Mitigation of Disasters due to Severe Natural Events: From Policy to Practice'. Sri Lanka. 10-13 March 2016

ACADEMIC HUBS: USING APPLIED RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES TO BUILD RESILIENCE OF NATIONS AND COMMUNITIES TO DISASTERS

SASPARM 2.0

Professor Jalal Al-Dabbeek, Urban Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction Center (UPDRRC) An Najah National University (NNU), Palestine, seiscen@najah.edu Eng. Hatim Alwahsh ,Eng. Sami Sader, Eng. Abdel Hakeem Juhari (NNU)

Dr. Barbara Borzi, Dr. Fabio Germagnoli - European Centre for Training and Research in Earthquake Engineering (EUCENTRE), Italy, barbara.borzi@eucentre.it Dr. Paola Ceresa, Dr. Ricardo Monteiro - Institute for Advanced Study of Pavia (IUSS), Italy. paola.ceresa@eucentre.it

> Urban Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction Center An Najah National University. Palestine.

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- The concept of DRR
- DDR Cycle
- Problem Statement–Seismic Hazard
- Academic Hubs: Using Science and Technology to build resilience -is fundamentally an interdisciplinary concept
- Support Action for Strengthening Palestine capabilities for seismic Risk Mitigation (SASPARM 2 Project).



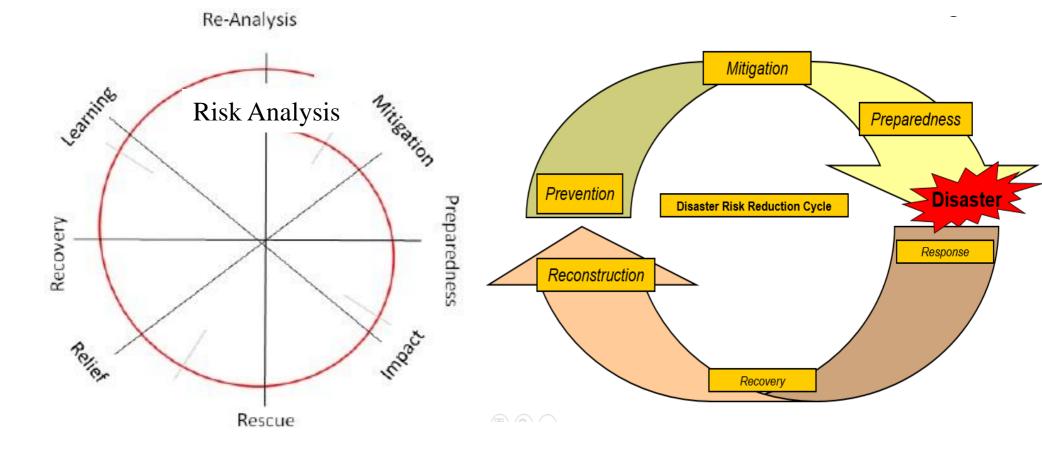
Disaster Risk Reduction

The conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibilities to minimize <u>Vulnerabilities</u> and <u>Disaster Risk</u> throughout a society, to avoid (**Prevention**) or to limit (**Mitigation** and **Preparedness**) the adverse impacts of the hazards (UNISDR).

Disaster Risk Reduction Cycle

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Risk (R)

Probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses resulting from interactions between natural or human actions (hazards) and vulnerable conditions

Hazard Exposure (H)

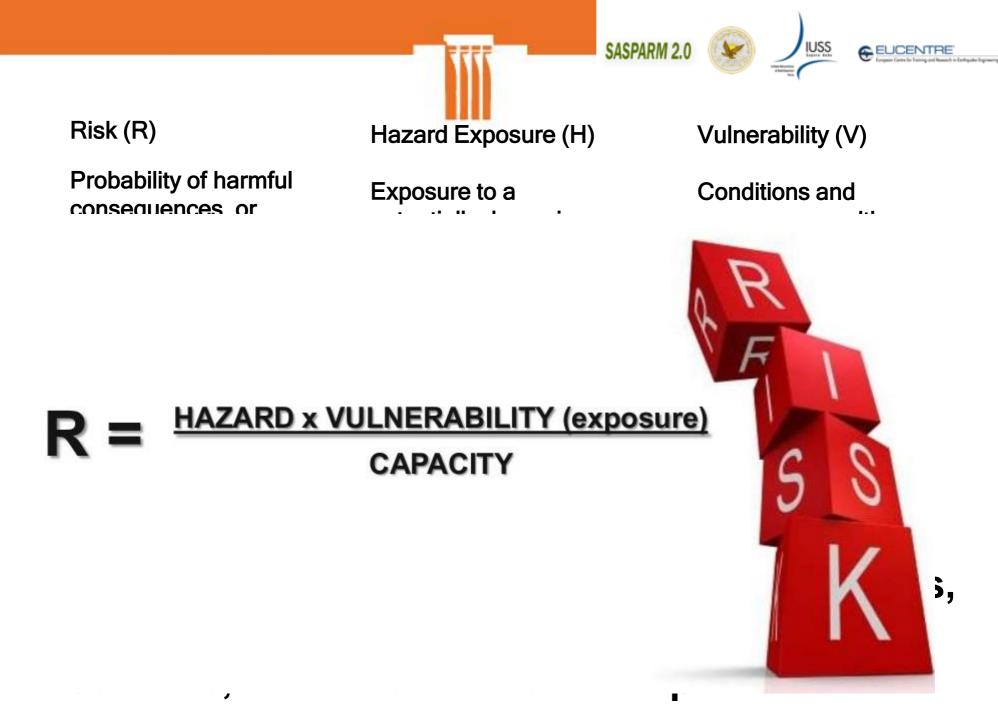
Exposure to a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity. Vulnerability (V)

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Conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economical and environmental factors, which increase susceptibility to impact of hazards.

Disaster risk (R) = <u>Vulnerability (V) x Hazard (H)</u> Capacity (C)

Disaster Risk "R" = The potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.



community or a society over some specified future time period.

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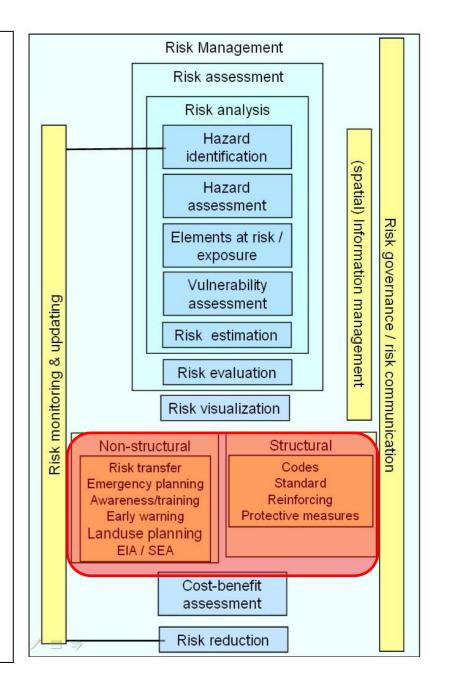


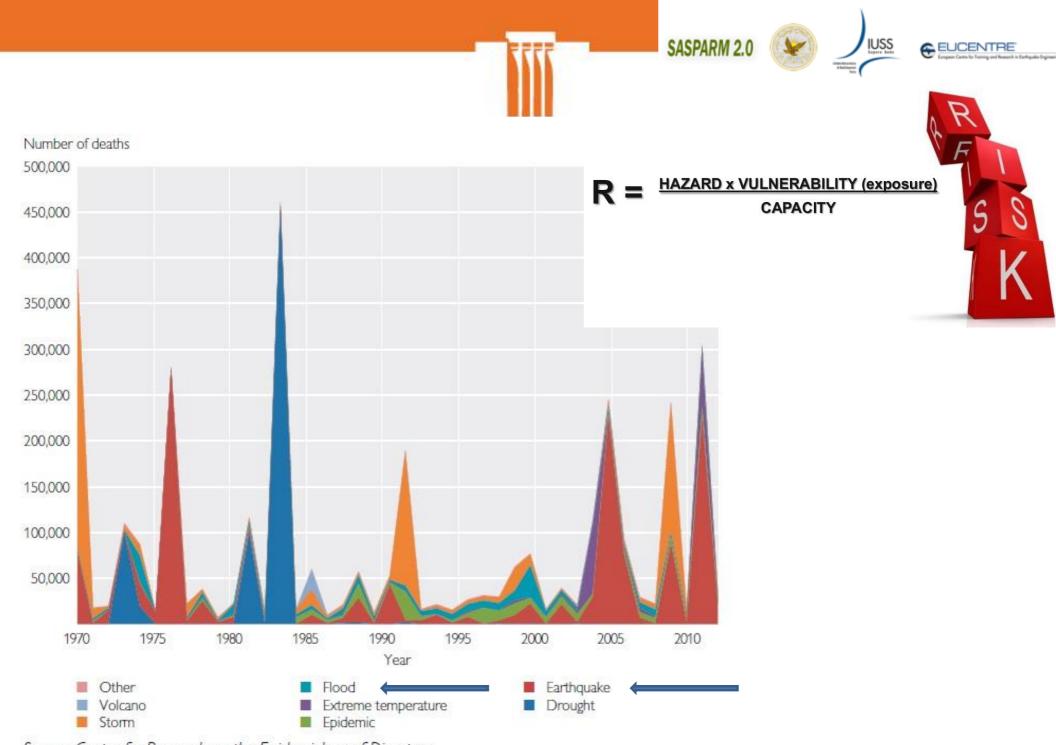
$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{F} (\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{C})$

- R = Risk
- H = Hazard
- V = Vulnerability
- C = Coping capacity

Risk can be reduced by:

- Reducing the Hazard ?
- Reducing the Vulnerability of the Elements at Risk ?
- Reducing the Amount of the Elements at Risk ?
- Increasing the coping capacity



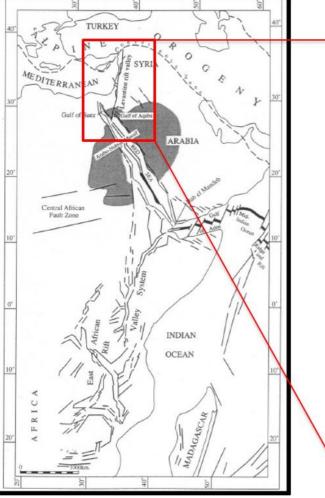


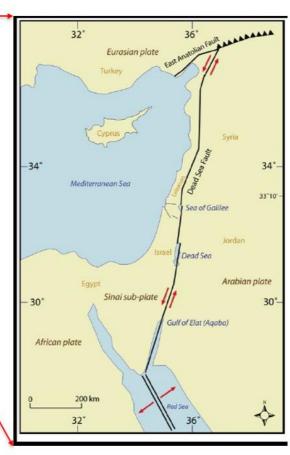
Source: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters.





2. BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT



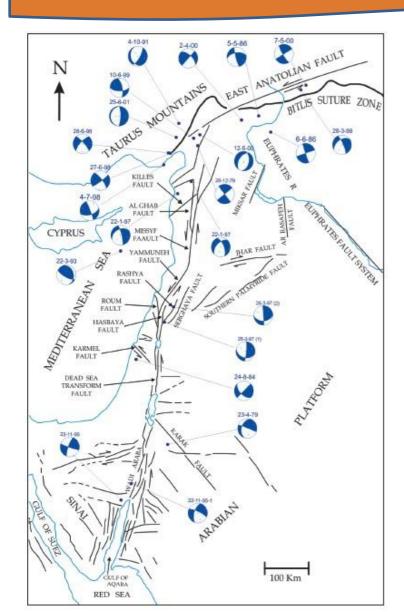


Location and **Tectonic Setting** of the Dead Sea transform fault (Horowitz et al., 2001 and Hötzl et al., 2009)



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2. BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT



Summary of Major Fault

zones of the northern

Arabian plate (redrawn

from Garfunkel et al.,

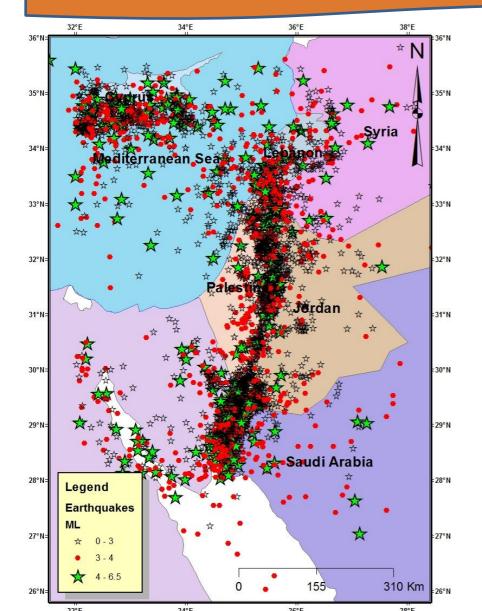
1981; Barazangi et al.,

1993).

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2. BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

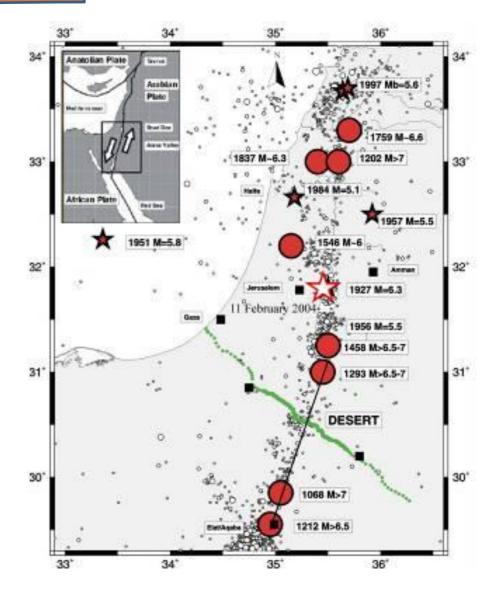


Seismicity Map of the Dead Sea transform region for the period 1900-2009. Data from JSO (1984-2009) and Al-Tarazi, 1992 and AL-Qaryouti, 2002.

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2. BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

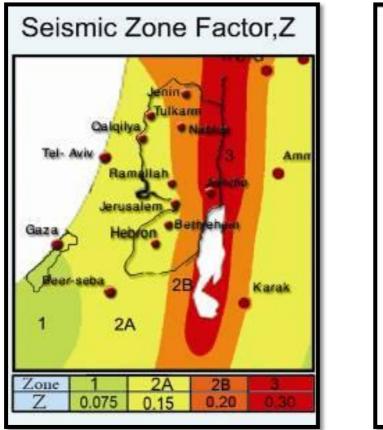
The Jordan-Dead Sea Rift is considered the major fault system in the region as a result of motion between the Arabian and African plates-<u>Historical Events.</u>

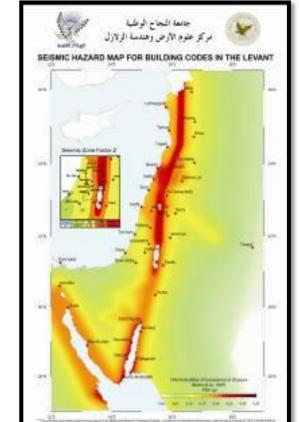


Recent Studies

Recent studies conducted by the Urban Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction Center (UPDRRC) at An- Najah National University estimated that a total damage of around 5% to 15% and partial damage of 25% or more are expected in some areas (Jalal Al Dabbeek 2007,

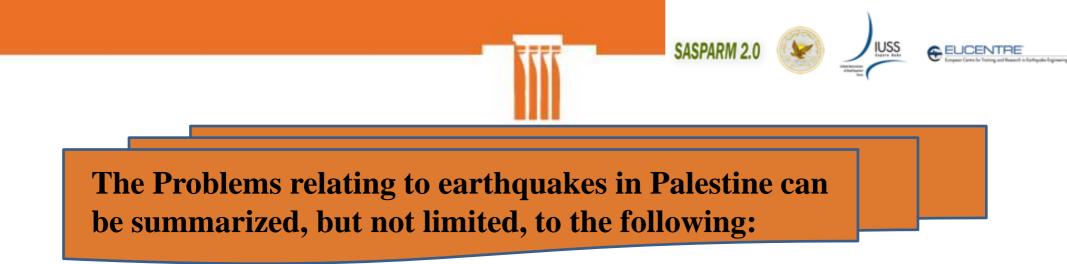
2008 and 2010).



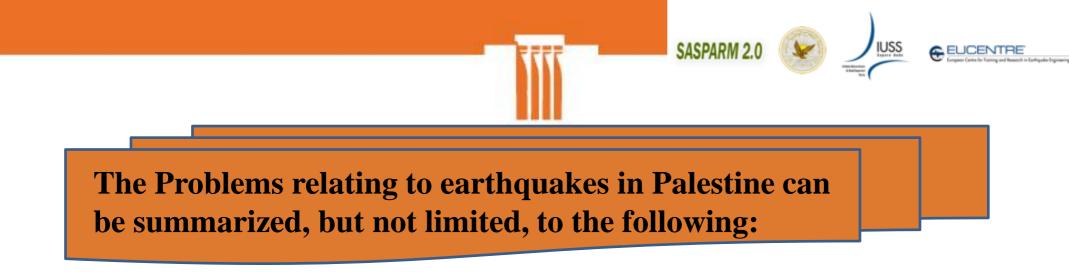


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Seismic Hazard Map and Seismic Zone Factor (Source ESSEU, Earth Sciences and Seismic Engineering Unit at NNU)



- □ High vulnerability to earthquake damages and losses, as a direct result of Very high percentages of weak buildings that do not comply with seismic resistance requirements.
- □ Lack of adequate national programs and public policies on preparedness, mitigation, and emergency response.
- □ Weak institutional capacity in disaster management and rescue operations.



- □ Weak of awareness by citizens, and weak capacity of professionals, engineers, and decision makers.
- Weak of comprehensive, reliable, and easily accessible resources about seismic vulnerability of buildings which should be available for relevant
 Public/Governmental institutions to support decisions and long term



The main requirements and strategies needed to make scientific institutions to work as academic hubs in DRR are:

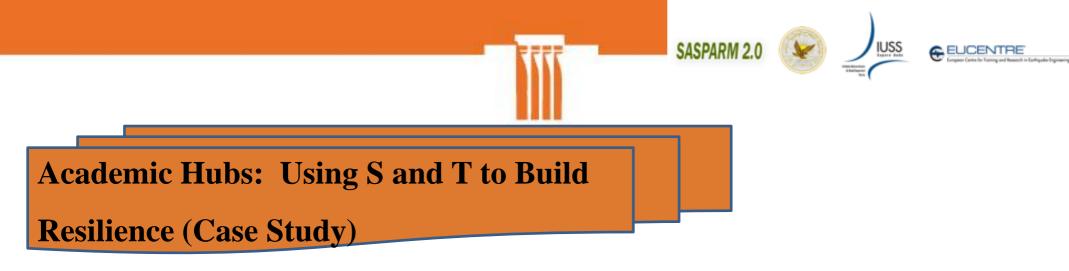
- Embedding DRR culturally;
- Building civil societies capacity to respond to disaster in a targeted and DRR manner;
- □ Becoming information-hub locally, nationally and regionally,





Adopting:

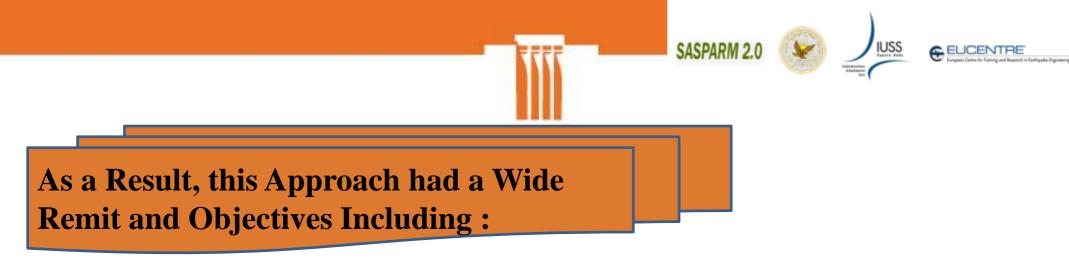
- □ Holistic-approach concepts and methodologies..
- Local, national and international stakeholders' integrations and networking concepts;
- Web-based platforms: Target groups individual citizens, professionals and decision-makers
- Giving priority to the **applied research** and to the **community service** programs;



An-Najah University's Urban Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction Center (UPDRRC) brought players, using scientific knowledge and strategies and community services to draw together all the target groups.

<u>As an Academic Hub</u>, the UPDRRC and other units at NNU has an important role in enhancing the resilience of Palestinian communities to disasters, through:

- > Adopting a holistic approach to DRR activities.
- Adopting scientific strategies to draw together decision-makers,
 practitioners and the public to drive towards sustainable RR, exceeding
 parameters of an traditional academic centre.



- □ Assisting Government, practitioners with infrastructure vulnerability and local site effect conditions assessments and creating solutions;
- Drafting new Seismic Building Code regulations.
- Developing several courses and programs on DRR, including master program on DRM.
- Conducting several capacity building programs on DRR. (Tenth of TR).
- □ **Modeling and mapping:** Hazards, seismic vulnerability and RA.
- Developing and conducting post disaster damages assessment.
- ☐ Introducing DRR requirements on physical planning guidelines.

Building capacity within civil society and general public to cope with natural disasters

Developing engineering courses for non engineers and urban planning courses for not planners.

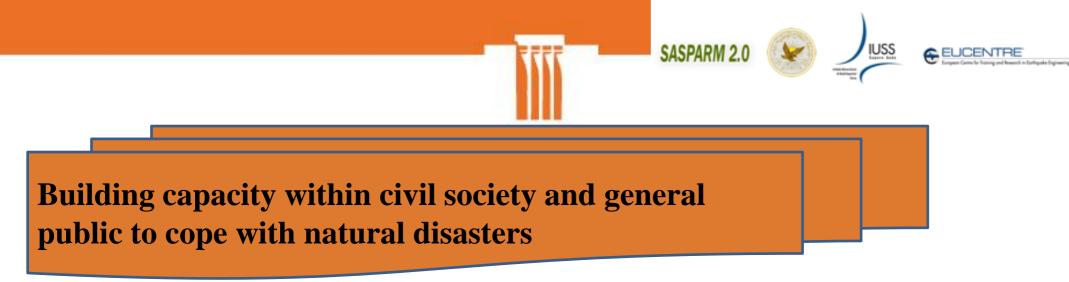
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□ Community service programs: **5000 students** each year: Blood donation, short courses on DRM, 50 working hours with emergency response org., working for/with vulnerable citizens (with children's, mothers, handicapped or disabled persons, etc)... meetings and workshops.









- □ Training courses on DRR for <u>Journalists</u> to create common language..
- □ Hundreds of Meetings, Public Lectures, Workshops, Training Courses, etc.
- Dissemination activities by using the available media: TVs, Radios, ..etc.
- □ Public seismic Poll: to measure the seismic awareness levels of individual citizen.





Hundreds of Meetings, Public Lectures, Workshops, Training Courses, etc

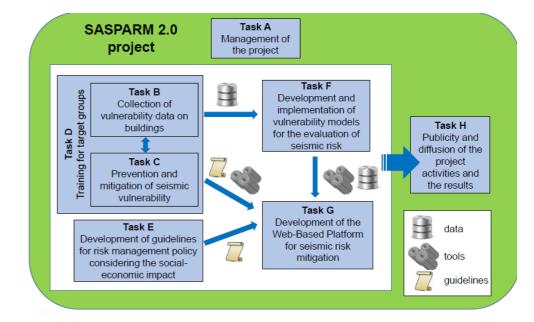




Ex: example for regional and inter. networking and integration: Partnership with NRA, RSS, GFZ, EUCENTRE, IUSS, USGS, etc.







A Web platform will be realized:

Web GIS platform

- Collection of structural data

- Vulnerability and the seismic risk assessment.

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Ex. of ongoing project: SASAPARM 1 and SASPARM 2 (EU fund): www.sasparm.ps



Development of urban resilience strategies by working with Citizen and stakeholders .

D Building data collection by using special forms: citizens and practitioners forms.

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Form - Practitioners

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Answer Answer <thanswe< th=""> <thanswe< th=""> Answe</thanswe<></thanswe<>	cal Coo Buildin	ig : Suliding	2 O III	temai Buliding	Long.				vmer Building	
Position of 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Buildin	ig : Suliding	2 O III	itemal Building	Long.			40 co	mer Building	
1 O 160 2) Desc N° N° Total Roc O 1 O 4 O 7 O 10 N° B O 0 O 23		Building		Internal Building	3	End Building		4000	mer Bullding	
2) Desc N° N° Total floc 0 1 0 4 0 7 0 10 N° B 0 0 0 23	iolated E			ternal Building	3	End Building			mer Bullding	
N° N° Total floc ○ 1 ○ 4 ○ 7 ○ 10 N° B ○ 0 ○ 23		n of the B								
N° N° Total floc ○ 1 ○ 4 ○ 7 ○ 10 N° B ○ 0 ○ 23		n of the B								
N° N° Total floc ○ 1 ○ 4 ○ 7 ○ 10 N° B ○ 0 ○ 23	orintio	n or the b								
N* Total floc () 1 () 4 () 7 () 10 N* B () 0 () 23	° of flo	ors	Age	1	Use - Ex	posure			Property	
O4 O7 O10 N°B O0 O2≥3	ors witi	h basement	Construction and renovation	Type of Use	Nº Units	% of Use	Occu	pants		
O7 O10 № B O0 O2≥3	02	03	[max 2]	Housing	ofuse	A () > 65%	100 1		A O Public	
O7 O10 № B O0 O2≥3	05	06	1 □ ≤ 1919	Productive		B O 30:65%	1 1		B 🔿 Private	
O 10 № B O 0 O ≥3			2 🖬 19÷45 3 🛄 46÷61	Trade		C 🔿 < 30%	2 2			
N°B 00 0≥3	08	09	46÷61	Offices		D O Not used	3 3			
00 Э≥3	O 11	O ≥12	5 🖵 72 ÷ 81	Public Service		E O Under Constructi	5 5			
O ≥3	Baseme	ints	6 🗋 82 ÷ 91	Deposit Strategic		F O Unfinished	6 6			
	O 1	02	7 🛄 91÷02	Touristic -		G O Abandone	7 7			
3) Main M			8 🞑 ≥ 2002	Accomodation			9 9			
3) Main I					•					
	Materi	ial of the E	Building's Vertic	al Structure						
	materi	If the building is in reinforced concrete:								
~		B.1 🖬 1	The building has no v	walls at floor(s):		8.2 🗋 Th	e building has	partially wa	lis at floor(s):	
Masonry			Q 2 Q	3 🖬 4		01	2	3	4	
		1		7 🗋 8		5	0	07	8	
0	Concrete	□ 1 □ 5	. 6					11	□ ≥12	
× (_		11 □≥12		9	🗋 10			

Form - Citizens





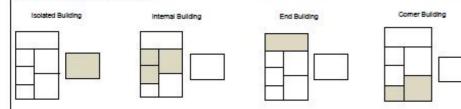


Important information regarding this form

This form has to be filled out for each building if it's a whole complex, i.e. a structural unit from the bottom to the top that is physically separated from the others. This form is divided into 6 sections defined by the shaded boxes. In some sections, the square boxes (__) instead allow only a single choice. For boxes ((__)) it is necessary to write in block letters, starting from the lett if it's a text and from right if they are numbers. Before writing down the characteristics of the building, the compiler has to write his name and his education level in block letters. If the completer graduated, please specify the factually (Economics, Science, Engineering, etc.) and the department.

Section 1: Identification of the Building

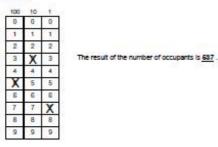
In the section "identification of the Building", the location and name of the building have to be filled in, together with the geographical coordinates of the main entrance. These coordinates have to be written in the "Lat." and "Long." boxes (WGS 84 System). Lastly, please indicate whether the building is losted, internal, end or correr.



Section 2: Description of the Building

In the section "Description of the Building", the total number of floors from the foundation to the attic have to be given; the latter has to be included only if it is usable. Also, the number of basements have to be specified. In "Metrics" the compiler has to indicate the height and the area of floor which is the average of the heights and areas of all floors at each level. In "Age", the compiler can choose a maximum of two options: the first is always the age of the building while the second is the possible year in which any actions were carried out on structure. In "Use", multiple choices are possible: the types of uses coexisting in the building and the number of units for them. In "% of Use", the current state of use has to be specified. Lastly, please specify the number of occupants (see example below) and the type of property.

Example for the definition of number of occupants



225 22422 021 -

floors.

<u>Section 3: Structural Data</u> The section "Structural Data" is for specifying the structural features of the building. First of all, the compiler has to identify the the material of the building, choosing between masonry or reinforced concrete. If the structure is in reinforced concrete, more details should be specified; if it has RC shear wails, if it is composed totaly by wails or if there is partial or total absence of them. In the latter case, it is necessary to specify the corresponding.

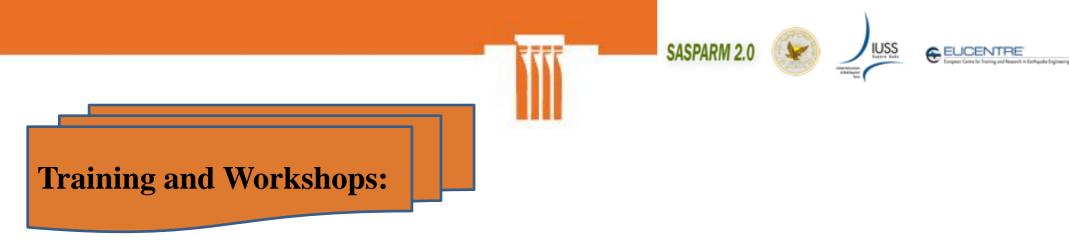




GENERAL FORM FOR THE BUILDING PRACTITIONERS

Name of the compiler N A J A H T E A M											
Name of the compiler ICI V I L E N G N E E R N G											
1) Identif	1) Identification of the Building										
Municipality	NIABILI	UISLLL									
Street name											
Name of											
Geographica	Lat. [N]3] 2] 1] 3] 1] 3] .[3] 2] 4] Geographical Coordinates (WGS 84 System) Long. [E] 3] 5] 1] 3] 4] 1] .[7] [0] 3]										
Position of B	Position of Building :										
1 😡 Isola	ted Building	20	Internal Building		3 O End Building		4 O Comer	Building			
2) Descri	iption of the E	Building									
,	Metric Ape Uce - Exposure										
N° Total floors with basement	Average of floor height [m]	Average of	ffoor area [m ²]	Construction and renovation [max 2]	Type of Use	N° units of use	% of Use	Occupants			
0109	1 O < 2.50	A C) < 50	1 29 401 +500	1 🖬 < 1919	Productive		a O 30+65%	0 0 0			
O 2 O 10	2 40 2.50+3.50	∎ O 51 ÷ 70	LO 501+650	2 🛄 19 ÷ 45	Trade		c O < 30%	2 2 Z 3 3 3			
03011	a () 3.51⊹5.0	c O 71 + 100	M ◯ 651 ₀900	a 🛄 45 ÷ 61	Offices		p 30 Under	4 4 4			
O4O 12	4O>5.0	D () 101 + 130	N O 901 +1200	4 🛄 62 ÷ 71	Public Service		Construction	5 5 5 6			
O5 O>12		€ O 131 + 170	o O 1201 ↔1600	s 🛄 72 ÷ 81	Deposit		E O Unfinished	7 7 7			
06	N* Basements		P O 1601 +2200	6 🛄 81 + 91	Strategic		F O Abendoned	8 8 8			
07	AĞ0002	а О 231 + 300 н О 301+ 400	Q O 2201+3000	7 91 + 02	Touristic - Accomodation						
Ø 8	∎O1 ¤O≥3	n C2 3014 400	x (J × 3000	₀ (2) ≥ 2002		Property	A O Public	s 30 Private			
3) Structural Data											

Vertical Structure of the Building If the building is in reinforced concrete: B.1 2 The building has no walls at floors: B.2
The building has partially walls at floors: Q 3 4 2 1 Q 2 Q 1 -2 Q 3 Q 4 4 ā 08 Q 6 Q 7 0.5 0.5 6 07 08 0 10 Q 11 212 0 10 III Q 9 🔾 a12 9 0 3 < B.3 B.3 The building is composed totally by walls B.4 D The building has RC shear walls 00



- > Training for university students
- > Training for practitioner eng.
- > Training for citizens
- > Workshops and lecturers for stakeholders and policy makers
- □ Identify the vulnerability class of the buildings according to their structural data.
- □ Appropriate retrofit measures for the mitigation of seismic risk will be suggested to the end users of the platform.

Ex. of ongoing project: SASAPARM 1 and SASPARM 2 (EU fund): www.sasparm.ps





The main outcomes of the project will be:

- ✓ An increased awareness of seismic risk by the stakeholders involved in the project: students, citizens, practitioners, GOs and NGOs stakeholders;
- \checkmark A shared DB, including a large number of vulnerability data;
- ✓ A WEB that integrates the data above through vulnerability models developed for the Palestinian building typologies, to evaluate seismic risk;
- ✓ Guidelines on the implementation of measures to reduce vulnerability hence mitigate seismic risk;
- ✓ Guidelines for risk management policy towards mitigating the impact of socio-economic losses.





- ✓ Extend the case study of Nablus municipality not only to all the other Palestinian municipalities but also to other Developing Countries and European Countries;
- ✓ Engage policy makers and government to foster long-term actions. Moreover, promote Palestinian stakeholders' activities in a risk mitigation perspective with the foundation of a Palestinian Civil Protection Mechanism;
- ✓ Establish the concepts of risk governance to account for the possibility of earthquake insurance coverage (considering that the related cost would be reduced if private initiative in retrofitting world is taken.





- Ensure the maintenance of the Web-Based Platform to collect larger amounts of data, first on seismic vulnerability of citizens' properties, and second on public buildings in order to keep the process of increasing awareness going on after the project lifetime.
- ✓ Promote new undergraduate and graduate courses on seismic risk mitigation since the training on this topic will play a fundamental role for the continuation of the project goals even after its lifetime.





Special Thanks for the:

Higher Council for Innovation and Excellence (HCIE) - Palestine



For nominating me to contribute in this workshop.



seiscen@najah.edu