Geospatial Information Services to Support Emergency Response:

Current situation (fact finding analysis)
and
way forward (strategic framework)

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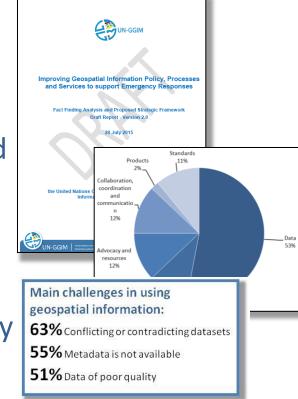
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Fact finding analysis

- Allowed identifying not only the challenges and **bottlenecks** encountered by stakeholders and partners during recent crisis but also the major success factors and opportunities to address them;
- These finding got crystallized into a proposed strategic framework which, if implemented, would allow for the necessary geospatial information and services to be available, of quality and accessible in a coordinated way to decision making and operations during disasters.

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40% of the agencies think that the international community involved in the response did not leverage enough their existing geospatial information and/or technical capacities.

Proposed strategic framework and flowcharts

Purpose

To prevent and reduce the human and economic impact of disasters

Vision

The necessary geospatial information and geospatial information services are available, of quality and accessible in a coordinated way to decision making and operations during disasters

Mission

Ensure the timely and effective delivery of quality geospatial information and geospatial information services across the whole emergency cycle

Stakeholders and partners

Governments and Government Organizations, UN-GGIM, UN agencies as well other NGOs and International partners/Donors - Private sector - Volunteers,...

Core Strategies

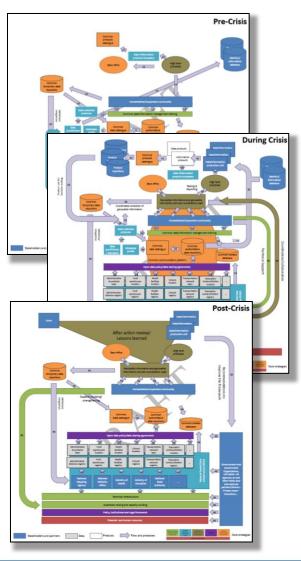
Awareness raising, capacity building and training

Common Standards, protocols and processes Collaboration, coordination and communication

Policies

Common infrastructures and services

Resource mobilization





Side Event (3 August 2015)



- 55 participants;
- 25 countries;
- 4 presentations

The discussions that followed highlight the importance of:

- Getting all the lead players to agree on their respective roles and mandate regarding geospatial information and services during disasters;
- Conducting drills involving all the players prior to disasters;
- Looking at the bigger picture to ensure UN-GGIM does assist existing processes

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Other references to Disasters

Disaster Risk Reduction and/or Disaster management have been discussed and mentioned during several sessions including, but not limited to:

- The 22nd meeting of the ISCGM and led to resolution emphasizing how National Geospatial Information Authorities (NGIA) can contribute to Disaster Risk Reduction;
- The session on Activities related to SD &
 Post 2015 where the link with the Sendai
 Framework and the geospatial role have
 been highlighted.
 - Topic that federates, goes across sectors and talks to decision makers



UN-GGIM contribution

The **UN-GGIM**, **through its mandate**, is well placed to contribute to several of the core strategies included in the framework, and this starting with:

- Raising the awareness of Member States on the importance of data preparedness, National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and open data policies;
- Developing and promoting common standards, protocols and processes aiming at improving data quality and data interoperability at the global level;
- Developing and implementing policies aiming at improving the availability, quality and accessibility of geospatial information and services.

Recommendations

For the UN-GGIM Committee to:

- Consider including geospatial information and services in disasters as a formal UN-GGIM agenda item;
- Establish a Working Group on geospatial information and services in disasters within UN-GGIM with the main objective to develop a policy framework to be presented to ECOSOC and the General Assembly for consideration;
- Advocate for humanitarian and response community to review the framework as a way to improve geospatial information and services to support disaster response.





Thank you for your kind attention!

