

3rd UN-GGIM: Europe Plenary Meeting, 2016

UN-GGIM: Making a Difference

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United Nations Statistics Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs



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The first 5 years: Establishment of UN-GGIM



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UN-GGIM: A global geospatial mandate

At its 47th plenary in July 2011, ECOSOC, recognizing the need to promote international cooperation in the field of global geospatial information, established the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM), and:

- Requested the Committee to present to ECOSOC in 2016 a comprehensive review of all aspects of its work and operations, in order to allow Member States to assess its effectiveness.
- Encouraged Member States to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors and bodies.

Resolution

2011/24

Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on global geospatial information management³ and the recommendations contained therein;
2. *Recognizes* the need to promote international cooperation in the field of global geospatial information;
3. *Decides*, in this regard, to establish the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present resolution, to be established and administered within existing resources and organized accordingly, and requests the Committee to present to the Economic and Social Council in 2016 a comprehensive review of all aspects of its work and operations, in order to allow Member States to assess its effectiveness;
4. *Encourages* Member States to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors and bodies;
5. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting national, regional and global efforts to foster the exchange of knowledge and expertise, to assist developing countries in building and strengthening national capacities in this field.

*47th plenary meeting
27 July 2011*



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UN-GGIM: Aims and objectives

Reporting to ECOSOC, a formal inter-governmental UN Committee of Experts to:

- Discuss, enhance and coordinate Global Geospatial Information Management activities by involving Member States at the highest level.
- Work with Governments to make joint decisions and set directions on the use of geospatial information within national and global policy frameworks.
- Address global issues and contribute collective knowledge as a community with shared interests and concerns.
- Develop effective strategies to build geospatial capacity in developing countries.
- To make accurate, reliable and authoritative geospatial information readily available to support national, regional and global development.



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Second Session of the Committee of Experts

August 2012

“...building effective geospatial infrastructures and promoting greater use of geospatial information are part of a new frontier in harnessing science and technology for advancing sustainable development.”

*Wu Hongbo
Under-Secretary-General for
Economic and Social Affairs
August 2012*



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UN-GGIM: Inventory of issues

1. Develop a national, regional and global strategic framework for geospatial information;
2. Establish best practices in institutional arrangements, legal and common frameworks;
3. Build capability and capacity, especially in developing countries;
4. Assuring the quality of geospatial information;
5. Promoting data sharing, accessibility and dissemination;
6. Embracing trends in information technology;
7. Promoting geospatial advocacy and awareness;
8. Partnering with civil society and the private sector; and
9. Linking geospatial information to statistics.



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<http://ggim.un.org/2nd%20Session/E-C20-2012-5%20Inventory%20of%20Issues%205%20July.pdf>

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UN-GGIM: Global meetings

Annual Sessions of the UN-GGIM Committee of Experts:

1. Seoul, Republic of Korea, October 2011
2. UNHQ, New York, August 2012
3. Cambridge, United Kingdom, July 2013
4. UNHQ, New York, August 2014
5. UNHQ, New York, August 2015
6. UNHQ, New York, August 2016

High-Level Forums on Global Geospatial Information Management:

1. Seoul, Republic of Korea, October 2011
2. Doha, Qatar, February 2013
3. Beijing, China, October 2014
4. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, April 2016



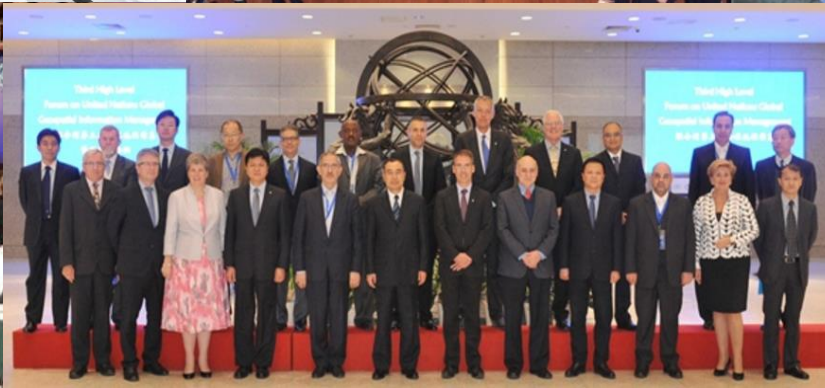
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UN-GGIM: Global convening power



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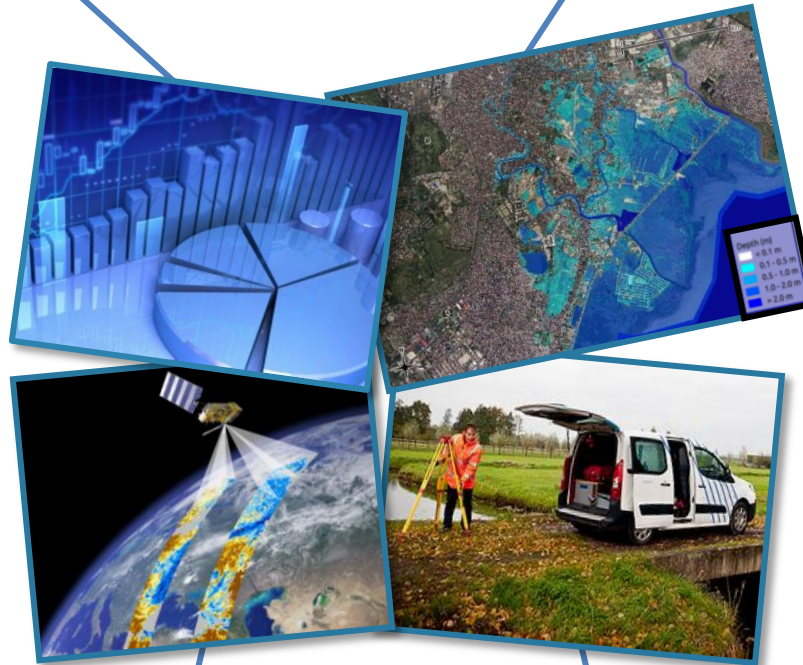
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UN-GGIM: Integration of professional communities

Statistics

Geospatial



Observations

Thematic Areas



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UN-GGIM: Integration of regions

Establishing a regional architecture of UN-GGIM

UN-GGIM Bureau:

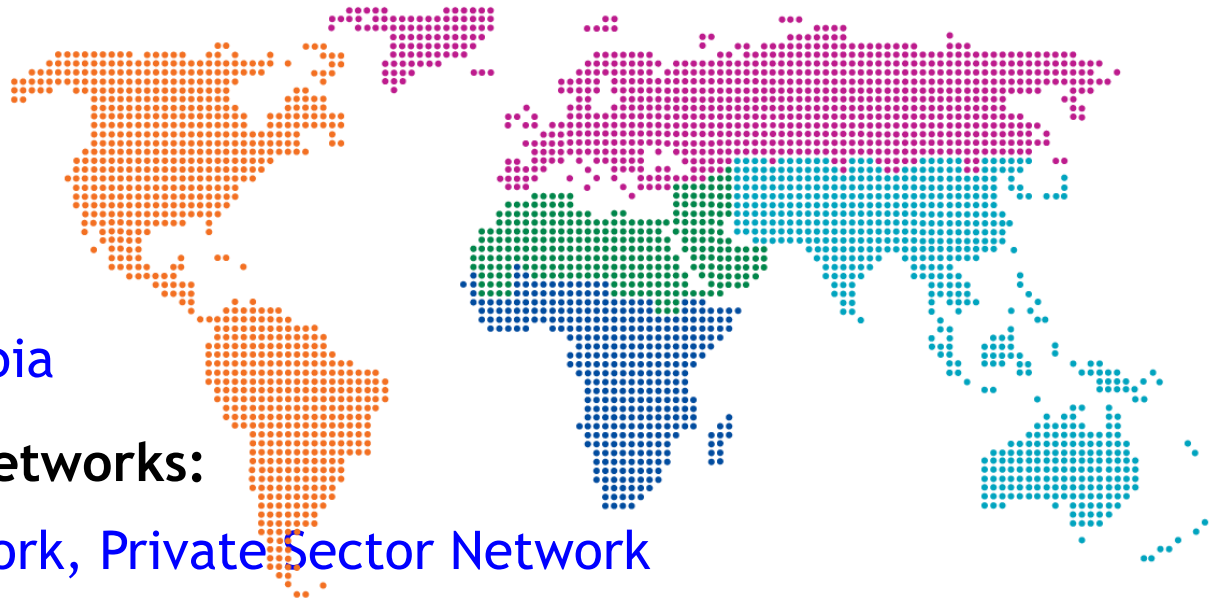
Co-Chairs: USA, China and Mexico; Rapporteur: Burkina Faso

UN-GGIM Regional Committees & Chairs:

- Asia-Pacific: Japan
- Americas: Mexico
- Europe: Sweden
- Africa: Ethiopia
- Arab States: Saudi Arabia

UN-GGIM International Networks:

- JBGIS, Academic Network, Private Sector Network



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UN-GGIM: Integration of needs and activities

Why a global mechanism?

Significant gap among countries

Lack of global decision-making

Mandate of Governments

High level coordination

National and global policy frameworks

Geospatial capacity building

Address global issues as a community



Global agenda



Global geodetic reference frame



Global fundamental geospatial data themes



Institutional arrangements, legal and policy frameworks



Standards and technical specifications



Integration of geospatial and statistical information



Land administration and management



Sustainable development and disaster risk reduction



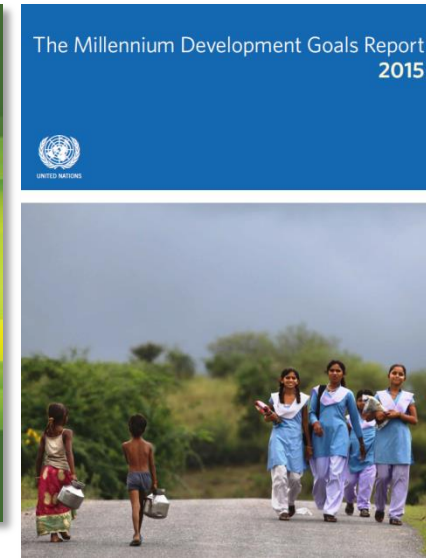
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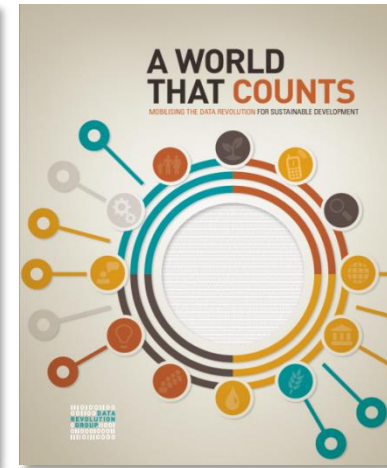
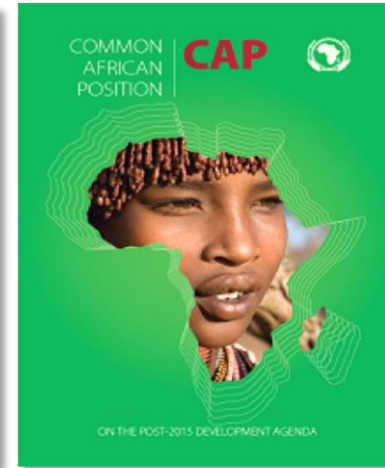
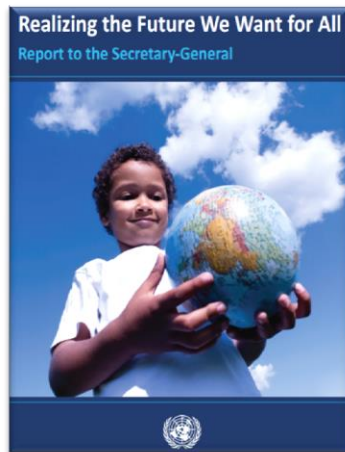
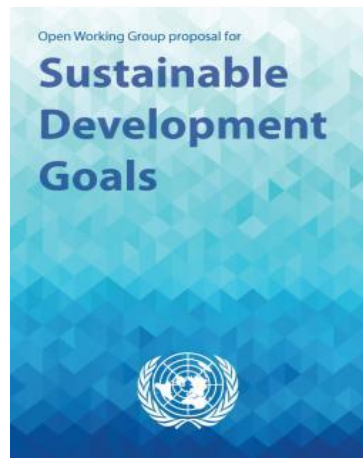
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UN-GGIM: Capturing geospatial data needs



High-level Panel 
the Post-2015 Development Agenda



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Global Development Agenda



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

UNITED NATIONS
**PARIS CLIMATE
AGREEMENT**
SIGNING CEREMONY
— 22 APRIL 2016 —



**Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030**



UNITED NATIONS
**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
SUMMIT 2015**
25 - 27 SEPTEMBER



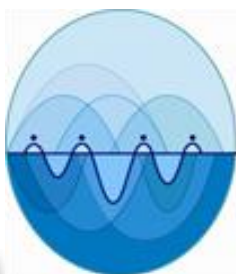
FINANCING FOR
DEVELOPMENT
13-16 JULY 2015 • ADDIS ABABA • ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa Action Agenda
of the Third International Conference on
Financing for Development
(Addis Ababa Action Agenda)



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:

**THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



**ISLAND
VOICES
GLOBAL
CHOICES**



IN Conference on
Small Island
Developing States
Apia, Samoa | 2014



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Transforming our world -
The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development



The global statistical
community
has laid the
groundwork
for the successful
monitoring
and realization
of this new agenda.

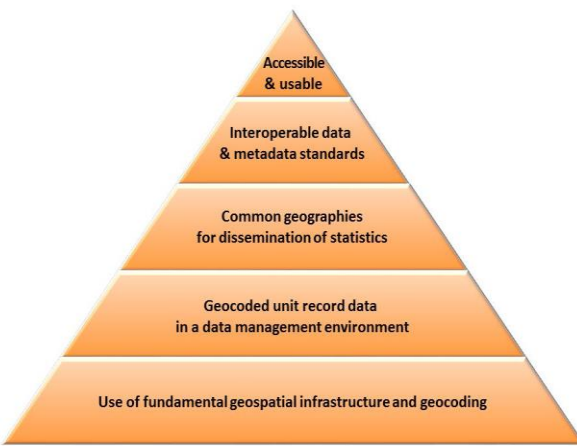
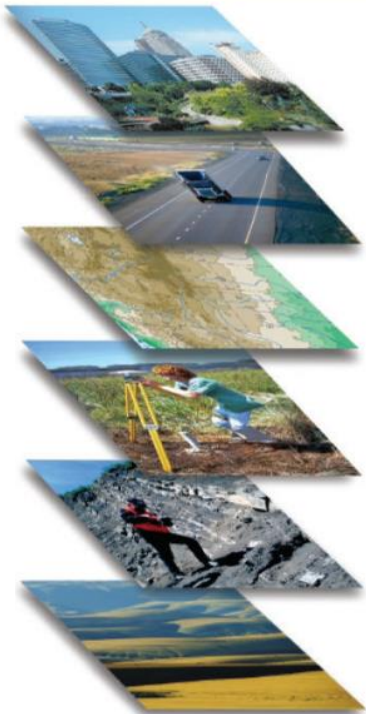


THE GLOBAL EARTH OBSERVATION
SYSTEM OF SYSTEMS



**Coordination of
Geographic Information
and Related Spatial Data Activities**

Office of Management and Budget • Circular A-16 revised



BigData UN Global Working Group

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The National Spatial Data Infrastructure

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UN RESOLUTION

The UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) decided in July 2013 to formulate and facilitate a draft resolution for a Global Geodetic Reference Frame.

In February 2015 the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution ***A Global Geodetic Reference Frame for Sustainable Development*** – the first resolution recognizing the importance of a globally-coordinated approach to geodesy.

UN General Assembly urges the sharing of geospatial data to benefit People and Planet

26 FEBRUARY, NEW YORK – The science that supports the precise pinpointing of people and places should be shared more widely, according to the United Nations General Assembly as it adopted its first resolution recognizing the importance of a globally-coordinated approach to geodesy – the discipline focused on accurately measuring changes in the shape, rotation and gravitational field of planet Earth.



PHOTO: KYOUNG-SOO EOM

Put forward by Fiji

Co-sponsored by 52 Member States, the resolution was originally put forward by Fiji. Ambassador Peter Thomson, Fiji's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, explained that, as a Small Island Developing State, Fiji is vulnerable to increasingly severe natural disasters, sea-level rise and other problems triggered by climate change, but uses geodetic data to plan as best as it can.

"We fully realize the importance of critical geospatial infrastructure and information in helping countries and decision-makers make more informed, evidence-based decisions on mitigation and preparedness", Ambassador Thomson stated.

NEW YORK: Ambassador Peter Thomson from Fiji introducing the resolution to the UN General Assembly.



Future trends in geospatial information management: the 5-10 year vision



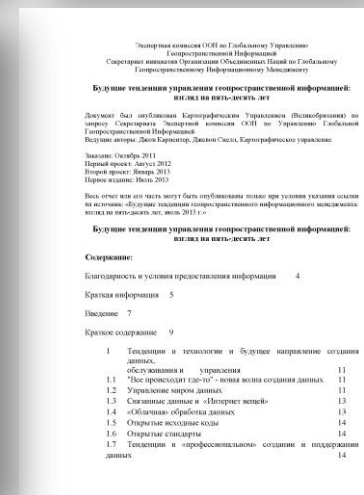
Future trends in geospatial information management: the five to ten year vision



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UNITED NATIONS
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Future trends in geospatial information management: the five to ten year vision

SECOND EDITION



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2016: Reflection and a renewed mandate



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Resolution 2016/27

United Nations

E/2016/L.23



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
21 July 2016

Original: English

2016 session
24 July 2015-27 July 2016
Agenda item 18 (3)
Economic and environmental questions: cartography

Mexico: * draft resolution

Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which the Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, in which Heads of State and Government recognized the importance of space technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, in which the Assembly adopted the document entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which was recognized the need for new data acquisition and integration approaches to improve the availability, quality, timeliness and disaggregation of data to support the implementation of the new development agenda at all levels, benefiting from the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observations and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress,

Bearing in mind that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway unequivocally call for globally coordinated actions in new data acquisition and integration approaches and in employing geospatial information for sustainable development and disaster risk reduction, and to strengthen the availability and accessibility of geospatial data platforms,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 69/266 of 26 February 2015, entitled “A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development”, in which the Assembly called for greater multilateral cooperation on geodesy, including the open

* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

16-12703 (E) 250716



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- Acknowledged achievements, progress and strong regional infrastructure.
- Well placed to continue to contribute more to the work of the United Nations.
- Broadened and strengthened mandate.
- Confirmed within the regular UN meetings and conferences, with dedicated services.
- Renamed ECOSOC's agenda item from “Cartography” to “Geospatial Information”.
- Encouraged Member States to mobilize additional funds and resources.
- Noting the increased role and relevance, and efforts in streamlining, ECOSOC requested that UN-GGIM report back to the Council within 5 years on the implementation of the resolution and to examine the strengthening of the institutional arrangements.

Resolution 2016/27

- This resolution acknowledges the considerable achievements of our geospatial information community.
- It explicitly recognizes the relevance of geospatial information for the various United Nations policy agendas.
- It broadens and strengthens the mandate of the Committee, addresses the issue of sustainable funding, and anchors our Committee in the regular UN conference calendar.
- It provides an excellent basis to lift our work to the next level.



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Sixth Session of the Committee of Experts

August 2016

“This resolution acknowledges the considerable achievements and progress made over the past 5 years in the coordination and coherence of geospatial information management. It not only streamlines the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council in the field of geospatial information management, but it also strengthens and broadens the mandate of this Committee as the relevant body to report to the Council on all matters relating to geography, geospatial information and related topics. In short, this resolution recognizes the increasing role and relevance of the Committee.”



*Wu Hongbo
Under-Secretary-General for
Economic and Social Affairs
August 2016*



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A Round of Applause!

It's time for a round of applause! That applause is meant for all of you – professionals working in geomatics, the pioneers at national mapping agencies, NGOs, learned societies and in the private sector. 'What for and why now?', you may be wondering. Well, there are many reasons that our sector deserves a pat on the back, but the main one I'm referring to now is the success achieved by the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) this summer, and the long-term consequences it will have for geomatics and thus for all of us. The United Nations

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has reviewed the work of UN-GGIM and adopted a resolution acknowledging the fundamental role that geospatial information plays in global sustainability and development. At the highest possible global governmental stage, geospatial information is now identified as being key in supporting policymaking (although we've already been aware of this key role for a long time, of course...). This acknowledgment now means that governments all over the globe will have to invest time and money in gathering and implementing geoinformation as a pillar for their decision-making.

GIM Magazine, Editorial, October 2016



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The next 5 years: Consolidation of UN-GGIM



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UN-GGIM: Main areas of consolidation

1. Maturity: Moving from “GGIM 1.0 to GGIM 2.0” - determining our value proposition to ECOSOC in the next 2-3 year horizon.
2. Strategy and roadmap on the ECOSOC resolution and how we implement the new and strengthened mandate.
3. A new strategic plan for UN-GGIM that considers 2020 and beyond in 5 year time steps.
4. Raising more awareness, including political, of UN-GGIM and connecting the political - technical levels within Member States.
5. Connecting more to the activities of the regional committees, commissions, and statistical bodies.
6. Ensuring effective coordination and linkages across Expert & Working Groups.
7. Extra-budgetary and funding options, including ways of implementation.
8. More capacity development for countries in next 5 years - developing guides, standards, methods and norms.



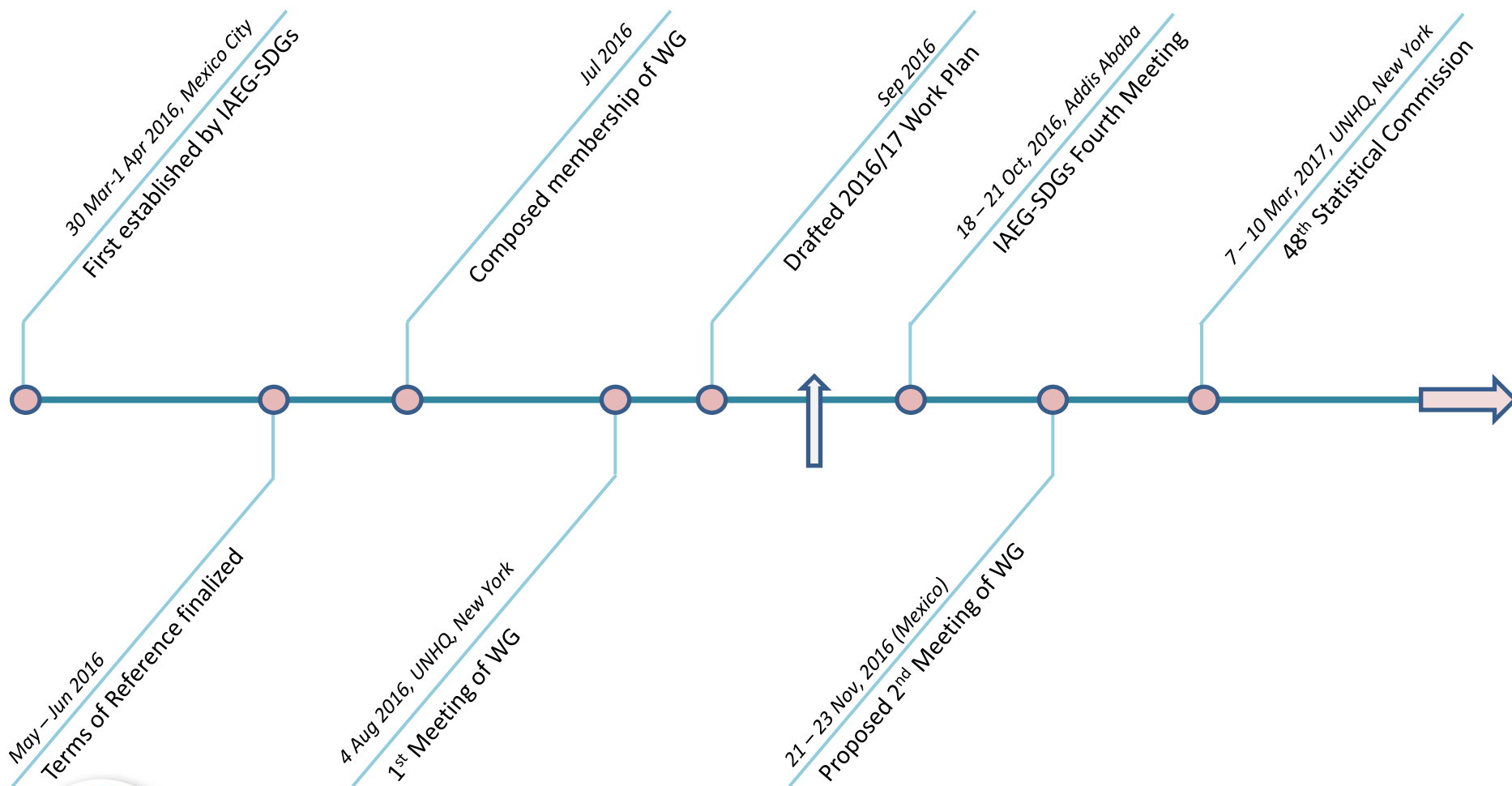
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Overview of progress to date



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Terms of Reference:

Tasks will include to consider how geospatial information can contribute to the indicators and metadata:

- a) as a direct indicator in itself;
- b) to support and augment statistical data;
- c) to improve the production process of statistical data;
- d) to validate national statistical data inputs;
- e) to communicate and visualize the geographic dimensions and context of the indicators where appropriate; and
- f) to provide granularity and disaggregation of the indicators where appropriate.



Draft 2016/2017 Work Plan: Immediate Activities:

The ToRs called for an initial analysis of geospatial inputs and metadata needs for the indicators to be developed and presented to the IAEG-SDGs for consideration. For the 2016/2017 period, the work plan will focus on a series of activities as follows:

- a) Review the agreed global indicators through a ‘geographic location’ lens;
- b) Review the metadata compiled for the global indicators through a ‘geographic location’ lens;
- c) Consider and review the tier classifications for the agreed global indicators, their level of “maturity” and appropriateness from a ‘geographic location’ perspective;
- d) Identify existing geospatial data gaps, geospatial methodological and measurement issues;
- e) Consider how geospatial information can contribute to the indicators and metadata.



UN-GGIM: Capacity development

Relatively little attention has been paid to the challenges countries face in effectively collecting and producing data, and in building and strengthening their capacities within the national mapping agencies. The beneficiaries of improved country capacity to build geospatial infrastructures and use geospatial data and information will comprise national governments, regional and international agencies, the development research community and the public at large. In particular, integrating statistical information and geospatial information, and strengthening and standardizing geospatial data exchange capabilities of countries, will contribute to improve the availability and timeliness of national information.

Objective:

To substantively improve and strengthen the production and use of timely, reliable and official geospatial data and information which meet the needs of national implementations of the 2030 Agenda, are policy relevant, and provide government users, decision makers and researchers with data, tools and methods to make appropriate and evidence-based decisions.



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