Píoject Design Phase-I
Píoblem – Solution Ïit

Date	10 October 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID37801
Project Name	Project - Natural Disaster Intensity Analysis and Classification Using Artificial Intelligence
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

Píoblem – Solution Ïit:

      Ïhe Píoblem-Solution Fit simply means that you have found a píoblem with youí customeí and that thesolution you have íealized foí it actually solves the customeí's píoblem. It helps entíepíeneuís, maíketeís and coípoíate innovatoís identify behavioíal patteíns and íecognize what would woík and why

Puípose:

❏ Solve complex píoblems in a way that fits the state of youí customeís.
❏ Succeed fasteí and incíease youí solution adoption by tapping into existing mediums and channels ofbehavioí.
❏ Shaípen youí communication and maíketing stíategy with the íight tíiggeís and messaging.
❏ Incíease touch-points with youí company by finding the íight píoblem-behavioí fit and building tíust by solving fíequent annoyances, oí uígent oí costly píoblems.
❏ Undeístand the existing situation in oídeí to impíove it foí youí taíget gíoup.

AS

5. AVAILABLE

Planning to warn the people which will minimize the effects of disasters .Recovery and reconstruction.

7.

Analysis of public behavior plays an important role in crisis management, disaster response, and evacuation planning. Unfortunately, collecting relevant data can be costly and finding meaningful information for analysis is challenging. A growing number of Location-based Social Network services provides time-stamped, geo-located data that opens new opportunities and solutions to a wide range of challenges.

CH

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR

8.1 ONLINE

We demonstrate how to improve investigation by analyzing the extracted public behavior responses from social media before, during and after natural disasters, such as hurricanes and tornadoes.

8.2 OFFLINE

Dissemination of information from nearby Government agencies and NGOS..

6. CUSTOMER

Awareness, education, preparedness, and prediction and warning systems can reduce the disruptive impacts of a natural disaster on communities. Mitigation measures such as adoption of zoning, land-use practices, and building codes are needed, however, to prevent or reduce actual damage from hazards

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE

The lack of resources and capacities (e.g., financial, human and technical) and a low level of knowledge an education emerged in all case studies as major root causes for several drivers of disaster risk

SL

10. YOUR SOLUTION

Natural disasters cannot be prevented but they can be detected. We can measure disaster risk by analysing trends of, for instance, previous disaster losses. These trends can help us to gauge whether disaster risk reduction is being effective. We can also estimate future losses by conducting a risk assessment.

CS

1. CUSTOMER

The global GIS in disaster management market size stood at $2.3 billion in 2019, and it is expected to reach $9.4 billion by 2030, exhibiting a CAGR of 13.7% during the forecast period (2020–2030). The major factors supporting the growth of the industry include the surging number of natural disasters, strong focus of government and emergency management organizations on adopting advanced GIS solutions, high need for analyzing geospatial data, and increasing public awareness about reducing the socioeconomic impact of natural disasters.

J&P

2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS

Natural disasters can cause great damage on the environment, property, wildlife and human health. These events may include . earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, tsunamis, landslides, wildfires, volcanic eruptions,extreme temperatures. Property damage. Structural damage to buildings. Loss of utilities like electricity and water.

TR

3. TRIGGERS

Large economic losts, reduced accumulation of capital and infrastructure, long recovery period after disasters

EM

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER

Before the disaster, a positive association was found between place-identity and wellbeing, indicating that the stronger emotions participants evolved to the place, as well as remembered more and thought about the place, the stronger wellbeing they experienced at the site. After the disaster, the strength of this relationship decreased more than twice, accounted for by the weakening of the emotion-wellbeing link