Outline of presentation

1) United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)

2) Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

3) Addressing the data needs of the 2030 Agenda

4) Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related with authoritative data

5) Mechanism for Member States to develop capacity to address the legal and policy matters
Established in 2011 (E/RES/2011/24), a formal inter-governmental body reporting to ECOSOC, to:

- Discuss, enhance and coordinate Global Geospatial Information Management activities by involving Member States at the highest level.
- Work with Governments to make joint decisions and set directions on the use of geospatial information within national and global policy frameworks.
- Address global issues and contribute collective knowledge as a community with shared interests and concerns.
- Develop effective strategies to build geospatial capacity in developing countries.
- To make accurate, reliable and authoritative geospatial information readily available to support national, regional and global development.

**Strengthening Geospatial Information Management**

**ECOSOC Resolution 2016/27 -**

- Acknowledged the considerable achievements and progress made by UN-GGIM in the area of global geospatial information management, and its contribution to the strengthening of geospatial information management capacities and utilization in developing countries.
- Recognized UN-GGIM’s role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework, and other global development agendas within the purview of the United Nations.
- Stressed the need to strengthen the coordination and coherence of global geospatial information management, in capacity-building, norm-setting, data collection, dissemination and sharing, among others, through appropriate coordination mechanisms.
- Broaden and strengthen the mandate of the Committee of Experts as the relevant body on geospatial information consisting of government experts, and change the title of the item on ECOSOC’s agenda from “Cartography” to “Geospatial Information” and invites the Committee to report on all matters relating to geography, geospatial information and related topics.
The Committee of Experts is the peak intergovernmental body to liaise and coordinate among Member States, and between Member States, international organizations and stakeholders, to foster better coordination and coherence in geospatial information management.

**Strategic Framework 2017 - 2021**

**UN-GGIM Decision 7/101:**
expressed support for progress on the 2017 – 2021 strategic framework, and agreed that it provided a reference for prioritizing the work of the Committee and a tangible means to communicate its work;

Suggested that efforts to implement the framework should be maximized through the support of the regional committees, thematic groups and other relevant stakeholders;

(August 2017)
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

**UN-GGIM: Strengthening Geospatial Information Management**

- Strengthening global geospatial information management
- Contribution of regional committees, thematic groups and networks
- Legal and policy frameworks and issues related to authoritative data
- Trends in national institutional arrangements
- Adoption of standards and technical specifications
- Strengthening collaboration with UNGEGN
- United Nations activities in geospatial information management
- Secretariat programme management

**UN-GGIM in Support of the 2030 Agenda**

- Global geodetic reference frame
- Global fundamental geospatial data
- Integration of geospatial, statistical and other information
- Geospatial information and services
- Land administration and management
- Marine geospatial information

**Normative strengthening, capacity development and national geospatial information systems in support of the 2030 Agenda**

**Strengthening National Geospatial Information Systems and Capacities**

- Normative strengthening, frameworks, guides, standards and methodological development
- Supporting Member States in implementing its national strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes
Knowing where people and things are and their relationships to each other is essential for informed decision-making. Comprehensive location-based information is helping Governments to develop strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes.

These challenges are real at the local level.

How can we better understand the scale of these challenges at the local level?

What are the causes? Whom do they impact? Where are they?

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges...

... disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology; provide guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data;...

(Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015 – 2030)

... to enhance effective urban planning and management, efficiency, and transparency through e-governance, information and communications technologies assisted approaches, and geospatial information management.  

(New Urban Agenda, 2016)

... and to dedicate greater resources to the collection and sharing of data and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, in order to increase our knowledge of the ocean, ...

(UN Ocean Conference, 2017)
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Declaration
Vision and shared principles for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership

Results Framework
17 integrated and indivisible goals and 169 aspirational targets

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Follow-up and Review
Global indicators underpin an integrated follow-up and review framework

Means of Implementation
Governments, civil society, industry, the UN system, science and technology

Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, paragraph 76

... to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observation and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.

The 2030 Agenda: Goals, Targets, Indicators

17 SDGs

169 Targets

232 global indicators to follow-up and review progress

Implementation via national planning processes, policies, strategies and frameworks

Measuring and monitoring: Statistics, geospatial information, Earth observations and other Big Data
“Implementation has begun, but the clock is ticking. This report shows that the rate of progress in many areas is far slower than needed to meet the targets by 2030”

“This report provides a snapshot of our efforts to date. It stresses that high-level political leadership and new partnerships will be essential for sustaining momentum. It also underscores the need for reliable, timely, accessible and disaggregated data to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure that everyone is counted”

António Guterres  
Secretary-General, United Nations

New data sources and technologies for data collection will need to be explored, including through partnerships with civil society, the private sector and academia. The integration of geospatial information and statistical data will also be essential for the production of a number of indicators.  
(Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2016)

Towards this end, national statistical systems need to invest in the technology and skills necessary to collect and integrate data from multiple sources, including integration of geospatial information with statistics and other data.  
(Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2017)

Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

Need to include all parts of the statistical system and new data sources

Need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data

Interoperability and integration of systems is crucial to harnessing the potential of all types of data

Data on a wide range of topics; unprecedented amount of data

helping Member States to implement strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes
Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

Annex
Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

UN-GGIM Decision 7/106: Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data

(g)Noted the comments to analyze a number of complex issues regarding geospatial information including, definitions on open data, personal data, data privacy, data protection, data licensing and the security and misuse of data.
We will support developing countries, particularly African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observation and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.

**Target 17:18; Data, monitoring and accountability**

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

**Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data**

- Recognized policy and legal frameworks for geospatial information as one of the issues that needed to be addressed (Report of the Secretary-General on the Inventory of Issues, August 2012)

- Since the fifth session (August 2015), UN-GGIM continued to note developments in geospatial technology that could have an impact on policy and legal frameworks supporting geospatial information management
  - Including disruptive technologies, such as unmanned aircraft systems, autonomous vehicles collected and used geospatial information in ways that presented unique legal and policy challenges

- Sixth session agreed to an international forum on legal and policy issues and frameworks in Kuala Lumpur in October 2016.
Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data

The outcome of all the discussions and debates at the International Forum on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management were reflected in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Policy and Legal Frameworks for Geospatial Information.

The Declaration was unanimously adopted by the participants, and by the fifth Plenary Meeting of the Regional Committee of the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Asia and the Pacific (UN-GGIM-AP).

The resolution of fifth Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM-AP provided a path forward for the Committee of Experts and the global geospatial information community.
Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data

UN-GGIM at its Seventh Session considered –

- establishing a working group to explore policy and legal frameworks for geospatial information, with participants from both the geospatial and legal communities;
- develop a strategy and plan of action on policy and legal issues in order to begin the advocacy and engagement process, inclusive of a guide to the licensing and dissemination of geospatial information that can provide guidance to Member States; and
- contribute to developing capacity within the Member States on the policy and legal issues that impact the collection, use, storage and dissemination of geospatial information.

Seventh Session of the Committee of Experts

UN-GGIM Decision 7/106

(c) Endorsed the establishment of the working group on legal and policy frameworks for geospatial information management, ...

(d) Requested the working group to develop mechanisms for Member States to build capacity to address the legal and policy matters that had an impact on the collection, dissemination and application of geospatial information, and, in that regard, expressed appreciation for the development and preparation of the compendium on the licensing of geospatial information, and for the wide reviews and consultation that the compendium had received;

(Aug 2017)
About the workshop .. ..

- first in a series of regional learning events on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management

- the goal for both providers and consumers of geospatial information –
  - better aware and informed on how a country’s legal and policy framework impacts geospatial information management,
  - improve the capacity of Member States in addressing legal and policy considerations; and
  - increase the availability, accessibility and application of geospatial information.

- aims to raise awareness, introduce and inform participants on practical approaches that participants should find helpful in their normal work.

Thank you

Strengthening national geospatial information systems and capacities; supporting Member States in implementing its national strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes

http://ggim.un.org/
Session #2: Setting the scene: Overview and context

Question and Answer

What legal and policy issues do your agency face nationally that impacts the mandate and mission of your agency?