# Globální datové prostorové projekty – Přednáška 7A 25.11. 2020

## Prof. Dr. Milan KONECNY

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# Situational awareness, information and analysis of complex humanitarian emergencies

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# **Guiding Questions**

- What are key characteristics of a complex humanitarian emergency?
- What is Situational Awareness and how does this define analytical needs?
- What approaches does the HIU use in managing the flow of information and analytical products?
- What role do Networks of professionals play in this process?
- What general conclusions may be drawn for geospatial sciences in Africa?

## Definition of Complex Humanitarian Emergencies

## Standard definitional components:

- Breakdown in civil authority
- Besieged or displaced populations
- Impediments to delivery of assistance
- Social, political, or economic activities impeded
   Also:
- Confluence of social, economic and natural shocks to livelihoods
- Cross-border elements

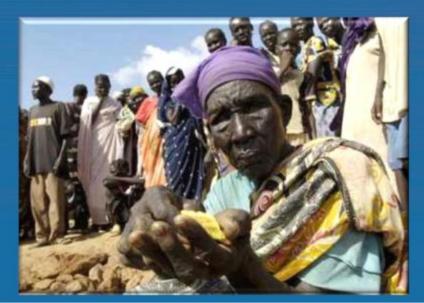
# **Context:**

- Natural disasters,
- Economic crisis,
- Civil strife,
- Failed states

# State failure and individual family insecurity

DisplacementFood insecurityRisk of life



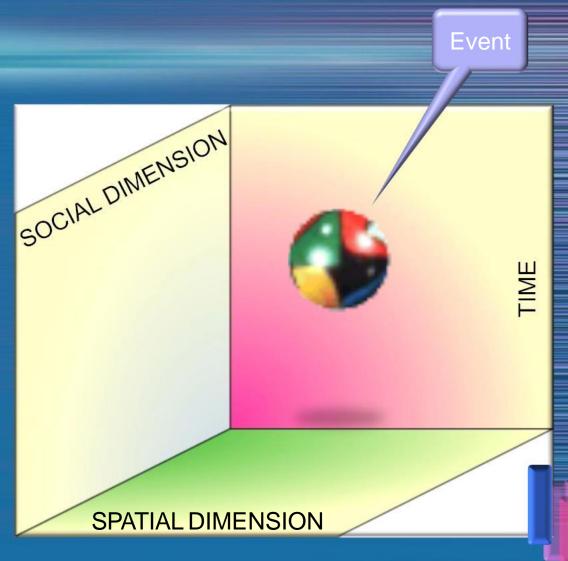




## Events and different levels of emergency

- Space
- Time
- Social status

   Ethnic
   economic



ADVENT ONSET RELIEF RECOVERY Information Needs: Threats and Risks Status of Human Welfare Economic activities Key Infrastructure for response

# ADVENT ONSET RELIEF RECOVERY

## **Information Needs:**

- Key Event Locations
- Population and Demographic Characteristics
- Damaged Infrastructure
- Location of Response facilities
- Transportation and Logistical Infrastructure

ADVENT ONSET RELIEF RECOVERY

## Information Needs:

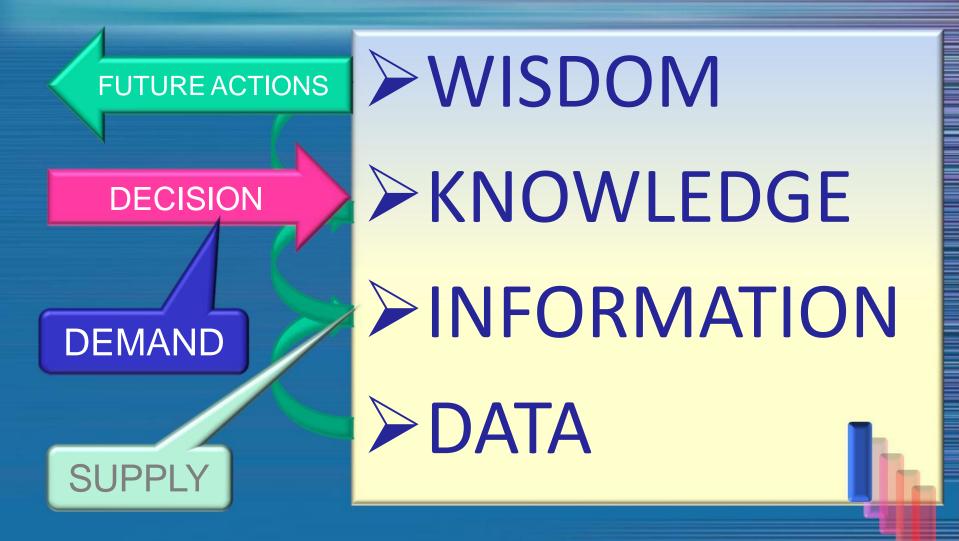
- Location of Humanitarian Response Efforts
- Location of Displaced
   Populations
- Categorization of Populations and Livelihoods at Risk
- Location of Relief
   Supplies and Support
   Facilities

ADVENT ONSET RELIEF RECOVERY

## **Information Needs:**

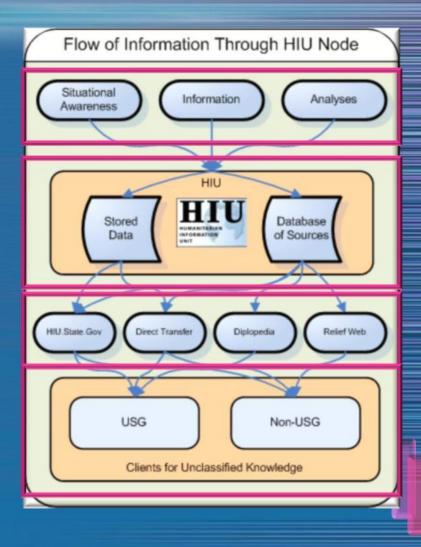
- Economic Data for Impact and Trend Analysis
- Population Movements & Resettlement Trends
- Livelihood Dynamics in Areas of Concern
- Climatic and Environmental Trends
- Recovery Program Characteristics and Zones of Coverage

Information to Decision-Making: Knowledge as a production function



## Discovery, access, distribution: A Knowledge Map

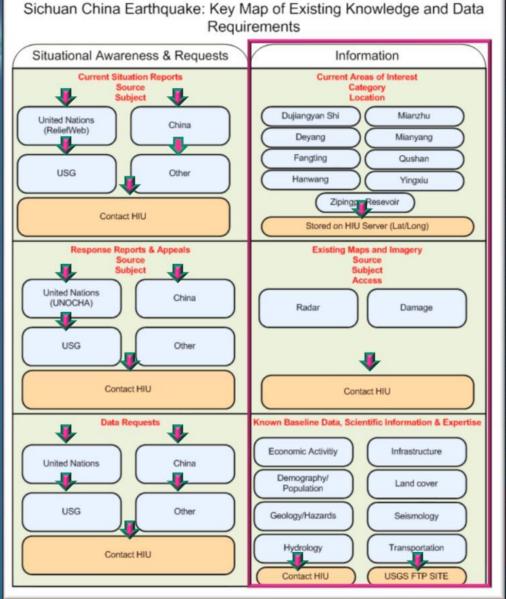
- Types of information products
- HIU as a node to access information
- Distribution Channels for information products
- Clients for information products



# A Knowledge Map

## Identifies:

- Actors & Information Sources
- Types of Information
- Means of Access to Data & Information



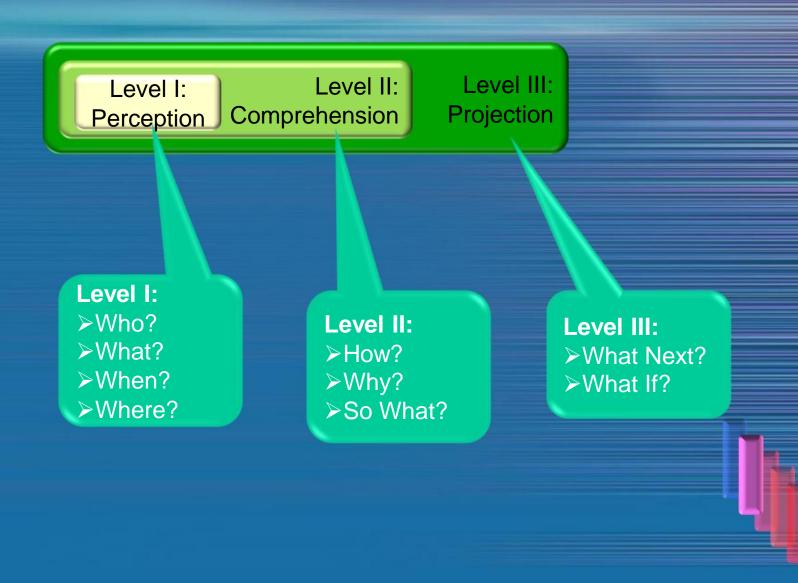
Definition: "The perception of the elements in the environment within a volume of time and space, the comprehension of their meaning and the projection of their status in the near future."

For the Analyst:

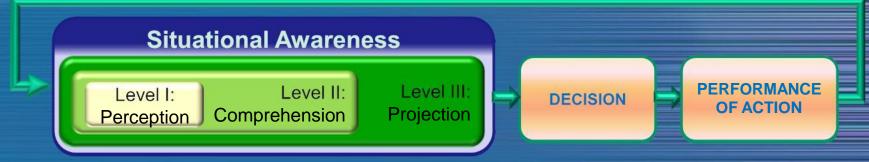
- Questions in a Time Frame
- Levels of analysis,
- Types of data,
- Types of products



- Level I: Perceiving critical factors in the environment
- Level II: Awareness understanding what those factors mean, particularly when integrated together in relation to the decision maker's goals
- Level III: An understanding of what will happen with the system in the near future.



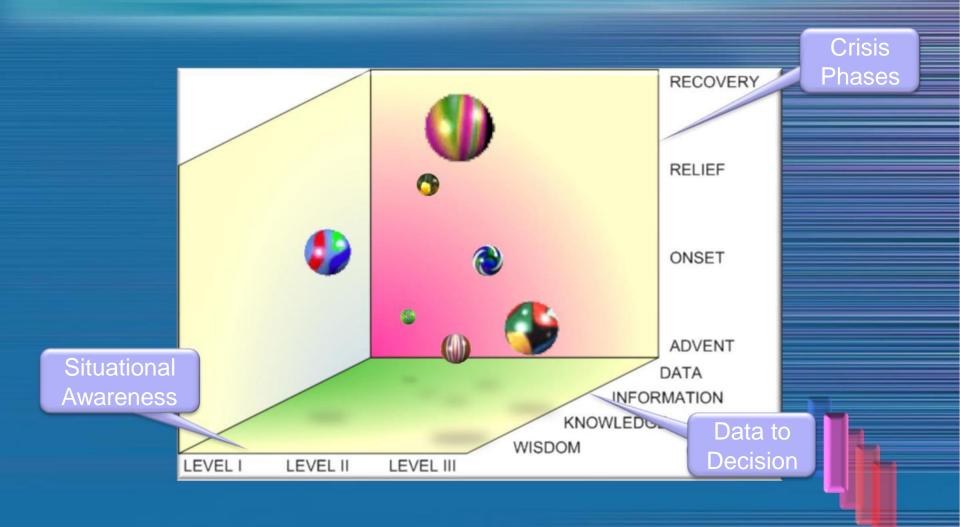
#### State of the Environment/System



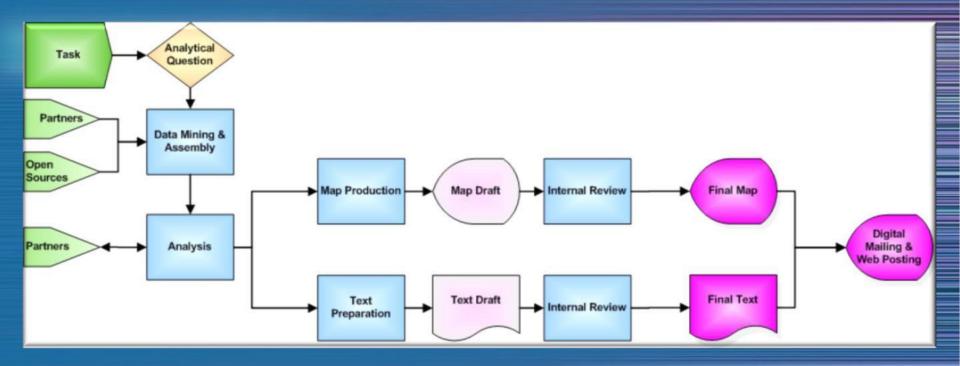
- Each Level of Situational Awareness Linked to a Decision
- Essential to Understand the Decision-making context
- Timeframe
- Scale (Social and Spatial)
- Format of Information



## **"NEME" SPACE**

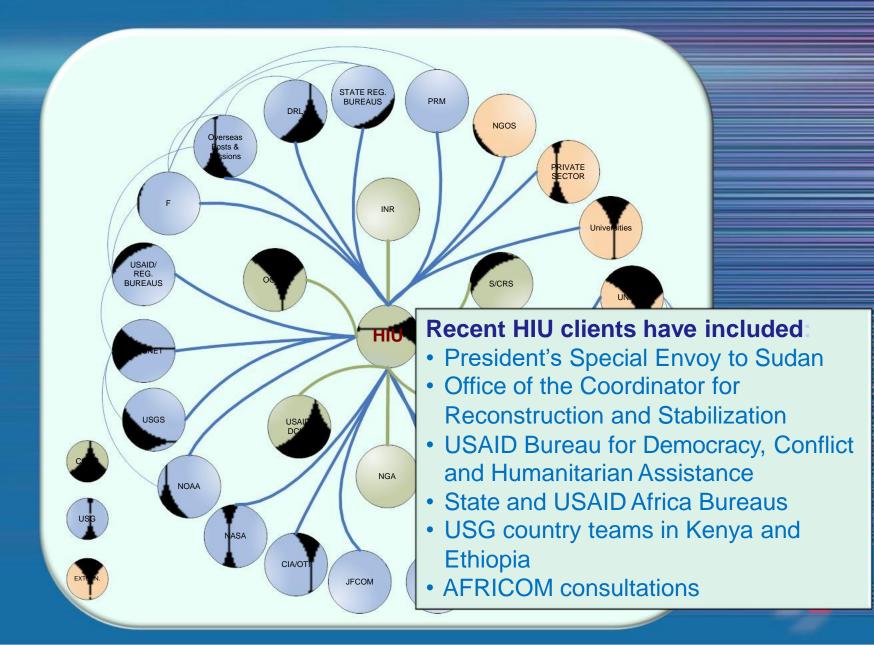


# **HIU Business Model**

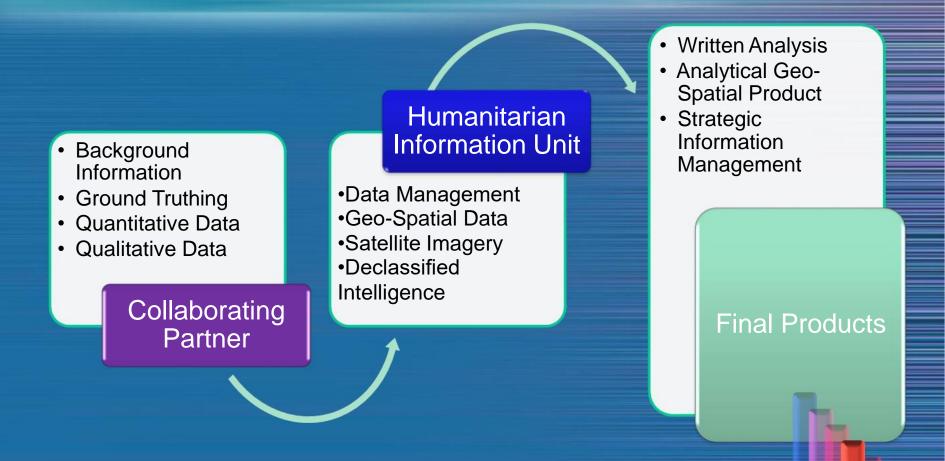


- Outlines Production Process
- Identifies the Types of Inputs Required
- Defines the Product and Communication Channels

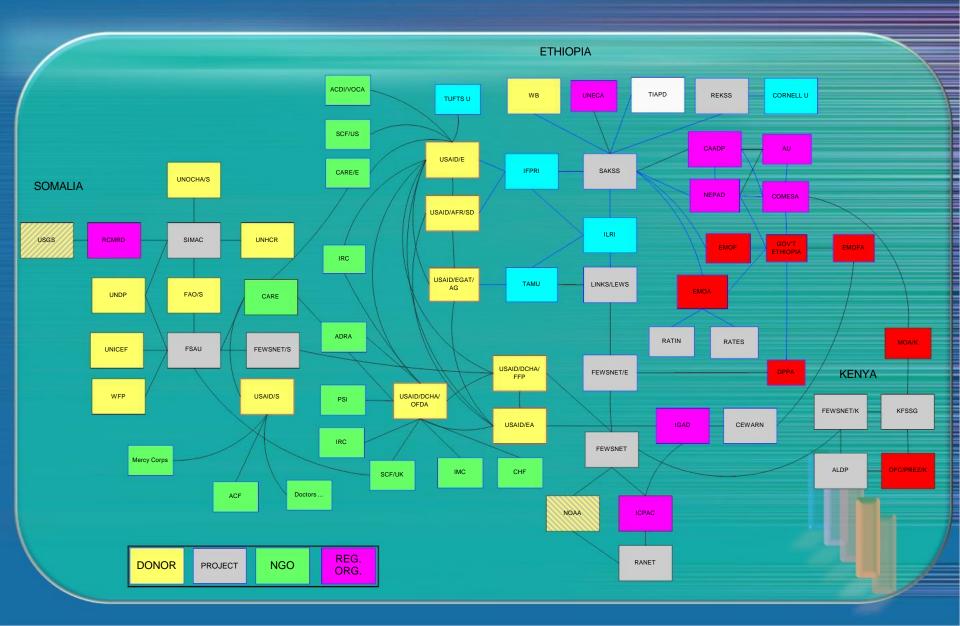
# **HIU Partners and Clients**



# Data Management: Process

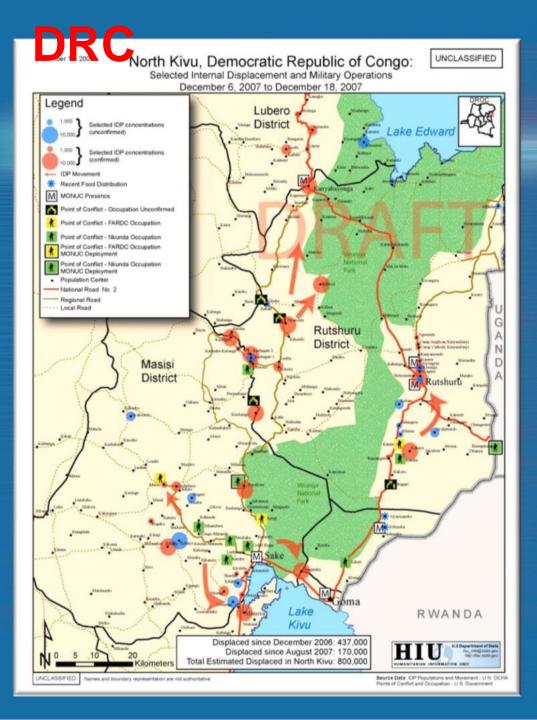


## Partial Network of Actors in HOA Pastoral Domain

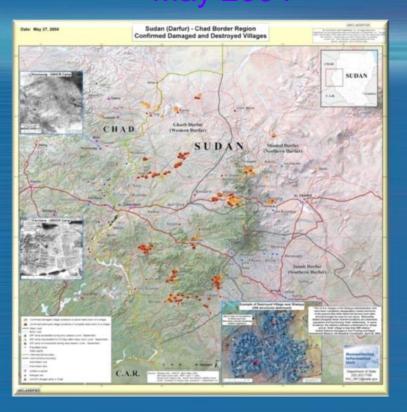


## Examples from the HIU: Questions define products

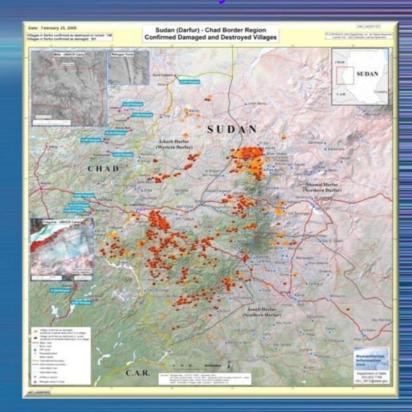
- Client Served by the Product/Analysis
- Level of Situational Awareness Served by the Product
- Distribution Channels Used to Disseminate the Product



## Sudan-Darfur May 2004



#### February 2005

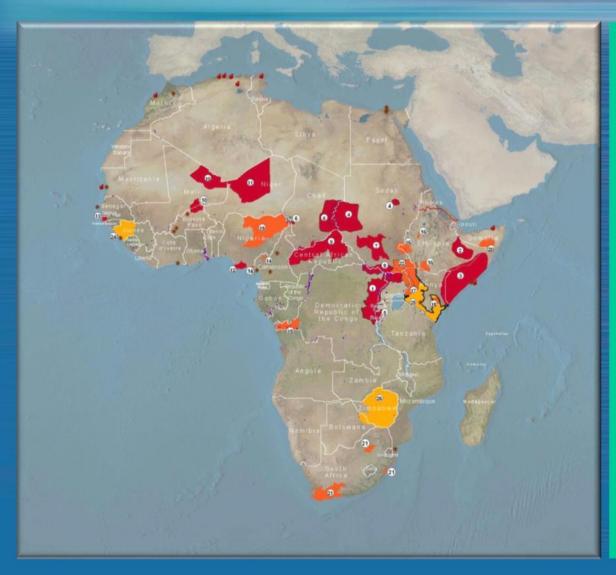


Client Supported: Secretary of State

Decision Supported: Genocide Declaration

Distribution Channels: HIU Website, Google Earth—Through U.S. Holocaust Museum

# **Conflicts Without Borders in Africa**



Channels: HIU

#### **Dynamics of the World Food Crisis**

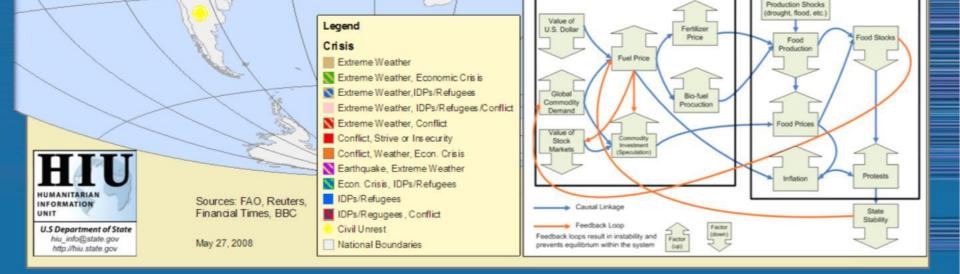
External (Global) Factors

Relationships of key factors of global food prices and instability

Internal (National) Factors

Localized

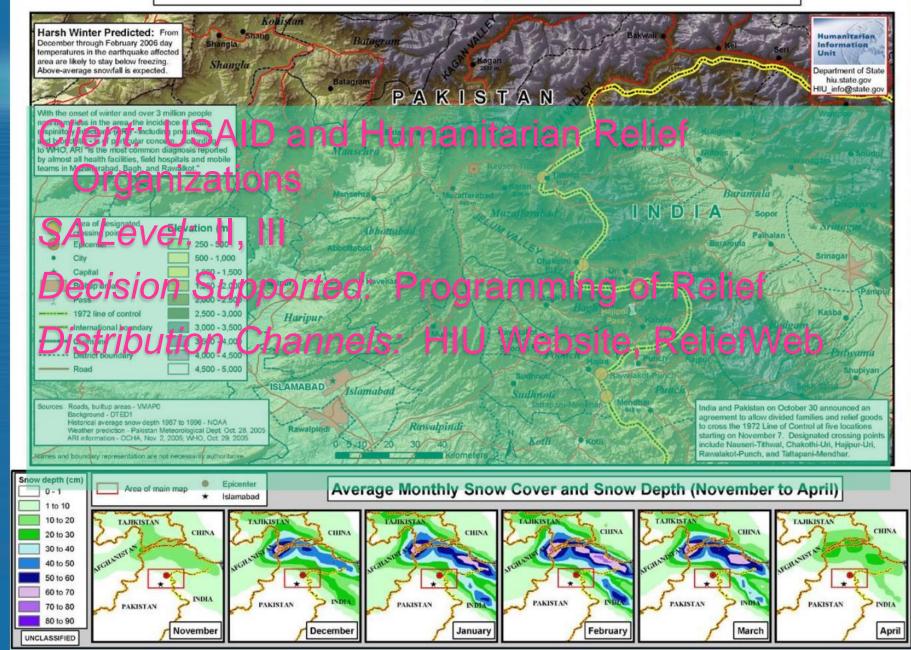
## Client: USAID SA Level: II Decision Supported: Programming of AID, global food policy support Distribution Channels: HIU Website



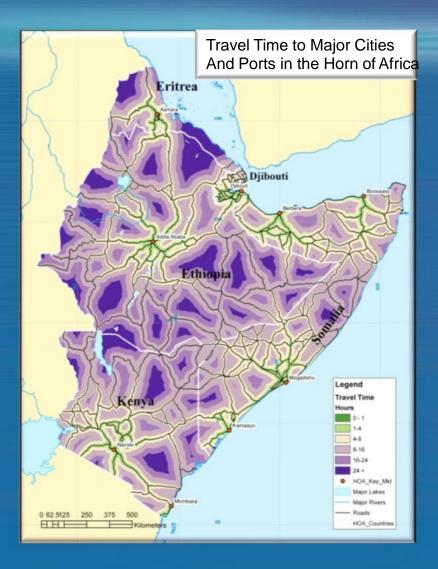
Date: November 2, 2005

#### Pakistan/India Earthquake Affected Area and Surrounding Region Winter Weather and Elevation

UNCLASSIFIED



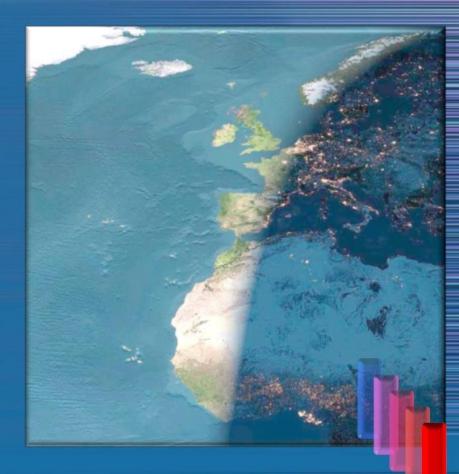
# Horn of Africa



GDEST—Geospatial Science and Technology for Sustainable Development In Africa

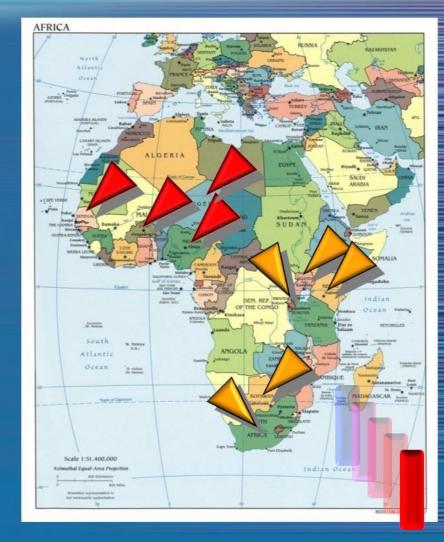
Themes:
Observing Africa
Analysis of regional challenges to Africa
The Africa Data Stream

*Activities:* Series of Site Visits Conference



# **GDEST Countries Visited**

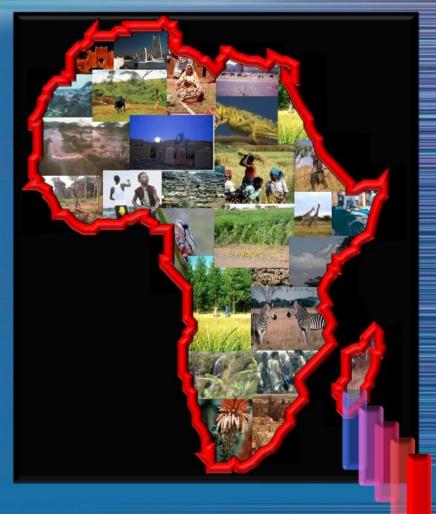
- Countries represent range of socio-economic conditions
- Countries represent range of level of Geospatial application
- Reasonable spatial distribution
- Visit regional leading institutions
- With a couple of constraints



# **GDEST Findings**

# Findings from the Site Visits and Conference:

- Capabilities exist within Africa that can be enhanced;
- Great enthusiasm for collaboration
- Collaboration Should be Consensus-based with African partners
- Focus on the needs of the users of the information
- Local capacity development is critical
- Universities play a key capacity development role



# **GDEST & Beyond**

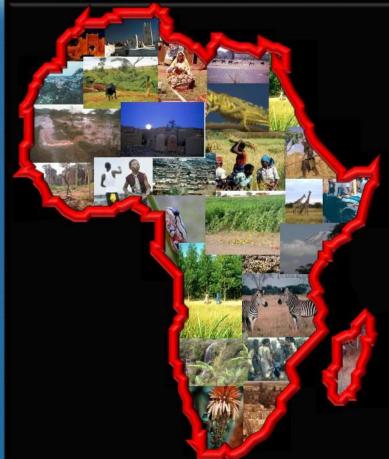
#### **On-Going Results:**

State Dep. Grant to AAG & EIS-Africa

State Dept. support to use data and imagery from the UNEP Africa Atlas.

AGS and University Collaboration

Maintain the Dialogue through posting of reports and participation in regional conferences.



#### Key Points

- Understand context
- Understand client
- Understand changing product needs over time
- Create networks of partners and users

- Define the problem and its dimensions in space, time and society
- Define the Scale of the crisis along its dimensions
- Identify critical data needs according to the analysis conducted

### **Key Points**

- Understand context
- Understand client
- Understand changing product needs over time
- Create networks of partners and users

- Understand the Responsibilities and Motivations of the Client
- Understand the Decision Timeframe
- Be precise in the Questions Required for Decisions
- Don't Answer Foolish Questions!

## Key Points

- Understand context
- Understand client
- Understand changing product needs over time
- Create networks of partners and users

- Link Analyses to Specific Situational Awareness Levels
- Be Attentive to Scale in the Analysis
- Recognize Types of Decisions and Data Required Change with Phases of the Crisis

## Key Points

- Understand context
- Understand client
- Understand changing product needs over time
- Create networks of partners and users

- Networks Depend Upon Collaboration and Trust
- Networks Remain Relevant for Future Action
- Look for Gaps in the Network
- Networks Help You to Be Prepared





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# POKRAČOVÁNÍ ČÁSTÍ PŘEDNÁŠKY - 7B

# SAMOSTATNĚ ULOŽENA V ISu