

Geospatial Information Management in the Americas: Lessons for the Post-2015 development agenda



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United Nations Initiative on
Global Geospatial Information Management

"Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges"

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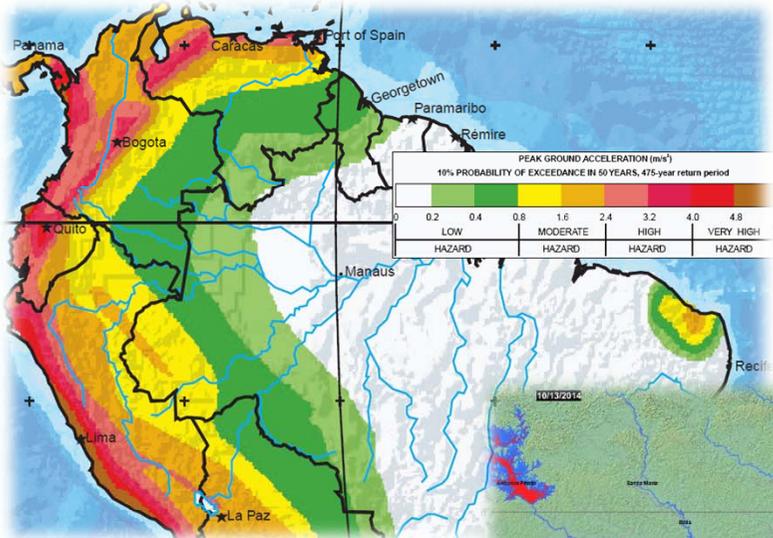
The integration of statistical and geographical information can play a role in the evaluation of damage, and in mitigating the effects from natural and man-made disasters, as well as from the effects of climate change, on both population and infrastructure.

Available information that can be applied to a disaster risk analysis:

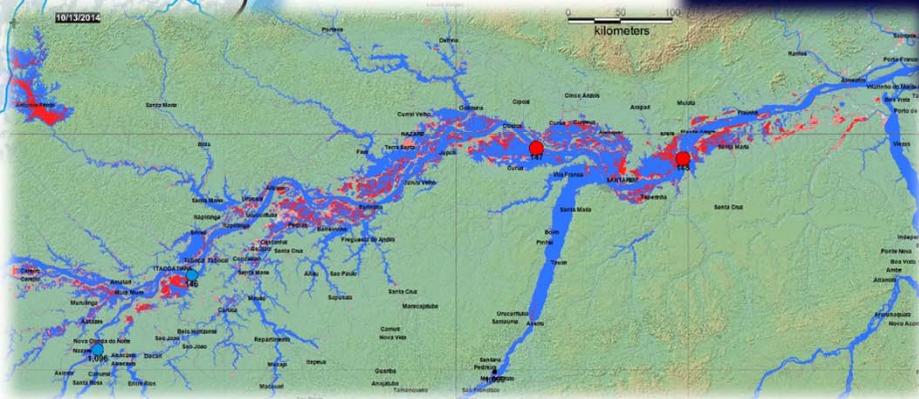
- Basic geographic information
- Digital orthophotography
- Digital Elevation Models
- Satellite Imagery
- Natural Resources Datasets
- Modeling



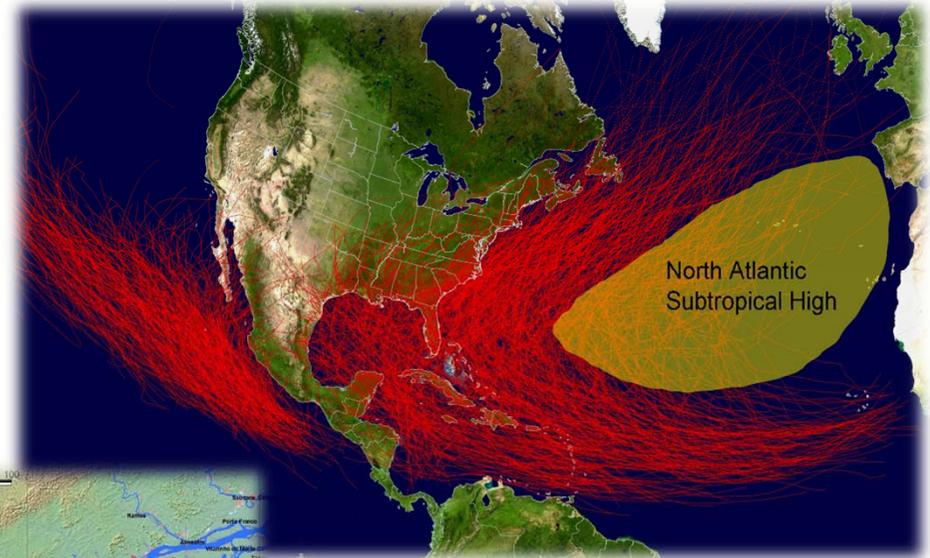
This is particularly relevant in the Americas, a region constantly affected by hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions and other natural disasters.



Seismic hazards in S. America



Historic and current flooding in the Amazon basin



Hurricanes and tropical storms (1949-2008)



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Geographic information can also be applied to better territorial planning & management



Direct relation with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG 11. Inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities.

SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for Sustainable Development.

SDGS and Targets on **Water, Energy, Health, Employment, Industrialization, Economic Growth, Climate Change, Sustainable Consumption and Production**



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UN-GGIM:Americas & the Post-2015 development agenda

UN-GGIM:Americas Working Groups	Alignment with SDGs and other UNGGIM priorities
1. Geospatial data collection & management (Colombia)	<i>UN-GGIM Expert Group Integration of Geospatial and Statistical Information</i> SDGs: 1, 9,10,11,13, 14, 15, 17
2. Access and use of geospatial information in disaster risk reduction and climate change (El Salvador)	<i>Global Map of Sustainable Development</i> SDGs: 11, 13, 14, 15
3. Standards and technical specifications (Mexico)	SDG 17: Technology, Capacity Building, Policy and institutional Coherence
4. Regional coordination & cooperation (Mexico)	<i>The Caribbean Project</i> SDG 16: Peaceful and inclusive societies; accountable institutions SDG 17: Policy and institutional Coherence; Data, monitoring & accountability ; partnerships
5. Promotion and assessment of Spatial Data Infrastructure (Chile)	SDG 9: Building resilient infrastructure SDG17: Data Monitoring and Accountability



Coordination of regional initiatives

To coordinate groups and initiatives in the Americas in order to produce robust and unified geospatial information that can help national and international institutions (including the UN) to support the design, monitoring and implementation of the Post-2015 development agenda.

- UN-GGIM:Americas- Joint Action Plan
 - ✓ GEOSUR
 - ✓ Geo-centric Reference System for the Americas (SIRGAS)
 - ✓ Pan American Institute of Geography and History (IPGH)
- UN-GGIM:Americas / CentroGeo Working Group



Project for the strengthening of spatial data infrastructures in the Caribbean

This project is framed within the aims and working groups of UN-GGIM:Americas. It is a collaborative agreement between the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. The project is supported by the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA).



The Caribbean Project & the Post-2015 Agenda

Project Goals	Areas	Related SDGs & Targets
General Project	Infrastructure End Inequality Among Countries Sustainable Cities Ecosystems Climate Change & Disaster Management; SIDS Means of Implementation Policy & Institutional Coherence	SDG 9 SDG 10 SDG 11 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 17
Strengthening of the Geodetic Framework	Infrastructure Sustainable Cities Data, Monitoring & Accountability	9.1 11.3, 11.5, 11.6, 11 b 17.18, 17.19
Land Use & Vegetation Map	Ecosystem management Sustainable Cities	15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.9
Digital Map of the Caribbean	Means of Implementation (technology, data, monitoring & accountability)	17.8, 17.18, 17.19
Capacity Building	Means of Implementation (technology; policy & institutional coherence; partnerships)	17.6, 17.9, 17.16, 17.18, 17.19

Challenges in the road to the Post-2015 development agenda

- Need for the Post-2015 agenda to include:
 - ✓ geospatial information
 - ✓ the integration of geography and statistics

Crucial for the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs

- Need to ensure a better alignment between UN:GGIM and the Post-2015 development agenda

The Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development can play an important role (UN-GGIM co-chair is part of the Group).

- Capacity- and institution-building for the effective management, integration and analysis of geospatial and statistical information, including *big data*.
- Better institutional coordination at the national, regional and global levels.



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