

Collaborative Networks and Crisis Management

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Coast Team

- Inria/LORIA research team (15/20 people)
- University of Lorraine
- Research topic :
- Web Scale trustworthy collaborative systems
- Teams.inria.fr/coast
- @InriaLORIACoast



Goals of the presentation

- Shows how Crisis management response organisation relates to a collaborative network
- Shows how p2p can be leverage to support large scale collaboration
- Introduces a new partner : the crowd



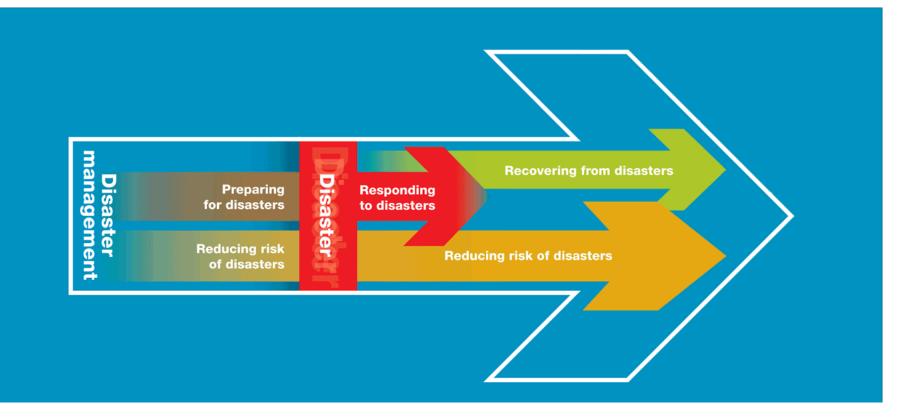
Disaster and Crisis management

• Definition (Red Cross)

 Disaster Management can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular <u>preparedness</u>,
 <u>response</u> and <u>recovery</u> in order to lessen the impact of disasters.



Disaster management phases



http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disaster-management/



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erganisation

- Multi-organisational
 - Security organisations,

Health care organisation,

Safety organisations,

mayors,



Hierarchical



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When the scale increases

- Across borders
- Across organisations
- Across cultures
- Across interests
- Always cluttered by
- Political and legal issues
- Limited resources
- Interoperability issues

- Current approach
- Collaborative
- Decentralized
- Based on Trust



Network partners

- Traditional actors
- Police,
- Firefighters
- Healthcare, Hospitals,
- Civil Security,
- Military
- Red Cross,
 - Local Civil servants...

Ad-Hoc actors

- Industry worker,

transportation workers

Other GNOs

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Network building

- During the preparedness phase
 - Training and exercise
 - Interpersonal network construction
- Not easy to prepare to the unexpected



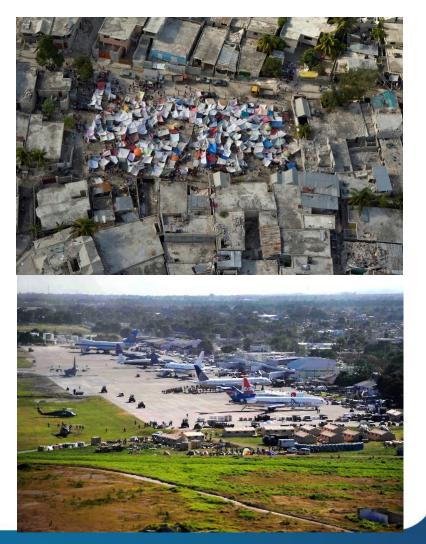
Crisis management is an evolving matter Recent crisis have obliged to revise the preconceived view on crisis management From a technical point of view From a sociological point of view It impacted our self-confidence



Variation in crisis

Haiti Earthquake 2006

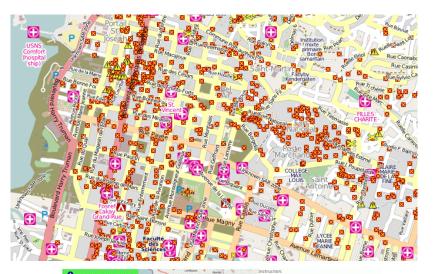
- 7.0 Magnitude
 earthquake 3.5M
 people affected –
 220.000 death (est.)
- Hundreds of responding organisations

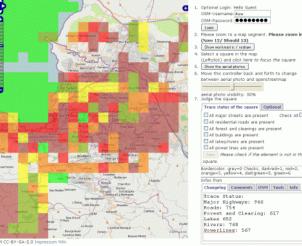




Unexpected event at an unexpected scale

- First responder : people
- Overwhelming answer from the international community (hundreds of NGO's)
- First important use of social network
- volunteer based crisis mapping
- http://www.digitalhumanitarians.com/







Check All

Hurricane Katrina 2005

- Category 5 Hurricane
- Caused breaches to flood protections structures
- 80% of the city of New Orleans Submerged (1500 deaths)







Coordination issues

- Very wide area affected
- Several political decision levels
- Lack of preparedness
- Coordination issues during the evacuation



The Danube floods

- 2002,2005,2006,...,2014
- Very common event cross international borders
- Requires a dedicated organisation International Commission for the protection of the Danube River







Hurricane Sandy 2012

- Hits the East coast of the United States (NY City, New Jersey)
- High level of activities in social media







Crisis Management status

- The level of preparedness increases in developed countries
- ICT shows its benefits.
 - □ Easier access to information
 - Greater people involvement
- But still a lot of information management issues
- (See ISCRAM Conference)
- We can do better





Collaborative Network issues

- Setting up the network
- Aligning the goals
- Shifting of goals
- Sharing informations
- Coordinating actions
- The citizen involvement



Setting up the network

- Exercise, Simulation and training
 Training for different level of events
 Network building between traditional organisations
- Network Topology
 - □ Different topologies can be deployed
 - Depends on the extent and duration
 - Depends on cultural and political issues
 - Peer to Peer vs Star



Aligning the goals

- The network needs to agree on the goals
- High level goals : saving lives, protecting assets
- Variety of means and priorities
 Evacuating, building dams, distributing food, providing health care, searching and rescuing
 Lack of resources
- Again political issues



Shifting of the goals

- The crisis has a dynamic
 More or less predictable
 it may increase/evolve
- Rescuer have to adjust their goals
- Rescuer have to decide when to shift
- Rescuers have to decide what is the priority

- Search and Rescue
- Fulfilling basic needs
- Providing shelter
- Reconstructing
- Finding relatives
- Preventing epidemics
- Restoring security

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Sharing informations

- Collaboration requires
 - to share information effectively
 - to preserve privacy
 - to contain information propagation
 - trust in the network
 - control on the data distribution

What do we share

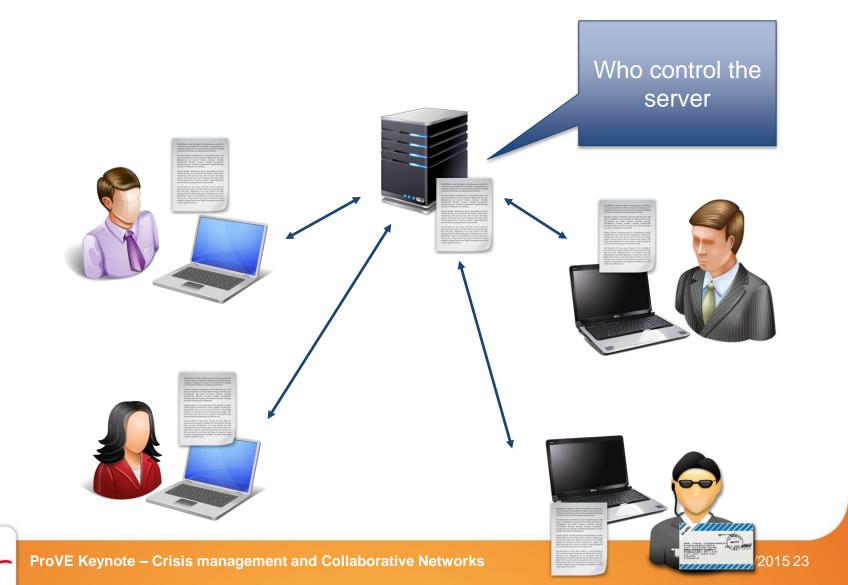
Documents Calendars Maps Contacts Plans

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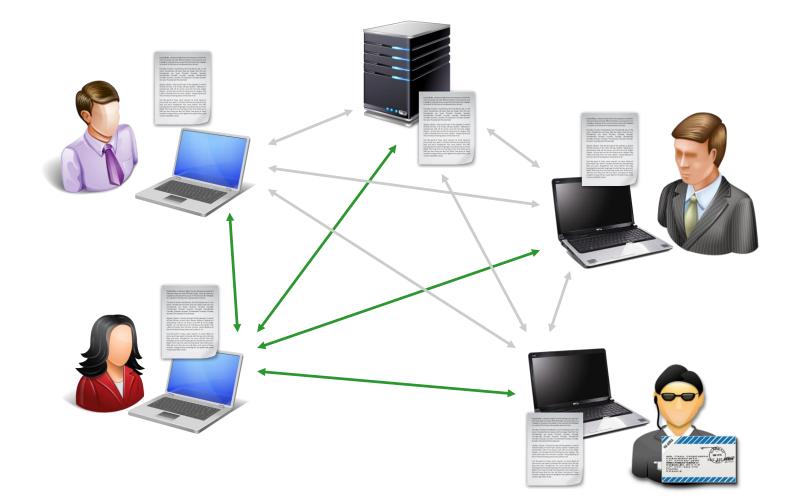


Traditional centralized architecture

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Naive p2p Architecture



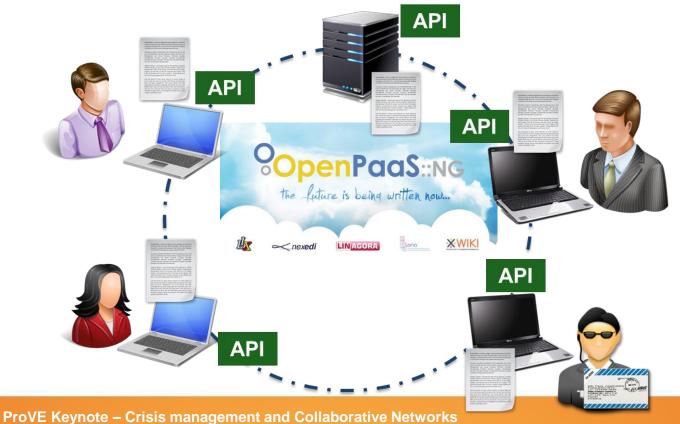


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Abstract/Configurable p2p architecture

• Decide of the topology and the contracts

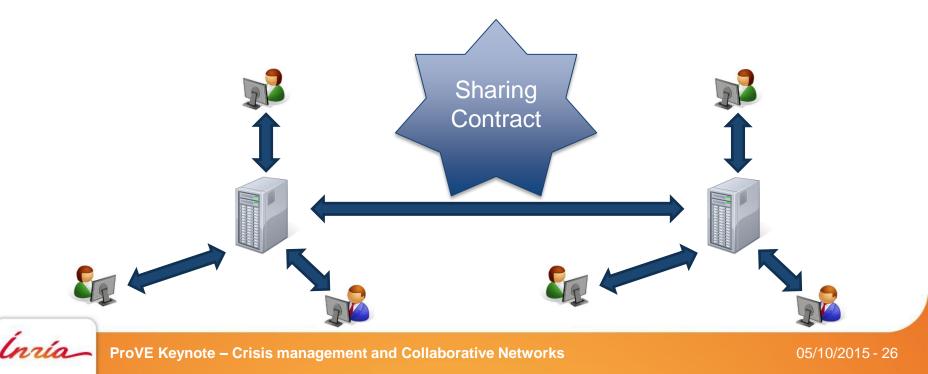


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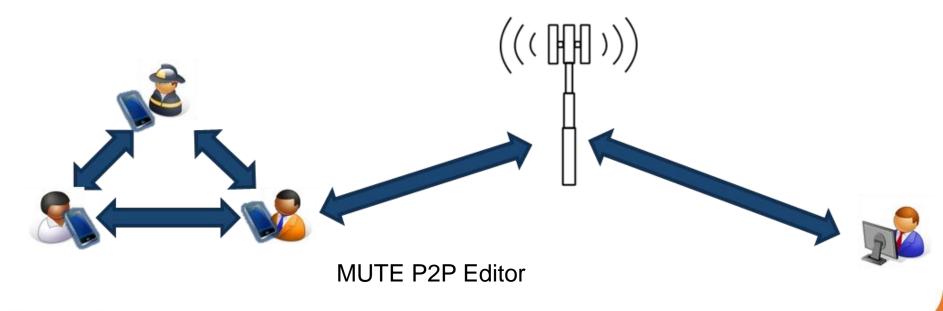
Hybrid collaboration between organisations

 Centralised inside organisations/ p2p between organisations



Ad-Hoc collaboration on the field

 P2p collaboration between people regardless of organisations

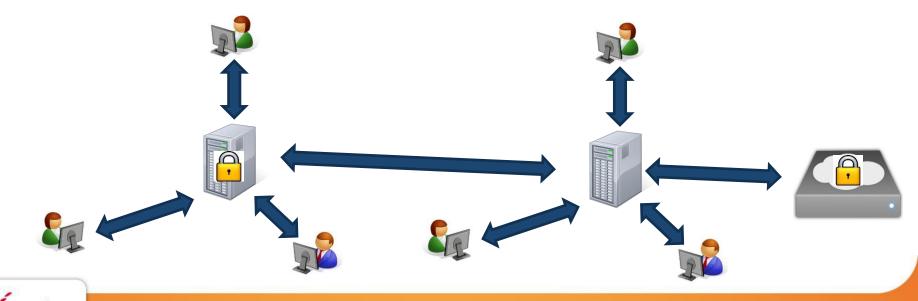




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Secure distributed collaboration

- Collaboration data can be encrypted and not shared on the cloud (being investigated).
- Provides guarantees to the participants



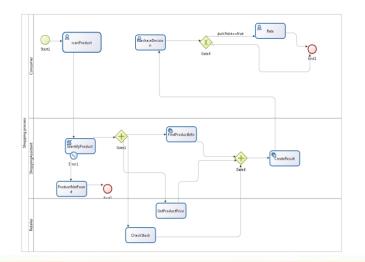
Coordinating actions

- Coordination between organisation is a cornerstone of collaborative networks.
- Important questions
 - □ Who governs the coordination
 - □ Who design the process
 - □ Who control the process



BPM and Crisis Management

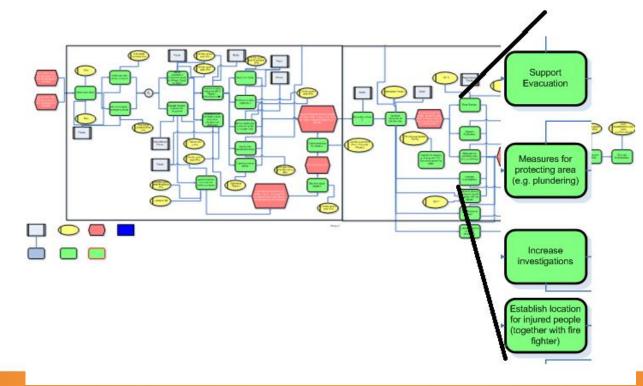
- Business Process Management/Workflow Systems have been suggested for emergency management
- do they work for disaster management?





The answer is no/not really

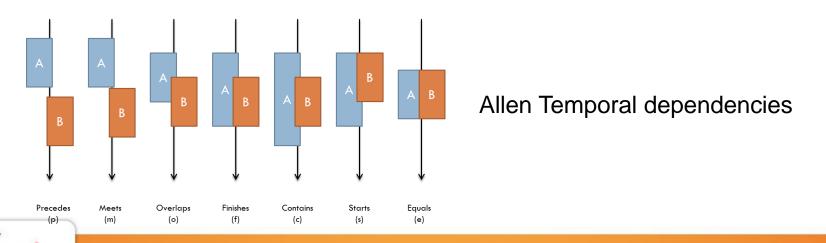
• Outcome of a workshop with Firefighters



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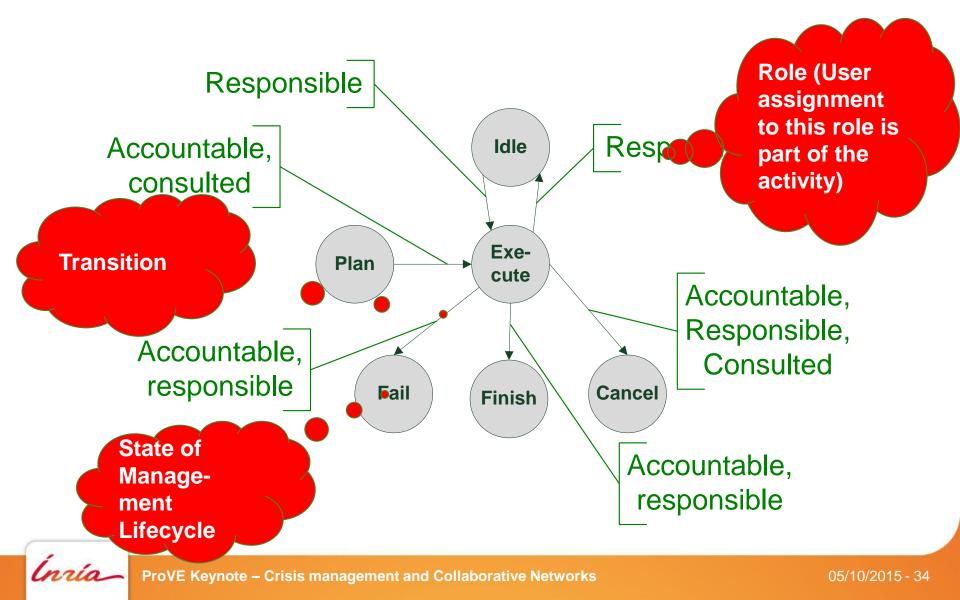
Four principles

- The model has to be dynamic
- Design time = Execution time
- Dependencies requires flexibility
- No one should own all the control

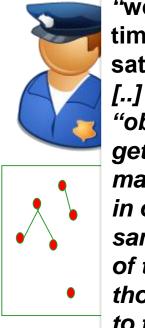


Activity and dependency Temporal Fransport People Dependency Search People Plan Plan Idle Execute ≯ **Execute Finish** Failed Finish Failed Activity Activity © SAP Innía ProVE Keynote – Cha 05/10/2015 2010 / ollaborative Networks Page 33

Activity and governance



Inter organisational issues

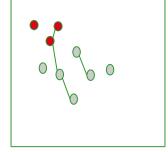


"we are exchanging text information realtime through either cell or mobile units or satellite"

"obvious the more complex a situation gets, for instance where you may have many organizations working collectively in order to accomplish a goal, but at the same time working independently in terms of their own interests, where you get in those in situation like that, you know it get to the point, to be so complex that it would be overwhelming"

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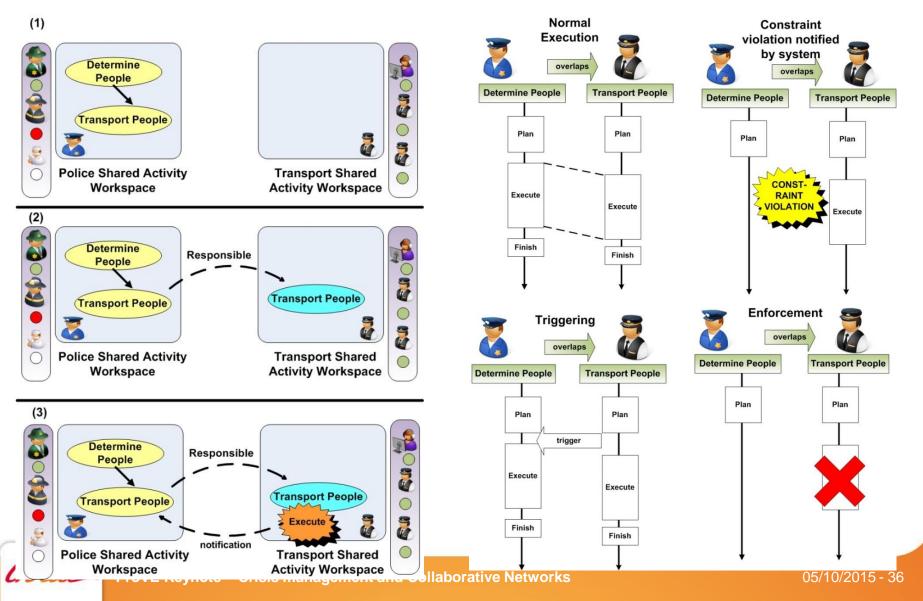


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letworks

Coordination problem awareness



Implementation on Google Wave

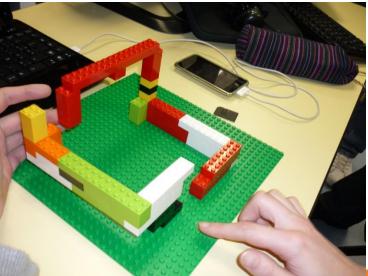
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Experimentation

- How to validate the model ?
- Crisis are difficult to replicate
- Very few crisis management exercises





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A new partner for crisis management: the citizen

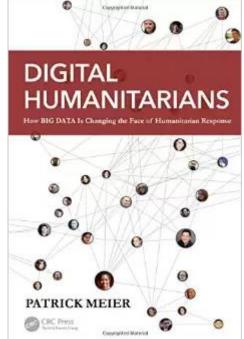
- A challenge for traditional response organisation
- They are the first responders
- They have sophisticated communication tools
- They have volunteers all over the world
- It's simple but it's challenging



International and official recognition

But...

- Since Haiti the role of social media and of digital volunteers is recognised
- Ushahidi
- Digital Humanitarians
- Visov (French organisation)





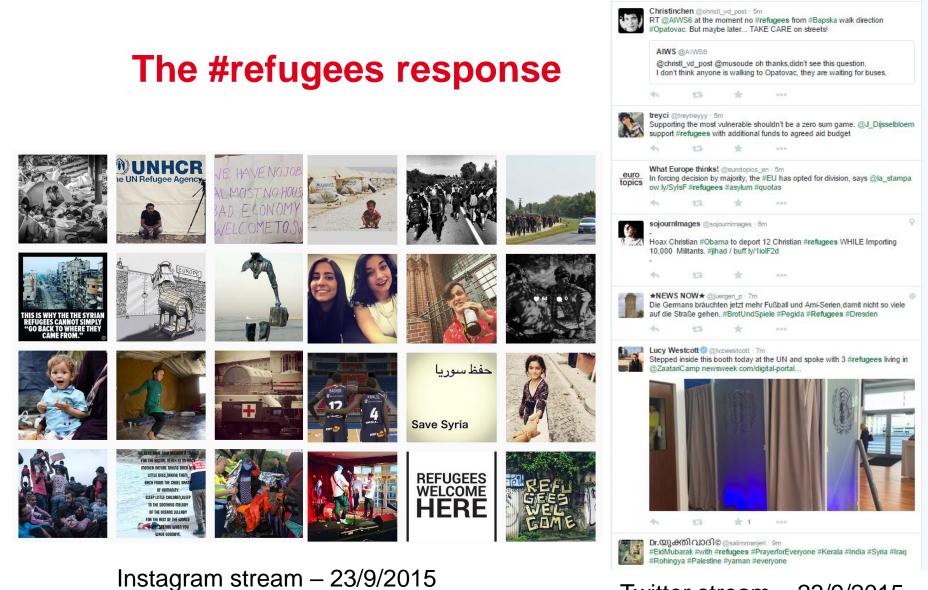
The Refugee crisis 2015

- A very tricky kind of crisis
- Affect international relationships
- Difficult agreement on the response







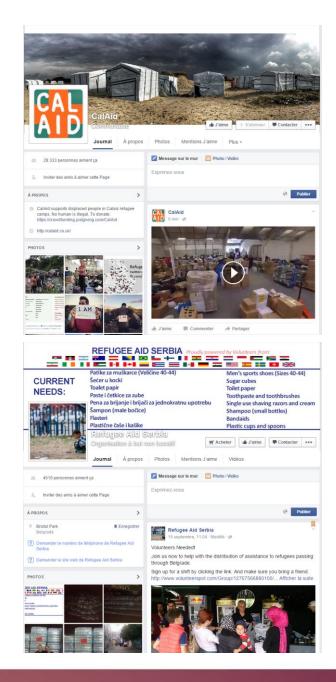


Twitter stream – 23/9/2015



Citizen initiative

- Citizen create Facebook
 pages to coordinate
- Different dimensions and scale
- Collect and distribute resources directly





Crowdfunding

- Citizen initiative
- With or without GNO support



ulule 🥶 €180,922 A ship for refugees 180 % committed on a goal of Be a part of the crowdfunding effort to fund the first rescue campaign of SOS £100.000 MEDITERRANEE in partnership with Médecins du monde. Home 🖓 8 news 95 comments R 2326 supporters 0 33 days left SOS MEDITERRANEE In partnership with : Contribute int secure Creator new goal : SOS Méditerranée SOS O Marseille, Berlin A 1 created project 🖂 Send a message Choose your rewards INP Paribas supports this project ener paripas supports this project. As part of its engagement to help support refugees, BNP Paribas has contributed 50 000 euros to this £. this "favorite" project For €1 or more You will be registered for our mailing list, About # Charities & Citizen # Solidarity # Humanitarian to receive our «Situation Report». The report is regularly updated by our teams. Since January 2015, over 100.000 people have risked their lives, leaving off the coast of This will keep you updated on our operation Libya and crossing the Mediterranean Sea, hoping to find refuge in Europe. According to as well as the general situation of refugee the OIM (the International Migrations Observatory), more than 2.500 refugees lost their lives sing the Mediterranean Sea. n an attempt to reach European shores.

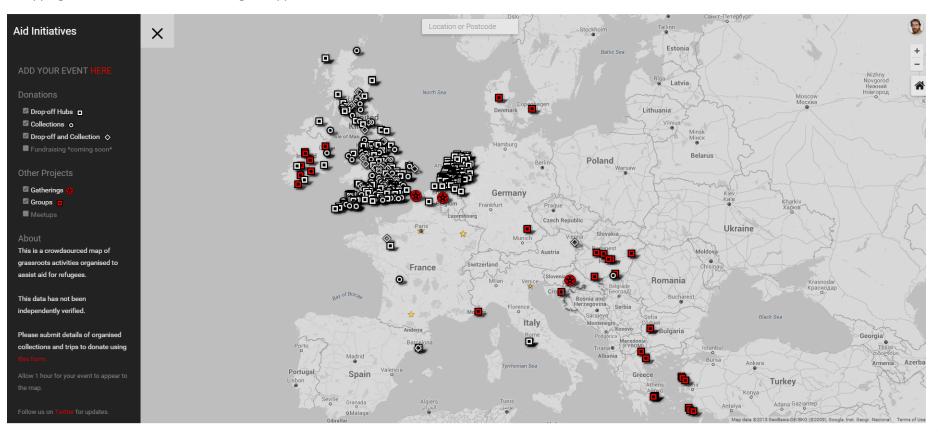
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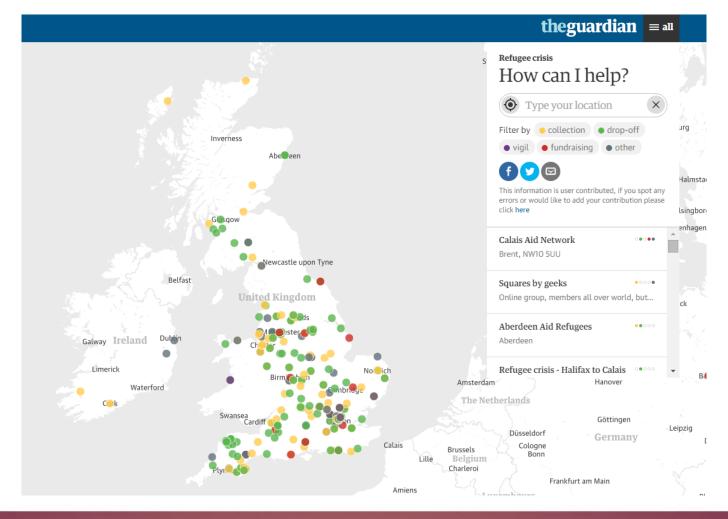
Mapping information about aid initiatives

Mapping Information Network for Refugee Support / where to donate, local groups and other useful info.

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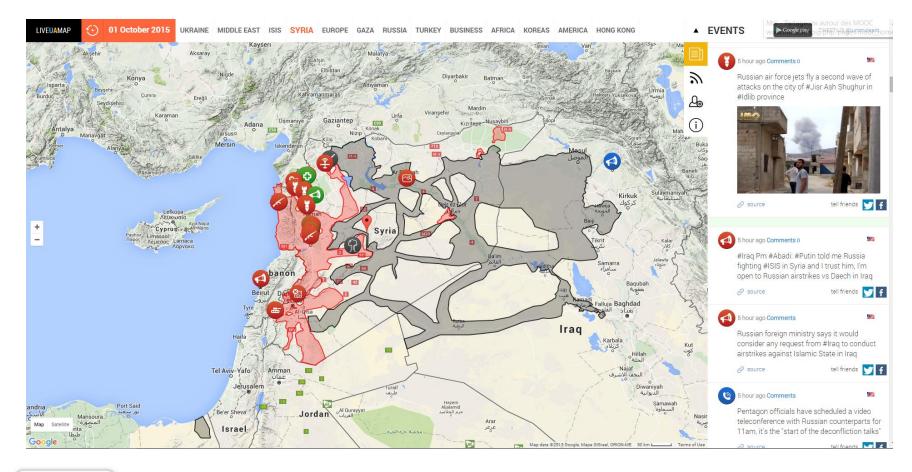






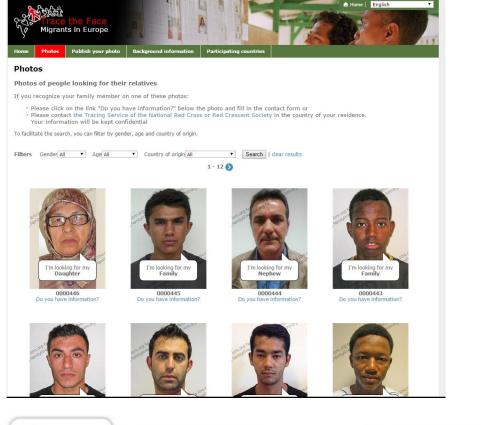
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Mapping of events in Syria





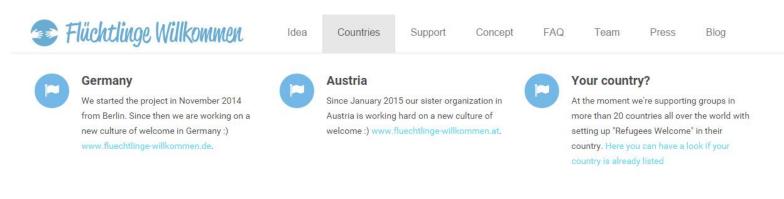
Official vs citizen initiative

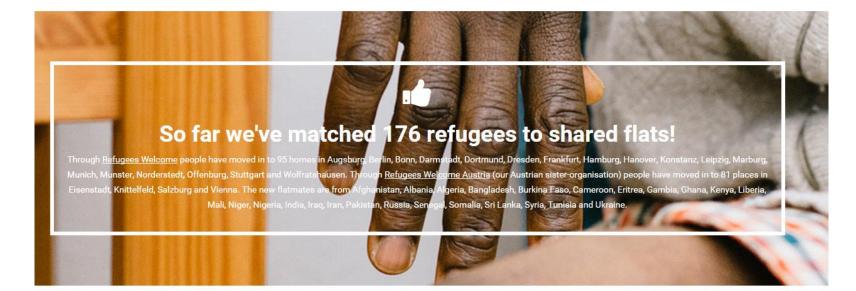






Airbnb for refugees







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New challenges for collaborative networks in crisis management

- Fast creation of large scale collaborative network
- Coordination at different scales
 - People/Organisations
- Updating and sharing data at a large scale
 - Trust/Privacy issues
- Involvement of people/The crowd



QUESTIONS ?



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Credits

- Some slides have been prepared by
 - Jorn Franke (Activity management)
 - Gérald Oster (P2P sharing)

