



# UN Geospatial Organization Lines Up with 2030 Agenda To Force Sustainable Development

Geospatial intelligence is the tracking of every moving thing in a society, including people and the Internet of Everything. That UN-GGIM is teaming up to enforce 2030 Agenda is designed to create Technocracy, and soon. Note the quote from the article: "China added that all governments should make geospatial information the primary source of data for social and economic development." □ TN Editor

The UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) discussed implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during its seventh session. Senior officials and executives from national geospatial information and statistical authorities within Member States and international geospatial experts from across the globe welcomed the alignment of GGIM's Strategic

Framework with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and discussed ways to support the alignment.

In opening remarks to the seventh session of GGIM, Liu Zhenmin, UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, observed that the Committee's agenda includes items that are "closely aligned" to the needs of the 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs. He noted that the broad and integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda requires innovative ways of tackling development challenges, and highlighted that the ways in which countries collect, process, and manage data need to undergo a similar revolution, to ensure the monitoring and evidence-based decision making for the SDGs.

Zhenmin explained that this requires coordinated efforts at the global, regional and national level to strengthen countries' geospatial information management and ensure countries' coherence of statistics, geospatial information, earth observation, environmental, and big data. He added that, through developing norms, standards, guides, and capacity building for geospatial management, GGIM can contribute to the creation of a new data ecosystem for sustainable development, as integrated information systems will ensure that all countries will be able to measure and monitor the state of the people and planet, while informing the decisions of citizens and governments with timely data.

Mexico expressed concern about mobilizing budgetary and extra-budgetary resources for implementing the proposed GGIM Strategic Framework and possible expansion related to the 2030 Agenda. Belgium suggested using existing associations and organizational structures to implement the Framework.

GGIM Europe welcomed the proposed Framework and noted that it is exploring ways in which it can collaborate with the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) for its implementation. Japan and Spain recommended collaboration between the GGIM regional committees and the UN Regional Commissions on capacity building for developing countries to implement the Framework. The UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the UN Economic Commission for the Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) also invited collaborations

with the GGIM regional committees.

China, Japan and Singapore stressed the need to prioritize capacity building on geospatial information for developing countries in the Committee's work. China added that all governments should make geospatial information the primary source of data for social and economic development.

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