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PARTICIPATION DE L'OHI AU COMITE D'EXPERTS DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LA GESTION DE L'INFORMATION GEOSPATIALE A L'ECHELLE MONDIALE

Madame la Directrice, Monsieur le Directeur,

Forum des NU sur la gestion de l'information géospatiale à l'échelle mondiale

1. En juillet, le Conseil économique et social des NU (ECOSOC) a créé un Comité d'experts des NU sur la gestion de l'information géospatiale à l'échelle mondiale (GGIM), à la suite de plusieurs réunions préparatoires annuelles auxquelles le Comité de direction a représenté l'OHI. L'UN-GGIM a organisé sa première réunion à Séoul, République de Corée, le 26 octobre 2011, immédiatement après un forum de trois jours sur la gestion de l'information géospatiale globale. Ont pris part à ce forum 350 participants représentant 90 Etats membres des NU et 37 représentants d'organisations internationales. Plusieurs délégations des NU au forum comprenaient des ministres qui avaient la responsabilité directe de services géospatiaux nationaux dans leurs pays respectifs.

2. Ce forum et la première réunion du GGIM ont constitué un événement très significatif, lors duquel, pour la première fois une représentation nationale de si haut niveau était réunie pour discuter de la gestion de l'information géospatiale. L'importance cruciale pour la société et pour les gouvernements de créer des infrastructures de données spatiales (SDI) efficaces était placée au centre des débats. Bien que la discussion et les exemples cités lors du Forum aient été centrés exclusivement sur des initiatives basées à terre, plusieurs délégations ont reconnu que le domaine maritime constitue une partie intégrante des délibérations actuelles de l'UN-GGIM. Le rôle de l'OHI et de ses Etats membres a été pleinement reconnu à cet égard.

3. Le rôle spécifique de l'OHI et la contribution des instances de ses Etats membres ont été expliqués dans une soumission commune présentée par le président du Conseil mixte des associations d'informations géospatiales (JB-GIS), où le BHI représente l'OHI. Dans le cadre de la discussion sur les normes en matière de données géospatiales, le développement de la S-100 de l'OHI a été expressément cité à titre d'exemple par l'observateur qui représentait l'Organisation internationale de normalisation (ISO). Les activités de l'OHI en matière de renforcement des capacités ont également été couvertes au cours des discussions sur le renforcement des capacités. Un exemplaire de la soumission du JB-GIS au forum des NU sur le GGIM est inclus dans l'Annexe A.

4. A la fin du forum, les délégués ont approuvé la Déclaration de Séoul, laquelle :

- Faisait part du soutien de l'initiative des NU visant à encourager la gestion de l'information géospatiale parmi les Etats membres des NU, les organisations internationales et le secteur privé et, à cet égard :
- De prendre des mesures visant à encourager et à renforcer la coopération nationale, régionale et mondiale dans le but de développer une communauté globale interconnectée pour les pratiques en matière d'information géospatiale, sous l'égide des Nations Unies ;
- De mettre au point des processus efficaces pour promouvoir conjointement et en collaboration des structures et des normes ainsi que des définitions et des méthodes harmonisées pour le traitement des données géospatiales nationales afin d'améliorer la gestion de l'information géospatiale au niveau national, régional et mondial;
- De partager des expériences en matière d'établissement de politique, de législation d'appui et de stratégies de financement afin d'encourager et de développer les meilleures pratiques en

gestion de l'information géospatiale (par exemple la collecte, le stockage, la maintenance et la diffusion) à tous les niveaux, y compris l'intégration des données spatiales à l'aide de données thématiques provenant d'autres sources, et pour faciliter et promouvoir le développement des capacités dans les pays en développement.

Comité d'experts des NU sur la gestion de l'information géospatiale à l'échelle mondiale

5. La première réunion d'UN-GGIM était essentiellement de nature administrative – la révision du mandat et des règles de procédure. De plus, elle a permis de créer des groupes de travail pour déterminer les objectifs spécifiques du GGIM ainsi qu'un programme de travail pour le prochain quinquennat. La documentation relative au GGIM et toutes les informations y relatives sont actualisées sur un site web spécifique des NU, à l'adresse suivante : <http://ggim.un.org/> . La prochaine réunion du GGIM se tiendra au siège des NU, à New York, du 13 au 15 août 2012. Le prochain forum mondial du GGIM se déroulera à Doha, Qatar, début décembre 2012.

6. Les objectifs et ambitions du GGIM sont tout à fait conformes aux objectifs fixés et aux accomplissements actuels de l'OHI en ce qui concerne la normalisation ainsi que la facilité d'accès et l'interopérabilité des données géospatiales, le renforcement des capacités des Etats au sein desquels des améliorations sont requises, et la progression vers la mise en place d'infrastructures de données spatiales solides englobant le domaine maritime. A bien des égards, on peut considérer que l'OHI et les instances de ses Etats membres devancent les objectifs globaux de l'UN-GGIM, grâce à leurs normes d'échange des données et cartographiques bien établies, à leurs politiques en matière de disponibilité des données, à leur reconnaissance de la valeur des MSDI, et à leur programme de renforcement des capacités.

7. Pendant la réunion, la section cartographique des NU (UNCS) a recherché un soutien pour le développement d'ensembles de données géospatiales mondiales à échelles multiples (ou UNmap) pour une production cartographique et une cartographie en ligne rapides à l'appui du Conseil de sécurité et du Secrétariat incluant des missions des NU sur le terrain. Le BHI a indiqué qu'indépendamment de la possibilité que des contributions soient fournies directement par les Etats membres des NU, l'OHI devrait être mieux placée pour coordonner toutes les contributions hydrographiques ou bathymétriques requises via les instances de ses Etats membres. Cette question pourra progresser dans le cadre de futures réunions.

Conseil mixte des associations d'informations géospatiales

8. Le rôle du JB-GIS, qui réunit effectivement, la plupart des principales sociétés, associations et organisations géospatiales internationales, a été crucial pour attirer l'attention des NU sur l'établissement des normes géospatiales, le développement de la technologie associée et les efforts permanents de renforcement des capacités. Le JB-GIS a indiqué d'une voix unanime que ses membres disposent déjà de mécanismes bien établis et efficaces et qu'ils sont prêts à aider les NU aux plus hauts niveaux, pour améliorer la gestion géospatiale globale et la plus large utilisation possible de données géospatiales. En effet, ceci implique le développement, au sein de tous les Etats, d'une infrastructure de données spatiales (SDI) efficace et solide. Les Résolutions de l'OHI sur l'infrastructure des données spatiales maritimes (MSDI), l'existence du groupe de travail de la MSDI qui dépend du Comité des Services et des normes hydrographiques et l'examen régulier de la MSDI par les Commissions hydrographiques régionales peuvent tous être considérés comme des contributions importantes à cet égard.

9. Lors d'une réunion ad hoc du JB-GIS, organisée en même temps que le forum GGIM, il a été décidé que le JB-GIS ferait ensuite une soumission à Rio +20, la Conférence mondiale des Nations Unies sur le développement durable, en juin 2012. Cette soumission inclura des références appropriées sur les activités de l'OHI et de ses Etats membres, à l'appui du développement durable.

10. Le forum et l'UN-GGIM ont donné l'opportunité aux représentants du JB-GIS de se réunir collectivement et individuellement pour discuter de questions d'intérêt commun. Le résumé des discussions suivantes concerne l'OHI :

- **L'Association cartographique internationale (ACI).** L'ACI était représentée par son président récemment élu, le prof. Georg Gartner qui a indiqué, que sous sa présidence, l'ACI souhaite conforter son partenariat avec l'OHI – notamment via une coopération et une assistance mutuelles et en évitant la duplication des efforts en ce qui concerne des questions spécifiques. A cet égard, l'ACI est susceptible de fournir des contributions spécifiques concernant par exemple la représentation des données numériques et une présentation novatrice des cartes. En même temps l'OHI peut contribuer à une meilleure compréhension parmi les cartographes

des besoins uniques de la communauté maritime. Il a également exprimé le souhait d'envisager, en coopération, des programmes de renforcement des capacités en relation avec les SDI.

- **Le Comité directeur international pour la cartographie mondiale (ISCGM).** Le Prof. Fraser Taylor, Président de l'ISCGM, a appris avec satisfaction que des progrès significatifs ont récemment été accomplis en rendant plus disponibles les données de la GEBCO et du Centre de données de l'OHI pour la bathymétrie numérique (DCDB) aux organisations appropriées. L'ISCGM tient à améliorer son projet de cartographie mondiale lancé en 1996. La cartographie mondiale est une initiative en coopération internationale par la participation spontanée d'organisations de cartographie nationales à travers le monde, sous la conduite de l'ISCGM. La cartographie mondiale vise à développer un cadre numérique de géo-information assurant une résolution spatiale à 1km, avec des spécifications normalisées et à la disposition de tous, moyennant un coût marginal.
- **La Fédération Internationale des Géomètres (FIG).** M. CheeHai Teo, Président de la FIG, souhaite voir une meilleure coordination entre l'OHI et les programmes de la Commission 4 de la FIG (Hydrographie) afin d'éviter la duplication des efforts et de mieux utiliser les connaissances, l'expérience et les ressources limitées des deux organisations. Il a été établi qu'il pouvait y avoir des chevauchements dans les travaux de la Commission 4 de la FIG en rapport avec les normes et directives pour l'hydrographie, les systèmes multicapteurs pour les applications hydrographiques ainsi que la gestion des informations spatiales maritimes et marines et les travaux exécutés dans le cadre du HSSC.

Autres organisations et compagnies internationales et multinationales

11. Des représentants expérimentés d'un certain nombre de fournisseurs de données géospatiales, de fournisseurs de systèmes et d'organisations de normes ont participé aux réunions en qualité d'observateurs, y compris Google, ESRI, le consortium géospatial ouvert (OGC), EuroGI et ISO, entre autres. Au cours de diverses discussions informelles, tous ont fait état de leur volonté de soutenir l'OHI dans ses efforts globaux visant à améliorer les capacités et les connaissances hydrographiques.

Conclusion

12. La création de l'UN-GGIM est un développement important qui a le potentiel d'aider l'OHI et ses Etats membres à fournir des services appropriés, conformément à leurs obligations. Pour la première fois, l'accès aux informations géospatiales, incluant les informations hydrographiques, et les infrastructures de données spatiales sont à l'ordre du jour des Nations Unies aux plus hauts niveaux ministériels et diplomatiques, rendant compte à l'Assemblée générale par le biais d'ECOSOC.

13. Le moment venu, avec la contribution continue de l'OHI et avec le soutien de ses Etats membres, il sera possible d'appuyer l'intérêt et le soutien gouvernemental hiérarchisé, en faveur de programmes hydrographiques nationaux, comme jamais auparavant. En même temps, l'UN-GGIM a déjà donné une précieuse opportunité de mieux coordonner le programme de l'OHI avec ceux d'autres organisations internationales, compagnies et organisations de normalisation au plus haut niveau. Avec le soutien des Etats membres, le Comité de direction continuera d'accorder une priorité élevée au développement et au progrès permanent de l'UN-GGIM.

Veillez agréer, Madame la Directrice, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma haute considération,

Pour le Comité de direction,



Robert WARD
Directeur



ADDRESSING GLOBAL CHALLENGES UNDERWRITTEN BY GEOSPATIAL DATA
MANAGEMENT - JOINT BOARD OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION SOCIETIES
CONTRIBUTIONS

<http://www.fig.net/jbgis/>

Overview

Governments and societies around the world are facing increasing and unprecedented challenges, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, and bushfires. These events underscore the need for spatial enablement of government and society. Achieving this will require the contribution of many professionals including the (geo)spatial data community, both directly and indirectly as other professionals utilize and depend on Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) as an enabling platform in their efforts. Response to these challenges requires addressing several fundamental issues. These include to governance, data sharing, discovery and access, interoperability of systems and data, multi-sourced data integration, standards and capacity building and technology transfer. Many countries can benefit both economically and environmentally from better management of their spatial data assets, by developing spatial enabling platforms at various political and administrative levels.

The Joint Board of Geospatial Information Societies is committed to supporting society and governments by collaboratively facilitating initiatives and programmes that establish and grow the capacity to deliver timely, comprehensive and useful geospatial information. This paper responds to the challenges and issues related to the United Nation's United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management initiative. In considering this response, it is pertinent to note that the member organisations of the Joint Board of Geospatial Information Societies will contribute to this initiative, and will champion the advancement of the UN GGIM initiatives through their various individual and collaborative efforts.

Joint Board of Geospatial Information Societies:

The Joint Board of Geospatial Information Societies (JB GIS) is a coalition of leading international geospatial societies that speaks on behalf of the geospatial profession at international level, especially to the United Nations and other global stakeholders. It coordinates activities within the geospatial society and organizations, internationally.

Membership of the Joint Board comprises the following organizations:

- Global Spatial Data Infrastructure (GSDI) Association
- IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society (IEEE-GRSS)
- International Association of Geodesy (IAG)
- International Cartographic Association (ICA)
- International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)
- International Geographic Union (IGU)
- International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)
- International Map Trade Association (IMTA)
- International Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS)
- International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM)

Structure of paper:

In creating the response to the challenges and issues related to the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management (GGIM) initiative outlined in this paper, member organizations of JB GIS were canvassed for their opinions about how best to support this UN initiative. The paper was developed from the inputs from the ten member organizations and represents the collective view of the world's geospatial scientists.

The key areas addressed in this paper are:

1. Importance of geospatial information
2. Spatially-enabled government and society
3. Connected societies. Challenges are beyond individual organisations.
4. Governance and interactions with society
5. Capacity building (including capacity assessment and capacity development)
 - a. Research;
 - b. Knowledge transfer;
 - c. Education; and
 - d. Outreach
6. The importance of a united voice from professional societies, thus aligning strategies and endeavours to collectively make a strong response to global needs. This will facilitate collaboration, engagement and multidisciplinary approaches to supporting the initiative.

1. Importance of geospatial information:

The world is faced with many daunting environmental, security, economic and social issues. The best available data is required to analyze these issues and provide optimal solutions through evidence-based decision making. Having high quality geographical location information is a critical component of the necessary data needed to address global, national and local issues. Available and timely access to spatial information (terrestrial and marine related information, underwritten by accurate positioning) - knowing where people and assets are - is essential knowledge for making any informed decisions. Geospatial information is an enabling technology/infrastructure for modern society. It can be a unifying medium that links solutions to location.

It has been said that over 80% of all decisions made by humans have a spatial element (Albaredes 1998). And, according to Frank, Raubal and van der Vlugt (2000): "...geographical information is used in making decisions that have a spatial element and consequently geographical information improves the decision making process." These data are inter-related and so are their locations (Tobler's First law of Geography (Tobler, 1970)) - "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things." Location technologies like GPS/GNSS and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are critical to supporting analysis and evidence-based decision making using these location-based data.

Spatial information and technologies are key tools in transformation of our relationships with our physical world (VSIS 2010). The 'spatial enablement' that these tools create can reshape our lives. The effective management and sharing of information across agency boundaries will result in information being used more efficiently and effectively. This will provide significant benefits, including reduced costs of information collection and management through streamlined collection, processing and storage; improved decision making for policy and business processes, resulting in more integrated planning and enhanced government service delivery; improved timeliness, consistency and quality of government responses -information will be easily accessible, relevant, accurate, and complete; improved accountability and transparency for citizens; reduced costs and added value for government through reusing existing information, sharing infrastructure and designing integrated, collaborative methods of delivering services; improved national and jurisdictional competitiveness; and improved national jurisdictional security. For example, in different disciplines, accurate and timely geospatial information is paramount. There is a need to ensure that terrestrial and hydrographic geospatial information is available, usable, and underpinned by accurate positioning. In addition, using this information and producing mapping, charting, imagery and other means of representing the Earth.

Terrestrial global geospatial information

Environmental problems vary by country, region and society. Environmental issues in mountainous areas are also different from those on plains or in coastal regions. Water use techniques in hot and humid areas are different from those in hot and dry areas. Appropriate solutions require location-based information because almost all social and economic human

activity depends on location. The provision of accurate and comprehensive global location information, via mapping, is an essential tool for understanding regional and global issues. To facilitate this, *Global Map* (ISCGM, 2005) for example was created to help solve the global environmental challenges which were identified in AGENDA21 in 1992 by the cooperative efforts of the official national mapping organizations (NMOs) of all the world's nations.

In November 2010 the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) Data Sharing Action Plan was accepted by the GEO-VII Plenary (GEO, 2010). The plan builds on the crucial concept of full and open exchange of data, metadata and products made available through the GEOSS. These are to be made accessible with minimum time delay and with as few restrictions as possible on a non-discriminatory basis at minimum cost for no more than the cost of reproduction and distribution. The plan also recognizes that data are governed by pre-existing laws, policies and practices that may not, at this time, be fully compatible with the concept of full and open exchange.

Global Geospatial Information Management (GGIM) is an important topic and JB GIS member organisations, have been involved in this field for many years.

Hydrographic global geospatial information

Hydrographic geospatial information, being data and information describing the physical nature of the seafloor and its hazards to safe navigation and other activities conducted at sea, is an absolutely fundamental geospatial dataset required for any human activity conducted on, under or in the sea. Without hydrography no ship sails safely, no port is built, no coastal infrastructure is developed, no marine environmental plan is implemented, no coast or island can be defended, no submarine cable laid, no marine rescue attempted, no coastal inundation model developed, no tsunami event predicted, no maritime boundary delimited, no sea limit enforced. Among many other things, wide access to hydrographic information supports safety at sea, promotes efficient maritime trade and communications and assists in the protection of the marine environment. It must be remembered that over 90% of world trade is still transported by sea (*Round Table of international shipping associations, 2011*).

While mankind has obtained an impressive level of detail that defines the shape and nature of the surface of both the Moon and Mars this is not true for the world's seas and oceans. While the character of the seabed is reasonably well known for those areas where ships regularly trade, for many parts of the world's coasts and oceans there is little or no data. In the ocean, depth measurements may be separated by tens or even hundreds of miles, along the coasts there may be no data at all, or a single depth measurement that was obtained by rudimentary means centuries ago.

In order to further facilitate the global coordination of hydrography, the IHO has encouraged the establishment of Regional Hydrographic Commissions (RHCs). The fifteen RHC's cover the globe and exist to help further the work of the IHO at the regional level. RHCs comprise States in each region together with States that have interests in regions and enable the coordination of nautical information, hydrographic surveys, the production of nautical charts and documents, training, regional cooperation and hydrographic capacity building projects in those countries that desire to improve their capabilities.

Accurate positioning

Geodesy is a suite of powerful *earth observation* techniques that is making a vital contribution to science and society. The classical definition of geodesy is the science of measuring and mapping the *geometry, orientation* and *gravity field* of the earth (these days we include their variations with time). Geodetic practice is the foundation for geospatial information, and services the disciplines of surveying, geomatics, mapping and navigation.

There are several reasons why geodesy has changed from an "applied science" that underpins the making of maps to today's cutting edge *geoscience*. Firstly modern geodesy relies on *space technology*, and enormous strides have been made in accuracy, resolution and coverage due to advances in satellite sensors and an expanding portfolio of satellite missions. Secondly, geodesy can measure earth parameters that no other remote sensing technique can, such as the position and velocity of points on the surface of the earth, the shape and changes of the earth's ocean, ice and land surfaces, and map the spatial and temporal features of the gravity field. These *geodetic*

parameters are in effect the “fingerprints” of many dynamic earth phenomena, including those that we now associate with *global change* (due to anthropogenic as well as natural causes) as well as responsible for devastating events such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanoes. The challenge is to invert the outward expressions of these dynamic earth processes in order to measure and monitor over time the underlying physical causes. Finally what relentlessly drives geodesy into the future is the innovative use of signals transmitted by *Global Navigation Satellite Systems* (GNSS) such as GPS and Glonass (and future systems such as Galileo and BeiDou).

A critical function of modern geodesy is the definition of the *International Terrestrial Reference Frame* (ITRF). In addition high accuracy differential GNSS techniques – which have been refined over several decades – provide the day-to-day means of determining point coordinates in the ITRF. This reference frame is nowadays the basis for most national and regional datums for mapping and science.

In short, geodesy is facing an increasing demand from science, engineering applications, the earth observation community, and society at large for improved accuracy, reliability and access to geodetic services, measurements and products. These demands include the determination of global sea level change at the sub-millimetre per year level; determination of the glacio-isostatic adjustments due to deglaciation since the last glacial maximum and to modern mass change of the ice sheets, at the mm-level accuracy; pre- co- and post-seismic displacement fields associated with large earthquakes at the sub-centimetre accuracy level; early warnings for tsunamis, landslides, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions; mm- to cm-level deformation and structural monitoring, and others. In response, JB GIS member association, the International Association of Geodesy (IAG) established in 2007 the Global Geodetic Observing System, to unify all the geometric and gravity services of the IAG so as to support the ambitious goals and the critical demands of modern geodesy.

Importance of comprehensive mapping

Comprehensive mapping and charting is essential for understanding the Earth. Mapping, and the geospatial data that ‘underwrites’ mapping programmes, provide the key elements for ensuring that geographies are understood and that geo-located decisions are supported via access to appropriate geospatial information. Comprehensive and timely mapping programmes do not just occur; they need to be planned, implemented, nurtured and grown.

Mapping within nations is complex and demanding. Mapping and charting across international borders is even more complex and demands knowledge of both a neighbour’s mapping programme and how it fits into international mapping programmes.

Accessing geospatial information

Accessing geospatial information once meant physically visiting mapping and charting agencies to acquire paper maps or digital data on tapes, CD-ROMs or DV-Ds. Now, data can be downloaded, efficiently via the Internet, with easy access made possible through interactive Web pages.

How best to market, sell and deliver geospatial data via the Internet and how to build efficient Web portals are questions that need to be addressed. And, if security and privacy are issues of concern, appropriate systems must be put into place to ensure that users are confident with the integrity of the data and their security when accessing and downloading data or when contributing to collaboratively-built datasets.

JB GIS member associations can assist in the response to establishing accurate positioning, data collection, management, representations and dissemination and services. They can also assist through the promotion and coordination of meetings, workshops and symposia that bring-together all stakeholders in international mapping and charting programmes.

2. Spatially-enabled government and society:

A spatially enabled society – including its government – is one that makes use and benefits from a wide array of spatial data, information, and services as a means to organize its land related activities. Spatial enablement is a concept that adds location to existing information and thereby unlocks the wealth of existing knowledge about the land, its legal and economical

situation, its resources, potential use and hazards. Information on landownership is a basic and crucial component to allow for correct decision-making. Such data and information must be available in a free, efficient, and comprehensive way in order to support the sustainable development of society. It therefore needs to be organized in such a way that it can easily be shared, integrated, and analysed to provide the basis for value-added services.

Governments striving for “Good Governance” are making better informed decisions with location information and reducing costs associated with data duplication, including the following examples. In Australia the APS200-Location Project (Australian Public Service Commission, 2011), approved in July of 2011 by the Secretaries Board, is being used to support government reform and location enable all of government. Beginning with fiscal year 2011, the United States White House Office of Management and Budget requires place based information to support any budget requests. The Geospatial Platform was identified in 2011 by US agencies as critical to the US National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). Indonesia’s NSDI was put into law in 2011 with parliamentary and presidential support, to enable better governance in areas such as environment management and land administration.

NGOs are improving their responsiveness to situations such as disasters by sharing data resources to increase efficiency and to facilitate consistent decision making and planning. The United Nations response to natural disasters like the earthquake in Haiti and flooding in Pakistan required location information.

Businesses, have long recognized the importance of location, and are now expanding data mining and geographic analysis to be more competitive in a shrinking global economy. For example, natural resource companies use location analysis to be economically viable and environmentally conscientious. Businesses across many sectors use location information analysis to improve decision making and provide sustainable economical development.

People from all walks of life are coming to expect location based information from their governments, NGOs and favorite businesses and leveraging this information in their social media location based communication and collaboration. Location data and analysis provide infinite benefits to society when access issues are solved. The UNGGIM will play a critical role in facilitating collaboration on these issues. UNGGIM has the ability to make high quality location data available to Governments, NGOs and businesses to support better decision making as they address environmental, security, economic and social issues.

This requires data and services to be accessible and accurate, well-maintained and managed and sufficiently reliable for use by the majority of society which is not yet spatially aware. This is in line with the objectives of the UNGGIM and also it is in line with the current Joint Board vision.

However, with increased understanding and expectation of location based information our society is still not fully realizing the potential benefits of shared location data. Millions of dollars continue to be wasted on data redundancy in every country, and this lack of data sharing increases our lost opportunity costs exponentially. There is a need for international coordination on global geospatial information management which will need to address issues such as:

- Data sharing enabled by policy agreements and technology;
- Integration of location data in solutions for environmental, security, economic and social issues;
- Utilization of location GIS analysis in evidence-based decision making;
- Use of visualization and cartographic representation to clearly communicate issues and solutions; and
- Access to data and answers via web and mobile applications (Apps)

Collaborating on these issues will promote the sharing of information that is critical to finding solutions to global problems. The value of access to location data is already realized by millions of users in hundreds of thousands of governments, NGOs and businesses around the world.

In terms of spatially enabling a society, there are further issues that need to be considered, namely:

- the educational framework;
- the technical and institutional development of spatial data management;
- the development of awareness at all levels of society (citizens institutions and decision-makers); and
- the development and applicability of land management tools in order to make best use of spatial data.

In support of this, the role of GSDI member organisation, in essence, is to facilitate better global outcomes through utilisation of SDIs and delivery of spatially enabled societies. This role directly complements the objectives of UNGGIM initiative. The JB GIS's view of the changes now taking place in the geographic information world and these changes exemplify convergence of technologies and disciplines. These changes need to be influenced where appropriate, and leveraged, by the global geographic information community.

In addition, in facilitating this and to improve access, sharing and integration of spatial data and services, SDIs have emerged as enabling platforms. An SDI is a dynamic, hierarchic and multi-disciplinary concept that includes people, data, access networks, institutional policy, technical standards and human resource dimensions. Spatial enablement will assist both developed and developing countries to pursue sustainable development objectives and it will ensure better productivity and efficiency. To achieve this, the spatial information community must embrace the challenges of location, innovation, and collaboration.

3. Connected societies.

The keys to being connected are interoperability and integration of systems and data, as well as sourcing data and services from multiple sites.

Interoperability

Interoperability is the capability to communicate, execute programs, or transfer data among various functional units in a manner that requires the user to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units. In the spatial context, spatial interoperability is "the ability of a spatial system or components of a spatial system, to provide spatial information portability and inter-applications cooperative process control". In general, there are different interoperability perspectives; information, technology and processes.

An example of this, in order to facilitate data sharing and integration to assist government business processes, is the fact that the Australian Government has developed an interoperability framework which contains the three perspectives: the Information Interoperability Framework; the Technical Interoperability Framework; and the Business Process Interoperability Framework. In this environment, an essential feature of a successful SDI is the interoperability of systems and information. The SDI shares reliance on interoperability with other information platforms. In this context, and in the context of data integration as part of SDI platform, there are also different technical and nontechnical issues such as legal, policy, institutional, and social factors that affect interoperability. Legal interoperability is particularly challenging and has recently been addressed by the GEOSS Data Sharing Task Force.

Multi-sourced spatial data integration

Most data providers use their own approaches to coordinate spatial data, especially for data integration purposes with focus on a limited number of areas/disciplines. One of the aims of an SDI initiative is to integrate multisource spatial datasets. Many reports highlight the heterogeneity and inconsistency of these initiatives and activities and attempt to address these impediments by documenting the technical inconsistencies. Technical inconsistencies tend to arise from nontechnical aspects and fragmentation of the social, institutional, legal, and political arrangements affecting individual data custodians and organizations (Mohammadi and Rajabifard 2010).

With this in mind, the development of integrated datasets for a nation or a jurisdiction is a cultural and institutional challenge more than a scientific one. Therefore, there is a need to

develop a data model, framework and strategy to facilitate organizations to better tackle this challenge and be more proactive in developing relationships at all levels of government. This includes a critical examination of philosophies, structures and processes and is significant to both industry and governments alike. The design of an integration platform requires development of a set of concepts and principles that facilitate interoperability.

Technical issues related to multisource data integration can be addressed by appropriate standards and compliances. However, non-technical issues and interaction between people and data can be achieved only through the development of effective policy mechanisms which is often much more challenging..

4. Governance and interactions with society:

Information management

The effective management of information requires good governance. Organizational arrangements have long been recognized as a critical enabler and fundamental component of any initiatives and platforms such as UN-GGIM. The UN-GGIM envisages a global and multi-level governance structure, a system of negotiation between members at several territorial levels with tiers of member states and international organizations involved in policy networks that transcend territorial boundaries. Both vertical interactions and horizontal interaction occur at each level. Furthermore, Governance which deals with collective decision-making is clearly a function or aspect of organizational arrangements.

Visualising and representing geospatial information

When one considers the massive amounts of geospatial information stored in national repositories, how best to understand the meaning of this information comes to mind. The area of geographical visualisation, built on computer visualisation techniques, can provide the vehicle to gain an understanding of what geospatial databases contain.

For example, the ICA has championed the development of geographical visualisation through its Commission on Geographical Visualization, more recently named the Commission on GeoVisualization. The ICA, through its Commission can contribute tools that allow for data in large repositories to be interrogated, visualised and understood.

Understanding spatial information representations

To be understandable, data from repositories needs to be presented in such a way that a representation of geography is presented so as to be understood by both professional and laypersons. These representations are the very core of what cartography offers.

Research into use and usability of mapping products in their widest context can provide information about how best to produce and use visualisations of geospatial information and representations of the Earth. Professional associations can contribute knowledge, training and 'best practice' examples to assist in this.

5. Capacity building (including capacity assessment and capacity development):

Capacity building and technology transfer is a key issue for designers of any spatial and geographic information management. There is a need for a global agenda for capacity building and technology transfer for countries in the context of spatial information and this can be developed and managed by UN-GGIM. This element is also central to the objectives of the JB GIS member organisations in support of local, national and international spatial data management and infrastructure developments that will allow nations and their citizens to better address social, economic, and environmental issues of pressing importance. The JB GIS also promotes the informed and responsible use of geographic information and spatial technologies for the benefit of society

a. Research

Research into the many facets of the provision, use and exploitation of geospatial information and services is essential for ensuring quality, timeliness and appropriateness. Professional

Associations that are represented on the JB GIS, jointly or independently, offer to undertake research into areas that support development related to the Global Geospatial Information Management initiatives.

b. Knowledge transfer

Knowledge transfer, conducted by JB GIS member associations, in many instances conducted in collaboration with national member organisations, affiliates and industry, are provided to contribute to the provision of new knowledge and to foster the advancement of the discipline. In order for students to have access to relevant courses and for industry to keep abreast with developments in technology and contemporary geospatial information thinking, it is important for relevant educational courses be offered. For example, UN instruments such as the Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) refer to the resolutions and recommendation of the IHO for all matters related to nautical charts and hydrography. The IHO is particularly active in the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO.

Knowledge transfer can be achieved through face-to-face courses or via on-line delivery. The member associations also promote the generation of extensive publications, including books, journals and Newsletters.

JB GIS is committed to supporting existing educational courses and providing specialist courses where needed. In addition, in order to enhance communications and sharing among geospatial specialists and organizations from all nations, and through the effort of GSDI Association, a platform called the Geographic Information Knowledge Network (GIK Network (<http://giknetwork.org>)) has been designed and is available for use. What began as an initiative to better serve the needs of National Mapping Agencies has expanded to become a much larger and more complex project to serve the global geographic information community at large. The platform is ready to be used by all members of UNGGIM.

c. Education

Sister organisations that form the JB GIS champion education and training. This can be in the form of traditional university and training college programmes, short courses for professional and technical members of mapping agencies and as outreach initiatives to transfer knowledge about the discipline and its contemporary practices.

These programmes can be supported by Associations offering programmes independently, or in partnership with sister associations. As well, access to associations' publications, paper or Web-delivered, can be used to support such activities.

d. Outreach

An important contribution that the JB GIS makes through its member associations, and the international community is outreach and technology transfer. Member associations undertake the transfer of knowledge about geospatial information by publishing books and special editions of journals and running workshops. Colleagues from the JB GIS community conduct these workshops on a volunteer basis, generally with the support of the national member organisation of a member association or the national mapping body

Outreach activities are especially pertinent to enhancing the skills of colleagues from developing countries. Specialist programmes can be offered for professional and 'everyday' map users (from adults to children). The JB GIS, through its member organisations can assist with its current programmes, designed to embrace professional and non-professional cartographers alike. As organised citizen mapping undertaken (globally) by the organisations like *OpenStreetMap*, where individuals and groups- everyday citizens - use GPS enabled consumer electronics to undertake mapping, there is a need to make links with these non-traditional mapmakers.

6. The importance of one voice, aligning strategies and endeavours to collectively make a strong response to global needs:

The collective 'voice' and actions of the JB GIS can be used to foster collaboration and engagement in the provision and management of geospatial information. The multidisciplinary skills and knowledge that the combined associations bring to support growing the UN's GGIM can be delivered via coordinated JB GIS activities.

Summary

This paper has provided information regarding the membership, alignment, collaboration and joint activities by JB GIS member associations to support the UN initiatives regarding growing the GGIM. We see this support assisting the elements outlined in this paper:

1. Importance of geospatial information
2. Spatially-enabled government and society
3. Connected societies. Challenges are beyond individual organisations.
4. Governance and interactions with society
5. Capacity building (capacity assessment and capacity development)
 - a. Research
 - b. Knowledge transfer
 - c. Education
 - d. Outreach
6. The importance of one voice, aligning strategies and endeavours to collectively make a strong response to global needs including multi-disciplinary collaboration and engagement.

The JB GIS, through its member associations offers to contribute actively to the work of the GGIM and to take action as necessary as a result of the Committee's deliberations.

Appendix

Joint Board of Geospatial Information Societies

Global Spatial Data Infrastructure (GSDI) Association

The GSDI Association is an inclusive organization of organizations, agencies, firms, and individuals from around the world. The purpose of the organization is to promote international cooperation and collaboration in support of local, national and international spatial data infrastructure developments that will allow nations to better address social, economic, and environmental issues of pressing importance.

(www.gsdi.org/)

IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society (IEEE-GRSS)

The Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society seeks to advance science and technology in geoscience, remote sensing and related fields using conferences, education, and other resources. The fields of interest of the Society are the theory, concepts, and techniques of science and engineering as they apply to the remote sensing of the earth, oceans, atmosphere, and space, as well as the processing, interpretation and dissemination of this information.

(www.grss-ieee.org/)

International Association of Geodesy (IAG)

The International Association of Geodesy (IAG) is a scientific organization in the field of geodesy. It promotes scientific cooperation and research in geodesy on a global scale and contributes to it through its various research bodies. It is an active member of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG) which itself is a member of the International Council for Science (ICSU). The Mission of the Association is the advancement of geodesy, an Earth science that includes the study of the planets and their satellites.

(www.iag-aig.org/)

International Cartographic Association (ICA)

The International Cartographic Association (ICA) is the world authoritative body for cartography, the discipline dealing with the conception, production, dissemination and study of maps. Its mission is to promote the discipline and profession of Cartography and GIScience in an international context. The activities of the ICA are important for promoting and advancing the theory and praxis of cartography.

(www.icaci.org)

International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)

FIG is the premier international organization representing the interests of surveyors worldwide. It is a federation of the national member associations and covers the whole range of professional fields within the global surveying community. It provides an international forum for discussion and development aiming to promote professional practice and standards.

(www.fig.net/)

International Geographic Union (IGU)

The International Geographical Union was established in Brussels in 1922. Its core functions are convening meetings, promoting research, placing geographers in key international positions, and recognizing outstanding achievement with its awards.

(www.igu-online.org/site/)

International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)

The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) was established in 1921 to support safety of navigation and the protection of the marine environment. It is an intergovernmental consultative and technical organisation, comprising 80 Member States, all of which are UN Member States. IHO Member States are normally represented by the national Hydrographer of each State. The IHO has observer status at the UN and is recognized by the UN as the competent authority regarding hydrography and nautical charting.

(<http://www.iho.int/srv1/>)

International Map Trade Association (IMTA)

The IMTA promotes the interests of all companies involved in the mapping industry, from retailers of atlases and manufacturers of globes, to developers of geographic information systems. The association is made up of three regions: IMTA (EAME), IMTA (Americas), and IMTA (Asia Pacific).

(www.imtamaps.org/)

International Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS)

The International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing is a non-governmental organization devoted to the development of international cooperation for the advancement of photogrammetry and remote sensing and their applications. The Society's scientific interests include photogrammetry, remote sensing, spatial information systems and related disciplines, as well as applications in cartography, geodesy, surveying, natural, Earth and engineering sciences, and environmental monitoring and protection. Further applications include industrial design and manufacturing, architecture and monument preservation, medicine and others.

(<http://www.isprs.org/>)

International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM)

The International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM) examines measures that concern national, regional and international organizations can take to foster the development of Global Mapping in order to facilitate the implementation of global agreements and conventions for environmental protection as well as the mitigation of natural disasters and to encourage economic growth within the context of sustainable development. The Committee advocates the importance of Global Mapping, exchanges views, facilitates coordination and gives recommendations on a periodic basis. The Committee also conducts various studies and research, when necessary, and makes public the results of its activities.

(www.iscgm.org/cgi-bin/fswiki/wiki.cgi)

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