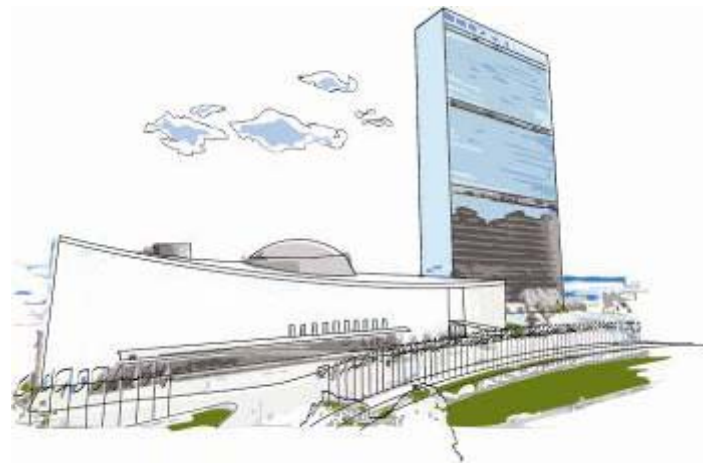


International Coordination & Cooperation in Meeting Global Needs



UN Cartographic Section

**Kyoung-Soo Eom, Chief
Cartographic Section
Department of Field Support
United Nations**

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New era in Geospatial information

- **Maps and geo-visualization have long been the primary tools for planning, operations and decision making.**
- **New technologies have transformed the availability and accessibility of geospatial information and its potential use.**
- **Satellite-based imagery and technologies, geo-referenced data, crowd-sourced maps pooled vast amounts of data into a spatial framework.**
- **Power of the internet and mobile communications allow users to access geo-data from anywhere instantly for any purpose.**

Are we ready to deal with Global Challenges?

- The use of integrated geospatial data goes beyond national borders, as many natural disasters, pandemic diseases and wars are often cross-border in their impact.
- Can we provide the integrated geospatial solutions to meet global needs in an effective, timely, efficient and orchestrated way?

Glacier Melting: Toboggan Glacier, Alaska



Haiti Earthquake

- The case of **Haiti**:
 - Ad hoc and emergency crisis response
 - Abundance of geospatial data, products, analysis by public and private sectors
 - Lack of mechanism to effectively coordinate, cooperate and collaborate among actors and stakeholders
- Waste of resources and ineffective use of geospatial tools in support of crisis response, management and relief operations.



Japan Earthquake & Tsunami

- The case of **Japan**:
 - Scale of disaster being so great, Japanese efforts alone were not sufficient to manage geospatial data, products and analysis
 - Non-existent mechanism to avail of international efforts
- Cannot make effective use of geospatial data from others to support crisis response, management and relief operations.



Peacekeeping & Humanitarian Operations

- **Early stages in the use of Geospatial technologies:**
 - In 2000, UN started using GIS technologies
 - Lack of topographic maps and geospatial infrastructure in areas or countries where UN, international and regional organizations, and NGOs are deployed.
 - Partial and limited cooperation with military under the **Multi-Geospatial Co-Production (MGCP)** initiative
 - Cannot make use of available technologies effectively due to lack of IT and communications infrastructure
- Cannot avail, in an effective and timely way, of geospatial information in support of peacekeeping and humanitarian operations



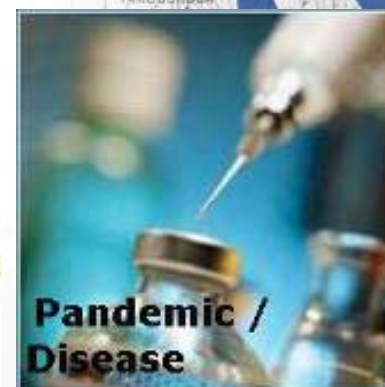
What are the Challenges?

- **Primarily, lack of Geospatial Data and Infrastructure in potential affected areas even though technologies exist**
- **More importantly, there is a need for Global Policy and Governance as well as Leadership to use geospatial tools as solutions**
- **Geospatial component lacking in global policy and mechanisms for crisis management, response and relief operations**
- **Greatest barrier:
Lack of Global Policies and Framework!**



Way Forward

- Priority should be given to develop a Global Policy and Framework in the following areas:
 - Avoid duplication and create synergy
 - Cooperate in a coordinated manner with Member States, international and professional organisations, NGOs and private sector
- Global geospatial leaders should be involved in development of Global Policy and Procedure or Mechanism for crisis management, response and relief operations
- Address the important role of the MGCP initiative;
Encourage accessibility of MGCP global datasets by UN-GGIM



Way Forward

- **Propose establishment of a Sub-Committee of UN-GGIM to develop a Global Policy and Framework:**
 - **Develop use-case scenarios**
 - **Develop a Standard Model and Procedure/Mechanism, where all stakeholders can play key roles including Member States, international and professional organisations, NGOs and private sector.**
- **Propose establishment of Joint Projects and/or Consortiums to develop geospatial data, infrastructure and applications.**

