

Geospatial Technologies and Disaster

A Global Perspective

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United Nations Platform for Space-Based Disaster and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER)

- An outgrowth of the International Charter, a landmark treaty whereby space-based resources and data are freely shared, regardless of politics, during times of crisis.
- Developing nations are most vulnerable to disaster. Empowering them to use geospatial technologies as a force multiplier to combat disaster is a high impact activity.
- UN-SPIDER sponsors 4-5 technical advisory missions (TAMs) to developing countries to help them build internal capacity to use space-based data.

“Nothing so liberalizes a man and expands the kindly instincts that nature put in him as **travel** and contact with many kinds of people.”

Mark Twain

Vietnam























Laos









South Africa











China









Europe











India













Nepal













Mozambique





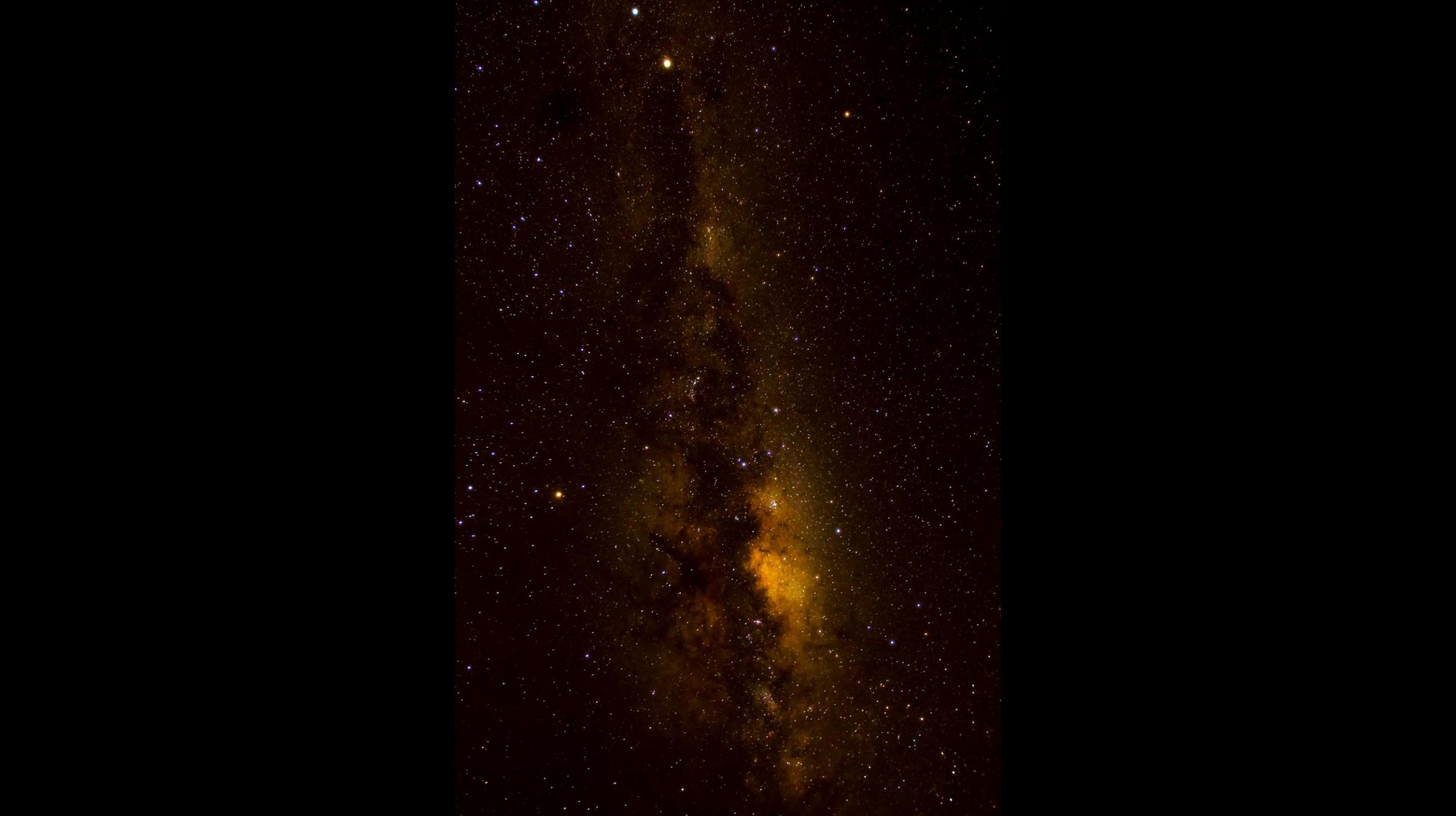


Australia – New Zealand









Outcomes

- Vietnam has a disaster management law that includes several sections dedicated to the use of geospatial
- Nepal formed a geospatial coordinating council at the national level
- India is providing free geospatial training and resources to the developing world
- Mozambique has created a national EOC which includes geospatial technologies

Lessons Learned

- Collaboration and coordination are consistently the principle challenges faced when applying geospatial to disaster
- Developing nations have the greatest capacity for advancement and, in many cases, are leveraging investments to leapfrog ahead of the developed world.
- Nothing contextualizes a “first world problem” better than travel in the “third world”. Be thankful.

