

# First Expert Meeting of the United Nations Working Group on Marine Geospatial Information

Busan, Republic of Korea  
7 – 9 March 2019

## Agenda Item #2

### *United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management – Strengthening National Geospatial Information Management*



**UN-GGIM**  
UNITED NATIONS  
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON  
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL  
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT  
<http://ggim.un.org/>



TEO CheeHai

United Nations Global Geospatial Information Section  
Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

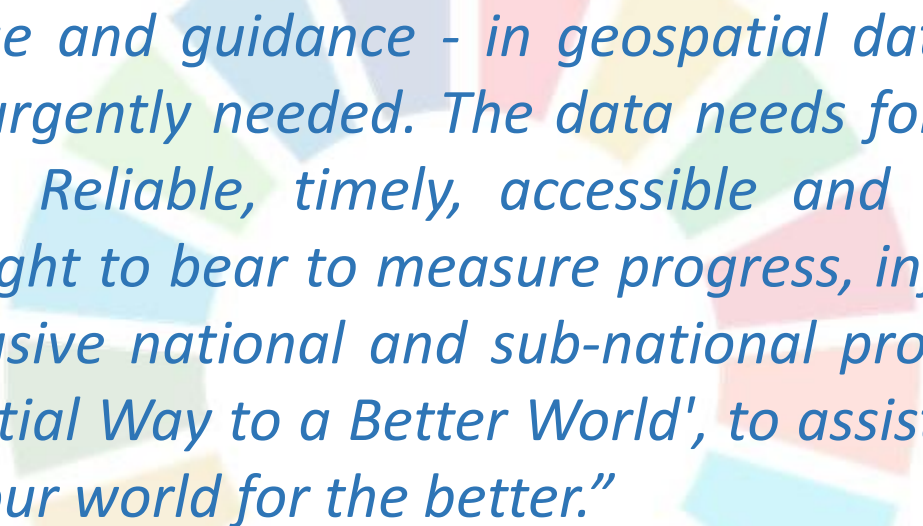


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Global Geospatial Information Management

*Positioning geospatial information to effectively address global challenges*

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*"Your dedication, expertise and guidance - in geospatial data, methods, frameworks, tools, and platforms - is urgently needed. The data needs for the SDGs are great, and time is not on our side. Reliable, timely, accessible and disaggregated geospatial information must be brought to bear to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure effective and inclusive national and sub-national programs that will chart the path towards the 'Geospatial Way to a Better World', to assist in the implementation of the SDGs, and transform our world for the better."*

**António Guterres**

Secretary-General of the United Nations

*(video message to the United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress)*

19 November 2018



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The participating ministers, in their ministerial statements at the United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress, stressed the importance of working together across borders, highlighted the benefits of partnerships and cooperation in sharing of good practices and transfer of technologies in order to meet the growing national, regional and global demand for geospatial information.

The **Moganshan Declaration** issued on behalf of all participants at the conclusion of the UNWGIC resolved to work together to build a human data and geography community for a shared and better future, and to keep the promise to leave no one behind by fostering effective cross-sector and interdisciplinary international, regional and local collaboration and partnerships, and to support national development priorities.



19 – 21 November 2018  
Deqing, Zhejiang Province  
China

<http://ggim.un.org/unwgic>

*Promoting comprehensive dialogue with  
all relevant actors (ECOSOC 2011/24)*



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***"The Geospatial Way to a Better World"***

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“By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics...”



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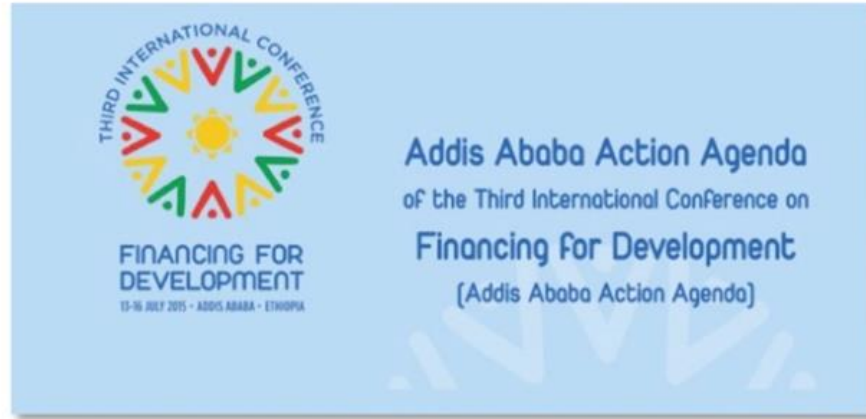
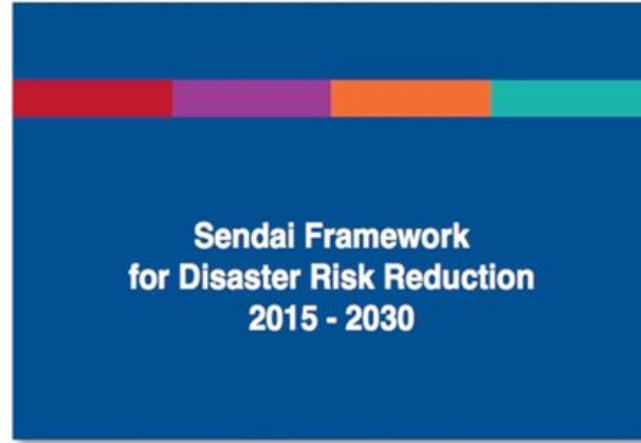
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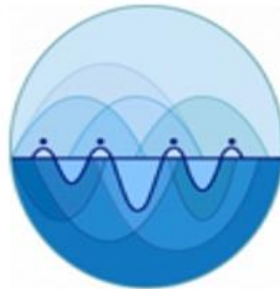
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**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change



THE  
**OCEAN CONFERENCE**  
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, 5-9 JUNE 2017



**ISLAND VOICES**  
GLOBAL CHOICES

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



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# Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

## General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1

### Para. 76; Follow up and Review

We will support developing countries, particularly African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, **including earth observation and geospatial information**, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.

Need to include all parts of the statistical system and new data sources

Need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data

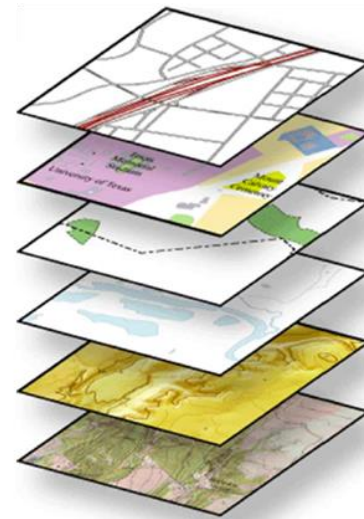
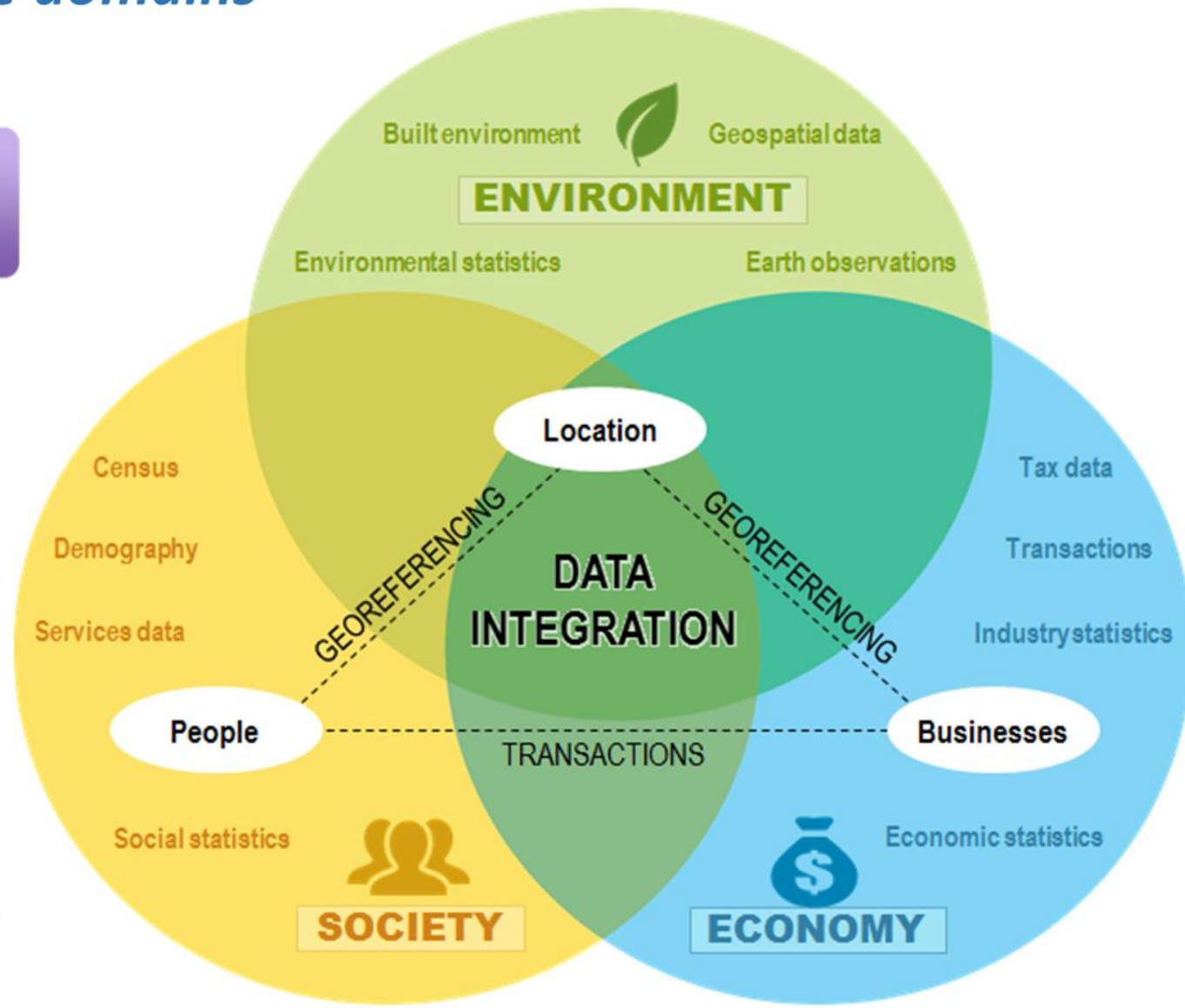
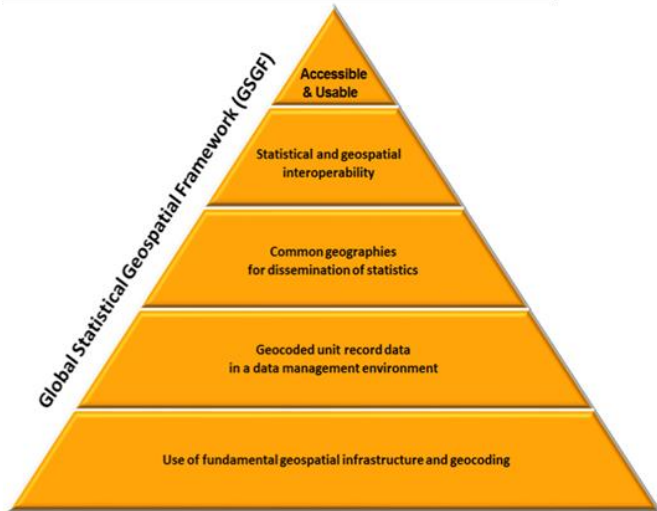
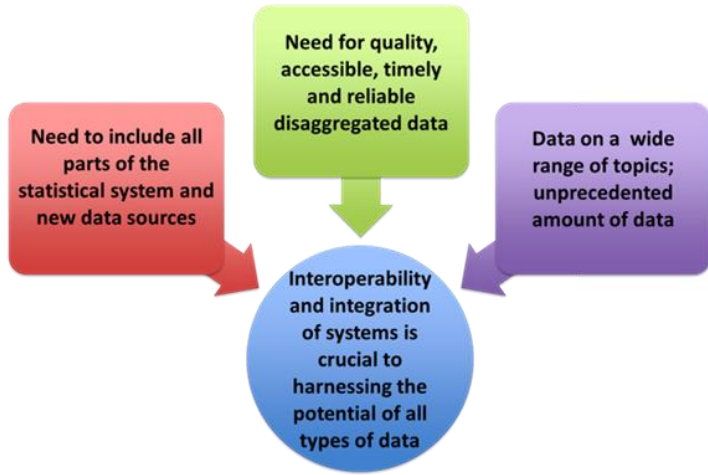
Data on a wide range of topics; unprecedented amount of data

Interoperability and integration of systems is crucial to harnessing the potential of all types of data

helping Member States to implement national strategic and development priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes



# .. .. bridging the three domains



Geospatial information is a critical component of the national infrastructure and knowledge economy; a blueprint of what happens where, and the means to integrate a wide variety of government services.



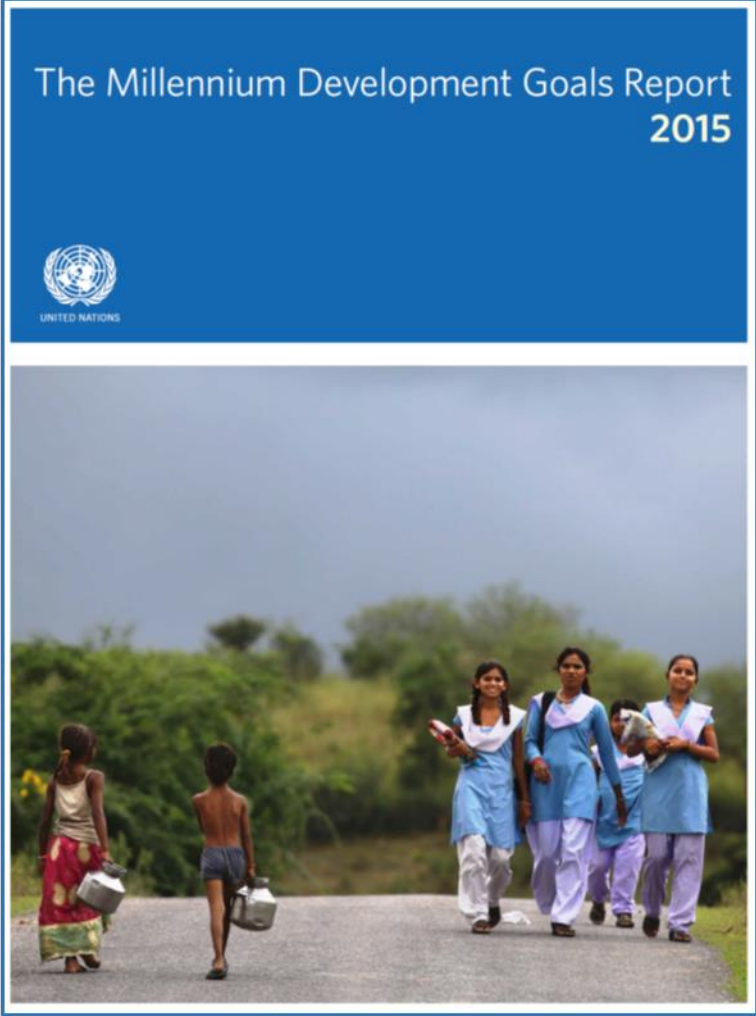
# Positioning geospatial information to effectively address global challenges .. ..

|   |  |
|---|--|
|  1<br>ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER      |  2<br>ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION         |
|  3<br>PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN |  4<br>REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY                      |
|  5<br>IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH                   |  6<br>COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES |
|  7<br>ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY       |  8<br>GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT          |



Recognizing that all events and activities have a temporal and geographical context

“Knowing where people and things are and their relationship to each other is essential for informed decision-making. Comprehensive location-based information is helping Governments to develop strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes.”



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**While 'data' is still the primary information currency, the many disruptive technology enablers and applications are challenging the norm for the mission of national geospatial information authorities.**

Geospatial information, technologies and services, a crucial component of any national data and information systems, have become critical tools to support national development, social wellbeing, environmental management and economic growth.

Improved evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making have enhanced the ability of governments to analyse, monitor and report social, environmental and economic development challenges and progress. This include data and information for the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.





# United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management



## UN-GGIM Bureau:

Co-Chairs: Cameroon, China, Netherlands

Rapporteur: Chile

## UN-GGIM Regional Committees & Chairs:

- Africa: Senegal
- Americas: Mexico
- Arab States: Saudi Arabia
- Asia-Pacific: Australia
- Europe: Slovenia

*The Committee of Experts is the peak intergovernmental body to liaise and coordinate among Member States, and between Member States, international organizations and stakeholders, to foster better coordination and coherence in geospatial information management*

## UN-GGIM International Networks:

- Academic Network
- Private Sector Network
- Geospatial Societies
- United Nations System Network

International Standards Development Organizations



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# ECOSOC Resolution 2016/27

*strengthening institutional arrangement in global geospatial information management*

## UN-GGIM Decision 7/101:

.. .. Suggested that efforts to implement the framework should be maximized through the support of the regional committees, thematic groups and other relevant stakeholders;

# UN-GGIM Strategic Framework 2018 – 2022

## UN-GGIM Decision 8/101:

.. .. Noted the updated 2018 – 2022 Strategic Framework .. .. as a reference point for coordination, coherence and prioritizing the work programmes and activities of the Committee;



|         |                               |   |   |   |  |   |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| CONTEXT | VISION                        | <i>Positioning geospatial information to effectively address global challenges</i>  |   |   |  |   |
|         | MISSION                       | <i>Operating within agreed policies and institutional arrangements, and as an interconnected global community of practice, provide leadership to ensure that geospatial information and resources are coordinated, maintained, accessible, and able to be leveraged by Member States and society to find sustainable solutions for social, economic and environmental development</i> |   |   |  |   |
|         | MANDATED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | Provide leadership in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information and to promote its use to address key global challenges   | Provide a forum for coordination and dialogue with and among Member States and relevant international organizations on enhanced cooperation | Provide a platform for the development of effective strategies to build and strengthen national capacity and capability concerning geospatial information, especially in developing countries | Propose work-plans, frameworks and guidelines to promote common principles, policies, methods, standards and mechanisms for the interoperability and use of geospatial data and services | Make joint decisions and set the direction for the production and use of geospatial information within and across national, regional and global policy frameworks |

|              |   |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |
|--------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| REQUIREMENTS | GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORK                 | Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development   |  |   |  |   |  |  |
|              |   | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030  | SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway                                | Addis Ababa Action Agenda   | Paris Agreement on Climate Change                  | New Urban Agenda  | Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action     |  |
|              | GEOSPATIAL CHALLENGES & DRIVERS         | Environmental management<br>Urban planning<br>Land management<br>Legal & policy   | Disaster management<br>Humanitarian assistance<br>Climate change<br>Health & welfare | Sustainable development<br>Food security<br>Water scarcity<br>Poverty reduction | Education<br>Oceans & marine<br>Sustainable cities | Population<br>National security<br>Institutional governance<br>Socio-economic metrics |  |  |
|              | DIRECT NATIONAL BENEFITS & EFFICIENCIES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective geospatial information management</li> <li>Reduced duplication of effort in the capture, management, and delivery of fundamental geospatial information</li> <li>Authoritative, reliable and maintained geospatial data available nationally, regionally, and globally</li> <li>Increased return on investment through better coordination, use and reuse of data, information and systems</li> <li>Better evidence-based decision making, supported by good data, science and policy</li> <li>More open, accountable, responsive and efficient governments</li> <li>Presentation and delivery of timely and 'fit for purpose' data in times of need</li> <li>Integration of national information systems and services across all levels of government</li> <li>Best practices and use cases for enriching national processes on geospatial information management</li> <li>Enhanced stakeholder engagement and communication</li> </ul> |  |   |  |   |  |  |
|              | OPERATING PRINCIPLES                    | Sound Nat. Policies, Legal Frameworks & Institutional Arrangements  | Provision of Fundamental Authoritative Data and Information                          | Agreed Standards, Methods, Guides and Frameworks                                | Principles on Geospatial Information and Open Data | Integration and Interoperability of National Information Systems                      | Information Sharing and Knowledge Transfer | Building Local to Global Capacity & Capability |
| DELIVERABLES | WORKING ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development: 2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework, etc.</li> <li>Integration of Geospatial &amp; Statistical Information: Implement the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework</li> <li>Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters: Implement Strategic Framework</li> <li>Global Geodetic Reference Frame: Roadmap to Implementation</li> <li>Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes: Implementation</li> <li>Marine geospatial information</li> <li>Land administration and management</li> <li>Legal and policy frameworks</li> <li>National institutional arrangements</li> <li>Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community</li> <li>National geospatial data and information systems</li> </ul>   |  |   |  |   |  |  |

# UN-GGIM Strategic Framework 2018 – 2022

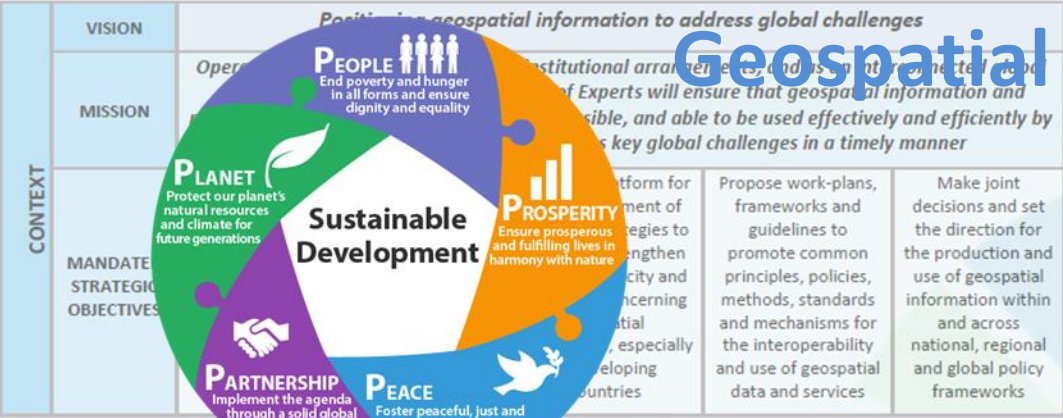
|                |                                      |   |   |   |  |   |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| <b>CONTEXT</b> | <b>VISION</b>                        | <i>Positioning geospatial information to effectively address global challenges</i>  |   |   |  |   |
|                | <b>MISSION</b>                       | <i>Operating within agreed policies and institutional arrangements, and as an interconnected global community of practice, provide leadership to ensure that geospatial information and resources are coordinated, maintained, accessible, and able to be leveraged by Member States and society to find sustainable solutions for social, economic and environmental development</i> |   |   |  |   |
|                | <b>MANDATED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES</b> | Provide leadership in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information and to promote its use to address key global challenges   | Provide a forum for coordination and dialogue with and among Member States and relevant international organizations on enhanced cooperation | Provide a platform for the development of effective strategies to build and strengthen national capacity and capability concerning geospatial information, especially in developing countries | Propose work-plans, frameworks and guidelines to promote common principles, policies, methods, standards and mechanisms for the interoperability and use of geospatial data and services | Make joint decisions and set the direction for the production and use of geospatial information within and across national, regional and global policy frameworks |

|                                |  |   |                           |                                   |                  |  |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| <b>GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORK</b> | <b>Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b> |   |                           |                                   |                  |  |
|                                | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030                     | SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway | Addis Ababa Action Agenda | Paris Agreement on Climate Change | New Urban Agenda | Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action |



# Geospatial information for sustainable development

UN-GGIM at its eighth session in August 2018 concurred with the Working Group on Geospatial Information and acknowledged that geospatial information and earth observations are not yet sufficiently leveraged in the statistical production processes, requested that the Working Group continue to develop and provide expert advice and guidance on the application of



| World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development |  |  |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORK                            | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction   | SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway    | Addis Ababa Action Agenda                          | Paris Agreement on Climate Change                                | HABITAT III Urban Agenda  | Accessible & Usable                            |
| GEOSPATIAL CHALLENGES & DRIVERS                    | Environmental Urban planning Land management & planning  | Disaster management assistance                   | Food security                                      | Sustainable development Education                                | Population and geospatial interoperability  | Common geographies of statistics               |
| OPERATING PRINCIPLES                               | Sound Policies Framework Institutional Arrangements  | Agreed standards, methods, guides and frameworks | Principles on Geospatial Information and Open Data | Integration and Interoperability of National Information Systems | Information Sharing and Knowledge Transfer Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding | Building Local to Global Capacity & Capability |
| DELIVERABLES                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geospatial Sustainable Development: 2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework, etc.</li> <li>Integration of Geospatial &amp; Statistical Information: Implement the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework</li> <li>Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters: Implement Strategic Framework</li> <li>Global Geodetic Reference Frame: Roadmap to Implement</li> <li>Determination of global fundamental data themes</li> <li>Marine geospatial information</li> <li>Land administration and management</li> <li>Legal and policy frameworks</li> <li>National institutional arrangements</li> <li>Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community</li> <li>National geospatial data and information systems</li> </ul> |  |  |  |   |  |

Need to include all parts of the statistical system and new data sources

Need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data

Data on a wide range of topics; unprecedented amount of data

Interoperability and integration of systems is crucial to harnessing the potential of all types of data

## Measuring the planet

Through geodesy, we measure and define the Earth's shape, rotation and gravitational field and changes to these.

Geodesy is fundamental for monitoring changes to the Earth including the continents, ice caps, oceans and the atmosphere. Geodesy is also fundamental for mapping, navigation and universal timing.



THE EARTH TIDE



THE EARTH ROTATION



PLATE TECTONICS



GLOBAL MASS TRANSPORT

geospatial information and its management to achieve national development priorities and the global targets of the SDGs, and to do so with a degree of urgency whilst ensuring the robustness of the advice and guidance provided



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**Strengthening geospatial information management - requested regional committees continue to explore practical steps towards achieving greater coordination and collaboration among themselves**

**Geodesy and Global Geodetic Reference Frame – Implementing Resolution A/RES/69/266 and its endorsed roadmap implementation plan**

**Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes – continue to promote, and raise awareness of the global fundamental geospatial data themes across the global geospatial information and statistical community, and Regional Committees**

**Trends in National Institutional Arrangement – preparation of an easy-to-understand guide that would elaborate on each of the seven structural and six managerial instruments**

**Implementation and adoption of standards – appreciated the revision to “A guide to the role of standards in geospatial information management” and its companion document on standards recommendations by tier**

|              |   |  |   |  |  |  |          |
|--------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|----------|
| CONTEXT      | VISION  | Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges  |   |  |  |  |          |
|              | MANDATED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES   | agenda for the development of global geospatial information to   | and dialogue with and among Member States | effective strategies to build and strengthen national capacity and | guidelines to promote common principles, policies, | the direction for the production and use of geospatial |          |
| REQUIREMENTS | GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORK   | Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development  |   |  |  |  |          |
|              | GEOSPATIAL CHALLENGES & DRIVERS   | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction   | SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action     | Addis Ababa Action Agenda  | Paris Agreement on Climate Change                  | HABITAT III Urban Agenda                               |          |
|              | DIRECT NATIONAL BENEFITS & EFFICIENCIES   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of errors in the capture, management, and delivery of fundamental geospatial information</li> <li>Authoritative, reliable and maintained geospatial data available nationally, regionally, and globally</li> <li>Increased return on investment through better coordination, use and reuse of data, information and systems</li> <li>Better evidence-based decision making, supported by good data, science and policy</li> </ul> |   |  |  |  |          |
|              | OPERATING PRINCIPLES  | Framework Institutional Arrangements   | Data and Information                      | Guides and Frameworks  | and Open Data                                      | Information Systems                                    | Transfer |
| DELIVERABLES | Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development: 2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework, etc. |  |   |  |  |  |          |
|              | OBJECTIVES  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National institutional arrangements</li> <li>Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community</li> <li>National geospatial data and information systems</li> </ul>  |   |  |  |  |          |



**Integration of statistical, geospatial and other information – elaborating the five guiding principles of the Global Statistical Geospatial Information Framework as a means to create, disseminate and utilize geospatially enabled statistics**

**Land administration and management – considering and developing an overarching policy guidance with regard to effective and efficient land administration and management systems**

**ECOSOC adopted resolution 2018/14 of 2 July 2018 entitled “Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters” as a guide for Member States to ensure the availability and accessibility of quality geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management**

**Marine geospatial information – to consider a use-case study on data availability and interoperability, and linkages to national geospatial information infrastructure that relates to inland water bodies and waterways, coastal zones, seas and oceans and to consider good practices and exemplars**

**Endorsed the terms of reference of the United Nations system network**

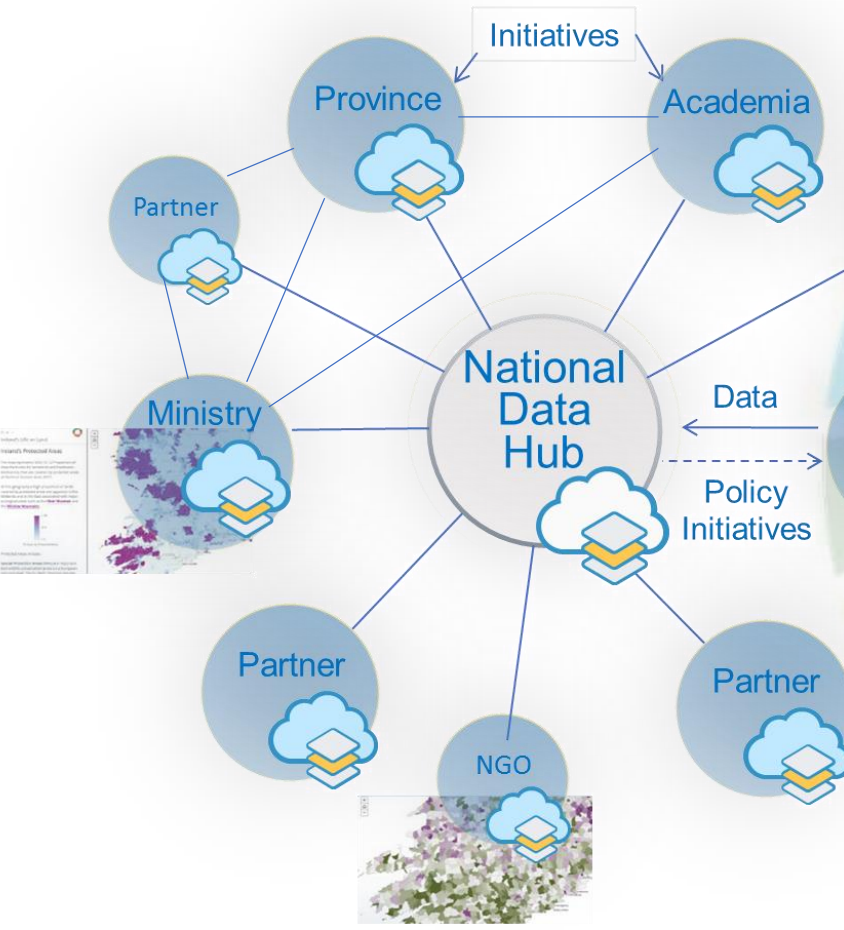
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|---------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| CONTEXT | VISION                        | Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges  |   |  |  |  |
|         | MANDATED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | agencies for the development of global geospatial information to | and dialogue with and among Member States | effective strategies to build and strengthen national capacity and | guidelines to promote common principles, policies, | the direction for the production and use of geospatial |

|              |   |  |                      |                       |                    |                     |          |
|--------------|---|--|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|
| REQUIREMENTS | GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORK                 | Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development  |                      |                       |                    |                     |          |
|              | GEOSPATIAL CHALLENGES & DRIVERS         | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction   | SIDS Accelerated     | Addis Ababa           | Paris Agreement on | HABITAT III         |          |
|              | DIRECT NATIONAL BENEFITS & EFFICIENCIES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the loss of lives, health and livelihoods, assets and services, and economic activities</li> <li>• Authoritative, reliable and maintained geospatial data available nationally, regionally, and globally</li> <li>• Increased return on investment through better coordination, use and reuse of data, information and systems</li> <li>• Better evidence-based decision making, supported by good data, science and policy</li> </ul> |                      |                       |                    |                     |          |
|              | OPERATING PRINCIPLES                    | Framework for Institutional Arrangements   | Data and Information | Guides and Frameworks | and Open Data      | Information Systems | Transfer |

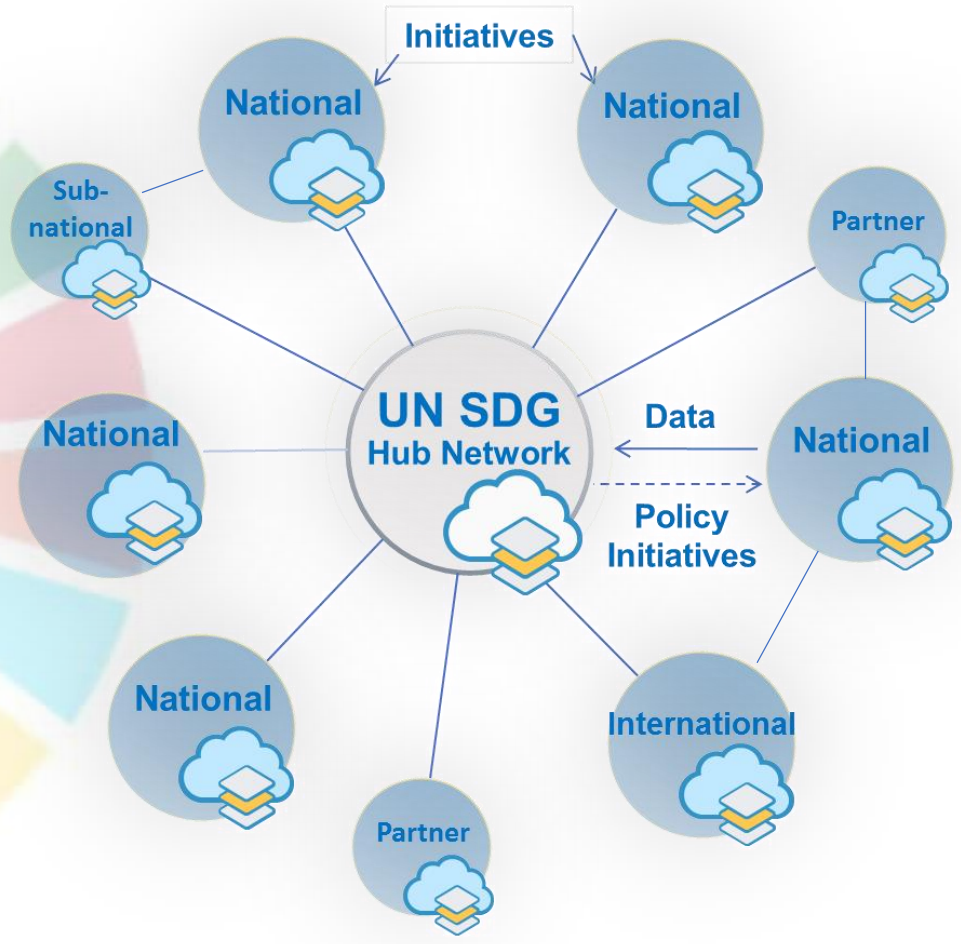
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|--------------|----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| DELIVERABLES | VISION   | Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development: 2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework, etc.   |  |  |  |  |
|              | OUTCOMES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National institutional arrangements</li> <li>• Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community</li> <li>• National geospatial data and information systems</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  |



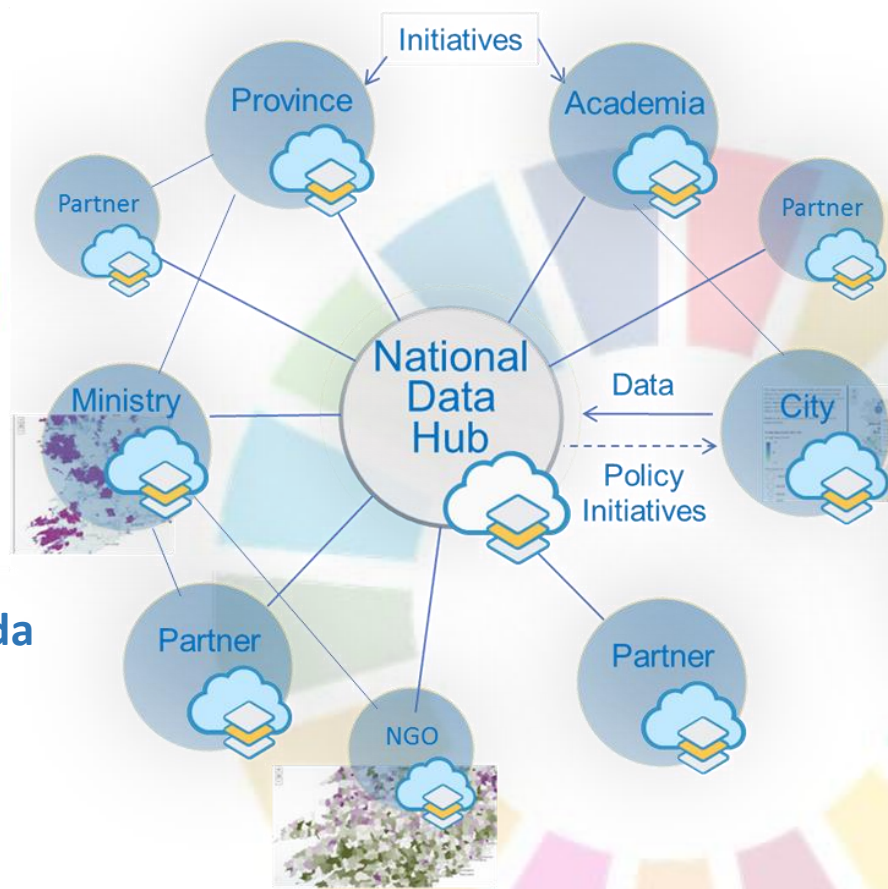
# Federated Information System for SDGs (FIS4SDGs)



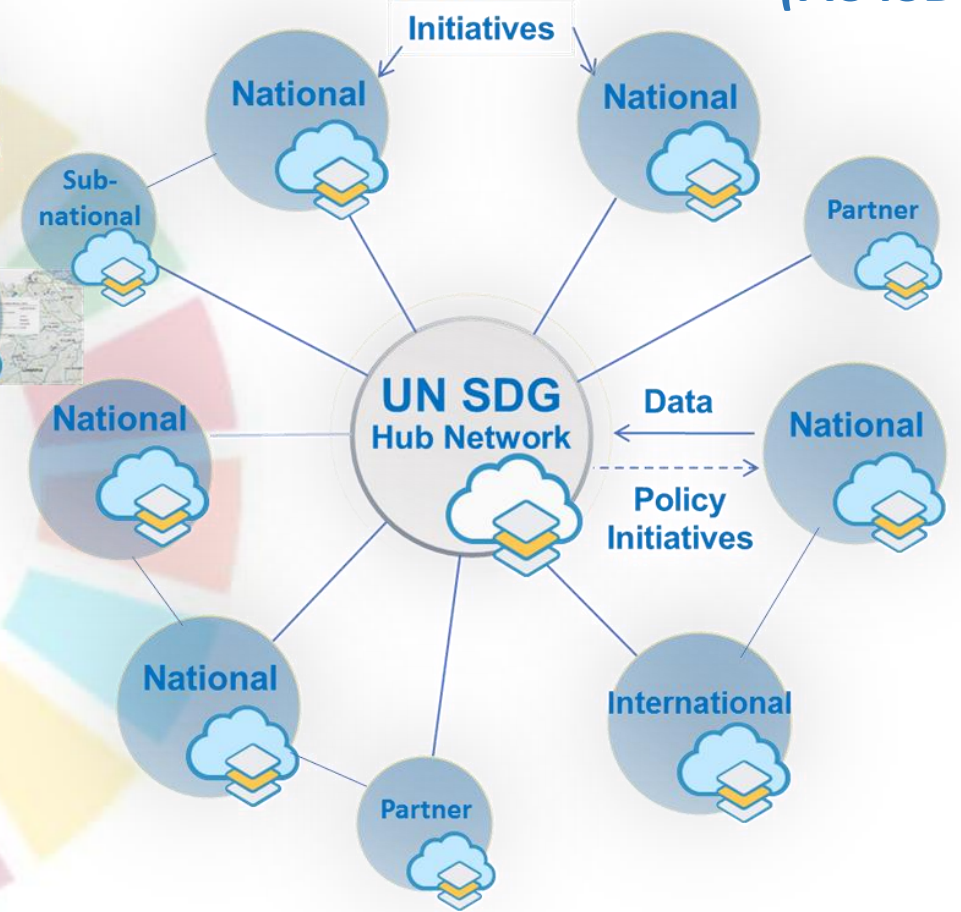
- Linked to a global network to share data, templates and common initiatives
- Supporting national partnerships around data and policy initiatives
- Providing an inclusive and enabling environment for all stakeholders







## Federated Information System for SDGs (FIS4SDGs)



[www.sdg.org](http://www.sdg.org)

helping Member States to implement national strategic and development priorities, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes

**Vision:**  
Implementing the 2030 Agenda through the effective dissemination and use of integrated statistical and geospatial data, enabled by technologies that facilitate data sharing, interoperability and collaboration to report on the SDGs across local, national and global data hubs.



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Global Geodetic Reference Frame



Addresses



Buildings and Settlements



Elevation and Depth

# General Assembly Resolution entitled "A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development", A/RES/69/266

## Standards Guides (updated August 2018)

[A Guide to the Role of Standards in Geospatial Information Management](#)

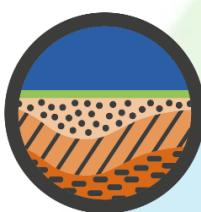
[Companion document on Standards Recommendations by Tier Introduction](#)



Functional Areas



Geographical Names



Geology and Soils



Land Cover and Land Use

## Future Trends in Geospatial Information Management: the five to ten year vision

Second Edition Report - [Final](#)



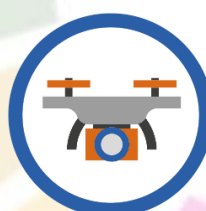
Land Parcels



Physical Infrastructure



Population Distribution



Orthoimagery

## Trends in National Institutional Arrangements for Geospatial Information

## Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters



Transport Networks



Water

## Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes

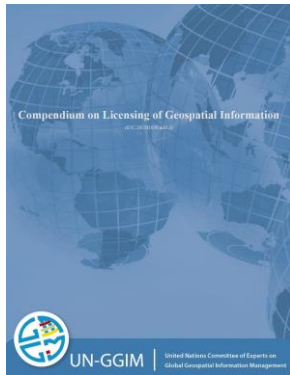
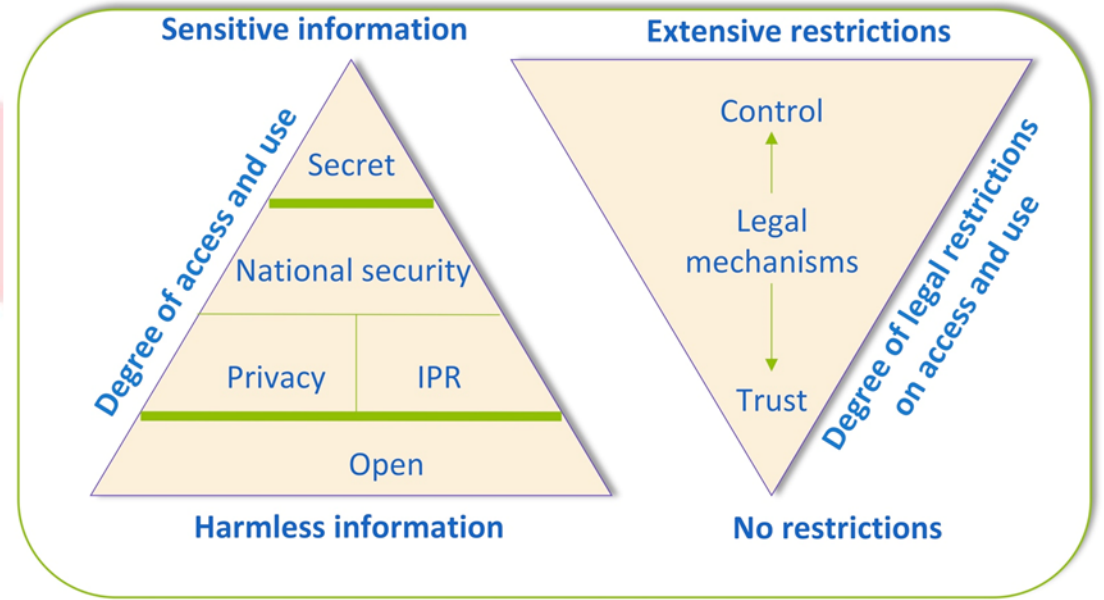
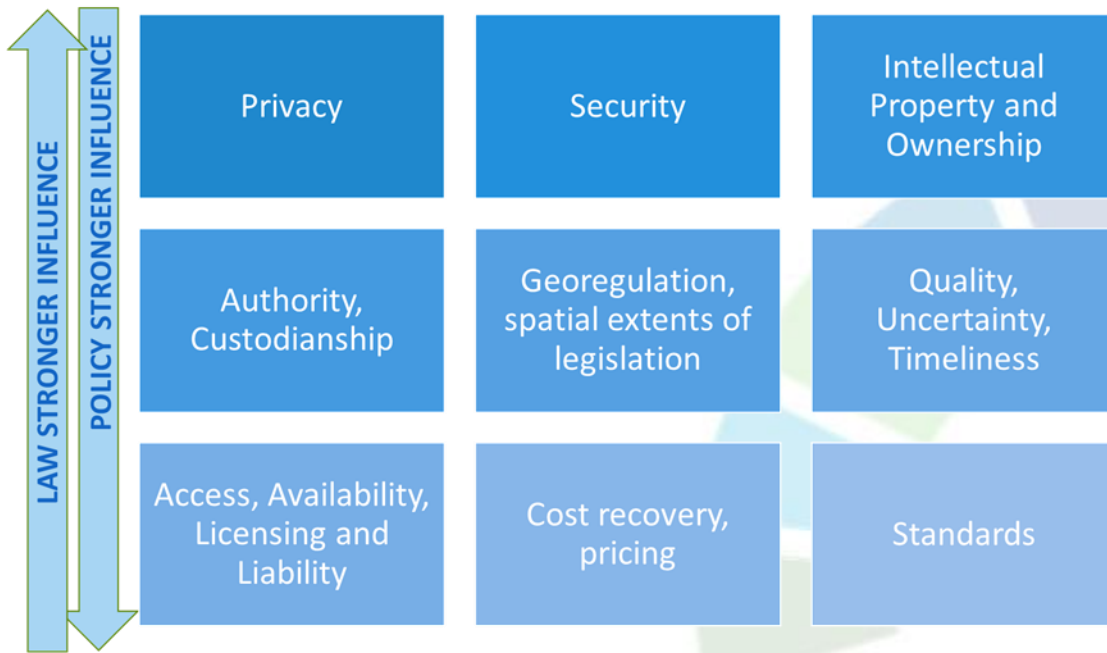


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## Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management

[Compendium on Licensing of Geospatial Information \(English\)](#)

[Compendium on Licensing of Geospatial Information \(Spanish\)](#)





## INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

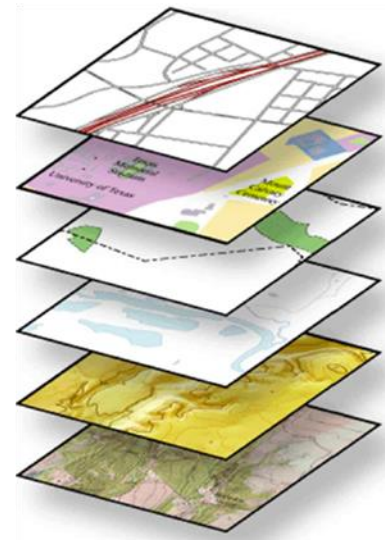
A STRATEGIC GUIDE TO DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT comprises a three-part document set as separate, but connected, documents. The **Overarching Strategic Framework** is fully developed following a global consultation. The **Implementation Guide**, approved in-principle by UN-GGIM is being developed. The **Country-level Action Plans** are work in progress.



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United Nations Secretariat  
Global Geospatial Information Management

# The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework provides a basis and guide for developing, integrating and strengthening geospatial information management.



Geospatial information is a critical component of the national infrastructure and knowledge economy; a blueprint of what happens where, and the means to integrate a wide variety of government services.

*Positioning geospatial information to effectively address global challenges*

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# Strengthening National Geospatial Information Management



The 9th session of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, is scheduled to be held from 7 – 9 August 2019 at UNHQ New York

Strengthening national geospatial information management to support Member States implementing national strategic priorities for the wellbeing people, planet and prosperity, and to keep the promise to leave no one behind



# THANK YOU



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