









#### SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING MEETING



Valbonne, 27-28 February – 1 March 2007 Pierfederico De Pari



#### IN ATHENS WE DISCUSSED ON

- The themes to be faced
- The kind of data to retrieve
- The logical run for the definition of the priorities
- The assignments and the competences of the partners
- The implementation of GIS
- The software to be used
- The geographic system of reference





#### IN MARSEILLE WE DISCUSSED ON

 A common language among the partners (hazard, vulnerability and risk)

- The specificities of every territorial context
- An exchange of experiences
- The base software
- The methodology of validation of the data





#### IN CAMPOBASSO WE DISCUSSED ON

- The base software
- The choice of the geographical system of reference
- Methods of conversion of the coordinates
- Datasets present nearby Molise Region
- Molise and natural disaster: some examples
- The importance of the knowledge of the hazard
- The importance of the knowledge of the vulnerability
- The importance of the knowledge of the risk





#### IN PORTO WE DISCUSSED ON

- The structure of SITRA
- Datasets and GIS: what detail?
- The choice of the scale of representation
- State of the art in the job: a 70% progress
- Methods of conversion of the coordinates for final GIS (UTM to WGS84)

Metadata









# Valbonne 27-28 february, 1 march **CARTODATA** subproject

#### THE SITRA

(acronym of Geographical Information System for Environmental Risk)



Valbonne, 27-28 February – 1 March 2007 Pierfederico De Pari



### FOUR MONTHS BEFORE END

- The necessary activities for the realization of the "SITRA" (acronym of Territorial Informative System for the Environmental Risks – in italian) are almost completed.
- After the first phase of data retrieval in the local authorities, we have proceeded to homogenize all the informations and to create all informative layers of SITRA.
- The informative layers have been separate in informative layers of base and informative layers of work.





The informative layers of base are:

- Land use (completed)
- Geology, geomorphology and hydrogeology (completed)
- Lifelines (completed)
- Infrastructures of public utility (completed)
- Architectural-historical buildings (completed)
- Environmental resources (completed)
- Industries and productive firms (completed)
- Works of captation for hydrogeological resource (completed)

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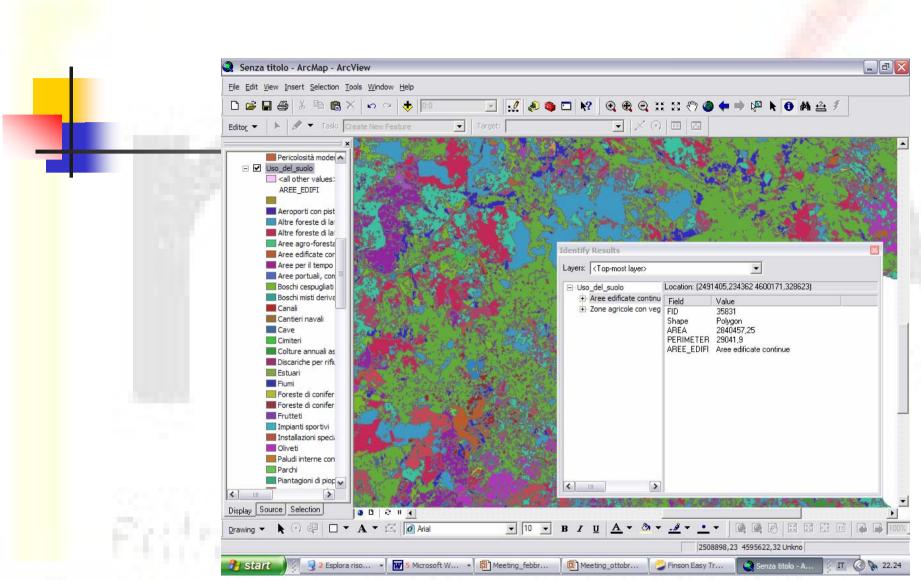




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In the land-use map the coding Corine Land Cover of quarter order has been used

The most important elements in the land-use map are the agronomic use, builds and lifelines

The knowledge of the actual land-use is fundamental for the economic evaluation of the elements at risk



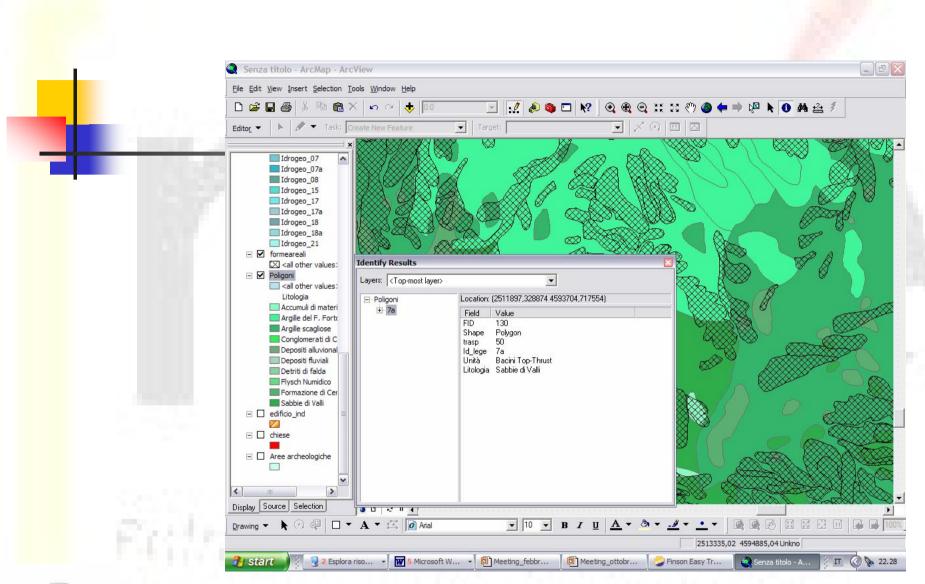


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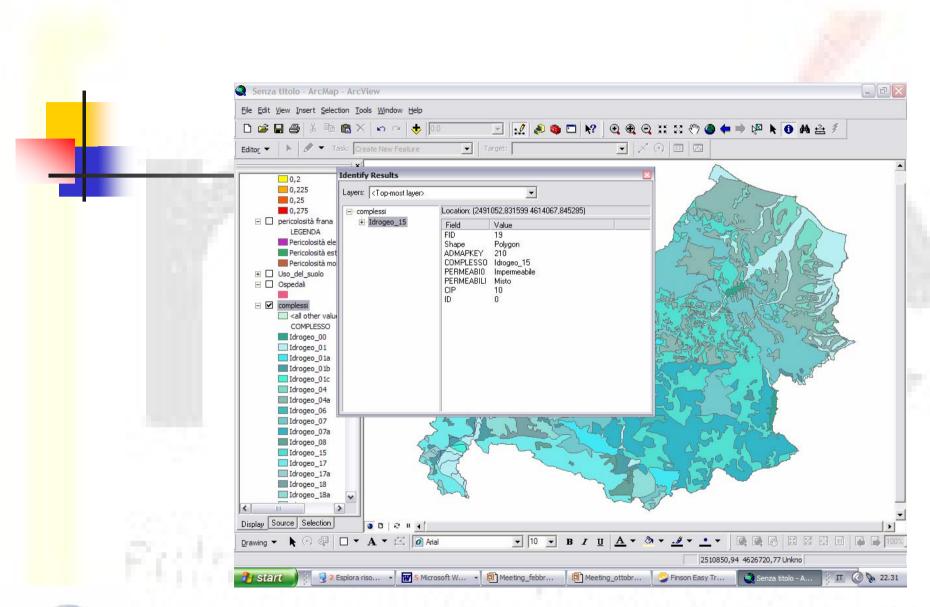
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이 이상이 되었다면요? 그렇게 내내보면













Geologic, geomorphologic and hydrogeologic scenaries are the first footstep in the study of natural disasters and of natural hazard.

A good knowledge of the physical territory and of its evolution is asked before whatever evaluation of the risk

To be able to define with precision the hazard of base is necessary to observe the phenomena in the time and to statistically define its frequency of event



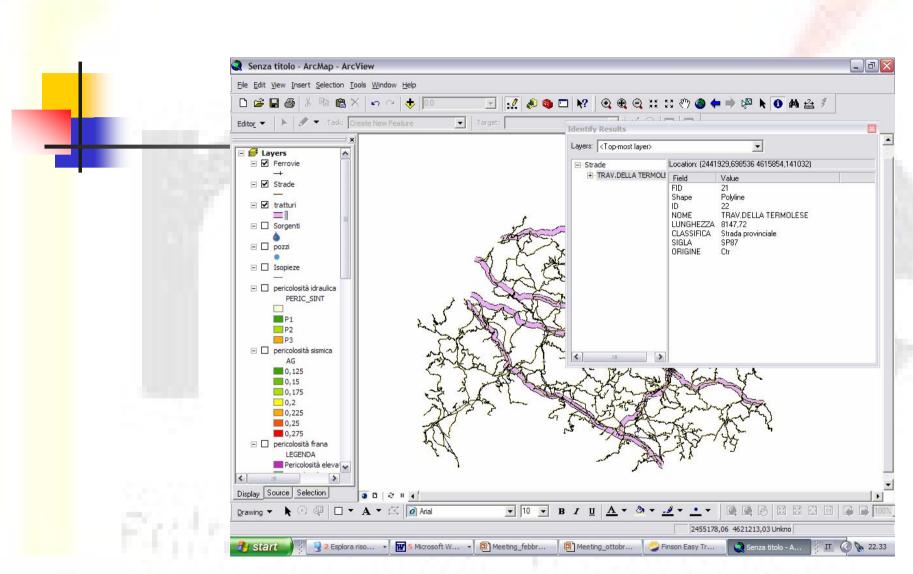


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### INFRASTRUCTURE OF PUBLIC UTILITY

The infrastructures of public utility are among the elements mostly statements to the natural phenomena.

A complete knowledge of the elements and the possibility to appraise its economic value allow to calculate with good reliability the specific risk

The infrastructures are linear or punctual (polygonal). Are linear infrastrures the roads, the railways, the aqueducts, the electric nets, etc.; are punctual (polygonal) infrastructures the barrackses, the hospitals, etc.

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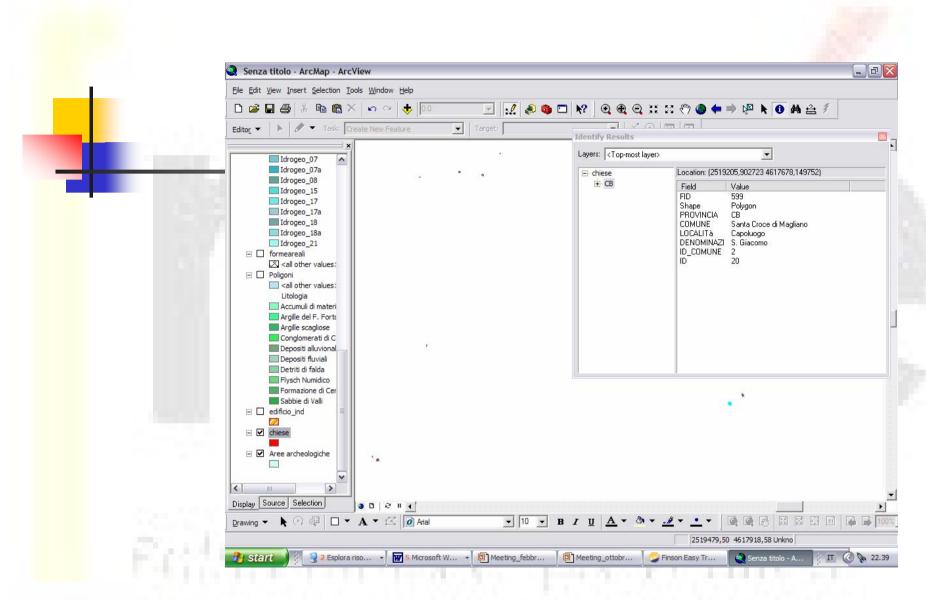


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The architectural-cultural buildings are represented, in this phase of the study, from the churches

During the creation of the SITRA we (University of Molise and CNR) have censussed around 1000 churches on the whole territory of the Molise region. For every of them, in the objectives of the project, CNR have to value the index of seismic vulnerability and, for the churces damaged from 2002 earthquake, also the index of damage.



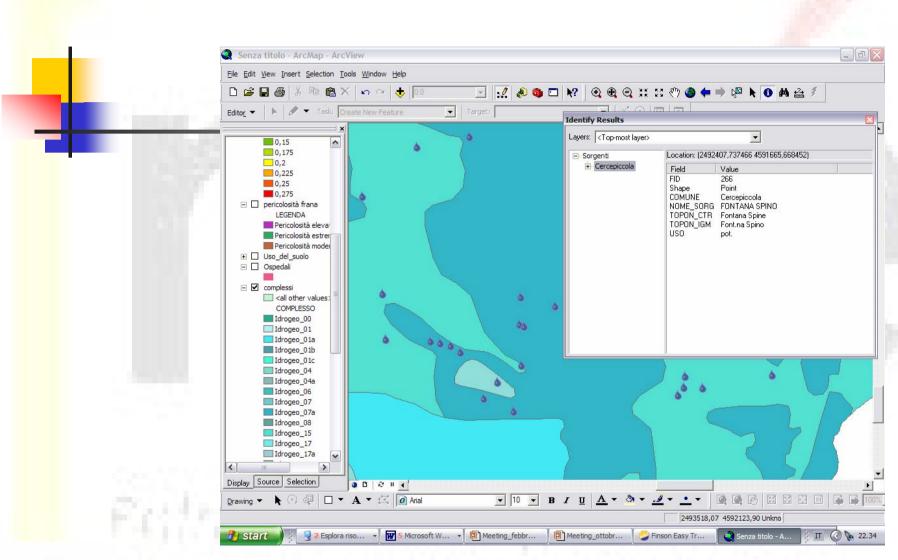
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# **ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

The risk apparent itself when it is a natural event to produce it or when the catastrophe is determined by the man.

In this optics the natural resources and the water are particularly exposed to the risk of pollution.

A good knowledge of the points of water (wells and sources) is fundamental in the specific analysis of the problem.



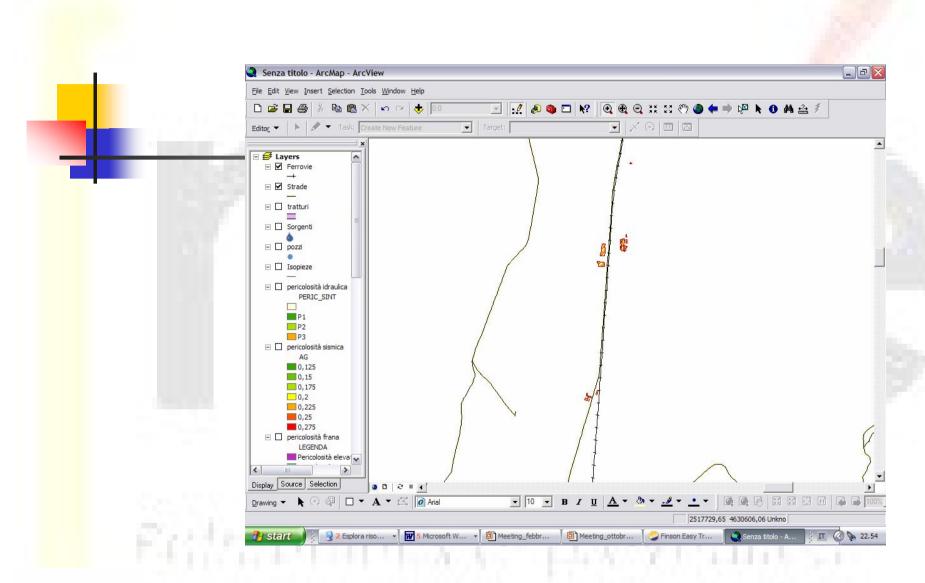
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### INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTIVE FIRMS

The industries and the productive firms are potential pollutants.

In an optics of analysis of the risk of pollution is very important to know the distribution of the potential sources and their relative distribution in comparison to the points of water and to the underground flows.



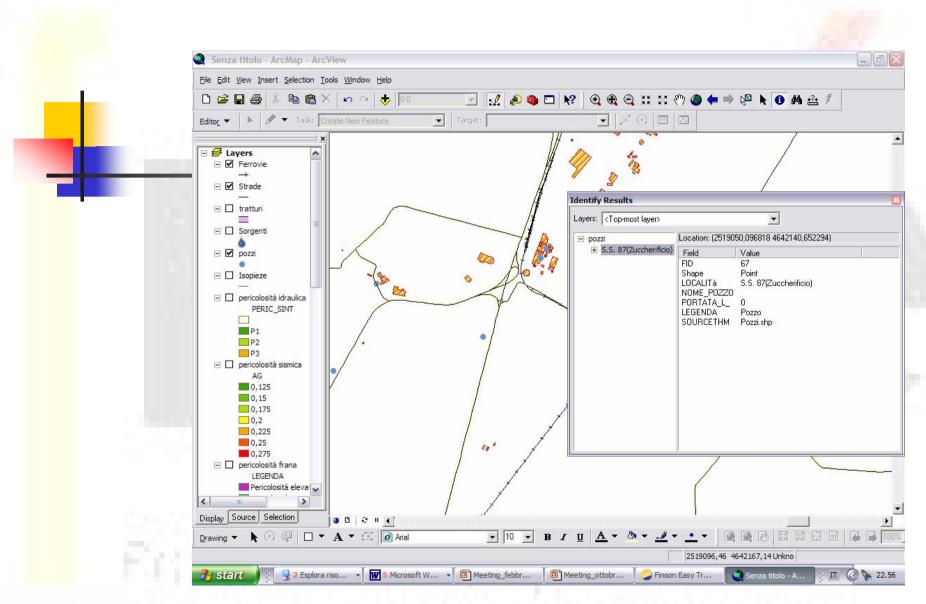
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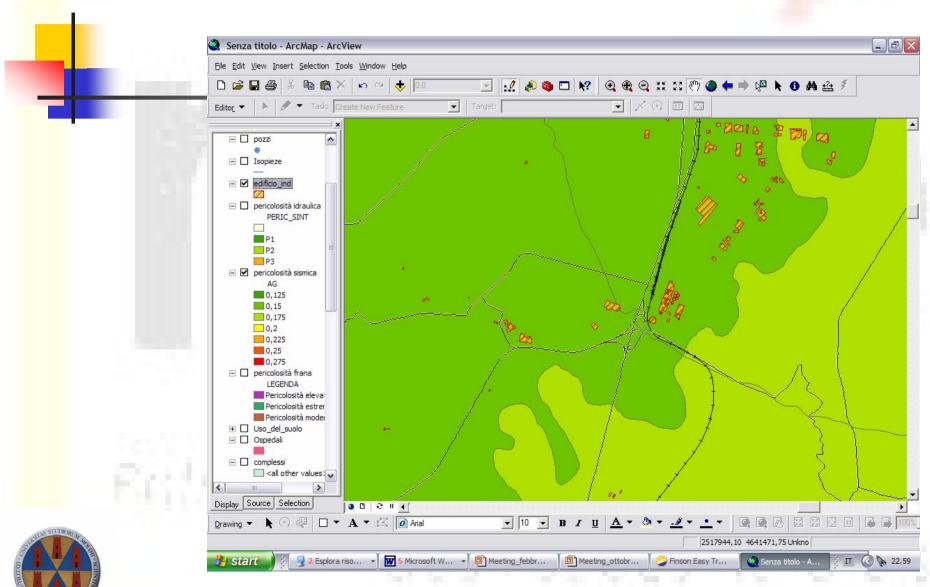
The informative layers of work are:

- Map of seismic hazard (completed)
- Map of landslide hazard (completed)
- Map of flood hazard (completed)
- Map of vulnerability of hydrogeological resource (in progress)

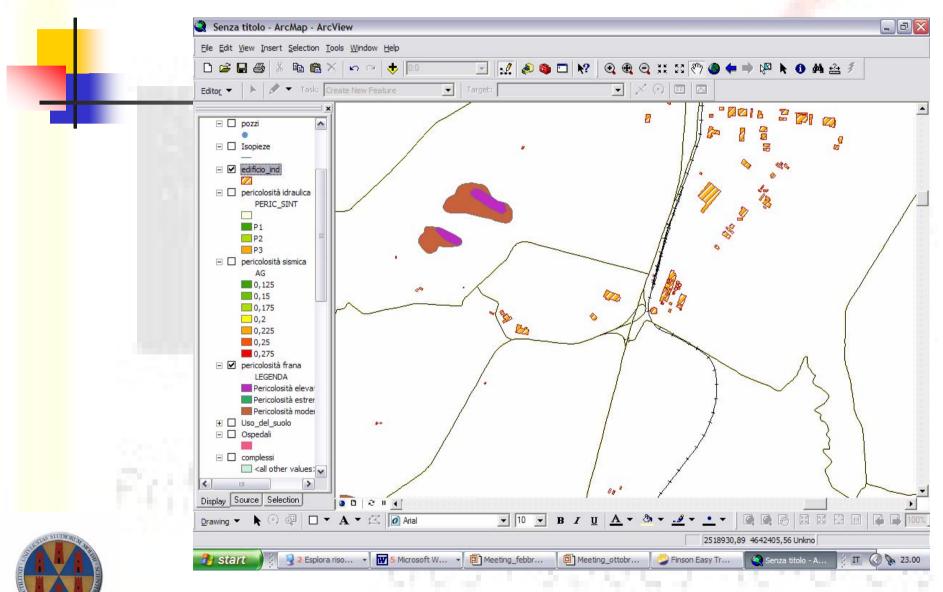
Map of coastal erosion (in progress with ENEA)



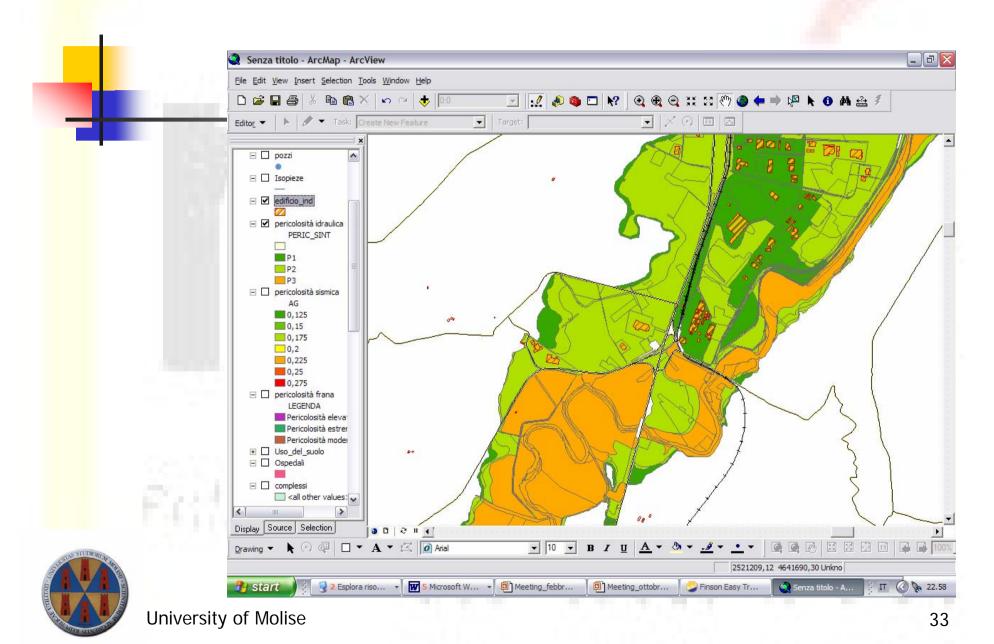
### SEISMIC HAZARD



# LANDSLIDE HAZARD



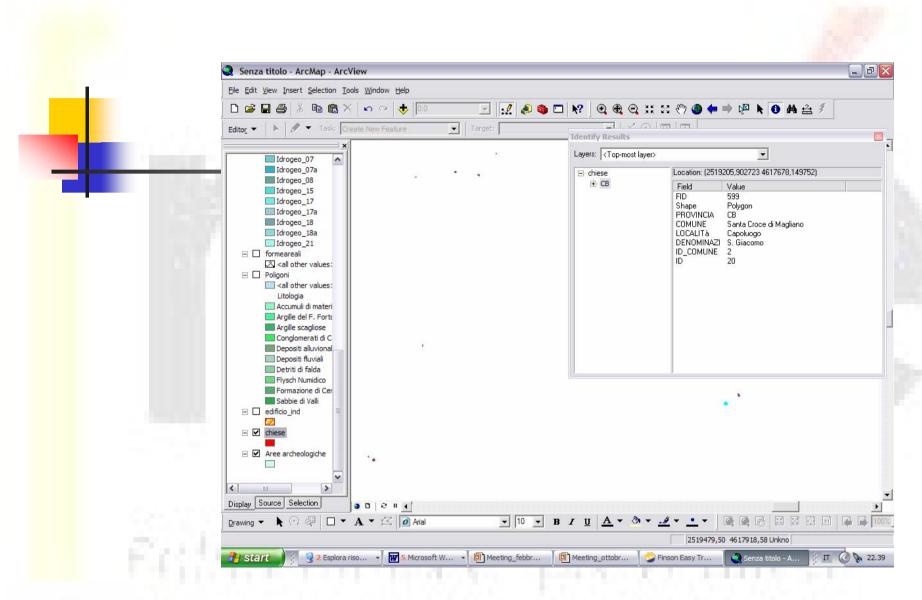
### HAZARD OF FLOOD



# AN EXEMPLE: ST. GIACOMO CHURCH

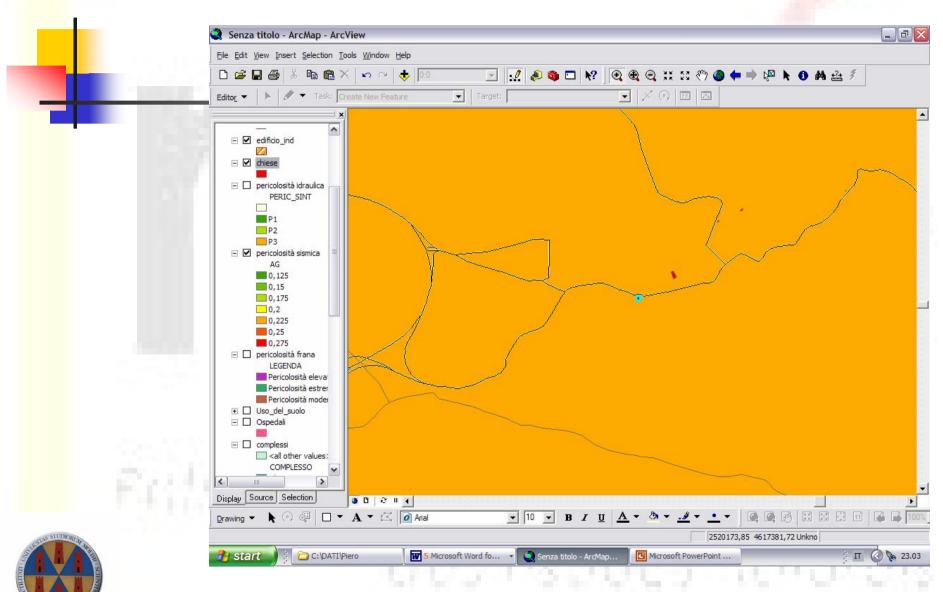
Fighter through a set passes of the car-







#### SEISMIC HAZARD



# DAMAGE AND VUNERABILITY

For St. Giacomo Church, in St. Croce di Magliano, was calculated damage and vulnerability (in seismic sense).

The calculations have produced the following two values:

 $ID = 0.53 (53\%)^*$ 

 $IV = 0.71 (71\%)^*$ 

From the analysis of damage and vulnerability (following events of known intensity) is possible to improve the model of analysis and, therefore, of the risk.

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\* The calculations have been produced by CNR



# HAZARD AND RISK

If hazard is the probability that an event of date intensity happens in the period of hypothesized time (return-time), the risk is the algebraic product between hazard and vulnerability.

$$R = H \times V$$

The measured damage has to be the more possible similar to the risk.

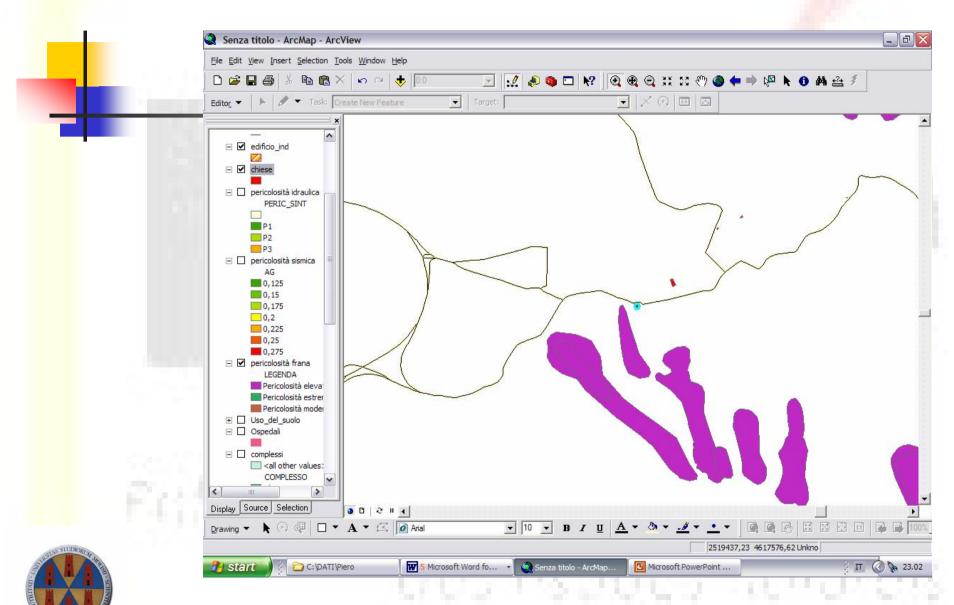
In our example, for an hazard H=0.75, (return-time=275 ys), the risk is R=0.5325. The damage index calculated on the church is ID=0.53, very similar to the value calculated for the risk.

This method allows to calculate the risk for all the elements exposed to the natural event and to plan interventions to set in safety.

Introducing the economic value of the element is possible value the specific risk and, therefore, of the damage.



# LANDSLIDE HAZARD





For St. Giacomo Church, in St. Croce di Magliano, damage and vulnerability are equal to 0 and 0.5 (in landslide sense).



# HAZARD AND RISK

For St. Giacomo Church, in St. Croce di Magliano, hazard and risk are equal to 0 (in landslide sense) because the product  $0 \times 1 = 0$ .





# **METADATA**

- Metadata, according to the classical definition, can be defined as 'data on the data' and represent the documentation of the data (a kind of certificate) that furnish useful and immediate information to understand, to compare and to exchange the data that they describe.
- Metadata, in the optics of the interoperability (possibility to contemporarily operate and in way coordinated on the same data sets), represent a very useful tool in how much they allow a rapids management (search, diffusion and acquisition) of the territorial data from authorized subjects.

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# **METADATA**

- The utility to realize and to individualize a methodology of job for the metadatum dresses again an enormous importance within CARTODATA sub-project. In fact, treating of procedures usable in European circle, the possibility of information interchange on the data is more main point of the data themselves.
- The metadatum experimented within the CARTODATA sub-project, foresees the description of the elaborate individuals that compose a project. Within the job the standard ISO19115 will follow it regarding the criterions of creation of the metadata for the datasets.

선물이 되었다. 그 사람이 나를 보는 것이 없는 것이 없다.



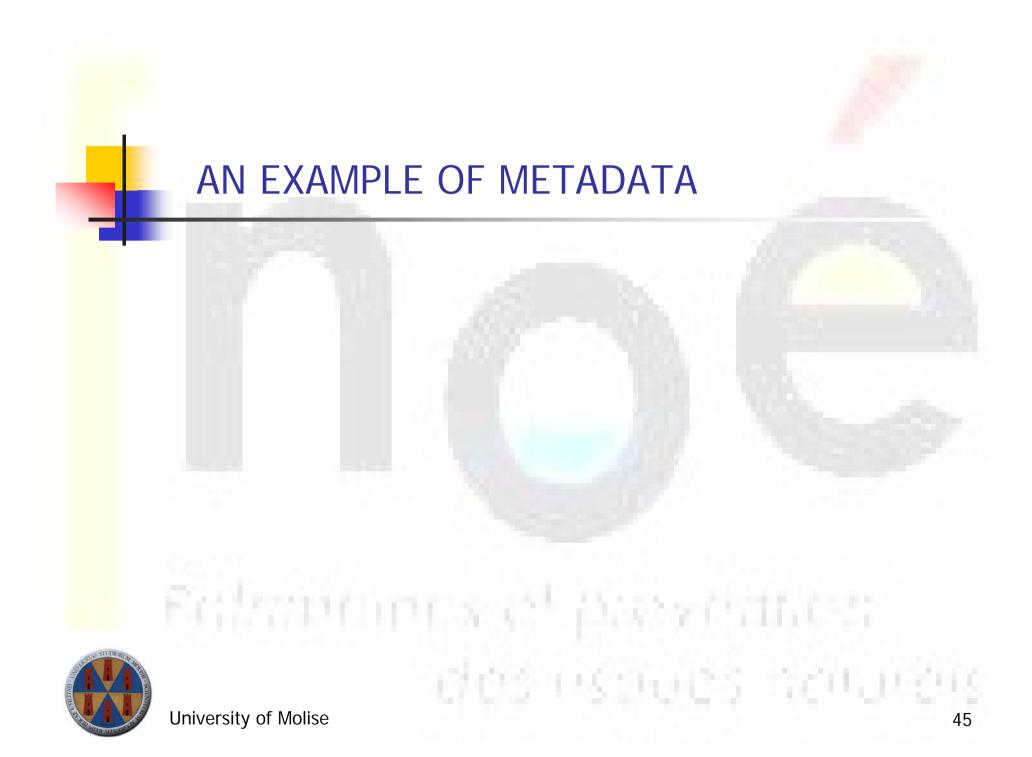


# **METADATA**

- In CARTODATA sub-project we will use the software ArcView GIS 9.1 of the ESRI Inc.® also to allow rapid way the creation of the metadatum according to an only standard with the instructions that the same software proposes in the different languages.
- The possibility to execute automatically adjourn the metadatum from the software (in the limits of the information automatically adjournable) from the software it represents a further aspect that has made to slant toward the release 9.1 of ArcView GIS.

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### Strade

Formato dei dati: Shapefile

Sistema di coordinate: UTM - ED50

Localizzazione: file://\RegioneMolise\SITRA\Viabilità\Strade.shp

#### ISO ed ESRI Metadata:

- Informazioni Metadata
- Informazioni sull'identificazione delle risorse
- Informazioni Rappresentazioni Spaziali
- · Informazione sul sistema di riferimento
- Data Quality Information
- · Informazioni sulla distribuzione

### Informazioni Metadata

Linguaggio Metadata: Italiano

Impostazioni caratteri Metadata: utf8 - 8 bit UCS Transfer Format

Ultimo aggiornamento: 20070222

Contatti Metadata:

Nome dell'indivuduo: Pierfederico De Pari Nome dell'organizzazione: Geoservizi s.r.l. Posizione del contatto: Amministratore Ruolo del contatto: creatore del metadata

Obiettivo dei dati discritti dal metadata: dataset

Nome dell'obiettivo: dataset

Nome utilizzato dal metadata standard: ISO 19115 Geographic Information - Metadata

Versione del metadata standard: 1.0

#### Informazioni sull'identificazione delle risorse:

Citazione:

Titolo: Strade

Date di riferimento:

Date: 2003

Tipo di date: creation

Formato presentazione: mappa digitale

Parti responsabili per la risorsa:

Nome dell'indivuduo: Pierfederico De Pari Nome dell'organizzazione: Geoservizi s.r.l. Posizione del contatto: Amministratore Ruolo del contatto: creatore del metadata

Temi o categorie delle risorse: trasporti

Abstract:

Rete stradale con indicazione del tipo di strada, nome e lunghezza

Linguaggio Dataset: Italiano

Vincoli delle risorse: Vincoli legali:

Vincoli di accesso: Diritti di proprietà intellettuale

Vincoli d'uso: Diritti di proprietà intellettuale

Tipo di rappresentazione spaziale: vettoriale



Ambiente di processamanto: Microsoft Windows XP Version 5.1 (Build 2600) Service Pack 2

### Limite rettangolare della risorsa:

Longitudine ovest: 14,00 Longitudine est: 15,10 Latitudine nord: 42,05 Latitudine sud: 41.20

#### Altre informazioni esterne:

Estensione geografica:

Limite rettangolare:

Tipo di estenzione: Estensione completa in coordinate

Estensione che contiene la risorsa: Si

Longitudine Ovest: 2435857.5 Longitudine est: 2531442.5 Latitudine nord: 4657182.750616

Latitudine sud: 4581273.5



## Rappresentazione Spaziale - Vettore:

Livello della topologia per questo dataset: solo geometria

Oggetti geometrici:

Nome: Strade

Tipo di oggetto: complesso Contatore di oggetti: 576

#### Torna all'inizio

#### Informazione sul Sistema di Riferimento:

Identificatore del sistema di riferiemnto:

Valore: GAUSS-BOAGA (Monte Mario)

#### Torna all'inizio

## Informazioni sulla Qualità del Dato:

Scopo delle informazioni di qualità:

Levello di dati: dataset

Lignaggio:

Dichiarazione di lignaggio:

Dati provenienti dalla C.T.R. e integrati con le informazioni mancanti

### Informazioni sulla distribuzione:

Distributori:

Formato disponibile:

Nome del formato: Shapefile

Opzioni di trasferimento:

Ampiezza di trasferimento: 2,272 MB

Fonte Online:

Località Online (URL): file://\RegioneMolise\SITRA\Viabilità\Strade.shp

Protocollo di connessione: Rete Locale

Descrizione: Dataset in locale



### Uso del suolo

Formato dei dati: Shapefile

Sistema di coordinate: UTM - ED50

Localizzazione: file://\RegioneMolise\SITRA\Viabilità\Uso del suolo.shp

### ISO ed ESRI Metadata:

• Informazioni Metadata

- · Informazioni sull'identificazione delle risorse
- Informazioni Rappresentazioni Spaziali
- · Informazione sul sistema di riferimento
- · Data Quality Information
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Obiettivo dei dati discritti dal metadata: dataset

Nome dell'obiettivo: dataset

Nome utilizzato dal metadata standard: ISO 19115 Geographic Information - Metadata

Versione del metadata standard: 1.0

#### Informazioni sull'identificazione delle risorse:

Citazione:

Titolo: Uso del suolo

Date di riferimento:

Date: 2003

Tipo di date: creazione

Formato presentazione: mappa digitale

Parti responsabili per la risorsa:

Nome dell'indivuduo: Pierfederico De Pari Nome dell'organizzazione: Geoservizi s.r.l. Posizione del contatto: Amministratore Ruolo del contatto: creatore del metadata

Temi o categorie delle risorse: Territorio

Abstract:

Usuolo agro-forestale con perimetrazione delle aree boschive naturali e artificiali, delle aree adibite a colture specializzate – vigneti, oliveti e frutteti – e di quelle adibite ad usi esten-sivi; tessuto urbano continuo e discontinuo

Linguaggio Dataset: Italiano

Vincoli delle risorse: Vincoli legali:

Vincoli di accesso: Diritti di proprietà intellettuale

Vincoli d'uso: Diritti di proprietà intellettuale

Tipo di rappresentazione spaziale: vettoriale

Ambiente di processamanto: Microsoft Windows XP Version 5.1 (Build 2600) Service Pack 2

Limite rettangolare della risorsa:

Longitudine Ovest: 14,00 Longitudine est: 15,10 Latitudine nord: 42,05 Latitudine sud: 41.20

Altre informazioni esterne:

Estensione geografica:

Limite rettangolare:

Tipo di estenzione: Estensione completa in coordinate

Estensione che contiene la risorsa: Si

Longitudine ovest: 2431970.5 Longitudine est: 2533554.5 Latitudine nord: 4657590.0 Latitudine sud: 4579059.5

## Rappresentazione Spaziale - Vettore:

Livello della topologia per questo dataset: solo geometria

Oggetti geometrici:

Nome: Uso del suolo

Tipo di oggetto: complesso Contatore di oggetti: 50911

Torna all'inizio

### Informazione sul Sistema di Riferimento:

Identificatore del sistema di riferiemnto:

Valore: GAUSS-BOAGA (Monte Mario)

Torna all'inizio

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Protocollo di connessione: Rete Locale

Descrizione: Dataset in locale



# THANK FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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University of Molise