A USE CASE ON

# OPEN MARINE GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

#### AGENDA

#### USE CASE

- What is the use case?
- Outline

#### USE CASE EXERCISE

- Goals of the exercise
- Scenario and questions
- Discussion

#### WHAT IS THE USE CASE?

The use case should "show the benefits of open (readily available and accessible) marine geospatial information, including minimum standards needed for data. The use case will serve as a reference for Member States on the benefits of providing easy access to marine geospatial data, and on the recommended data types to make available."

Work Plan, Working Group on Marine Geospatial Information



What are the benefits of open marine geospatial information?

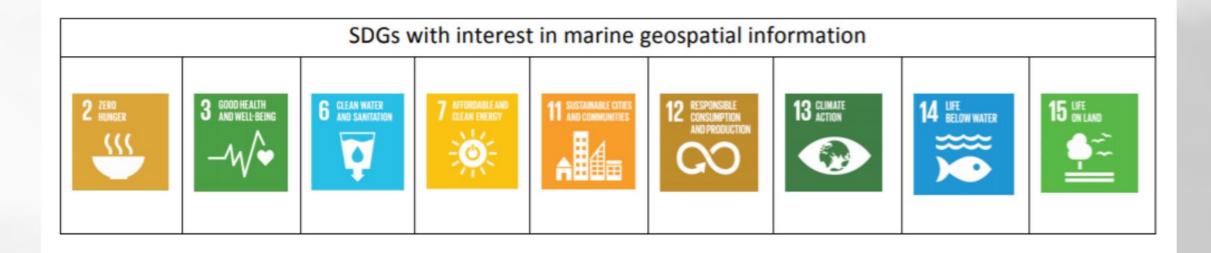


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Improved protection and management of natural resources

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- What data types should be made available and what standards should be set for that data?
- Case studies demonstrating benefits and challenges
- Conclusion Moving Forward



# GOAL OF THE EXERCISE

- Highlight the strengths of Member States
- Understand issues and challenges
- Inform on where the working group should direct its focus and work on solutions

#### SCENARIO - PART 1

The energy company, Winning with Wind, is looking to construct an offshore wind farm in Country A's Exclusive Economic Zone. Winning with Wind is currently working with Country A to evaluate locations for the wind farm. The coast and waters of Country A are home to a variety of unique fishes and marine mammals, so in addition to traditional logistical considerations, Winning with Wind would also like to consider protected living-resources in the area.

Winning with Wind has offered to work with NGOs to map the marine environment and the distribution and habitat of some protected species that reside in the area. Are there any laws or policies in your country that would restrict them from creating these maps or sharing them with others outside the country?

Winning with Wind would like to integrate their maps with those Country A has already produced (e.g., nautical charts, bathymetric survey plans). What, if any, spatial data infrastructure (SDI) does your country have for marine geospatial information? How are data added to or integrated with that SDI?

The national agency responsible for measuring and monitoring Country A's progress in SDG 14 – Life below water, is excited over Winning with Wind's intention to work with NGOs to map the marine environment. However, and more crucially, the agency requires access to authoritative marine geospatial information produced by you to derive the needed statistics for the indicators under SDG-14. How can you share and integrate your data with that of this national agency?

#### SCENARIO - PART 2

The coast and waters of Country A are part of a larger area of international interest. In addition to the area's rich biodiversity, the area houses many non-living natural resources. Numerous countries and private companies would like to develop infrastructure in the area as a result. The international community would like to build and maintain a database of the distribution of protected living-resources and protected areas to guide development.

Country B (neighboring) has a successful MSDI (marine spatial data infrastructure) that integrates data from a variety of users, including private sector and academic users. What partnerships do you have that might facilitate the collection, sharing, and maintenance of data?

As the waters and seabed surrounding Country A gain more attention,
Countries A and B have started discussion on developing a regional
MSDI. A regional MSDI could help them in the event of a natural disaster
and could also help them more sustainably develop the area. What legal
and logistical barriers do you foresee in creating such regional MSDI?

Do you already participate in a regional MSDI that could act as a template for this one?

An NGO has offered state-of-the art instruments and sensors to collect data in the coastal waters of Country C, a friendly neighbor of yours. However, Country C does not have the personnel or resources to process the data collected. Does your organization have resources or programs to aid in capacity development with regard to assisting Country C?"

# SCENARIO - PART 3

The seafloor in the area includes the meeting of two tectonic plates, and thus the area and surrounding coasts are prone to earthquakes possibly resulting in tsunamis. In the event of a tsunami, Country A will need to make quick decisions on what parts of the country to evacuate. They need information from surrounding countries on their seabed and coastline for their early warning system to better predict the tsunami's trajectory and run-up along their coastline and coastal areas.

# SCENARIO - PART 4

Country A has a large chemical storage facility on its coast. Currently, a large earthquake or tsunami would likely damage the facility.

Country A needs to predict if toxic chemicals are leaked, where the chemicals will go, particularly if they will travel to and contaminate inland waters and coastal zones of surrounding countries.

As part of an earthquake readiness plan, Country A needs to predict the possible movement of toxic chemicals in the event their storage facility is damaged. An accurate prediction will involve integrating terrestrial and marine geospatial information. Does your country have a terrestrial SDI? How could you integrate terrestrial and marine data? Should standards be different for marine data than those for terrestrial spatial data? If so, how does that complicate the interoperability of marine spatial data? How should you deal with the coastal zone?

There is a possibility that chemicals released from the storage facility might find their way into inland waters of neighboring Country C. Currently, Country A has no agreement on sharing geospatial information with Country C. What policies do you currently have in place that will affect how you share geospatial information regionally or internationally?

# DISCUSSION

# THANK YOU!