

8th International
Conference on
BIG DATA
& Data Science for Official Statistics

BILBAO 2024

Informing Climate Change and
Sustainable Development Policies
with Integrated Data

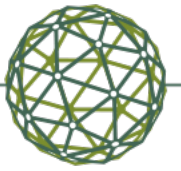
BILBAO. SPAIN **10-14 JUNE 2024** **#UNBigData2024**

Measuring Resilience: Big Data Approaches to Climate Change Risk Assessment

ARIES application to measure physical and transition risks

Ferdinando Villa, BC3





ARIES: Artificial Intelligence for Environment & Sustainability

- #1** It is a **modelling technology**, rather than a collection of models or specific program/application,
- #2** It is an **AI modeller**, based on **machine reasoning**, a less known branch of AI;
- #3** It defines a variety of data, models and the relationships between them using **consistent and uniform terms**. This allows different data and models to be used together, depending on which data and models are “most appropriate” for the context set by the user;
- #4** It uses AI to determine the “**most appropriate**” data and models for users’ requests.

Reasoning
algorithms

+

Decision
rules

+

Multidisciplinary
semantics

+

Open data
& models

+

Open-source
software

=

ARIES: Fast, FAIR
multidisciplinary
modeling



A semantics-driven, AI-assisted model and data federation

federated, open source servers managed by partners

`nasa.data:strm:elevation:dem90m`

`eea.data:landcover:corine:y2012`

`klab:opencpu:prioritize:raster`

RESOURCE layer

- **Assets** identified by **URNs**
- Include “conventional” data, models, and access metadata for external services and computational platforms



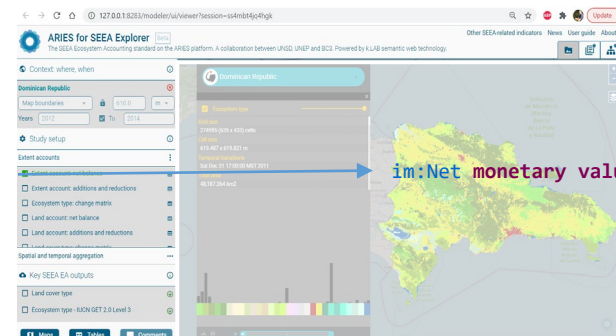
`geography:Elevation in m`

`occurrence of agriculture:Pollinator biology:Insect caused by earth:Weather`

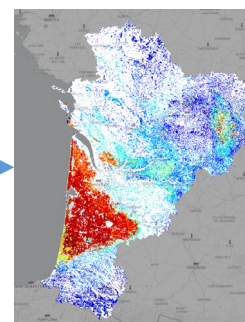
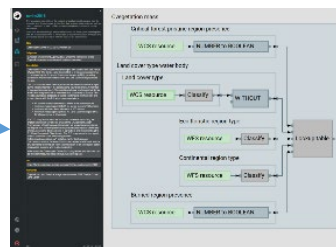
`landcover:LandCoverType classified according to im:corine-encoding`

SEMANTIC layer

- **Worldview:** shared **concepts** and relationships, communally curated
- **Semantic assets:** associate resource URNs to their meaning in terms of the worldview

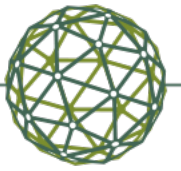


`im:Net monetary value of ecology:Pollination`



Digital twins (reactivity) layer

- **User queries** (“observe *concept in context*”) asked through **API** or **applications**
- AI assembles the best-case algorithm to produce reactive **observations**
- **Behaviors** can be specified and triggered



Potential use cases for ARIES: Measure physical and transition risks



Spatial economic valuation of ecosystem services



Conservation planning



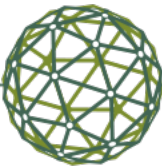
Spatial policy planning (derived from EO data)



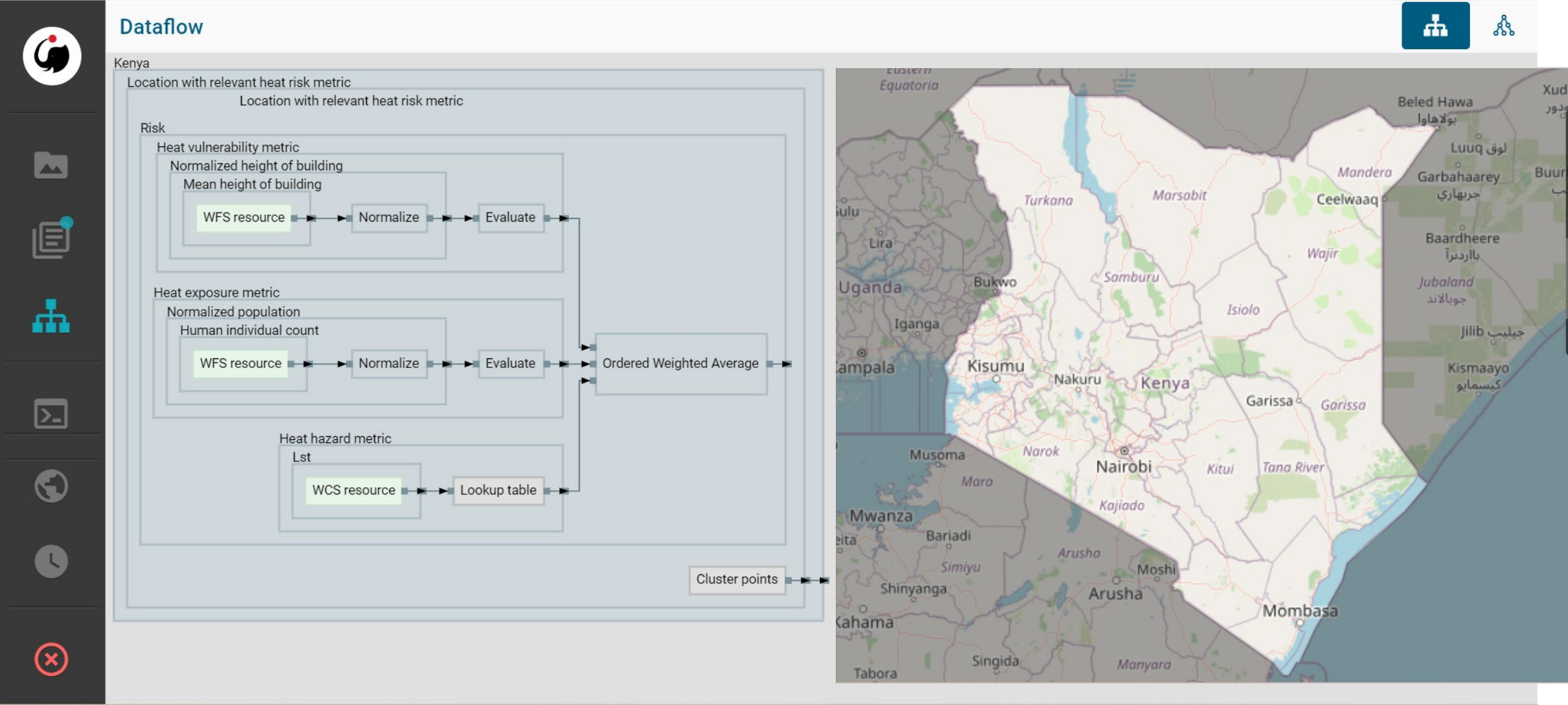
Forecasting changes in ecosystem service provisioning

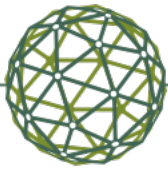


Natural capital accounting



Kenyan context





Mean height of building

Dataflow

Kenya

Location with relevant heat risk metric

Location with relevant heat risk metric

Risk

Heat vulnerability metric

Normalized height of building

Mean height of building

WFS resource → Normalize → Evaluate

Heat exposure metric

Normalized population

Human individual count

WFS resource → Normalize → Evaluate

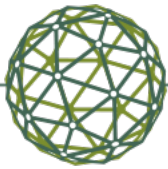
Heat hazard metric

Lst

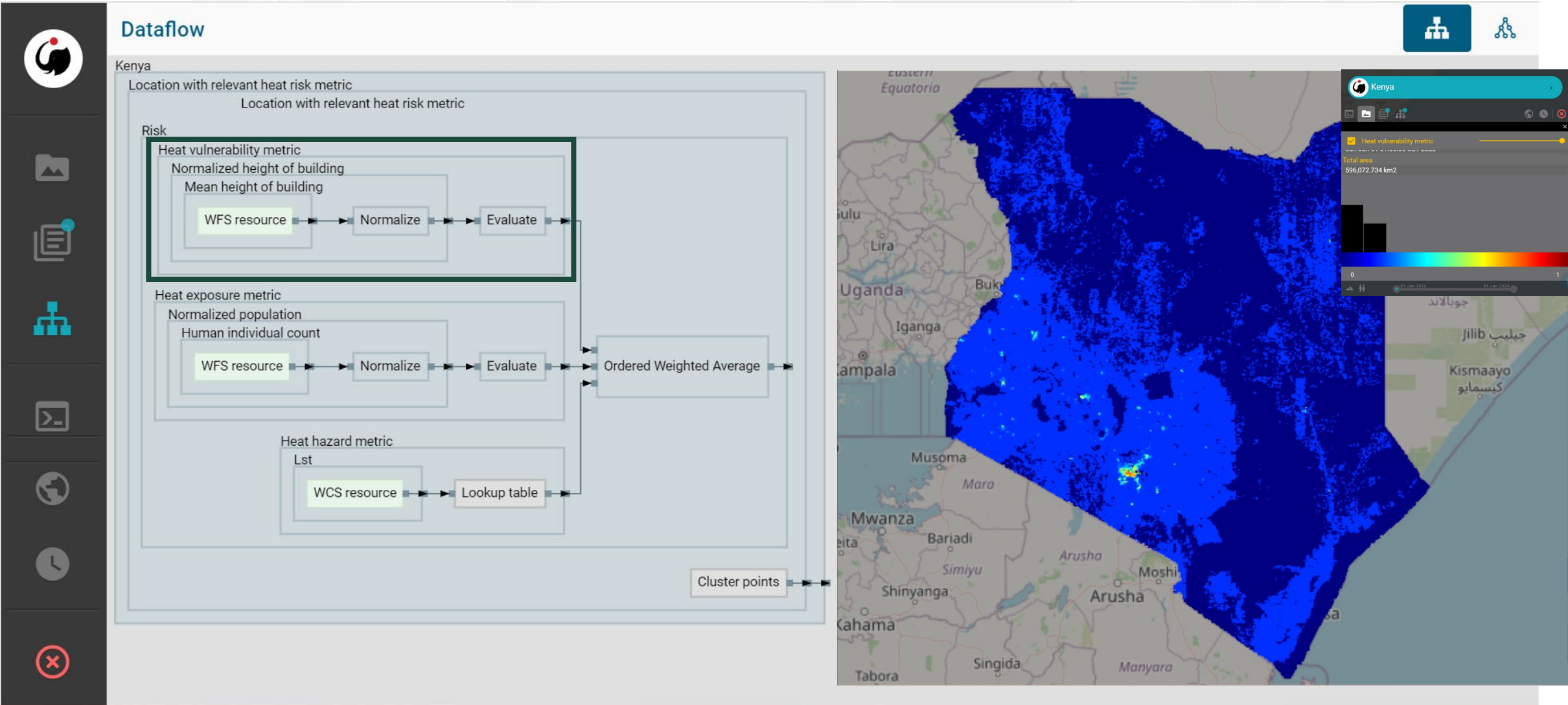
WCS resource → Lookup table

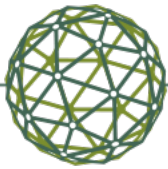
Ordered Weighted Average

Cluster points

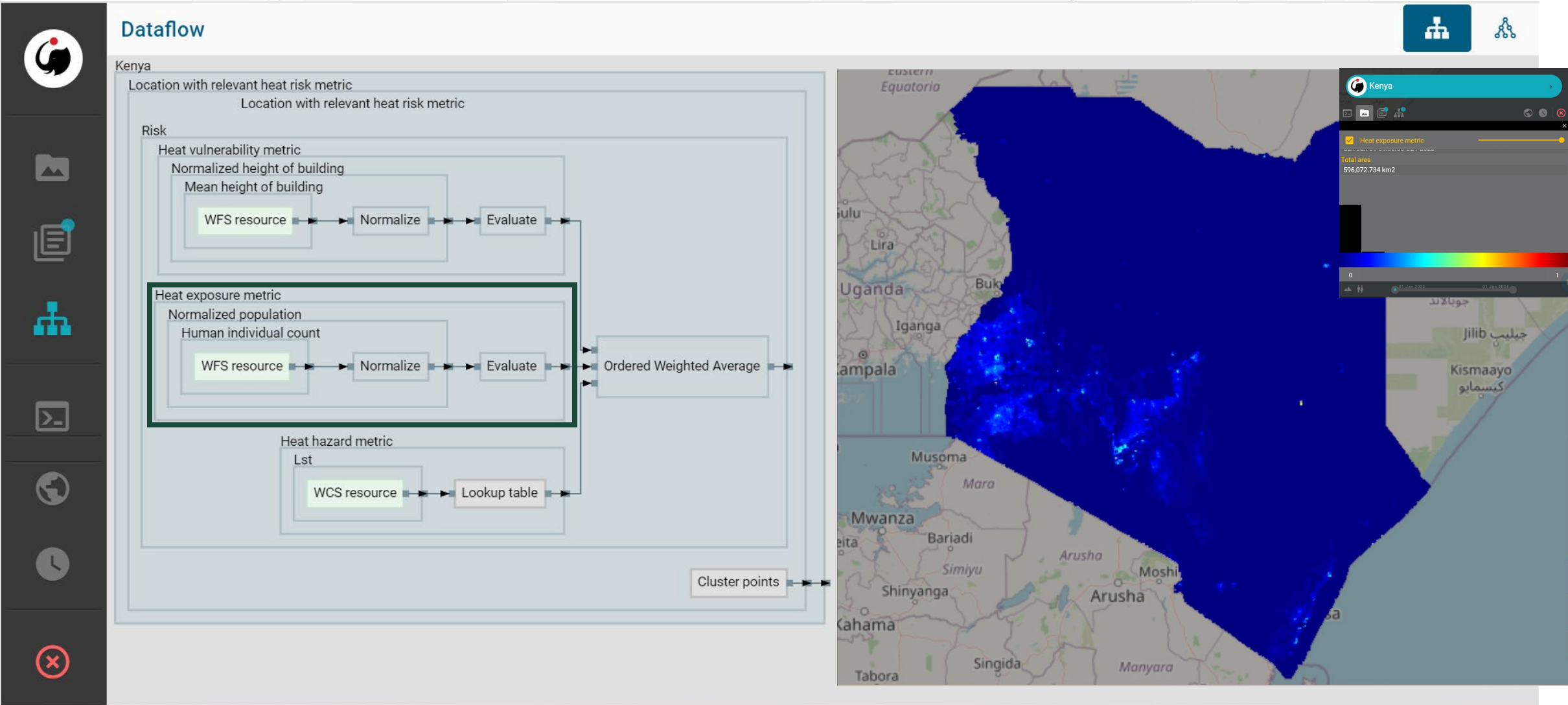


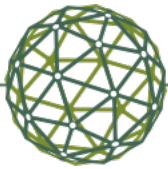
Heat vulnerability metric



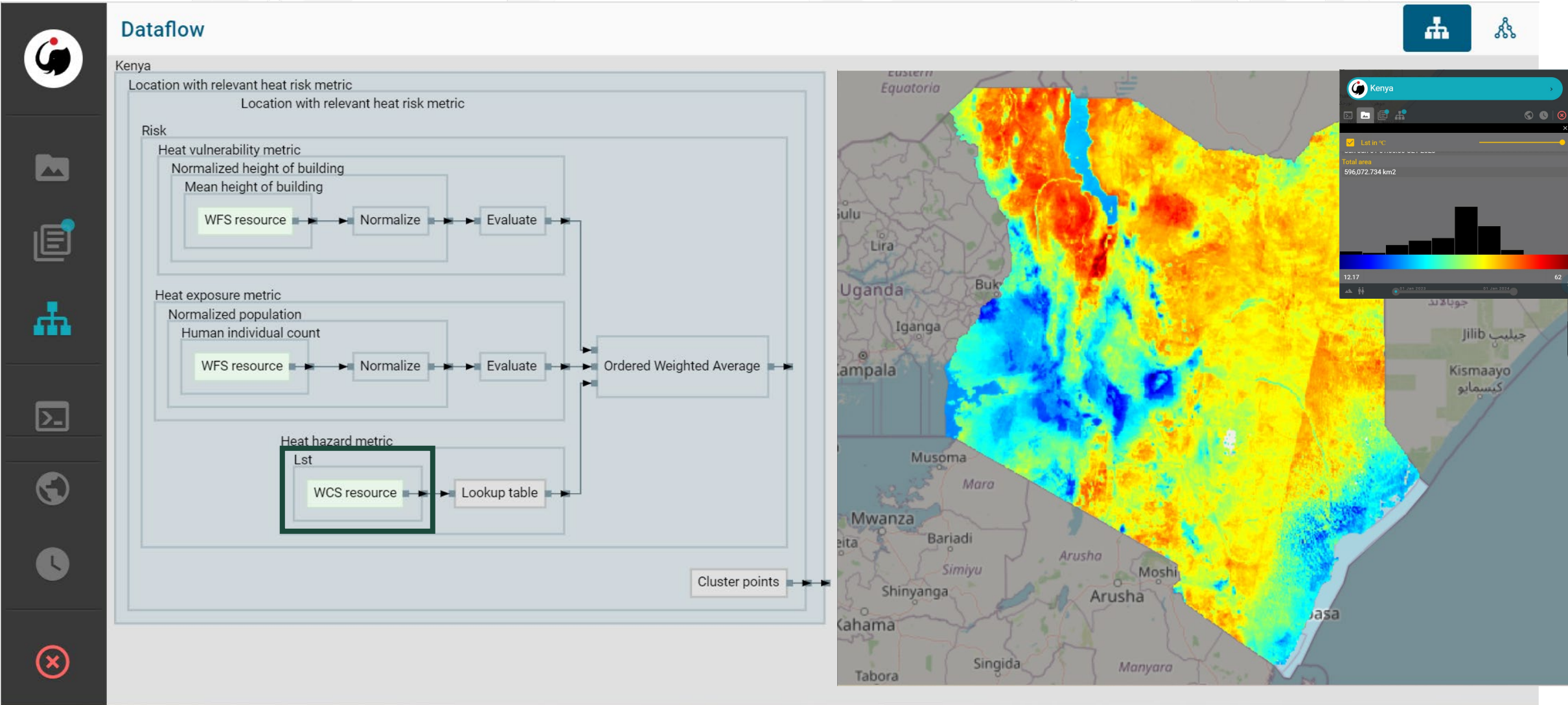


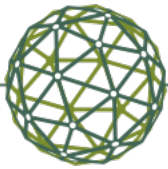
Heat exposure metric





Land surface temperature





Land surface temperature

Dataflow

Kenya

Location with relevant heat risk metric

Location with relevant heat risk metric

Risk

Heat vulnerability metric

Normalized height of building

Mean height of building

WFS resource → Normalize → Evaluate

Heat exposure metric

Normalized population

Human individual count

WFS resource → Normalize → Evaluate

Ordered Weighted Average

Heat hazard metric

Lst

WCS resource → Lookup table

Cluster points

Kenya

Heat hazard metric in K

Grid size: 233988 (444 x 527) cells

0 1

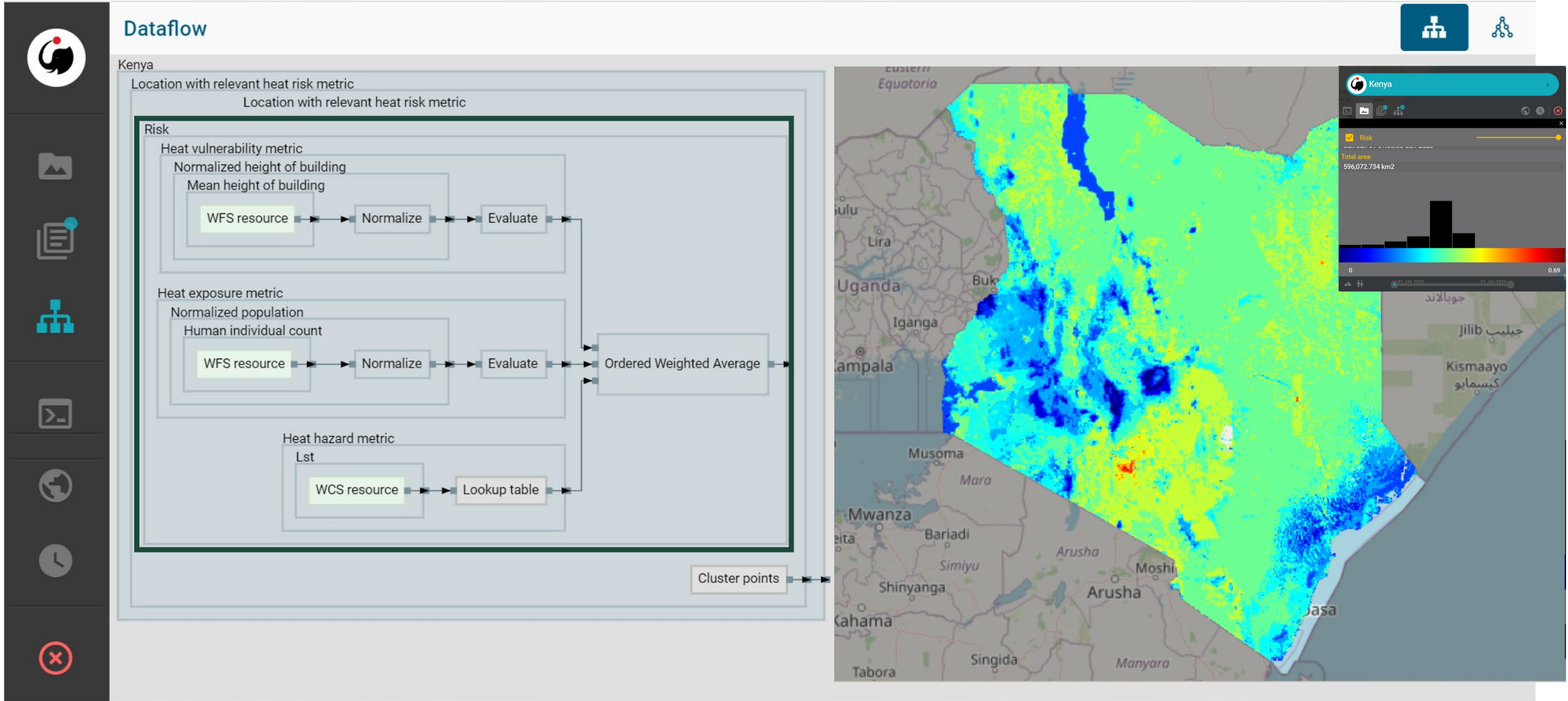
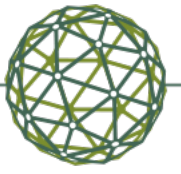
جوبالاند

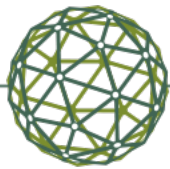
جیلیب بلیز

کیممایو

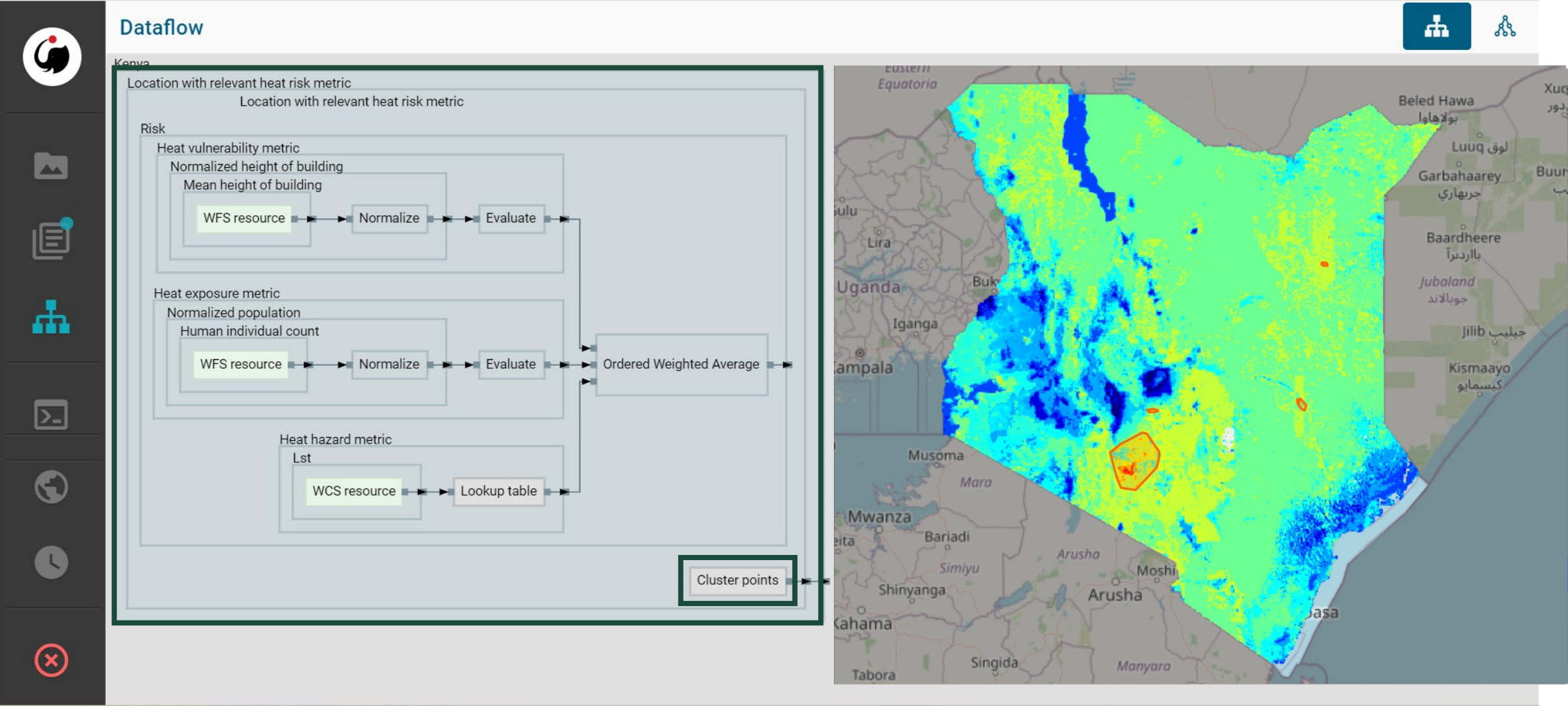
Kismaayo

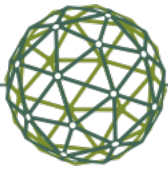
Risk





Locations with relevant heat risk metric (>3/5 of max risk)





Locations with relevant heat risk metric (>3/5 of max risk)

Dataflow

Kenya
Location with relevant heat risk metric

Risk

- Heat vulnerability metric
 - Normalized height of building
 - Mean height of building
 - WFS resource → Normalize → Evaluate
- Heat exposure metric
 - Normalized population
 - Human individual count
 - WFS resource → Normalize → Evaluate
- Heat hazard metric
 - Lst
 - WCS resource → Lookup table

Ordered Weighted Average → Cluster points

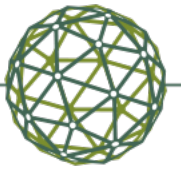
Kenya

- Location with relevant heat risk metric 1 1 of 4
- Location with relevant heat risk metric 2 2 of 4
- Location with relevant heat risk metric 3 3 of 4
- Location with relevant heat risk metric 4 4 of 4

Thank you!



#UNBigData2024



Inequalities



Access to scientific knowledge



Technology barriers



Cost

Fragmented information



Data in silos

Lack of transparency



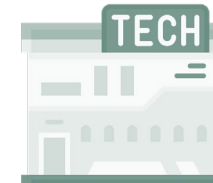
AI distrust

Lack of shared narrative

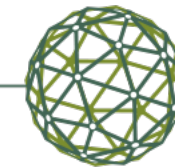


Crisis of collective intelligence

Lack of data control

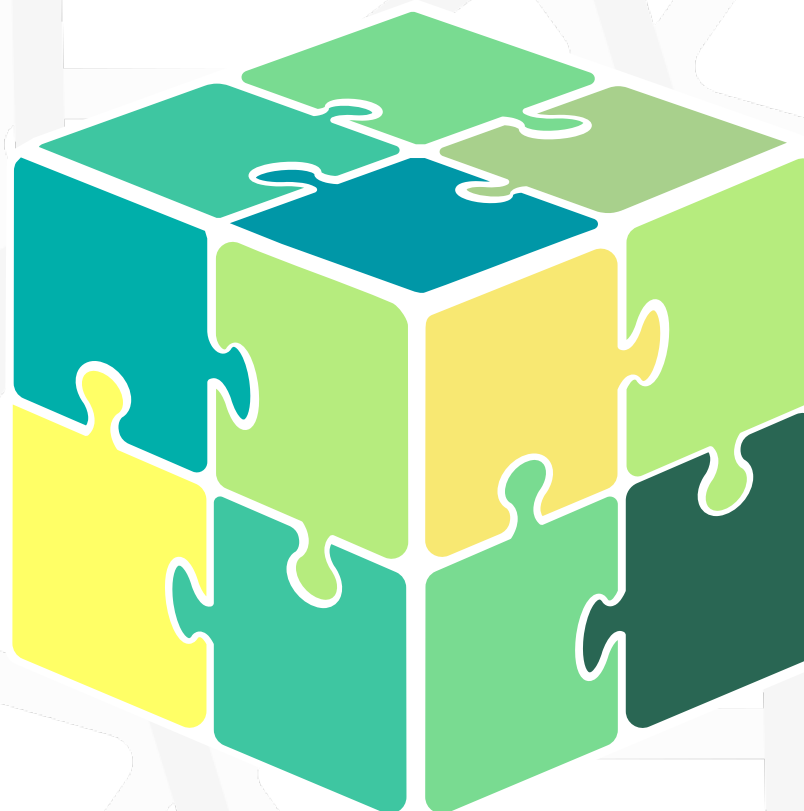


Ownership



Integrated Modeling

is a practice meant to maximize the value of scientific information by ensuring its modularity, reusability, interoperability and traceability throughout the scientific process.



1. Linkage

Combine independently produced scientific products into workflows that would be too complex for individual humans to conceive, validate and navigate.



2. Integration

Integrate different modelling paradigms from simple (e.g., deterministic and probabilistic models) to complex approaches (e.g., agent-based and networks) depending on context and scale.



3. Rescaling

Rescale smartly across scales, from local to global, promoting adaptive solutions that are automatically customized to the scale of observation.



4. Adaptive contextualization

Adaptively incorporate the best-available knowledge, from curated global public datasets to “big data” to user-provided data.



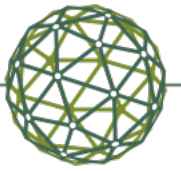
5. Delivery

Adopt shared, non-ambiguous **semantics** in the implementation, documentation and dissemination of products.



6. Tracking

Track quality, **uncertainty** and provenance throughout modelling workflows.



Relevance of semantics and ontologies for ARIES

- **Unambiguous identification** of concepts, data, models and results.
- **Description** of real environmental scenarios.
- **Interoperability** of data and models.
- **Transparency** with users in the methodologies applied and results obtained.

Transformation of Knowledge to Knowledge – an insight into modelling in

