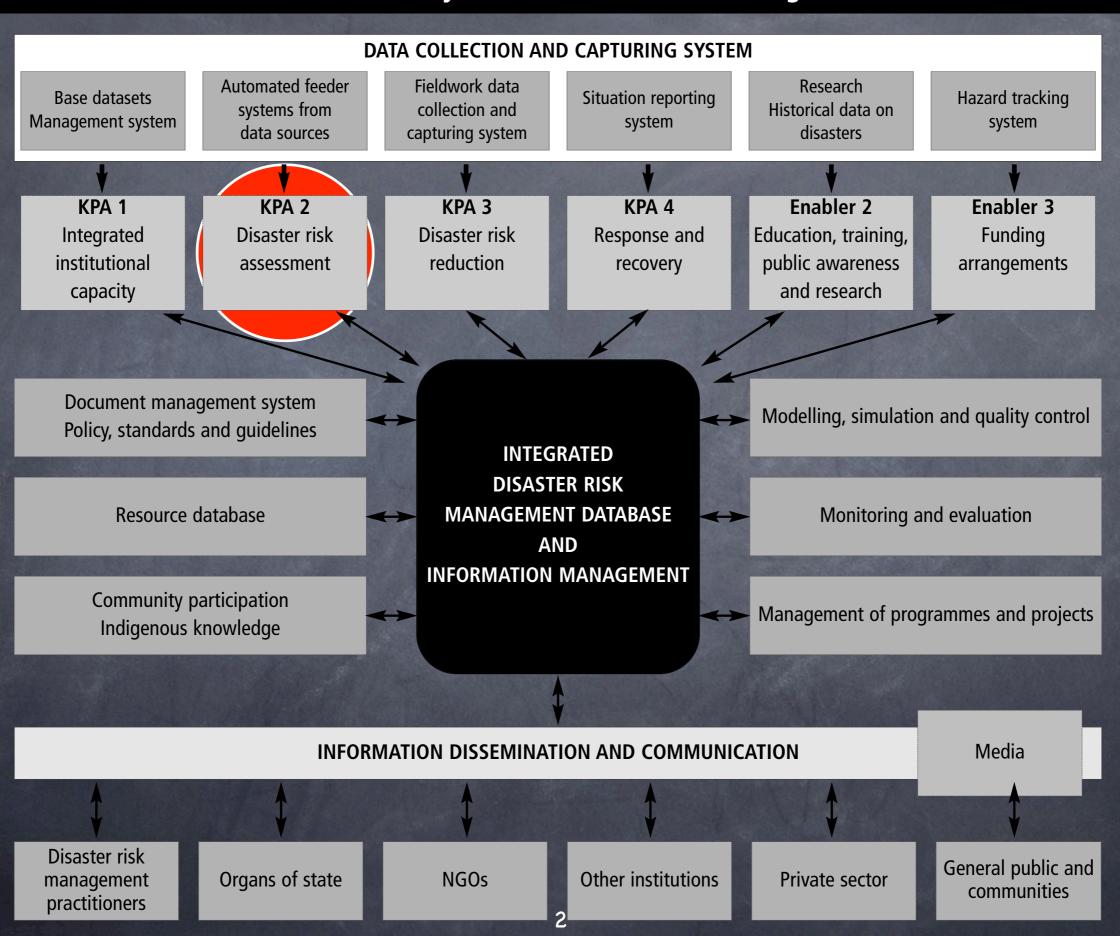
Enabler 1 for the KPA 2
as a component of the
Integrated Disaster Risk
Management Information System

@ the National Disaster Management Centre

Figure 5.1: Model of an integrated information management and communication system for disaster risk management



Legal requirements:

- Legal requirements:
  - Identify hazards and their potential impacts

- Legal requirements:
  - Identify hazards and their potential impacts
  - Hazards monitoring and tracking for the purpose of early warning

- Legal requirements:
  - Identify hazards and their potential impacts
  - Hazards monitoring and tracking for the purpose of early warning
  - Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

3

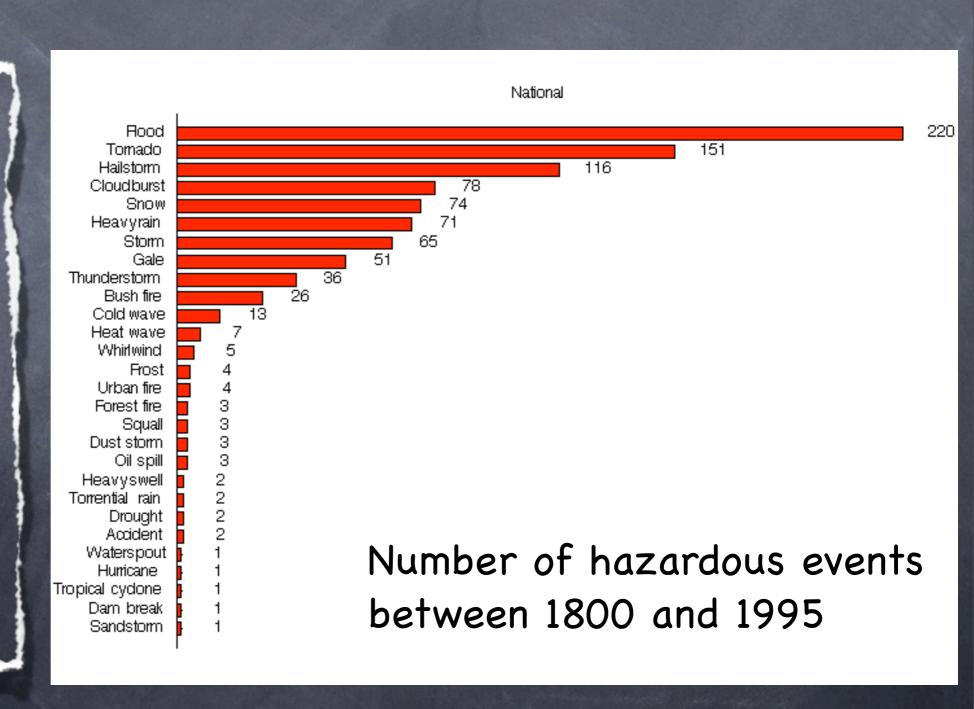
- Legal requirements:
  - Identify hazards and their potential impacts
  - Hazards monitoring and tracking for the purpose of early warning
  - Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring
  - Modelling and simulations functionality.

3

Identify hazards and their potential impacts



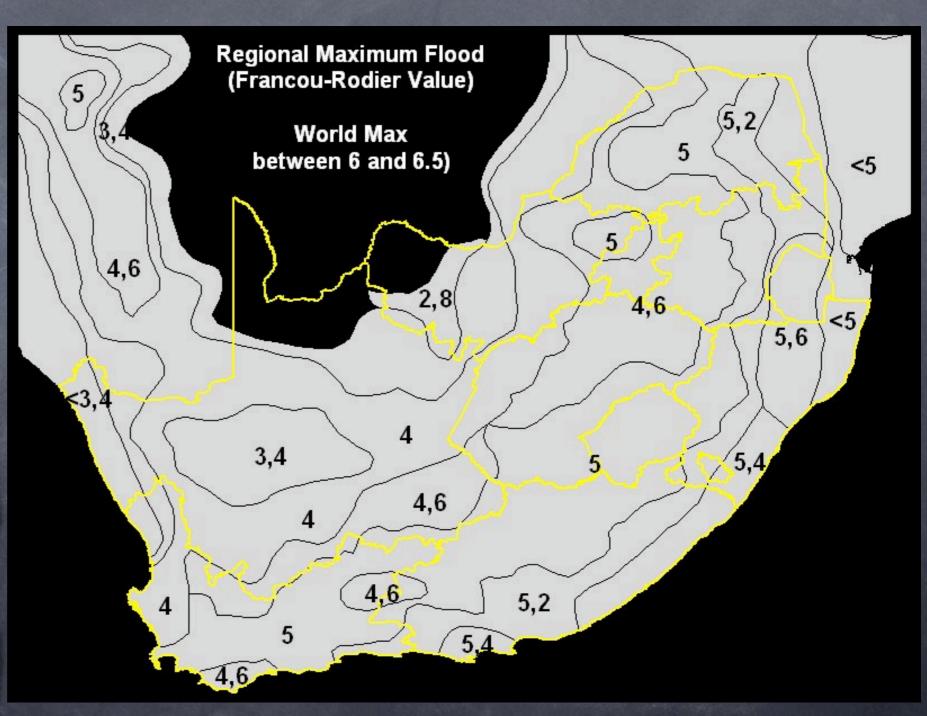
Frequency.



Identify hazards and their potential impacts



Magnitude

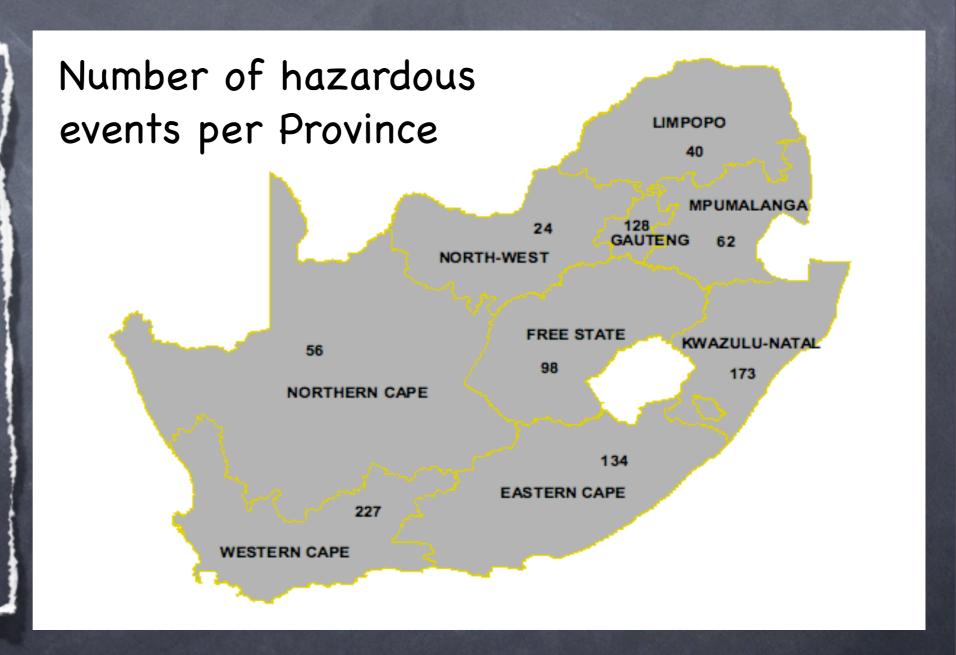


5

Identify hazards and their potential impacts

Historical hazardous events

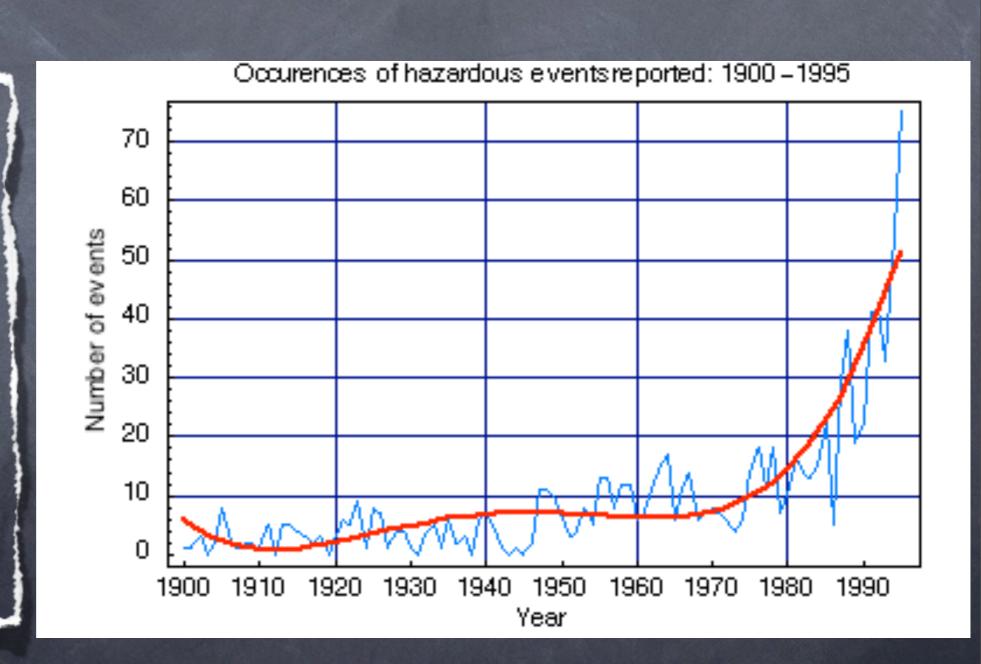
Spatial distribution



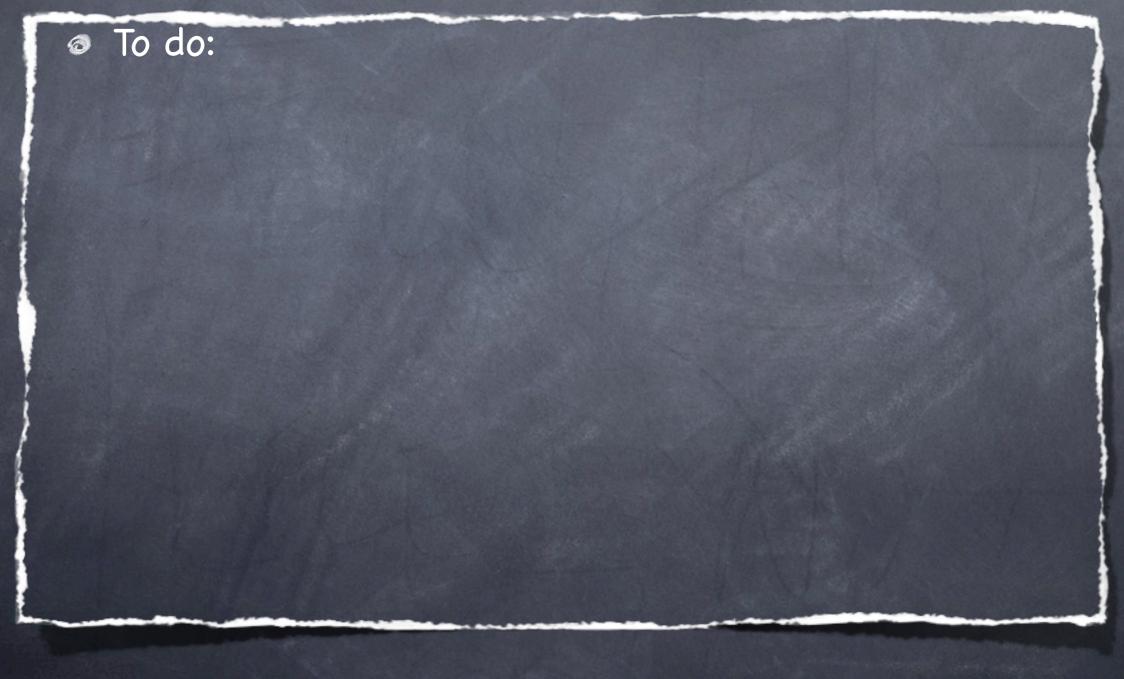
Identify hazards and their potential impacts



Temporal distribution



Identify hazards and their potential impacts



Identify hazards and their potential impacts

To do:

Standardise hazardous events attribute data format

Identify hazards and their potential impacts

- To do:
  - Standardise hazardous events attribute data format
  - Select basic spatial data unit

Identify hazards and their potential impacts

- To do:
  - Standardise hazardous events attribute data format
  - Select basic spatial data unit
  - Match existing historical events with selected basic spatial data unit

Identify hazards and their potential impacts

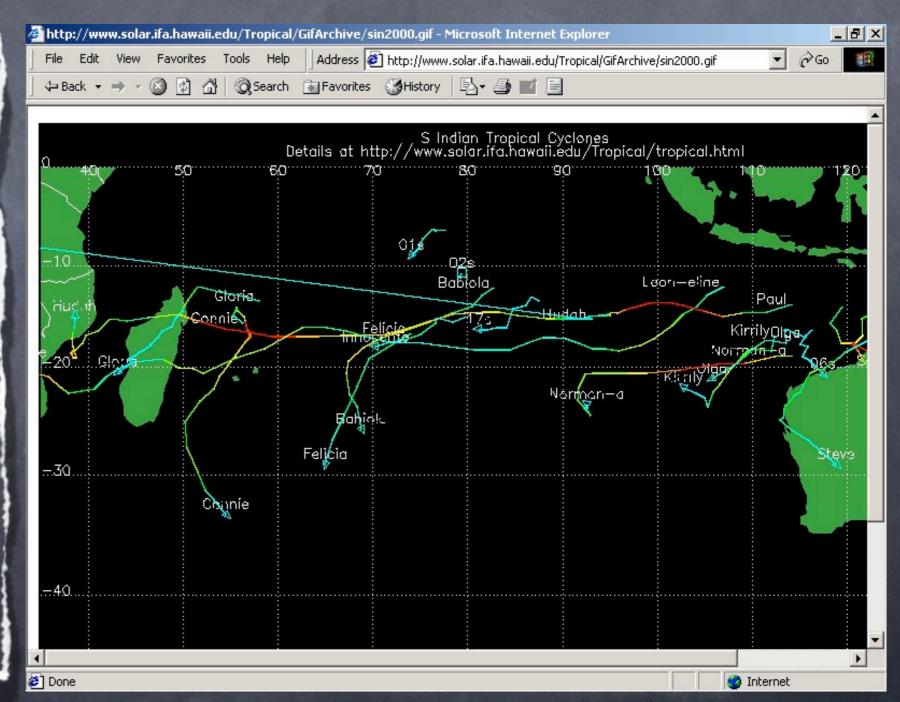
- To do:
  - Standardise hazardous events attribute data format
  - Select basic spatial data unit
  - Match existing historical events with selected basic spatial data unit
  - Develop an input form

Identify hazards and their potential impacts

- To do:
  - Standardise hazardous events attribute data format
  - Select basic spatial data unit
  - Match existing historical events with selected basic spatial data unit
  - Develop an input form
  - Cover the 1995 present period.

#### Hazards monitoring and tracking

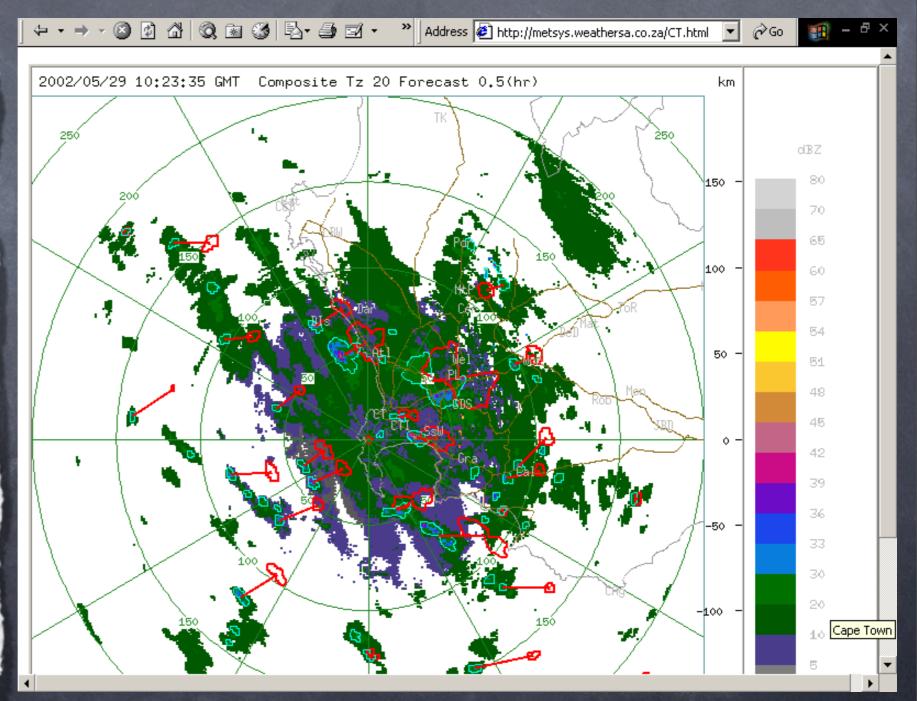
 Tropical cyclones monitoring and tracking



9

Hazards monitoring and tracking

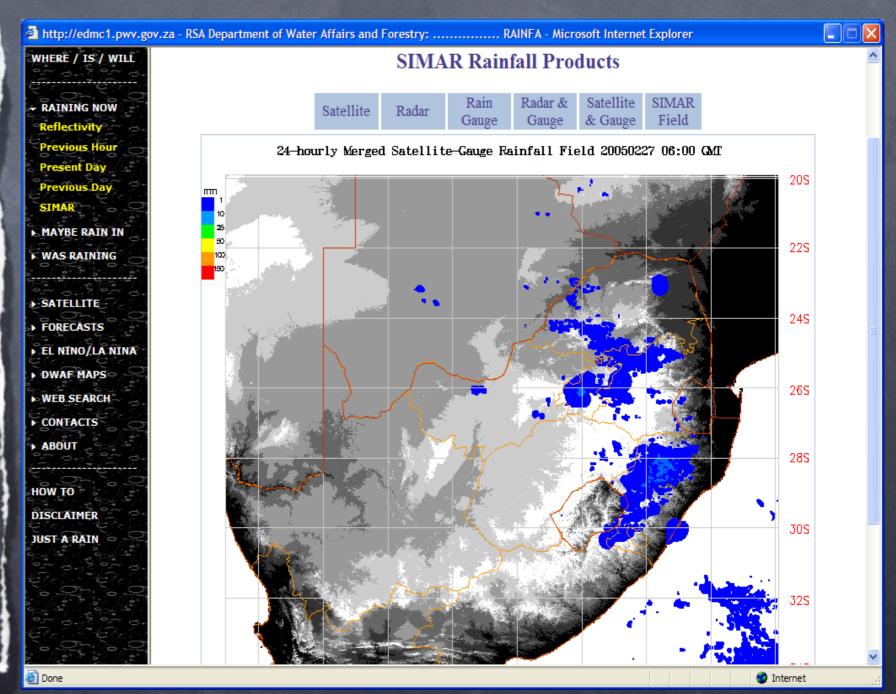
SAWS close to real time storm and rainfall monitoring and tracking



10

#### Hazards monitoring and tracking

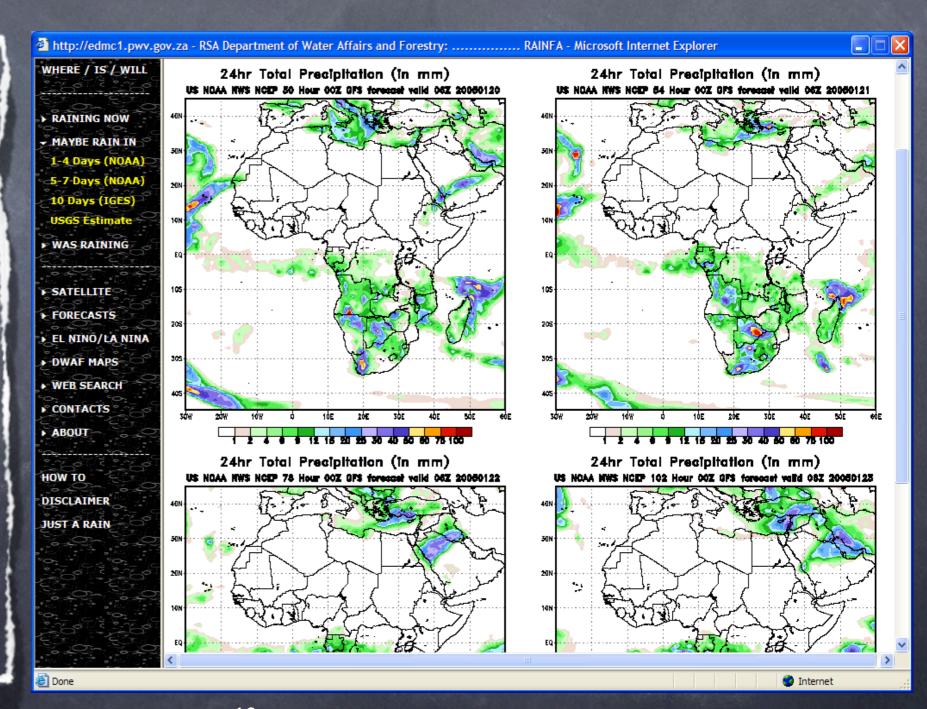
SAWS accumulated daily rainfall monitoring and tracking



11

#### Hazards monitoring and tracking

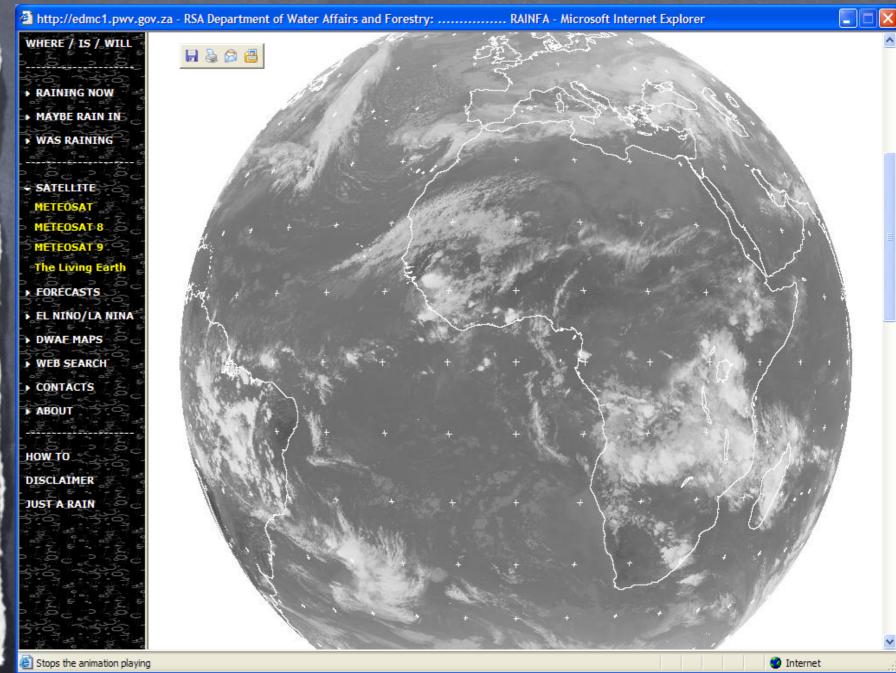
Satellite-based daily accumulated rainfall estimation for the next 7 days



12

Hazards monitoring and tracking

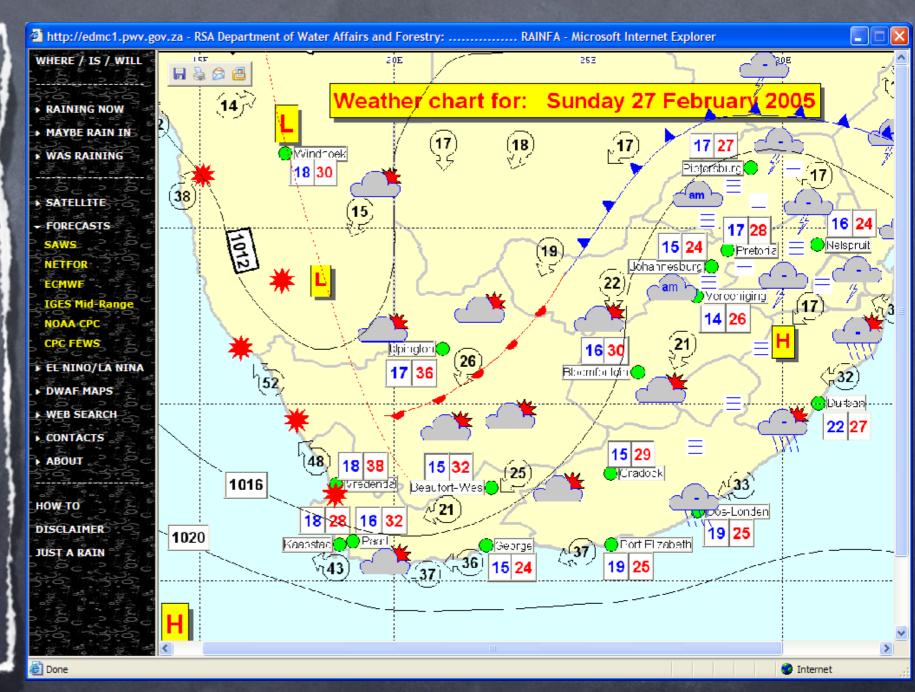




13

#### Hazards monitoring and tracking

- National weather forecast:
  - Wind
  - Rainfall
  - Storm
  - Lightning
  - Frost



14

Hazards monitoring and tracking



15

Hazards monitoring and tracking

To do:

Prioritise hazards for monitoring and tracking

15

Hazards monitoring and tracking

- To do:
  - Prioritise hazards for monitoring and tracking
  - Link to the existing sources of hazards monitoring and tracking

15

Hazards monitoring and tracking

- To do:
  - Prioritise hazards for monitoring and tracking
  - Link to the existing sources of hazards monitoring and tracking
  - Develop an indicators for monitoring and tracking of hazards not yet linked

15

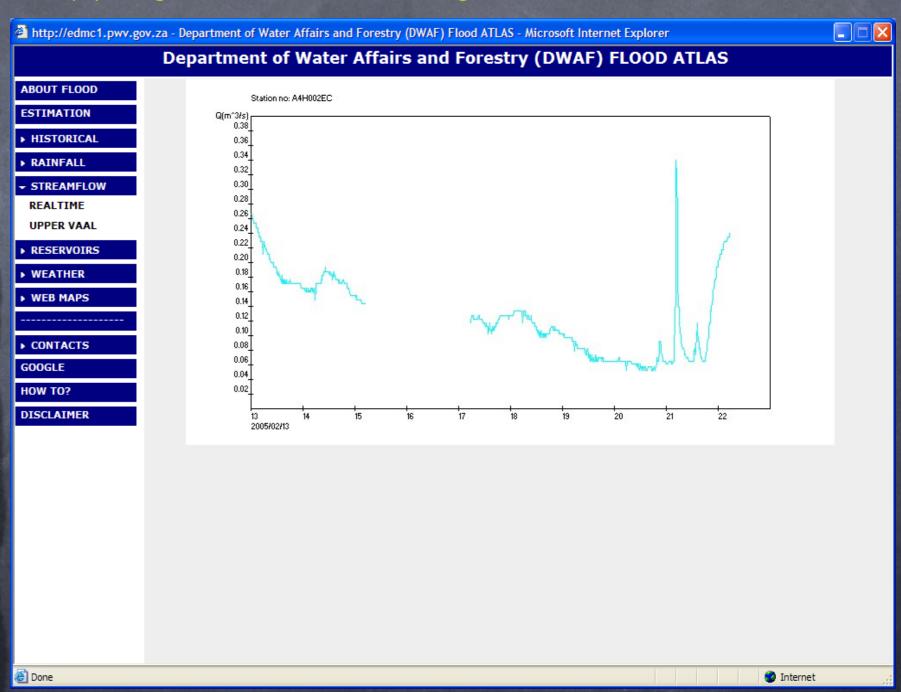
#### Hazards monitoring and tracking

- To do:
  - Prioritise hazards for monitoring and tracking
  - Link to the existing sources of hazards monitoring and tracking
  - Develop an indicators for monitoring and tracking of hazards not yet linked
  - Maximise hazards monitoring and tracking automation.

15

Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

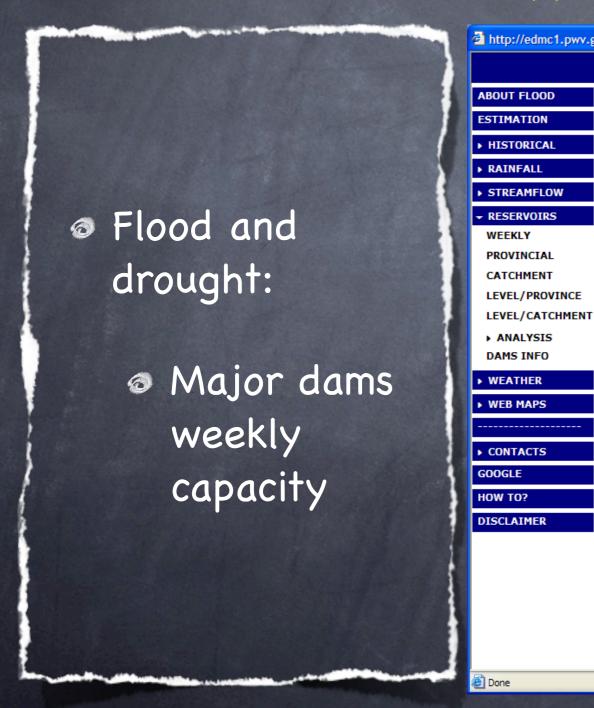
Flood and drought: Major rivers flow

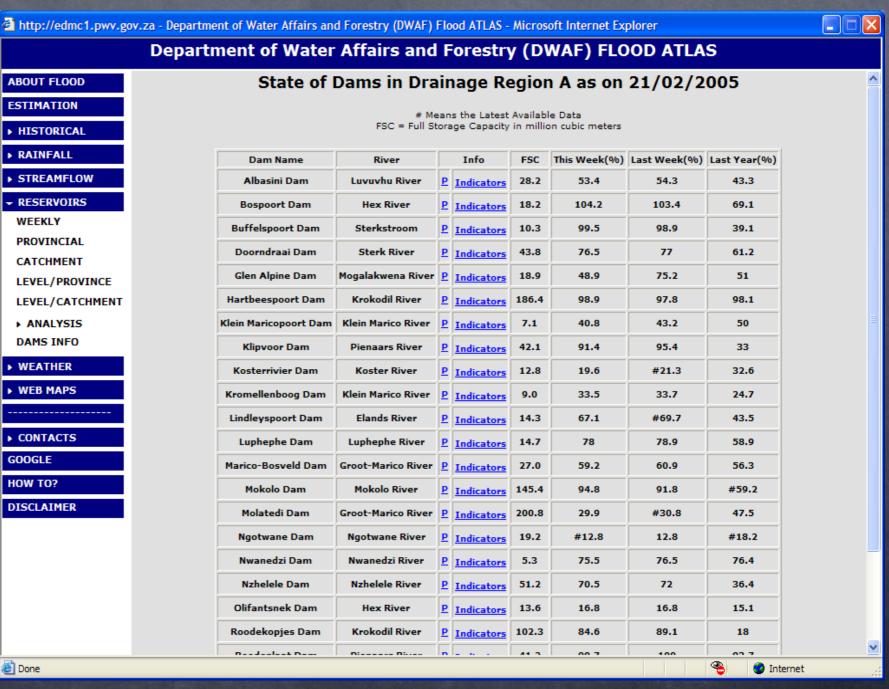


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Tuesday 26 May 2009 16

Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

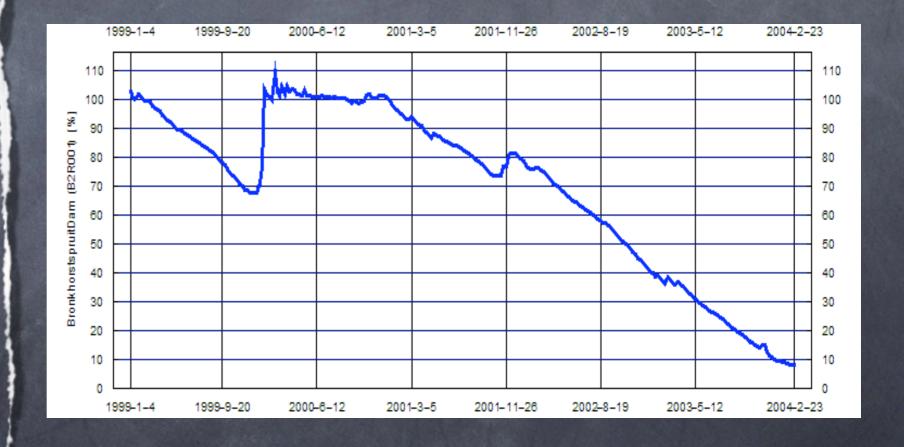




Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

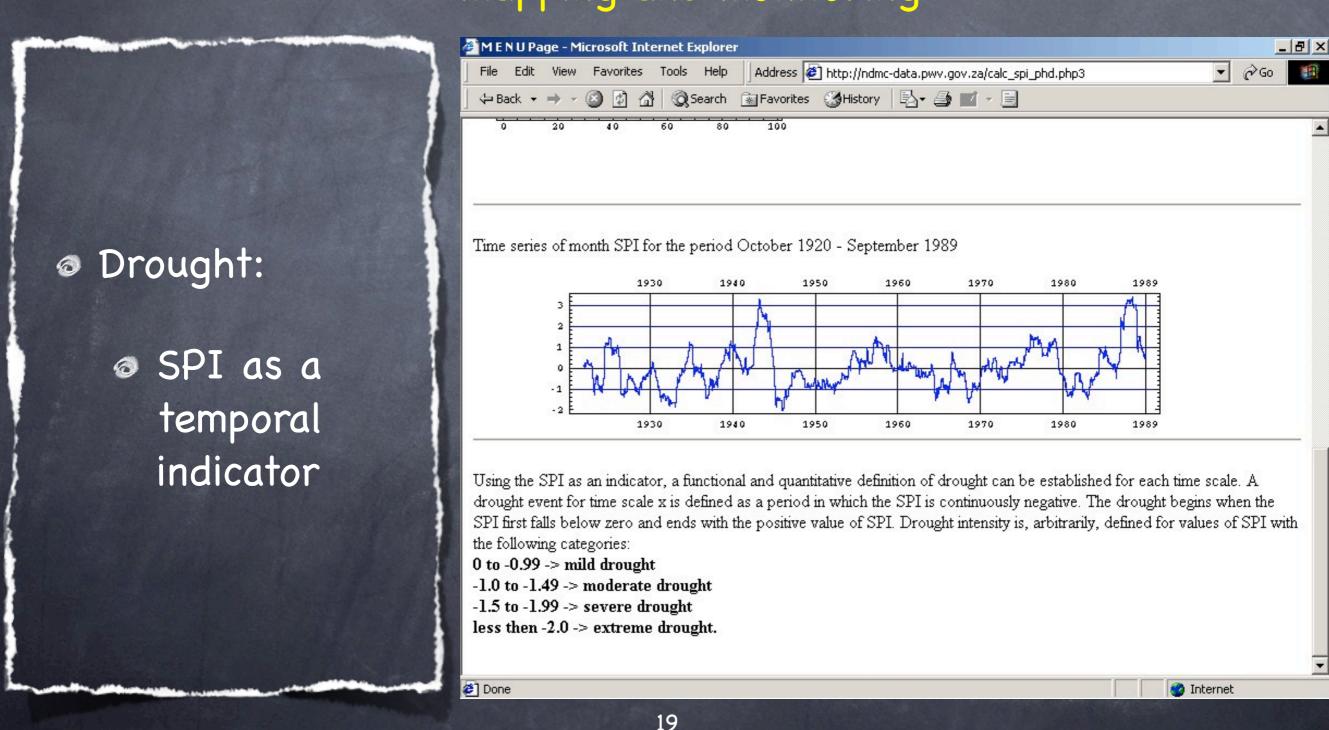
Flood and drought:

Major dams temporal capacity



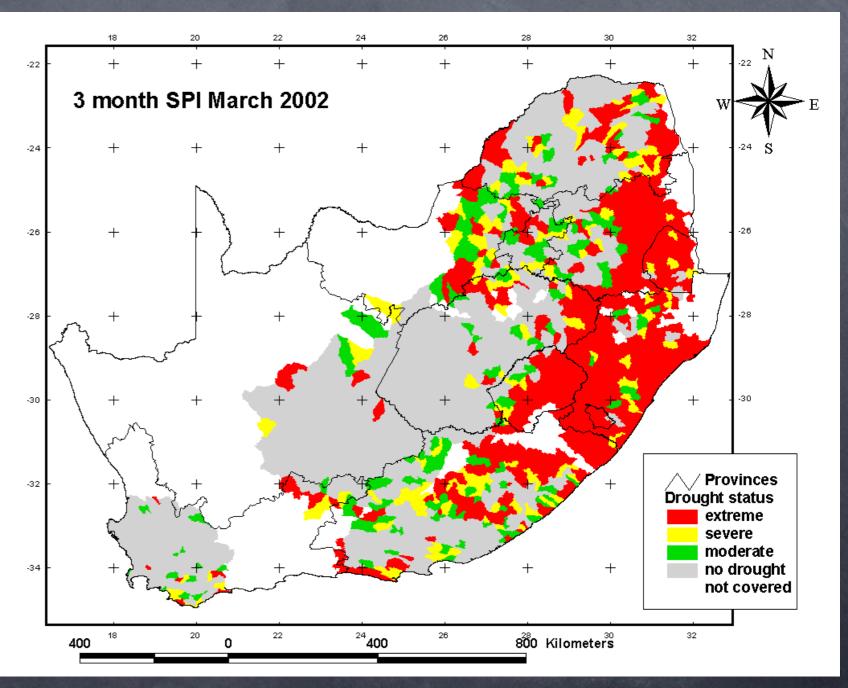
18

Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring



Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring





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Tuesday 26 May 2009 2

Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

Vulnerability to do:

Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

- Vulnerability to do:
  - Prioritise vulnerability types in regards to the most frequent hazards

Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

- Vulnerability to do:
  - Prioritise vulnerability types in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Select the most adequate indices/indicators

Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

- Vulnerability to do:
  - Prioritise vulnerability types in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Select the most adequate indices/indicators
  - Assess vulnerability in regards to the most frequent hazards

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Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

- Vulnerability to do:
  - Prioritise vulnerability types in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Select the most adequate indices/indicators
  - Assess vulnerability in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Visualise (map) vulnerability

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Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

- Vulnerability to do:
  - Prioritise vulnerability types in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Select the most adequate indices/indicators
  - Assess vulnerability in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Visualise (map) vulnerability
  - Monitor spatial and temporal vulnerability change.

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Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring



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Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

Risk to do:

Prioritise risk assessment methods in regards to the most frequent hazards

Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

- Risk to do:
  - Prioritise risk assessment methods in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Assess risk in regards to the most frequent hazards

Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

- Risk to do:
  - Prioritise risk assessment methods in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Assess risk in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Visualise (map) risk

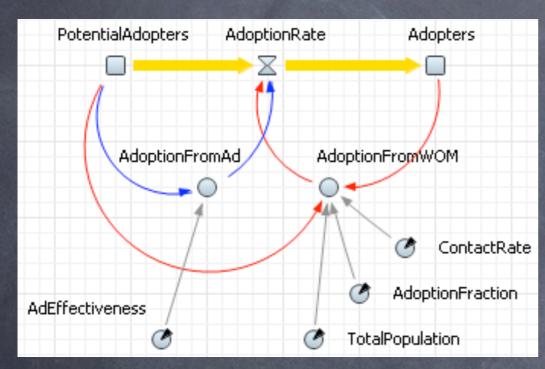
22

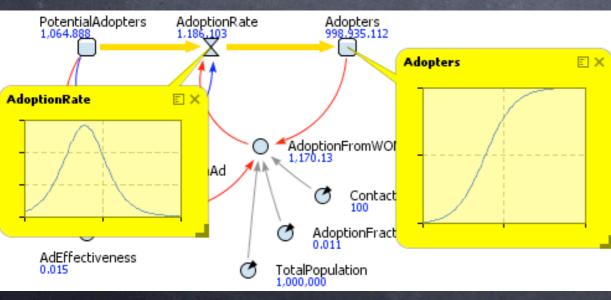
Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

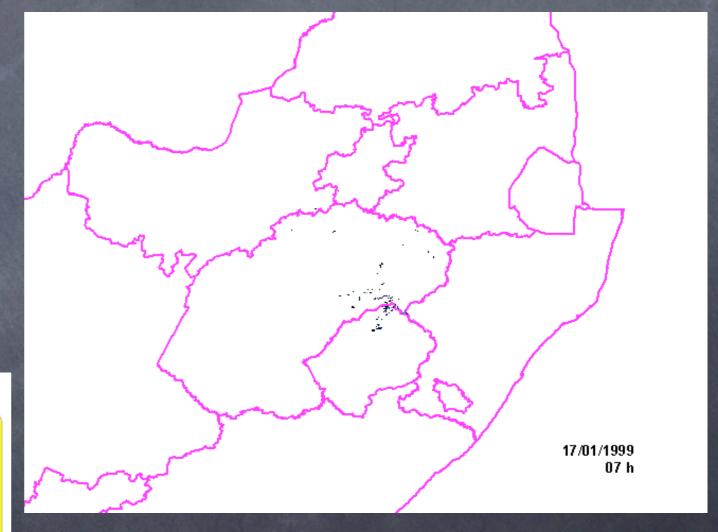
- Risk to do:
  - Prioritise risk assessment methods in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Assess risk in regards to the most frequent hazards
  - Visualise (map) risk
  - Monitor spatial and temporal risk change.

22

Modelling and simulations functionality







#### Identify hazards and their potential impacts

- Standardise hazardous events attribute data format
- Select basic spatial data unit
- Match existing historical events with selected basic spatial data unit
- Develop an input form
- Cover the 1995 present period

#### Hazards monitoring and tracking for the purpose of early warning

- Prioritise hazards for monitoring and tracking
- Link to the existing sources of hazards monitoring and tracking
- Develop an indicators for monitoring and tracking of hazards not yet linked
- Maximise hazards monitoring and tracking automation

#### Hazards, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, mapping and monitoring

- Vulnerability to do:
- Prioritise vulnerability types in regards to the most frequent hazards
- Select the most adequate vulnerability models, methods and indices/indicators
- Assess vulnerability in regards to the most frequent hazards
- Visualise (map) vulnerability
- Monitor spatial and temporal vulnerability change

- Risk to do:
- Prioritise risk assessment methods in regards to the most frequent hazards
- Select the most adequate risk models, methods and indices/indicators
- Assess risk in regards to the most frequent hazards
- Visualise (map) risk
- Monitor spatial and temporal risk change

