



## Citizen cooperation for developing software solutions

Citizens can also cooperate in the development of software platforms that contribute voluntary information. In this case, technical expertise is required that should be acquired at the preparedness stage. This can be done at the local level (mainly based on tools developed during previous disasters) and at upper levels too. Networks such as the International Network of Crisis Mappers or Humanitarian Open Street Map Team, as well as international programmes such as the Integrated Drought Management Program or the Associated Program on Flood Management, play an important citizens empowerment role in this regard through webinars, help desks, online forums, Google groups, specific training courses (e.g., training of amateurs – i.e., students – to use mapping tools such as GPS) and international conferences.

Note: See source document for full reference.

### Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Social networks](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#), [Preparedness](#), [Response](#), [Recovery](#), [All disaster phases](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [Non-active citizens](#), [National research bodies](#), [National civil protection body](#)

Hazards: [Natural hazards](#)

### Recommendations:

- [The use of new technologies \(e.g. Bluetooth\) can improve communication strategies in disaster management situations](#)
- [Foster the adoption of a culture of disaster prevention and resilience by informing and motivating citizens to take action](#)
- [Use new technologies, such as crowdsourcing to collect information from citizens, as a means to foster community engagement](#)

### Source

[Deliverable D7.1 "Report on literature review" \(page 51\)](#)

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