Breakout Session Title: Response 1
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Goals of the Session: Defined a practical approach to best respond to an emergency situation in which there are little resources and few emergency personnel to manage the situation. We also took into consideration that research and scholarly activities would result from these activities, that these activities would apply through the different disciplines present at the breakout session, and that the products could be applied to other emergency situations in addition to Haiti.

How to acquire and disseminate information in time of crisis?
- Create low cost, low maintenance technology that can be rapidly implemented and used in time of crisis by both Haitian and foreign personnel.
- Technology has to be good and effective to be able to work with communities in Haiti and other locations and to develop research tools. For example, cell phones are cheap but can be distributed and used effectively and rapidly.
- Technology has to be a low cost solution. For example, scanners as those used by the post office were implemented and used in camps in Haiti. They were an effective and low cost solution that helped in managing the camps. Research applied to the low cost technology can be used in response efforts.

How to centralize and disseminate the information in time of crisis?
- Data acquisition from earth sciences, geotechnology and other disciplines active in the field has to be entered and rapidly disseminated through a database so that scientists and administrators can use this information to make decisions in time of crisis. Research into the development of a database that can be easily accessed and used through the web by scientists and administrators would be critical for dissemination of information.
- Other low cost and maintenance technology are cameras that can be used in assessing in the transportation network roads, ports, airports. This information should also be rapidly access through the web.
- Working in deploying networks of sensors that can be prepared and applied rapidly. This would include satellites and airborne photos to quantify damage, collapse (degree of collapse), and road blocks.

Response needs to be related to societal needs.
- Response measures need to take into consideration their impact on the population so that these interventions reduce and not magnify social vulnerability.
- There must be planned interactions between local sensors and the global needs of the country so what is occurring in one region is within the context of the needs of the country.
- Improve or device avenues of communication between the ground needs and these sources of information so that the information acquired can be channeled to help with the needs on the ground rapidly and effectively.