

GADRI Workshop, DPRI 13 October 2015

Towards an Integrated Disaster Risk Assessment Platform for Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

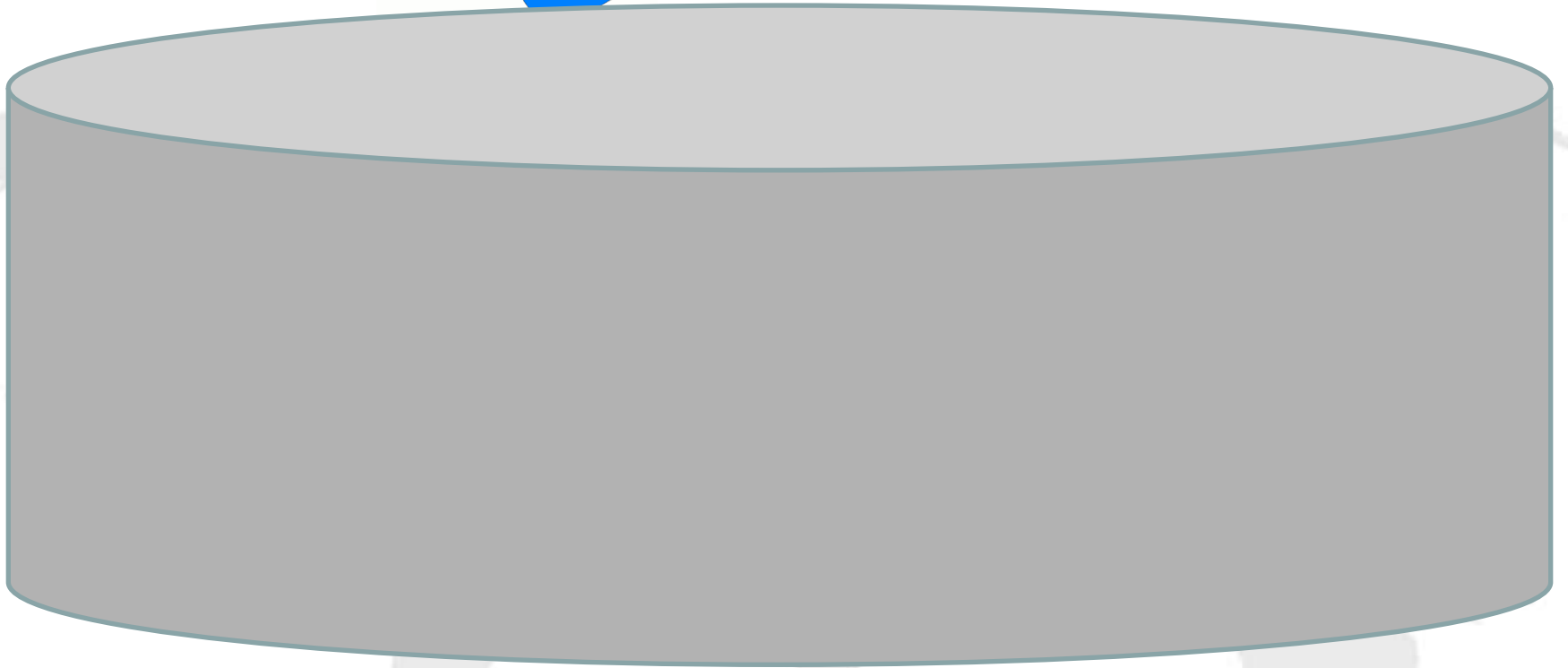
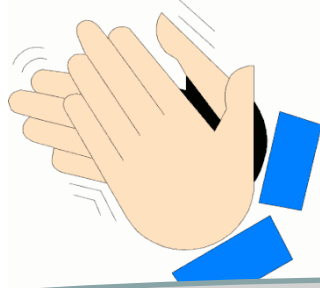
GADRI and AGORA

– is there a fit?

Charles Scawthorn

Professor (ret.), Kyoto University

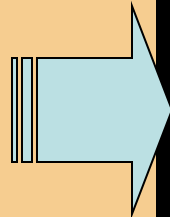
GADRI



Allied, what more can DRIs (GADRI) do?

- **Foster scientific exchange**
- **Collaborative research**
- **Support creation of global databases**
- **Create/support global disaster analysis tools (~ GEM)**
- **Create global standards for disaster risk / reduction**
 - **Rating systems (buildings, tools, programs...)**
 - **What is the benefit/cost of DRR?**
- **Endorse Member DRI research proposals**
- **Speak globally, at the UN and other world bodies**
~ IPCC

**OPEN SOURCE
SOFTWARE
MOVEMENT**



**NATURAL HAZARDS
MITIGATION**

- EARTHQUAKE
- WIND
- FLOOD...

**COST JUSTIFICATION →
LOSS ESTIMATION**



AGORA

Greek → means a “**open place where people meet**”
(often, a marketplace)



In this case, an international forum contributing to reducing natural hazards death and destruction through open risk modeling.

Fostering: Open Methods
Open Tools (esp. software)
Open Data (ie, generic hazard and vulnerability data; generally does not mean asset-specific data)



globally



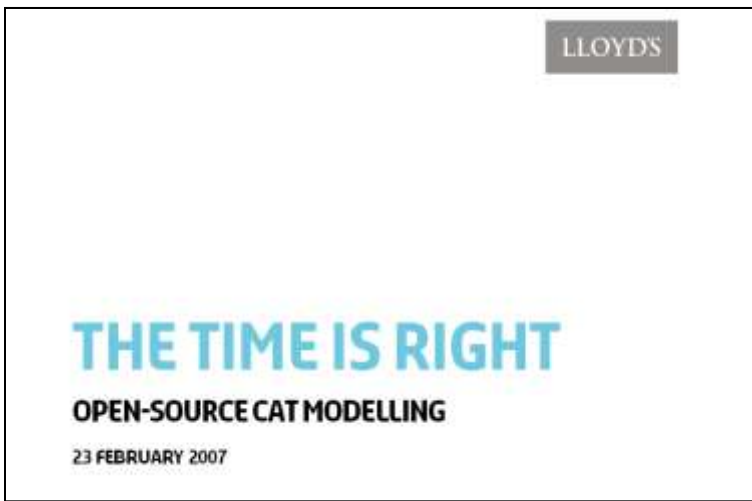
1st International Workshop on Open-Source Risk Software

California Institute of Technology
27-28 February 2007

- California Institute of Technology
- Cambridge University (UK)
- Extreme Situations Research Center (Moscow)
- Imperial College (London)
- Kandili Observatory (Bogazici University, Istanbul)
- Kyoto University (Japan)
- Lloyd's of London

- Mid-America Earthquake Center – MAE
- NEES - Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation
- Old Dominion University (USA)
- Russian Academy of Sciences
- Southern California Earthquake Center
- SPA Risk LLC
- University of California, Berkeley
- University of Pavia (Italy)
- US Geological Survey
- Virginia Tech (USA)





In general the existing CAT modelling applications have the following issues:

- ***Limited resource, individual opinion***
- ***Time Delay***
- ***No option to mix and match...”***

Lloyd's Franchise Performance

“We wish to raise the idea of an open source catastrophe model framework...”

• ***The framework should be fully open source under GNU General Public Licence***

• ***We believe that the time is right to develop the concept of open-source catastrophe modelling.”***



Risk-related Open Software

HAZARD

$$P(H | E)$$



VULNERABILITY

$$P(D | H)$$



RISK ENGINE

$$E \int P(D | H) P(H | E)$$



GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL



Key Workshop Points

- Loss estimation (risk software) is a key step in loss reduction
- Current software: slow adoption, low impact
- Open Source movement shows the way
- Current Open Riskware projects here and there
- AGORA:
 - channel for communications, sharing, tech exchange
 - synergy, mutual support (proposal letters of support...)
 - OpenRisk development underway



AGORA Activities

International Conference on Open Risk

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GEM BUILDING TAXONOMY

This report documents the develop

The purpose of the GEM Building Taxonomy was to provide a common language for describing different construction types; be consistent with the principles that are familiar to the non-building and other hazards. The GEM researchers and builds on the EERI and IAEE World Housing Ency

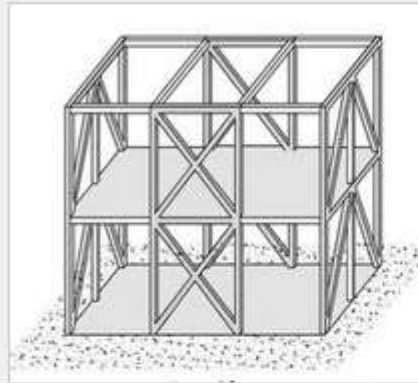
The Taxonomy is organized as a series of categories pertaining to various building attributes such as an individual building or a class of buildings and their performance.



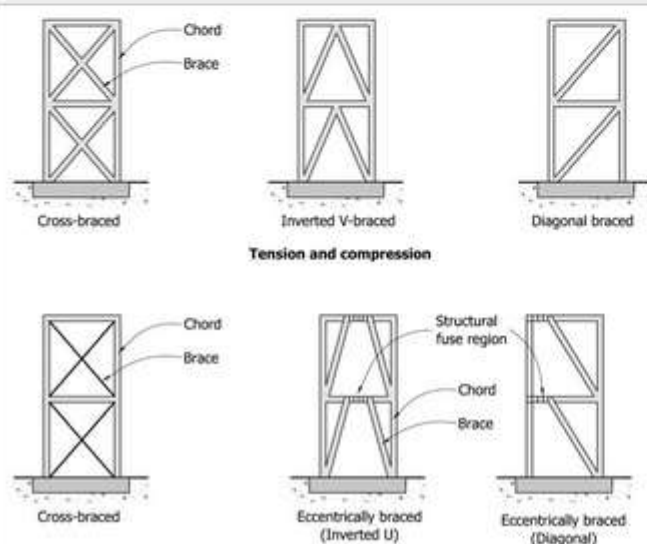
Braced frame [LFBR]

by GEM Admin — last modified Jul 13, 2012 11:25 AM

A framework of beams and columns in which inclined, often diagonal, structural members brace the building and provide strength and rigidity. The bracing can take a variety of forms. If diagonal members are stocky they resist both tension and compression forces. However if slender, they resist tension forces only. Usually, braced frame members are triangulated and meet at joints (similar to a vertical truss). Eccentrically Braced Frames are the exception - their inclined members are deliberately offset at joints in order to create ductile fuse regions in the steel beams. Braced Frames may or may not be infilled.



A simplified drawing of a typical cross-braced frame structure (A. Charleson, *Seismic Design for Architects*, Architectural Press 2006, p. 64, Fig. 5.2).



Is there a fit?

**Global Alliance for
Disaster Risk
Institutes
(GADRI)**

**Alliance for Global Open
Risk Analysis
(AGORA)**



Thank You

www.risk-agora.org

