

Global Geospatial Perspectives: The Role of UN-GGIM in Advancing Geospatial Information

By

Sultan Mohammed Alya

Director General, Ethiopian Mapping Agency



Chairperson

UN-GGIM: Africa Executive Bureau

24 November 2017
Addis Abeba



The United Nations



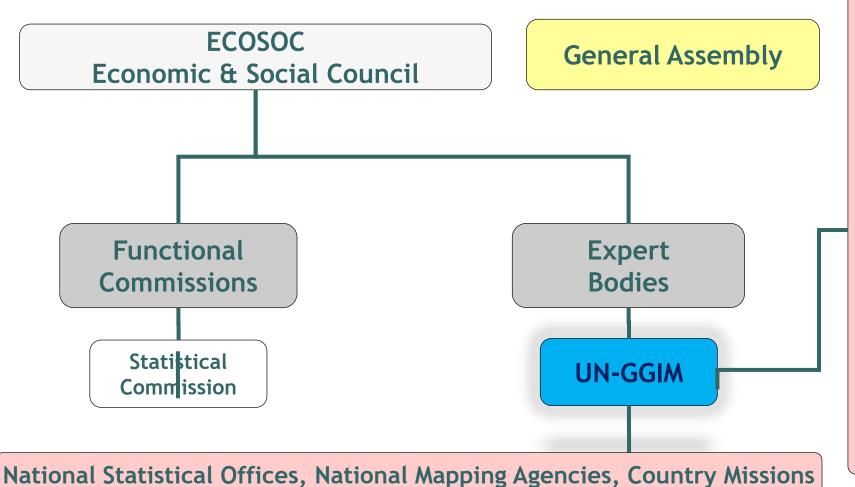
Six principal organs:

- 1. General Assembly
- 2. Security Council
- 3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
 - Principal organ to coordinate economic, social and related work of the UN
 - 54 Member States
 - The Committee of Experts on GGIM reports to the ECOSOC
- 4. Secretariat
 - Carries out the day to day work of the UN
- 5. International Court of Justice
- 6. Trusteeship Council
 - Suspended operation on 1st November 1994



UN-GGIM: An Inter-Governmental Body







OVERVIEW OF UN-GGIM

Formal inter-governmental UN Committee of Experts to:

- Discuss, enhance and coordinate GGIM activities by involving Member States at the highest level.
- Reports directly to ECOSOC
- Make joint decisions and set directions on the use of geospatial information
- 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







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



The UN-GGIM Bureau





Co-Chair Li Pengde NASG- China





Co-Chair
Ms. Dorine Burmanje
Chairman Executive Board
Cadastre and Land Registry
Agency and Mapping
Agency, Netherlands



Rapporteur Mr. Fernand Guy Isseri National Mapping Institute, Cameroon

The UN Committee of Experts elects three Co-Chairs and a Rapporteur at the commencement of each session, from among its Member State delegations.

Responsibilities:

- Directing and controlling discussions at all plenary meetings and session of the Committee
- Directing and monitoring the work of the Committee during intercessional periods



Committee of Experts of UN-GGIM

Regional Committe es

UN-GGIM-Asia-Pacifi (2012) UN-GGIM: Americas (2013)

UN-GGIM: Europe (2014) UN-GGIM: Arab States (2014) UN-GGIM: Africa (2015)

Bureau

Japan (Chair)China
Rep. of Korea

Mexico (Chair)
Chile

Mexico

Sweden (Chair)
Netherlands
Spain

Saudi Arabia (Chair) Algeria

Jordan

Ethiopia (Chair)
Burkina Faso
South Africa
Morocco - Cameroon

WG 1
Geodetic Reference
Frame for SD

WG 2

Integration for Disaster

Data Sharing &

Management

WG1 Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

WG 2

Access & Use of GI in

and Climate Change

Disaster Risk Reduction

WG 1 Core Data

WG 2

Data Integration

WG1 Institutional Arrangements, Legal and Policy Issues; Awareness and Capacity Building

WG 1
African Geodetic
Reference Frame

WG 2

Fundamental Datasets

WG3

Working Groups—

WG 3
Place-Based
Information for

Economic Growth

WG 3
Promotion and
Assessment of SDI

Assessment of SDI

WG 4
Standards and Technical
Specifications

WG 5
Regional Coordination and Cooperation

WG 2

Fundamental Data and Geo-Standards

Inst

Institutional
Arrangements and
Legal Frameworks

WG 4

WG3

Geodetic Reference

Frame

Integration of Geospatial & Statistical Information

WG 4

Capacity and Capability
Development

WG 5

Integration of Geospatial & Statistical Information for Sectoral Applications



Collaboration & Partnerships







UN-GGIM:Africa

A Framework for Action





UN-GGIM: Africa – A Framework for Action

African Holistic Geospatial Information Vision

- Coordinated approach for cooperative management of geospatial information that adopts common regional standards, frameworks and tools
- Management of global geospatial information to address key global challenges including Sustainable development, climate change, disaster management, peace and security, and environmental stresses
- Intergovernmental Process where the Member States play the key role





Background

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.



- The main objective of UN-GGIM: Africa is to leverage the enabling capabilities of geospatial information technology to meet the African development agenda and in support of the emerging global challenges. This will be mainly achieved through:
 - Promoting and supporting technical activities in the development of standards, interoperability and streamlined electronic services delivery in such a way that they anticipate the future potential use of geospatial information resources on the continent;
 - Strengthening and aligning the specific needs and interests of Africa with international mechanisms;
 - ➤ Encouraging and facilitating efforts to integrate statistics into geospatial information to attain viable and meaningful outcomes, analysis and visualization of data in supporting and tracking the progress made towards achieving the 2030 Agenda and the AU Agenda 2063.



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 Bureau

- Chair: Ethiopia
- 1st Vice-Chair: Burking Faso
- 2nd Vice-Chair: South Africa
- 1st Rapporteur: Morocco
- 2nd Rapporteur: Cameroon
- Secretariat: Economic Commission for Africa



Governance & Administrative Arrangement

Working Group	Chair	Members	Non Voting Members
WG1: African Geodetic Reference Frame	Kenya	Nigeria Morocco Botswana Gabon	RECTAS RCMRD UNECA
WG2: Fundamental Geo spatial datasets and Standards	South Africa	Cameroon Burundi Burkina Faso North Africa [TBD]	Niger UNECA
WG3: Institutional arrangements and Legal frameworks	Nigeria	Algeria [TBC] Madagascar Ethiopia Central Africa [TBD]	UNECA
WG4: Capacity and capability development	Morocco	Kenya Zimbabwe Côte d'Ivoire Central Africa [TBD]	South Africa RECTAS RCMRD AARSE UNECA
WG5: Integration of Geospatial and Statistical Information for Sectoral Applications	Namibia	South Sudan Liberia Cameroon Morocco	Zambia Gabon UNECA



Activities & Achievements

1. UN-GGIM: Africa Action Plan

The Continental action plan on UN-GGIM: Africa, "African Action on Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development" (GI4SD), was developed and aligned with global agendas and programmes (UN Agenda 2030 and AUC 2063 Vision). The Action Plan as formally endorsed by the UN-GGIM: Africa during its 2nd Session in Grand-Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire has now been published and distributed to Member States and Development Partners during the 3rd Session of UN-GGIM: Africa held 22 -23 November here in Addis Abeba in parallel with the AfricaGis 2017 Conference.



2. Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

The Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Africa has started the development of a global strategic framework for the integration of statistical and geospatial information. The strategy outlines some of the policy principles on how to mainstream geospatial technology into the work of national statistics offices.



3. Identification of Geospatial Datasets for SDG Indicators

In supporting the implementation and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN-GGIM: Africa has developed a matrix identifying the geospatial datasets that are labelled based on their criticality for the monitoring and implementation of the goals and targets for each of the sustainable development goal indicators. This work is on-going and will be aligned with the activities of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Working Group on Geospatial Information.



4. 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 and UNECA remains essential to realize this goal.

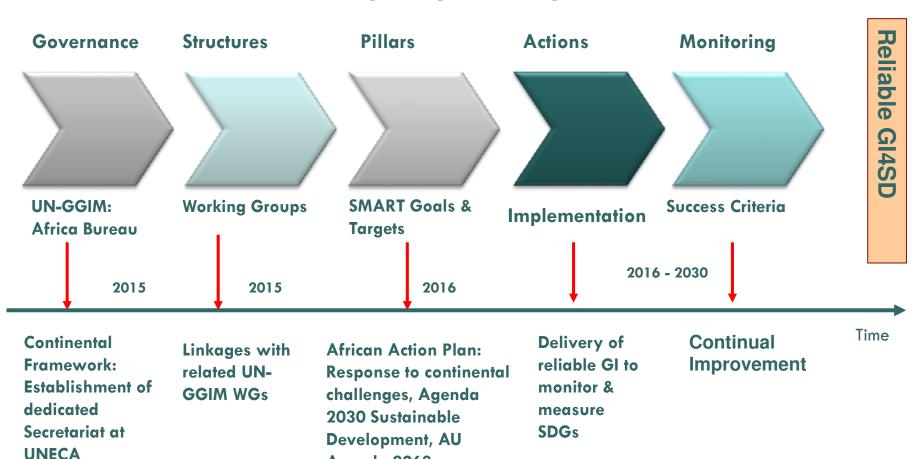


5. Participations and Contributions of UN-GGIM: Africa

The Regional Committee of UN-GGIM: Africa has participated in several geo-related events, including UN-GGIM Sessions High Level Forums, taking those opportunities to interact with a broad range of decision makers, users and service providers from various countries. Participating in such meetings is important, as the region takes advantage of those events to deliver keynotes and express Africa's vision and strategy for geospatial science and technology development. The various conferences also offered opportunities to keep abreast with the current trends of geospatial services and products.

UN-GGIM: Africa: The Journey So far, What Next...
Outlooks, Future Plans

Main Focus: Continual Capacity Development



Agenda 2063

Way Forward

- Policy: Institutional mechanisms aligned with national efforts, while taking into account international perspectives
- Data democracy: Ubiquitous availability of relevant spatial data/information as common goods. Adhering to agreed standards: metadata, data models, encoding, interoperability
- People: High Level Education to empower African youth in geospatial science and technology culture at all education levels (schools, universities).



Strengthening governance of geospatial information



Meeting urgent development needs



Providing a service (Spatial enablement)



UN-GGIM: Africa: What Next...

1. Overarching Geospatial Information Policy for Africa

After more than a decade of work on spatial data infrastructure development in Africa, it still remains an incoherent piece-meal approach characterized by loose networks and informal relationships. Still there is evidence of a complete lack of national geospatial information policy on the continent. In that regard, UN-GGIM: Africa has taken the step to develop an African Geospatial Information Policy as an overarching policy framework for formulating national policies for geospatial information on the continent. The expectation is that the framework will help in harmonizing the efforts and in attracting the funding required to drive the efforts, maintain support and gather momentum in enhancing 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.



UN-GGIM: Africa: What Next...

2. Geospatial Information Standards for Africa

- African countries and their partners collect and manage large amounts of geospatial data, but these data are often not easily accessible or not well documented and organized in a standardized way. UN-GGIM: Africa has embarked on the preparation of a guideline document on geospatial standards.
- National mapping agencies will use this guideline document as a reference for strengthening the harmonization of fundamental geospatial datasets in Africa, including the common standards and metadata that would make statistical and geospatial information more useable and more relevant to a wider range of stakeholders.



Challenges

- The establishment of effective national leadership and the institutional arrangements for operationalizing an integrated and coherent approach to UN-GGIM: Africa activities implementation at continental and 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 Bureau and Working Groups to effectively discharge their duties.



Conclusion

- The Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Africa has made substantive progress in terms of gaining some momentum and assuring the global community that Africa is serious about contributing.
- The region is at the forefront of the worldwide effort towards the integration of geospatial information and statistics. There is strong recognition and determination for the two disciplines to work together to achieve better results for both, as recognized by the revamped Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa.





2012 apps ArcGISArcGIS Online change detection classification climate AGU AGU changeclimate observationCloud cloud image processing data fusion data management defense defense & intelligence E3De earth observation enterprise enterprise analysis enterprise solutions ENVIenvironmental gis enterprise image monitoring envi services GGIM engine esti Visual Information Solutions geoint geospatial geospatial analysis geospatial apps geospatial data geospatial defense and intelligence geospatial education geospatial imagery geospatial intelligence geospatial software geospatial technology GIS gis education ILMF image analysis Image Dissemination image processing imagery integrated data interoperability JPEC 2000-DPP land cover classification Landsat Landsat/landsat 8 landsat mission LDCMLiDAR LiDAR analysis NASA natural data mobile image disaster NGA NOAA NPP OGCTEMOTE Sensing remote sensing data remote sensing education SAR satelliteterm confusion USGS VIIRS VISVISualize wildfire