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# Overview on PCGIAP Activities and the Asia/Pacific Region

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### What is the PCGIAP?

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### **Background**

- 13<sup>th</sup> United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (UNRCC-AP) held in Beijing, China in May 1994.
  - Resolution 16 "Permanent regional GIS infrastructure committee" was adopted.
- Inaugural formation meeting held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 12-14 July 1995,
  - The "Permanent Committee on GIS Infrastructure for Asia and the Pacific" (PCGIAP)was formally established.
- Membership of the Committee consists of the directorates of the national survey and mapping organizations and equivalent national agencies of the nations from Asia and the Pacific.

Membership

S5 Members

Member Nations of the Permanent Committee on Oals and the Pacific



### Aims

- "To maximize the economic, social and environmental benefits of geographic information in accordance with Agenda 21 by providing a forum for nations from Asia and the Pacific to:
  - cooperate in the development of a regional geographic information or spatial data infrastructure.
  - contribute to the development of the global geographic information infrastructure.
  - share experiences and consult on matters of common interest."



### **Asia-Pacific SDI**

- The PCGIAP believes that a spatial data infrastructure for the region is needed to support the region's economic growth, and its social and environmental objectives, backed by <u>standards</u>, <u>policies and exchange network</u> on easy access to those data.
- Key Components of APSDI
  - 1)Data exchange Networking
  - 2)Fundamental Datasets
  - 3)Legislation & Standardization 4)Institutional Framework

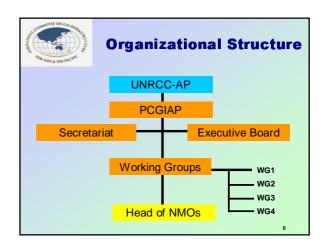
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### **OBJECTIVE**

- Define the nature of a regional geographic information infrastructure that each country in the region can contribute to in order to meet regional and global mapping and GIS requirements;
- Determine the nature of legislative and administrative procedures and orders appropriate to the acquisition and sharing of spatial data;
- Develop a regional geodetic framework, regional topographic datasets, national cadastral datasets and regional geographical names datasets as the basis for regional GIS activity;
- Document the status of key geographic datasets and key agencies in each member nation, and develop a framework for the exchange of such information;
- Prepare guidelines and strategies to assist member nations for the implementation of cadastral development to meet individual member nation needs; etc.

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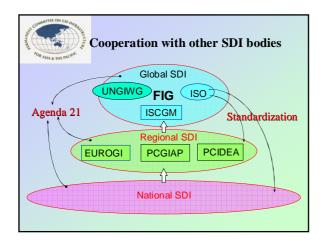






## Linkages with other organizations

- The Permanent Committee seeks to establish links with other relevant United Nations programs and international agencies such as the:
  - International Federation of Surveyors (FIG):
  - International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM);
  - Global Spatial Data Infrastructure (GSDI)
  - Permanent Committee on Spatial Data Infrastructure for the Americas (PCIDEA)
  - International Association of Geodesy (IAG);
  - International Society of Photogrammetry and Remote sensing(ISPRS)
  - International Cartographic Association(ICA)
  - ISO/TC211
  - International Society on Digital Earth(ISDE)











## 16th UNRCC-AP and 9th PCGIAP Meeting

### **Resolutions**

- Asia Pacific Spatial Data Infrastructure (APSDI)
- Regional Geodesy
- Fundamental Data
- Cadastre and SDI
- Capacity Building

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### **10th PCGIAP Meeting**

### **Resolutions**

- Borneo GIS Infrastructure Project
- Pan Asia-Pacific Datasets
- APSDI Portal
- Survey of worldwide impact assessment of clearinghouse
- SDI Activity in CIS countries
- GSDI Association

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(III)
Highlights of PCGIAP
Activities



### **Working Groups of PCGIAP**

- Working Groups are established, where required, to undertake projects in pursuit of the PCGIAP aims and objectives
  - WG 1: Regional Geodesy
  - WG 2: Fundamental Data
  - WG 3: Cadastre
  - WG 4: Institutional Strengthening



### **Working Groups**

Working Group 1: Regional Geodesy

- Responsible for the implementation of a regional, precise geodetic network and enhancement geodetic infrastructure.

Chair : China Vice Chair : Australia, Japan

Working Group 2: Fundamental Data

- Responsible for establishing regional fundamental datasets; mechanisms for sharing these data and fostering an understanding of the benefits in using regional fundamental data.

Chair: Iran

Viso Chair: Chine

Vice Chair: China

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### **Working Groups**

Working Group 3: Cadastre

- Responsible for facilitating discussion on marine cadastre; undertaking a study of land administration issues and facilitating a workshop analysing the status of cadastre & land administration in member countries

Chair : Australia Vice Chair : Malaysia

Working Group 4: Institutional Strengthening

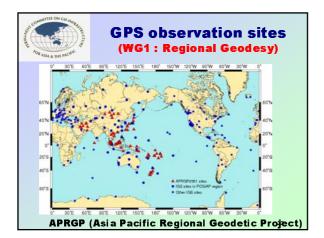
- Responsible for articulation of member's GIS related development needs; creation, publication & maintenance of an education & training database; sub-regional programmes.

Chair : India Vice Chair : Korea



### **Highlights of PCGIAP Activities**

- Successful regional geodetic observation campaigns to expand number of key geodetic sites in the region using GPS etc;
- Pilot project on administrative boundary data;
- Policy on Sharing Fundamental Data;
- APSDI clearinghouse Data Nodes Taskforce;
- Cadastral Template;
- PCGIAP Hainan Taining base;









### Strategic issues

- Participation rates in the committee and its organs
- Progress on the the implementation of the APSDI
- Relationship with the United Nations
- Continuing requirements for capacity building
- Capacity to fund activities
- Emergence of new regional and global SDI initiatives, and other bodies undertaking similar work

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### Strategic issues

- New global agendas such as community safety and administration of marine resources, alongside existing agendas like sustainable development
- Technological change, particularly in data acquisition, computing and communications, and interoperability
- Understanding customer and stakeholder expectations and measuring satisfaction



### Strategic objectives

- The aims of the PCGIAP and its method of operation are generally still valid. They should be subject to continuous review.
- Participation rates must improve. Innovative approaches should be tested.
- Members must want to be involved. There must be benefits to members from their participation.
- Outputs must continue to focus on the ultimate objective of the APSDI. They must be achievable.

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### Strategic objectives

- The relationship with the UN must be strengthened, but not at the expense of independence of action.
- Links must continue to be forged with external bodies, to assist learning and to avoid duplication.
- Outputs of the PCGIAP must be defined and tested in consultation with stakeholders to ensure they are satisfied.



### Conclusion

### PCGIAP continues to:

- be an active body for implementing resolutions from the UNRCC-AP,
- as a regional forum for national mapping organizations (NMO) to promote communication, cooperation, coordination, and collaboration in order to support SDI development at national, regional and global levels,
- ♦ influence decision makers, and to
- contribute to sustainable future.

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### Thank You For Your Attention

For details, visit http://www.pcgiap.org/