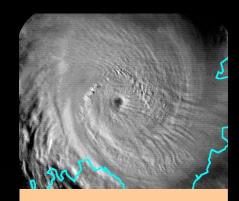


The Role of Spatial Data in Understanding Climate Change Risk

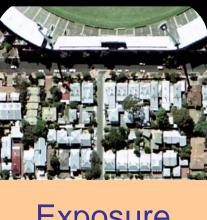
Dr. John Schneider Group Leader, Risk & Impact Analysis Group Geoscience Australia

18th United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference – Asia Pacific Bangkok, Thailand
26 October 2009

Measuring Risk



Hazard



Exposure



Vulnerability

Impact

Outline

- Spatial Data Exposure
- Post-Disaster
 - Bushfire and Flood
- Climate Change Risk
 - Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Inundation

Outline

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HAZARDS





Bushfire

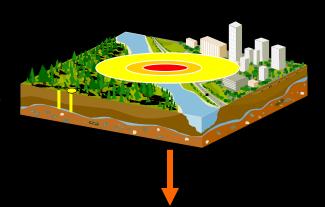
Floods

Tsunami

Earthquake

Hazard Models

Event





National Exposure Information System

Engineering Economic Demographic Vulnerability Vulnerability Casualty

Risk/Impact Assessment

SPATIAL

Latitude Longitude **Address Block Size** Floor Area

Residential **Exposure** Requirements

Building Type

Roof Type

Floor Type

Age (Year)

Storeys/Height



Wall Type



People

Income Group

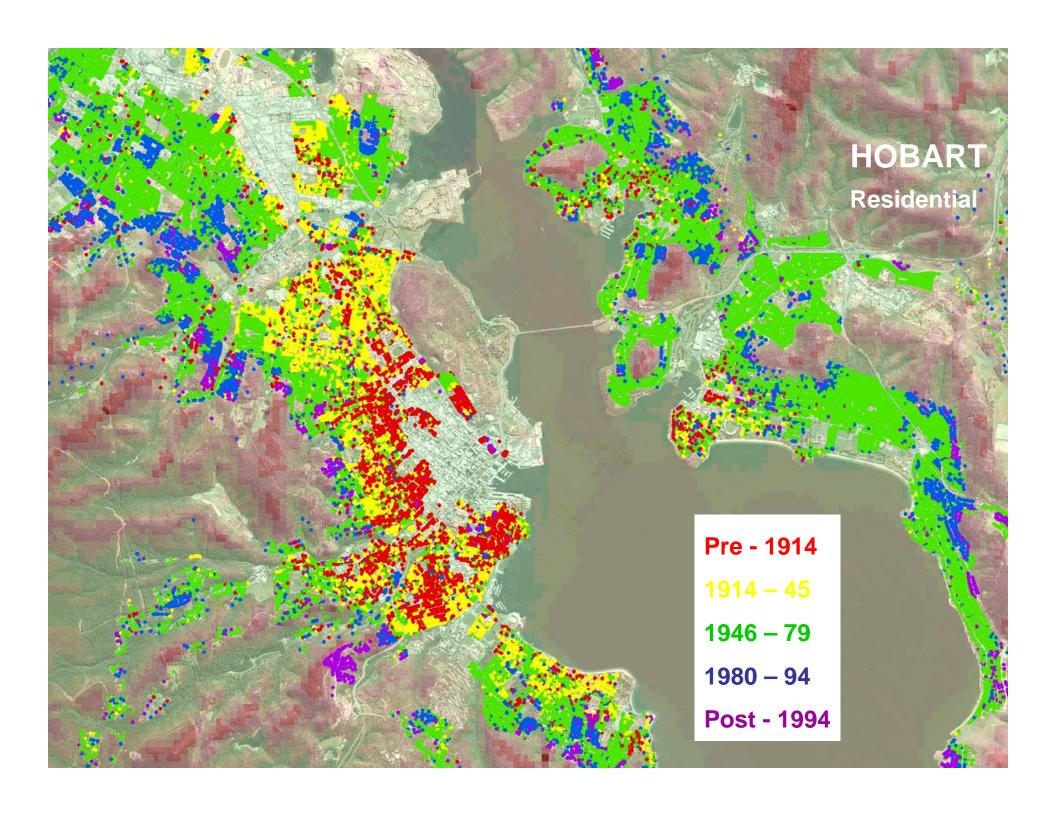
Replacement **Value**

Contents Value



18th UNRCC-AP, Bangkok, Thailand, 26 October 2009





Building Contents



Business Exposure

Spatial Information

Latitude

Longitude

Address

Block Size

Floor Area

-Total

Floor Height

Structure Details

Roof Type

Wall Type

Structural System

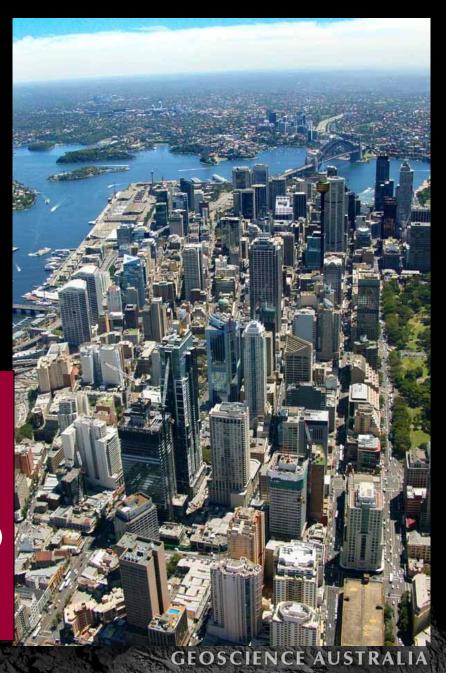
Façade

Progressive Failure (Yes/No)

Age

Height/Number of Storeys

Basement



Business Exposure

Business Information

Usage (Commercial/Industrial)

ANZSIC Category (Multiple Businesses)

-Proportion

Employees (Multiple Businesses)

Customer Numbers

Turn over

Public Access (Full/Limited/Restricted)

Tenancy

Value Estimations

Replacement Value Contents Value Insurance Status





Infrastructure Exposure

Transportation

Road Network

Rail Network

Bridges

Tunnels

Airports

Ports

Water

Storage & Treatment

Urban Water Supply Network

Sewerage Treatment Facilities

Stormwater Drainage Systems

Energy

Transmission Towers

Electricity supply substations

Gas compressor stations

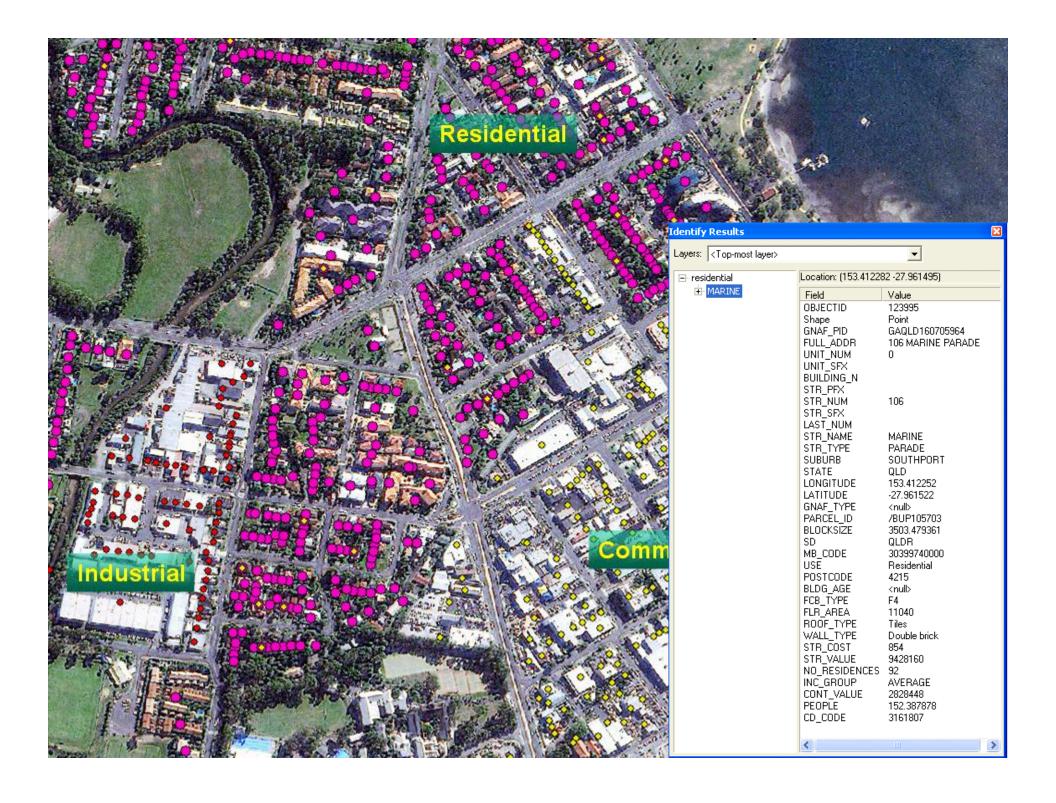
Communications

Communication Towers

Telephone exchanges







Outline

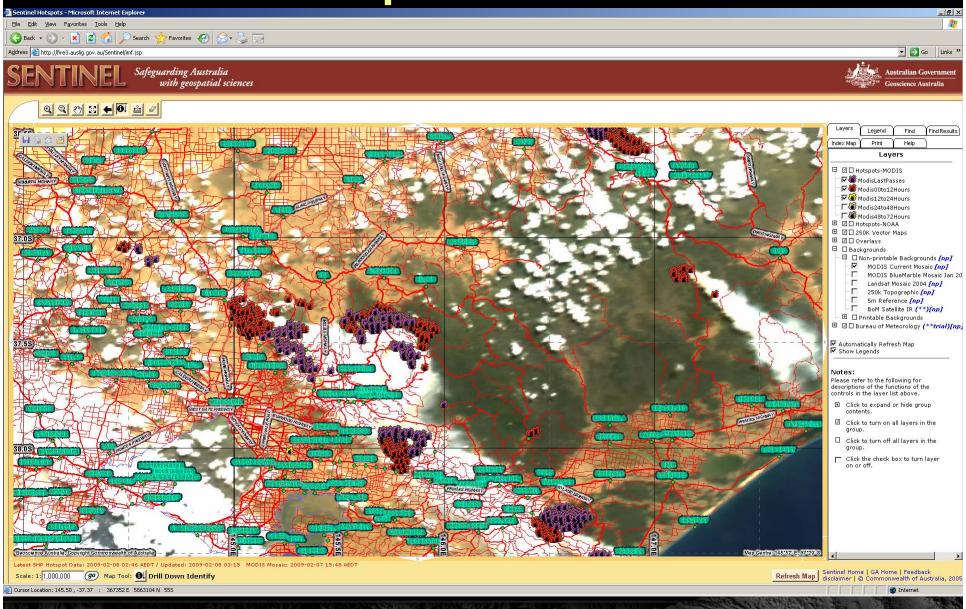
- Spatial Data Exposure
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Disaster Damage Assessment



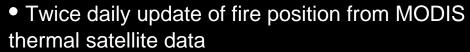


Sentinel Hotspots Online

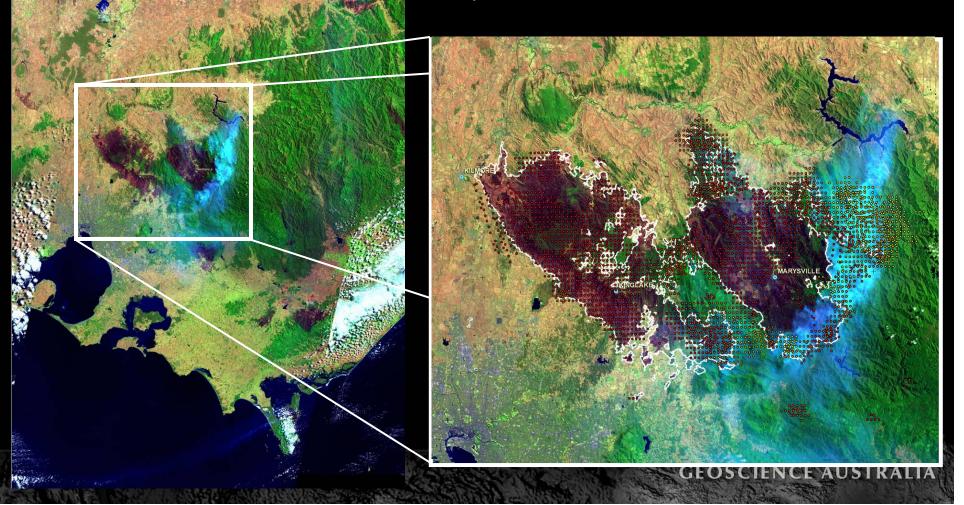


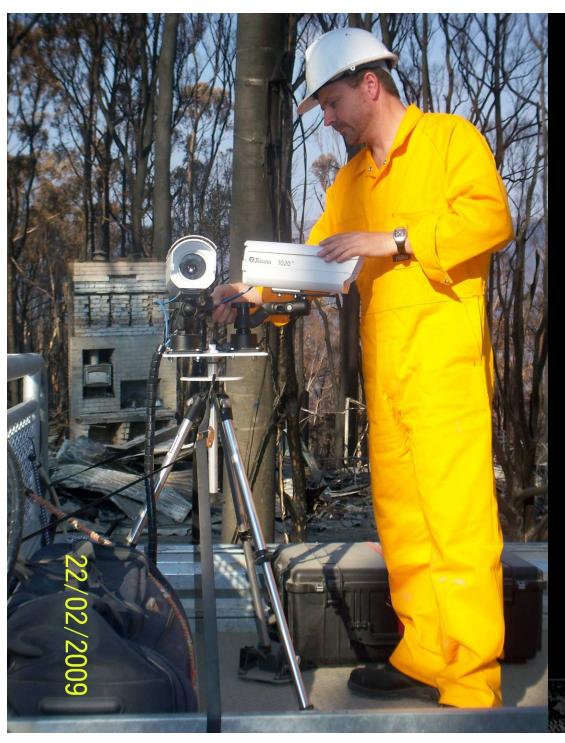
Sentinel Hotspots

Victorian Fires 2009



 Hotspots show the fire position at the time of satellite overpass





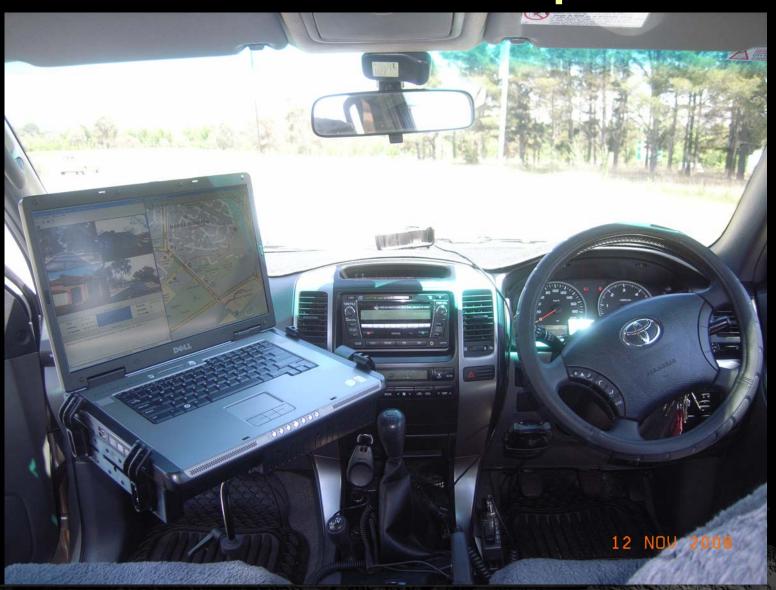
RAPID INVENTORY COLLECTION SYSTEM (RICS)

- Quick "first look" at damage impacts
- •Complements detailed PDA field data collection

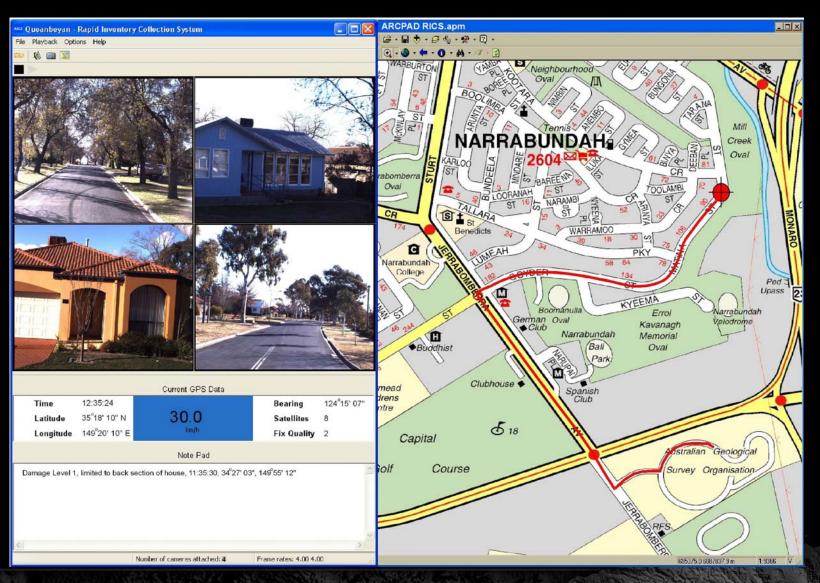
GEOSCIENCE AUSTRALIA

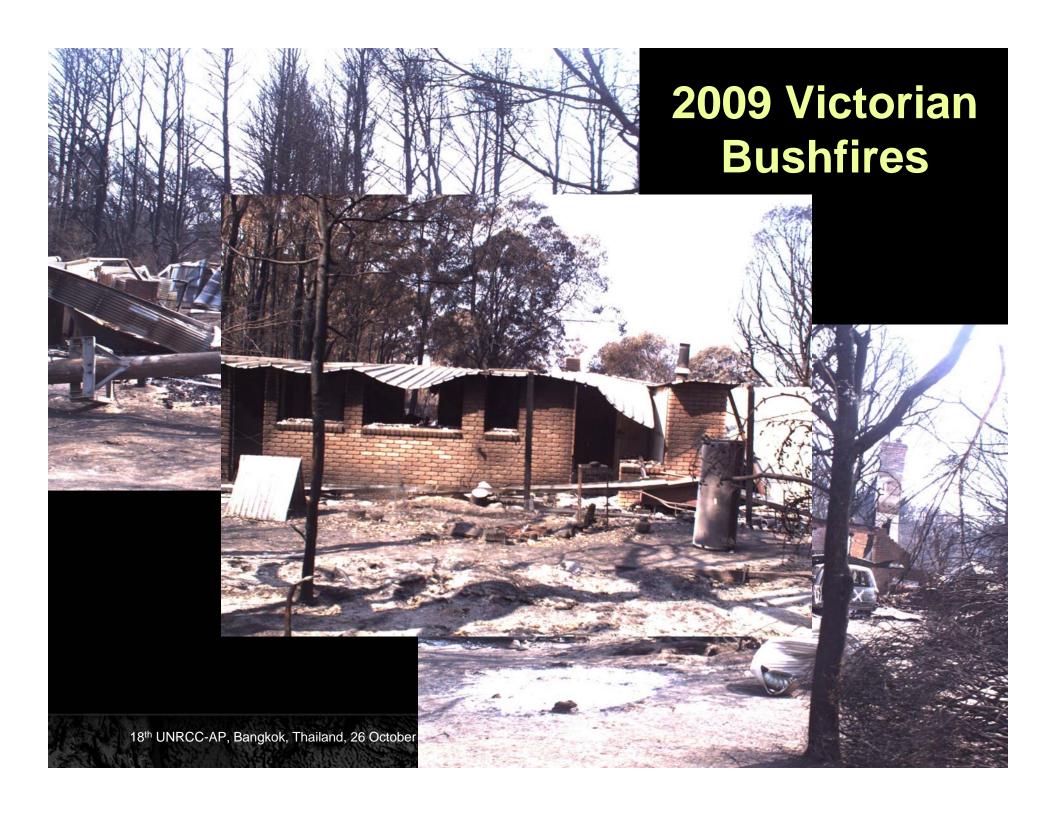


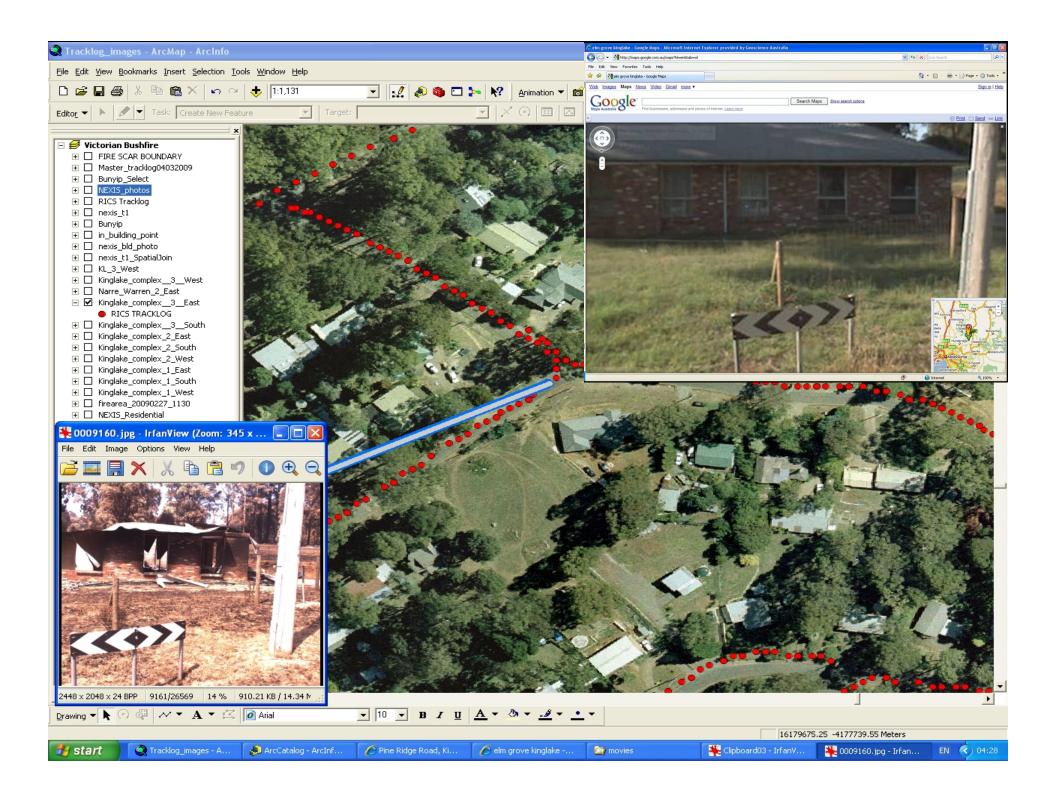
RICS – vehicle cabin setup

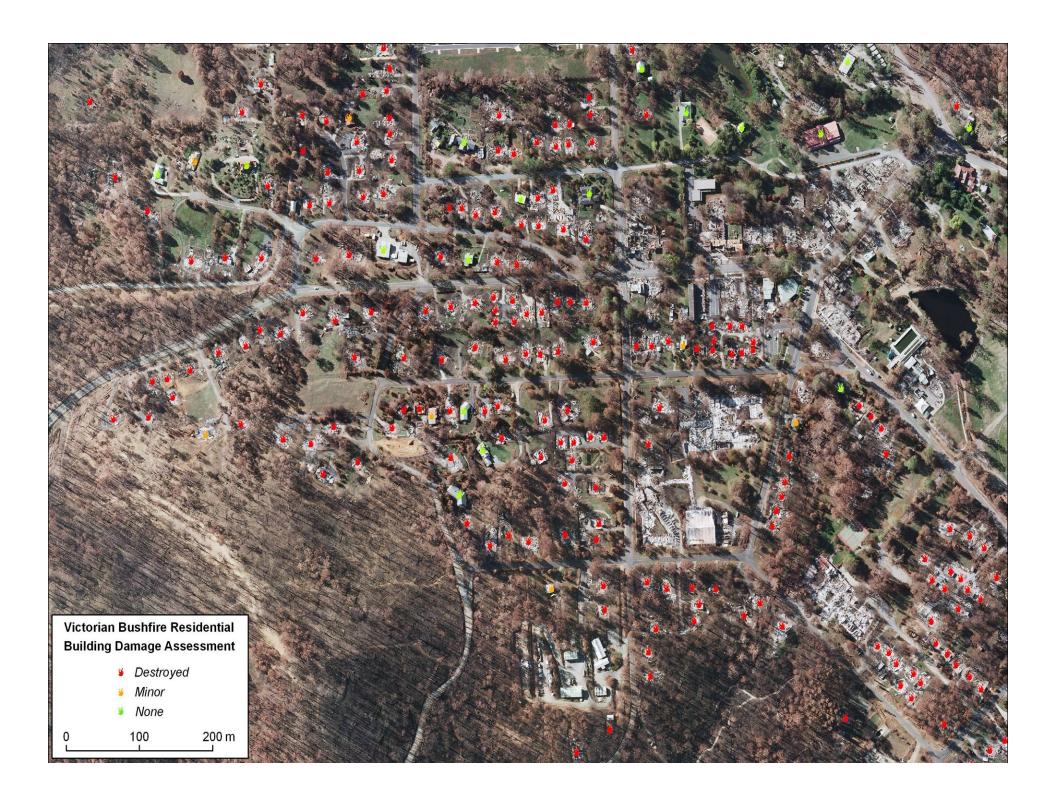


RICS – operational display

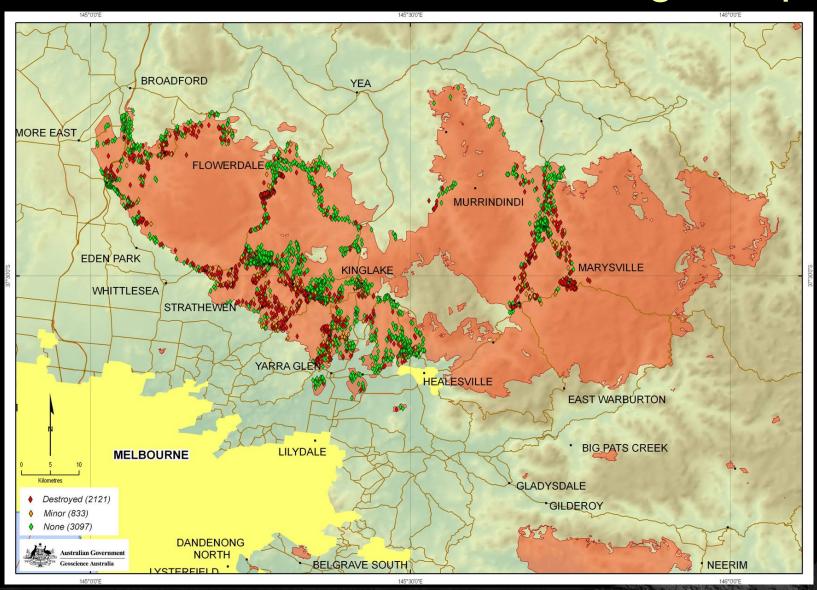


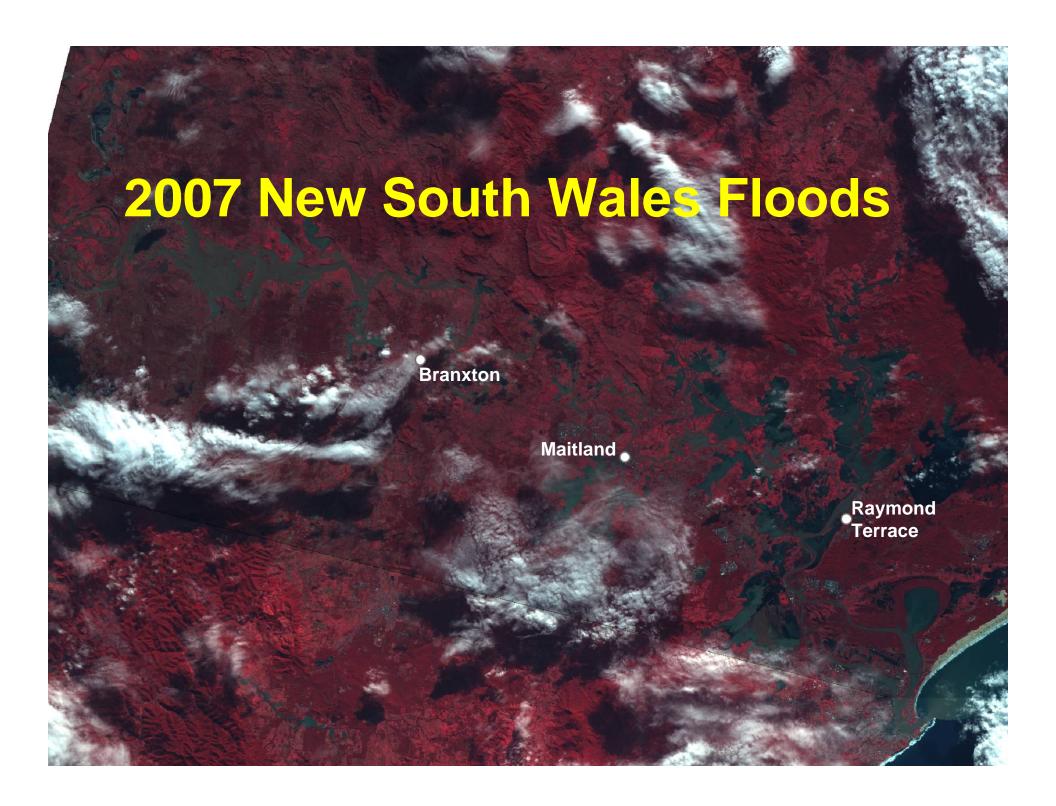


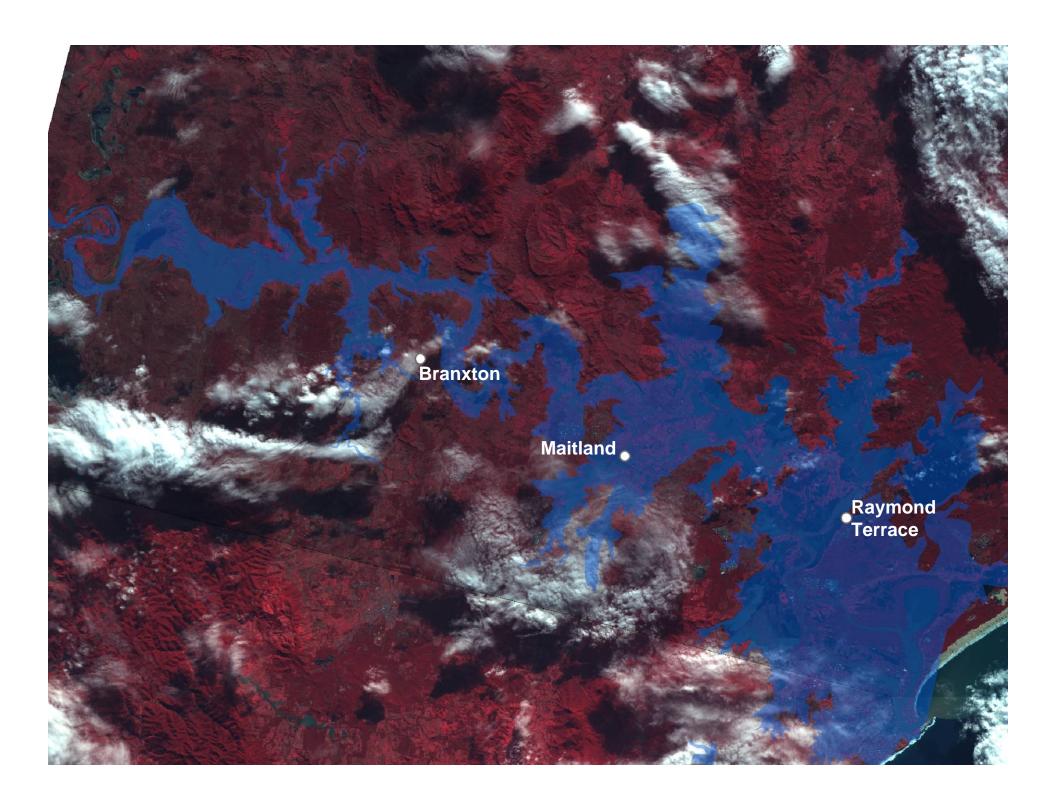


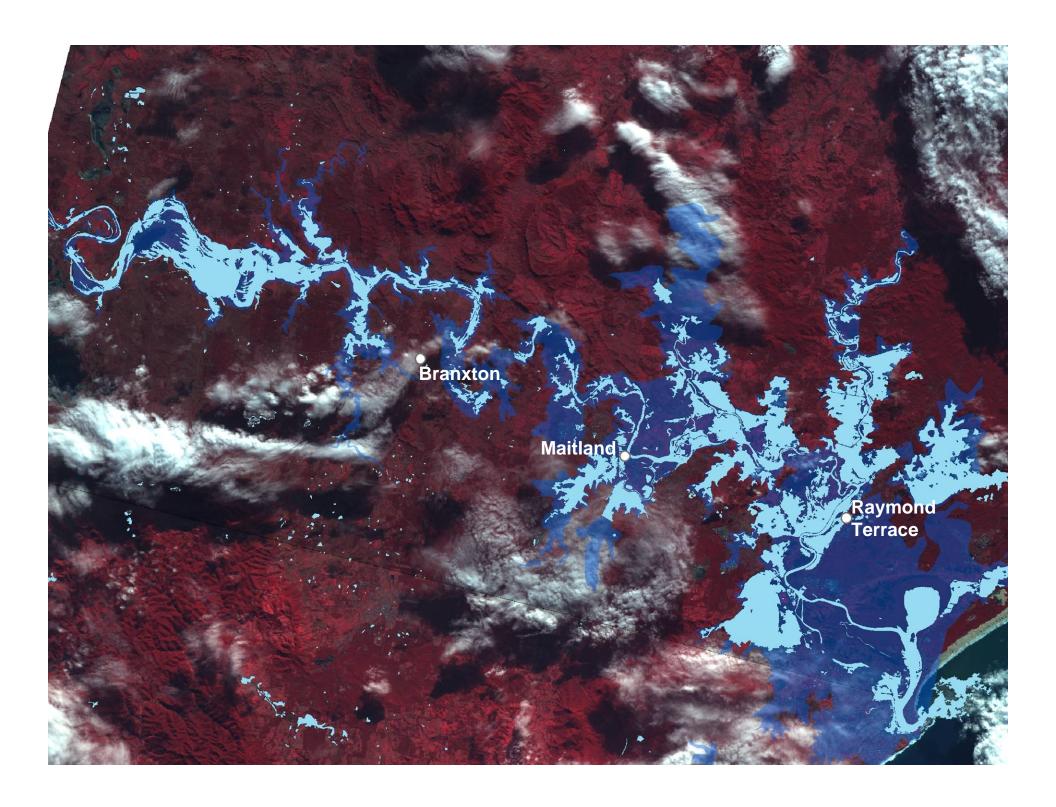


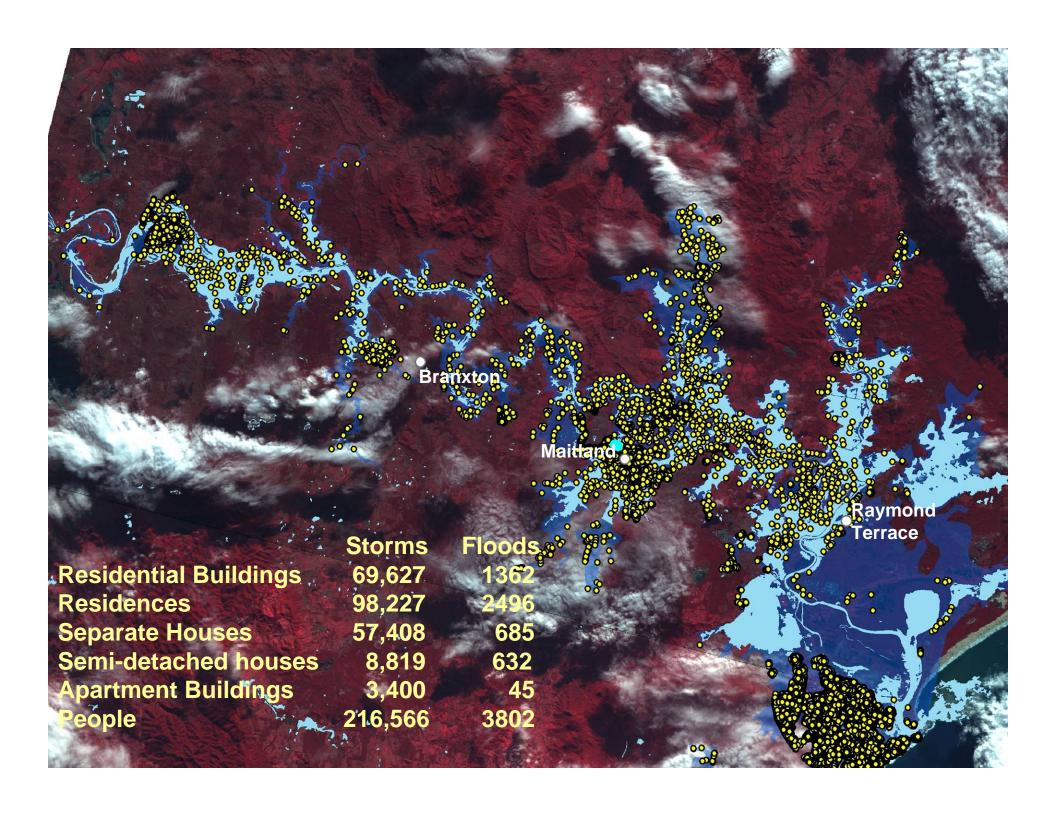
2009 Victorian Bushfire Damage Map











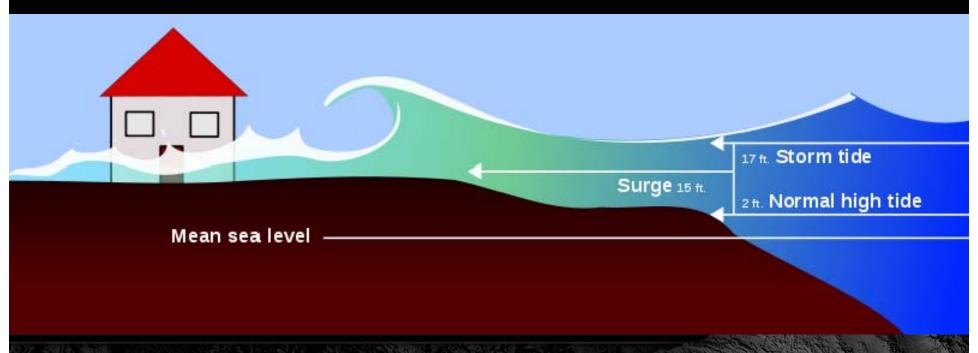
Outline

- Spatial Data Exposure
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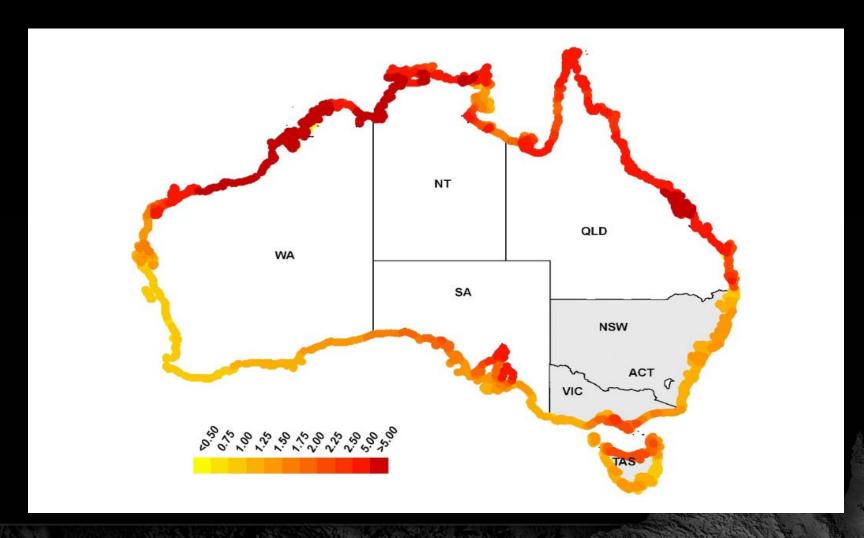


Coastal Inundation

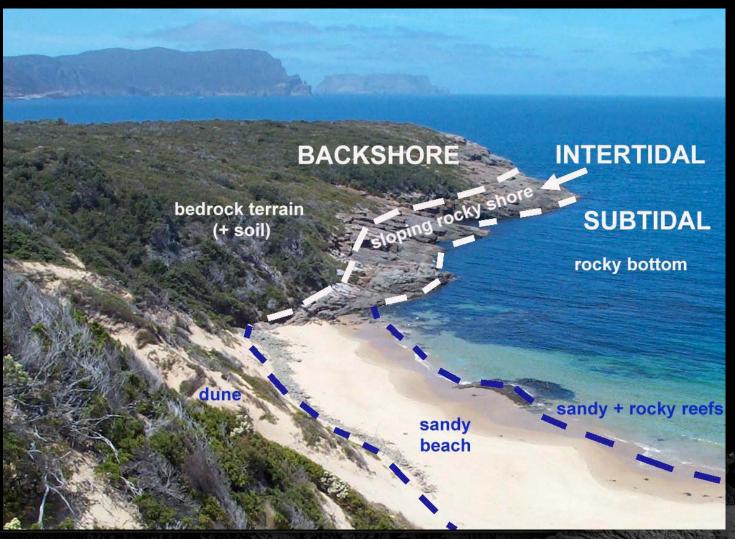
- Sea-level rise
- Tides
- 1 in 100 year storm surge



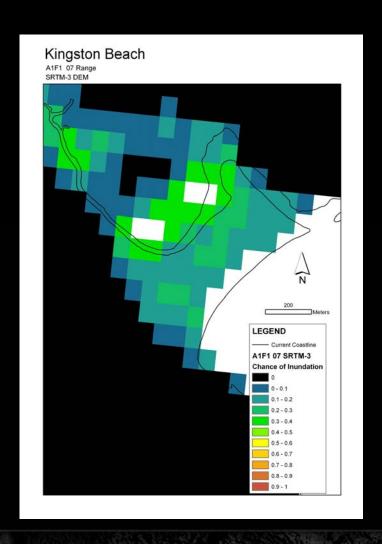
High Water Surface + Storm Surge

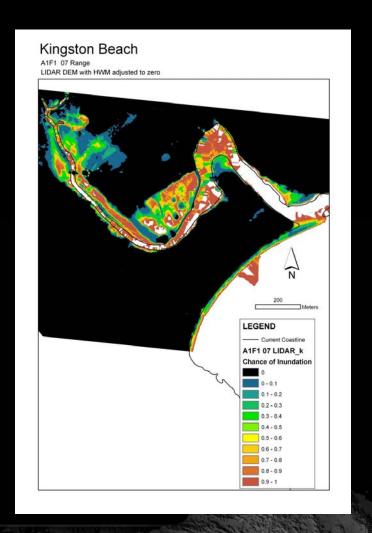


SmartLine: Geomorphic and Stability Mapping of Shoreline

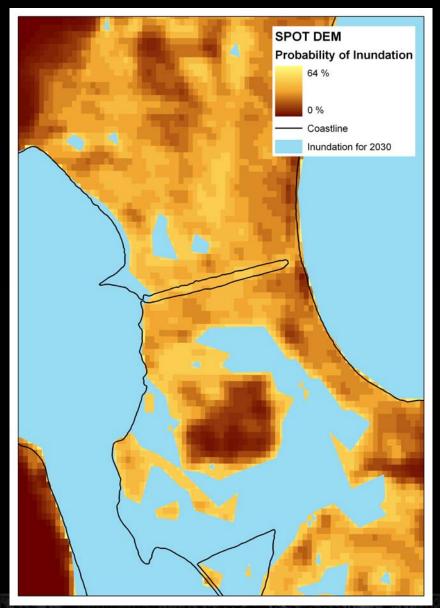


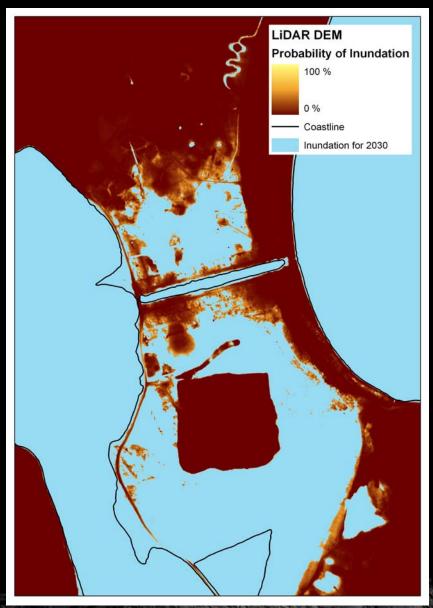
Comparison of Inundation Levels Lidar vs SRTM 3-sec





Comparison between corrected SPOT and LiDAR DEMs





Future Coastlines Modelled



Combined Climate Change Impact



In Closing

- Spatial data is essential to understanding climate change risk.
- Risk = hazard x vulnerability x EXPOSURE
- Other vital data includes:
 - Digital Elevation Models
 - Coastal geomorphology
 - Post-disaster casualties, damage and loss
- Provides basis for informed decision making to reduce risk and adapt to climate change
- Spatial/mapping agencies have a vital role

Thank You

John.schneider@ga.gov.au