The International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)

What and who is FIG?

What can FIG do?

FIG AP CDN on Geospatial / Geodetic Infrastructure Modernistaion

Rob Sarib - Chair FIG Asia Pacific Capacity Development Network **Geospatial and GNSS CORS Infrastructure Forum** KL, Malaysia 16-17 October 2016

The International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)

Established in Paris 1878;

Federation of national associations;

Represents all surveying disciplines;

UN-recognised non-government organisation (NGO);

Its aim is to ensure that the disciplines of surveying and all who practise them meet the needs of the markets and communities that they serve;

It provides an international forum for discussion and development aiming to promote professional practice and standards

Liaise with like minded organisations - UN GGIM, IAG





The FIG Profile and the benefits of being a member

2007 - 2010



The International Federation of Surveyors is an international, non-government organisation whose purpose is to support international collaboration for the progress of surveying in all fields and applications





International Fédération of Surveyors Fédération Internationale des Géomètres Internationale Vereinigung der Vermessungsingenieure

> FIG Member Associations 2016



Through different membership categories 121 countries are represented in FIG

The FIG Organistaion

FIG ORGANISATION



The FIG Council



Chryssy Potsiou TCG (Greece) President 2015-18



Rudolf Staiger DVW (Germany) Vice President



Bruno <u>Razza</u> CNGeGL (Italy) Vice President



PengFei Cheng CSGPC (China) Vice President



Diane Dumashie RICS (UK) Vice President

Mr **Mikael Lilje** (2017-2020) Sweden





Dr **Orhan Ercan** (2017-2020) Turkey

The FIG Office



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Copenhagen, DENMARK

The FIG Vision

"A modern and sustainable surveying profession in support of society, environment and economy by providing innovative, reliable and best practice solutions to our rapidly changing and complex world, acting with integrity and confidence about the usefulness of surveying, and translating these words into action."



The FIG Council Workplan

Based around a theme of

Ensuring the Rapid Response to Change Ensuring the Surveyor of Tomorrow

- Promote and Enhance the Role of FIG within the Global, Regional and Local Environment
- Accomplish Internal FIG Structural Improvements
- Support building the capacity of surveyors to manage technical, societal and economical changes and challenges.

FIG Council Workplan

Based around a theme of

Ensuring the Rapid Response to Change Ensuring the Surveyor of Tomorrow

- Contribute to the global sustainable development agenda by focusing on three pillars:
 - > providing fit-for-purpose solutions for security of tenure land administration,
 - providing support on property markets assessment and improvement and
 - providing technical support in developing technical specifications on the above topics.
- Continue to provide a global forum for discussion, communication and exchange of experiences and new professional developments.
- Continue to strengthen cooperation and to build partnerships with the relevant international organizations and regional professional bodies.

Ten FIG Commissions

Commission 1 – Professional Standards and Practice Commission 2 – Professional Education Commission 3 – Spatial Information Management Commission 4 – Hydrography

Commission 5 – Positioning and Measurement

Commission 6 – Engineering Surveys Commission 7 – Cadastre and Land Management Commission 8 – Spatial Planning and Development Commission 9 – Valuation and the Management of Real Estate Commission 10 - Construction Economics and Management

The Mission of FIG Commission 5 - Positioning and Measurement

- Focus on modern technologies, technical developments, methods, instruments applications
- Follow technical developments through collaboration with other FIG Commissions and other international organisations
- Support research, development and stimulate new ideas
- Collaborate with manufacturers on the improvement of instrumentation and associated software.
- Present and promote the work of the Commission and FIG



Commission Chair

Prof. Dr.-Ing. **Volker Schwieger** University Stuttgart Institute of Engineering Geodesy Geschwister-Scholl-Straße 24D D-70174 Stuttgart GERMANY **Tel.:** +49 711 685 84040 **E-mail:** volker.schwieger[at]ingeo.uni-stuttgart.de



Working Group Chair Working Group 5.1 – Standards, Quality Assurance and Calibration

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Commission Vice-Chair Ms. Li Zhang University Stuttgart

Institute of Engineering Geodesy Geschwister-Scholl-Strasse 24D D-70174 Stuttgart GERMANY Tel.: +49 711 685 84049

E-mail: li.zhang[at]ingeo.uni-stuttgart.de



Working Group Chair Working Group 5.2 – 3D Reference Frames

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Working Group Co-Chair Working Group 5.3 – Vertical Reference Frames

Dr. Dan Roman NOAA National Geodetic Survey National Oceanic& Atmospheric Administration 1315 East-West Highway UNITED STATES Mobile: +1 301 713 3202 ext. 161 E-mail: dan.roman[at]noaa.gov



Working Group Co-Chair Working Group 5.3 – Vertical Reference Frames

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Working Group Co-Chair Working Group 5.4 – GNSS

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Working Group Co-Chair Working Group 5.4 – GNSS

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Working Group Co-Chair Working Group 5.5 – Multi-Sensor-Systems

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Working Group Co-Chair Working Group 5.5 – Multi-Sensor-Systems

Dr. Allison Kealy

Graduate Coordinator (Masters of Geomatic Engineering) Department of Geomatics The University of Melbourne Victoria 3010 AUSTRALIA Tel.: +61 3 8344 6804 E-mail: akealy[at]unimelb.edu.au



Working Group Chair Working Group 5.6 – Cost Effective Positioning

Ph.D. Leonid A. Lipatnikov, Senior Lecturer Siberian State University of Geosystems and Technology Plakhotnogo st. 10, office 543 630082 Novosibirsk RUSSIAN FEDERATION Tel.: +7 923 2278957 E-mail: l.lipatnikov[at]ssga.ru

FIG Task Forces



FIG Task Forces



FIG Task Force on Institutional and Organisational

Development



FIG Task Force on Spatially Enabled Societies



FIG Task Force On Developing Global Land Tools for Pro Poor Land Management



FIG Task Force on Under-Represented Groups in Surveying

FIG Networks



Eva-Maria Unger, Austria Paula Dijkstra, The Netherlands

Outputs of AP CDN -

- Professional geospatial scientists and surveyors, have the capability to address the regional social, economic, environmental and technological challenges associated with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Regional capability and their activities have progressed through *alliances and relationships with* FIG, UN GGIM AP, relevant *like-minded bodies other agencies and / or development partners*.





Outputs of AP CDN -

- Regional geospatial and survey community are self-reliant and have a culture and environment of learning, innovation, a blend of mature and young professionals, and a gender equity base.
- Regional geospatial and surveying challenges are *resolved by a regional, unified, coordinated and collaborative* approach.



Collective FIG / UN GGIM "Capacity Development Network" (CDN) outcome -

"Responsible governance frameworks and integrated administrative systems of tenure (rights and interests) for land and marine, are underpinned by sustainable fit for purpose geospatial and survey infrastructure and information management"

What is capacity development?

It is about understanding the challenges / obstacles that hinder an individual / organisation / community from accomplishing their objectives and then developing the necessary knowledge / skills / abilities / competencies / frameworks to achieve them.

What is capacity development? It is also about

The process of learning to adapt to change.... (or shifting the paradigms of practice)

Who and how and where the decisions are made

Being supported by a sustained resource and political commitment to yield longer term results

Source : Allan Kaplan



Source – Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research

http://www.apn-gcr.org/programmes-and-activities/capable/

- Capability to respond and manage our changing land, marine and built environment -
 - > Mega-cities , smart-cities *rapid urbanisation* ; "2/3 in cities by 2050"



- Capability to respond and manage our changing land, marine and built environment -
 - Sectors housing; transport; utilities; asset, real estate and natural resource management.





- Capability to respond and manage our changing land, marine and built environment -
 - Disruptive technologies mobile internet, automation of knowledge work, IoT, cloud, robotics, autonomous vehicles (biggest impact 2025)





- Capability to respond and manage our changing land, marine and built environment -
 - Disruptive technologies –
 mobile internet, automation of knowledge work, IoT, cloud, robotics, autonomous vehicles

Figure 4.2 Probability of professions being affected by technology



- Capability to respond and manage our changing land, marine and built environment -
 - Climate change, sea level rise, earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, disaster and relief management







What are the Capabilities?

The ability (skill sets) to -

- Provide reliable, accurate and interoperable technical / administrative geospatial information for better informed decision making – "24 / 7 and real time"?
- Collect, calculate, analyse, record, and visualise geospatial information via "disruptive technologies"?
- Convey professional advice to support design, risk assessment, investment analysis, asset and resource deployment – broadening of skills?
- Innovate in multi disciplinary teams "connecting / pooling" talent to facilitate doing more with less consumption of diminishing resources

What are the Capabilities?

The ability (skill sets) to –

- *"Lead, negotiate, influence, collaborate, and understand commercial influences"* – source rics.org/futures
- "Advocate, promote and communicate relevance" leaders, decision makers, politicians, attracting young professionals

What can FIG do to enhance Capacity?

Organise, facilitate and actively participative in -

- Discussion forums
- Meetings
- Seminars
- Workshops
- Technical Sessions

Advocate co-operation and collaboration

at FIG Working Weeks, FIG Regional Conferences and other related FIG symposiums or events.

http://www.fig.net/events/future_events/index.asp

Reference Frame In Practice Seminar – Manila June 2013



Regional Case Studies ; IGS Services ; APREF Status and Determination ; Reference Frame Infrastructure ; Gravity and the World Height System ; Multi-GNSS Environment ; Going Geocentric ; Dynamic Datums ; The Role of Manufacturers Geodetic Infrastructure

Special Technical Forums and Sessions – Kuala Lumpur June 2014



Reference Frames - The Future; Next Generation Positioning Infrastructure ; Global Geodetic Reference Frame and CORS ; Geoid, Gravity and Vertical Datum Determination ; Multi-GNSS Environment and PPP ; Ubiquitous Positioning and Kinematic Measurements ; Cost Effective Positioning ; Standards and Recommended Practices for Positioning and Measurement

Vertical Reference Frame In Practice Seminar – Singapore July 2015



Vertical Reference Frames technical overview ; Time Dependence and Transformations ; Airborne Gravity Data Collection and Analysis ; International GNSS Service ; Vertical Deformation ; GNSS Heighting ; Case Studies

Datum Unification and Kinematics Technical Seminar – Christchurch May 2016



3D Reference Frames / Datums ; Vertical Reference Frames / Datums ; Kinematic Frames and Deformation Modelling ; Case Studies ; International Geodesy Initiatives ; Geodetic Infrastructure and GIS ; Geodetic Software

Various Technical Forums, Seminars, Meetings – Pacific Island Countries and Territories 2013-2016



Access to Information / Knowledge / Experiences - FIG Resources

Access to conference / seminar technical proceedings – papers and presentations from 1898 to present - <u>http://www.fig.net/resources/proceedings/index.asp</u>

Access to FIG general activities and workings –

- "e" newsletter http://www.fig.net/resources/enews/index.asp
- articles <u>http://www.fig.net/resources/articles_about_fig/index.asp</u>



FIG Resources

FIG Surveyors Reference Library

[Back][Search]

Commissions involved:

(check all that apply; the search condition is 'OR')

Keywords:

(check all that apply; the search condition is 'OR')

Other keywords:

(please enter only one keyword per field; the search condition is 'OR')

Title of the document:

(the specified string is search anywhere within the title):

Author (separate multiple criteria with a semicolon; the search condition is 'OR')

Commission 1 Commission 2 Commission 3 Commission 4 Access to land Affordable housing Bridge surveying Cadastre Capacity building

Cartography

CPD

Curricula

Education

1. 2.

з.

4. 5

Cost management

Digital cadastre

e-Governance

Engineering survey

GPS GSDI GSDI History Hydrography Implementation of plans Coastal Zone Management Informal settlements Land distribution Land management Deformation measurement Land readjustment Laser scanning Legislation Low cost technology Marine cadastre

Commission 5

Commission 6

Commission 7

Commission 8

GIM

Geoinformation/GI

Commission 9 Commission 10 History Young Surveyors Mine surveying Photogrammetry Positioning Professional practice Property taxes Quantity surveying Real estate development Remote sensing Risk management Security of tenure Spatial planning Standards Tunnel surveying Urban renewal Valuation

Publications

Selected publications related to surveying are published on this site. These publications are published by FIG, partners and organisations that FIG co-operates with.



http://www.fig.net/resources/publications/index.asp

http://www.fig.net/resources/databases/srl/search.asp













Reference Frames in Practice Manual



May 2014



Reference Frame in Practice Manual

- Foreword / Introduction Matt Higgins, Australia and Graeme Blick, New Zealand
- Geodesy and Global Reference Frames Prof. Chris Rizos, Australia
- Global Terrestrial Reference Systems and Frames Dr. Neil D. Weston and Dr. Tomás Soler, USA
- Regional and National Reference Frames Richard Stanaway, Australia
- Height Systems Dr. Daniel R. Roman, National Geodetic Survey, NOAA, USA
- Transforming Between Datums Graeme Blick and Chris Crook, Land Information New Zealand







Reference Frame in Practice Manual

- Transforming Between Datums in Non-static Reference Frames Nic Donnelly, New Zealand
- Reference Frame Parameter Estimation and Testing via the technique of Least Squares ; Testing Measurements and Least Squares Parameter Estimates – Dr. Roger Fraser, Australia
- Global Navigation Satellite Systems Prof. Chris Rizos, Australia
- GNSS CORS Networks and Linking to ITRF Rob Sarib, Australia, Mikael Lilje, Sweden
- The International GNSS Service (IGS) Nic Donnelly, New Zealand
- Standards and Traceability of Terrestrial Reference Frames David Martin, France







1. Assessing the status and condition of your geospatial / geodetic infrastructure and systems - SWOT your "geospatial data model / framework"



© Dr. Vanessa Lawrence CB, Gilles Albaredes, John Schonegevel, Maurits van der Vlugt

2. Understanding the role / responsibilities of your agency in the various elements of geospatial and geodetic infrastructure management



Source - Matt Higgins "A model for organisational roles within a Positioning Infrastructure"

3. Developing Strategic / Operational (incl. capacity building) **plans** that are aspirational but realistic, achievable, focused on **national / regional** challenges and flexible to accommodate a rapidly changing industry.....



Geospatial / geodetic infrastructure strategy considers –

- Sustainability meeting the needs of current and future generations
- Useability / Accessibility to the whole community on reasonable terms and open to a growing user base, including those requiring new approaches to data delivery
- Collaboration established, managed and maintained in cooperation with International, Regional, National, State, Local Authorities, and with industry

> Innovation – capitalise on the latest research and development

> Accuracy – capable of meeting the accuracy and quality requirement of users

Geospatial / geodetic infrastructure strategy considers –

- Digital Enablement capable of meeting common operating standards and the needs of users through enhanced digital infrastructure / systems
- > Multi-dimensions integrate horizontal, vertical and time varying components
- Extensibility architecture to accommodate changes so as to extend its capability and function
- Open Standards Support the use of open standards and interoperability with other jurisdictions and industry where appropriate.

- 4. Ensuring Geospatial Reference System (GRS) / geodetic framework are integral to a nation's "fundamental or foundation" datasets underpins / enables !
 - "common asset" of location information to make decisions that affect people's safety, prosperity, and environment
 - Comprising of the best available, most current, authoritative source of foundation spatial data which is standardised and quality controlled



- 5. TECHNICAL components GRS / geodetic framework
- IGS compliant GNSS CORS that are the spine of a GRS ; contribute to ITRF / APREF.
- GRS mathematically aligned with ITRF / APREF realisations
- Control networks are a hierarchy of rigorously propagated co-ordinates and uncertainties - integrity, reliability and accuracy are "fit for purpose"
- Geoid model and / or defined height system to integrate vertical surfaces





Reference Frame



Utilising and benefitting from the multi GNSS environment and space based measurement technology





Latitude (deg)









Visible Satellite Number at Time Step= 1 90 60 30 Ο. -30 $\cap \subset$ -60 -90 150 Ο 30 60 90 120 180 210 240 270 300 330 360 In 2020 - GPS(32) + Glonass(24) + Galileo(30) + BeiDou(35) + IRNSS(7) + QZSS(4) + SBAS(13) 25 10 15 20 30 35

Figure courtesy Prof Chris Rizos, UNSW

International Organization for Standardization

- Adhering to international standards, guidelines and practices
- Facilitating interoperability and unification amongst geospatial information datasets and systems at all levels – local, national, regional, and global



The capability to support global observing systems for accurate scientific research modelling - inter / intra tectonic plate deformation, sea level monitoring, climate change, atmospherics



- Aligning with new mass-market wide area positioning technology and applications i.e. regional and global real time positioning services delivered by satellite, digital communications, and the Internet
- Utilising or benefiting from quality imagery / satellite data, the development of new mapping technologies and products









The International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)

The quest for capacity development – making it work

"Don't start what you can't sustain"

Provisions for ongoing updating and possible upgrading are crucial and must be established up front.

Capacity development relates to societal awareness, institutional and organisational reform, and education and training of human resources.



The way forward includes understanding and cooperation between UN-agencies, professional organisations, and national governments

To drive and manage the change process there must be effective knowledge-sharing to ensure that lessons learned and good practice are widely implemented.

Stig Enemark FIG African Capacity Deveolpement Network Nairobi 2015

"Good co-ordination begins with good co-ordinates"

Dave Doyle FIG Regional Conference Costa Rica 2007





https://www.fig.net/