

Welcome at the First International Symposium on Geo-information for Disaster Management (Gi4DM)

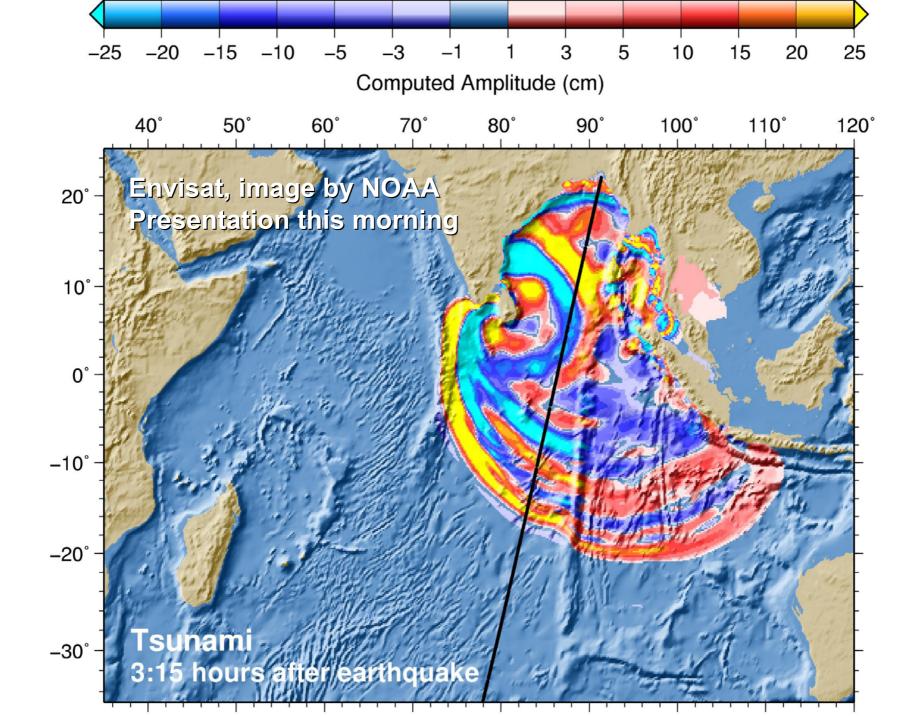
by prof. Jacob Fokkema, Rector of the Delft University of Technology



First International Symposium on Geoinformation for Disaster Management

- Welcome to participants from all continents
- Special welcome to our keynote speakers:
 - Henk Geveke (NL Ministry of the Interior and...)
 - Mike Goodchild (Univ of California, Santa Barbara)
 - Richard Guillande (GeoSciences consultants, France)
 - D. Muhally Hakim (Bandung Inst of Tech, Indonesia)





Tsunami, 26 December 2004

- Disaster will always happen...
- Organizers with mixed feelings:
 - deep sadness
 - reinforced believe to use geo-information



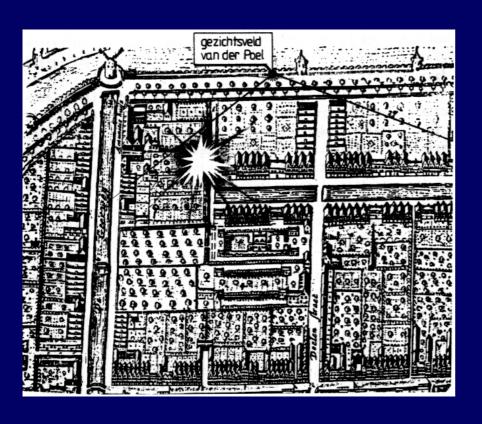


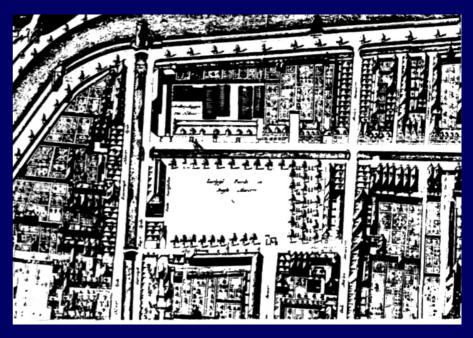
Gunpowder explosion, Delft 12 October 1654

- 90.000 pound exploded (TNO: 40 ton TNT_{eq})
- 200 houses not found back, hundreds more destroyed
- 100 fatal casualties (some reports 1000s)
- Blast could be heart up to Texel (> 100km North)
- Warehouse was in the city



Old 'map' < **1654** > **New 'map'**





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Some things remain constant...



- Nearby child in chair eating apple not harmed
- Man was found alive under ruins after 36 hours
- Government support victims (free from taxation)
- Famous writer, Joost van den Vondel, creates poem 'Op het Onweder van 's Lants Bussekruit te Delft'
- People learn: 6 years later the new warehouse was rebuilt 1,5 km outside city (more compartments)



People learn (1)

- After Tsunami: warning system should be created in Indian Ocean; see resolution of International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), recommends
 - 1. establish system/procedures for early warning
 - 2. include geological hazards at all educational levels
 - 3. create/improve disaster management systems (monitor known indicators of natural disasters)
 - 4. multidisciplinary/multinational research on geological hazards (improve understanding /forecasting)
- Tsunami caused by: earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and landslides
- Most dangerous natural disaster: meteorite, 3 times all life on Earth was destroyed (prof. Stefan Luthi)



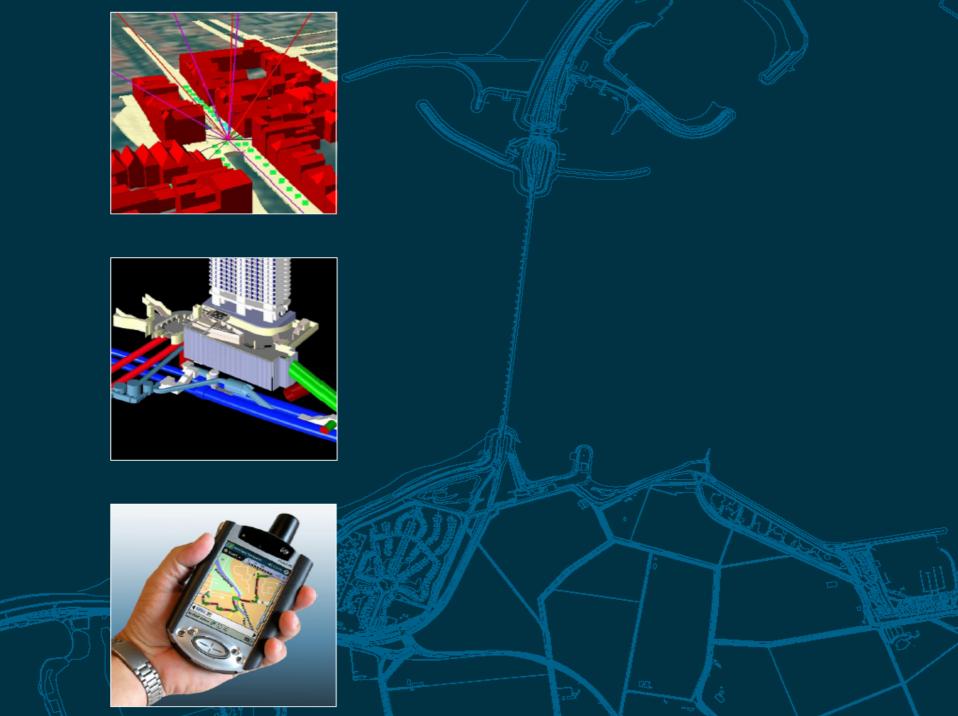


People learn (2)

- Some examples from the recent NL past:
 - sea flooding Zeeland 1953 → Delta-works
 - river flooding Betuwe 1995 → New program for river management and improved dikes
 - firework disaster Enschede 2000 (4-5 ton TNT_{eq}) \rightarrow more stringent regulations, checking of regulations







Geo-information

- Provides context awareness 'what/who is where'
- Integration from multiple sources needed
- 3D and temporal aspect very important
- Mixed indoor (CAD) and outdoor (GIS) information
- Enables analysis (routes, flooding prediction,...)
- Provides clear interface 'the map'
- Up to date information; monitoring by satellite sensors
- Positioning and navigation (GPS, Galileo)
- Location based services (LBS)



























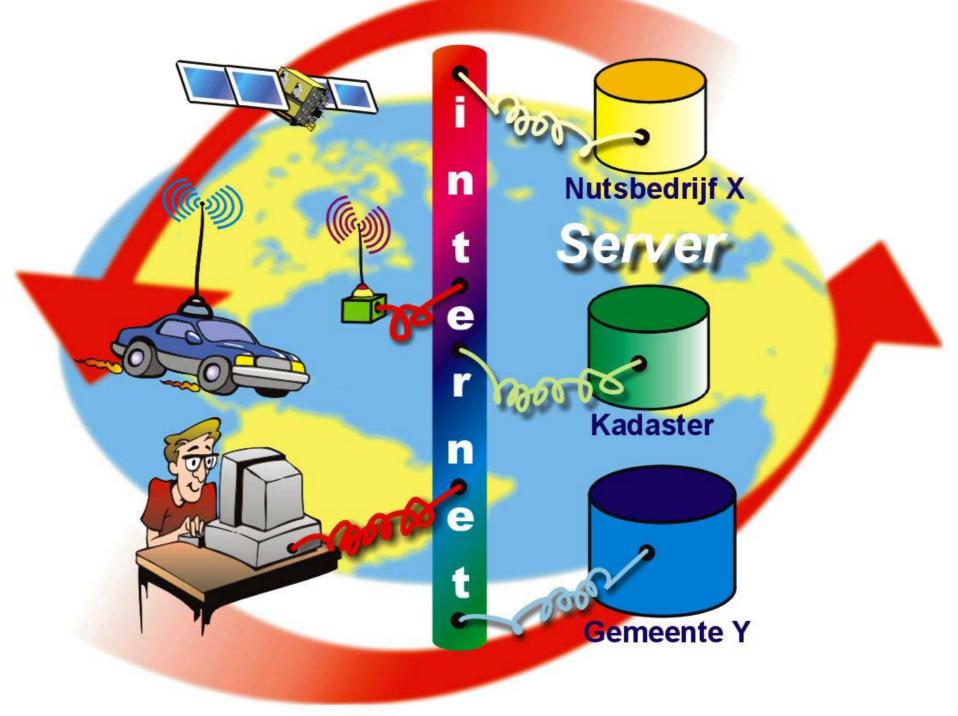




Cooperation

- Organizers: ISPRS, UN OOSA, ICA, FIG, OGC, AGILE, EuroSDR
- Sponsors: GIN, Rijkswaterstaat, Intergraph, ESRI, Bentley, Octaaf
- Working groups:
 - Spatial Data Integration for Emergency Services (ISPRS)
 - Early Warning and Risk management (ICA)
 - Risk and Crisis Management (OGC)
 - Disaster Management Preventing Environmental Catastrophes
 - by Spatial Planning and Land Management (FIG)
- Next events India (2006), Canada (2007), China (2008) final planning Joint Board of Spatial Information Societies





Cooperating TU Delft departments, a sample...

- Security and Disaster Management
- Delft Institute of Earth Observation and Space Systems
- Materials Science and Sustainable Construction
- Quantitative Imaging Group
- Computer Graphics & CAD/CAM
- Geo-Information Infrastructure
- GIS-technology

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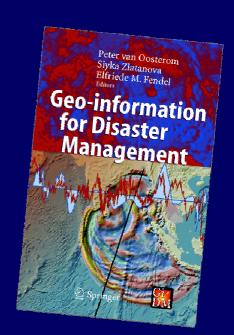






Gi4DM Programme

- 4 keynotes
- 22 presentations in plenary sessions
- 49 presentations in parallel sessions
- 50 poster presentations
- Special sessions include:
 - Life Geo-web services 'high river water scenario'
 - Discussion panel (moderated by Orhan Altan, secretary general of the ISPRS)





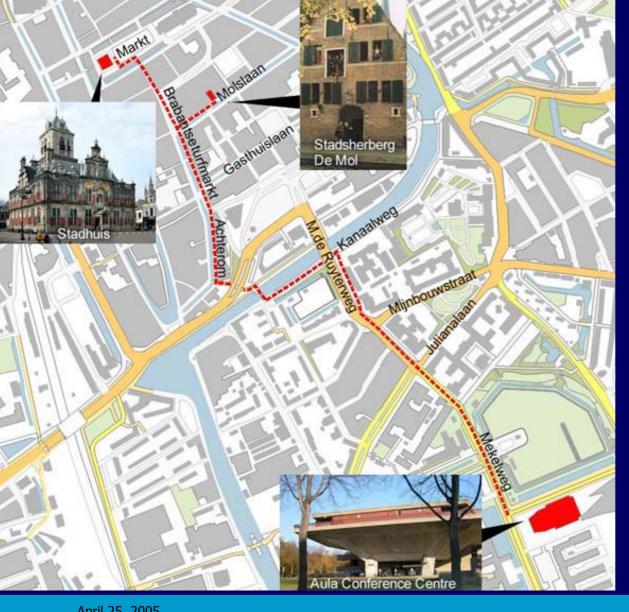


Symposium goal: treat disaster management in its entirety

- Technology: hard/software
- user requirements for geo-information information
- providers (data and standards).
- Aspects addressed:
 - 1. state-of-the-art in Disaster Management
 - 2. review of tools, software, geo-information sources, organizational structures and methods for work in crisis situations
 - 3. outline of the drawbacks in current use of geo-information
 - 4. some suggestions for future research directions

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Create relationships

- 1. During sessions and breaks
- 2. Reception (mayor of Delft)
- 3. Medieval symposium dinner



Enjoy!



