**4th Session of UN-GGIM Committee of Experts**

- Convened 6-8 August 2014 in New York. 281 participants, 222 from 84 Member States, 59 observers.
- Preceded by a Global Forum and several side events, including ISCGM.
- Opened by the USG DESA, Wu Hongbo. Statement...
- Election of Bureau:
  - Co-Chairs: Vanessa Lawrence (United Kingdom), Eduardo Sojo (Mexico), Li Pengde (China)
  - Rapporteur: Sultan Mohamed Alya (Ethiopia)
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One of the key objectives of the Committee of Experts is to contribute to the United Nations post-2015 development agenda.

The many environmental, developmental and humanitarian challenges we are facing today, make it increasingly apparent that location matters.

Thus, geospatial information is fundamental to decision making, policy formulation, measuring and monitoring development elements, all critical to the post-2015 development agenda.

I encourage you to remain continuously engaged and provide your expert advice for all the processes mentioned above.

Wu Hongbo
Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs
6 August 2014

4th Session of UN-GGIM Committee of Experts

Decisions to be bought to ECOSOC, 17 November 2014


4/105. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other information.

4/106. Trends in national institutional arrangements in geospatial information management.
**4th Session of UN-GGIM Committee of Experts**

**Decisions to be bought to ECOSOC, 17 November 2014**


4/109. Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.

4/110. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.

4/111. Reports by regional entities and thematic groups.

4/112. Coordination of United Nations activities related to geospatial information management.

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**3rd High Level Forum on UN-GGIM**

**“Sustainable Development with Geospatial Information”**

- Convened in Beijing, China, 22-24 October 2014 with 261 participants. 44 countries, 9 UN entities, and 27 organizations/private sector.

- Opened by: Vice Minister Kurexi Maihesuti, Ministry of Land and Resources of China; Mr. Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs; Dr. Eduardo Sojo, Co-Chair, UN-GGIM; and Mr. Mark Cygan, JBGIS.

- Ministerial Segment - The Bahamas, China, Fiji, Islamic Republic of Iran, and Zimbabwe.

- 5 Technical Sessions with interaction from participants.
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

3rd High Level Forum on UN-GGIM
“Sustainable Development with Geospatial Information”

- HLF is most timely, and carries with it some level of urgency.
- The UN system and Member States are charting a path forward towards the post-2015 development agenda, including setting new Sustainable Development Goals.
- The HLF offers the global geospatial information community the opportunity to focus on the critical roles of geospatial information science in integrating the 3 pillars - economic, social and environmental - of sustainable development.
- Believe in the power of ideas to change reality - believe in the power of ideas to coordinate the future of UN-GGIM.

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3rd High Level Forum on UN-GGIM
“Sustainable Development with Geospatial Information”

1. Geospatial Information for the Post-2015 Development Agenda
   - Local to National Perspectives
   - Regional to Global Perspectives
2. Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements
   - Urbanization: Challenges and Solutions
   - Sustainable Land Administration & Management
3. Climate Change and Disaster Mitigation
   - Determining the Information Need
   - Tools and Methods
4. Science, Technology, and Innovation to Measure and Monitor Progress
   - Leveraging the Data Revolution
   - Leveraging the Technology Revolution
5. Working Together Across Borders and Regions
How can you measure and monitor sustainable development...

...without geography, place and location?

• The General Assembly has decided that the OWG’s Outcome Document will be the main basis for integrating the SDGs into the future development agenda.
• 17 goals accompanied by 169 targets. Will be further elaborated through indicators focused on measurable outcomes.
• How many of these goals capture or include elements of geography, place, and location?
• As the peak global inter-governmental entity on geospatial information, how does UN-GGIM ensure geospatial information contributes more holistically to Sustainable Development?

http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html
Key messages

It’s **NOW** or NEVER

Policy ↔ Information

Measuring → Monitoring → Managing

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3rd High Level Forum on UN-GGIM
“Sustainable Development with Geospatial Information”

**Beijing Declaration**
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Thank you!!