UN-GGIM: Africa was set up to address the issues of developing the capacities of African nations in the generation and dissemination of authoritative, accurate and maintained geospatial information in the continent.
Key Pillars Highlights

- ARSDI: African Regional Spatial Data Infrastructure: Frameworks and Policies
- FDS: Fundamental Geospatial Datasets
- AFREF: African Geodetic Reference Frame
- SALB: Second Administrative Level Boundaries
- GeoNyms: Geographic Names
- Integration of Geospatial Information and Statistics:
  - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the AU Agenda 2063
Governance & Structure

Executive Board

- Chair: Ethiopia
- 1st Vice-Chair: Burkina Faso
- 2nd Vice-Chair: South Africa
- 1st Rapporteur: Morocco
- 2nd Rapporteur: Cameroon
- Secretariat: Economic Commission for Africa
## Governance & Administrative Arrangement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working Group</th>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Non Voting Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WG1: African Geodetic Reference Frame</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Nigeria, Morocco, Botswana, Gabon</td>
<td>RECTAS, RCMRD, UNECA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG3: Institutional arrangements and Legal frameworks</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Algeria [TBC], Madagascar, Ethiopia, Central Africa [TBD]</td>
<td>UNECA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG4: Capacity and capability development</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Kenya, Zimbabwe, Côte d’Ivoire, Central Africa [TBD]</td>
<td>South Africa, RECTAS, RCMRD, AARSE, UNECA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG5: Integration of Geospatial and Statistical Information for Sectoral Applications</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>South Sudan, Liberia, Cameroon, Morocco</td>
<td>Zambia, Gabon, UNECA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Second Meeting of the Regional Committee of UN-GGIM: Africa was convened as a back-to-back event with the StatCom Africa Meeting held from 28 November to 02 December 2016 in Grand-Bassam, Côte d’Ivoire. The meeting was attended by over 30 participants, comprising delegates from 10 African countries, as well as observers from international organizations including the United Nations Secretariat, the Africa Union, academia, regional organizations and networks, and the private sector.
2. UN-GGIM: Africa Action Plan

The continental action plan on UN-GGIM: Africa, “African Action Plan on Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development” (GI4SD), was developed and aligned with global agendas and programmes (Agenda 2030 and AUC 2063 Vision). The Action Plan was formally endorsed by the regional committee during its 2\textsuperscript{nd} Session.
3. Capacity Development

- To fully leverage the “enabling” capabilities of geospatial information for sustainable development, capacity building requires immediate attention so as to ensure that no one is left behind in this regard.

- However, in Africa, it is recognized that the geospatial information divide is growing and an urgent intervention is required to reverse this trend and to enable the continent to reap the benefit of this critical development infrastructure.

- UN-GGIM: Africa has made some efforts to garner technical support in this connection from public and private sector development partners on bilateral and/or multilateral basis. However, there is still more to be done and therefore the support of UN-GGIM Secretariat remains essential to realize this goal.
UN-GGIM: Africa: What Next...

Main Focus: Continual Capacity Development

Governance
- UN-GGIM: Africa Bureau
- Continental Framework: Establishment of dedicated Secretariat at UNECA
- 2015

Structures
- Working Groups
- Linkages with related UN-GGIM WGs
- 2015

Pillars
- SMART Goals & Targets
- Response to continental challenges: Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development
- 2016

Actions
- Implementation
- Delivery of reliable GI to monitor & measure SDGs
- 2016 - 2030

Monitoring
- Success Criteria
- Continual Improvement

Reliable GI4SD

Time
The establishment of effective national leadership and the institutional arrangements for operationalizing an integrated and coherent approach to UN-GGIM: Africa activities implementation at national level.

Member States capabilities to undertake reforms that increasingly ensure operational effectiveness to support timely delivery of geospatial data, products and services for national planning and decision-making.

Mobilisation of resources needed for the Executive Board and Working Groups to effectively discharge their duties.
Thank You!