





CREATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF **EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION** MANAGEMENT

At its substantive session in July 2011, ECOSOC considered the report of the Secretary General (E/2011/89) and adopted a resolution to create the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (2011/24).

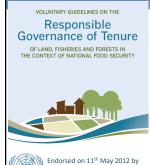
AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The United Nations initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) aims at playing a leading role in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information and to promote its use to address key global challenges. It provides a forum to liaise and coordinate among Member States, and between Member States and international organizations.

UN-GGIM I FIG 2015-18 Kick-off Event Athens, Greece, 24 Jan 2015







the United Nations Committee

on World Food Security

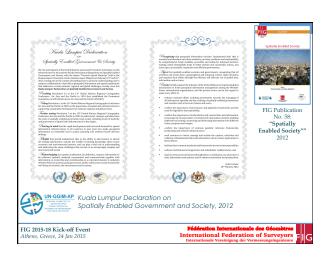
HISTORIC INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON THE GOVERNANCE

The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment. They were officially endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012.

(Since then implementation has been encouraged by G20, Rio+ 20, United Nations General Assembly and Francophone Assembly of Parliamentarians.)

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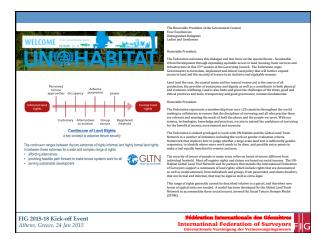
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 19152 INTERNATIONAL ISO ition — Land nain Model (LADM) STANDARD 19152 Geographic information — Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) Reference number 80 1918/2012/8 Information géographique — Modéle du domaine de l'adn des terres (LADM) FIG 2015-18 Kick-off Event Athens, Greece, 24 Jan 2015













Spatially enabling land administration and management will allow land information to be more effectively used in all levels of decision making and will allow Land Professionals to design and implement the next generation of land administration and management solutions that are fit-for-purpo more affordable, are citizen centric and can be improved incrementally when appropriate.



This would be of distinct advantage to the poor and disadvantaged in the context of

securing tenure rights for all.

This will require structural changes in the institutional, legislative and professional domains to allow this next paradigm to be successfully and quickly implemented.

and quarksy imperations that are uniform of the addition, this will require embracing Open Standards; Interoperability (systems, institutional and legislative); culture of collaboration and sharing; avoiding duplication (map once – use multiple times); encourage the incorporation of volunteered information; develop enabling platforms by locating, connecting and delivering information from different scales, marries and origins.

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AHEAD

common frameworks.

We observe an urgency and an immediate challenge in the building of an up-to-date, credible, comprehensive and authoritative inventory of land (and the seas) that include information on tenure, custodianship and ownership. This could be key to the success of the voluntary guidelines. We must seize the opportunities provided by a newer generation of web and mobile technologies and services such as online maps and location based solutions to build this crucial information base. This inventory, with both geographic and temporal context, is dependent on the availability of spatial data that is readily accessible for re-use, has minimal restrictions, is affordable, has appropriate quality and can be easily integrated and linked into collaborative environments using common frameworks.



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When considering the resources and capacities that are required to build this crucial data and information base, an "initial point of entry" may well involve methodologies that are of lesser sophistication and accuracies, information from participatory and volunteered sources, technologies that are mobile and widely available, for example. These can be distinct from prevailing approaches and practices that are usually rigorous and can be out-dated.

practices that are usually rigorous and control of the socio-economic information can derive wider societal, environmental and economic benefits.

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