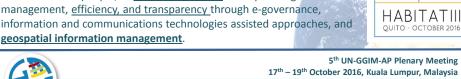




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159. We will support the role and enhanced capacity of national, subnational, and local-governments in data collection, mapping, analysis, and dissemination, as well as in promoting evidence-based governance, building on a shared knowledge base using both globally comparable as well as locally generated data, including through censuses, household surveys, population registers, community-based monitoring processes and other relevant sources, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national, sub-national, and local contexts.

160. We will foster the creation, promotion, and enhancement of open, user-friendly, and participatory data platforms using technological and social tools available to transfer and share knowledge among national, subnational, and local governments and relevant stakeholders, including non-state actors and people, to enhance effective urban planning and management, efficiency, and transparency through e-governance, information and communications technologies assisted approaches, and geospatial information management

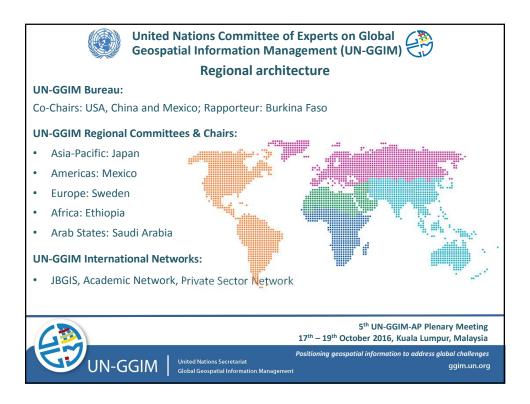


Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges











United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)



The peak inter-governmental mechanism to make joint decisions and set directions on the production and use of geospatial information within national and global policy frameworks, UN-GGIM also provides a forum for Member States to strengthen the geospatial information management capacities of developing countries for better policy making at national, regional and global levels.

Sub-committee

1. Geodesy

Expert Groups

- 1. Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information
- 2. Land Administration and Management (UN-GGIM: EG-LAM)

Working Groups

- 1. Statement of Shared Principles for the Management of Geospatial Info
- 2. Trends in National Institutional Arrangements in Geospatial Information Management
- 3. Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes
- 4. Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters (WG-Disasters)

IAEG-SDGs

1. Working Group on Geospatial Information





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United Nations Secretariat Global Geospatial Information Management



Terms of Reference:

Working Group on Geospatial Information

The primary objective of the Working Group is to ensure from a statistical and

geographic location perspective that the key principle of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind is reflected in the Global indicator framework.

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

a) as a direct indicator in itself;

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- 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.



Membership of the Working Group			17 National Representatives (from 16 Member States); a 5 Representatives from 4 multilateral organisatio		
Co-Chair:	Sweden	Co-Chair:	Mexico		
Members:	Botswana	Members:	Brazil	Members:	UN-GGIM: Africa (Ethiopia)
	Cabo Verde		Colombia		UN-GGIM: Americas (USA)
	France		Germany		UN-GGIM: Arab States (tba)
	Jamaica		Uganda		UN-GGIM-Asia Pacific (China)
	Denmark		GWG-Big Data (tba)		UN-GGIM: Europe (Germany)
	WHO		UN-GGIM EG-ISGI (United Kingdom)		UN-GGIM: Europe (Italy)
	EuroStat		OECD		GEO



United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution 2016/27 "Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management" (27 July 2016)

- 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

United Nations Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited 21 July 2016

Strengthening institutional a information management

16-12703 (E) 250716



5th UN-GGIM-AP Plenary Meeting 17th - 19th October 2016, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution 2016/27 "Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management" (27 July 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 United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Sixth Session of the Committee of Experts 3 - 5 August 2016



5th UN-GGIM-AP Plenary Meeting 17th – 19th October 2016, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution 2016/27 "Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management" (27 July 2016)

- Stresses the need to strengthen the coordination and coherence of global geospatial information management, in capacity-building, normsetting, data collection, data dissemination and data sharing, among others, through appropriate coordination mechanisms, including in the broader United Nations system, building on the work of the Committee of Experts:
- 14. Decides to change the item on the Council's agenda from "Cartography" to "Geospatial Information", and invites thereunder the <u>Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management</u> to report on all matters relating to geography, geospatial information and related topics;



United Nations Committee Management, is scheduled

"This resolution acknowledges the considerable achievements of our geospatial information commu<mark>nity. It explicitl</mark>y recognises the relevance of geospatial information for the various United Nations policy agendas. It broadens and strengthens the mandate of the Committee and addresses the issue of sustainable funding, anchoring our Committee in the regular UN conference calendar. I believe this resolution provides an excellent basis to lift our work to the next level (Stefan Schweinfest, Director, United Nations Statistics Division, July 2016)



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Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

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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UN-GGIM: Main areas of consolidation

- 1. Maturity: Moving from "GGIM 1.0 to GGIM 2.0" determining our value proposition to ECOSOC and Global Development Agenda within 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 yearly time steps.
- Raising more awareness, including political, of UN-GGIM and connecting the political technical – scientific levels within Member States.
- Connecting more to the activities of the regional committees, regional statistical bodies and regional commissions.
- Ensuring effective coordination and linkages across Sub-committee, Expert & Working Groups.
- 7. Extra-budgetary and funding options, including ways of implementation.
- More capacity development for countries in next 5 years developing internationally agreed norms, guides, standards and methods.



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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