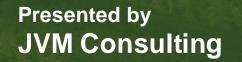
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Melanie Dinh Jaisreet Khaira

Victor Tran

Executive Summary



Objective

Key Questions

Emergency Life Cycle

How can city of Vancouver ensure **effective Emergency Response**using mobile app?

How can Vancouver prepare effectively to mitigate disaster consequences?

How can Vancouver allocate supplies and resources effectively immediately after disaster?

How can Vancouver recover effectively using volunteers?







Volunteer Management

Prioritized volunteer request through skills availability and proximity analysis

Emergency Response Life Cycle has different phases with key pain points













Mitigation and Preparedness

Disaster Happens

Response

Recovery

Key Activities

- Conducting Assessment
- Prepare Response Plan
- Resources Stocking

- Resource Allocation
- Information Dispatch
- Rescue Activities

- Volunteer Recruit and Management
- Rebuilding Activities

Key Pain Points



Individual Decision Making





Effective Stocking



Limited Resources Supply



Effective Resources Allocation



Varying Damage Levels



Effective Volunteer Management

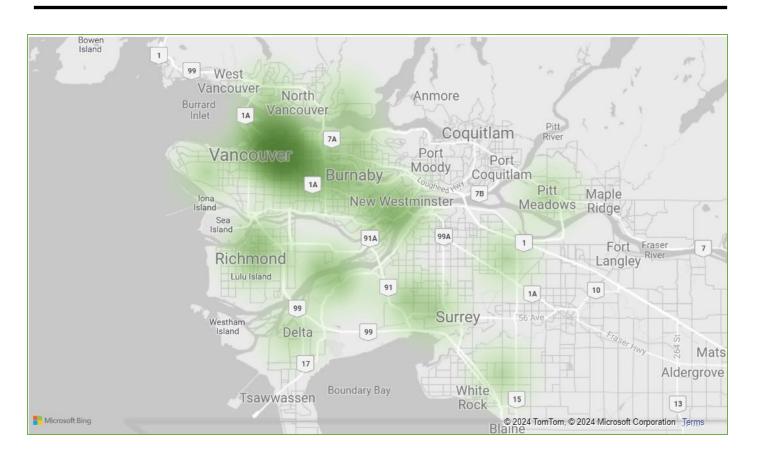
Mitigation Phase – Risk Level Map Feature



5

How to effectively communicate and execute optimal resource stocking level?

Ignition Risk Level Map by Risks and Postal Area





Highlight the risk for each location





Install emergency facilities based on the area risk levels



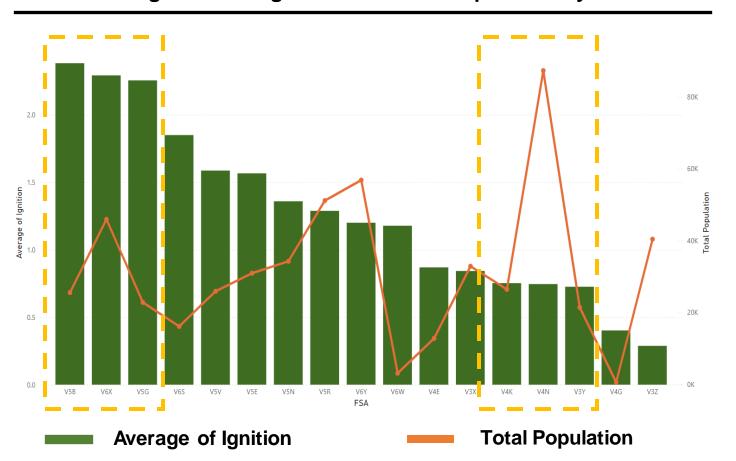
Alert citizens of upcoming threats for food and water stockpile

Response Phase – Analysis



How to effectively prioritize resource allocation between different postal areas?

Average of Mean Ignition and Total Population by FSA



Key Takeaway

There is no relationship between risks and total population



Population is not a reliable variable to determine resource allocation priority



Priority model needs to include a diverse set of variables

Response Phase – Methodology



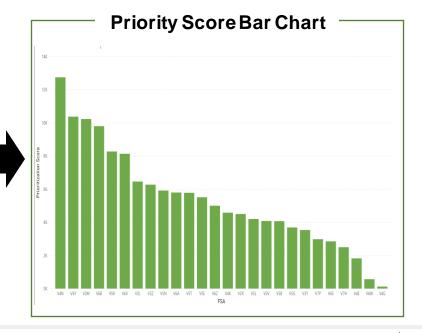
How to effectively prioritize resource allocation between different postal areas?

Priority Score W1* Vulnerable Population + W2* Low Income Household + W3* One Person Household + W4* High Rise Building

Methodology

Analytical Hierarchy Process —						
	Children	Older People	Рор	Low Income	One Person	High Rise
Children	1.00	1.00	4.00	7.00	0.50	5.00
Older People	1.00	1.00	4.00	7.00	0.50	5.00
Рор	0.25	0.25	1.00	5.00	0.14	0.33
Low Income	0.14	0.14	0.20	1.00	0.11	0.33
One Person	2.00	2.00	7.00	9.00	1.00	8.00
High Rise	0.2	0.2	3	3	0.13	1



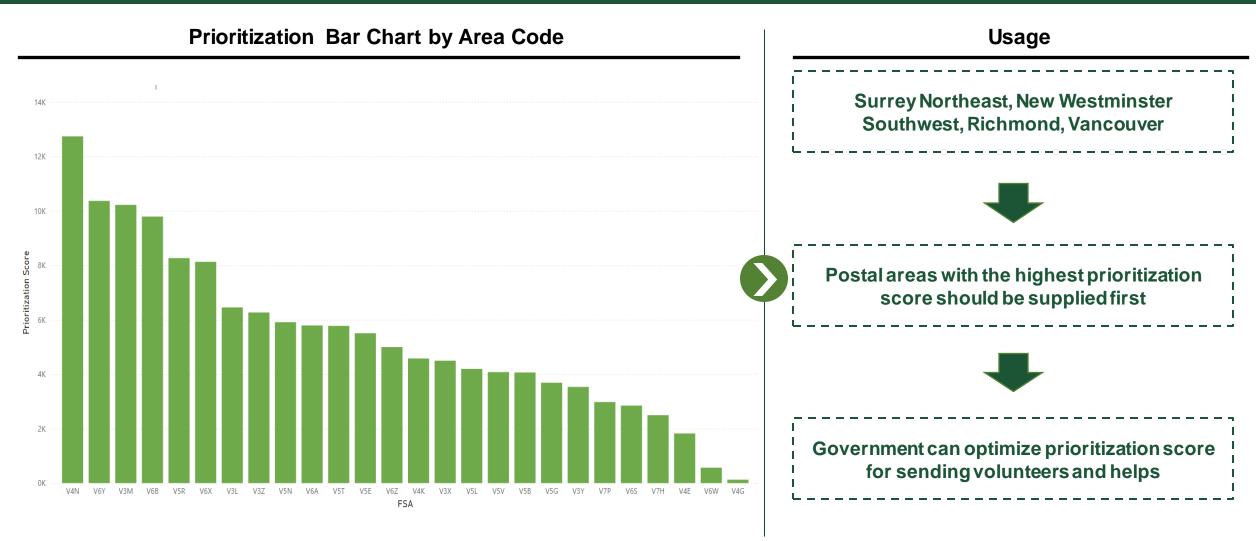


Response Phase – Prioritization Score Chart Feature



8

How to effectively prioritize resource allocation between different postal areas?

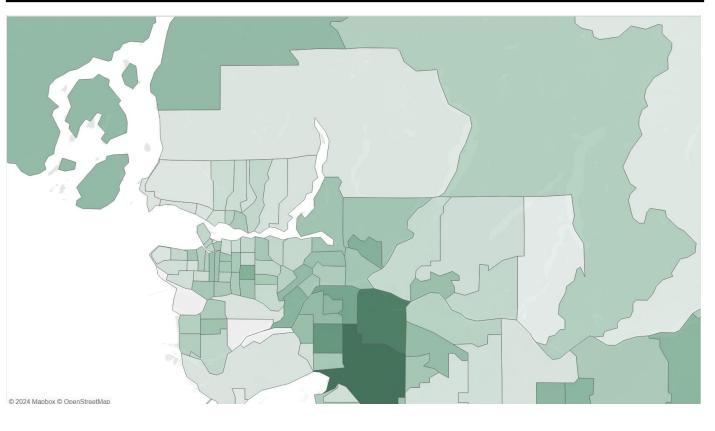


Recovery Phase – Analysis



How to effectively manage volunteers between area code?

Health Worker Concentration by Area Code



Key Takeaway

Different Areas have different concentration of skills



Volunteering requests are overwhelming if sent to all Vancouver Areas



Volunteering Requests should be filtered by skills availability and proximity

High Low

Recovery Phase – Skills Availability Feature

Low

High



10

How to effectively manage volunteers between area code?

Worker Concentration by Area Code and Occupation Health Occupations Social, Community and Government Services Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators Manufacture and Utilities

Usage

Request is submitted



The app will look for nearby area code with available skills

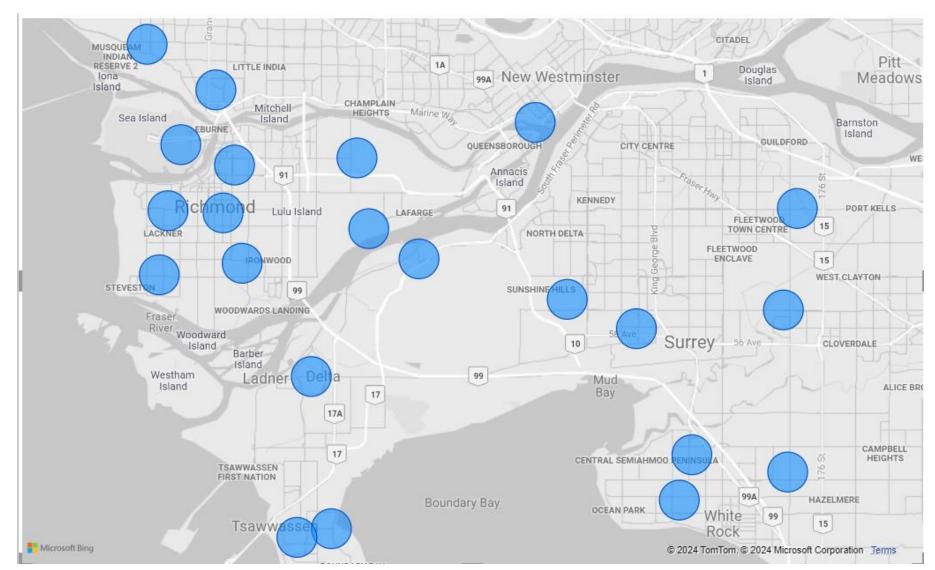


Volunteering Requests will be shown to nearby volunteers with available skills



Appendix





Map by Flood risk

Appendix





Scatterplot between Health and Trade Occupations

Appendix





Variance between different skills across the same region