



Driving Innovation in Crisis Management for *European Resilience*

STRENGTHEN RESPONSE IN EUROPE

VISION 2025, SOTA AND EXPERIMENTS

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Hazards change, both for natural and man-made reasons – climate change being a well-known example of the latter

Vulnerabilities change, for reasons ranging from migration to societal evolution affecting people's ability to cope with crises

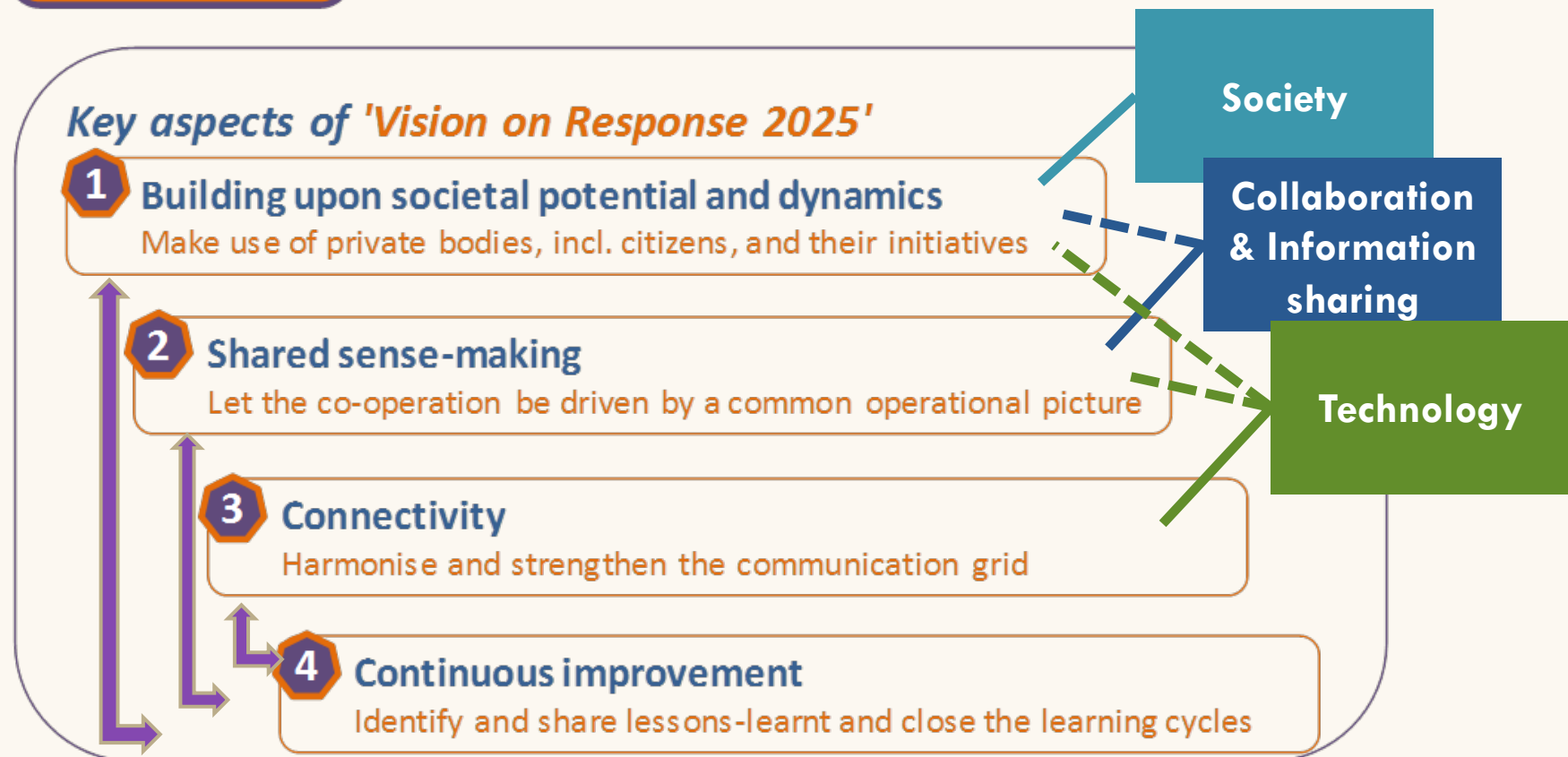
Interconnectedness changes because of increased connectivity in the technical domain, for example the power transmission system, and in the socio-cultural domain as the IT enabled citizen and cross-border communities become increasingly important

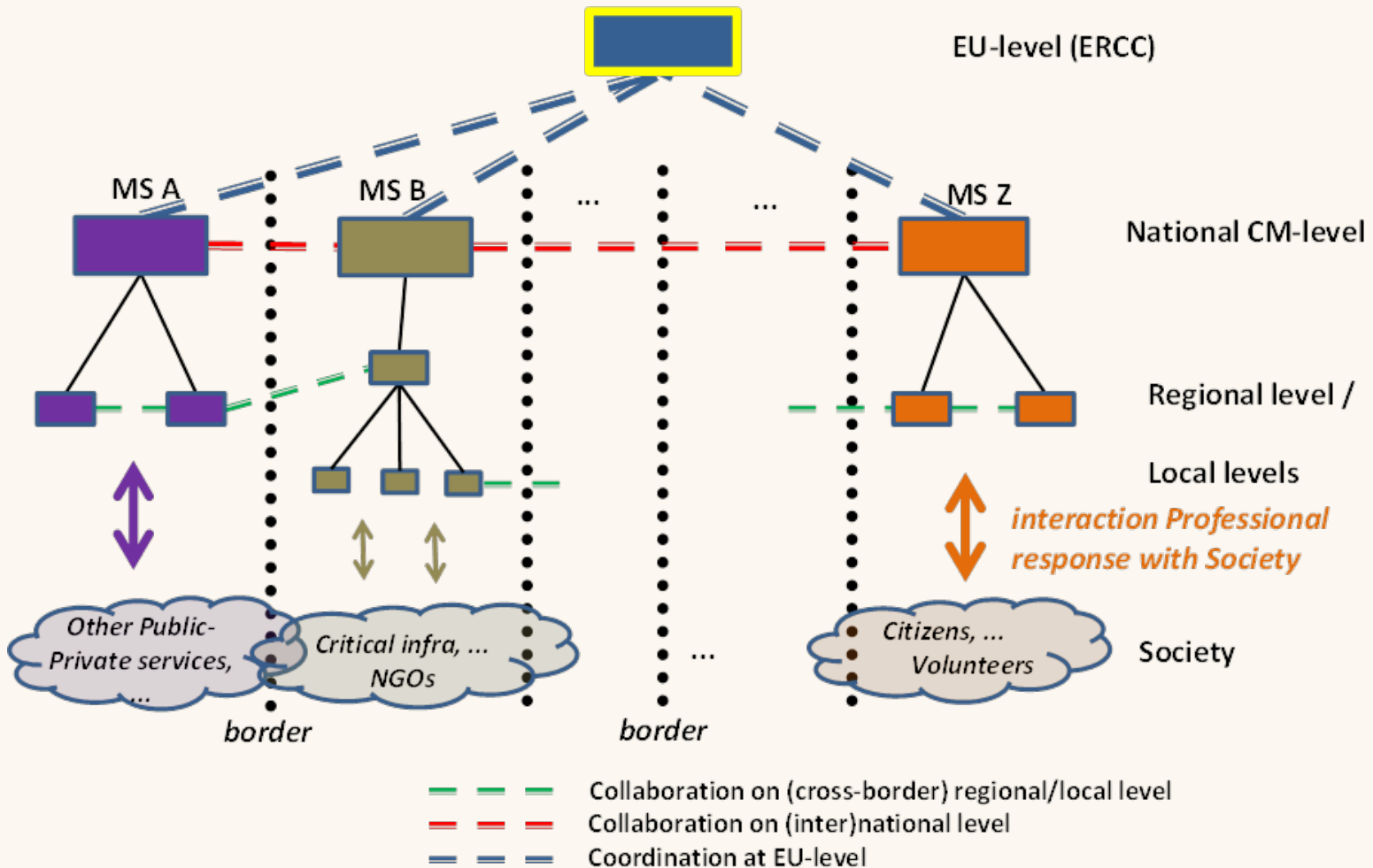
Vision – Key aspects to solve gaps

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Vision

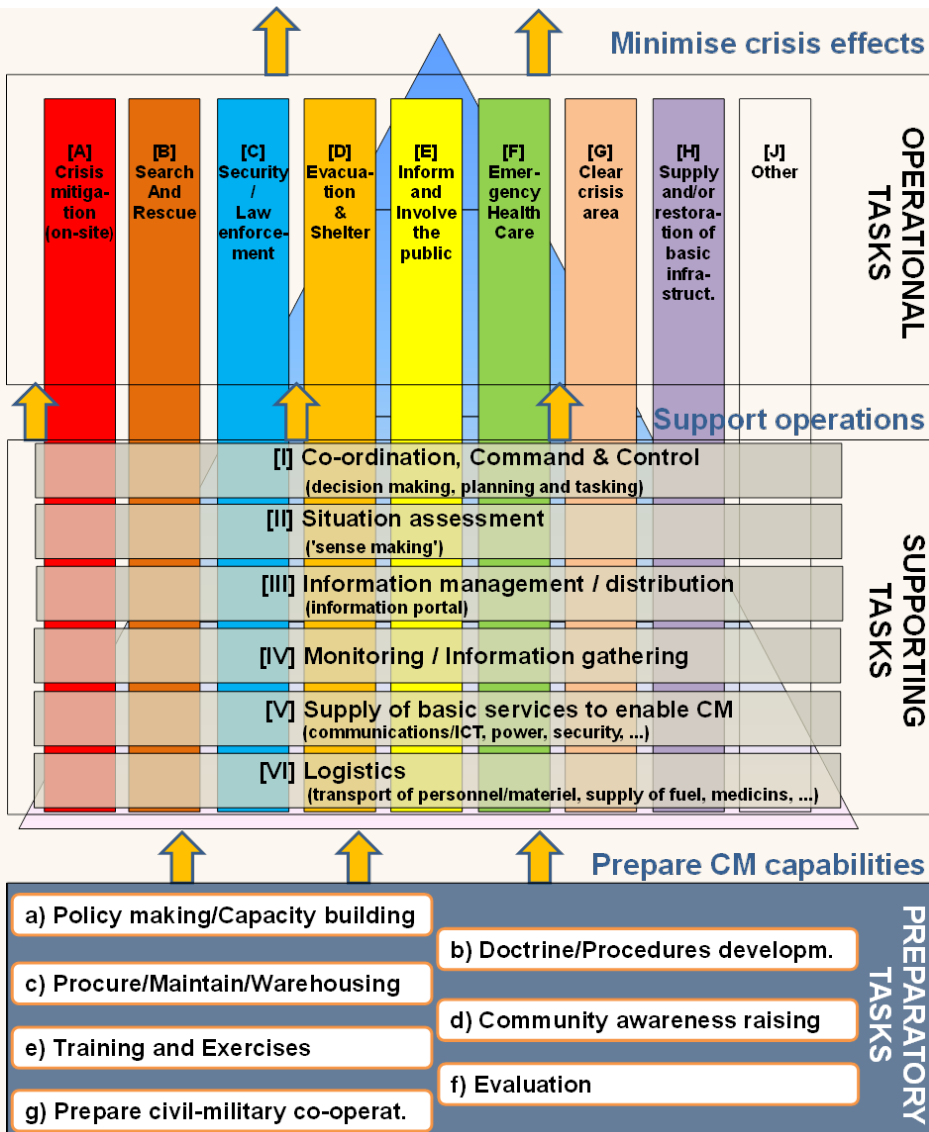
Comprehensive response





Crisis management tasks

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Operational tasks

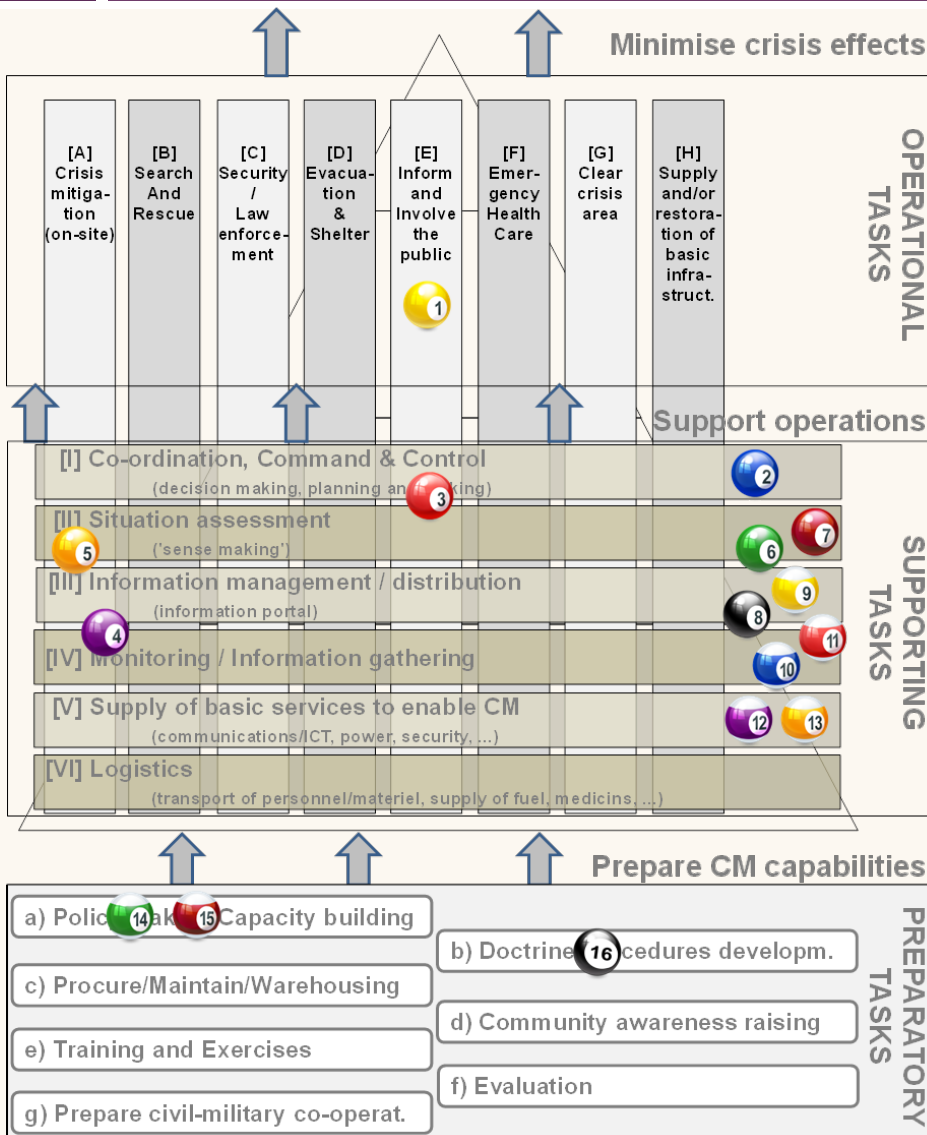
- Fire-fighting, SAR, Emergency Health Care, Evacuation, ...

Supporting tasks

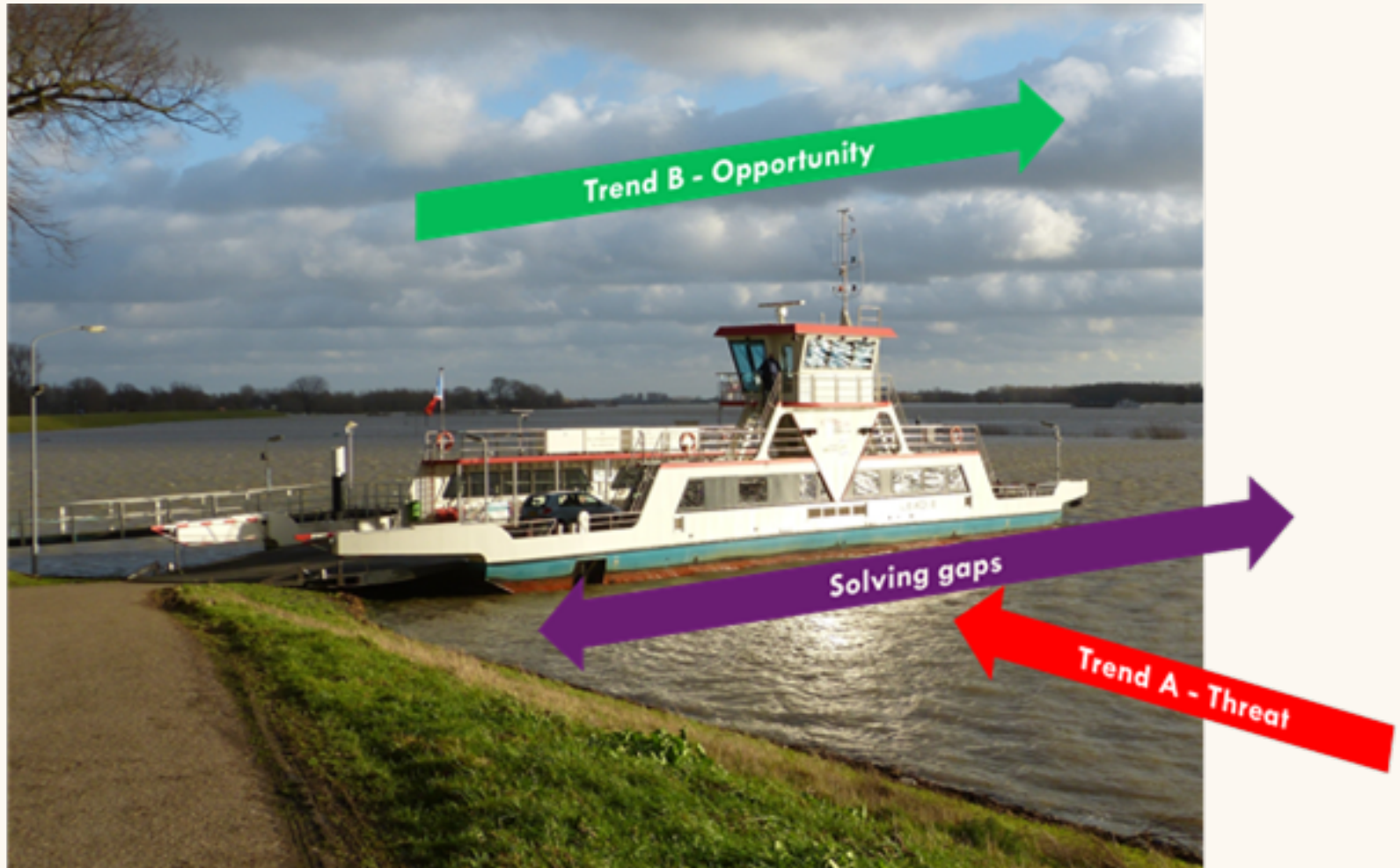
- Command & Control, Co-ordination, Situation assessment, Information management, ..., Logistics, ...

Preparatory tasks

- Capacity building, Development of procedures, Procurement, Education and Training, ...



Improvement need
1. Crisis communication (optimal use of various types of media)
2. Tools for tasking and resource management
3. Volunteer management
4. Early warning capabilities
5. Understanding specific crisis dynamics
6. Understanding the relief effort as a whole
7. Demand and needs assessment
8. Inter-agency information sharing
9. Retention and warehousing of information
10. Acquisition of information from external sources
11. Efficient ways to gather data from first responders
12. Responder communications in remote areas
13. Provision of energy to responder activities in disaster areas
14. Analytic support to capacity building
15. Capability and capacity mapping
16. Harmonisation of language and terminology



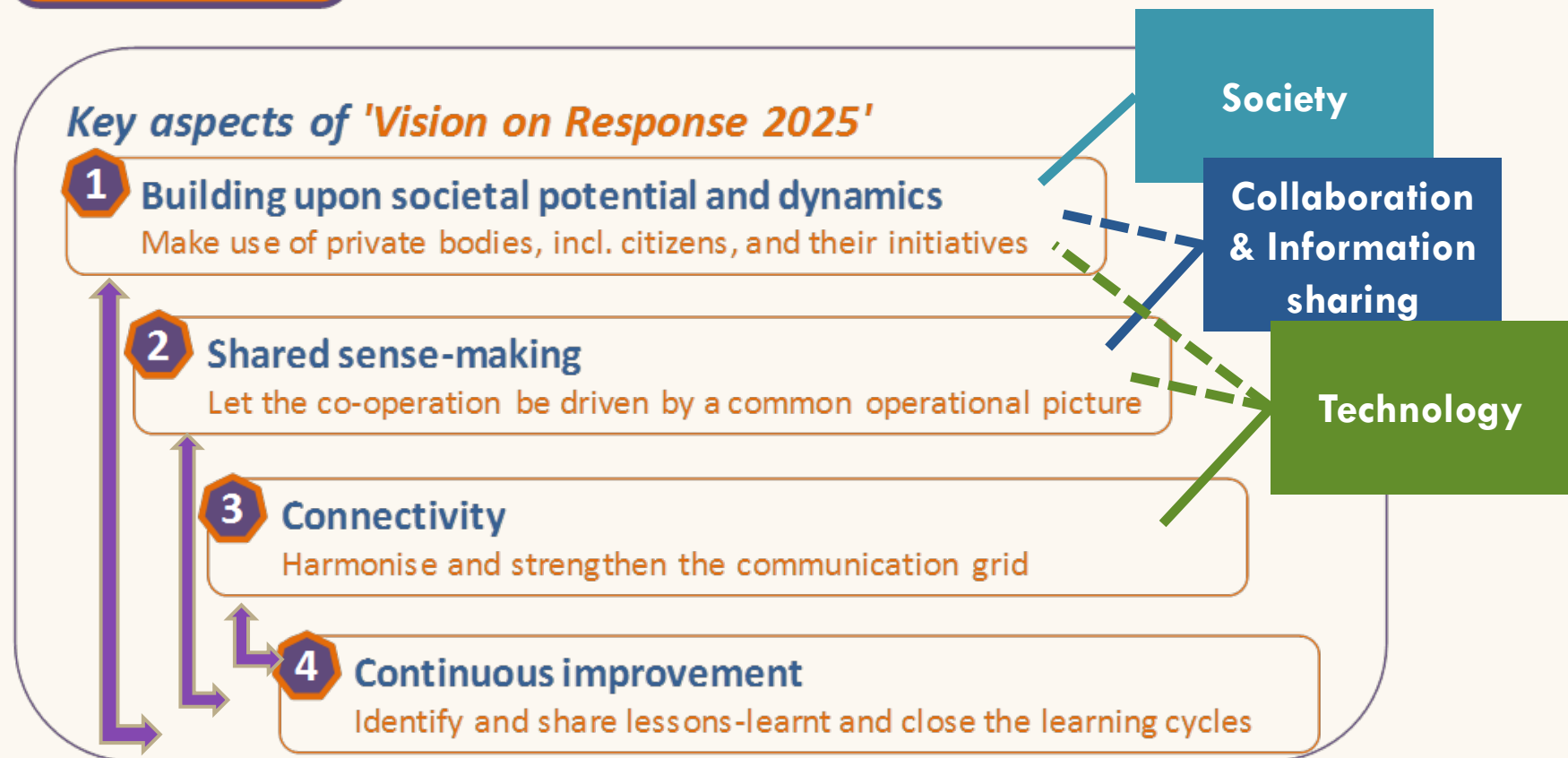
Relevant trends – 4 categories

Category	Trend
[1] Crisis nature	Increasing number and scale of several types of disasters
	Increase of cascading events due to interdependencies of critical services
[2] Society	Demographical changes
	Changes in attitude of citizens towards threats, crises and uncertainty
[3] Collaboration and information sharing	Growing diversity of participants involved in crisis management
	Towards Network-Enabled Capabilities
	Increasing need for information management
	Increasing dependency on the information domain
[4] Technology	Towards human-in-the-loop sensing (Web 2.0)
	Progress in sensor technology
	More opportunities to apply unmanned vehicles
	Growing potential of crowd sourced mapping
	Improvements enabling big-data exploitation
	Towards service-oriented ICT (cloud computing)
	Towards higher levels of technological interoperability
	Developments in communications technology
	Technical advancement with respect to information security

Vision – Key aspects to solve gaps

Vision

Comprehensive response





<http://driver-project.eu/>

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