

Project Design Phase-I - Solution Fit Template

PROJECT TITLE - NATURAL DISASTER INTENSITY AND EFFECT ANALYSIS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Define CS, fit into CC	<div>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)<div>CS</div></div> <div>AI data can forecast extreme weather events. Locate the fastest evacuation route. It is a future for rapid detection.</div>	<div>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS<div>CC</div></div> <div>According to the Decision, the intensity of each type of disaster has been classified a maximum of 5 levels which are presented by 5 different colours, including: Level 1 with light blue indicates light intensity of risk; Level 2 with light yellow indicates medium intensity; Level 3 with orange indicates significant.</div>	<div>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS<div>AS</div></div> <div>AI algorithms could instantaneously assess flooding, building and road damage based on satellite images and weather forecasts, allowing rescuers to distribute emergency aid more effectively and identify those still in danger and isolated from escape routes</div>	Explore AS, differentiate

2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS

J&P

Natural disaster intensity and effect analysis using Artificial intelligence.

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE

RC

Causes for such calamities can be contributed to deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution. The major causes of catastrophic disasters are natural phenomena occurring in the earth's crust as well as on the surface.

7. BEHAVIOUR

BE

Natural disasters are traumatic events and it is thus likely that they affect individuals' behavior in the short and possibly longer term.

<p>3. TRIGGERS</p> <p>TR</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS, also referred to as natural hazards are extreme, sudden events caused by environmental factors such as storms, floods, droughts, fires, and heatwaves</p>	<p>10. YOUR SOLUTION</p> <p>Nature-based solutions, such as conserving forests, wetlands and coral reefs, can help communities prepare for, cope with, and recover from disasters, including slow-onset events such as drought. They can also reduce the secondary impacts from non-climate-related disasters such as landslides following an earthquake.</p>	<p>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</p> <p>CH</p> <p>8.1 ONLINE What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7</p> <p>8.2 OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development</p>
<p>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</p> <p>EM</p> <p>BEFORE: Before the disaster, a positive association was found between place-identity and wellbeing, indicating that the stronger emotions participants evolved to the place.</p> <p>AFTER: Accordingly, participants almost lost their emotional bond to the area but maintained their memories and thoughts about the site intact and, by that, their positive wellbeing associations with the location</p>		