Operationalizing the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework



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Overview

1. The elements of Strategic Pathway #2

- 2. Legal and policy makers challenge
- 3. Example on national arrangements involving legal and policy makers
- 4. Conclusions



Working Group on

Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management

1. The Elements of Strategic Pathway #2



Emerging need for law and policy frameworks

- To manage risks that slow down development
- To ensure effective, lawful and transparent solutions and create preconditions for trust to new digital structures
- To create preconditions for accountability





2. Legal and policy makers - challenge



Silo thinking in policy development duplication and inefficiency, poor value for money, confusion for stakeholders, and overall reduction in policy effectiveness

Result

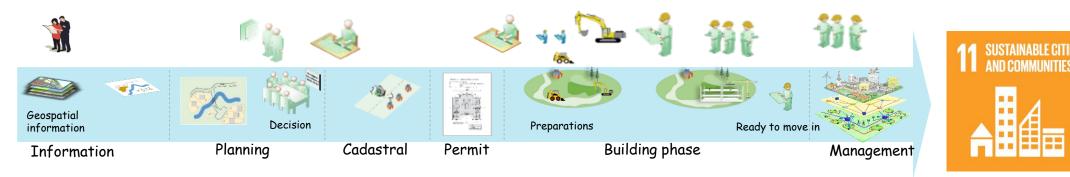
It is difficult to explain to legal and policy makers what should be regulated and why

3. Example – Need to modernize legislation on real property

1970 2018 2000 Information on real Development of digital Databases were processes demand access property was organized in central to more than what's in What's different? organized in registers databases the registers A digital process needs What's the need? This corresponds to 10 % of the need the remaining 90 % Accountability is centralized in one Accountability sometimes government agency needs to be decentralized What's the legal problem? Information management this is not covered in Privacy existing law Security



3. Example - consequences



What happens if legislation is not adapted?

- Government processes will not be fully digital
- Ongoing activities on digitalization will slow down or stop
- "Timeframe" will be missed investments will be made nevertheless risking poor value for money if affected by delayed legislation
- Risks for national interests like privacy and security



3. Example - conclusions

First step to initiate the law making process was finally possible

Needed basic steps were:

- 1. There is a national policy for digitalization
- Geospatial information is considered as national "fundamental data" and a precondition to create a national digital infrastructure
- 3. There is a national program "Digital first" prioritizing government processes to be digitalized making the policy possible to operationalize



4. General conclusions

- 1. The strategic pathways are the basic steps to address the "silo-problem" on a global scale
- 2. Although Legal and Policy is one strategic pathway, it touches many of the others
- 3. Laws and policies are often a necessary tool to accomplish an objective – important to bring your lawyer in to help you solve your problem

