

The 20th UNRCC-AP and the 4th UN-GGIM-AP
5-10 October 2015
Jeju Island, Republic of Korea



Dr. Priyadi Kardono, M.Sc
Head of Geospatial Information Authority
Government of Republic Indonesia

Since 1951, through the National Board of Survey and Mapping, Indonesia has started civil survey and mapping activities which also covered base mapping, inventory of resources to support national development. From the beginning, our organization has been responsible not merely for producing and coordination of the development activities that need a map, but also information management functions for survey and mapping.

A platform for data production, data sharing, information dissemination, and knowledge management integrates baseline information with national development scenarios. A real-time monitoring system will provide effective and timely situational awareness and control for each national development program. Nowadays, geospatial informations are widely used by many national key institutions in many sectors, including food and agriculture, sustainable energy, maritime, infrastructure, education and national character building, poverty alleviation, economic activities, bureaucracy reform, tourism, industries, and others. As the number of disasters happens in the world and also in Indonesia, today for example, thousands of refugees are still in shelters due to Mount Sinabung eruption, and therefore geospatial information supports are in need. Now, Ministry of Environment and Forestry allocates huge effort to deal with weather phenomenon El Niño effects and unlawful acts which cause forest fires that creates trans-border smog-belching and haze problems in South East Asia region. These incidents also need geospatial information which UN-GGIM and member countries have potential contribution through sustainable Regional SDI.

Furthermore, based on recent updates from series of meetings and discussions in the UN related to Sustainable Development, member countries which will gather in high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to adopt post-2015 agenda in form of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will eventually require geospatial information. Indonesia together with UN-GGIM AP member countries will take action to support these 17 items of SDGs fulfillment as clearly mentioned in “future we want” document which was stated in Rio20+ meeting by developing guidelines for five pillars of SDI including effective policies,

efficient institutional arrangements, high quality data, reliable technologies, and skillful human resources to support planning, budgeting, executing, monitoring, controlling, evaluating, and reporting.

This presentation will provide a brief overview of Indonesian updates and vision on promoting geospatial information for national development and sustainable regional prosperity, not only to tackle develop and maintain permanent geodetic reference, performing disaster management, improving land management, and data sharing, but also to nation's policy making and regional co-operations among member countries.