

Overview of UN-GGIM: its formation and its work

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Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on
Global Geospatial Information Management

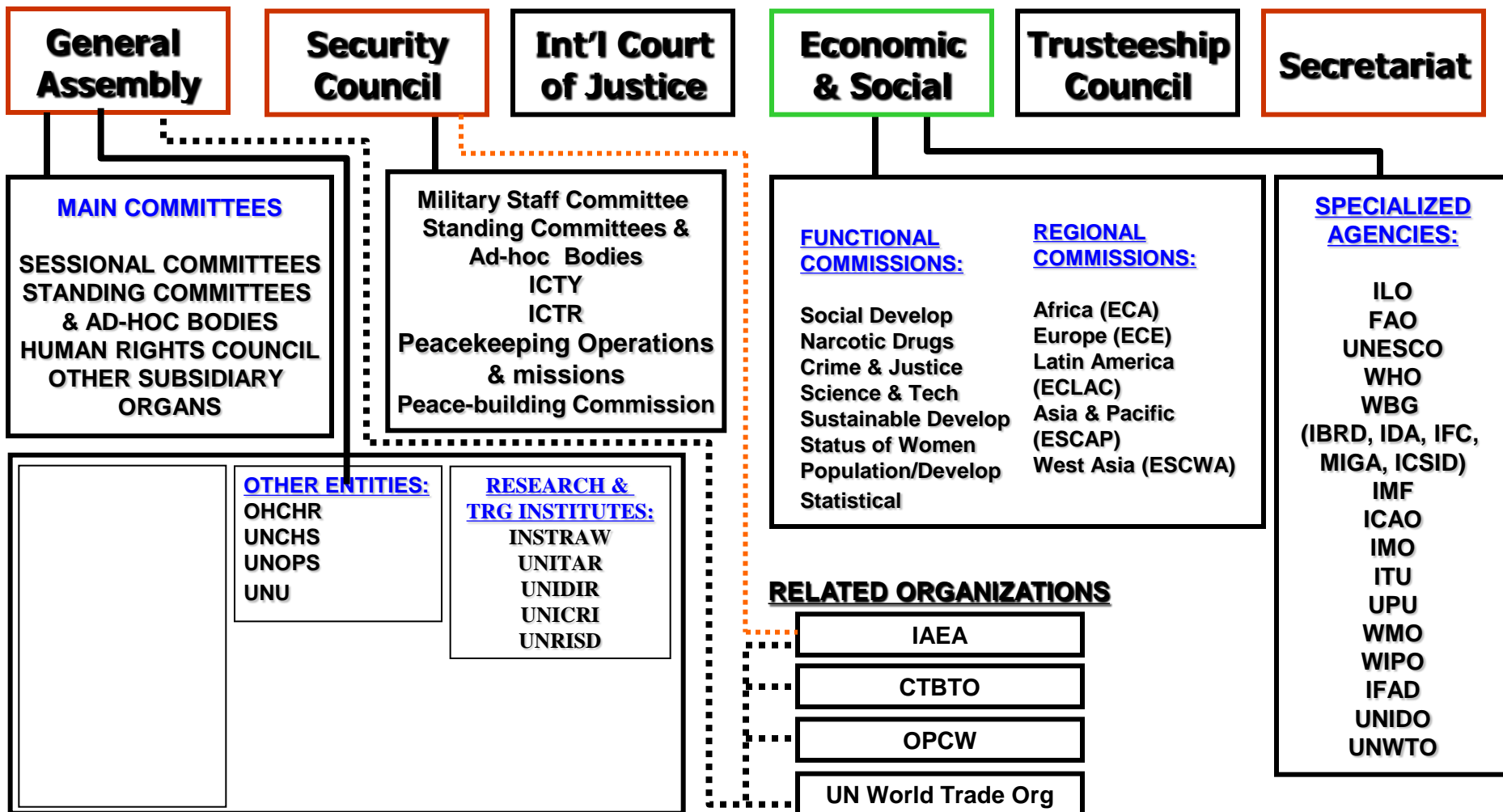
ggim.un.org

UN-GGIM – What is it?

- The United Nations Initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management is an initiative to enhance and coordinate global geospatial information management
- UN-GGIM provides a formal mechanism under the UN to discuss and coordinate GGIM activities by **involving Member States** at the highest Government level as the key participants



The United Nations: Principal Organisations



Other United Nations Structures involved in geographic information

- UNCS (United Nations Cartographic Section) — provides geographic information support to the full range of United Nations operations.
- UNGIWG (United Nations Geographic Information Working Group) — a voluntary network of UN professionals working in the fields of cartography and geographic information science.
- UNGEGN (United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names) — provides technical recommendations on standardizing geographical names at the national and international levels, also falls under UN Statistics Division.
- UNOOSA (United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs) — responsible for promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. Also runs UN-SPIDER (United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response).



UN Cartographic Section

Cartographic Section provides geographic information support to the full range of United Nations operations

Principle duties include:

- Provide accurate and timely geographic information in support of the decision-making and operational needs of:
 - The Security Council
 - UN Secretariat
 - UN Peace Operations
 - UN Humanitarian Operations
- Coordinate and support field mission GIS operations

Provide technical assistance on international boundary issues



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The United Nations steps forward: Global Geospatial Information Management

‘There is a significant gap in the management of
geospatial information globally’

*Paul Cheung, Former Director, United Nations Statistics Division,
Cambridge Conference, June 2011*



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Forming UN-GGIM: A global geospatial mandate

The 18th Session of the UN Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia-Pacific and the 41st Session of the UN Statistical Commission:

- Requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for a future session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) outlining a global vision for geographic information management, including reviewing the existing mechanisms and exploring the possibility of creating a global forum.
- Requested the Statistics Division to convene a meeting of an international expert group, consisting of statisticians and geographical information specialists, to address global geographic information management issues.

18th UNRCC Asia-Pacific, Oct. 2009

7. Global geographic information management

The Conference,

Requests that, by 1 November 2010, the Secretary-General and the United Nations Secretariat initiate discussions and prepare a report, for a future session of the Economic and Social Council, on global coordination of geographic information management, including consideration of the possible creation of a United Nations global forum for the exchange of information between countries and other interested parties, and in particular for sharing best practices in legal and policy instruments, institutional management models, technical solutions and standards, interoperability of systems and data, and sharing mechanisms that guarantee easy and timely accessibility of geographic information and services.

41st Statistical Commission, Feb. 2010

Decision 41/110

Global geographic information management (*)

The Statistical Commission:

- Expressed appreciation to the National Statistical and Geographical Institute of Brazil for having prepared a report on global geographic information management and for having brought that important topic to the attention of the Commission;
- Recognized the importance of the integration of geographic and statistical information and the opportunities provided in that context by the swift development of information technology, noting that national statistical offices are playing an increasing role in such integration, especially in the area of census management;
- Called upon all national statistical offices to actively participate, in partnership with relevant national authorities, in the further development of national geographic information capacity in the context of spatial data infrastructures, taking full advantage of information technology and focusing special attention on the area of improving statistical and geographic metadata compatibility;
- Requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report outlining a global vision for geographic information management to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council, reviewing the existing mechanisms and exploring the possibility of creating a global forum;
- Requested the Statistics Division to convene a meeting of an international expert group, consisting of statisticians and geographical information specialists, to address global geographic information management issues;
- Requested the Secretariat to report back to the Commission on the work of the expert group and the preparations for a possible global forum.



Forming UN-GGIM: A global geospatial mandate

At its 43rd plenary in July 2010, ECOSOC requested the Secretary General to submit to the Council, at its substantive session of 2011, a report on global geographic information management.

43rd plenary of ECOSOC, July. 2010

2010/240

Global geographic information management

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling resolution 7 of the eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, in which the Conference requested the Secretary-General to initiate discussions and prepare a report, for a future session of the Council, on global coordination of geographic information management,¹ and decision 41/110 of the Statistical Commission, in which the Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report outlining a global vision for geographic information management to be submitted to the Council,² decided to request the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2011 a report on global geographic information management under the sub-item entitled “Cartography”.



Forming UN-GGIM: A global geospatial mandate

At its 47th plenary in July 2011, ECOSOC, recognising the importance of global geospatial information, established the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM); and

- requested the Committee to present to ECOSOC in 2016 a comprehensive review of all aspects of its work and operations, in order to allow Member States to assess its effectiveness; and
- encouraged Member States to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors and bodies.

Resolution

2011/24

Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on global geospatial information management³ and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Recognizes* the need to promote international cooperation in the field of global geospatial information;

3. *Decides*, in this regard, to establish the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present resolution, to be established and administered within existing resources and organized accordingly, and requests the Committee to present to the Economic and Social Council in 2016 a comprehensive review of all aspects of its work and operations, in order to allow Member States to assess its effectiveness;

4. *Encourages* Member States to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors and bodies;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting national, regional and global efforts to foster the exchange of knowledge and expertise, to assist developing countries in building and strengthening national capacities in this field.

*47th plenary meeting
27 July 2011*



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UN-GGIM: its role

To make accurate, reliable and authoritative geospatial information readily available to support national, regional and global development



UN-GGIM: how does it operate

The Terms of Reference and objectives focus on the work of the CoE on GGIM; the CoE is therefore the formal UN consultative mechanism and should normally only be attended by Member States, with observer status given to a limited number of accredited organisations. Terms of reference include:

- (a) To provide a forum for coordination and dialogue among Member States, and between Member States and relevant international organizations, on enhanced cooperation in the field of global geospatial information;
- (b) To propose workplans and guidelines with a view to promoting common principles, policies, methods, mechanisms and standards for the interoperability and interchangeability of geospatial data and services;
- (c) To provide a platform for the development of effective strategies on how to build and strengthen national capacity concerning geospatial information, especially in developing countries;
- (d) To compile and disseminate best practices and experiences of national, regional and international bodies on geospatial information related, inter alia, to legal instruments, management models and technical standards, thus contributing to the establishment of spatial data infrastructures.



UN-GGIM: Interactions

Other interactions occur with the UN-GGIM via the following:

- The organisation of **UN-GGIM High Level Forums** which provides the opportunity for informal conferences and involvement by invitation of the private sector, the Non-governmental organisations and volunteer groups
- The **Joint Board of GeoSpatial Societies (JBGIS)** which has come together to represent one voice to the UN-GGIM from the following Professional Societies: FIG (representing Surveying); ICA (representing Cartography); ISPRS (representing Surveying, Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing); GSDI (representing those interested in Spatial Data Infrastructures), IAG (representing Geodesy); ISCGM (representing those interested in Global Mapping); IEEE-GRSS (representing Geoscientists and Remote Sensing); IGU (representing Geographers, particularly those in academia); IHO (representing Hydrographers); IMTA (representing those involved more broadly in the mapping industry).



Economic Commission for Africa



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UN-GGIM: a global initiative

Formal inter-governmental UN Committee of Experts to:

- Discuss, enhance and coordinate Global Geospatial Information Management activities by **involving Member States** at the highest level. Reports to ECOSOC.
- Make joint decisions and set directions on the use of geospatial information within national and global policy frameworks.
- Work with governments to improve policy, institutional arrangements, and legal frameworks.
- Address global issues and contribute collective knowledge as a community with shared interests and concerns.
- Develop effective strategies to build geospatial capacity in developing countries.



Second Session of the Committee of Experts, August 2012

‘...building effective geospatial infrastructures and promoting greater use of geospatial information are part of a new frontier in harnessing science and technology for advancing sustainable development.’

*Mr Wu Hongbo
Under-Secretary-General for
Economic and Social Affairs
August 2012*



Third Session of the Committee of Experts, July 2013



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Geospatial information: its importance to governments



‘In Namibia a country in which water is a scarce resource...spatial data is only below water in significance’

Minister Alpheus G. !Naruseb, Minister of Lands and Resettlement, Namibia



‘We envisage a dynamic Pacific if we can be assisted in implementing the UN-GGIM Resolutions for geospatial information. We need to put in place a solid framework from local to national then regional level’

Tevita Boseiwaqa, Permanent Secretary for Lands and Mineral Resources, Fiji



UN-GGIM: inventory of issues

- Develop a national, regional and global strategic framework for geospatial information;
- Establish best practices in institutional arrangements, legal and common frameworks;
- Build capability and capacity, especially in developing countries;
- Assuring the quality of geospatial information;
- Promoting data sharing, accessibility and dissemination;
- Embracing trends in information technology;
- Promoting geospatial advocacy and awareness;
- Partnering with civil society and the private sector; and
- Linking geospatial information to statistics.

<http://ggim.un.org/2nd%20Session/E-C20-2012-5%20Inventory%20of%20Issues%205%20July.pdf>



What are Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted by UN Member States in 2000.
- The MDGs committed world leaders to the pursuit of concrete, measurable improvements on global poverty, hunger, health, education and other key social issues by 2015.
- Progress towards the eight Millennium Development Goals is measured through 21 targets and 60 official indicators.
- As the deadline for MDGs approaches, the United Nations plans to launch a new development agenda, which will need to advance sustainable development – improving economic and social well-being whilst protecting the environment.



What are Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Rio+20 agreed that the new goals and targets need to finish the job that the MDGs started post 2015.
- Rio+20 Member States agreed to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – these will be agreed by the General Assembly.
- UN Secretary General is to publish his report on the SDGs in Nov/Dec 2014.
- UN General Assembly will agree the SDG's in September 2015.



“The results [of the MDGs] represent a tremendous reduction in human suffering...But, they are not a reason to relax”

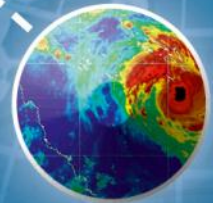
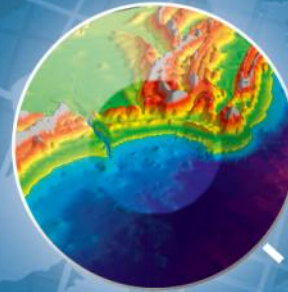
Ban Ki-Moon Secretary-General, United Nations, 2012





RIO+20
United Nations Conference
on Sustainable Development

Monitoring sustainable development: why location matters?



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 **HM Government**

The future we want: 19 June 2012

187. We recognize the importance of early warning systems as part of effective disaster risk reduction at all levels in order to reduce economic and social damages including the loss of human life, and in this regard encourage States to integrate such systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. We encourage donors and the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of disaster risk reduction in developing countries as appropriate through technical assistance, technology transfer as mutually agreed, capacity building and training programmes. We further recognize the importance of comprehensive hazard and risk assessments, and knowledge and information sharing, including reliable geospatial information. We commit to undertake and strengthen in a timely manner risk assessment and disaster risk reduction instruments.

274. We recognize the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring, and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policy-making, programming and project operations. In this context, we note the relevance of global mapping and recognize the efforts in developing global environmental observing systems, including by the Eye on Earth network and through the Global Earth Observation System of Systems. We recognize the need to support developing countries in their efforts to collect environmental data.



GI and the post-2015 development agenda



“Geospatial information is fundamental to decision making, policy formulation, measuring and monitoring development elements, all critical to the post 2015 sustainable development agenda.”

Mr. Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, 2014

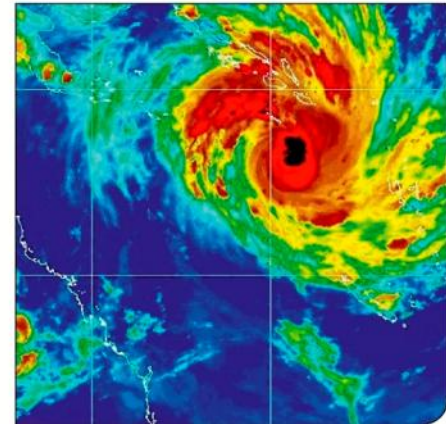


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How can you measure and monitor sustainable development...



...without location and geography



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Seventh Session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

- The SDGs will depend on human and physical geography. In order to measure and monitor change and progress you must have access to fundamental and consistent geospatial information – geography.
- Not all targets will be equal and will require different means of measure. Indicators will need to be linked to the targets and be well defined, measurable over time, cost effective and clearly and easily communicated.
- There will be a need to create a network of consistent global data – reliable geospatial information – to measure and monitor trends, change and progress over time in a standardized manner.



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GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



The Role of Geospatial Information in Measuring and Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals
Disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and global urbanization



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Post-2015 Development Agenda

Fit-for-purpose geospatial information

United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

**Strong
Governance**

Standards

**Capability and
Capacity Building**

**Spatial
Frameworks**

High level forum
for Member
States
Legal and Policy
Frameworks

Standards for
Geospatial
Information
Management

Knowledge base
for Geospatial
Information
Management
Forum for
exchange of best
practice

Global Geodetic
Reference
Framework
Global Map for
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UN-GGIM Committee of Experts

UN-GGIM
Asia-Pacific

China
Rep. of Korea
Japan

WG 1
Geodetic
Reference Frame
for SD

WG 2
Data Sharing &
Integration for
Disaster Mmnt.

WG 3
Place-Based
Information for
Economic Growth

UN-GGIM
Africa

Member States
to be elected

CODIST-Geo

AFREF
African Reference
Frame

UN ECA: Geoinfo
merged with
Statistics. 3/2013
CODIST meeting
recommended
CODIST-Geo
become UN-GGIM
Africa.

UN-GGIM
Arab States

Member States
to be elected

To be
determined

UN-GGIM Arab
States placed on
UN ESCWA
Commission
Agenda for 2014.
First meeting in
Jordan convened
February 2014.
Next Meeting In
Saudi Arabia in
February 2015

UN-GGIM
Americas

Mexico
Chile
Mexico

Working
Groups &
Region Vocals

PAIGH
Pan Amer. Inst. of
Geography and
History

SIRGAS
Geocentric
Reference System
for Americas

GeoSUR
Geo. Network for
Latin America &
Caribbean

UN-GGIM
Europe

Sweden
Netherlands
Spain

European
Commission
+ Eurostat

Euro
Geographics

European
Environment
Agency

WG A: France
WGB:
Germany



Legal and Policy Frameworks

- UN-GGIM has:
 - Identified Legal and Policy Issues as one of the main challenges facing the geospatial community in the next ten years
 - Engaged with the Centre for Spatial Law and Policy and the International Bar Association to help identify issues
 - Conducted a survey of Member States to assess the impact on legal and policy issues on data collection, use and distribution



Legal and Policy Frameworks

- UN-GGIM has:
 - Written an information paper which was discussed at the Fourth Session of UN-GGIM (UN-GGIM4)
 - Hosted a side event at UN-GGIM4 to discuss Legal and Policy implications with Member States
 - Formulated guidance on issues surrounding geospatial law



High Level Forums



The Third High Level Forum on UN-GGIM

- Theme – Sustainable Development with Geospatial Information
- 261 participants from 44 countries, 9 United Nations representatives, and 27 representatives from international organizations and the private sector.
- Outcome document - Beijing Declaration, published 24 October 2014: **underlying theme to continue to grow the awareness of the importance of geospatial information and how it can be used within the framework of the MDG's and post-2015 development agenda.**



Post-2015 Development Agenda

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Global Geodetic
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UN-GGIM and International Standards

2/103

Inventory of issues to be addressed by the UN-GGIM Committee of Experts

Concept proposed

Suggestion by Technical Committee 211 (geomatics and geographic information) of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO/TC211) to put forward, jointly with the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) and the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), a paper related to standard-setting issues in the international community



New York,
13-15 August 2012
Second session of the
UN Committee of Experts on
Global Geospatial
Information Management



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UN-GGIM and International Standards



Draft report submitted

Second High Level Forum on Global Geospatial Information Management

Qatar National Convention Centre, Doha, Qatar, 4-6 February 2013



Full report

Third Session of UN-GGIM Committee of Experts

Cambridge, UK, 24-27 July 2013



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Existing Standards and the Inventory of Issues

	UN-GGIM issue	Number of standards		
		ISO	OGC	IHO
(a)	Developing a national, regional and global strategic framework for geospatial information	6	5	1
(b)	Establishing institutional arrangements and legal and common frameworks	5	2	7
(c)	Building capability and capacity, especially in developing countries	5	2	2
(d)	Assuring the quality of geospatial information	7	6	8
(e)	Promoting data sharing, accessibility and dissemination	63	24	15
(f)	Embracing trends in information technology	20	18	3
(g)	Promoting geospatial advocacy and awareness	-	4	2
(h)	Working in partnership with civil society and the private sector	-	-	-
(i)	Linking geospatial information to statistics	7	6	-



UN-GGIM and International Standards

Two formal reports submitted to UN-GGIM4 and a complementary paper:

- A guide to the role of standards in geospatial information management. Authored by OGC, ISO, and IHO
- Companion document on standards recommendations by tier. Authored by OGC, ISO, and IHO
- National Mapping Authority Perspective: International Geospatial Standards – Authored by Ordnance Survey and INEGI, Mexico



UN-GGIM and International Standards

“The Guide” and “The Companion Document”



Available to download from the UN-GGIM website



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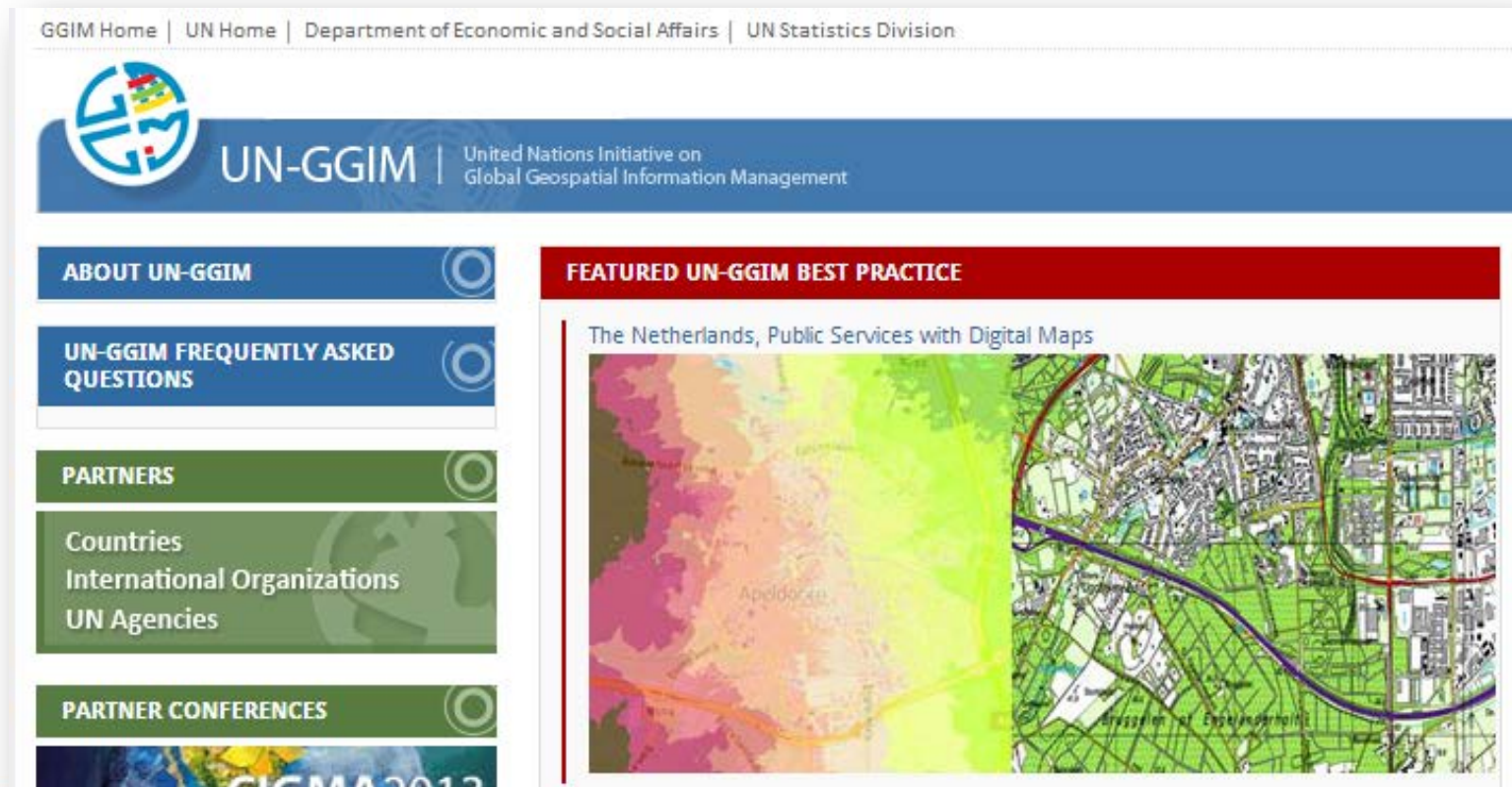
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Sharing best practice

UN-GGIM website shares best practice models from around the world



GGIM Home | UN Home | Department of Economic and Social Affairs | UN Statistics Division

 **UN-GGIM** | United Nations Initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management

ABOUT UN-GGIM

UN-GGIM FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

PARTNERS


- Countries
- International Organizations
- UN Agencies

PARTNER CONFERENCES

GGIM 2013

FEATURED UN-GGIM BEST PRACTICE

The Netherlands, Public Services with Digital Maps



Land Tenure regularisation in Rwanda

- The UK's Department for International Development (DfID) have been supporting a major Land Tenure Regularisation programme in Rwanda since 2009.
- Rwanda is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, with pressure on land likely to increase in the coming years.
- The project completed registration of 10.6 million land parcels in 2014, helping to reduce conflict and provide the security needed by farmers and businesses to invest in long-term food production.
- Location information is a key part of this process.



Esperance, 39, a mother of four used to be in constant dispute with her neighbours over ownership of the land she lived on. Through a DFID-funded land registration programme, the dispute is now settled and she is a proud landowner.



Source: UK Gov't/DfID



Land tenure regularisation in Rwanda

“Rwanda has created an electronic land registry which is known as the Land Administration Information System (LAIS). The Electronic Land Registry now has been connected to all banks to ease the process of getting loans using the land as collateral. The electronic registry also clearly increased transparency about land ownership and has reduced fraud.”



HE Ambassador Protais Mitali, Ambassador of Rwanda to Ethiopia and
Permanent Representative to the African Union



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Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana known as **PMGSY** is a nationwide plan in India to provide good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages

- In India 80% of the population live in rural areas. It is recognised that good rural road network can transform the socio-economic environment.
- Geospatial data was created and used in the effective planning of the road regeneration project.
- A web-based GIS platform was used to ensure transparency within the system and to enable citizens to visualise the work to be undertaken.



Brazil: use of GIS improves monitoring and reduces crime in the state of Amazonas

With over 1.5 million km² and 3.5 million inhabitants, the State of Amazonas is the largest of the 27 states in Brazil and the second most populous in the Northern region.

- **The challenge:** need for faster police response to incidents and to improve the Integrated Public Safety System (SISP).
- **The solution:** investment of US\$ 150 million to map major cities, to implement a geographical information system (GIS) and for hardware acquisition (monitoring cameras and GPS navigator).
- **The benefits:** 10% reduction in police incidents and 13% reduction in homicides in May 2012, in comparison with May 2011, due to the benefits of 'crime map' in the State.

Data integration between civil and military police.



Source: Imagem / Amazon State Government



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Using available resources to overcome problems

- The UK used its G8 Presidency in 2013 to place land high on the agenda. In the Lough Erne Declaration, G8 leaders agreed the principle that “Land transactions should be transparent, respecting the property rights of local communities”. Leaders agreed to implement the globally negotiated Voluntary Guidelines on Land Tenure and to support regional processes such as the Land Policy Initiative of the AU.
- Leaders also launched an initial eight land partnerships to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines. For the G7, the UK leads the partnerships with Tanzania and Nigeria and co-leads with the United States and Germany in Ethiopia. The first official review point will be the G7 accountability report in June 2015.





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COUNTRY REPORTS

2014	2012	2011
 Country Report of Mexico	 Country Report of Australia	 Country Report of Australia
 Country Report of Denmark	 Country Report of Bahrain	 Country Report of Bahrain
 Country Report of Cambodia	 Country Report of Bangladesh	 Country Report of Botswana
 Country Report of Brazil	 Country Report of Burkina Faso	 Country Report of Burkina Faso
 Country Report of Japan	 Country Report of Canada	 Country Report of Burundi
 Country Report of Burkina Faso	 Country Report of China	 Country Report of Cameroun
 Country Report of Canada: English French	 Country Report of Côte d'Ivoire	 Country Report of Croatia
 Country Report of Bangladesh	 Country Report of Croatia	 Country Report of Egypt
 Country Report of Slovenia	 Country Report of Denmark	 Country Report of Finland
	 Country Report of El Salvador	 Country Report of Germany
	 Country Report of Fiji	 Country Report of Guatemala
	 Country Report of Greece	 Country Report of Israel
	 Country Report of Italy	 Country Report of Jamaica
	 Country Report of Japan	 Country Report of Japan
	 Country Report of Nepal	 Country Report of Madagascar
	 Country Report of The Netherlands	 Country Report of Malaysia
	 Country Report of New Zealand	 Country Report of Mexico
2013	 Country Report of Pakistan	 Country Report of Namibia
 Country Report of Algeria	 Country Report of Philippines	 Country Report of New Zealand
 Country Report of Bahrain	 Country Report of Romania	 Country Report of Nigeria
 Country Report of Côte d'Ivoire	 Country Report of Singapore	 Country Report of State of Palestine
 Country Report of Japan	 Country Report of Spain	 Country Report of Poland
	 Country Report of Sri Lanka	 Country Report of Senegal

Post-2015 Development Agenda

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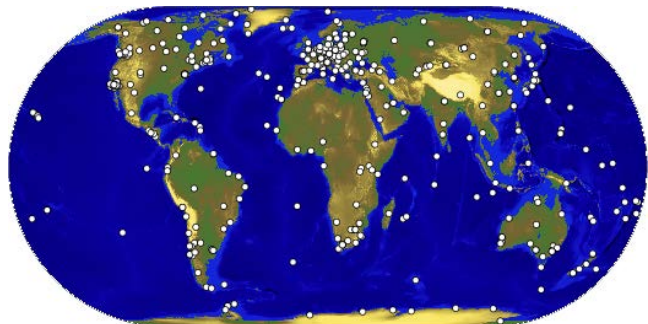
Global Geodetic
Reference
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Global Geodetic Reference Frame

- Global geodesy is dependent on contributions from nations around the globe.
- No single country can maintain the global geodetic reference frame alone.
- We aim to change from the current system where contributions to the development of the global geodetic reference frame are undertaken on a “best efforts” basis to one where they are made through a multilateral collaboration under a UN mandate.



The Global Geodetic Reference Frame



GM7 2014 Jun 10 16:45:03

Global Geodetic Reference System



Regional Reference System



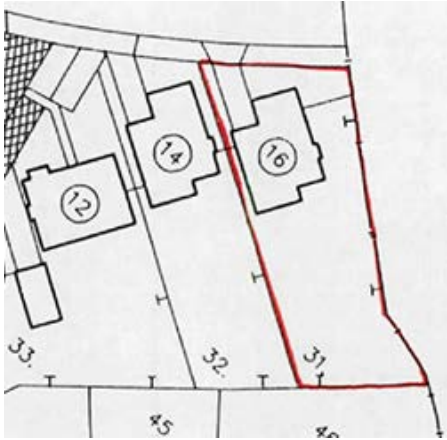
Local application



National Reference System



GGRF Applications





Invitation to briefing on Geospatial Information Technologies

Tuesday, 6 May 2014

The Permanent Missions of Australia, France, Jamaica and Norway invite you to attend a briefing on the importance of Geospatial Information Technologies.



THE GLOBAL GEODETIC REFERENCE FRAME

The United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM), established in 2011 by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), recognizes the growing demand for more precise positioning services, the economic importance of the global geodetic reference frame, and the need to improve global cooperation within geodesy.

Geodesy provides a coordinate reference frame for the whole planet, fundamental for:

- *Monitoring changes to the Earth including the continents, ice caps, oceans and the atmosphere*
- *Mapping, navigation and universal timing*

This coordinate system allows us to know where people and features are on the Earth. "Location" is a vital component for effective decision making.



PHOTO: BJØRN-OWE HOLMBERG



PHOTO: ANNE BJØRGENSEN

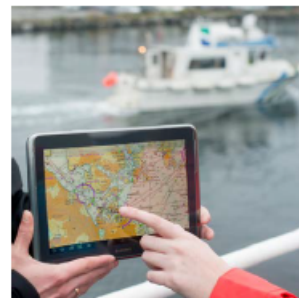


PHOTO: MORTEN BRUN

IMPORTANT APPLICATIONS ARE:

Natural hazard and disaster management

Decision makers need an accurate and stable global geodetic reference frame to make good decisions for the future and to identify areas under threat of flooding, earthquakes or drought and to adopt preventive measurements to protect them. Geodesy provides the location basis for such decisions.

Climate change and sea level monitoring

Climate change is a global challenge that puts stronger requirements on the precision of the global geodetic reference frame. Geodesy provides information about sea level changes, plate movements, land uplift, and ice sheet and glacier changes. Global society requires information about current trends at a scale measured in millimeters to detect changes of the Earth system with sufficient accuracy, for local, regional and global planning.

To be able to monitor and estimate future sea level variations, significant improvements in both geodetic infrastructure and data analysis are needed.

Geospatial information, mapping and navigation

'Location-based' services are becoming increasingly important in modern society.

The global geodetic reference frame supports satellite positioning technology and is a critical enabler of geospatial information interoperability and applications such as land titling and ownership, engineering construction, precision agriculture, intelligent transport and navigation.



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UN resolution: Global Geodetic Reference Frame

- UN-GGIM endorsed the draft Resolution and requested that the UN-GGIM Secretariat refers the Resolution to ECOSOC for its endorsement and further referral to UN General Assembly.



THE EARTH TIDE



THE EARTH ROTATION



PLATE TECTONICS



GLOBAL MASS TRANSPORT



Global Geodetic Reference Frame

Newsletter

March / April 2014

01

UN-GGIM – Global Geodetic Reference Frame Working Group

How geodesy contributes to strengthen the study of our changing planet

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

EARTH IS A DYNAMIC PLANET and is in constant motion. We monitor the different processes which cause these motions.

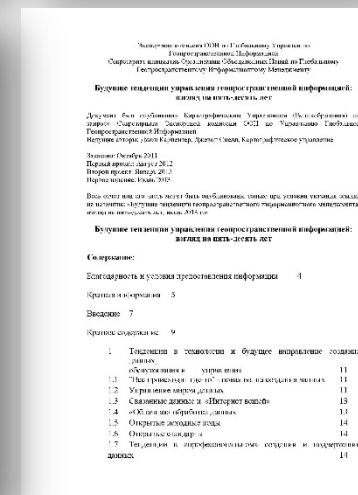
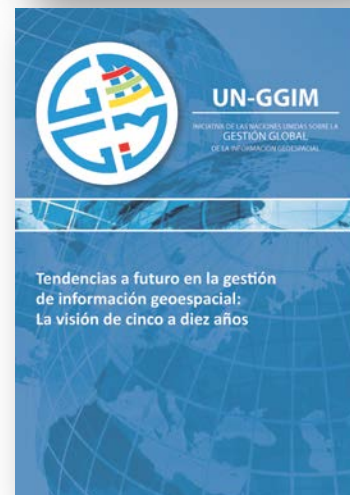
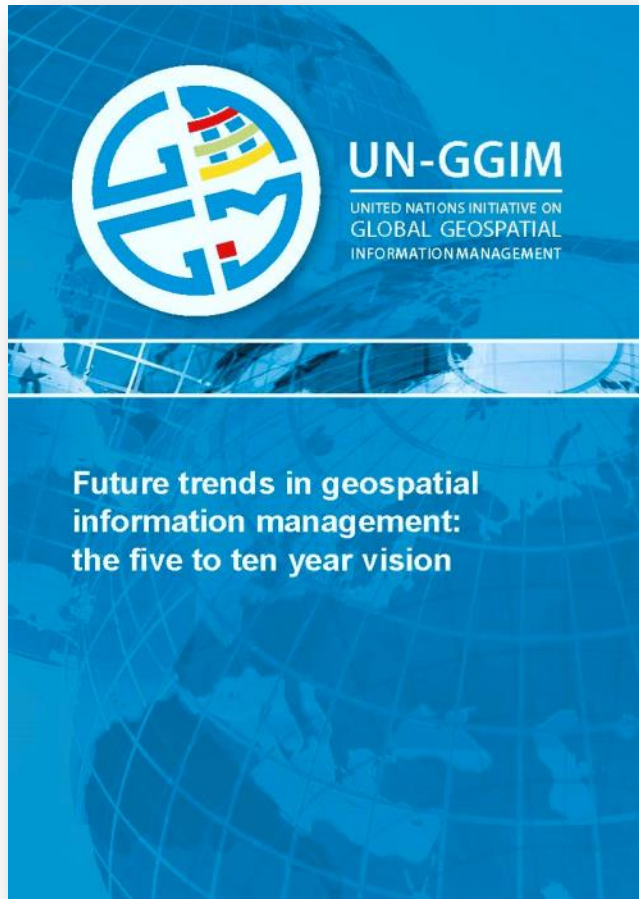


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Future trends in geospatial information management: the 5–10 year vision



Five broad themes identified

- Trends in technology and the future direction of data creation, maintenance and management;
- Legal and policy developments;
- Skills requirements and training mechanisms;
- The role of the private sector and non-governmental sectors; and
- The future role of governments in data provision and management.



Post-2015 Development Agenda

Fit-for-purpose geospatial information

United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

**Strong
Governance**

Standards

**Capability and
Capacity Building**

**Spatial
Frameworks**

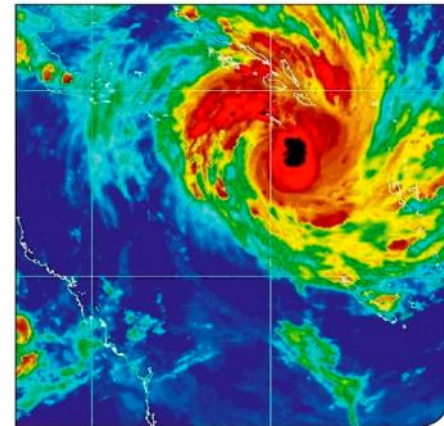
High level forum
for Member
States
Legal and Policy
Frameworks

Standards for
Geospatial
Information
Management

Knowledge base
for Geospatial
Information
Management
Forum for
exchange of best
practice

Global Geodetic
Reference
Framework
Global Map for
Sustainable
Development

Global Geospatial Information Management



Underpinning the post-2015 Development Agenda



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UN-GGIM Committee of Experts

UN-GGIM
Asia-Pacific

China
Rep. of Korea
Japan

WG 1
Geodetic
Reference Frame
for SD

WG 2
Data Sharing &
Integration for
Disaster Mmnt.

WG 3
Place-Based
Information for
Economic Growth

UN-GGIM
Africa

Member States
to be elected

CODIST-Geo

AFREF
African Reference
Frame

UN ECA: Geoinfo
merged with
Statistics. 3/2013
CODIST meeting
recommended
CODIST-Geo
become UN-GGIM
Africa.

UN-GGIM
Arab States

Member States
to be elected

To be
determined

UN-GGIM Arab
States placed on
UN ESCWA
Commission
Agenda for 2014.
First meeting in
Jordan convened
February 2014.

UN-GGIM
Americas

Mexico
Chile
Mexico

Working
Groups &
Region Vocals

PAIGH
Pan Amer. Inst. of
Geography and
History

SIRGAS
Geocentric
Reference System
for Americas

GeoSUR
Geo. Network for
Latin America &
Caribbean

UN-GGIM
Europe

Sweden
Netherlands
Spain

European
Commission
+ Eurostat

Euro
Geographics

European
Environment
Agency

WG A: France
WGB:
Germany



The role of the Regional Committees

“Regional committee(s) will be aligned to the global architecture, which will better address regional and global challenges”



Mr Stefan Schweinfest, Director, United Nations Statistics Division,



The role of the Regional Committees

- Promote UN-GGIM to Member States on a regular basis
- Strengthen and support the work being undertaken by the Committee of Experts
- Use the Inventory of Issues to formulate relevant work plans for the regional areas
- Draw together similar work streams into a coherent effort



UN-GGIM4



Meeting of African Members at UN-GGIM4



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CHIEF GUEST

D.G.-EMA

UNECA

UN-GGIM-Asia and the Pacific

- UN-GGIM-AP was established on 1 November 2012 and replaces the Permanent Committee on GIS Infrastructure for Asia and the Pacific (PCGIAP). This was achieved in accordance with the Resolution adopted at the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (UNRCC-AP).



UN-GGIM-AP

REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF
UNITED NATIONS
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
FOR ASIA & THE PACIFIC



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UN-GGIM-Asia and the Pacific

“The new committee will renew and strengthen their efforts by aligning the unique needs and interest of Asia and the Pacific with the UN-GGIM initiative.”

“I believe that such efforts will significantly contribute to the furtherance of UN-GGIM and to the benefits of the growing geospatial community.”

Dr Li Pengde, President of UNGGIM-AP



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UN-GGIM-Asia and the Pacific

Formerly PCGIAP: Permanent Committee on GIS Infrastructure for Asia and the Pacific



- In **1995** in pursuance of a resolution at the 13th UN Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (UNRCC-AP)
- Cooperate to develop regional SDI for Asia and the Pacific
- Contribute to the development of global SDI
- Report to UNRCC-AP every three years



The growing need for cooperation with UN-GGIM

1st High Level Forum on GGIM (2011)



Hangzhou Forum on GGIM (2012)

19th UNRCC-AP (2012)



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UN-GGIM: Americas

- Created on 23rd August 2013
- UN-GGIM Americas replaces PC-IDEA as the regional body
- 24 Member States
- Builds on the existing work of PC-IDEA



UN-GGIM:Americas

REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF
UNITED NATIONS
ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
FOR THE AMERICAS



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UN-GGIM: Europe

- **The Fourth Session on the Committee of Experts:**

“Congratulated the group of European countries for their extensive work to define modalities of cooperation and formulate a common work programme, endorsed the establishment of UN-GGIM: Europe, welcomed the announcement to hold the first plenary meeting in Moldova in October 2014, and invited UN-GGIM: Europe to report regularly to the Committee of Experts.”



UN-GGIM: Europe Executive Committee



UN-GGIM

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UN-GGIM: Europe

- Created on 1st October 2014
- Two Work Groups:
 - Work Group A, Core Data: deal with core data specifications and quality, production issues, funding and data availability
 - Work Group B, Data Integration: deal with the integration of geospatial data with other information
- Work Plan agreed through to mid-2016 and beyond



UN-GGIM : EUROPE

United Nations Initiative on
Global Geospatial Information Management



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GIS & RS center
for MOWR
IRAQ

Eng. Haidar H. Alshamir
GIS&RS Expert

Eng. Yasser Ali
GIS&RS Expert

UN-GGIM (Co-Chair)

Qatar

Bahrain



UN-GGIM: Arab States

The Fourth Session on the Committee of Experts:

“Congratulated the group of Arab States for their preparatory work towards a common work programme, endorsed the establishment of the Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for the Arab States, noting the transitional committee will continue to function in the foreseeable future, welcomed the announcement to hold the first meeting in early 2015, and invited the Regional Committee to report regularly to the Committee of Experts.”



UN-GGIM: Arab States

...over to you...



UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on
Global Geospatial Information Management

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