Objectives and Expected Outcomes

- play a leading role at the policy level by raising political awareness and highlighting the importance of reliable, timely and fit-for-purpose marine geospatial information to support the administration, management and governance of the marine and ocean environments;
- encourage the use of internationally agreed-upon geospatial information frameworks, schemas, systems and established standards to improve the growing inter-dependent relationships between people and the marine environments; and
- support the Committee of Experts in the development of norms, principles, guides and standards to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable geospatial information including any regional capacity development initiatives

http://ggim.un.org/UNGGIM-wg8/
Expected Outcomes

• Review and agree upon the work plan 2020-2021
• Update Working Group on relevant initiatives and activities around the world – agree on level of Working Group participation
• Review results of use case and agree upon recommended actions for draft report
• Consider the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) for articulating and demonstrating national leadership and the capacity to take positive steps
• Discuss and agree on Working Group’s role and way forward with regard to implementing the IGIF at country-level to include the marine domain
• Consider emerging opportunities, current and additional activities for the work plan
• Discuss options for next face-to-face opportunity
Outcomes:

1) **Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development**
   - Request that the Director of Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Seabed 2030 Project and the Secretary General of IHO to represent the marine geospatial information community at the Decade’s planning meeting;
   - To consider, at an appropriate time and when guidance are available, to develop initiatives or proposal to raise awareness (including political) of the importance and significance of marine geospatial information, systems and infrastructures;
   - INEGI, Mexico will participate in a Decade’s regional workshop hosted by Mexico and will highlight the importance of marine geospatial information.

2) **Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Seabed 2030 Project**
   - Monitor, promote and support the activities to a wider community beyond the hydrographic/nautical charting community;
   - Continue to raise the importance of and the value of comprehensive bathymetric coverage of coastal, seas and ocean floors, and as an example, to harness the potential of offshore winds as a significant renewable energy source.

Outcomes:

3) **Capacity Development**
   - Leverage the capacity development initiatives of IHO and its regional hydrographic commissions;
   - Request IHO to extend its regional or sub-regional capacity development programme to include UN Member States and inland waterways when appropriate.

4) **IHO-OGC MSDI Concept Development Study**
   - Support the concept development study and any proposed pilot that considers the land/sea interface.

5) **Use case exercise**
   - Finalize the outcome report (proposed a whitepaper) from the use case exercise with observations, findings and recommendations to address the availability and accessibility of marine geospatial information;
   - Develop feasible recommendations to address gaps, issues and challenges, include appropriate real-world examples and proven practices to support the recommendations;
   - Complete the proposed white paper in time for consideration by the Committee of Experts at its tenth session, and to request the Committee for its views and guidance prior to finalizing the white paper.
Outcomes:

6) **Integrated Geospatial Information Framework**
   To consider the IGIF as a basis and a mechanism to facilitate integrated ecosystem geospatial data management practices as requested by the Committee of Experts;
   From the use case exercise, other relevant use cases including from the IHO and OGC, the whitepaper and its recommendations, work towards a reference document on the implementation of Integrated Geospatial Information Framework for the marine domain and in particular, addressing the implementation of IGIF in the administration, management and governance of oceans and seas, coastal zones and deltas, inland water bodies and waterways.

7) **Global Consultation on the Framework for Effective Land Administration**
   To submit feedback and comment to include –
   - reference to fishing limits and rights
   - importance of addressing the land/sea interface
   - need for marine geospatial information in administering marine spaces

Outcomes:

8) **Proposed IHO Innovation and Technology Lab**
   Welcome the concept and establishment of the IHO Innovation and Technology Lab;
   Look forward to opportunities to work with the Lab on joint projects (such as land-sea interface) and the measuring and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals.

9) **Availability and accessibility of bathymetric data – IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry**
   Welcome the enhancement to the available functionalities within the IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (DCDB);
   Note the potential of crowdsourced bathymetry and the DCDB’s willingness to include inland water bodies and waterways data, and encourage participation and submission of datasets;
   Inform a wider audience of the available functionality within DCDB to discover and download bathymetric data in areas where data are available.
Outcomes:

10) **Communications, engagement and partnership**
   Consider a modality to engage the World Meteorological Organization;
   Continue the engagement with the Working Group on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management to jointly consider policy and legal issues impacting geospatial information management;
   Leverage the work of the WG-Legal and Policy whenever appropriate.

11) **Standards for geospatial information management**
   Progress the preparation of a companion guide on marine geospatial standards for the common person;
   Consider a review, at a later date, a revision to the “Guide to the Role of Standards in Geospatial Information Management” and “Companion document on Standards Recommendations by Tier Introduction” to provide additional emphasis on adopted standards for marine geospatial data;
   Request that standards developed for marine geospatial data reflect the FAIR principles.

Outcomes:

12) **Inland water bodies and waterways**
   Need to understand the issues and challenges with regards to the collection, storage, management and sharing of geospatial information as relates to inland water bodies and waterways;
   Should have some real-world examples and proven practices as relates to geospatial information management for inland water bodies and waterways;
   Noted that IHO is undertaking a use case that considers inland water bodies and waterways that normally reside within one national jurisdiction;
   Consider an integrated geospatial data management approach.
Outcomes:

13) **The land and sea interface (coastal zone)**
   Consider the role and application of marine geospatial information to support the management of coastal zones, including the preparation of management plans;
   Need for the integration of land and sea data sets, to leverage the IGIF and discuss with the Bureau of the Committee of Experts to consider facilitating work between the marine, terrestrial and cadastral domains;
   Consider sea level rise, climate change adaption and impact on coastal cities and communities, small island developing states as a project for the IHO Technology and Innovation Lab;
   Understanding that land/sea interface contributes to marine spatial planning and marine protected areas;
   NZ has carried out a literature review of some practices and the review could be a practical starting point for the working group to address the issues and challenges of land and sea interface;
   NZ Joining Land and Sea Project develops a transformation tool to integrate land and sea datasets for New Zealand, and the results of looking at the benefits of mapping the coastal zones could be shared;
   UKHO-Geological Survey-OS joint mapping project for coastal zones and the creation of integrated digital map for some ports – lessons learnt;
   Acquaint with the IOC-UNESCO/EC Marine Spatial Planning Roadmap which is a part of the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.

Outcomes:

14) **Integrated ecosystems geospatial data management practices**
   In addressing issues and challenges of inland water bodies and waterways and the land and sea interface, the working group to consider an integrated geospatial data management approach including standards in support of integrated ecosystems-based management;
   Require collaboration across disciplines and institutions including users and stakeholders;
   Discuss with the Bureau of the Committee of Experts to consider facilitating work between and across disciplines and institutions;

15) **Work plan 2019 – 2020**
   Work plan be reviewed and revised for the period 2021-2022 at an online meeting towards the end of 2020

16) **Next face-to-face meeting**
   Acknowledge the benefits of joint meetings with the MSDIWG-IHO and OGC-MDWG;
   Convene a learning event (perhaps an international seminar organized by the UN Secretariat) back-to-back with the next face-to-face meeting of the Working Group.
   Invite expression of interest to host the next face-to-face meeting of the Working Group
Outcomes:

17) Vote of thanks and appreciation
A vote of thanks and appreciation to –
   All participants and invited experts;
   Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency for providing very conducive meeting facilities, warm reception and great hospitality; and being a very good host.

Follow-through Actions:

1) List of participants will be updated to reflect the participation and contribution of all participants
3) A link will be provided to access presentations and materials related to the MSDIWG-11 and OGC-MDWG meetings either on the WG’s web-site or the event’s web-page.
4) Co-Chairs to translate the outcomes into actions with proposed timelines and deliverables;
5) Establish a Task Group (Canada, Denmark, Jamaica, Norway, USA) to initiate an outline/draft for a reference document on the implementation of Integrated Geospatial Information Framework for the marine domain
6) Participants encouraged to provide a one-page write-up on real world examples or practices that were shared and discussed during the breakout group work.
7) Co-chairs to outline the content of the WG’s report to UN-GGIM before next online meeting (Note: reporting timeline to UN-GGIM – a) Secretariat’s summary of the report of the WG to UN-GGIM (before 13 May 2020); b) final report of the WG to UN-GGIM (by end of June 2020))
Follow-through Actions:

8) Organize the sixth online meeting for the Working Group within three months of this face-to-face meeting
9) WG’s side event at the tenth session of UN-GGIM (3 – 7 August 2020) to consider the issues of the land and sea interface; socialize and discuss the findings and recommendations arising from the use case exercise
10) Land Information New Zealand to volunteer the literature review conducted for the integration of land and sea datasets
11) Netherlands Hydrographic Office to volunteer a poster prepared on ecosystem management practices
12) Oceanwise to volunteer its student’s report on the mapping of coastal areas in the United Kingdom
13) IHO and OGC-MDWG to provide relevant use cases when they are available
14) Forward any expression of interest to host the next face-to-face meeting of the Working Group to the Secretariat (teo@un.org)

Second expert meeting of the Working Group on Marine Geospatial Information
Leibniz-Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemünde, Rostock-Warnemünde, Germany
24 – 28 February 2020

THANK YOU