





Vigilance Map: Risk Communication Tool

 From Regional Pilot Project to National Project Presented at
 Second Experts Symposium on Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS-II)

> Michel Jean et al., Meteorological Service of Canada Région du Québec Mai, 2009

Plan

- Introduction
 Case study
- 1- EC Warnings Current format
- 2- EC Warnings Vigilance Map
- 3- GéoCollaboration Web mapping
- Conclusion... and beyond...



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Introduction

« Environment Canada provides weather forecasts and warnings 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to help <u>*PROTECT*</u> the safety and security of Canadians and their property ».

EC web site, 2008





Hazard monitoring, forecasting and mandates for warning development

What are the specific mandates of your National Meteorological Service with detection, forecasting and hazard information development ?

Please use the following typology :

- Type 1 hazards : NMHS has sole mandate for the development of the warning for the hazard
- Type 2 hazards : NMHS has joint mandate for the development of the warning for the hazard
- Type 3 hazards : NMHS provides information to other agencies that have the mandate for the development of the warning for the hazard
- Environment Canada's Meteorological Service has mandates for:
 - Type 1 hazards: all weather and marine hazards, smoke, dust, waterborne and airborne hazardous substances (CBRN, spills)
 - Type 3 hazards: floods, drought, avalanche, landslide, mudslide, forest fire
 - Mixed type (depending on province): air quality
 - Whenever there is a cross provincial or international border involved, Federal Govvernment is legally mandated to be involved
 - Transboundary water quantity-quality issues
 - National security considerations
- No legislative basis for weather warnings.... Although plenty of references to information and expertise provider in Public Safety Act, Emergencies Act, Federal Nuclear Emergency Plan, National CounterTerrorism Plan, etc...



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Introduction – Case Study

Weather event – Jan 6-10, 2008

Major mild spell + precipitations

Context

- Above average snow packs
 Impacts
- Floods



Saint-Donat

Sorel

Introduction – Case Study

Impacts

Floods and evacuations South of the St-I awrence ۲ (~ \$1.5M in claims, ~ 1000 evacuees, 30 municipalities)









Yamaska river, Jan. 8th 08





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Warning – Current





Canada

Vigilance Map – Conceptual framework



Vigilance Map – Concept

A forecast that integrates more context

Historic	Last	Current	Medium-Term	Weather
Recurrence	48 Hours	Moment	Forecasts	Scenarios
Database of weather events that have caused damage Critical thresholds based on weather parameters Consequences	Precipitation Temperature Water levels Soil saturation	Observations Short-term forecasts Radar Warning, Intervention	Day 4 to 10 forecasts Risk anticipation Dam management Watering policy Implementation of the emergency plan	Review of the public safety diagram Review of emergency plans Building code Land planning





Vigilance Map – Concept

Current warning system

No Warning	Severe Weather Warning
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Proposed alternative: Vigilance Map

No vigilance required	Low Vigilance	High vigilance	Emergency
	Risk explanation, behaviour advices follow-up bulletin	s and (3h) provided	

Recurrence

Impact / Vulnerability



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Warning – Vigilance Map

Information / Knowledge



Environment

Canada

Environnement

Canada

Historic data

YUL (Year)	Sum DD> 0, (3 days)	Rain (mm)	Impact
2008	18	22,3	
2007	28,2	38,1	Yes/No
1986	7,4	33	Yes/No
1975	10,6	9,4	Yes/No
1946	14,5	2	Yes/No

Decision

Impact Potential







Canada



7 janvier 2008 12 janvier 2008 Page 16 – 11 mai 2009

Ice movement potential

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Warning – Vigilance Map



Vigilance Map –

Risk communication tool





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Vigilance Map – Gains

Problems with the current format	Gains from a vigilance map
Binary qualification of risk	4 levels of risk
Questionable relevance	- Limits alerts
	- Increases relevance
	- Reduces losses
	 Optimizes dispatch of 1st responders
Does not explain the risks	- Better anticipation
	- Culture of risk

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Vigilance Map – Gains

Problems with the current format	Gains from a vigilance map
Lack of recommendations	- Broader information
	- Optimizes coordination
	- Better monitoring of operations
Ignores the context and medium-term forecasts	Includes context (past, future)
Can go unnoticed by the public	One window
Absence of warning verification	Periodic verification of level 3-4 warnings



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Vigilance Map – Challenges

Politics

Management

Technology













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2- Vigilance Map – Pilote project

Daily automated transmission

Accum of precip.24h (CaPA analysis)

Canada

Canada



2- Vigilance Map – Pilote project

CaPA Analysis



2- Vigilance Map – Pilote project

Feedback from Quebec's Public safety

- Warnings based on a better linkage of
 Field actions hydrologic expertise meteorological expertise
- GeoCollaboration decentralized access to interoperable (WMS, WFS)
- Real time access to accumulation of precipitation- 24h, 0-24h, 24-48h and weather stations



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3- Web Mapping

Communication

Vigilance Map Risk communication tool (Expertise provided)

Avertissements Avertissements Aucune vigilance Crande vigilance requise Grande vigilance requise Crande vigilance absolue Migilance absolue

Web mapping Data sharing tool (no expertise provided)





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3- Web Mapping



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Conclusion – key points

Vigilance Map : Objective

To increase the protection potential of our warnings

It will optimize :

- The integration of information
- The relevance of risk communications
- The coordination via frequent follow-ups of events
- The development of knowledge regarding links between environmental forecasts and impacts

Web mapping : Objective

To make weather data available



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Conclusion – MSC Development vision

"We serve Canadians and our partners – in so doing we must examine the relevance and usefulness of our services and products in the face of the changing needs of Canadians and our partners. [...] we should consider adding to our current role of primarily *observing and predicting* the current and anticipated physical states of the environment, the additional responsibility of *informing and reporting on the impacts* of these changes, and communicating results to decision makers."

David Grimes, Assistant Deputy Minister, MSC

("Forecasts for Canadians, foresight for Canada : Articulating a vision and strategic direction for environment Canada's Weather and environmental services. *A Consultation document.*" August 2008)





Development of understandable,

authoritative, recognizable and timely warnings

- Can you describe how warning messages are developed, and the collaboration mechanisms between NMHS, Disaster Risk Management Agencies and other partners ?
- National Public Alerting System will provide an effective capability to all levels of government to issue alerts and warnings of imminent emergencies to populations likely to be adversely impacted. More specifically, NPAS alerts will identify the authorized government agencies issuing alerts; the imminent danger; and the communities and areas affected. These alerts may also include recommended protective actions that should be taken as well as where to obtain additional information.





Warning dissemination mechanisms

- What are the channels used to reach the authorities and the communities at risk?
- NPAS would work on a 24/7 basis and use a multimedia approach to maximize the reach of alerts including AM/FM radio broadcasting; over-the-air cable and direct-to-home (DTH) satellite television; and eventually to other media (e.g. the Internet).
- NPAS is adopting the international standard for alert messaging the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) – and will be implementing the CAP Canadian Profile (CAP-CP) in order to adapt the international CAP standards to meet the geopolitical and language needs of Canada. NPAS will provide structured audio and text alert phrases in both French and English. CAP-CP may be used across multiple technologies, including CNS.





Role of the NMHS in the EWS

- Please provide a summary of the main roles and responsibilities of the NMHS in your EWS
- As the organization responsible to issue weather warnings in Canada and as the owner and operator of the Weatheradio network, Environment Canada is as the forefront of the development of NPAS.
- Environment Canada, in collaboration with PS, had developed and is presently hosting a website that provides sample alerts in CAP / CAP-CP compliant XML Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feeds for industry testing purposes.
- Environment Canada has two Weatheradio projects underway that are funded through a national Search and Rescue funding program:
 - 1. to install Weatheradio stations in 20 Northern communities, and
 - 2. to distribute Weatheradio receivers to approx. 13,000 schools and 340 scouts and girl guides organizations across Canada.
 - These projects will educate and increase awareness about the Weatheradio network and enhance alerting capabilities in the North.



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Thank you!



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