

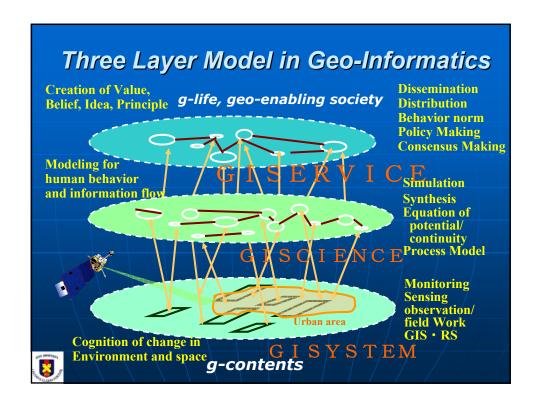
Overview

- Geo-informatics World
- From Interoperable Internet GIS to Digital Earth, Digital Asia
- Digital Asia Research Center
- Future Activities
 - Digital Earth 3-D Geobrowsers
 - 4th International Symposium on Digital

Earth

Proposed Alliance framework





The Digital Earth Vision



- "I believe we need a "Digital Earth," a multi-resolution, three-dimensional representation of the planet, into which we can embed vast quantities of geo-referenced data.
- a "collaboratory" for research scientists seeking to understand the complex interaction between humanity and our environment."
- "a 'user interface' -- a browsable, 3-D version of the planet available at various levels of resolution, a rapidly growing universe of networked geospatial information, and the mechanisms for integrating and displaying information from multiple sources."

(Gore,1998)



Digital Earth (DE) Related Trends

1999 -1st Inter. Sympo., CAS, *Beijing*, China, *Towards DE* Established "International Steering Committee for ISDE

2001 -2nd Inter. Sympo., New Brunswick, Canada, Beyond Inf. Infra.

2003 -3rd International Symposium, *Brno*, Czech Rep. *DE -- Information Resources for Global Sustainability*

New ISDE kicked off at Brno
i.e. from International Symposium on DE
to International Society for DE

2004 -1st International Society Board Meeting (tbd)

2005 -4th International Symposium, March 28-31, Tokyo, Japan *DE as the Global Commons*



Implementing Components of the DE Vision

Technology

Visualization, high-speed computing, AI, real-time computing, intelligent systems, search engines, data fusion, dynamic modeling, 3D rendering, Grid Computing, et cetera

Standards and Interoperability Protocols

FGDC, NSDI, GSDI, OGC, ISO, etc.

Networks

ITC, W3C. Geography.net, UNEP.net, etc.

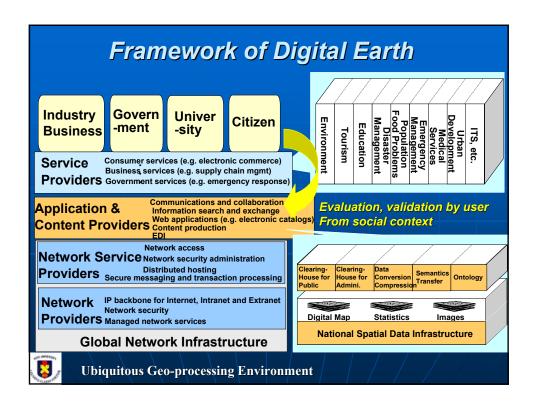
Content

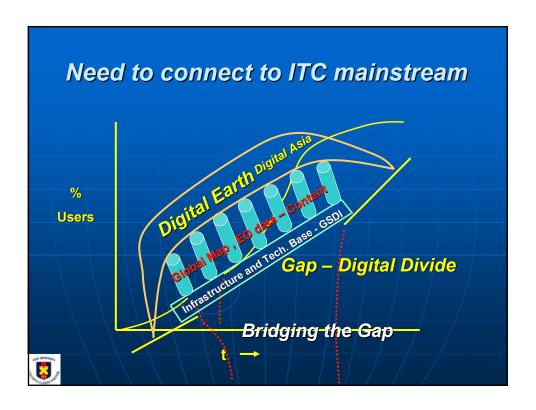
Clearinghouses, Global Databases, Global Map, etc.

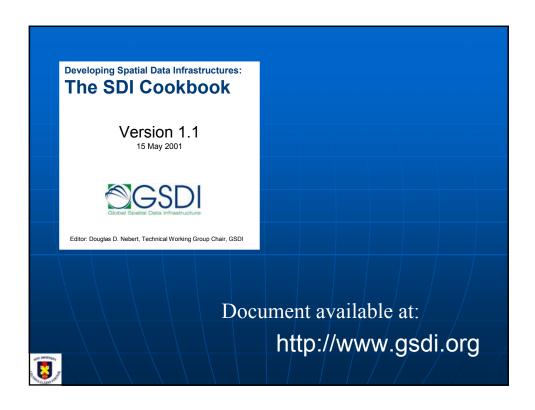
Applications

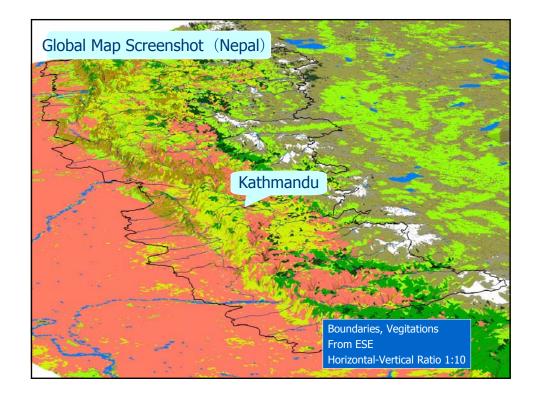
Weather, Land Cover, Health, Urban, Transport, et cetera











ISPRS WG IV/9 Global Data base

There are seven important points for successful global environmental databases;

- long-term commitment and funding
- national-global and local-global issues
 - understanding of the effort to create global environmental DB as a framework database within which to place local data
 - create a multi-scale
- user-producer issues
 - meet user requirements
 - resulting information by target audience
- standardization/harmonization
- validation and ground truth/reference data
- data access



cultural bias

ISPRS WG IV/9 Global Data base

Terms of References (TBD)

- Compilation of existing and planned locations and the quality of global databases;
- Development of environmental infrastructures for access and use;
- Integration and harmonization environmental databases on regional, national and global levels and their promotion;
- Development of ontology and semantics for metadata catalogues;
- Development the innovative interface for browsing and analysis based of distributed environment e.g. 3D Geo-browser and Grid computing
- co-operation with ISCGM, WGISS, ICA, Digital Earth, IGBP, and ISPRS TC VII



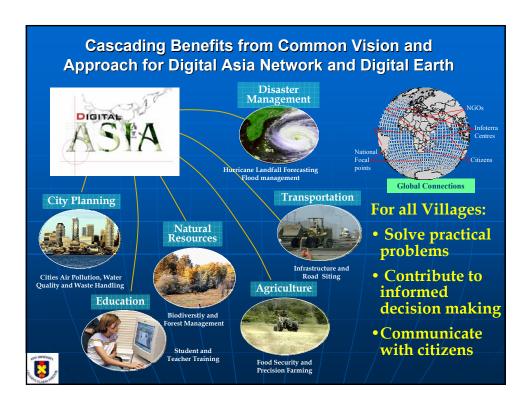
Digital ASIA Network

-An initiative to provide people and community with easy access to geospatial information over the Internet at multi-scale

-by establishing a scheme to integrate and share the GIS and Remote Sensing data among all the countries of Asia,

-for practical application, global change studies, sustainable development, and global environmental protection, etc.

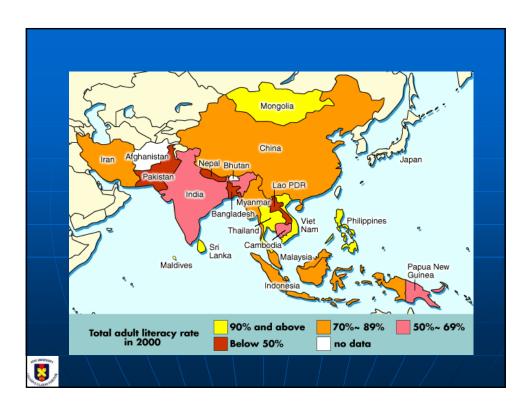




Development of GLOBAL LITERACY e-MAP(LIT e-MAP)

- 1 Comprehensive GIS based information platform to show literacy situation and progress at global, regional, and national levels
- e-MAP will consist of two databases, i.e., (1) a webbased GIS database which contain global literacy situation and leading literacy programmes and (2) a standalone GIS database which contains literacy profile and monitor the progress at country level (Data/information to be filled in and updated on regular basis by countries and connected to Component 1 above)







What is MANGO?

- Map-base
- Analysis for
- Non-formal Education
- Goals and
- Outcomes

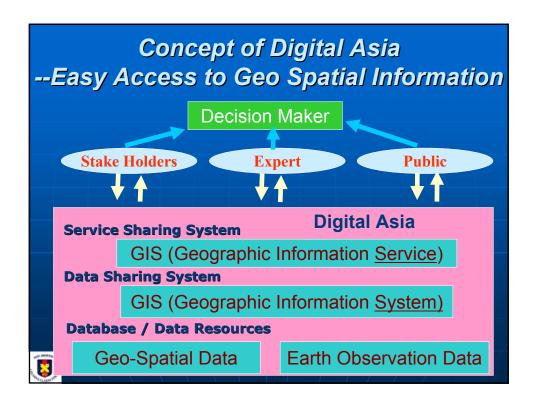
- ✓ Computer software for community data base to support monitoring nonformal learning activities at the community level and the project level.
- ✓ Handbook on making and using community data base (with and without use of MANGO software).
- ✓ UNESCO & ACCU project



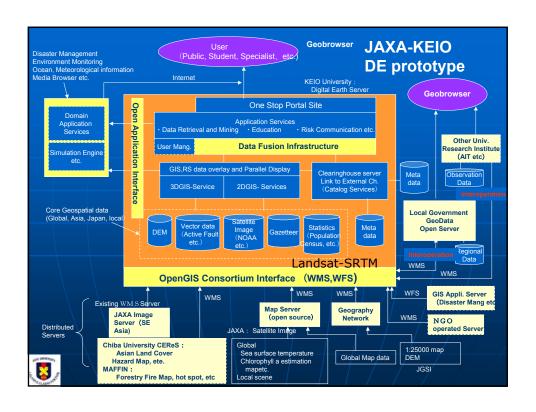
Objectives

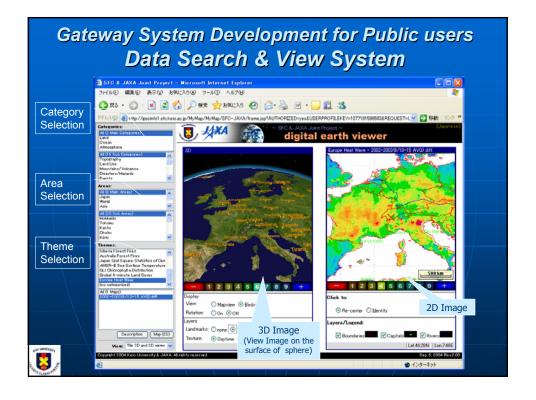
- To develop participatory monitoring tools for literacy and continuing education projects at community and project/district levels.
- To devise a model for using ICT to facilitate the work of NFE personnel.
- To improve skills of NFE personnel on monitoring cycle (information collection, input, output, analysis, application)
- To contribute to better documentation and advocacy of NFE projects.











NHK Special TV Documentary Series "Precious Earth: Mapping the Human Condition"

- Focusing of life and surrounding environments of6.3 billion people
- Embarks upon a journey to closely look at the current world by "data map" created using GIS and RS, such as "Map of life", "Map of Wealth", "Map of Social Security and Safety", "Map of families"
- Introduce maps of the present, past and future
- 9 programs, focusing "Life Expectancy", "Infectious Diseases", "Decaying Cities", "Empty Ocean", "Crime in City", "Unemployment", "Economic Growth", "China's Dragons", "Endangered Species"





