

Fifth meeting of the **Expert Group on Land Administration and Management** Agenda item #3: Reports, highlights, updates and considerations

Report of the Secretariat

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Functional Groups reporting to the Committee of Experts







High-level Group of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (HLG-IGIF)

Subcommittee on Geodesy

Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

Expert Group on Land Administration and Management

Working Group on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

Working Group on Policy and Legal Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management

Working Group on Marine Geospatial Information

Task Team on Geospatial Information for Climate Resilience

Writing Team on the Future Geospatial Information Ecosystem

Working Group on Geospatial Information of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators



Bureau:

Co-Chairs: Belgium, Cote d'Ivoire, Mexico

Rapporteur: Morocco

Regional Committees & Chairs:

Africa: South Africa

Americas: Chile

Arab States: Saudi Arabia

Asia and the Pacific: Indonesia

Europe: Netherlands and United Kingdom

Thematic Networks:

 Academic Network **Private Sector Network**

 Geospatial Societies **United Nations Geospatial Network International Standards Development Organizations**

The Committee of Experts, a subsidiary expert body of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, 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





UN-GGIN

GLOBAL GEOSPATIAI

United Nations E/RES/2022/24

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Genera 1 August 2022

2022 session Agenda item 18

Economic and environmental questions: geospatial information

Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 22 July 2022

[on a proposal considered in plenary meeting (E/2022/L.26)]

2022/24. Enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements

6. Decides to enhance the institutional arrangements of the Committee of Experts as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council in charge of all matters related to geospatial information, geography, land administration and related topics, in accordance with the terms of reference annexed to the present resolution;



United Nations Comm

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Global Geospatial Info



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Research and Training

Related Organizations

and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entitles of the

United Nations System.

Programme of Work of the Committee of Experts

- ✓ Operations focused on SDGs and UN-IGIF (E/RES/2022/24)
- Convene global forums and promote comprehensive dialogue
- Coordination and coherence
- ✓ Consultative and consensus driven frameworks, norms, principles and guides
- ✓ Annual sessions

Objectives and functions

- ✓ Provide leadership to ensure that geospatial information and resources are coordinated, maintained, accessible and able to be leveraged by Member States and society to find sustainable solutions for social, economic and environmental development
- ✓ Provide a forum for coordination and dialogue with and among Member States, the regional committees and thematic networks of the Committee, and relevant international organizations, on enhanced cooperation in the field of global geospatial information management, and to make joint decisions and set directions
 ✓ Provide a platform for the development of effective strategies on how to build and strengthen national capacity concerning geospatial information





Leadership

United Nations Committee of Experts on
Global Geospatial Information Managem

Purpose

Relevance

Impact

ositioning geospatial information to address global challenge

EXPERT GROUP ON LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT FIFTH MEETING 8 - 11 APRIL 2024, Ac Meeting of the Expanded Bureau of the Committee of Experts

- 22 26 January 2024
- Aguascalientes, Mexico

Fourteenth Session of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

- 7 9 August 2024
- UNHQ, New York

Seventh High-level Forum on United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management

• 8 – 10 October 2024, Mexico City (including Eleventh plenary meeting of UN-GGIM: Americas) Third Plenary Meeting of the Highlevel Group of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework

- 22 26 January 2024
- Aguascalientes, Mexico

Second expert meeting of the Working Group on Policy and Legal Framework for Geospatial Information Management

- 20 22 February 2024
- Brussels, Belgium

Sixth expert meeting of the Working Group on Marine Geospatial Information

- 4 8 March 2024
- Indonesia
- International Seminar

Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Subcommittee on Geodesy (back to back with the 2nd meeting of the UN-GGCE: IAC)

- 18 21 March 2024
- Bonn, Germany

Fifth meeting of the Expert Group on Land Administration and Management

- 8 11 April 2024
- Aguascalientes
- International Seminar

Expert Group Meeting on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information/Expert meeting of the IAEG-SDGs Working Group on Geospatial Information

- September 2024
- Nairobi (UNON), Kenya

Expert meeting of the Working Group on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters Date and host/venue to be decided



Global Development Frameworks

Global Geospatial Frameworks

2030 AGENDA **FOR SUSTAINABLE** DEVELOPMENT

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Paris Agreement Climate Change

Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK (IGIF)

Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)

Framework for **Effective Land** Administration (FELA)

Operational Framework for Integrated Marine Geospatial Information Management (UN-IGIF-Hydro)

SAMOA Pathway for SIDS Addis Ababa Action Agenda Habitat III New Urban Agenda

Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action

Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes

Global Geodetic Reference Frame (GGRF)

National Institutional Arrangements in Geospatial Information Management

Role of Standards in Geospatial Information Management

Compendium on Licensing of Geospatial Information

Statement of Shared Guiding Principles for Geospatial Information Management

Future Trends in Geospatial Information Management Reports

SDGs Geospatial Roadmap

arrangements on geospatial information management (E/2022/68) entitled 'Enhancing global geospatial information management' in June 2022. The comprehensive report described the process of 'transition' marking the Committee's work, starting with an initial five-year period (2012 – 2016) on establishment; the report then detailed its second five-year period (2017-2021) on institutionalization; and then considers the Committee's future in the coming five-year period – on implementation of the Committee's frameworks, anchored by the UN-IGIF.

In 2022, the Committee of

its final report, pursuant to resolution E/RES/2016/27 on strengthening institutional

Experts transmitted to ECOSOC



United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management



Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

Report on the thirteenth session (2–4 August 2023)

Economic and Social Council Official Records, 2024 Supplement No. 26



Report of the Committee of Experts on its thirteenth session

On 26 October 2023, the Economic and Social Council

- (a) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its thirteenth session (E/2024/46);
- (b) Decided that the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 7 to 9 August 2024;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts

Economic and Social Council decision 2024/303

https://ggim.un.org/meetings/GGIM-committee/13th-Session/documents/



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION



Provisional agenda of the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

- Election of officers. 1.
- Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
- Enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements.
- Contribution of regional committees to the global geospatial information agenda.
- Contribution of thematic networks to the global geospatial information agenda.
- The future geospatial information ecosystem. 6.
- United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.
- Global geodetic reference frame. 8.
- 9. Geospatial information for sustainable development.
- 10. Geospatial information for climate and resilience.
- Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information. 11.
- Integrated geospatial information for effective land administration and management. *12*.
- Integrated marine geospatial information. *13*.
- Policy and legal frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data. 14.
- Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community. 15.
- Collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. 16.
- Programme management report. 17.
- Provisional agenda and dates of the fifteenth session. 18.
- Report of the Committee of Experts on its fourteenth session.

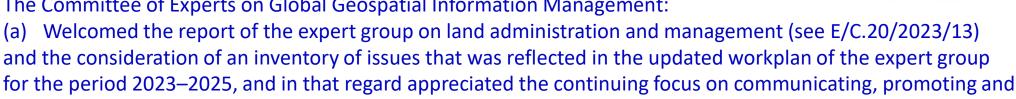
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenge

Decision 13/109



The Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management:

raising awareness of the merits and benefits of effective land administration;



- (b) **Reiterated** that the Framework for Effective Land Administration was an important element of the work of the Committee of Experts and provided a valuable step forward in assisting and guiding Member States when developing, reforming, strengthening and modernizing effective and efficient land administration;
- (c) **Encouraged** the expert group to work through its identified inventory of issues and to consider the roles of effective land administration in the area of climate change and the integration of the terrestrial, maritime and cadastral domains, including through collaborative activities with partnering international organizations;
- (d) Noted the expert group workplan for the period 2023–2025 with its five defined areas of focus, and emphasized that the implementation of the Framework for Effective Land Administration at the country level must be according to national circumstances and needs, and urged the expert group to further consider the alignment between the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework, the Operational Framework for Integrated Marine Geospatial Information Management and the Framework for Effective Land Administration, and that those Frameworks should not exist in isolation;



FIFTH MEETING

- (e) Also **noted** the intended considerations on the integration of terrestrial, maritime, built and cadastral domains, and encouraged the expert group to collaborate with relevant international organizations as well as functional groups of the Committee of Experts, including the working group on marine geospatial information, and to include consideration for the land/sea interface and its technical complexities;
- **Urged** the expert group to continue to collaborate with the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management regional committees and thematic networks to raise awareness and advocate for national and subnational implementation of the Framework for Effective Land Administration, together with the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework, and the role of effective land administration and management, and to consider a special effort towards the strengthening of the capacities of small island developing States and African Member States to better mainstream land management information systems into the plans, strategies and policies of their national digital economies;
- (g) Appreciated the efforts to continue fostering volunteered translation of the Framework for Effective Land Administration into various languages so as to facilitate broader understanding and engagement with the Framework across diverse linguistic communities;
- (h) Noted the renaming of the agenda item to "Integrated geospatial information for effective land administration and management" and the intention of the expert group to convene its next meeting, together with an international seminar on effective land administration, in Mexico in April 2024, in collaboration with a number of regional cadastral organizations, and encouraged Member States and relevant organizations to participate.

TASK TEAM ON GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE



The co-Convenors of the Task Team are:

David McCollin, Barbados, Viliami Folau, Tonga and David Henderson, United Kingdom.

Members of the Task Team are:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ethiopia, Germany, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Singapore, South Africa, Tonga, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States of **America**

The primary aim of the Task Team is to strengthen interlinkages between geospatial, statistical, climate and other relevant communities and organizations of the United Nations system. It will achieve this by developing a detailed concept paper that expands on the relevant initiatives, activities and frameworks under the purview of the Committee of Experts, identifying how these resources relate to geospatial information for climate resilience.







WRITING TEAM ON THE FUTURE GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION ECOSYSTEM

In making decision 13/104, the Committee of Experts supported the proposals to progress the option to "entrust the Bureau, supported by a writing team, with developing a position paper on determining the scope and an outline on the fundamental elements and principles of the future geospatial information ecosystem for the consideration of the Committee of Experts at its Fourteenth Session, and welcomed the multiple offers by Member States to support the Bureau".

The aim of the Writing Team is to prepare a position paper on determining the scope and an outline on the fundamental elements and principles of the future geospatial information ecosystem.

Members of the Writing Team are:

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Mexico, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, UN-GGIM Geospatial Societies, and UN-GGIM Private Sector Network



FIFTH MEETING



United Nations Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence (UN-GGCE) UN CAMPUS, BONN, GERMANY



The Overarching Goal of the United Nations Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence is to assist Member States and geodetic organizations to coordinate and collaborate to sustain, enhance, access and utilize an accurate, accessible and sustainable Global Geodetic Reference Frame (GGRF) to support science, society and global development.

The objective of the Centre is to support the implementation of General Assembly resolution 69/266 through strengthening and advancing: global geodetic cooperation and coordination; worldwide geodetic infrastructure; standards, policies and conventions; education, training and capacity building; and communication and awareness, while also coordinating measures and overseeing their implementation.

Stronger . Together





Mr. Nick Brown assumed the position as the Head of Office, UN-GGCE at the UN Campus in Bonn on 5 October 2023.

https://ggim.un.org/UNGGCE/





United Nations Global Geospatial Knowledge and Innovation Centre (UN-GGKIC), DEQING, CHINA



The Overarching Goal is to develop and promote the required innovation, leadership, coordination, and standards to strengthen the adoption of geospatial information to support the implementation of national development priorities and the SDGs.

Leveraging the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework, Member States will have the ability to integrate and deliver national geospatial information policy, data, systems, services and capabilities into national government development policies, strategies, and arrangements. The objective of the Centre is to strengthen and advance the geospatial information management capacity development capabilities of Member States.

> Mr. Pengde Li assumed the position as the Head of the UN-GGKIC in Deging on 16 October.



FIFTH MEETING

The Bureau, at its meeting with its expanded bureau on 24 January 2024 in Aguascalientes, requested functional groups of the Committee of Experts to:



DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION

include Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) in its work and activities

TIMELINESS OF REPORTING TO THE FOURTEENTH SESSION

Functional groups were reminded to prepare and submit their reports on time. Reports that are late will not be brought before the Committee of Experts for consideration.

IMPLEMENTATION

> focus on implementation, to develop and provide the needed guidance sought by Member States, the "how" to allow them to operationalize the adopted frameworks, norms, principles and guides.

Leadership Relevance **Purpose Impact**



GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FOR CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE



The Bureau, at its meeting with its expanded bureau in Aguascalientes on 24 January, noted -

Climate - Climate is the average weather conditions for a particular location over a long period of time, ranging from months to thousands or millions of years (World Meteorological Organisation, 2024).

Climate change - A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992).

Resilience - The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015).

As outlined by the Centre for Climate and Energy Solutions, building resilience requires understanding of the potential threats and vulnerabilities caused by an event or hazard, as well as an understanding of the likelihood, impact and consequences of it. Threats are potential actions that may cause damage or danger, whereas vulnerability is the degree of exposure to potential damage from the threat if it is to occur (Centre for Climate and Energy Solutions, 2019).

Resilience is interlinked - Climate resilience, disaster resilience and ecological resilience are closely interlinked and, in many cases, will require similar data to assess risk and vulnerability and inform decision-making.



GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FOR CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE



Observation: Creating separate streams under a new agenda item for the Committee of Experts to discuss 'climate' and 'resilience' at future sessions could be useful to strengthen coordination and coherence of the **UN-GGIM's climate-related work.**

- This should help to improve coordination and coherence, identify synergies across work programs, frameworks and functional groups, and address any duplication of efforts.
- Considering common data needs with a view to 'map once, use many times' would be useful.

Observation: Taking a 'joined up' approach to resilience under the Committee presents an opportunity to identify common data needs across this work and potentially reduce duplication of effort.

- Climate resilience, disaster resilience and ecological resilience are linked and, in many respects, require similar data to assess risk and vulnerability.
- A joined-up approach creates an avenue to consider the intersection between geospatial information and 'resilience' more wholistically – including societal and economic resilience.
- A joined-up approach provides an avenue to share information across sectors and develop shared goals, aims and objectives to support the identification of risks, threats and vulnerabilities of both natural and humaninduced hazards.



A/78/L.49 United Nations



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited 11 March 2024

Original: English

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up Seventy-eighth session to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Dibouti, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Kenva Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands (King Montoneoro, Moracco, Netherlands (King I recombourg) Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, (Kingdom Liberia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom Liberia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Peru. Renublic of Korea. Romania. Liberia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdo of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Peru, Republic of Korea, South Africa South of the), New Zealand, Science of South of Sout Of the), New Learand, North Macedonia, Peru, Republic of Korea, Roman.

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Sweden, Türkiye, United States of America. Uzbekistan and Zambia:

Sweden, Turkiye, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Brit.
Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Zambia:

**James managements of America of Ameri

Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial

Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trust for sustainable development intelligence systems for sustainable development. Reaffirming international Declaration of Human Rights, I

Redfirming international law, in particular the Change in the Change

10/04/2024

EXPERT GROUP ON LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT FIFTH MEETING



At the Seventh-eighth Session, 63rd meeting (21 March 2024), the General Assembly resolved to bridge the artificial intelligence (AI) and other digital divides between and within countries and promote safe, secure and trustworthy AI systems to accelerate progress towards the full realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted a resolution "Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial sustainable intelligence systems for development"







Action Plans

How, when, who?

Part 3





- An emerging scientific discipline that combines innovations in geospatial science and technologies, artificial intelligence algorithms and methods in machine learning (e.g., deep learning), data mining, and high-performance computing to extract insights from geospatial information for sustainable real-world solutions.
 - Provides useful advantages for modelling, e.g., the environment, with its ability to incorporate large volume of geospatial and temporal information in a multitude of formats, computational efficiency, flexibility in algorithms and workflows towards more sustainable real-world solutions.









- A wide range of applications for Artificial Intelligence, including:
 - Data analytics and interpretation
 - Predictive analytics
 - Extracting geospatial and land information from unstructured data
 - Routing and navigation
 - Quality control
 - Etc.
- Can be used in a number of applications, including:
 - Urban planning
 - Land administration and management
 - Disaster response
 - Precision agriculture
 - Land use and zoning
 - Etc.







- More laws and regulations are guaranteed
 - How Artificial Intelligence is defined will be critical
- Demand for greater transparency
- Will require policies and procedures for the entire Artificial Intelligence system, e.g., training data, models, outputs, etc.
- Will require input from a variety of stakeholders (i.e., technical, operational, legal, human resources, etc.)

Observation: Will have a significant impact on future geospatial information management

FIFTH MEETING

How, when, who?



Impacts on Future Geospatial Information Management

Some observations:

- Growing demand for clear regulatory frameworks to address privacy, safeguards and security, and responsible use related to artificial intelligence enabled geospatial technologies, products and services.
- Incorporating responsible governance and mechanisms into the design, development and deployment of related geospatial technologies, processes and services, and their usefulness for ALL.
- Public-private partnerships including embracing volunteered data may play a critical role in driving innovation, leveraging combined resources, fostering cooperation to address common challenges with integrated geospatial information.



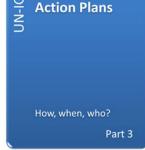
How, when, who?

Part 3











Recommendations

- Geospatial community should be tracking legal and regulatory developments in Artificial Intelligence within their country.
- Members of the geospatial community should be actively participating in the development of these laws and regulations.
- Organizations that create or procure geospatial technologies, products and services that use Artificial Intelligence should be mindful of potential impact of laws and regulations.

Conclusion:

The geospatial community must work across sectors/silos to address the complex issues posed and opportunities afforded by artificial intelligence.



Framework for Effective Land Administration



Drivers of change





Framework for Effective Land Administration



Drivers of change

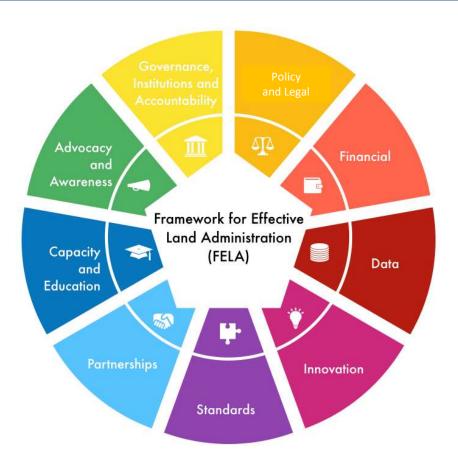
FELA with its nine pathways seeks to provide the reference and guidance for Member States when establishing, strengthening, coordinating and monitoring their land administration nationally or sub-nationally. FELA aligns directly with the overarching and strategic United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF), implements the UN-IGIF for the land sector. The nine pathways of FELA provide a mechanism towards effective leadership, advocacy, mobilization and actions to effectively document, record and recognize people to land relationships in all forms for the wellbeing of society, environment and economy.



What are the FELA strategic pathways?



The nine strategic pathways of the United **Nations** Integrated **Geospatial** Information Framework (UN-IGIF) guide FELA. All pathways are linked and overlap and address a specific objectives.



All pathways are related back to the SDGs and the **UN-IGIF**, and lead to the articulation of approaches, methods and tools, specific to land administration and management, that can be used at national and subnational level for the implementation of FELA.





Overarching Strategy

Why?

Guide

What?

Country-level **Action Plan**

How, when, who?

Implementation



Part 1: Overarching Strategy

https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/part1.cshtml

Part 2: Implementation Guide

https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/part2.cshtml

https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/documents/Solving the Puzzle FINAL 17Mar2023.pdf

Part 3: Country-level Action Plan

EXPERT GROUP ON

https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/part3.cshtml

https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/documents/UN%20approach Self%20pace%20

discover%20learn.pdf

http://ggim.un.org/IGIF/

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges





Three interconnected parts



Umplementation
Guide

What?

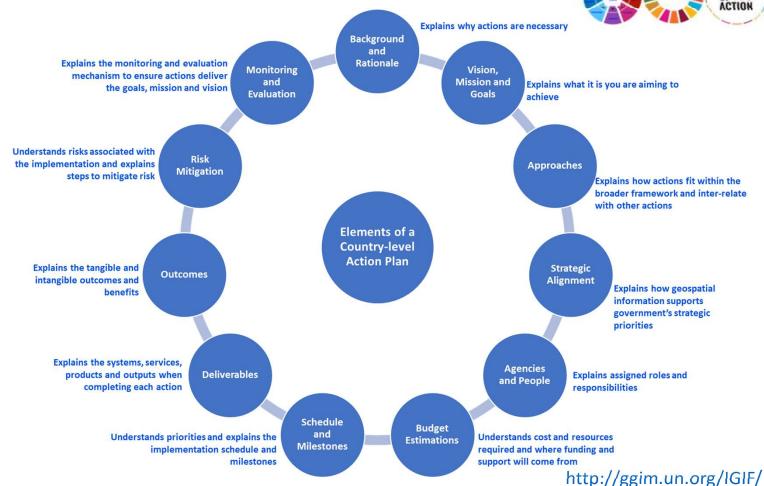
Part 2

□ Country-level

Action Plans

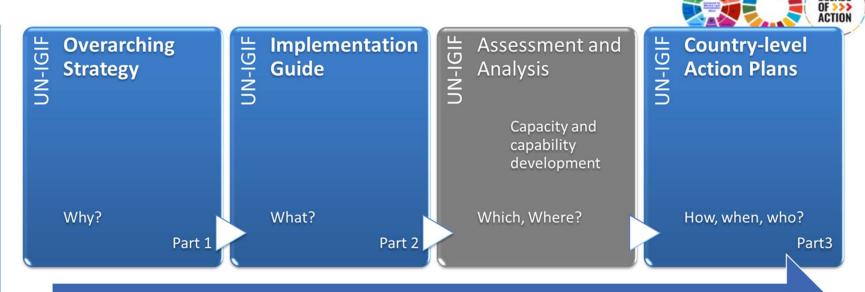
→
How, when, who?
Part 3

ELEMENTS OF A COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION PLAN





A country-led approach presently has three components with a set of activities and tasks complemented by a suite of resource materials for countries to reference. These are meant to support countries when assessing and analyzing their national situations before designing and developing their Country-level Action Plans.



1. Planning and preparing

2. Assessing and analyzing

3. Designing and developing

http://ggim.un.org/IGIF/



The suggested components of a Country-led approach





The three components comprise a number of suggested activities and tasks. These are all supported with a comprehensive suite of resource materials for countries to reference and include some suggested resources, templates and forms for ease of use

Planning and preparing

A shared understanding of the IGIF and collective commitment to identify and engage stakeholders, plan and prepare for tasks ahead - gather information, assess and analyze, consult and review, design and develop country-level Action Plan

Assessing and analyzing

Collective efforts towards shared understanding of current situation (including limitations, issues, challenges and opportunities) and a collective understanding of what the desired and future nationally integrated geospatial information management arrangement should be

Designing and developing

Identifying and agreeing what needs to be done (or happen) where, when, by whom and how including sound estimation of resources required to strengthen nationally integrated geospatial information management towards evidencebased implementation of national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Plan of Action

National Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report

Country-level Action Plan



Self-paced, self-prioritized through learning and discovery together with capacity and capability development – Methodological and incremental

United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management **EXPERT GROUP ON** LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT FIFTH MEETING 8 - 11 APRIL 2024, AGUASCALIENTES, MEXICO Positioning geospati

Operationalizing the UN-IGIF at the country-level





The country-led approach:

Self-paced, self-prioritized through a process that allows self-learning and discovery together with capacity and capability development—methodological and incremental, recognize and build-upon the existing arrangements, infrastructures and systems

Planning and preparing

Awareness and Initial Assessment Stakeholder Identification and Analysis Project Initiation

PLAN OF ACTION

Assessing and analyzing

Current and Desired Situation
Assessment
Baseline Survey
Understanding National Situation
and Analysis
Stakeholder Engagement Activities
Strategic Alignment Exercise
Developing Vision, Mission and
Goals
Gap Analysis

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS REPORT

Designing and developing

Developing strategic actions
(aligning the IGIF nine strategic
pathways with national priorities)
Estimating resources including
budgetary and funding
requirements
Developing an implementation
schedule
Developing success indicators

COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION PLAN

Plan of Action

National Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report

Country-level Action Plan



 $Self-paced, self-prioritized \, through \, learning \, and \, discovery \, together \, with \, capacity \, and \, capability \, development-Methodological \, and \, incremental \, discovery \, together \, with \, capacity \, and \, capability \, development-Methodological \, and \, incremental \, discovery \, together \, with \, capacity \, and \, capability \, development-Methodological \, and \, incremental \, discovery \, together \, with \, capacity \, and \, capability \, development-Methodological \, and \, incremental \, discovery \, together \, with \, capacity \, and \, capability \, development-Methodological \, and \, incremental \, discovery \, together \, with \, capacity \, and \, capability \, development-Methodological \, and \, incremental \, discovery \, together \, with \, capacity \, and \, capability \, development-Methodological \, and \, discovery \, together \, with \, capacity \, and \, capability \, development-Methodological \, and \, capability \, development-Methodologica$

Positioning geospa

ormation to address global challenges ggim.un.or



INTEGRATED GEO

RECOMMENDED TASK 2

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND

1. Purpose

Stakeholder identification and analysis is a information management. People are the information, and using it for decision-making

All decisions require data, and as data beco sharing, security, accuracy and access; forgo and data.

Stakeholders are integral to the developme therefore buy-in and commitment from all to success. Potential stakeholders will only organisation and customers, and if they do

It is worth noting that stakeholder engagen have been known to make products and off

2. Method

The identification of stakeholders is driven is best to begin by being inclusive.

Care must be taken to include groups who t may seem like a straightforward process, be online and therefore geospatial organizatio categories of users.



INTEGRATED GET THE 'SELF-PACED, LEARN AND

United Nations

INTEGRATED GE
THE 'SELF-PACED, LEARN AND

CURRENT AND DESIRED (OR FUTUR

RECOMMENDED TASK 4

1. Purpose

The Current and Desired (or Future) Situation regarding both the current and desired (or regarding the strategy, direction, and relation to the current and desired (or regarding the strategy, direction, and relation to the current and desired (or strategy).

The Current and Desired (or Future) Situation

- . Current situation in terms of the ex
- Desired situation in relation to cou

The survey is designed to get the project te information management in order to build

The statements to be considered are based Information Framework – Part 1: Overarchi broader primary outcomes for strengthene country will have different priorities for eac desired or future state.

2. Method

The survey is best performed in a group set method is as follows:

- Set up a meeting to discuss the sun stakeholders that represent the use
- (ii) Tailor the statements as appropriat before working through each of the
- (iii) Work through each survey question
- (iv) Appoint a scribe to take notes durir
- At the end of the meeting, summar comments section under each ques may revisit the record of these disc

Note: The dual-response survey can also b people. The project team <u>may</u> wish to send on the current situation and future prioritie

Recommended Task 5

Baseline assessment

1. Purpose

The objective of the Baseline Survey is to g information management ecosystem in a c Assessment and Gap Analysis as it helps to

The questions are categorized according to Geospatial Information Framework Part 1:

Because the baseline survey captures a par conducting the survey again at a later date

2. Method

The survey is best performed by a delegate the questions from subject matter experts, questions, particularly for the questions re

The suggested method is as follows:

- Set up a meeting with subject matt survey questions.
- 2 Work through each survey questio



INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK THE 'SELF-PACED, LEARN AND DISCOVER' APPROACH TO IMPLEMENT AT COUNTRY-LEVEL



ASSESSING AND ANALYZING

RECOMMENDED TASK 6

ENVIRONMENTAL SCANNING AND ANALYSIS

1. Purpose

Environmental scanning is an assessment of the internal and external factors having an impact on geospatial information management. Understanding the broader environment may lead to the identification of new opportunities, and strategies or actions to deal with any issues that are a threat to the success of the Country Action Plan.

Environmental Scanning is achieved by undertaking a PEST and SWOT Analysis with a group of stakeholders, and ideally in a workshop setting.

Having a facilitator who is not a participant will help to manage the success of the workshop.

2. PEST Analysis

The PEST Analysis considers the external environment and focusses on the Political, Economic, Social and Technology issues that may have a positive or negative impact on the implementation of integrated geospatial information management.

An example of issues that may be raised during a PEST Analysis are presented below.

POLITICAL	ECONOMIC	SOCIAL	TECHNOLOGICAL
Safer Country Policy and legislation E-Government Regional Needs Sufficient government support and Funding Copyright and Intellectual Property Value & importance to the country	Investment Opportunities for revenue growth Savings Modernization and maintenance Professional Skills Plant, equipment and personnel availability Public-Private Partnerships	Institutional Culture Community needs Intergenerational issues Geographic and geospatial education capacity Computer literacy Community safety	Data quality Legislation Technology level Power (utilities) availability Broadband capacity Standards, Metadata etc. Innovation

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Recommended Task 6 - Environmental Scanning and Analysis

"Strengthening National Geospatial Information Management Capacities towards Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"



THANK YOU





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SUSTAINABLE GOALS





























