

# UN-GGIM Expanded Bureau Meeting

7-9 December 2016,  
Conference Rooms A and D,  
UN Headquarters, New York

## UN-GGIM 2020 Strategic Plan and Road Map



UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on  
Global Geospatial Information Management

*Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges*

[ggim.un.org](http://ggim.un.org)

# AGENDA

## 2020 Strategic Plan and Roadmap

1. Overview of concerns and issues
2. ECOSOC Resolution, implementing a strengthened mandate & GGIM 1.0 → GGIM 2.0.
  - i. Communication and outreach
  - ii. Capacity development and training
  - iii. Collaborative and cooperative projects/programmes
  - iv. Budget and funding mechanisms
3. Determining the value proposition to ECOSOC
4. Reporting back to ECOSOC – when and what?



# Overview of Concerns and Issues

- A need for strategies for closer collaboration to connect the global GI community
- Measures to improve communication and increase awareness among GGIM stakeholders
- Identifying and unlocking funding streams to support capacity building efforts across Member States
- Managing the many relevant collaborative projects proposed, given a small Secretariat with limited to no resources.
- Leveraging the expertise of the Committee of Experts
  - Revisiting the roles and responsibilities of the GGIM Bureau, Regional Committees, and
  - defining the roles of Interns and Secondments



# Preamble Paragraphs 1-5

## Recalls

- GA Resolution 66/288 'The future we want' and the importance of reliable geospatial information

## Recalls

- GA Resolution 70/1 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the need to exploit geospatial information and Earth observations

## Connects

- 2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework for DDR, and SAMOA Pathway with need to strengthen availability and accessibility of geospatial information.

## Recalls

- GA Resolution 69/266 on the GGRF and geospatial data sharing and capacity development

## Recalls

- ECOSOC Resolution 2011/24 that established UN-GGIM



# Preamble Paragraphs 6-9

## Recalls

- ECOSOC request for the Committee to present a comprehensive review of its work in 2016 to assess its effectiveness for Member States

## Noting

- UN-GGIM Committee Decision 5/113 recommending ECOSOC strengthen the mandate of the Committee

## Noting

- Establishment of a strong and streamlined regional infrastructure – Asia-Pacific, Americas, Europe, Africa and Arab States

## Noting

- UNRCC-AP and regional committee recommendations to strengthen UN-GGIM and abolish the UNRCCs.



# Operational Paragraphs 1-4

Welcomes

- The report of the Committee of Experts on its review

Acknowledges

- Considerable achievements and progress made, and contribution to strengthening geospatial information capacities and utilization in developing countries

Welcomes

- Efforts to streamline work of subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC – UN-GGIM, UNRCC-AP, UNRCC-Americas, UNCSGN

Recognizes

- Committee has operated effectively, produced tangible outputs, and well placed to continue to assist Member States and the UN, especially in the context of global agendas



# Operational Paragraphs 5-10

## Stresses

- Need to strengthen coordination and coherence of GGIM; capacity building; norms; data collection dissemination and sharing; etc.

## Acknowledges

- Importance of capacity building in GGIM and statistical integration, especially in developing countries

## Decides

- Broaden and strengthen mandate in cost neutral manner, offset by cessation of UNRCCs

## Also Decides

- UN Regional Cartographic Conferences are no longer needed and cease forthwith

## Confirms

- Annual session of Committee within conference management and services

## Decides

- Mandates and obligations of UNRCCs assumed by UN-GGIM globally; technical and substantive activities by regional UN-GGIM committees



# Operational Paragraphs 11-15

## Requests

- Regional Commissions provide relevant support, upon request and as appropriate, to UN-GGIM regional bodies and that benefits be equally disseminated to all MS

## Notes

- Sustainable funding/support needed to strengthen and ensure continued effectiveness of the Committee; encourages MS to provide contributions; SG mobilize resources

## Reiterates

- Importance of MS participation to ensure broad/balanced representation at UN-GGIM, adequate resources be provided; encourages MS to support covering costs

## Decides

- Change title of ECOSOC agenda item from 'Cartography' to 'Geospatial Information'

## Notes

- Increased role and relevance of Committee and efforts in streamlining subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC; requests Committee reports back on implementation within 5 yrs



# Resolution 2016/27

United Nations

E/RES/2016/27



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General  
15 August 2016

2016 session  
Agenda item 18 (i)

Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 27 July 2016

[on a proposal considered in plenary meeting (E/2016/L.28)]

## 2016/27. 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 observation 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<sup>1</sup> and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway<sup>2</sup> 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 sharing of geospatial data, further capacity-building in developing countries, the creation of international standards and conventions, and contributions to the global reference frame and regional densifications through relevant national mechanisms and intergovernmental cooperation,

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 69/15, annex.

16-13489 (E)



Please recycle



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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.

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- 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.

# 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.



# 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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