

Document

THE Rasor





RAPID ANALYSIS AND SPATIALISATION OF RISK

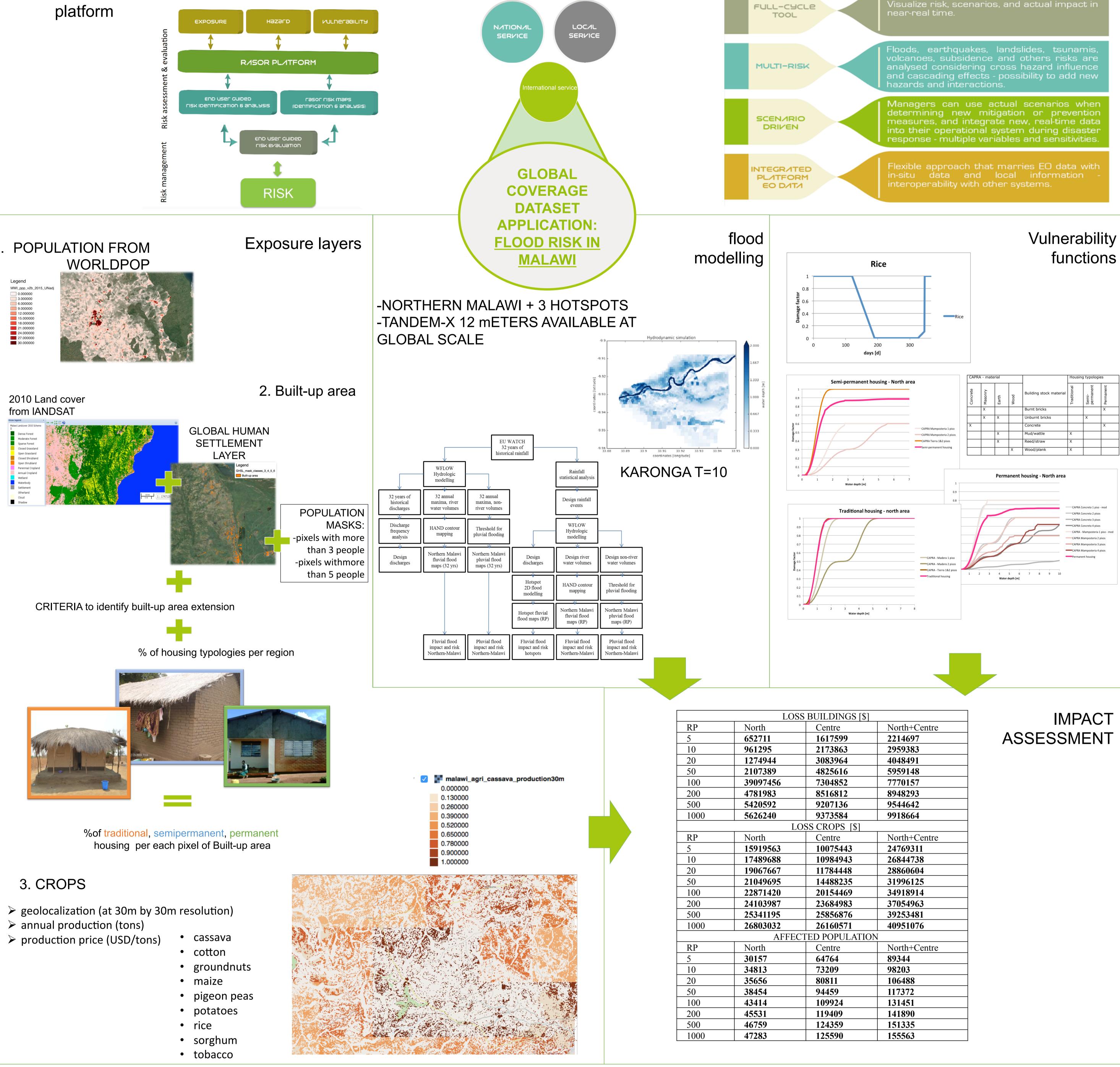
Understand

Impact assessment on a global scale with the RASOR platform

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RASOR (Rapid Analysis and Spatialization Of Risk) platform performs multi-hazard risk analysis for the full cycle of disaster management. A scenario-driven query system simulates future scenarios based on existing or assumed conditions and compares them with historical scenarios. RASOR integrates diverse data and products across hazards, update exposure data quickly and make scenario-based predictions to support both short and long-term risk-related decisions. Global applicability of such system is subjected to data availability at relative high resolution. The RASOR has access to high resolution tanDEM-X by DLR), that allow a fairly detailed implementation of hazard models embedded into the platform, aimed to predict the effects of earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, subsidence, etc.). However, global datasets on exposure contain information only at national/provincial scale and cannot be directly used on damage computation. To sort out this inconsistency, RASOR incorporates downscaling methodologies for exposure data to be consistent to high-resolution hazard layers. Considering buildings, lumped census data or EO-based imageries provide information on different construction parameters aggregated on large areas. Through those parameters it is possible to define typical building classes need to be disaggregated using high resolution EO-based built-up mask layers (e.g. Global Human Settlement Layer by Joint Research Center) to obtain a spatial distribution at a reasonable fine resolution. Mapping schemes techniques may also be used to spatially distribute disaggregated data to increase results accuracy. The same downscaling procedure can be applied to other assets such as population, crops, GDP. Global population data can be further disaggregated at settlement resolution (30m), taking into account country-based societal habits (working hours, etc.). Coarse resolution data on agricultural sites and crop production may be disaggregated cross-comparing with finer EO-based land cover layers. This methodology has been successfully implemented in data poor context, such as Malawi, allowing for a complete flood risk assessment. Exposure and flood hazard layers at a relative high resolution form the basis for a risk assessment that produces figures aimed to increase scientific-supported awareness of risk at the national level and sub-country level. This can help to protect people and properties of Malawi against future floods.



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