



PROGRAMME OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION

Copernicus
Europe's eyes on Earth



European
Commission

Empowering Disaster Risk Management with eXplainable AI

Guido Fioravanti, Arthur Essenfelder Hrast, Andrea Toreti
European Commission - Joint Research Centre

Bruxelles
06/17/2025



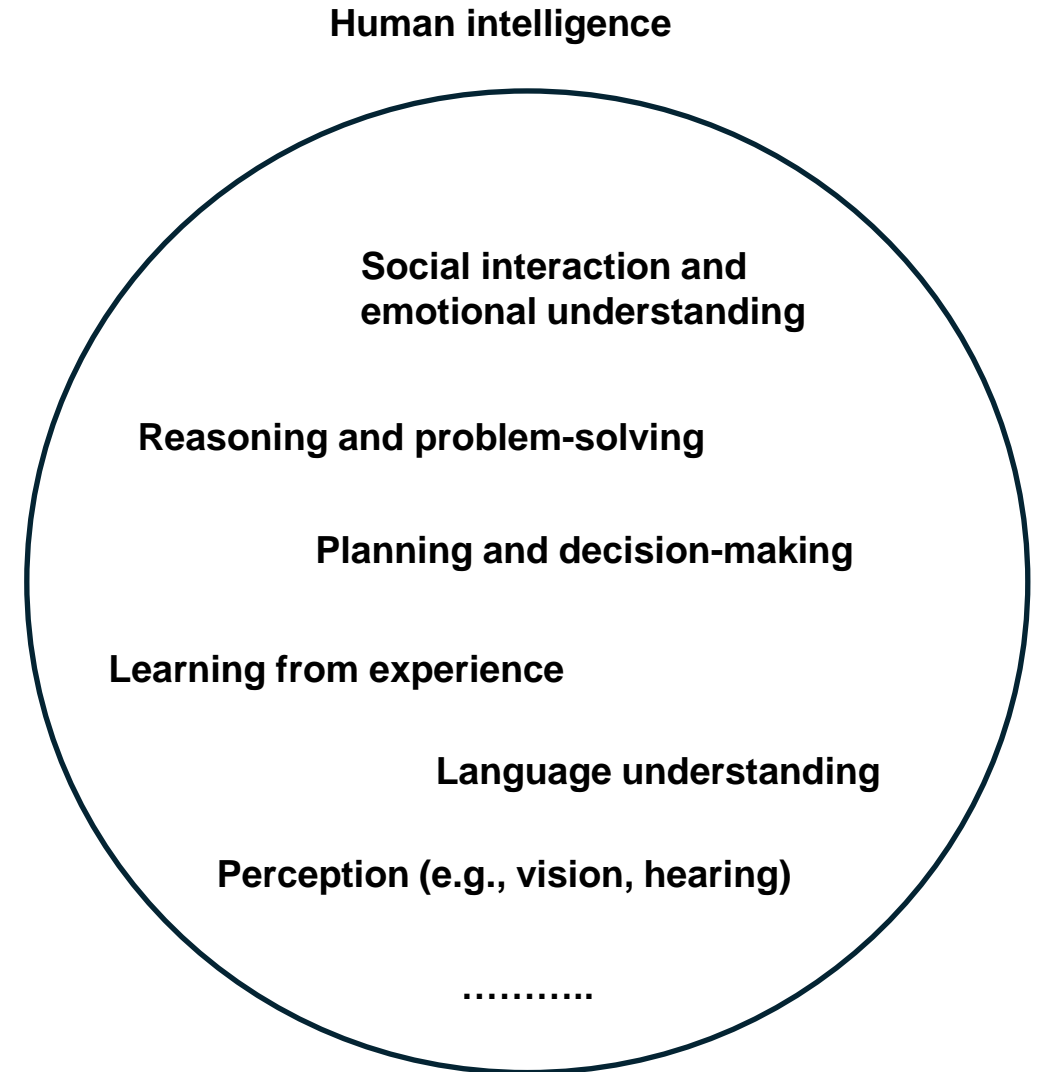
COPERNICUS
EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT
SERVICE

What is AI?

AI is a set of technologies designed to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence

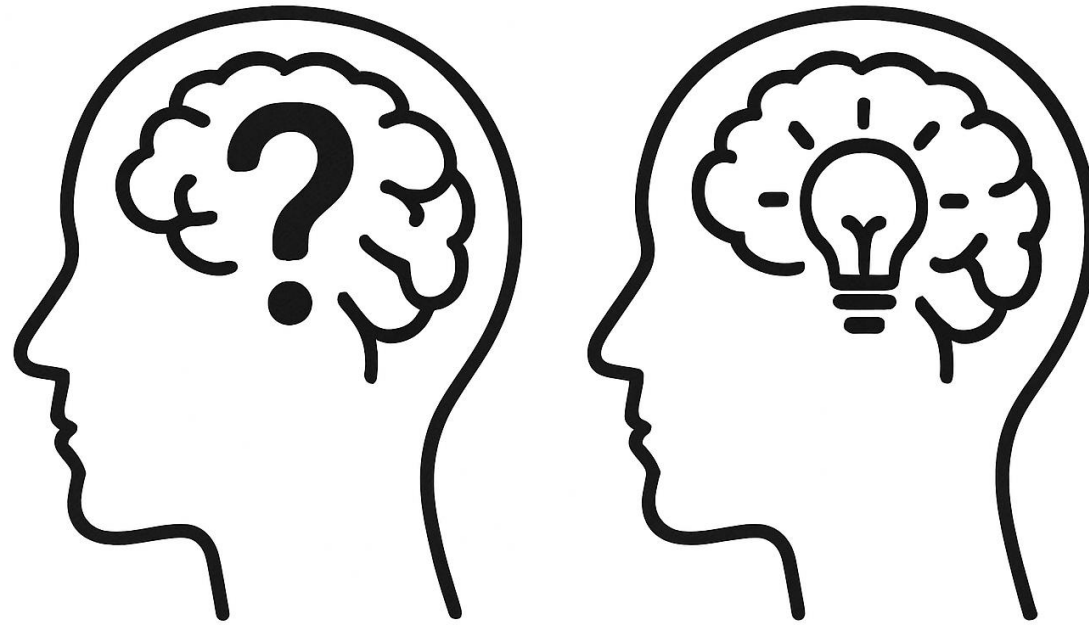
Various approaches to building intelligent systems, such as *knowledge representation*, *reasoning*, *planning*, *robotics*, *natural language processing*, and *computer vision*, many of which do not rely **exclusively on Machine Learning (ML)**.

Russell, S. J., & Norvig, P. (2021). *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach* (4th ed.). Pearson Education.



eXplainable AI (XAI)

A set of tools/techniques and practices designed to help humans understand why an AI model makes a certain prediction.



Without explainability:

The model predicts a drought in this area and gives no reason (just outputs a label). Not explainable, even if it's accurate

With explainability:

The model predicts a drought because the soil moisture is low, precipitation is below average, and vegetation stress is increasing.

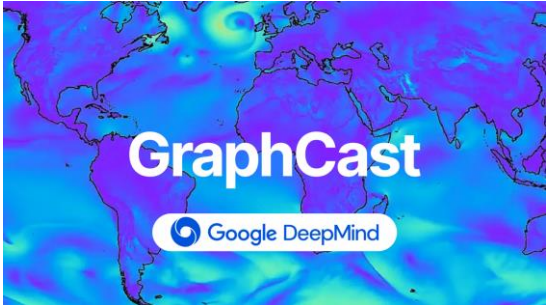
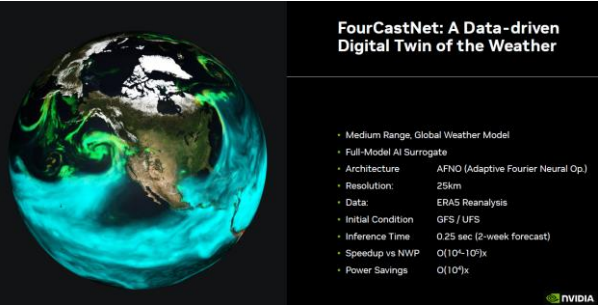
Initiatives and Research in AI/ML for supporting Disaster Risk Management



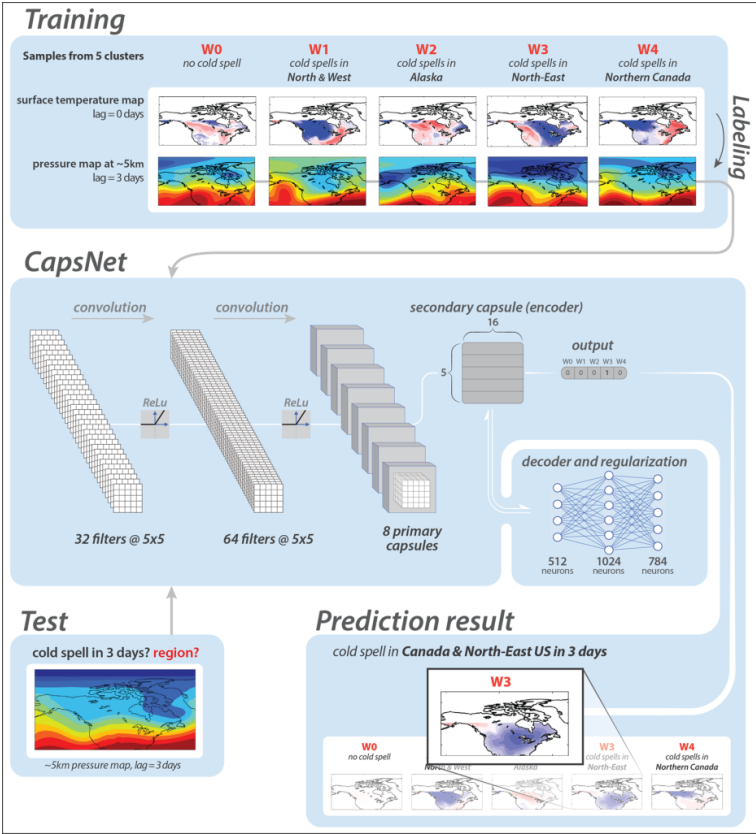
“To ensure decision makers can have trust and confidence in new built tools and algorithms in DestinE, the use of emerging AI technologies must align with principles of ethics and responsibility.”
(Source: Artificial Intelligence in DestinE – The explainer)



Detection and attribution



AI weather models



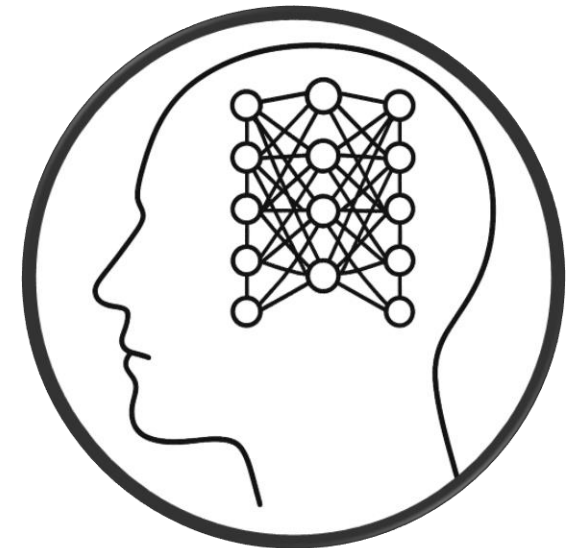
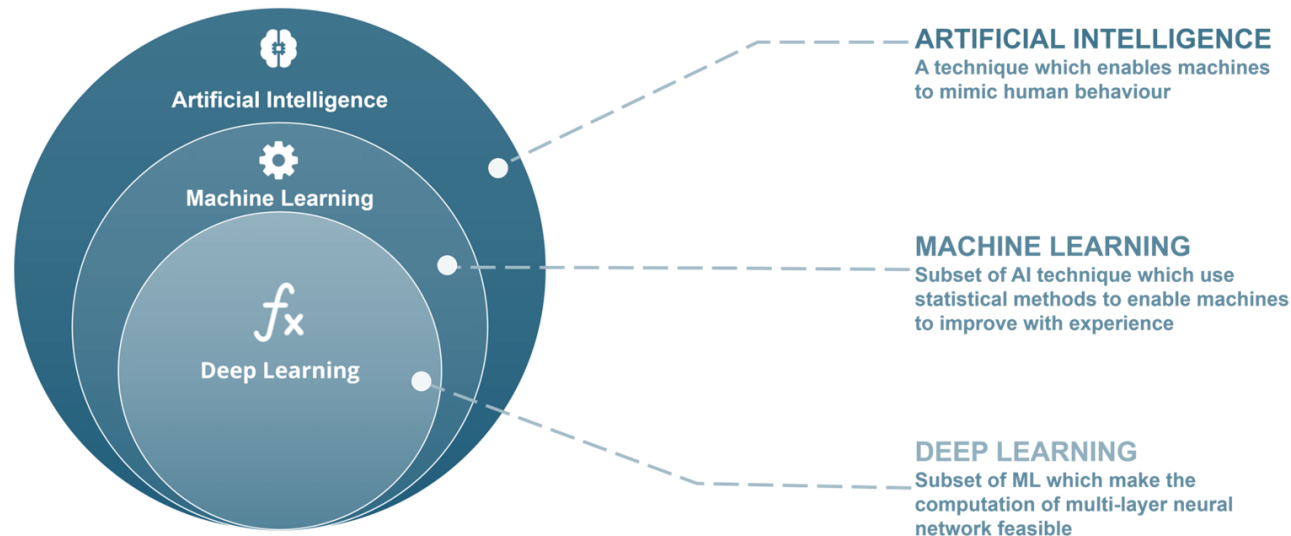
Source: Chattopadhyay et al., 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019MS001958>, CC BY 4.0



Machine Learning & Deep Learning

Machine Learning (ML) is the study of programs that can improve their performance on a given task automatically (Wikipedia)

A type of Machine Learning that uses **neural networks (NN)** with many layers to automatically learn patterns from data.

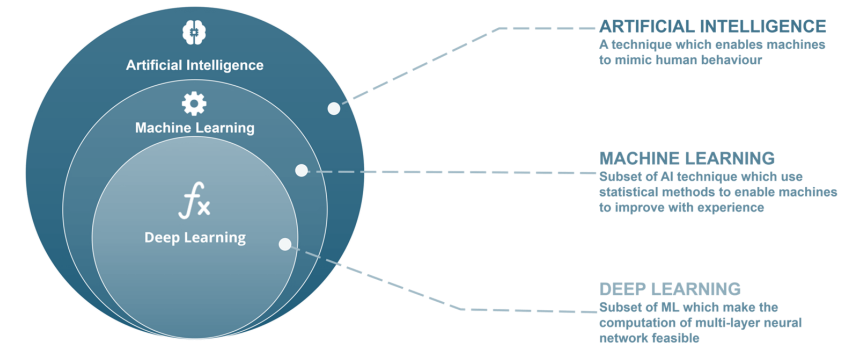
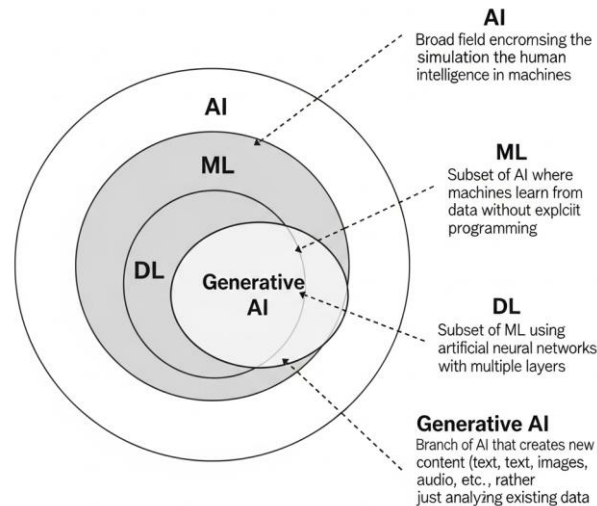
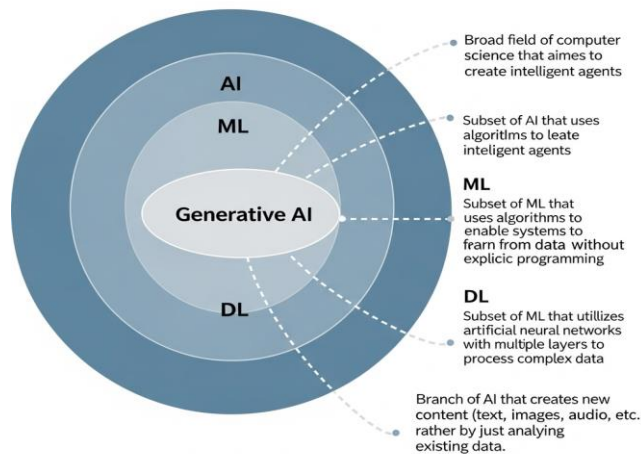


AI ≠ ChatGPT

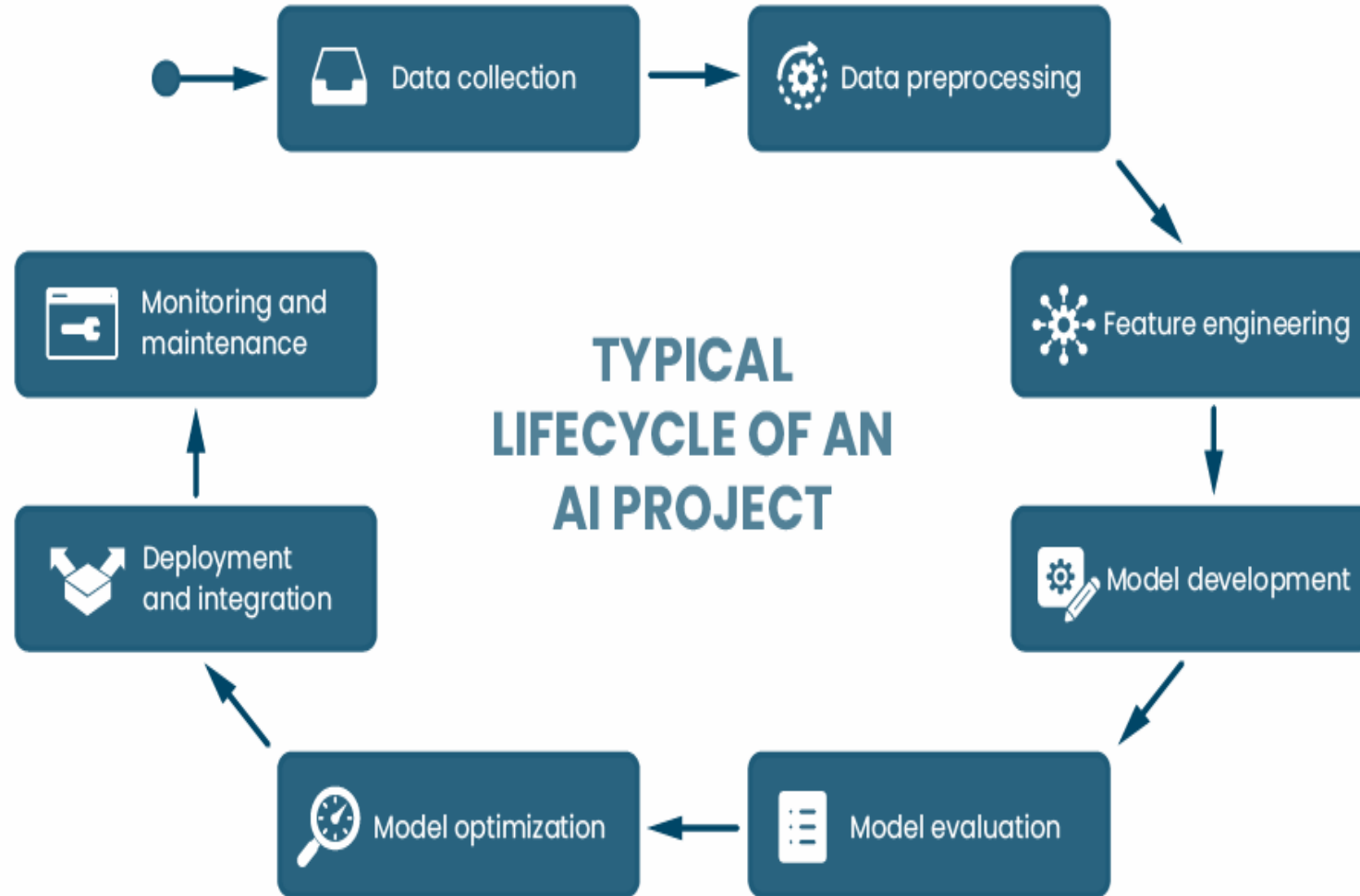
Generative AI (gen AI) is the branch of AI that creates new content, rather than just analyzing existing data

A key part of Generative AI involves **Large Language Models (LLMs)**

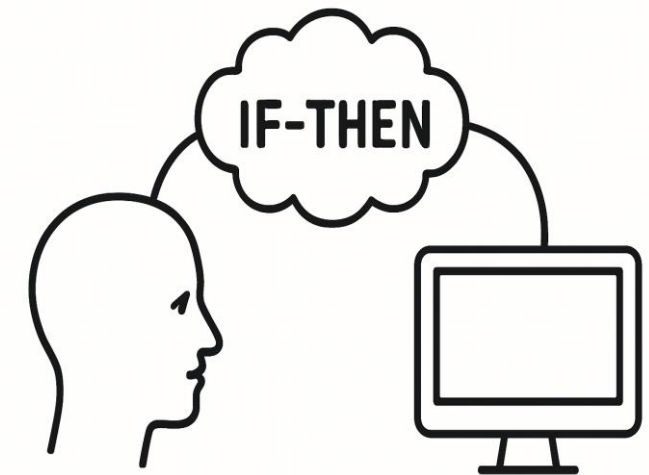
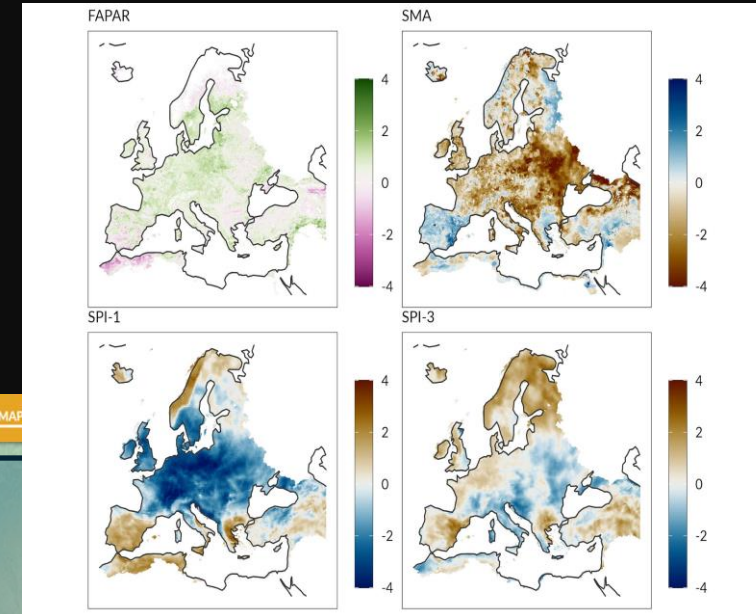
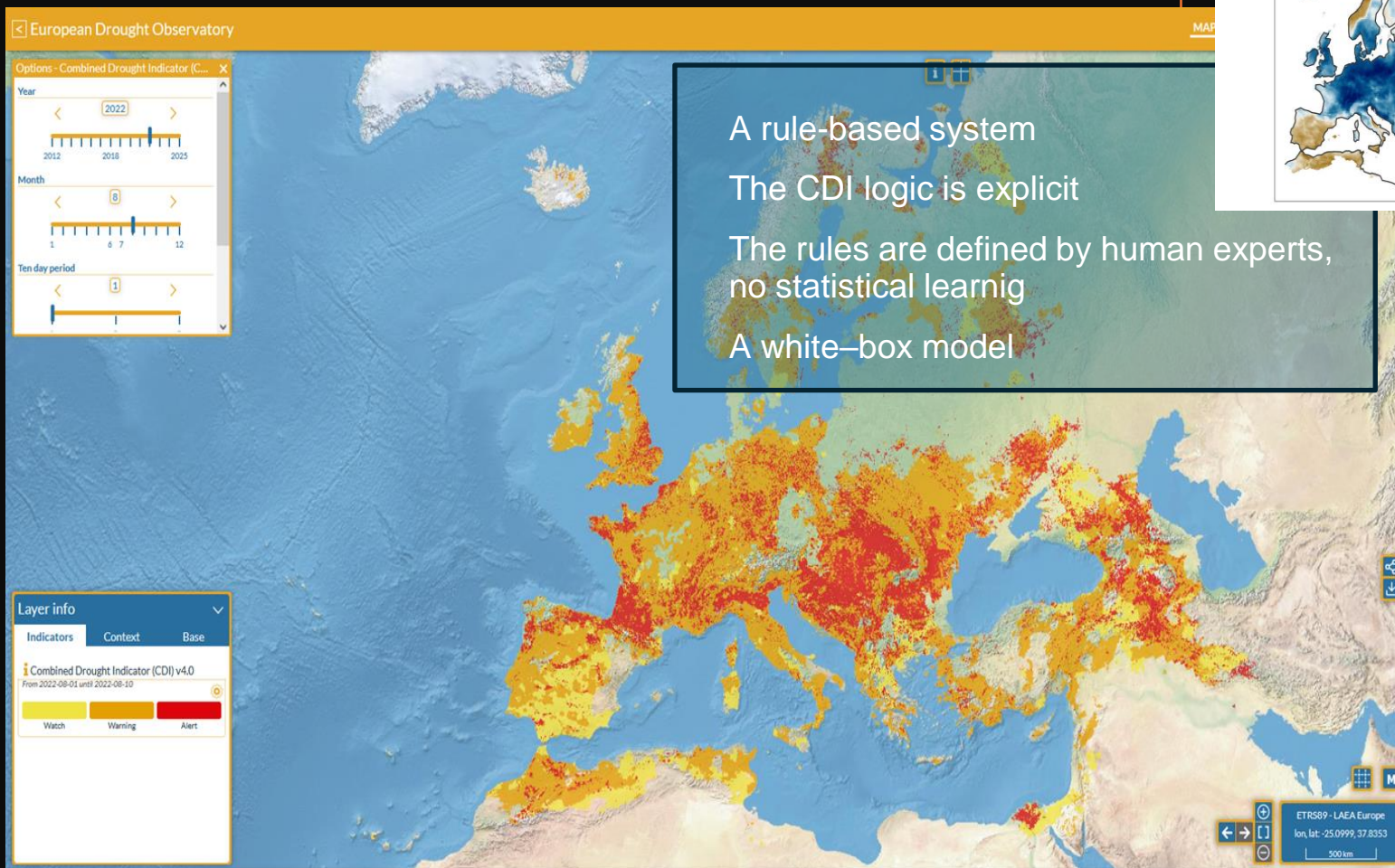
Gen AI poses novel risks (e.g., hallucinations, inaccurate or biased outputs), which threaten to undermine the trust in the technology



The images on the left have been generated using the generative AI capabilities of ChatGPT, and were designed to mimic the style of the Venn diagram on the top. While the diagrams may **contain inaccuracies**, they serve as an example of the potential of generative AI to create visual content.

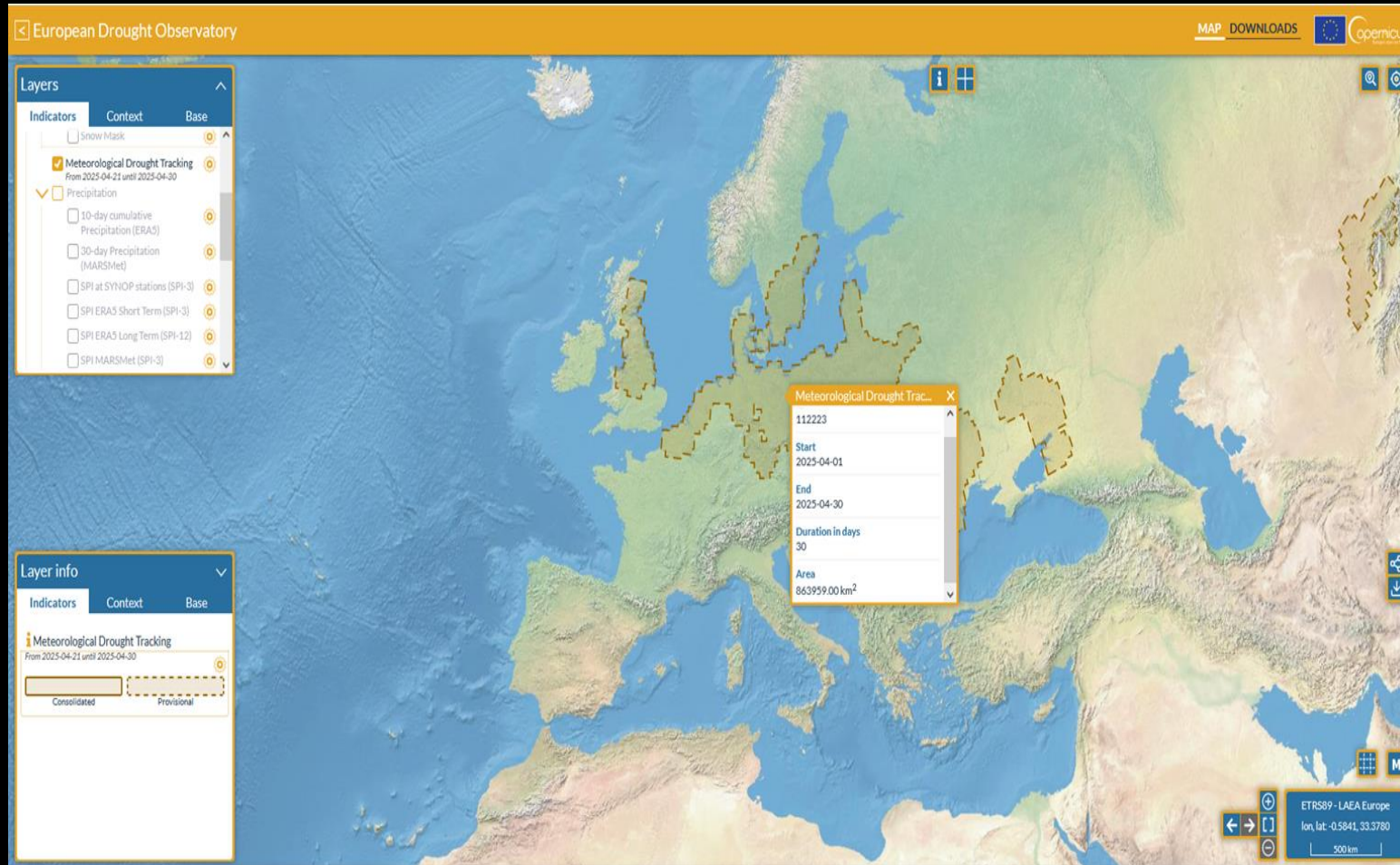


The Combined Drought Indicator



GOFAI (Good Old Fashioned AI)

Meteorological Drought Tracking



Machine Learning Algorithm (DBSCAN)

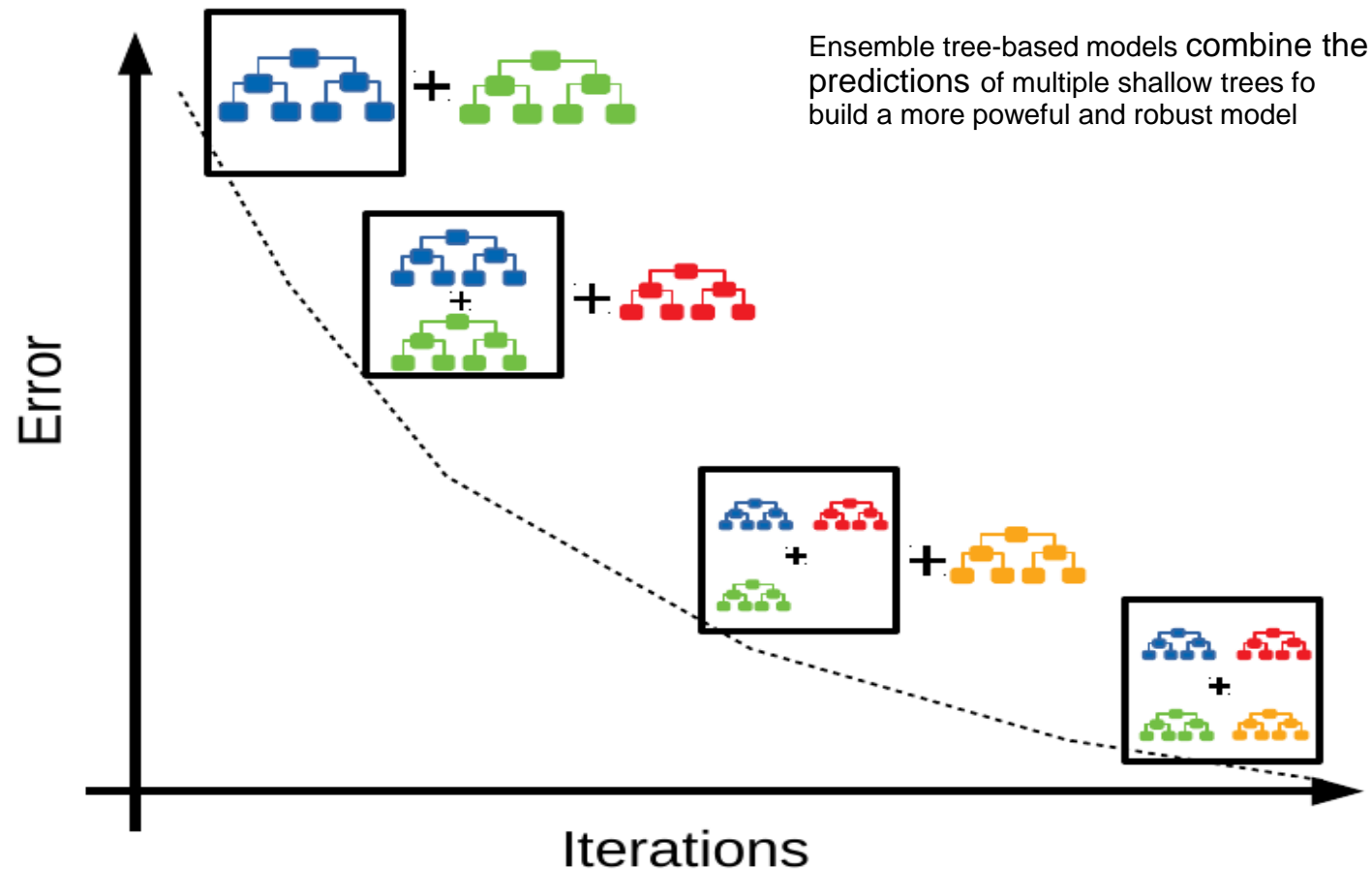
Implicit logic (Learned Patterns)

Data-Driven Rules/Patterns

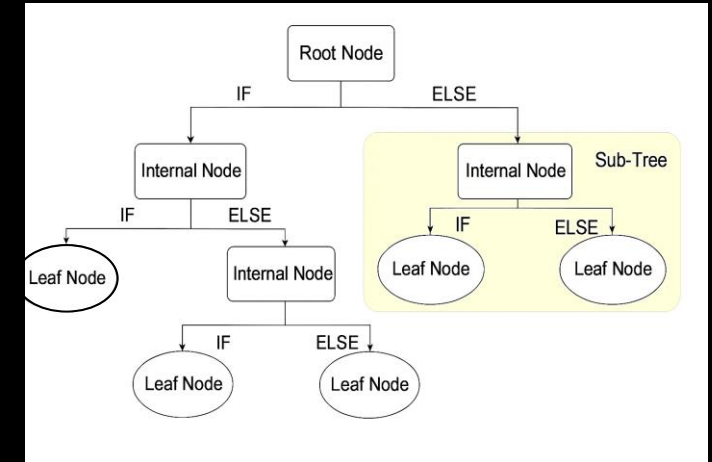
White-box model

Unsupervised Learning

Decision Tree & Ensemble Learning Models



Usually, a single decision tree is not strong enough to be used in Practice (weak learner)

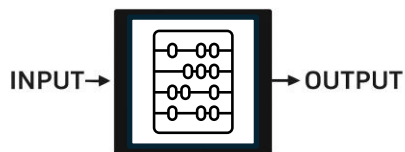


How do we build ensemble models?

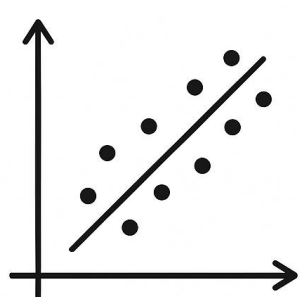
Bagging: builds trees independently using random subsets of the data (Random Forest)

Boosting: builds trees sequentially, where each new tree focuses on correcting the errors of the previous ones (Gradient Boosting Trees and XGBoost)

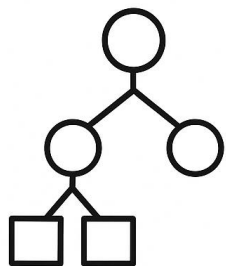
AI \neq Black-box models



Inherently Interpretable Models



Linear
Regression



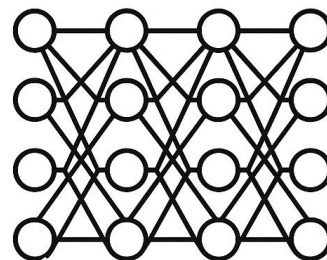
Simple
Decision Tree

Condition	

Decision
Table

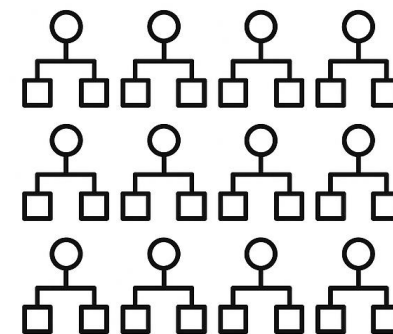
White/black box models describe how **transparent and interpretable** a model is to humans

Black Box Models



Neural
Network

The black-box issue refers to the lack of transparency and understanding about how an AI system makes its decisions.



Collection of
Decision Trees

Lack of trust
Accountability problems
Ethical and legal risk
Debugging difficulty

References

- Ghaffarian, S. et al., 2023. Explainable artificial intelligence in disaster risk management: Achievements and prospective futures, International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2023.104123>
- Giovine, C. and Roberts, R., 2024. Building AI trust: The key role of explainability, <https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/quantumblack/our-insights/building-ai-trust-the-key-role-of-explainability#/>
- Maier, H. R., 2024. How much X is in XAI: Responsible use of “Explainable” artificial intelligence in hydrology and water resources, Journal of Hydrology X, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hydroa.2024.100185>
- Melkamu Mersha, M. et al., 2024. Explainable artificial intelligence: A survey of needs, techniques, applications, and future direction, Neurocomputing, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neucom.2024.128111>

STAY CONNECTED

EVENTS, ONLINE, and MAP VIEWERS



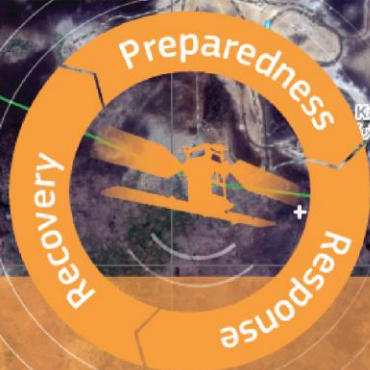
@CopernicusEMS



emergency.copernicus.eu



activations.emergency.copernicus.eu



**Rapid
Mapping**



**Risk & Recovery
Mapping**



Floods



Fires



Droughts



Population



**Built-up
areas**



PROGRAMME OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION



Expert validation of AI-generated graphs on disaster events

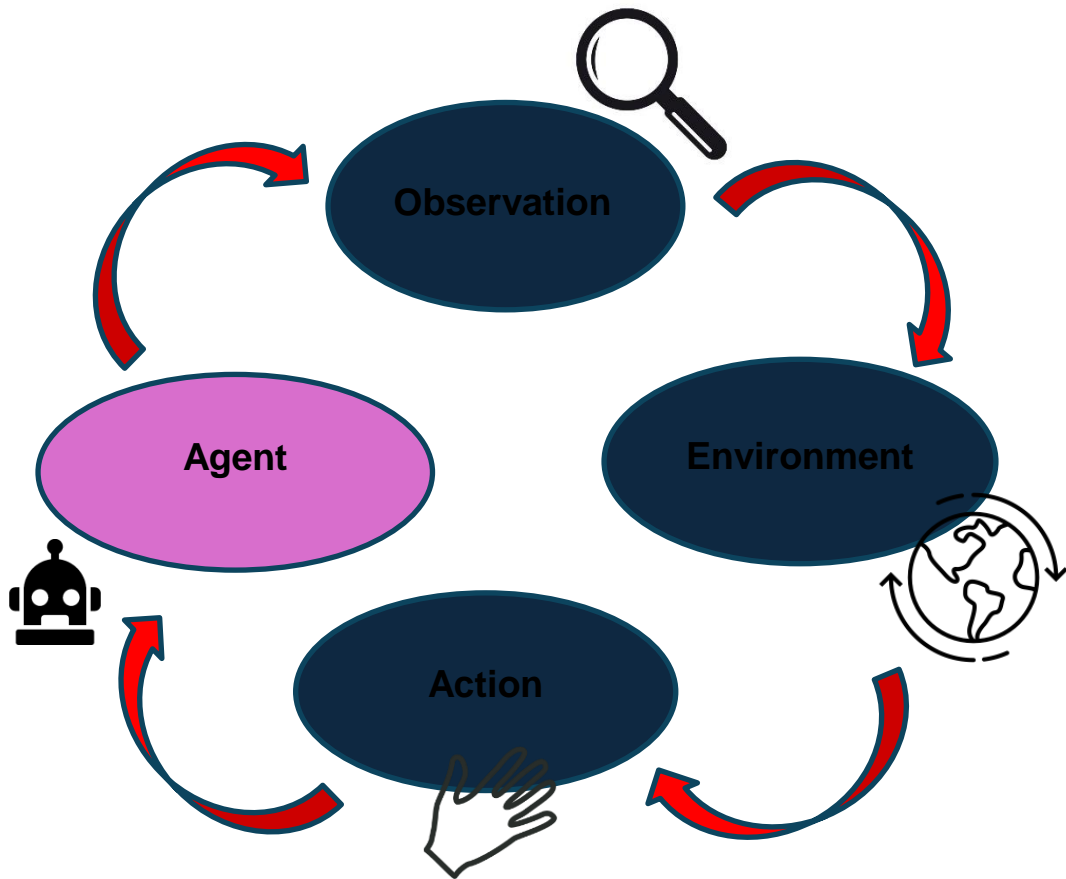
Michele Ronco, AI Specialist, JRC.E1

Sergio Consoli (JRC.F7), Lorenzo Bertolini (JRC.F7), Luca Bandelli (JRC.T5), Alessio Spadaro (JRC.T5), Marco Verile (JRC.T5), Christina Corbane (JRC.E1)

***AI For Preparedness: Building capacity for
AI-powered Disaster Risk Management,
Brussels, 17/06/2025***

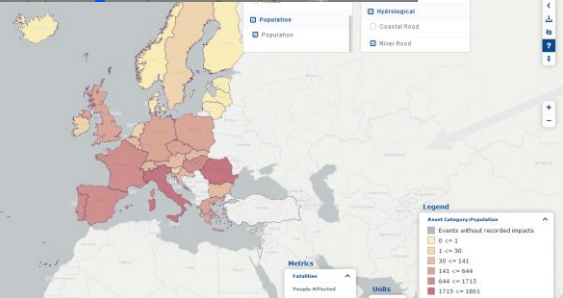
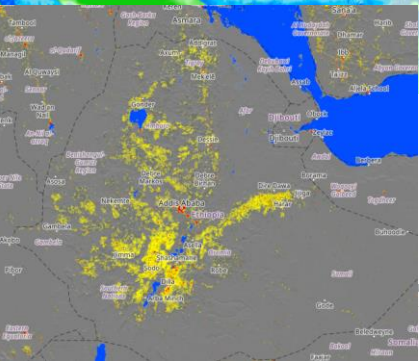
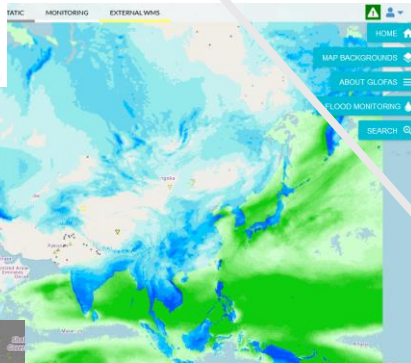
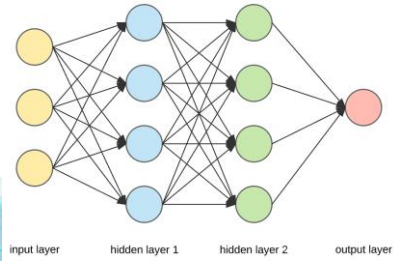
AI Agents

LLM-powered Agents are artificial entities that enhance LLMs with essential capabilities, enabling them to sense their environment, make decisions, and take actions



- **Sam Altman:** “GPTs and Assistants are precursors to agents. They will gradually be able to plan and to perform more complex actions on your behalf. These are our first step toward AI Agents.”
- **Bill Gates:** “Agents are not only going to change how everyone interacts with computers. They’re also going to upend the software industry, bringing about the biggest revolution in computing since we went from typing commands to tapping on icons.”

AI DRM Agent



What can I help with?

What humanitarian and economic impacts could a cascading crisis caused by a flood in Ethiopia have within the next month?

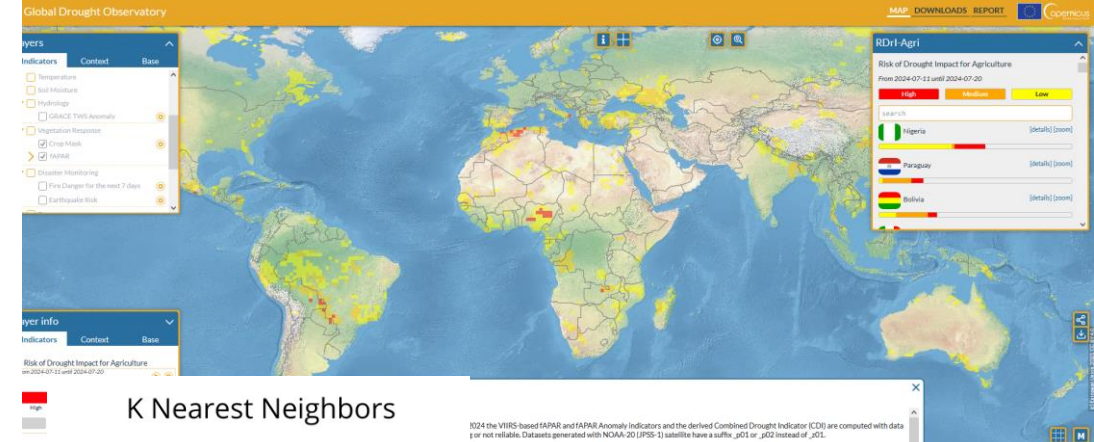
Create image

Summarize text

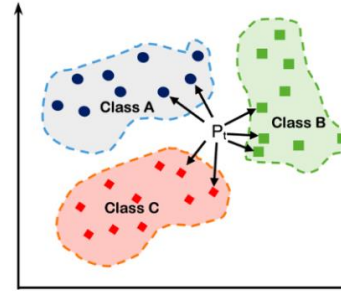
Help me write

Get advice

More

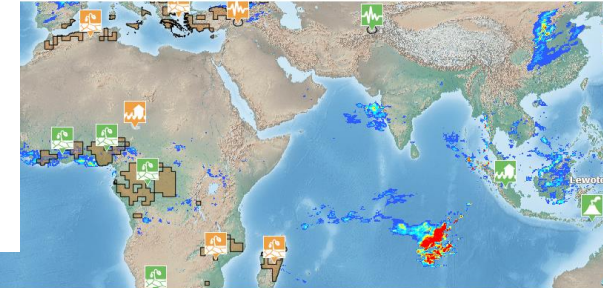


K Nearest Neighbors



1024 the VIIRS based IAPAR and IAPAR Anomaly Indicators and the derived Combined Drought Indicator (CDI) are computed with data 1 or not reliable. Datasets generated with NOAA-20 (JPSS-1) satellite have a suffix _j01 or _j02 instead of _j01.

flash flood alerts in the last 24 hours (European Flood Awareness)



Map of disaster alerts in the past 4 days. European Union, 2024. Map produced by EC-JRC. The designations employed and the presentation of material on the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the European Union concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The burned events in the list below are the past events before last 4 days.

homepage are ongoing events. In bold: (i) new events; (i) events where a significant worsening has been detected (+ 0.5 GDACS score or increase in the Alert Level); (ii) events (i) (Global Drought Observatory Report).

ongoing events of class Orange or Red plus the Green alerts with burned area exceeding 10k ha and population within 5 km exceeding 10k.

ICAL C1

LESLI (157) 15.00

MILTO (287) 21.00

Dimensions

Hazard & Exposure Vulnerability Lack of coping capacity

Categories

Natural Human Socio-economic Vulnerable groups Institutional Infrastructure

Components

Earthquake Flood Tsunami Tropical Cyclone Drought Epidemic Current conflict intensity Projected conflict risk Development & deprivation (50%) Inequality (23%) Aid Dependency (23%) Uprooted people Other Vulnerable groups Diet Governance Communication Physical infrastructures Access to health system

Must have..

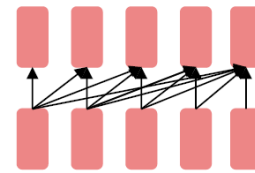
- Interactive Capabilities with Digital World
- Advanced Reasoning and Action Planning
- Hierarchical Problem-Solving
- Understanding of Complex Scenarios
- Transparent Decision-Making



Image generated by DALL-E3

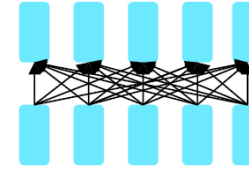
What is a Large Language Model (LLM)?

- AI models trained by learning to guess what word comes next
- LLMs can generate text by sampling possible next words
- Learn a lot of useful language knowledge
- Trainable parameters: 1-1000 billions
- Common tasks: machine translation, sentiment analysis, classification, speech recognition



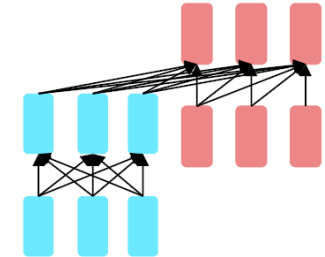
Decoders

GPT, Claude,
Llama
Mixtral



Encoders

BERT family,
HuBERT



Encoder-decoders

Flan-T5, Whisper

$P(w|Q$: Who wrote the book “The Origin of Species”? A:)

¹ *Attention is all you need*, Vaswani et al (2017) <https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)

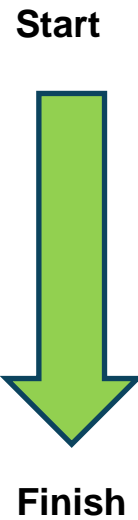
RAG is like a smart friend who helps the AI find the right info before answering, making responses more accurate!



Towards agentic behavior..

Non-agentic workflow (zero-shot):

Please type out an essay on topic X from start to finish in one go.



Agentic workflow (decompose task):

Write an essay on topic X

Do you need web search or documents?

Write a first draft

Consider what parts need revision or more research

Revise your draft

....
....

Combining news and AI to address crisis complexity

- Retrieval Augmented Generation on EMM to extract knowledge on to extract and analyze large-scale disaster data across thousands of events
- LLMs to create disaster narratives and capture main cause-and-effect factors forming impact chains
- Semi-qualitative approach to multi-hazard and multi-risk assessment

Data (EMM) + AI (LLMs)



Retrieving disaster news



EM-DAT

The International Disaster Database
Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters

Dataset containing global
disaster records (location,
date, type)

Given a disaster record we look for
news in the following 4 weeks
retrieving top-k relevant news for
each interval

Disaster
date (T)

T+1week

T+2week

T+3week

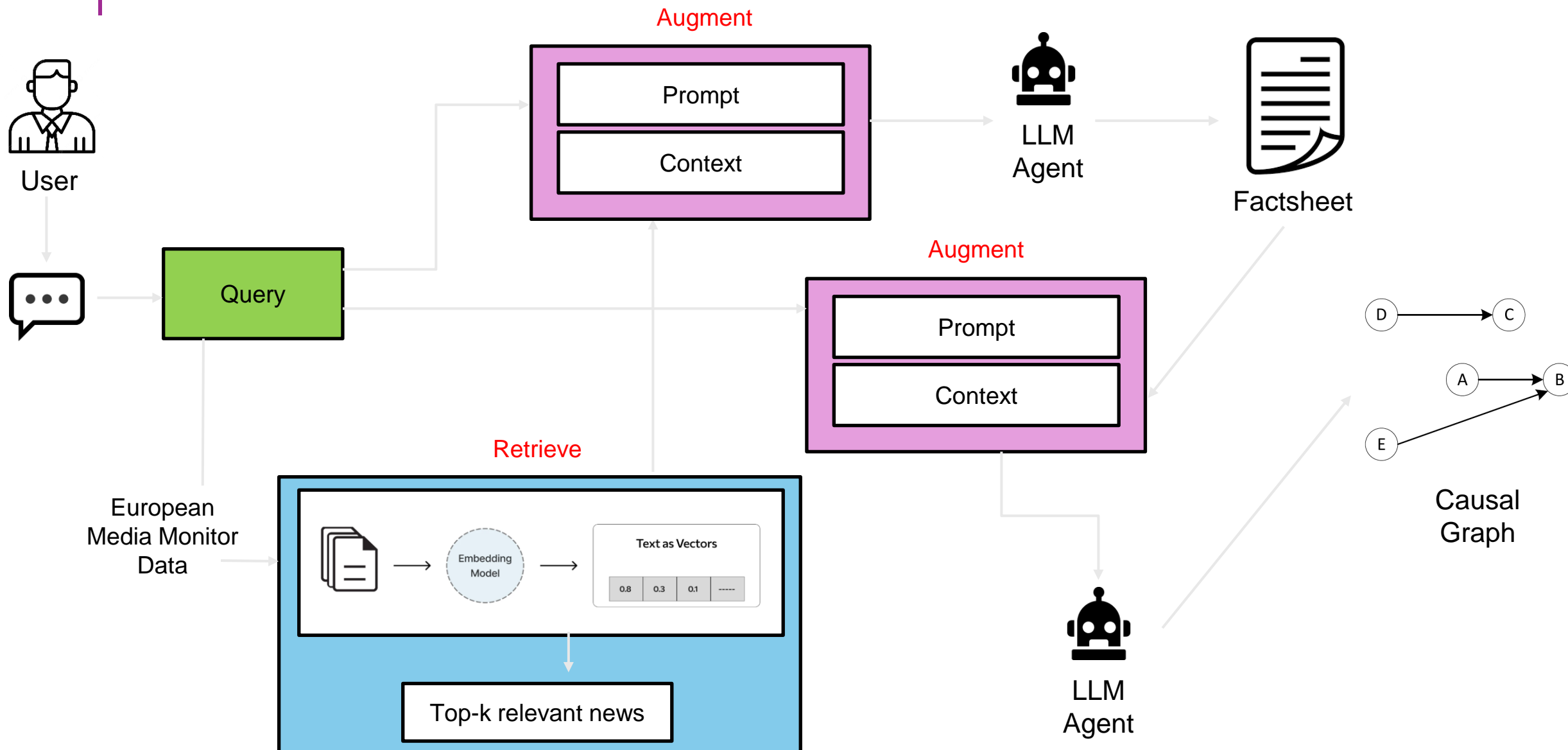
T+4week

Time

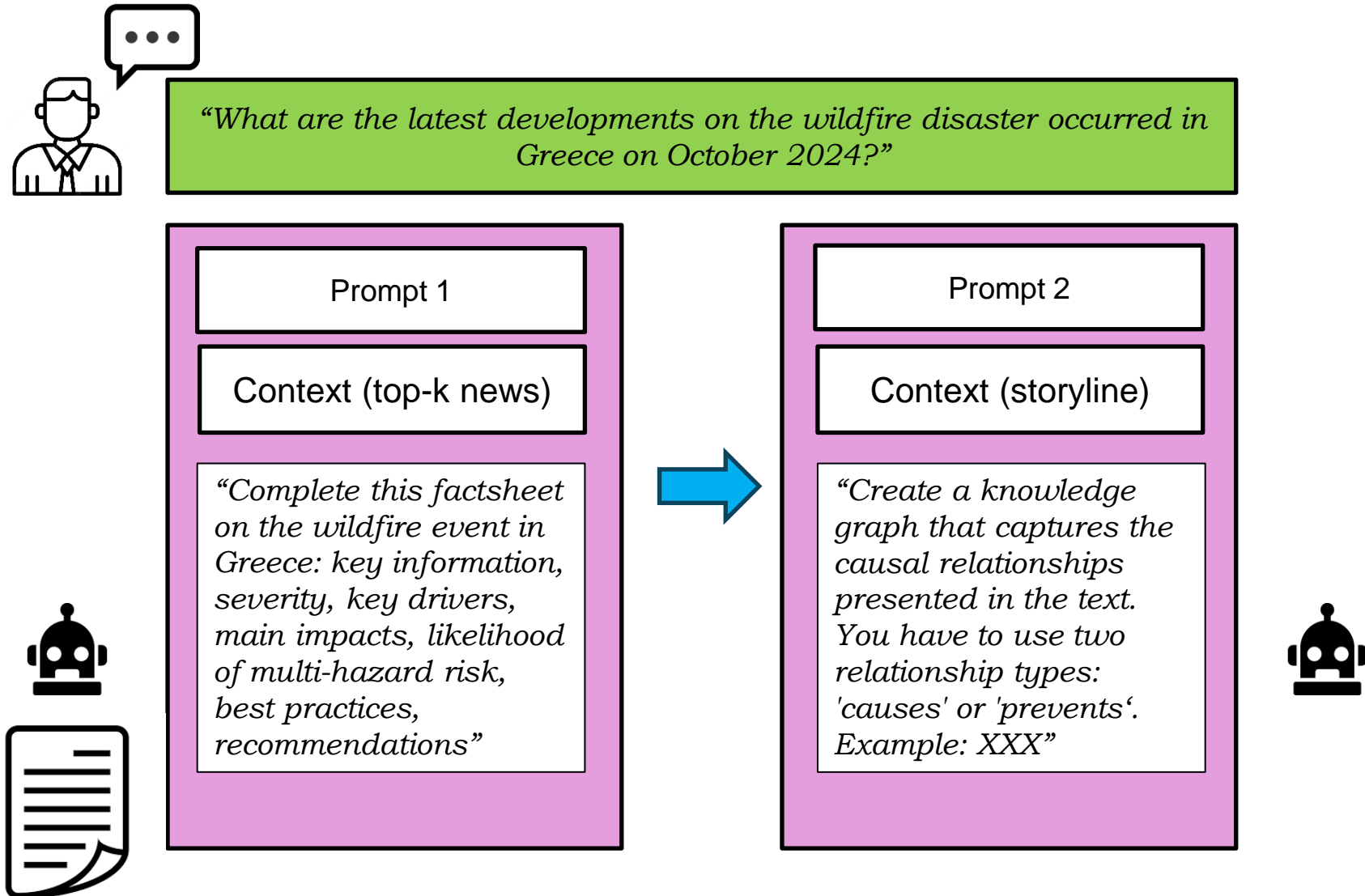


Pipeline overview

Dashboard at: <https://huggingface.co/spaces/jrc-ai/crisesStorylinesRAG>



Two-step process with RAG & ICL



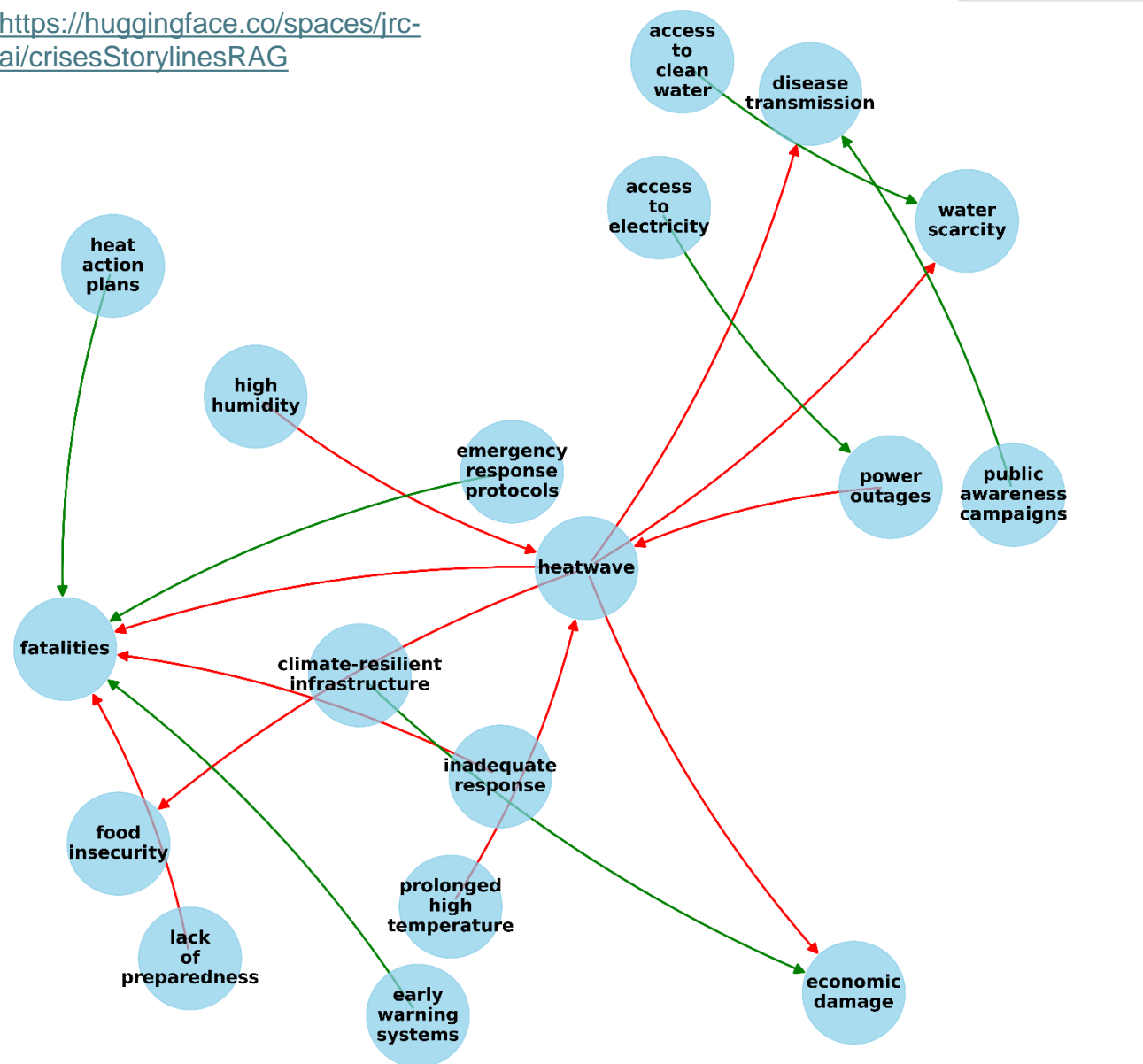
Example outcome

India-Pakistan heatwave 2015

- **Key information:** A severe heatwave struck Pakistan primarily affecting the Sindh and Punjab provinces in June 2015
- **Severity:** High
- **Key drivers:** Prolonged temperatures above 45C 113F for several days, high humidity, power outages which exacerbated the effects of the heat, lack of preparedness and inadequate response by authorities
- **Main impacts, exposure and vulnerability:** Economic damage, people affected, people died and thousands more were affected, fatalities with the majority being elderly or poor. Effects on communities and infrastructure. Hospitals were overwhelmed with heat-related cases. Power outages disrupted daily life and exacerbated the heat. Water scarcity was reported in some areas
- **Likelihood of multi-hazard risk:** Medium to High. The heatwave increased the risk of subsequent hazards such as water scarcity and drought, food insecurity, increased risk of disease transmission e.g. heat-related illnesses waterborne diseases
- **Best management practices:** Establishing early warning systems for heatwaves. Implementing heat action plans including public awareness campaigns and emergency response protocols. Improving access to clean water and electricity. Enhancing healthcare infrastructure and emergency services. Promoting climate-resilient infrastructure and urban planning
- **Recommendations for recovery:** Provide emergency aid including food water and shelter to affected communities. Support the establishment of heat action plans and early warning systems. Invest in climate-resilient infrastructure including green spaces and climate-resilient buildings. Promote public awareness campaigns on heat-related illnesses and prevention measures. Support research and development of climate-resilient technologies and practices. Provide technical assistance and capacity building programs for local authorities and emergency responders

Dashboard at:

<https://huggingface.co/spaces/jrc-ai/crisesStorylinesRAG>



How to use the tool (1)

Go to: <https://huggingface.co/spaces/jrc-ai/crisesStorylinesRAG>

1. Select a Disaster Type

Select Disaster Type

✓

Epidemic

Flood

Water

Road

Storm

2. Select a Country

Select Country

✓

Afghanistan

Albania

Algeria

Angola

Argentina

Armenia

Australia

Austria

3. Select a EM-DAT event

Select Disaster Event #

Select a Disaster Event

✓ Select a Disaster Event

2014-0343-PAK

2015-0145-PAK

2015-0288-PAK

2015-0291-PAK

2015-0333-PAK

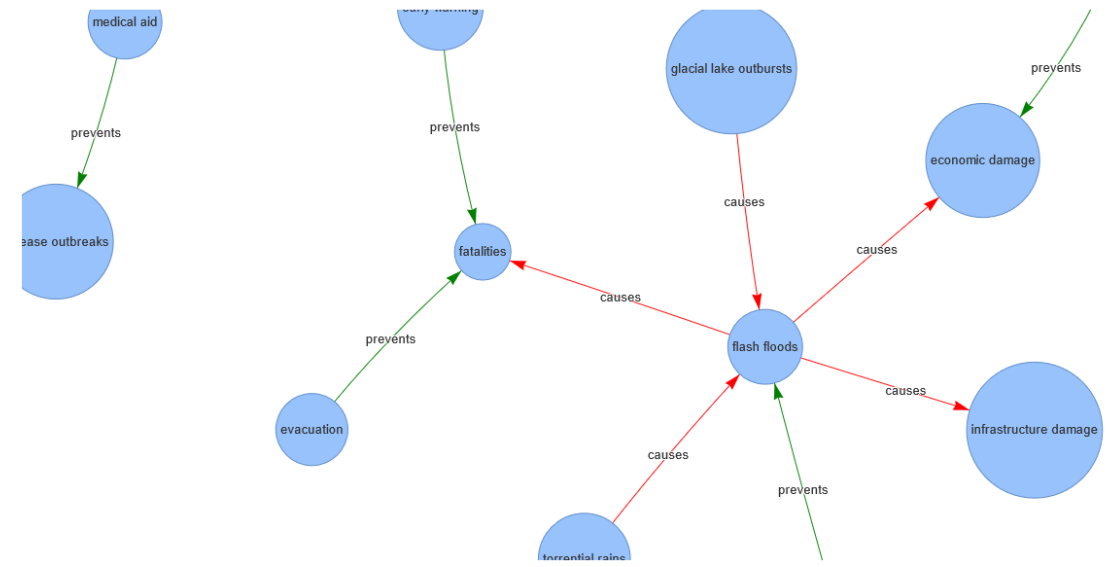
2016-0112-PAK

2016-0240-PAK

2016-0553-PAK

2016-0554-PAK

**Analyse the AI-generated storylines
and impact-chain graphs!**



How to use the tool (2)

4. Play with new scenarios

Go to: <https://huggingface.co/spaces/jrc-ai/crisesStorylinesRAG>

Generate New Scenarios

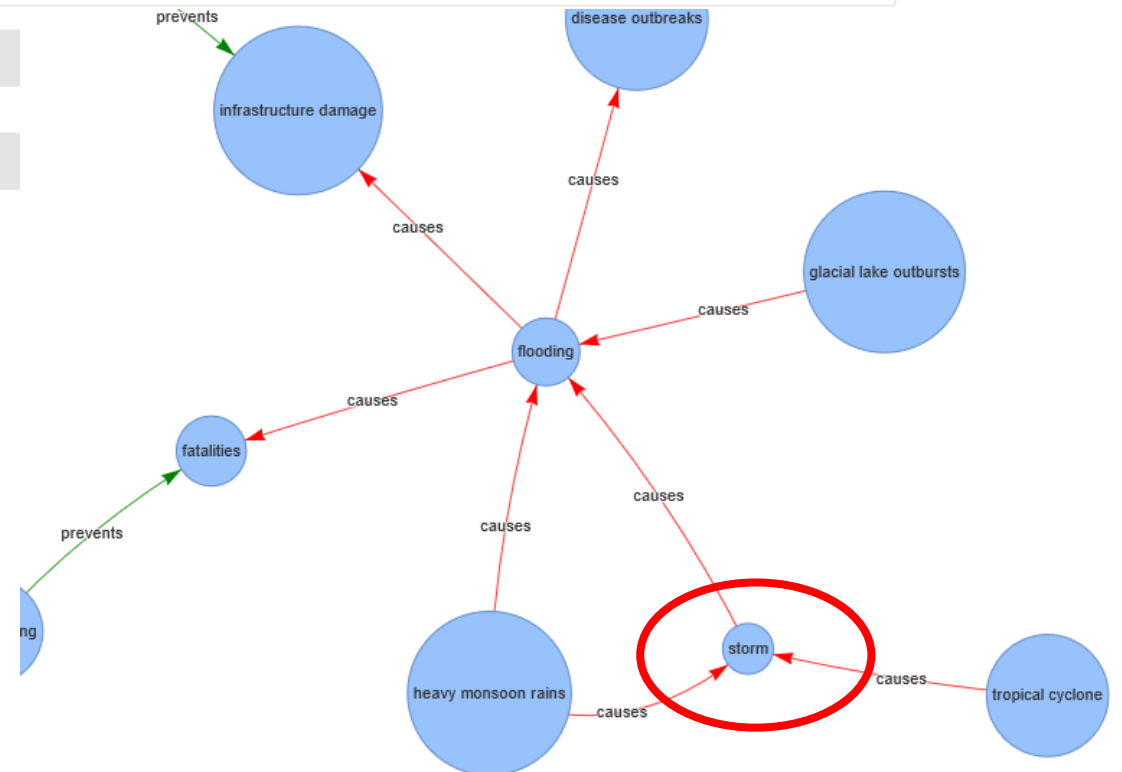
Enter a new variable or factor that might interact with the current graph to generate a plausible scenario:

storm

Save Your Answer

Add New Node

Insert a new relevant factor (driver, impact, hazard, ..anything) and generate a new plausible scenario!



Let's evaluate it together!

Dashboard at:

<https://huggingface.co/spaces/jrc-ai/crisesStorylinesRAG>

According to your expert knowledge, evaluate the graph based on the following descriptions:

☐ Fully Correct ☐ Mostly Correct ☐ Partially Incorrect ☐ Incorrect ☐ Difficult to Judge

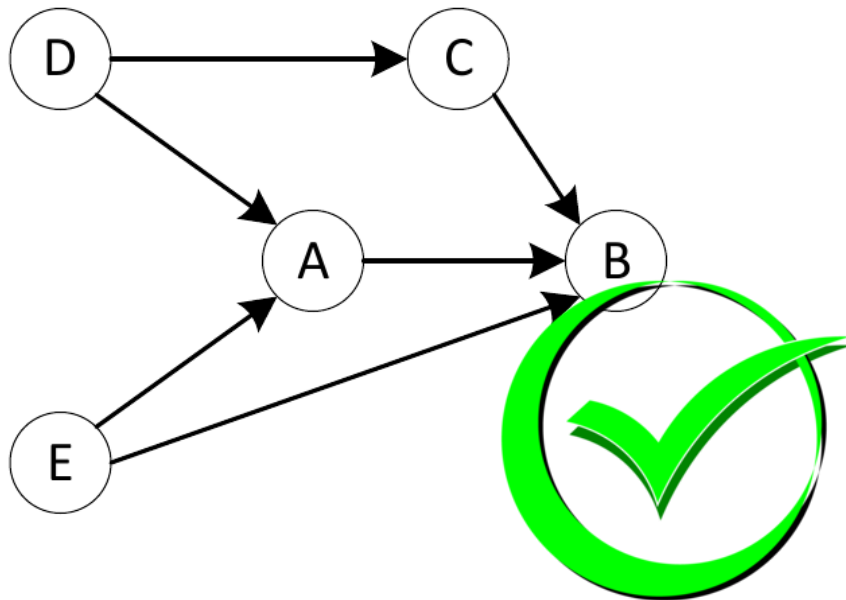
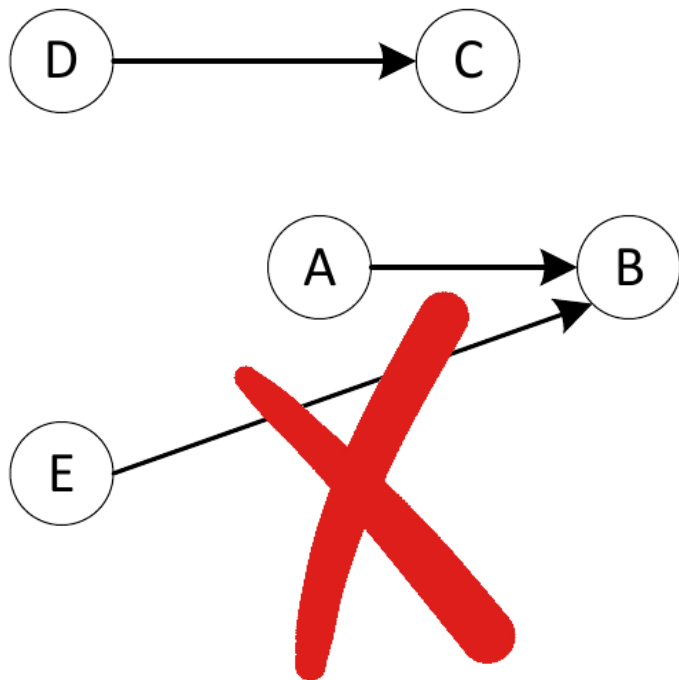
- **Fully Correct:** All relevant nodes are accurately identified. The relationships among these nodes, including their directions (causes or prevents), are correct.
- **Mostly Correct:** The majority of relevant nodes are identified. However, some relationships may be missing or incorrect, such as a missing link or an inaccurate parent-child relationship. Despite these minor issues, the overall structure is largely accurate.
- **Partially Incorrect:** Some important nodes are missing and there are errors in the directions of relationships. However, the graph still captures some of the main characteristics of the intended relationships.
- **Incorrect:** The majority of links are incorrect, and many relevant nodes are either missing or inaccurately represented.
- **Difficult to Judge:** The graph is ambiguous or lacks sufficient context for accurate assessment.

Generate New Scenarios

Enter a new variable or factor that might interact with the current graph to generate a plausible scenario:

e.g., tornado

Save Your Answer



Thanks for your attention

