

Emergency Management

Before - During - After

“Governments over-invest in post-disaster reconstruction and under-invest in mitigation that would limit the impact of natural disasters in the first place. As such, natural disaster costs have become a growing unfunded liability for governments”

(Productivity Commission, 2014).

Natural Disasters in Australia cost \$18.2 Billion annually or 1.2% of GDP and are expected to grow to \$39 Billion a year by 2050.

To maximise the benefit of investment in disaster mitigation, operationally relevant information on mitigation activities must be available in subsequent disasters.

As mitigation and emergencies are usually managed using different systems, operationally relevant information on mitigation is often unavailable at the time of emergencies.

Further, different organisations use their own systems for managing mitigation activities. Emergencies do not respect jurisdictional boundaries, and hence their management requires knowledge of mitigation activities implemented by multiple organisations.

In addition, lessons learnt from previous emergencies is usually unavailable in future emergencies, resulting in little continuous improvement over time.

Often much of the investment in mitigation is largely wasted.

Repairing a flood levee



The solution

A no code platform for developing enterprise level real-time map based collaboration and analytics systems.



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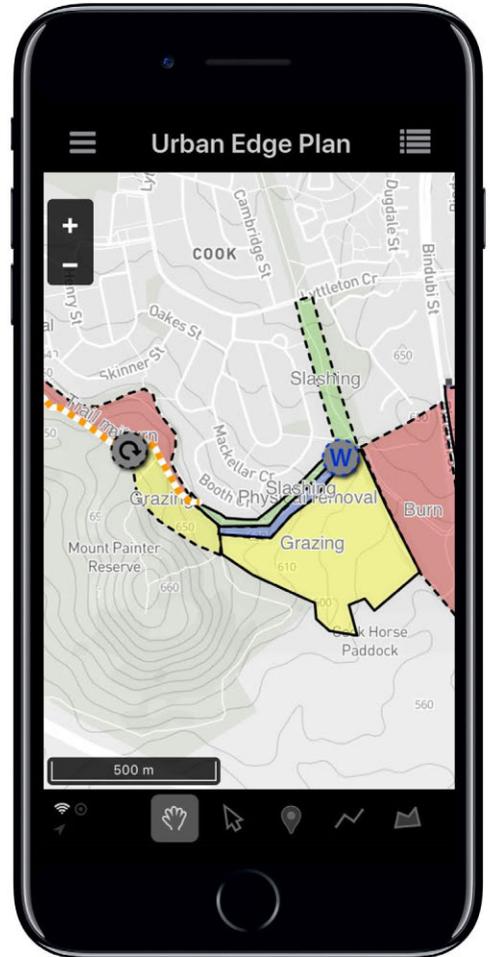
Zirkarta is supported by the La Trobe Accelerator Program

Zirkarta includes a spatial knowledge base from which information on previous emergencies and mitigation activities is automatically available during future emergencies.

Subject to permissions, mitigation activities undertaken by one organisation can automatically be transferred to other organisations.

Information in the knowledge base is automatically converted to information that is meaningful in the current scenario (e.g. a completed hazard reduction burn in the knowledge base will automatically be shown as a low fuel area, for a specified period of time, in any maps subsequently created for managing bushfires).

Mitigation activities can now be considered during the management of the current emergency and the lessons learnt during previous emergencies are available, resulting in continuous improvement over time.



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