



"GeoSUR develops geographic services on a free-access web platform"

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- Two interviews of the month: With Alvaro Monett, Executive Secretary of SNIT Chile; and with Emily Carrera, CAF outgoing intern.
- The Coordination of GeoSUR comments on the UNGGIM Meeting in August.
- The General Secretariat of the PAIGH, shares their programs in accordance with the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The Editor's Note

Inside this issue are announced the Call for the 5th edition of GeoSUR Prize, and the launch of the North Andean Integrated Map (MIAN). The two interviews of the month, on one hand share achievements of the Chilean SDI and issues of SDI in the Americas, and on the other, collect the experience of an intern at CAF. The 6th Meeting of UNGGIM Committee of Experts, and the PAIGH Programs under the framework of UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030 are highlighted in the permanent columns.

GeoSUR newsletter seeks to disseminate GeoSUR Program's achievements and characteristics as well as events, projects and best practices for the application of geographic information into sustainable development and decision making in the region, as part of the Geospatial Data Infrastructure of the Americas. Portuguese translation is performed by **Eduardo Freitas**, Manager of the GEOeduc Institute of Brazil. Please send your contributions and suggestions to: **Nancy Aguirre**, Editor of GeoSUR Newsletter, at: cnaguirre@ipgh.org.

Novelties in GeoSUR

GeoSUR Award, Fifth Edition 2016



GeoSUR Award, 4th edition (2015) granted to: Digital Map of Mexico, Institute of Statistics and Geography (Mexico)

"This edition will consider ease of access and use of spatial data from the products, services or spatial databases of contestants."

Call for Fifth Edition of GeoSUR Award 2016, in which institutions or individuals in any country of Latin America and the Caribbean may participate, is now available at:

<http://www.ipgh.org/geosur/PremioGeoSUR-2016.html>.

Interested parties may submit their relevant digital documentation for consideration by the board no later than **September 30, 2016** to the General Secretariat of the PAIGH at: secretariageneral@ipgh.org.

The award is granted annually and recognizes spatial data applications, or geospatial information-service and product development offered in the region, with innovative characteristics and of particular relevance.

Priority will be given to those contributing to GeoSUR's general objectives. This edition will consider ease of access and use of spatial data from the products, services or spatial databases of contestants.

Former winners

Fourth Edition (2015): Digital Map of Mexico, Institute of Statistics and Geography (Mexico).

Third Edition (2014): Computational Platform for Development of Environmental-extremes Monitoring, Analysis and Alert Systems (Brazil).

Second Edition (2013): Terra-i, First Habitat-loss Monitoring System in Latin America and the Caribbean, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia).

First Edition (2012): 1) Central America Geospatial Data Integration Workshop, Geographic and Cadastral Institute (El Salvador); and 2) Implementation of the MINAM Geoserver, Ministry of Environment Directorate General of Territorial Ordering (Peru).

[Source: Rodrigo Barriga-Vargas, Secretary General of the PAIGH]

Novelties in GeoSUR... continues

PAIGH and CAF Launch the North Andean Integrated Map (MIAN v1)

By PAIGH, GeoSUR Program, and CNIG

In 2012 the PAIGH and CAF presented first version of the Integrated Digital Map for Central America in the GeoSUR Portal as a first step towards the construction of the Integrated Digital Map of Latin America. In a consistent and complementary approach, PAIGH and CAF now launch a second one, the North Andean Integrated Map (MIAN v1).

The map is a dataset of official, digital, vector, standardized, continuous and fundamental (or reference) geodata at resolution of 1:250.000 covering the countries of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru. MIAN incorporates six layers (administrative boundaries, hydrography, settlements, roads, terrain morphology and miscellany) containing in turn 15 geographic objects.

It should be noted that the contours of the geographical object "Country" are only references, guidance, approximate and have no official, no probative value, in line with the provisions of the Organic Statute of the PAIGH.

The MIAN has been developed according to the family of ISO standards 19100 and OGC standards, so it is from now available as a WMS 1.3.0 service in the GeoSUR Geoportel under a CC BY 4.0 license in the form:

CC BY 4.0 CAF, PAIGH, GeoSUR Program, IGM Bolivia, IGAC Colombia, IGM Ecuador, IGNTG Panama, IGN Peru.

The MIAN has been prepared under the auspices of CAF and PAIGH -GeoSUR Program and has received technical support from CNIG of Spain and the USGS. This is a project that has been exemplary in terms of institutional

collaboration as in the production process that have involved the IGM of Bolivia, the IGAC in Colombia, the IGM of Ecuador, the IGNTG of Panama and the IGN of Peru, in an stimulating atmosphere and very positive teamwork.

This service may be accessed through the GeoSUR Regional Viewer at:

http://www.geosur.info/map-viewer/index.html?config=config-rms-es.xml&lang=es_ES

and the service address for linking it to your viewer or to your favorite GIS is:

http://www.geosur.info/arcgis/services/GeoSUR/GeoSUR_MIAN/MapServer/WMServer?

Please find GetCapabilities describing the service at:

http://www.geosur.info/arcgis/services/GeoSUR/GeoSUR_MIAN/MapServer/WMServer?request=GetCapabilities&service=WMS

Documentation on the MIAN is available in the [GeoSUR Portal](#) at:

- [Specifications](#)
- [Object Catalog](#)
- [Representation Catalog](#)

More information at: <http://www.geosur.info>

Recently-added Portals to GeoSUR

Portal of the Spatial Data Infrastructure of Peru (IDEP) has been recently added to the GeoSUR Regional Viewer and may be accessed through the "Map Viewers" list in GeoSUR Portal by clicking on "Peru, IDEP - IGN GeoViewer".



North Andean Integrated Map (MIAN) in GeoSUR Map Viewer

"The map is a dataset of official, digital, vector, standardized, continuous and fundamental (or reference) geodata at resolution of 1:250.000 covering the countries of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru."



IDEP Geoportel, Peru



Alvaro Monett, geographer of the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, serves as Executive Secretary of the National Geospatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) Territorial Information Coordination National System (SNIT), which is based in the Ministry of National Assets of Chile. During the past two years, Alvaro has been involved in formulating the Geospatial Information National Policy, and the National Geospatial Data Infrastructure Bill (IDE-Chile). Internationally, he plays the role of Vice President of the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management Regional Chapter UN-GGIM: Americas.

“In our country both territorial planning and decision-making with impact on the territory are key customers of geospatial information, with an increasingly multi-sectoral approach”.

SDI quality management processes require more effort in the Americas, says Alvaro Monett, Executive Secretary of the SNIT Chile

Mission of the SNIT is to accomplish initiatives for the promotion of public geographic information access to state administration agencies, private organizations and the general public, in order to support decision making and policy formulation through interagency coordination, a robust legal framework, the use of modern technology platforms and the development and promotion of technical recommendations. Alvaro Monett, Executive Secretary of the SNIT, talks about this project:

As Executive Secretary of the Chilean SDI, which are current challenges to bring the SNIT to a next level?

The SNIT is a government program created for establishing a nationwide territorial information management model based on institutional collaboration and cooperation, which requires that each State agency represent their work on the territory through digital maps and related databases.

Today we are determined to expanding and improving territorial information supply to the State both for satisfying sectoral needs and to addressing cross-cutting issues of national interest, for example, attention to emergencies caused by disasters.

To better support territorial information management in our country we are in the process of strengthening the existing legal framework, which corresponds to the Supreme Decree No. 28, by a bill that creates the Geospatial Data Infrastructure of Chile or “SDI Chile.”

Through this legal initiative, we want that territorial information production and management becomes a regular activity in the State and are shared and used by all those who require these, clearly establishing roles and responsibilities for each member of the SDI.

Specifically concerning territorial planning, how has the SNIT served Chile as a national SDI?

In our country both territorial planning and decision-making with impact on the territory are key customers of geospatial information, with an increasingly multi-sectoral approach.

This means that, for example to decide where to install a new hospital, our Ministry of Health uses geospatial data from various other institutions related to social development, infrastructure, statistics, environment, etc.

Meanwhile, territorial planning as a formal State task is materialized through Regional Territorial Ordering Plans (PROT) that establish possible uses according to geographic-space potentialities and limitations.

In all cases, the SNIT provides coordination structures, institutional arrangements, and interoperability environments so that geospatial information is available and usable for analytical exercises, value adding and knowledge production, which are fundamental to guiding State action in the territory.



Map Viewer of SDI-Chile



Geospatial Information Catalog of SDI-Chile

“...there is a set of topics associated with SDI development that today are operational in the Americas’ countries, for example, organizational structures with distributed responsibilities, implementation of information catalogs / viewers, and relevant progresses in developing geospatial information standards and norms.”

“After accomplishing a remarkable progress in technological tools and institutional arrangements... quality management processes require more effort since the provision and use of geospatial data are limited by uncertainties regarding this issue.”

Alvaro Monett... *continues*

You have been in contact with regional SDI development; let's talk first about positives: In which points do you see a breakthrough?

It is observed that States are giving an increased importance to geospatial information as a tool to support public administration in our continent.

In a 2015 quantification made by the American Chapter of the United Nations Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM: Americas), out of a sample of 29 countries 19 of them were identified to have an operational-national SDI, within which 74% have a legal framework given by a law, a decree or another similar instrument.

This indicates that there is a set of topics associated with SDI development that today are operational in the Americas’ countries, for example, organizational structures with distributed responsibilities, implementation of information catalogs / viewers, and relevant progresses in developing geospatial information standards and norms.

After two decades of SDI in Latin America, in your opinion, which task is more difficult to us? Where are the structural problems to providing more robust SDI initiatives?

After accomplishing a remarkable progress in technological tools and institutional arrangements, there are still significant gaps and challenges regarding geospatial data quality, documentation, and provision.

Even if a significant proportion of countries in the Americas have bodies for geographic information standardization, quality management processes require more effort since the provision and use of geospatial data

are limited by uncertainties regarding this issue.

In fact, the aforementioned study by UN-GGIM: Americas indicates that from the total number of standards used by countries in the region, only 12% are related to quality and other 12% are associated to product specifications.

In order to address this concern forward, dissemination of good practices from countries with successful experiences as a way to contribute to processes where these standards are not yet implemented seems to be fundamental.

Leaders of the PAIGH, SIRGAS, UN-GGIM and GeoSUR have agreed on the second edition of a Plan to Accelerate the Development of SDI in the Region. Nationally, what is the benefit of having this instrument?

The Joint Action Plan between these four agencies materializes an interest expressed by their governing bodies to work collaboratively and efficiently on track to achieve a collective benefit for the countries of the Americas in the field of geospatial information.

The contribution of this Plan for national initiatives is at the level of SDI components, on the understanding that all or some of them are being addressed in each country. Thus, the PAIGH is strongly linked to developing the framework data of the region's countries by supporting consolidation of **fundamental geospatial data**.

GeoSUR provides a **distribution platform** for easy access and use of regional geospatial information through geographic services for locating, viewing, manipulating and analyzing information of Latin American countries.

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“...the use of geospatial data for public administration purposes requires empowering teams, methods and applications aimed at value-adding through territorial analyses, since raw data are not enough to support decision-making and policy drafting / monitoring”.

Alvaro Monett... continues

In turn, SIRGAS seeks to materialize and maintain the three-dimensional geocentric reference of the Americas to provide and sustain this fundamental SDI layer for the continent.

Meanwhile, the objectives and current activities of UN-GGIM: Americas are focused on SDI promotion and strengthening on aspects such as the **legal framework, policies and plans, capacity building and standards.**

In GeoSUR we talk about applications and innovations to contributing to geographic information usage in the region; how do you perceive the evolution of spatial data users in Latin America?

They recognize an expansion and democratization of the information-access process. The exponential growth of mobile devices has

enhanced interaction of citizens with geospatial data services and applications, both public and private, providing effective solutions to everyday needs and associated actions. This process has also meant that the same citizens are becoming an important source of information, even if not having all necessary validation mechanisms.

Moreover, the use of geospatial data for public administration purposes requires empowering teams, methods and applications aimed at value-adding through territorial analyses, since raw data are not enough to support decision-making and policy drafting / monitoring.

Technology together with the existence of many data sources imply a huge potential contribution to territorial knowledge and planning thereof, as to improving the people's welfare.

What is said from the Coordination of GeoSUR?

By Santiago Borrero

What made the Sixth Meeting of the UN-GGIM Expert Committee?

The United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management Committee of Experts (UN-GGIM) met for the sixth time between August 1 and 5 at UN headquarters. The event was preceded, on one hand, by several workshops from which for our region stand out the Caribbean SDI Project Workshop and the UN-GGIM Americas Chapter Meeting; and on the other, by the approval of ECOSOC resolution for strengthening UN-GGIM incorporating a decision to conclude the so-called Regional

Cartographic Conference Meetings, including the Americas, to concentrate UN efforts in supporting regional committees and projects.

It is worth noting too that the second edition of the "Joint Plan for Development of Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Americas" adopted by the PAIGH, SIRGAS, UN-GGIM: Americas and GeoSUR was signed during the UN-GGIM: Americas Meeting with scope for the 2016-2020 period.

Over the next year we will try to harmonize the work plans of each of these four organizations based on basic SDI components whereas special attention will also be given to new regional initiatives arising



GeoSUR Program Coordinator

What is said from the Coordination... continues

from UN-GGIM: Americas such as the Geospatial Statistical Framework of the Americas (MEGA) and the project for an "Atlas on Gender" of the Americas, through a smooth effort framed inside this Joint Plan.

The Expert Group meetings now gain a significant degree of maturity and relevance. With more than 300 participants from 95 countries, four international organizations, eight from the UN system and related organizations, 13 NGOs, 16 of the private sector, and eight from academic

networks, a significant progress is made on data development and utilization as well as on geospatial tools to supporting global sustainable development goals: This time on issues such as the global geodetic reference framework, the global-fundamental geospatial information layers, the support from the academic sector, the integration of statistical and spatial information, and the application of spatial information to optimizing territorial administration. More information at: <http://ggim.un.org/>.



6th UN-GGIM Meeting

"...second edition of the "Joint Plan for Development of Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Americas" adopted by the PAIGH, SIRGAS, UN-GGIM: Americas and GeoSUR was signed during the (6th) UN-GGIM: Americas Meeting with scope for the 2016-2020 period."

From the PAIGH's Secretary General

By Rodrigo Barriga

One of main objectives set in the PAIGH is contributing to the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals 2030. This is accomplished through: Institutional Technical Assistance and Publication Programs linked to the Pan American Agenda and the Joint Action Plan to Accelerate the Development of Spatial Data Infrastructure in the Americas; the participation of PAIGH in GeoSUR; and through cooperation with the National Geographic Information Center of Spain (CNIG) framed in the Ibero-American Network for Geographic Information Infrastructure (R3IGeo).

It is very important to continue contributing to institutional strengthening and capacity building from all perspectives in which the Institute participates: The promotion of territorial, geographic and environmental analyses by comprehensive and multidisciplinary approaches aimed at endorsing solutions for improving life quality in our continent; Contribution to developing the Regional Geospatial Data Infrastructure in a broad spectrum through virtual courses, promotion of regional standards - such as the Latin American Metadata Profile, the Pan-Hispanic Terminology Glossary, and the ISO TC 211 Guide, among others; Organization of workshops for an Integrated Digital Continental Map that contributes, inter alia, to sustainable development, natural hazard prevention and integrated management, climate change and adaptation studies, as well as projects fostering territorial inclusion in the fields of gender and people with disabilities.

Modernization of the Institute's editorial procedures and publications has proved to be very important to disseminating research projects supported by the Technical Assistance Program of the PAIGH for a community of specialists.



Rodrigo Barriga, Secretary General of the PAIGH

"One of main objectives set in the PAIGH is contributing to the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals 2030. This is accomplished through institutional Technical Assistance and Publication Programs linked to the Pan American Agenda and the Joint Action Plan to Accelerate the Development of Spatial Data Infrastructure in the Americas..."

How to discover and visualize data in GeoSUR?

Viewing the North Andean Integrated Map (MIAN) Data

Now the sequences for data discovery and visualization may also be revised through videos on the [GeoSUR YouTube Channel](#). This time we include an example of the North Andean Integrated Map (MIAN) that is now available in the GeoSUR Regional Map Viewer.

By Miguel Blanco, Information Technology Consultant for GeoSUR

In this example we show a sequence to displaying the North Andean Integrated Map (MIAN) in the GeoSUR Regional Viewer (www.geosur.info).

Please follow the following steps (which may be reviewed on the GeoSUR YouTube Channel):





1. In the GeoSUR Portal main menu, click on "Regional Map Viewer."
2. Click the "Map Layers" button in the list of topics that is now visible (Figure 1).
3. Select "North Andino Integrated Map"; a layer with political-administrative boundaries of countries integrating the map will be visible (Figure 2).
4. Click the "Check Box" and maximize the list using the  button; a list of thematic layers with names in subdued gray will open because these layers are scale-sensitive. Layers will be visible as we zoom-in any area on the map (Figure 3).
5. All scale-sensitive layers will be visible when zooming-in using the  button and drawing a small box with the mouse (Figure 4).
6. It is likely that more zoom-in  is required to making visible scale-sensitive layers. Names of layers will have a lighter color when these are visible (Figure 5).
7. Finally, you must click on the  button to the left of each layer to show their Legends; some legends are shown such as: "railroad", "Coast Line" "Pan-American Highway", etc. (Figure 6).



Figure 1

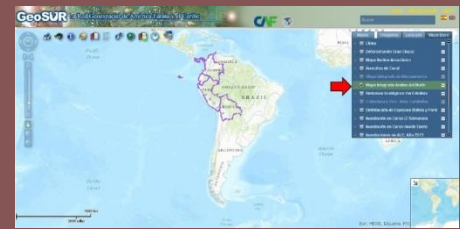


Figure 2



Figure 3

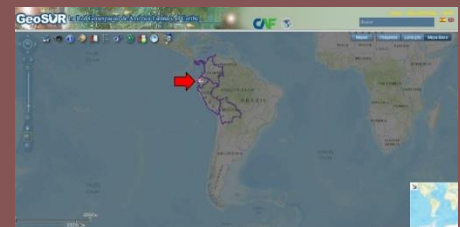


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Emily Carrera, CAF outgoing intern, senior student in the Department of Geography at the Central University of Venezuela.

GeoSUR Program is important for the integration and technological development of countries in the region, says Emily Carrera, CAF outgoing intern

The GeoSUR Program has provided internship opportunities in the CAF for students in Venezuela as part of its concern in building local capacity. The last one is Emily Carrera, senior undergraduate student in Geography at the Central University who has shared aspects of her experience:

Emily has been an intern of the GeoSUR Program during the past six months; how has this experience been from a learning perspective?

Learning has been highly significant, thus contributing to my professional growth in areas of geography aimed at sustainable development and regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean; it allowed me to see the importance of georeferencing in planning and decision-making.

CAF-Development Bank of Latin America, is interested in specifying and taking advantage of geographic data in many actions taken at regional levels including project monitoring, environmental impact analysis, socio-economic analysis, and geo-referencing of project portfolios, among other applications. In this scenario geography has been and will continue to be of great benefit.

How do you perceive the relationship between geographic space and new technological developments?

Geographic space is not only consolidated and represented in a tangible way, but is also digitally recreated through maps. Thus, traditional mapping has evolved to become part of a large digital

information repository and to be a key component of Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI), such as the case of GeoSUR.

Geoapplications that may be developed in order to simulate aspects of the geographic space are infinite; as progresses take place in this realm I think there is a closer relation between this and the digital environment hand in hand with new technological developments, which simultaneously create various ways of generating information to feeding SDIs.

How do you see the relationship between technological development and the contribution of a Program such as GeoSUR?

During this time, I have seen how important it is for a program like GeoSUR to maintain and create links with institutions that have geographic information, or would like to have it, where basic but significant aspects such as the identification of coordinates and data quality are very important.

On a broader level, I note the significance of the GeoSUR Program for integration, support and technological development of countries of the region by contributing specialized technical advice in areas that promote consolidation of digital, open and free geographic information, thereof.

Thus, GeoSUR, promotes training of actors who generate and disseminate geographic information in a Spatial Data Infrastructure environment.

“Learning has been highly significant, thus contributing to my professional growth in areas of geography aimed at sustainable development and regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean; it allowed me to see the importance of georeferencing in planning and decision-making.”

“...I note the significance of the GeoSUR Program for integration, support and technological development of countries of the region by contributing specialized technical advice in areas that promote consolidation of digital, open and free geographic information, thereof.”

Emily Carrera... continues

Is there any other element of GeoSUR Program in which you clearly identify its contribution to participating institutions?

When I think that geographic information efficient harmonization is still needed, I believe that factors requiring more attention are those related to monitoring existing standards and norms, such as ISO metadata standards, which allow sharing geographic information-based data and services.

Much of digital geographic information that is currently produced is difficult to find and in other cases to share as a result of the absence of an updated profile for homogenizing metadata in the region. In this sense, my familiarity to the updating process of the Latin American Metadata Profile (LAMP) has been of benefit. Its version 2 will be important to generating a useful and effective application that is characteristic and representative of geographic

information management in Latin America.

How you perceive the internship has offered concrete opportunities that will serve you in your future role as professional geographer?

Knowledge gained and the skills developed in geographic information management, monitoring and consolidation, in a digital and interactive environment mainly through Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), I believe will be really useful and applicable.

Knowledge transfer and best practices with institutions such as the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the National Geographic Information Center (CNIG) of Spain, and several Geographic Institutes of Latin America and the Caribbean focusing on topics such as metadata, geoportals, WMS, WFS and CSW have also been very important to me.

"...(as) geographic information efficient harmonization is still needed, I believe that factors requiring more attention are those related to monitoring existing standards and norms, such as ISO metadata standards, which allow sharing geographic information-based data and services".

GeoSUR Program: Basic Figures

Years in Operation	9
Participating Institutions	110
Beneficiary Countries	26
GeoSUR Network Specialists	550
Officials Trained	
(6 Regional Workshops)	314
CAF Officials Trained	130
Virtual Workshops Offered	41
Available Digital Maps	20,000
Available Metadata	14,000
Map Services (WMS)	310
WFS Services	25

Webpage: <http://www.geosur.info>

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Other events in the region

SIRGAS: New Velocity Model VEMOS2015

The IGS RNAAC SIR (IGS Regional Network Associate Analysis Centre for SIRGAS) under the responsibility of DGFI-TUM (Deutsches Geodätisches Forschungsinstitut, Technische Universität München) recently released the new multi-year solution SIR15P01 for the SIRGAS reference frame and the new velocity model VEMOS2015. SIR15P01 covers a five year period from 2010-03-14 to 2015-04-11 and includes positions and velocities of 303 SIRGAS reference stations and 153 additional stations, which were added to improve the station distribution within VEMOS2015. VEMOS2015 covers the region from 55°S, 110°W to 32°N, 35°W with a spatial resolution of 1° x 1°. The results are freely available (under open access) at SIR15P01 and VEMOS2015. More information at: www.sirgas.org

[Source: Víctor Cioce, SIRGAS-GTI President by way of Santiago Borrero]

*“... (it has been)
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to 2015-04-11...”*

Proceedings of the 6th Conference and 1st National Congress of Geomatics 2015

These events were held in Caracas (Venezuela) from 26 to 31 October 2015. Since 2005, the Engineering Institute for Research and Technological Development through the Center for Digital Image Processing (CICP) has been responsible for organizing the National Conference of Geomatics on a biennial basis. In this edition the organizing committee selected best works, which are presented in the respective proceedings and now may be downloaded at:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6Y5mfPRK4GJcnA2dXNDc2ZyV0U/view?usp=sharing>

[Source: Freddy A. Flores, Organizing Committee and Publications Committee, 6th Conference and 1st National Congress of Geomatics]



Proceedings of the 6th
Conference and 1st National
Congress on Geomatics 2015,
Caracas, Venezuela



MundoGEO#Connect 2017
Conference, May 9-11, 2017 in
São Paulo, Brazil

MundoGEO # Connect 2017 Conference

Seventh edition of MundoGEO#Connect 2017 Conference and Geotechnology Fair of Latin America will be held on May 9-11, 2017 in São Paulo, Brazil. The new website for the conference is: <http://mundogeoconnect.com/2017/>

[Source: Santiago Borrero]