Project Title: Natural Disasters Intensity Analysis and Classification using Artificial Intelligence

Project Design Phase-I – Solution Fit Template

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Define CS, fit into CC

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) `CS`

Who is your customer?
i.e. working parents of 0-5 y.o. kids

- Government
- NDRF
- Meteorologist
- Climatologist
- Seismologist
- People who have affected by disaster

6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS `CC`

What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available devices.

- Cost
- Inaccessibility to the Internet
- Communication breakdown
- Limited resources
- Uncertain climate change

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS `AS`

Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What pros & cons do these solutions have? i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital notetaking

- By protecting forests and coral reefs, we can lessen the likelihood of landslides, hurricanes, and rising sea levels.
- Neglecting other underlying issues that may be causing this event
- recognizing the contrast between indirect and direct impacts
- outcomes that are precise and effective lessen severe harm

Explore AS, differentiate

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC

2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS `J&P`

Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one; explore different sides.

Although intensity is significant, it is not always simple to recognize it. It is difficult to identify the causes of natural disasters. For instance, earthquakes are difficult to detect but can be used to detect tsunamis. Although plate tectonic theory is supposed to be able to detect it, it is not always reliable.

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE `RC`

What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do this job?
i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations.

- Moon activities
- Plate Tectonic movement
- Mining
- Global warming
- Ocean currents
- instability in the lower atmosphere.

7. BEHAVIOUR `BE`

What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done?
i.e. directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits; indirectly associated: customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. Greenpeace)

- Discover the root reasons to be able to prevent it.
- Offering training programs for professional growth
- Gaining adoption skills and reconstructing one's life and career
- Avoid and neutralize the causes of calamity.
- Acquiring information about disaster relief
- Gaining a better understanding about what to do and what not to do in the event of a disaster

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC

3. TRIGGERS `TR`

What triggers customers to act? i.e., seeing their neighbor installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news.

If people who live in disaster-prone locations learned about the items that allow them to foresee danger before it occurs, they would buy them at any price. To be safe, other people will also want to possess it.

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER `EM`

How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards? i.e. lost, insecure > confident, in control - use it in your communication strategy & design.

Even if their lives may have been idyllic before the accident, they may now be unhappy, frightened, furious, or afraid because they have lost their loved ones, their jobs, or their homes. Additionally, this undermines their confidence. However, if they are aware of it ahead, even if they may be afraid, they will be confident and prepared to face and rebuild.

10. YOUR SOLUTION `SL`

If you are working on an existing business, write down your current solution first, fill in the canvas, and check how much it fits reality.

If you are working on a new business proposition, then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customer limitations, solves a problem and matches customer behavior.

To assist AI in tracking and foretelling the influence of diverse environmental conditions and their effects, we want to include reinforcement learning algorithms. This lets the rescue crew take quick and efficient action in addition to minimizing the damage.

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR `CH`

ONLINE
What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7

OFFLINE
What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development.

ONLINE:
- In an effort to learn more about the calamity or how to avoid it, they seek out technical assistance or professional advice online.
- If they are feeling down about the situation, they seek professional help.
- They strive for more specific information regarding the disaster's effects.

OFFLINE:
- They participate in relief efforts or develop initiatives to lessen the effects of imminent disasters or prevent them altogether