Sixth Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM: Europe
Brussels, 5-6 June 2019

What’s next after the UNWGIC?

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UNITED NATIONS WORLD GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION CONGRESS

Deqing, Zhejiang Province, China

19-21 November 2018

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

What’s Next? - The UNWGIC and HLF

- UNWGIC - A massive investment of resources!! International Advisory Committee (IAC) held it all together when it was most needed.....19-21 November 2018!!!!
- Moganshan Declaration: “request that a second UNWGIC be convened in four years’ time to consider and stimulate global geospatial development progress”
- UN-GGIM Expanded Bureau Meeting, 1 April 2019:
  - Discussed the modalities for the Congress, and its relationship with the High-Level Forum (HLF).
  - Sixth High-Level Forum will be convened in the United Kingdom in April 2020.
  - Agreed to convene the UNWGIC and the HLF on a 4-year rhythm and alternating every 2 years.
  - There is an opportunity for countries to host the UNWGIC again in 2022, and the HLF in 2024.
  - Future iterations of the UNWGIC would then be 2026 and 2030 (to tie in with the conclusion of 2030 Agenda); while for the HLF, these would be 2028 and so on.
  - The modalities for the selection process for country hosting have not yet been considered.
What’s Next? - The Sixth HLF

• To be held 20-22 April 2020 at Royal Holloway College, the University of London, Windsor, United Kingdom. Hosted by Ordnance Survey.
• First HLF to be held in Europe. Now completes all regions for convening of HLF.
• HLF to be held back-to-back with the Cambridge Conference.
• Wednesday 22 April providing a crossover day as final day of HLF, and first day of Cambridge Conference.
• Concept Note has been prepared as well as an initial Programme.
• Theme is: ‘Changing the World - Geospatially’
• Large focus on the IGIF and the Future Trends Report.
What’s Next? - Future Trends Report


Future Trends in Geospatial Information Management

The first edition of the report “Future trends in geospatial information management: the five to ten-year vision” was endorsed by the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) at its third session in July 2013. The Future Trends report provided expert opinion on the mid to long-term developments in geospatial information and is a strategic insight document for all countries and the global geospatial information community. It is broad in nature, looking at emerging trends in technology, legal and policy, skills and training, the private and non-governmental sectors, and in the role of government.

Third Edition of Future Trends

Noting the benefits gained and the changing dynamic of geospatial information, the Future Trends report was revised in 2016. In 2018 and in order to keep pace with rapid technological change, the Committee of Experts requested that a third review should be undertaken. The United Kingdom, through Ordnance Survey, and supported by UN-GGIM Europe, has agreed to lead this review in close collaboration with the UN-GGIM Secretariat.
What’s Next? - Centre of Excellence

• Moganshan Declaration, 21 November 2019:
  “Support the establishment of Global Centers of Excellence on Geospatial Knowledge, including in Deqing, to promote and build global geospatial capacity and capability, develop collaborative knowledge and innovation hubs for harnessing contemporary methods, technologies and analytics in geospatial information, facilitate access to regional and global information and data sources including earth observations, and to improve and strengthen national geospatial information management to assist developing countries to implement the SDGs”

• A Memorandum of Intent (MoI) to establish a United Nations Global Geospatial Knowledge Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Deqing, China, was signed on 28 April 2019 in Beijing between the United Nations (DESA) and the Government of China (Ministry of Natural Resources).
What’s Next? - Centre of Excellence

- DESA and MNR will enter into a Host Country Agreement (HCA) related to the establishment and funding of the CoE.
- DESA and MNR will then sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the operationalization of the CoE.
- The CoE will provide contemporary methods and capabilities in geospatial information to developing countries and will facilitate access to regional and global SDG information and data sources through the creation and provision of appropriate technologies, standards, frameworks and mechanisms (including those developed by UN-GGIM).
- The CoE will be structured along three initial thematic priorities: 1. Technical assistance and capacity building; 2. Knowledge Centre; and, 3. Technology and innovation hub.
What’s Next? - ECOSOC

• In July 2016, ECOSOC adopted resolution 2016/27 ‘Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management’.

• While deciding to broaden and strengthen the mandate of UN-GGIM and its contribution to the strengthening of geospatial information management capacities and utilization in developing countries, ECOSOC stipulated that this implementation be “in a cost-neutral manner”.

• However, noting the increasing role and relevance of UN-GGIM, ECOSOC requested that the Committee report back to the Council, no later than in five years’ time, on the implementation of resolution 2016/27. That is….by 2021!

• There is a need and opportunity for the Expanded Bureau and Regional Committees to assist with the development of this report, which is intended to be short and focused, only 6-8 pages, explaining what we need and why. It will be important for our national contacts to reach out to their Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Permanent Missions to brief them in advance that the report will be coming.
What’s Next? - Resources

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