

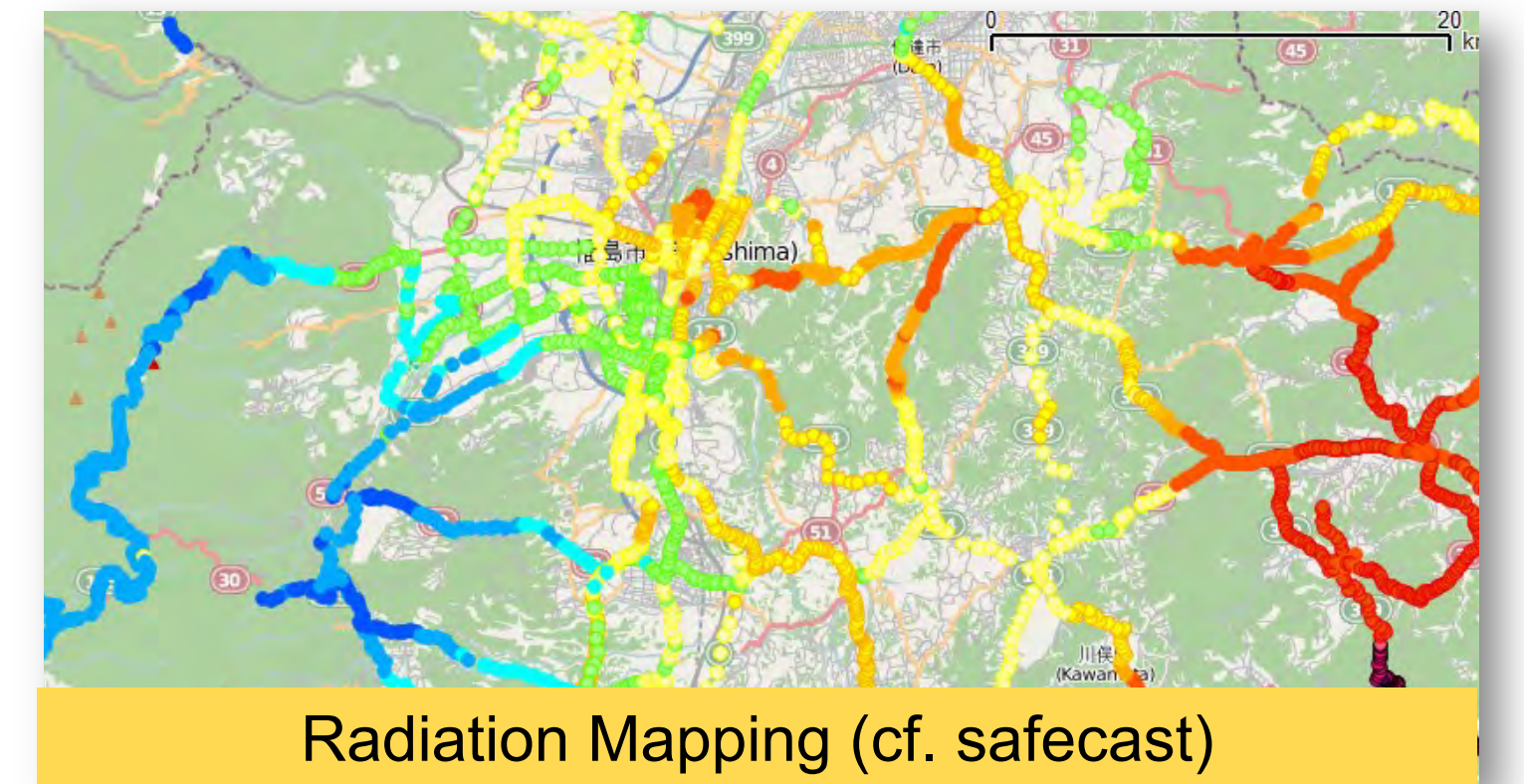
From Crisis to Resilient Mapping by the Volunteered Citizens through OpenStreetMap: The Case of Japanese Hazards

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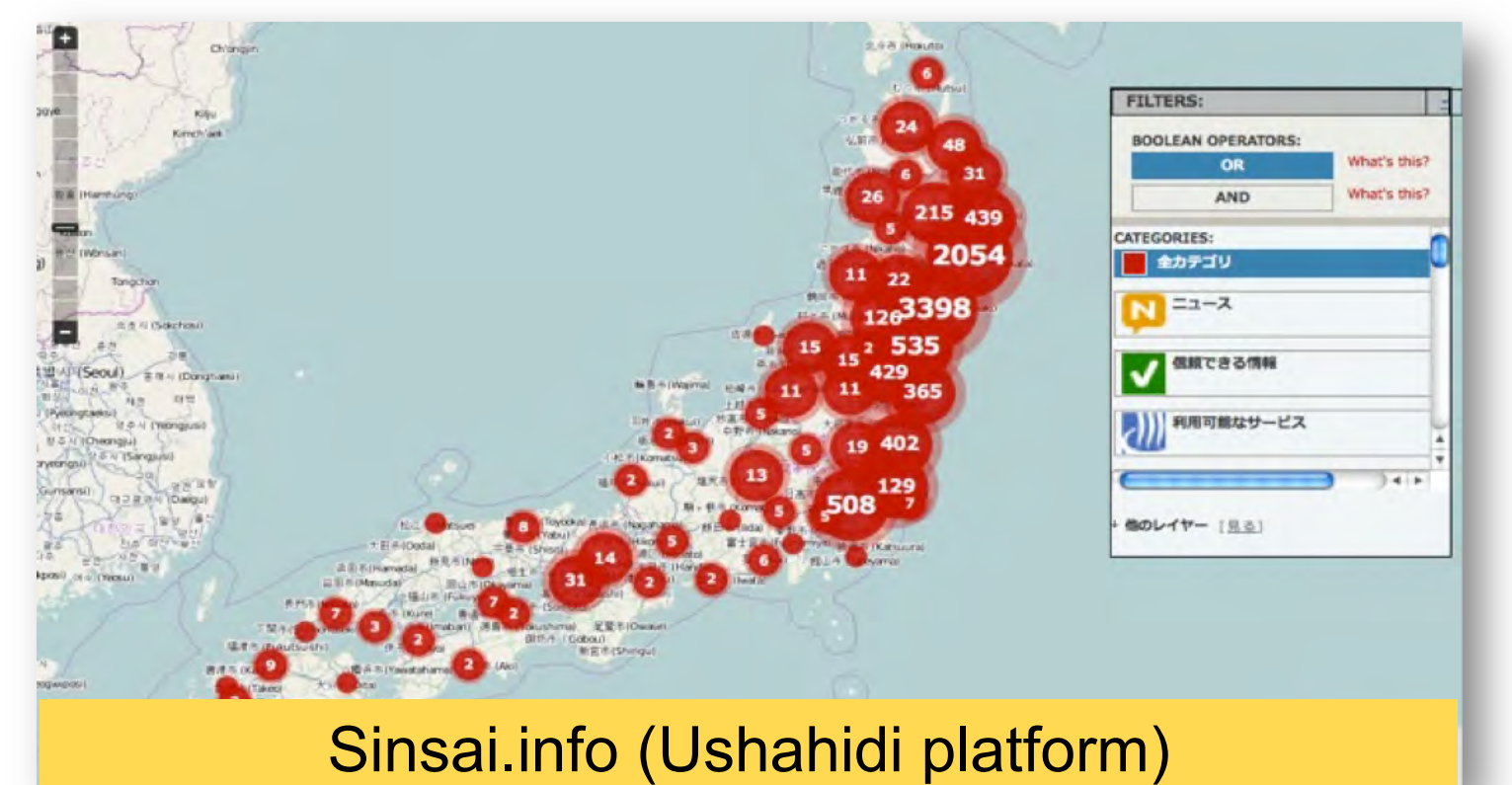


Background / Purpose

- The Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11th, 2011 has brought catastrophic damage in the huge area of Japan.
- On the other hand, Japanese IT volunteers were actively share the information of crisis response using GIS.
- This presentation aim to compare in the Japanese before/after crisis mapping efforts for qualitative-quantitative approach that have been made in recent years using OSM data and platform.
- The resilient mapping agnostic narrow sense of crisis mapping against the background of the natural disasters that frequently is performed became.
- In addition, the mapping for the purpose of disaster mitigation is not only compatible to a variety of natural disasters has become so much in recent years.

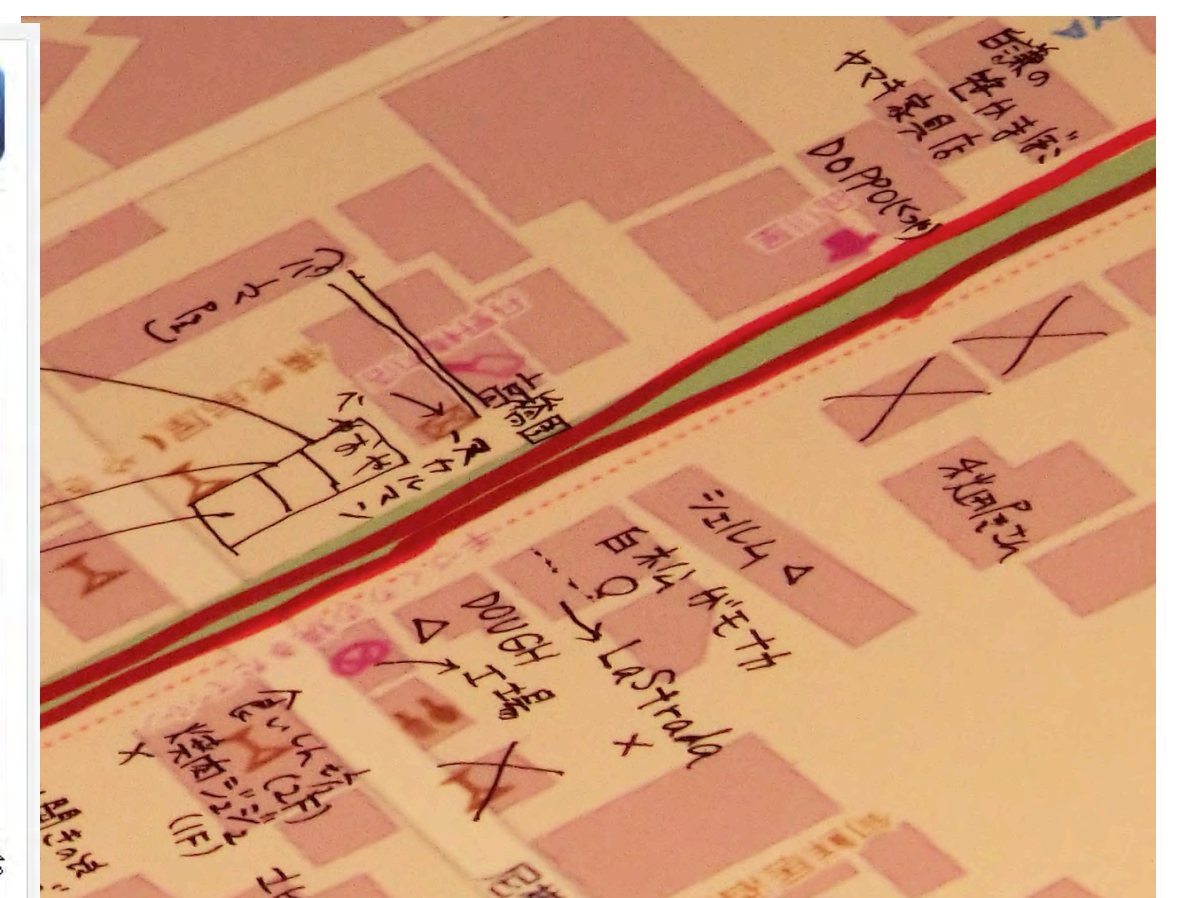


Radiation Mapping (cf. safecast)



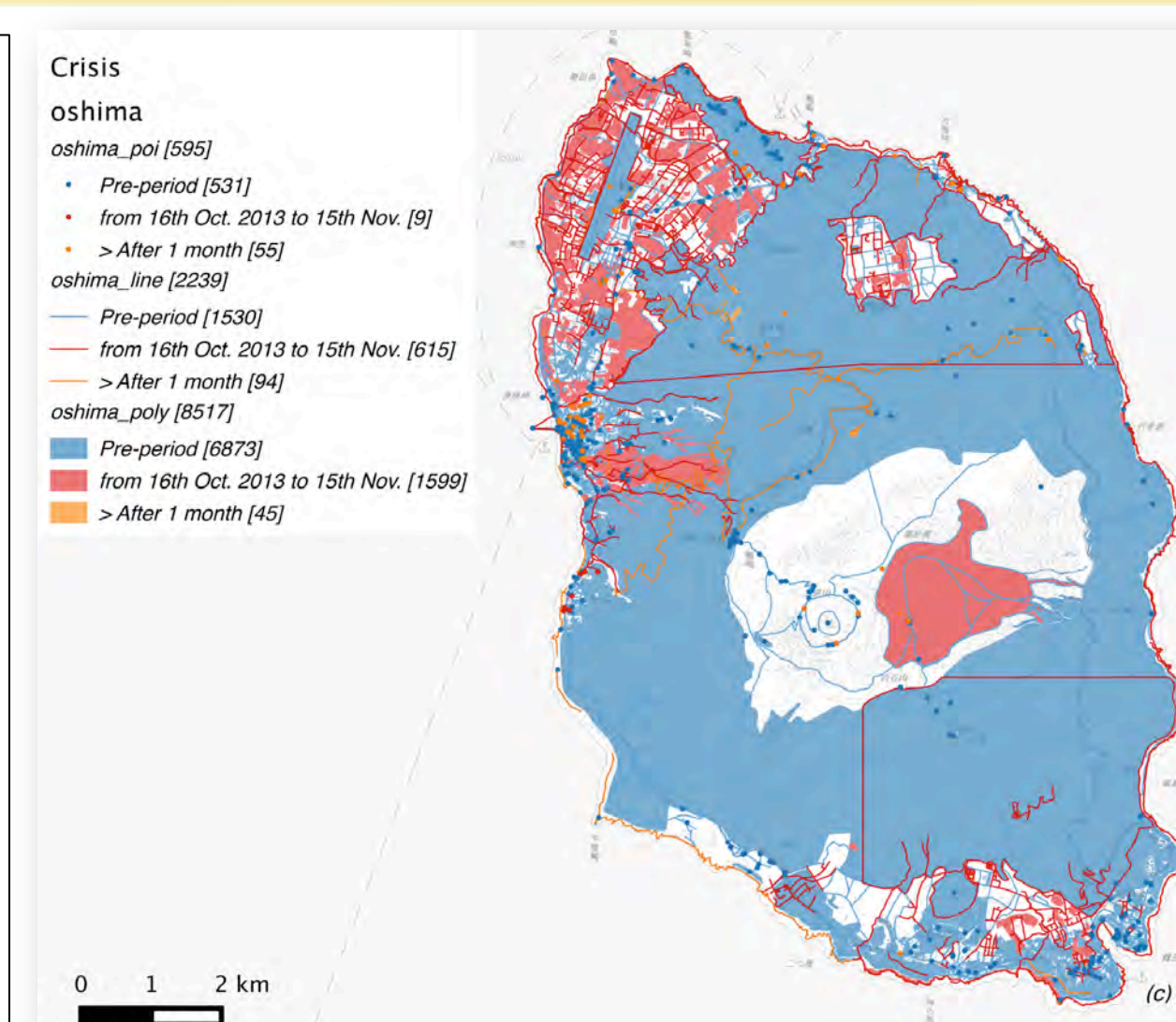
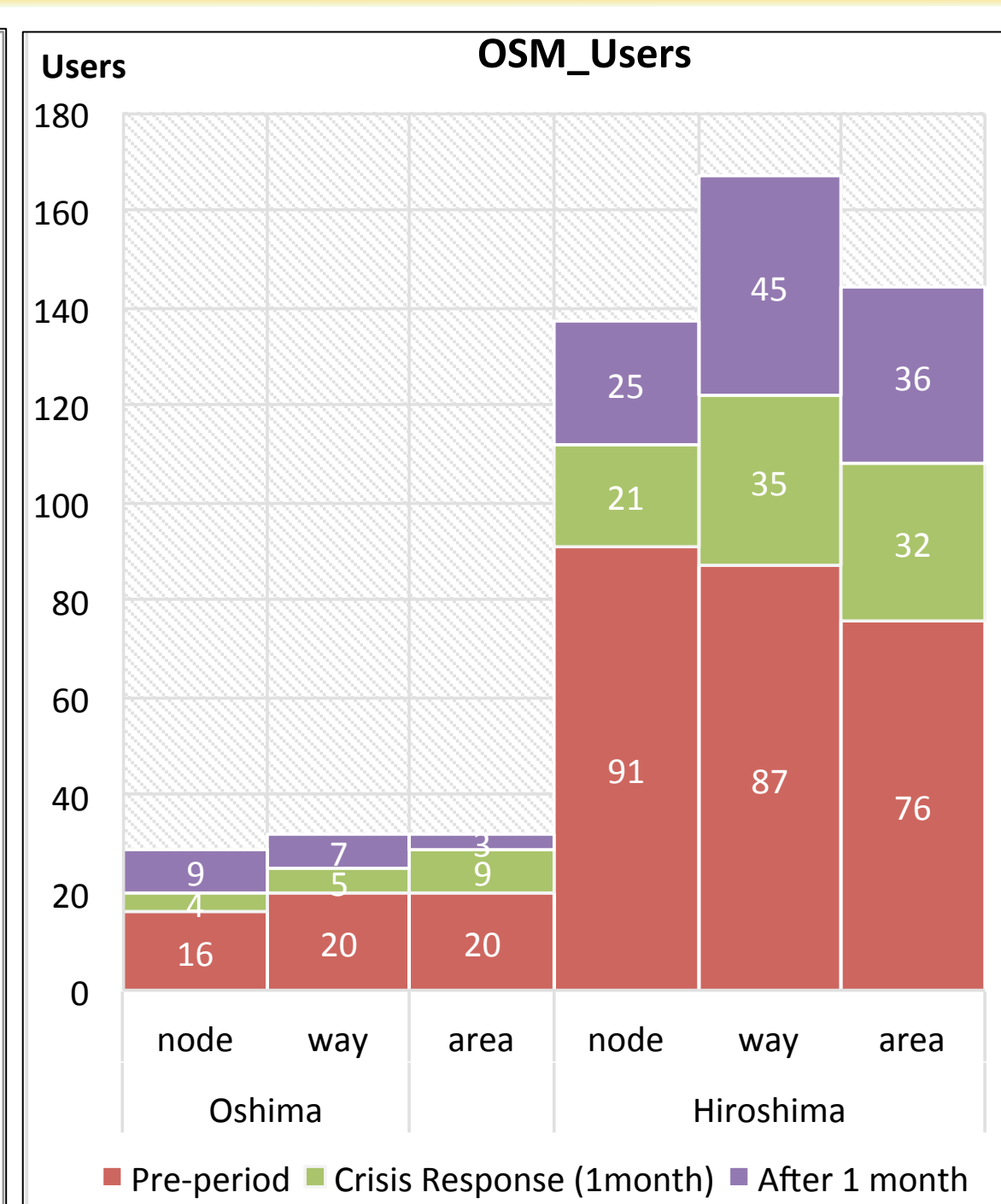
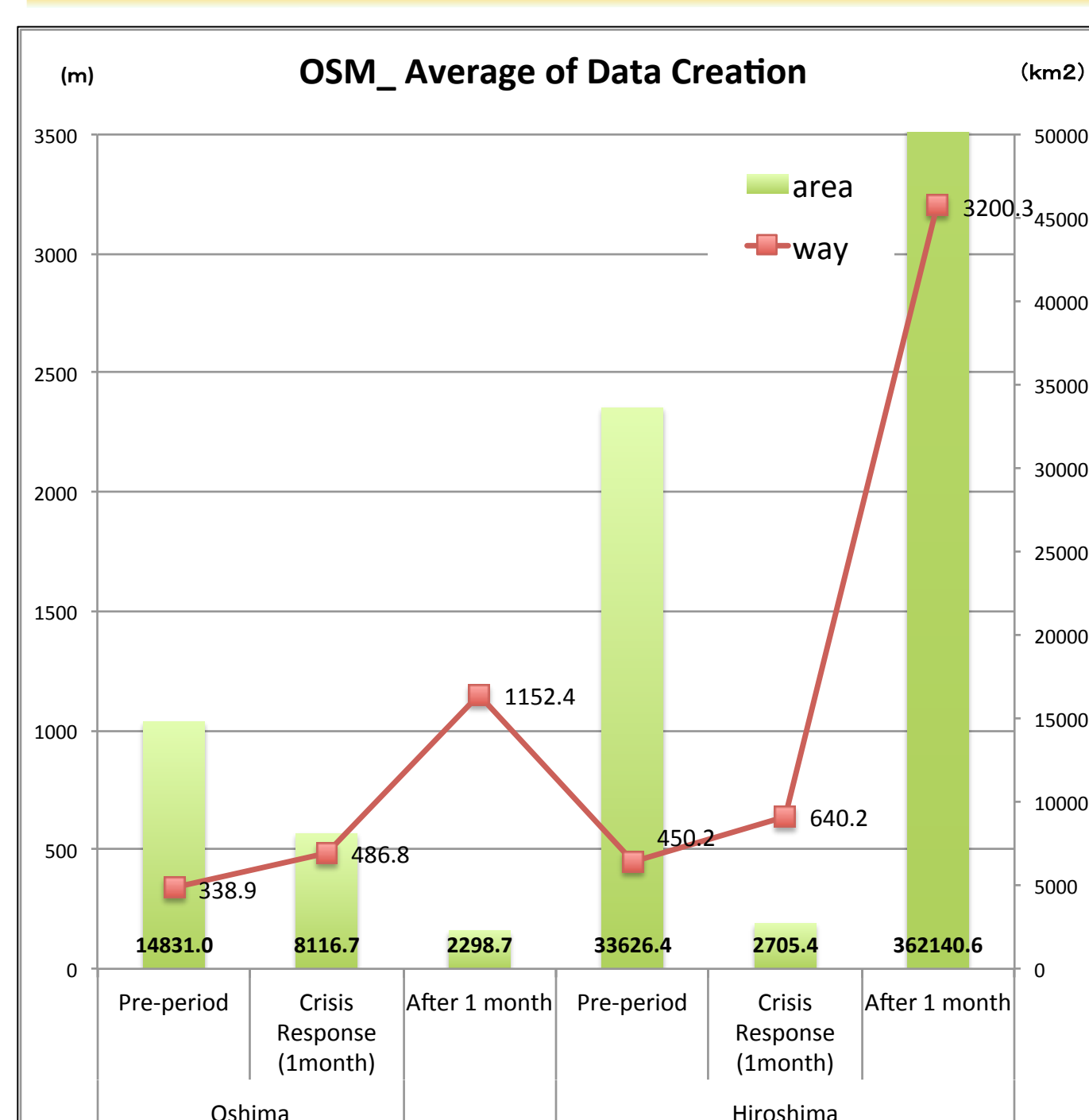
Sinsai.info (Ushahidi platform)

Case Study 1: Mapping Party in Isinomaki

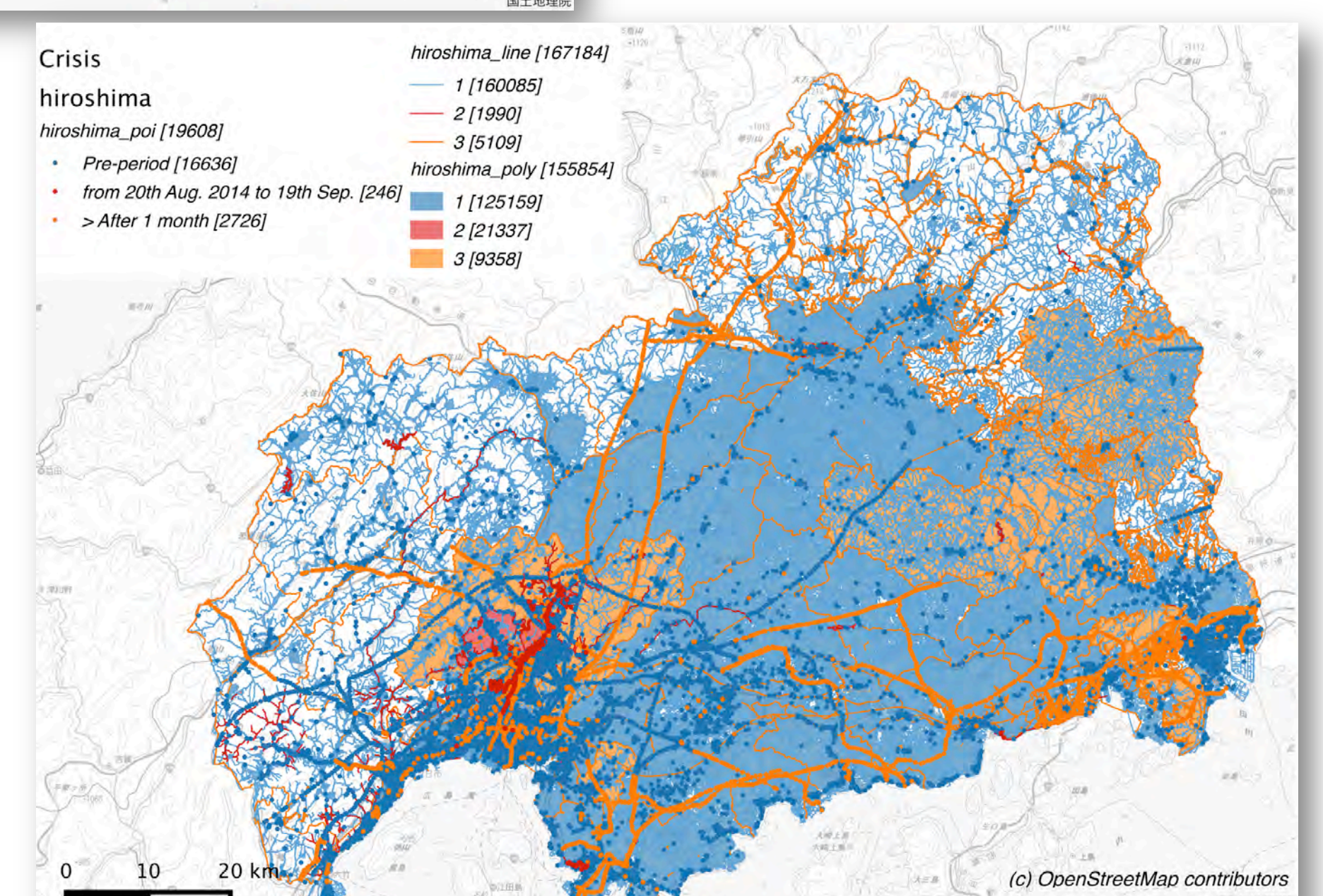


- Not only that, but our investigation also suggests that the activities of mapping in which the local residents get involved may develop to new forms of community rebuilding.

Case Study 2: Crowdmapping of Izu Island Town & Hiroshima City



OSM Tasking Manager



- The comparison of the before and after of data creation amount of crisis mapping. If the distance and area aggregates based around the road data “way” is, after crisis mappings are continuously mapped.
- In the Izu island has been mapping local mapper a few people continued. Also, the same number of mapper has continued to continuously activities after crisis mapping in Hiroshima.
- We also learned from our investigation is that OSM mapping is rather difficult for beginners to master. To keep their activities going, therefore, we need to develop e-learning materials and paper maps in good time.