Purpose / Vision

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) 6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS

Awareness, education, preparedness, and prediction and warning systems can reduce the disruptive impacts of a natural disaster on communities. *M*itigation measures such as adoption of zoning, land-use practices, and building codes are needed, however, to prevent or reduce actual damage from hazards.

The global GIS in disaster management market size stood at $2.3 billion in 2019, and it is expected to reach $9.4 billion by 2030, exhibiting a CAGR of 13.7% during the forecast period (2020–2030). The major factors supporting the growth of the industry include the surging number of natural disasters, strong focus of government and emergency management organizations on adopting advanced GIS solutions, high need for analyzing geospatial data, and increasing public awareness about reducing the socioeconomic impact of natural disasters.

.Recovery and reconstruction.

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS

Planning to warn the people which will minimize the effects of disasters

2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE

7. BEHAVIOUR

Analysis of public behavior plays an

Natural disasters can cause great damage on the environment, property, wildlife and human health. These events may include earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, tsunamis, landslides, wildfires, volcanic eruptions,extreme temperatures.

Property damage.

Structural damage to buildings.

Loss of utilities like electricity and water.

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The lack of resources and capacties (e.g., financial, human and technical) and a low level

of knowledge an
education emerged in all case studies as major root causes for several drivers of disaster risk.

important role in crisis management,

disaster response, and evacuation

planning. Unfortunately, collecting

relevant data can be costly and finding

meaningful information for analysis is

challenging. A growing number of

Location-based Social Network services

provides time-stamped, geo-located

data that opens new opportunities and

solutions to a wide range of challenges.

3. TRIGGERS 8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR

Large economic losts, reduced accumulation of capital and infrastructure, long recovery period

after disasters.

10. YOUR SOLUTION

whether disaster risk reduction is being

8.1 ONLINE

We demonstrate how to improve investigation by

analyzing the extracted public behavior responses from

social media before, during and after natural disasters,

such as hurricanes and tornadoes.

Dissemination of information from nearby

Government agencies and NGO'S.

8.2 OFFLINE

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER

Before the disaster, a positive association was found between place-identity and wellbeing, indicating that the stronger emotions participants evolved to the place, as well as remembered more and thought about the place, the stronger wellbeing they experienced at the site. After the disaster, the strength of this relationship decreased more than twice, accounted for by the weakening of the emotion-wellbeing link

Natural disasters cannot be prevented but they can be detected.

We can measure disaster risk by analysing trends of, for instance, previous disaster losses. These trends can help us to gauge effective. We can also estimate future losses by conducting a risk assessment.