**REPORT TO**

Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Asia and the Pacific (UN-GGIM-AP)

Established by a United Nations Resolution at The Third UN-GGIM-AP Plenary Meeting

Bali, Indonesia 10-12 November 2014

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"the challenge for surveyors is to ensure that information-sharing practices evolve at the right pace; that knowledge gathered is put to productive use"  

(Prime Minister of Malaysia  
XVII FIG Congress, 17th June 2016)

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**Beijing Declaration**

**Sustainable Development with Geospatial Information**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a promise for humankind to work together to build a better future for all. The SDGs are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015. The 17 SDGs are integrated into a single framework to promote sustainable development by providing a blueprint to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and end exclusion.

The SDGs are a call for action by all countries—developing and developed, rich and poor—on a global scale.

The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the SDGs as a framework for the global development agenda. The SDGs are the successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were adopted in 2000. The MDGs were effective in reducing extreme poverty and hunger, and improving health and education outcomes. However, not everyone benefited equally.

The SDGs are in line with the principles of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which focused on sustainable development. The SDGs are built on the outcomes of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which took place in 2012. The SDGs are also aligned with the Rio+20 outcome document, which placed particular emphasis on the importance and value of geospatial information.

Recognizing that the UN-GGIM-AP offers an important platform for the promotion and upholding of the right to development, for the advance of the development agenda of the United Nations, and for the promotion of the rule of law in the management of geospatial information in the United Nations and Member States, in support of the SDGs, the adopted the following declaration.

**Declaration**

The United Nations General Assembly, upon the request of the UN-GGIM-AP, approved the following declaration.

**1. Introduction**

The United Nations General Assembly, upon the request of the UN-GGIM-AP, approved the following declaration.

**2. Definition of Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It requires a balance between economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

**3. Importance of Geospatial Information**

Geospatial information is essential for achieving sustainable development. It provides a foundation for evidence-based decision-making, planning, and implementation.

**4. Role of the UN-GGIM-AP**

The UN-GGIM-AP plays a crucial role in facilitating the implementation of the SDGs. It provides a platform for stakeholders to collaborate on the development and use of geospatial information.

**5. Recommendations**

The UN-GGIM-AP recommends the following actions to support the implementation of the SDGs.

- **Enhance awareness and understanding of the SDGs among stakeholders.**
- **Promote the use of geospatial information to support the implementation of the SDGs.**
- **Facilitate collaboration and coordination among stakeholders.**
- **Encourage the development of national strategies and plans aligned with the SDGs.**
- **Support the implementation of the SDGs through capacity building and technology transfer.**

**6. Conclusion**

The UN-GGIM-AP is committed to supporting the implementation of the SDGs through the provision of geospatial information. It encourages its members to work together to ensure that geospatial information is used effectively to support the achievement of the SDGs.

**Signatories**

The signatories of this declaration are:

- President of the UN-GGIM-AP
- Executive Director of the UN-GGIM-AP
- Secretary-General of the UN-GGIM-AP

*Note: This declaration is based on the Beijing Declaration of the UN-GGIM-AP Plenary Meeting, held in Beijing, China, on 17-19 October 2014.*
“I also understand there will be a United Nations Resolution later this year to ensure the sustainability of the Global Geodetic Reference Frame. This resolution seeks to encourage enhanced global cooperation and free and open data access policies. Malaysia welcomes and supports this development.”

(Prime Minister of Malaysia, XXV FIG Congress, 2014)

Valuation of Unregistered Land and Properties Expert Group Meeting is a collaborative activity between Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) facilitated by UN-Habitat and FIG.

The valuation of unregistered lands and properties is a “frontier” in valuation. Experts converged and develop a framework based on current thinking and methodologies, current valuation standards, practices and research for the valuation of unregistered lands and properties.
CoFLAS, the acronym for “Costing and Financing of Land Administration Services”, focuses on the cost of developing and maintaining a LAS and the likely return from LAS. A key initiative that underpins the approach adopted in developing CoFLAS is the concept of the “Fit-For-Purpose” Land Administration (FIG/World Bank, 2014). The CoFLAS tool is intended to support –

- Land sector staff in preparing proposals for LAS reform;
- Policy makers in the land sector in assessing such proposals and in making a case for support within government and from development partners; and
- Key government agencies and development partners in reviewing LAS reform proposals.
"Institutions must advance also to keep pace with the times" (Thomas Jefferson)

From left Vice President Rudolf Staiger, DVW-Germany (2011-18), President Teo CheeHai (2011-14), President Chryssy Potsiou, TCG-Greece (2015-18), Vice President Diane Dumashie, RICS-United Kingdom (2015-18) and Vice President Cheng Pengfei, CSCGP-PR China (2013-16), Vice President Bruno Razza, CNGeGL-Italy (2013-16) (insert)
Cadastral Template

A Worldwide Comparison of Cadastral Systems

Cadastral country reports based on a jointly developed PCGIAP/FIG template.
Established under UN mandate by Resolution 9 of the 16th UNRCC-AP in Okinawa, Japan in July 2003.
UN endorsement for cooperation with UN-ECE WFLA, UN-ECA CODII, and PCIDEA.

Cadastral Template 2.0

http://www.cadastraltemplate.org

(Daniel Steudler, Quebec, October 2014)
Cadastral Template 2.0

- www.cadastraltemplate.org
  - CT2.0 online since 6 Oct. 2014
  - previous version is still online at www.cadastraltemplate.org/
    version1.0/

- country data
  - previous country information has been transferred into new layout
  - graphics has not yet been transferred

- updating
  - by national delegates
  - based on username/password per country
  - periodic checking of updates by project team

Cadastral Template 2.0 – Home Page

Home Page

The Cadastral Template 2.0 has been developed by a research group at the Center for Digital Land Administration, Department of Geomatics Engineering at the University of Melbourne and was established under UK mandate to Reconciliation of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) Commission 7, 2013. The research was supported by Prof. Daniel Steudler.

Participating countries

Field data

The cadastral template is based on a vector of 17 field topics, which need to be filled in according to the national regulations and standards.
Cadastral Template 2.0 – Index for country pages

Cadastral Template 2.0 – Comparison page
Cadastral Template 2.0 – Documents page

Documents

- Questionnaire
  - Questionnaire in English
  - Questionnaire en Español
  - Questionnaire en Português

Publications


Cadastral Template 2.0 – About page

About the Cadastral Template

Project Partners

Project Directors

For providing and updating your costs data, please contact:

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(Figure credit: Daniel Steudler, Quebec, October 2014)
Question:
Will the Profession be providing the key that unlocks the wealth of existing knowledge about social, environmental and economic matters leading to sustainable development?; and
Can spatial sciences and technologies, knowledge and practices provide the geography to “Realizing the Future We Want for All”?

The Next Paradigm

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

In 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, purposes and origins.
Third Plenary Meeting

Kuta, Bali, Indonesia
10-12 November 2014

Together Everyone Achieves More

With every flap of its wings, the lead bird in a flight of Canada geese is breaking through a wall of air, creating a swirling vortex that provides a “push” for each follower. Some estimates show that geese in a V-formation can fly as much as 70 percent farther than they could fly alone. It’s exhausting work for the lead bird, but Canada geese have an answer to that, too: they take turns. When the leader drops back, another takes its place.

It’s good to be flying with you.

Thank You