

# Capacity Building, Institutional Strengthening and International Cooperation

Working Group 1

UN –IAF Workshop

24-25 September 2010

# Capacity Building

## Findings

- GNSS is increasingly robust and developed applications diverse. They vary from simple and widely applicable, e.g., personal GPS services, to complex, value-added systems aimed at specialist groups in such areas as transportation, agriculture, geophysical dynamics and disaster management.
- Many organisations exist that specifically address capacity building for GNSS throughout the world, e.g., ICG, UN regional space education centres, and various national and system developer programs aimed at the communities associated with the provision of services and use of GNSS applications. These organisations actively build capacity through information, education, training programs and workshops. The academic sector is increasingly adding GNSS to its curricula.

# Capacity Building

## **Findings (continued)**

- Despite a substantial capacity building infrastructure, there are still significant gaps in several applications that need to be bridged between the potential end users and the GNSS capabilities that have been developed for their use.

# Capacity Building

## Recommendation

- That effort be increased to accomplish the final step of getting GNSS applications to the end user by developing and making available turnkey operations (including value-added service providers) that bridge the gap between the GNSS providers and end users and further developing various training programs and their delivery (including on-line).

# Capacity Building

- Recommendations (cont)
- Primary focus should be on establishing a long term investment environment and identifying and developing those applications with lowest penetration to users that will have the greatest immediate benefit to the development of sustainable societies, e.g., in such areas as the provision of food and potable water and in disaster management.

# Institutional Strengthening

## Finding

- Institutions involved in GNSS applications in those groups of countries developing GNSS systems are strong and oriented to the widespread application of GNSS.
- Institutions involved in GNSS applications in many other countries are frequently insufficient to assure the widespread application of GNSS

# Institutional Strengthening

## Recommendation

- That the ICG and UN Regional Centres help identify regional weaknesses and increase awareness of the benefits of the application of GNSS through international fora and organisations in those countries where significant gaps between specific potential applications and the end user exist

# International Cooperation

## Finding

- There is a strong infrastructure in place to enable international cooperation in the application of GNSS. An important issue to be resolved is radio frequency interference, and regional reference frameworks need to be completed.

# International Cooperation

## Recommendation

- That special outreach activities occur, e.g., through ICG, to those countries where the benefits of GNSS applications have not yet resulted in the systematic application of GNSS for the advancement of their societies, particularly in the areas of sustainable food and potable water supplies and in disaster management.
- That the UN establish a GNSS best practices data base