

NEWSLETTER GLOBAL MAPPING 27

Activities at WSSD and Their Results

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Secretariat of ISCGM



World Summit on Sustainable Development was held from August 26 to September 4, 2002, in Johannesburg, South Africa. Ten years after the so-called Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, this Summit was held to review the implementation of Agenda 21 and to make concrete plan of action toward sustainable development. It was one of the largest international conferences with 22,000 participants including more than 100 heads of states.

Global Mapping was advocated in 1992, the same year as the Earth Summit, as contribution to global environment conservation from mapping sector. In order to publicize the importance of globally consistent geographic information for sustainable development, the Summit was the best opportunity and ISCGM has actively participated from the preparatory process of the summit. As already reported in the previous Newsletter, it was agreed through negotiations among the UN member states to include the words “global mapping” in the *Plan of Implementation of WSSD* at the Fourth Preparatory Committee Meeting of WSSD. Therefore we could rather concentrate on publicizing

Global Mapping to wider audiences than diplomats.

ISCGM’s activities at WSSD are summarized as follows.

1. Exhibit at Japan Pavilion in Ubuntu Village

We had a booth for Global Mapping in Japan Pavilion where we exhibited posters and images. We also distributed brochures of Global Mapping and other materials for advertisement including announcement and invitation of “Global Mapping Partnership” symposium. One of the large posters was allotted to introduce partner organizations of Global Mapping. Partnership is a keyword in WSSD. We exchanged brochures with GSDI and GISD (Geographic Information for Sustainable Development) initiatives and distributed these brochures also to visitors of our booth.

2. Global Mapping Partnership Symposium

A symposium “Global Mapping Partnership” was held on September 3rd at the seminar room of Japan Pavilion. In the beginning, the keynote speech was given by H. E. Mr. Shizuo Sato, Japanese Senior Vice-Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. He emphasized the importance of global environmental issues, and necessity and usefulness of Global Mapping. And he called for further participation in Global Mapping. Then seven panelists made presentations of various topics related to Global Mapping. The panelists are Mr. T. Nagayama (MLIT, Japan), Mr. D. Clarke (Surveys and Mapping, South Africa), Dr. M. Konecny (International Cartographic Association), Dr. T. Foresman (UNEP), Mr. Y. Osawa (NASDA, Japan), Dr. J. Kelmelis (USGS) and Mr. M. Akiyama (ISCGM)

(in time order of presentation). Active discussion with the floor followed the presentation. Japanese Prime Minister H. E. Mr. Junichiro Koizumi gave a short visit to the venue during the symposium.

3. Other activities

At a Plenary Session of the Summit dealing with cross-sectoral issues, Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Asakai mentioned the importance of Earth observation and Global Mapping and introduced Koizumi Initiative that includes promoting Global Mapping.

Mr. Akiyama, Secretary General of ISCGM, made a presentation of Global Mapping at a meeting for introducing Type 2 Partnership initiatives.

Major achievements at WSSD resulted from these activities are the following.

1. "Global mapping" is stated in the *Plan of Implementation of WSSD*.

After severe negotiations, the Plan of Implementation was agreed. The fact that "global mapping" is included in this document means that every state and government participating in the United Nations has agreed and promised to promote it at the highest level. This will help encourage all the people related to promoting activities concerning geographic information. The finalized text reads as follows.

119.septies Promote the development and wider use of earth observation technologies, including satellite remote sensing, global mapping and geographic information systems, to collect quality data on environmental impacts, land use and land-use changes, including through urgent actions at all levels to:

(a) Strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, satellite remote sensing and other sources among all countries;

(b) Develop information systems that make the sharing of valuable data possible, including the active exchange of Earth observation data;

(c) Encourage initiatives and partnerships for global mapping.

119.octies Support countries, particularly developing countries, in their national efforts to:

(a) Collect data that are accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable;

(b) Use satellite and remote-sensing technologies for data collection and further improvement of ground-based observations;

(c) Access, explore and use geographic information by utilizing the technologies of satellite remote sensing, satellite global positioning, mapping and geographic information systems.

(The paragraph numbers are tentative.)

2. "Global Mapping" is registered as a Type 2 Partnership Initiative of the United Nations.

ISCGM submitted Global Mapping initiative as a Type 2 initiative and it is registered by the UN. Type 2 is non-negotiated document, but each organization commits themselves to do actions for sustainable development, while Type 1 documents must be negotiated among the UN states and agreed. Type 1 documents are *The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Political Declaration)* and *Plan of Implementation of WSSD*. By this registration, the contents and targets of Global Mapping initiative are thoroughly stated in the UN document.

Based on these achievements, we would like to strengthen partnerships and increase participation in Global Mapping for the completion of global coverage by 2007.



Report of Ninth Meeting of ISCGM

Minoru Akiyama

Secretary General of ISCGM



The Ninth Meeting of the International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM9) was held on 20 September 2002 at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Budapest, Hungary, following the Sixth Global Spatial Data Infrastructure Conference (GSDI6). The meeting was hosted by the Department of Lands and Mapping, MARD. Thirty-five members, advisors and observers attended.

The meeting started with the welcome address by H. E. Dr. Gyula Mészáros, the Administrative State Secretary, MARD. Then, ISCGM welcomed the new Chairperson, Dr. D.R.F. Taylor of Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, who was elected on 16 May 2002 by the Chair Selection Committee and reelected to the position for a 3-year term by acclamation at the meeting.

The meeting acknowledged the significant achievements made by actions of ISCGM throughout the preparation process up to WSSD for promoting the importance of Global Mapping and GIS for sustainable development, where Global Mapping was included in both Type1 and Type 2 documents of WSSD. The meeting also acknowledged the decision made by EuroGeographics to participate in Global Mapping through the EuroGlobalMap project, and the ESRI GM/GSDI grant program, which contributed to the significant increase of participation since the last meeting.

The discussion on Phase 2 came to the agreement to establish Working Group 4 for implementing raster

layer development in collaboration with other similar initiatives. The meeting also agreed to reactivate Working Group 2 to reconsider the specifications of Global Map to incorporate recent progress in ISO/TC211 and to meet user requirements and their needs for interoperability. The discussion on data policy for commercial use of Global Map also came to the agreement as follows: (a) ISCGM will accept each country's data policy and each country's intention. (b) Copyright issues shall be handled by the copyright holders. (c) The Secretariat shall clearly indicate the name and point of contact of the copyright holder on the data download site of each Global Map data.

An amendment of the Rules of ISCGM was made so that the Chairperson's term shall be for three years, until the Committee meeting three years following, at which point, the Chair may be re-elected. Prof. D.R.F. Taylor was elected by acclamation to a 3-year term. Further review of the Rules of ISCGM shall be discussed prior to the next meeting, and suggested changes will be voted upon then.

The meeting accepts the offer by the Secretariat to hold the Global Mapping Forum 2003 in Okinawa on 12 and 13 July 2003 prior to the 16th UNRCCAP Conference, scheduled for the week of 14 July 2003 in Okinawa, Japan. The 10th ISCGM Meeting will be held in Cambridge, UK on 25 July 2003 in conjunction with the Cambridge Conference hosted by the Ordnance Survey of UK, and the 11th ISCGM Meeting will be held in Bangalore, India hosted by the Survey of India in conjunction with the 7th GSDI Conference, scheduled for the week of 2 February 2004.



GSDI 6 Conference - From Global to Local -A Quarter of the World's Nations Attended GSDI 6-

Prof. Ian Masser
President, EUROGI



More than a quarter of the world's nations participated in the 6th Global Spatial Data Infrastructure conference that took place in Budapest from Sept 16 - 19 2002. A record total of 225 delegates from 51 countries heard over 80 presentations on a wide range of topics relating to the conference's 'global to local' theme. These included keynote addresses on the Hungarian national spatial data infrastructure by the new Minister of Information and Communications, Kálmán Kovács, an overview of UK government initiatives encouraging global access and re-use of public sector information by the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Carol Tullo, and an outline of current European environmental research by the European Commission's Programme Director of Research on Environment and Growth, Christian Patermann.

The Conference marks a turning point in the development of Global Spatial Data Infrastructure as an organisation. After six years of operating under the direction of an informal steering committee of representatives from global, regional and national bodies in all parts of the world, the GSDI association was formally incorporated as a not-for-profit association in August 2002. Its current Board of Directors is made up of the past, present and future presidents of the Association together with the chairs of its two main working groups and its current secretary. This Board was charged by the Conference participants with the task of preparing a strategic plan to make the Association fully operational by the time of the next conference in Bangalore in February 2004.

Some of the main highlights of the Conference were:

- Capacity building initiatives. It was reported that approximately 100 capacity building projects in all parts of the world are being supported through the \$9 million ESRI Global Map/GSDI grant programme announced at the previous conference. Intergraph also announced a new \$5.5 million Open Interoperability grant programme at GSDI 6.
- Growing international recognition of the importance of global mapping initiatives. This is particularly evident in the recommendations in the Action Plan agreed at the recent Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development.
- New European Union initiatives to promote better access to public sector information and develop a European spatial data infrastructure.

In the closing session of the conference the outgoing president, Santiago Borrero from the Colombian Geographical Institute (IGAC) welcomed the incoming President, Professor Ian Masser, President of the EUROpean umbrella organisation for Geographic Information (EUROGI). Mukund Rao from the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) took over the position of President Elect.



The First Global Mapping Seminar in Nairobi, Kenya

Toru Nagayama, Chief Coordinator, Global Mapping Partnership Project (GMPP)

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT), Japan

The first Global Mapping Seminar was held in Nairobi, Kenya from 19 to 23, August 2002. Twenty experts from 18 African countries attended the seminar to learn about the policy and technical perspective of Global Map and its promotion. The seminar was regarded as an important step for further promoting Global Mapping and spatial data initiatives in African countries.

The Seminar started with the one-day open workshop entitled "Promoting Global Mapping in African Context." The workshop, which commemorated the first Global Mapping Seminar, was held for the purpose of exchanging opinions and sharing views on: promotion of Global Mapping Project in Africa; strengthening partnerships between Global Mapping Project and relevant initiatives and their contribution to sustainable development in Africa.

Facilitated by Mr. James Sogoh, principal of Kenya Institute of Surveying and Mapping, following presentations were made in the Seminar.

- Outline of Global Mapping Project and current status (Mr. Sumio Onishi, ISCGM),
- Implementation of the Project in Africa (Mr. Haggai Nyapola, Survey of Kenya),
- Activities of Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) (Dr. Wilber Ottichilo, RCMRD),
- African SDI -concepts and components (Dr. Ottichilo, RCMRD for Dr. Kate Lance, US Geological Survey),
- UNEP activities in geographic information field (Mr. Timo Maukonen, United Nations Environment Programme),
- Development of Africover Project (Mr. Luca Alinovi, Food and Agriculture Organization) and
- Introduction of Global Mapping Partnership Project and Input of Global Mapping to World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Toru Nagayama, MLIT).

During the three and a half days in the middle of Seminar, attendants of the seminar took lectures on outline of geographic information system, basic operation of Arcview GIS software and processing of Global Map data by using the software. Following the lectures,

they practiced GIS software operation and data processing by using PCs provided for each.

Lastly the seminar had a half day session on further steps for promotion of Global Mapping, with the presentation on establishing spatial data infrastructure (SDI) at national level and the application case study of Global Map followed by discussions. The seminar closed with the certificate awarding ceremony.

Through the Seminar, participants generally share the following recognitions:

- The Seminar provided a good opportunity to transfer geographic information technology to African countries;
- Both political and technological perspectives of Global Mapping were paid attention to in a balanced manner;
- Development of Global Mapping will bring double outcomes to developing countries: one is capacity building in geographic information technology and the other contribution to world community for establishing global spatial data infrastructure;
- Enhancement of partnership with sister initiatives such as FAO/UNEP Africover project should be explored to avoid the duplication of work exercised by participating countries; and
- The venue of the next Seminar could perhaps be in Western Africa region where enrollment of countries to Global Mapping project is not sufficient.

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT), International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM) and Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) jointly carried out the Seminar with the support from Survey of Kenya (SOK), Kenya Institute of Survey and Mapping (KISM) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The following 18 African countries attended the Seminar; Benin, Botswana, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Senegal, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Global Mapping Forum in Okinawa (GMF03)

-Call for Papers on Application Examples of Global Map Data and Studies using Global Geographic Information-

Ten years have passed since "Global Mapping Project" was advocated in 1992 in response to Agenda 21. During the decade, the project has gained worldwide recognition through various international conferences and the United Nations, which leads to the participation of nearly 130 countries in the project. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in 2002 in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the adoption of Agenda 21, Global Mapping is regarded as a means of monitoring global environment and the promotion of the project as an international cooperative effort is specified in the "Plan of Implementation" document agreed and adopted. This indicates increasing needs for Global Mapping to be a means of solving global environmental problems.

Global Mapping Forums have been successfully held as Glo-

bal Mapping Forum '97 in Gifu, Japan in 1997, Global Mapping Forum '98 in Sioux Falls, USA in 1998, and Global Mapping Forum 2000 in Hiroshima that took place in commemoration of completion of Global Map Version 1. Many presentations were made at the Forums on the studies of global environmental problems and the usage of global geographic information. Global Mapping Forum 2003 in Okinawa (GMF03) will be the fourth Global Mapping Forum. Currently, Global Map data of 12 countries have been made public and increasing number of studies using the Global Map data are carried out. In this context, we are pleased to announce the holding of the Global Mapping Forum and call for papers on studies using global geographic information which mainly focus on various analyses by using the data of Global Map.

Status of Participation in Global Mapping and Data Newly Released

Currently, 126 countries and areas participate in the Global Mapping Project. Organizations (countries) which joined the Project after June 25, 2002 are: Land Information Centre (Belize), National Directorate of Geography and Cadastre (Mozambique), Lands and Survey Division (Dominica), Lands and Surveys (Grenada), Survey and Mapping Section (Saint Lucia), Lands and Surveys Department (St. Vincent and Grenadines), Land and Surveys Division (Trinidad and Tobago), Institute Geographic National (Costa Rica) and Survey of India (India). Data of 12 countries have been on the web including Global Map of Kenya which was released on September 18, 2002.

APOLOGIES: Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie (BKG) was accidentally omitted from the list of EuroGeographics members participating through EuroGlobal Map carried on the page 5 of the 26th issue of the Global Mapping Newsletter.

Global Map and Related Meetings

Followings are Global Map and related meetings. Information on related meetings will be highly appreciated.

2002

- **29 September - 30 October, Montreal, Canada**
CODATA 2002 Conference
- **28-30 October, the Philippines**
PCGIAP Executive Board Meeting
- **11-15 November, Bangkok, Thailand**
UN Regional Workshop on Space Technology for Disaster Management
- **14-15 November, Gyeongju, Rep. of Korea**
15th ISO/TC211 Plenary

2003

- **30-31 January, 2003, Brussels, Belgium**
Towards Sustainable Agriculture for Developing Countries: Options from Life Sciences and Biotechnologies

- **22-23 May, Switzerland**
16th ISO/TC211 Plenary
- **12-14 July, Okinawa, Japan**
Global Mapping Forum 2003 in Okinawa
- **14-18 July, Okinawa, Japan**
16th UNRCCAP
- **20-25 July, Cambridge, U. K.**
Cambridge Conference
- **25 July, Cambridge, U. K.**
10th Meeting of ISCGM
- **10-16 August, Durban, South Africa**
21st International Cartographic Conference
- **October or November, Germany**
17th ISO/TC211 Plenary

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