Second Administrative Level Boundaries (SALB) initiative & geographic names in cartography

Geospatial Information Section



- Introduction
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- How does SALB work?
- Latest News
- ... on geographic names for cartography









Geospatial Information Section

Security Council & Panel of Experts
Cartography and geospatial support





United Nations Secretariat Deployments maps and thematic cartography







Guidelines for the Publication of Maps Administrative Instruction ST/AI/189/Add25/Rev1



Peace prevention and boundary delimitation Technical support to boundary delimitation and demarcation



















Goals

The Second Administrative Level Boundaries (SALB) initiative aims at compiling data on administrative boundaries and names from authoritative source such as the official National Geospatial Information Authorities.

In this context SALB objectives are:

- i. compile authoritative GIS dataset worldwide for administrative boundaries and names for level 1 and 2, at 1million scale; and
- ii. identify and maintain point of contacts of the National Geospatial Authorities on administrative boundaries and names.
- iii. maintain an overview of historical changes of national administrative units;





Provision of reliable geospatial information for risk and disasters



... "Providing reliable geospatial information in support of comprehensive hazard and risk assessment and knowledge and information sharing



Integration of statistics and geospatial data while ensuring national ownership



... "increasing the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by [...] geographic location"

... "promoting geospatial information while ensuring national ownership"

... "promoting a framework for disaggregated data to link between statistics and geographic location"



Administrative boundaries are a priority core fundamental data theme



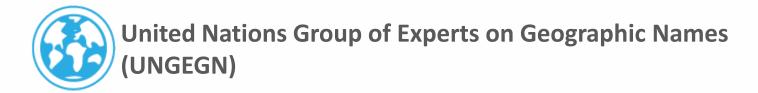
United Nations Committee of Expert on Global Geospatial Management Item 5 - Determination of global fundamental geospatial data themes

... "highlighted administrative boundaries as a priority "core global fundamental geospatial data theme"

... "noted the importance of the availability of seamless global administrative level boundary data for countries, and to continue to contribute to the SALB project"



Promoting internationally the use of local names



- promoting the recording of locally-used names reflecting the languages and traditions of a country for administrative names
- promoting the use of these names internationally and use of a single scientifically-based romanization system for administrative names



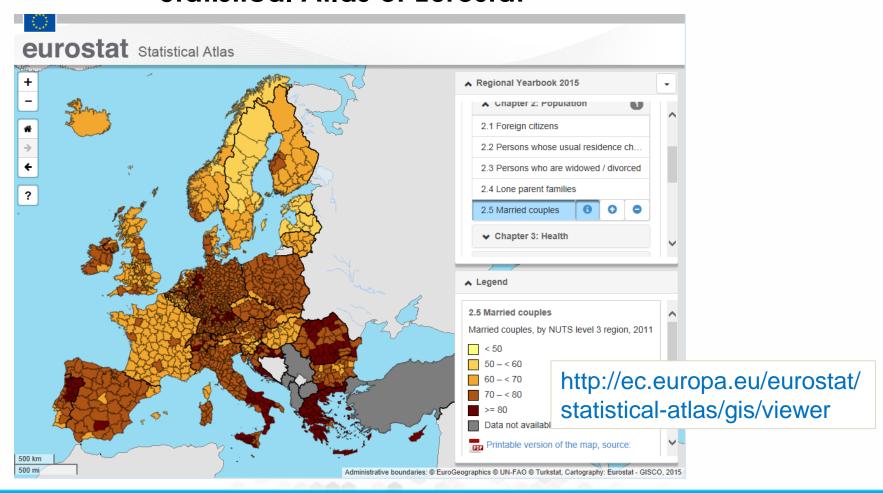




INTEGRATION WITH STATISTICS



Statistical Atlas of Eurostat





Case Study: JAMAICA

National and Sub-National Levels

The Disaster Risk Information Platform (DRIP) was created as an information hub where users are able to access relevant documents, studies, maps, research related to hazard, risk and vulnerability information specific to St.



REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF

UNITED NATIONS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL





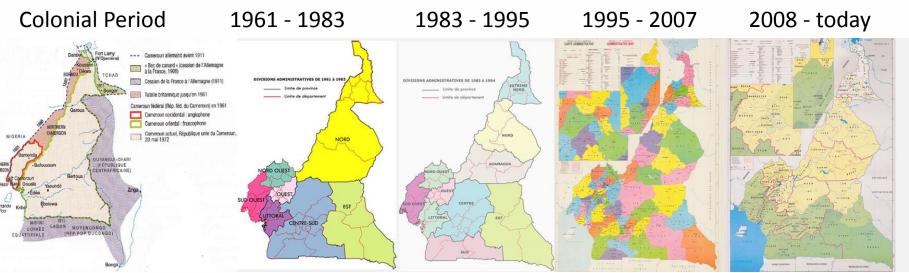








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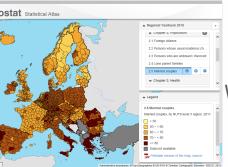












INTEGRATION
WITH STATISTICS



GEOGRAPHIC NAMES



STANDARDS GEODETIC

FRAMEWORK

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



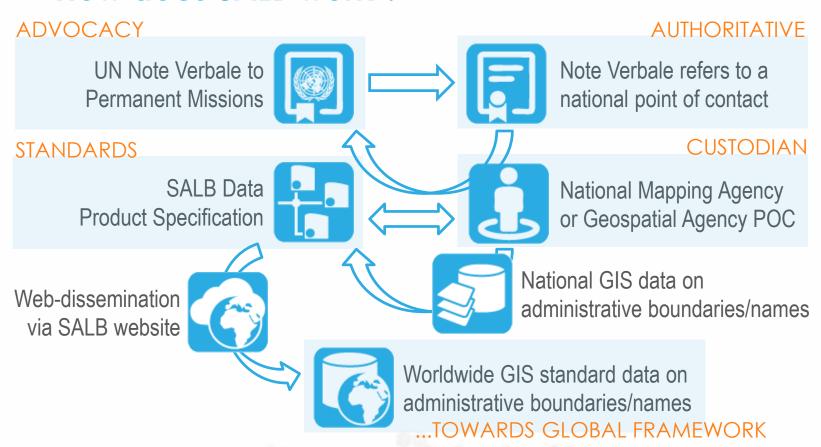
RISK & DISASTERS







How does SALB work ?





Perspectives on SALB by



NATIONAL MAPPING INSTITUTE OF CAMEROON

- Easy-to-use standards
- Supports advocacy of our office through ministries (Note Verbale)
- Provision of reliable geographic information for the global agenda
- Allows through platform/initiative to disseminate geospatial information and be visible at international level





Latest news



Data Product standard



Data holdings review & integration



Web-platform, to be salb.un.org

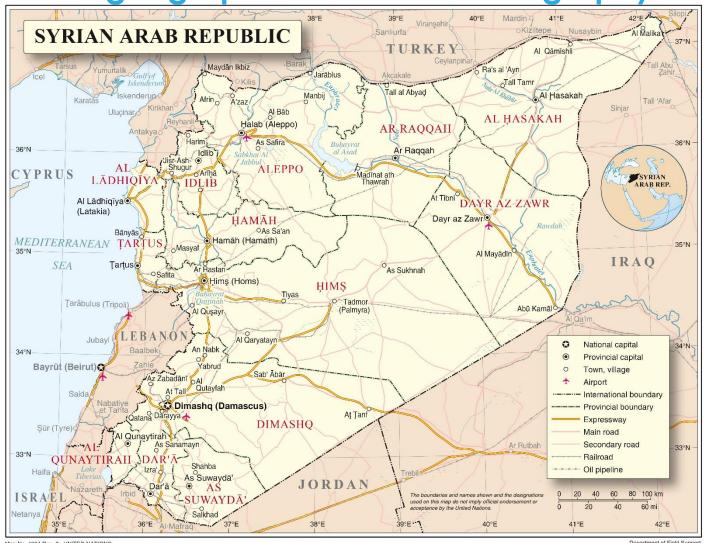


Participation of EuroGeographics to the initiative





... on geographic names for cartography



Map No. 4204 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS

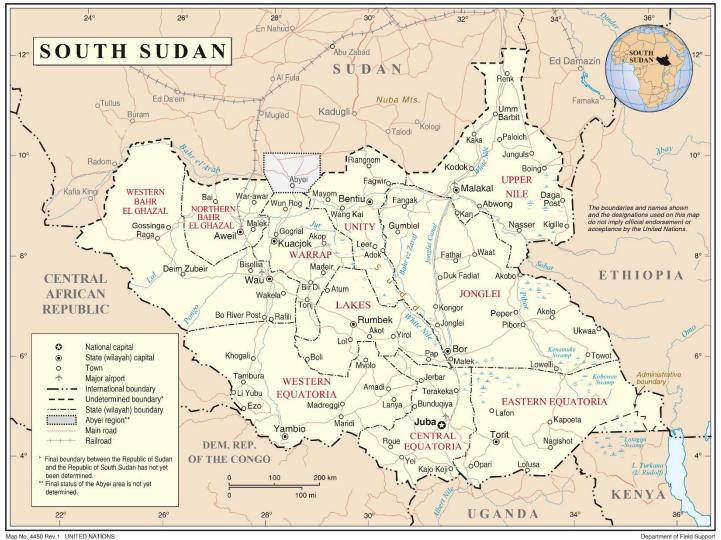
Department of Field Support Cartographic Section

Caluula **DJIBOUTI** Breeda^{12°} GULF OF ADEN Bandar Murcaayo Asayita Djibouti Boosaaso Saylac (Bender Cassim) **OBargaal** Xiis Maydh Laasqoray Karin Bullaxaar Berbera Ceerigaabo (Erigavo) Xaafuur Xaafuun SANAAG Iskushuban^O Boorama 10° kaar Mountains Burco Dirē Dawa GALBEED (Burao) Garadag Hargeysa Bandarbeyla Nazrēt O Xudun Kiridh^O Taxeex TOGDHEER OOL Laascaanood' ODegeh Bur 8° Berdaale OXamure Beyra Seemade **ETHIOPIA** _OWerdēr Gaalkacyo (Galcaio) Garacad o K'ebrī Dahar Megalo MUDUG olmi War Galoh o Godē Shilabo Mirsaale Hilalaya Baxdo, 6° Mereer-Gur Dhuusamarreeb (Dusa Marreb) OHargele Hobyo GALGUDUUD 9 Ceel Huur Ceel Buur Beledweyne ^O Xarardheere BAKOOL Xuddur HIRAAN Dolo Bay INDIAN OCEAN Buulobarde (Oddur) oi Luuq Ceeldheere Tayeeglow Garbahaarrey Baydhabo **KENYA** SHABELLE (Baidoa) Mahadday DHEXE **GEDO** Weym Cadale Buurhakaba_O El Beru Hagia Wanlawevi Jawhar (Giohar) Baardheere **SOMALIA** Muqdisho (Mogadishu) 2° o Wajir JUBA SHABELLE Marka (Merca) National capital DHEXE HOOSE Haaway Regional capital Baraawe Town, village Bu'aale Airport Afmadow International boundary Bilis Qooqaani Regional boundary 0° Undetermined boundary JUBA SOMALIA Main road HOOSE Kismaayo (Chisimayu) Track Railroad 100 150 200 km Buur Gaabo 100 mi The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map -2° do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations 50° Garsen

cartography

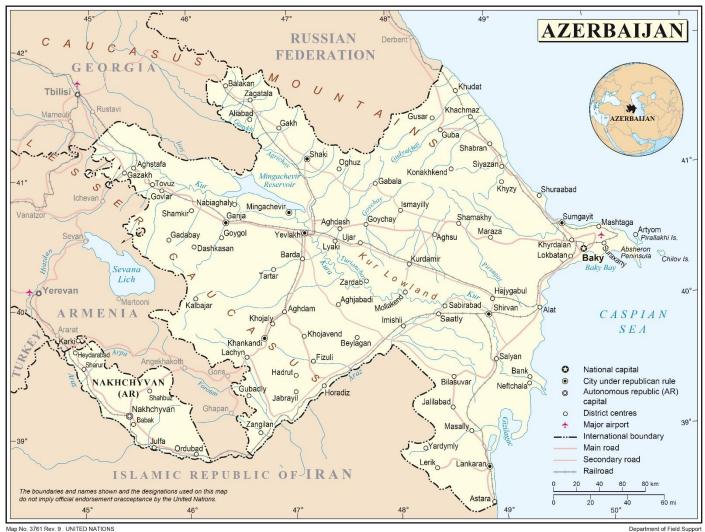


... on geographic names for cartography



Map No. 4450 Rev.1 UNITED NATIONS October 2011

... on geographic names for cartography



Map No. 3761 Rev. 9 UNITED NATIONS September 2014

Cartographic Section



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