

<b>Academic Year: 2019/2020</b>		
<b>Course: Spatial Analysis and Risk Assessment</b>		
<b>Coordinator: Susana Pereira</b>		
<b>Teaching Staff: Eusébio Reis; Susana Pereira</b>		
<b>ECTS: 6</b>	<b>Weekly Hours: 3,0 h</b>	<b>Typology: Theoretical-practical</b>
<b>Contents</b>		
<p><b>1. Risk model assessment: interpretation and structuring</b></p> <p><b>2. Risks in Spatial Planning</b></p> <p><b>3. Methods of susceptibility and hazard assessment in GIS</b></p> <p>3.1. Comparison between spatial variables: spatial probabilities</p> <p>3.2. Multi-Criteria Analysis for susceptibility assessment</p> <p>3.3. Methods of bivariate analysis: Informative Value, Bayesian probability</p> <p>3.4. Methods of multivariate analysis: Logistic Regression</p> <p>3.5. Model validation</p> <p><b>4. Spread of hazardous phenomena</b></p> <p>4.1. General concepts related to spatial propagation of phenomena</p> <p>4.2. Spatial spread assessment of hazardous phenomena</p> <p><b>5. Examples of susceptibility and hazard analysis</b></p> <p>Aquifer contamination, Forest wildfires, Slope mass movements, Soil erosion by water, Floods, Spread of invasive species and diseases, Technological risks</p> <p><b>6. Identification and evaluation of Risks: examples</b></p>		
<b>Objectives and skills</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contextualize the risks in the legal instruments of spatial planning;</li> <li>- identify and connect the components of the models, for resolution of problems related with susceptibility and hazard assessment;</li> <li>- test GIS methodologies for susceptibility quantification of several types of natural, environmental and technological phenomena;</li> <li>- perform the validation of the model results.</li> </ul> <p><b>Skills:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- know the concepts associated with the natural and environmental risk evaluation, and contextualize them in the politics and instruments of spatial planning;</li> <li>- acquire skills in the geographical data integration in GIS, allowing the use of different empirical and statistical methods;</li> <li>- know the several assessment methods and adapt them to specific types of phenomena;</li> <li>- have a critical perception of models and perform validation of respective results.</li> </ul>		
<b>References</b>		
<p>Bryant E (2005) Natural Hazards. 2ª ed., Cambridge University Press, UK. 312p.</p> <p>Burton I, Kates R W, White G F (2005) The Environment as Hazard. 2ª ed., The Guildford Press, New York/London. 284p.</p> <p>Johnson L E (2009) GIS in Water Resources Engineering. CRC Press, UK. 315p.</p> <p>Pine J C (2009) Natural Hazards Analysis: Reducing the Impacts of Disast. CRC Pr., UK. 295p.</p> <p>Showalter P S, Lu Y (Eds.) (2010) Geospatial Techniques in Urban Hazard and Disaster Analysis. Geotechnologies and the Environment. Springer, London/New York. 452p. (2 vols).</p> <p>Wisner B, Blaikie P, Cannon T, Davis I (2005) At Risk: natural hazards, people's vulnerability and disasters. 2ª ed., Routledge, London/New York. 447p.</p>		
<b>Knowledge evaluation methods and their partial grades</b>		
1 practical work (65%); 1 individual theoretical-practical exercise; personal evaluation (5%).		