UN-GGIM: Expert Group on Land Administration and Management

Expert Group Meeting
Delft, The Netherlands
14 & 15 March 2017

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Global Geospatial Information Management
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PEOPLE
End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality

PLANET
Protect our planet's natural resources and climate for future generations

Sustainable Development

PROSPERITY
Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature

PARTNERSHIP
Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership

PEACE
Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies

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

A formal inter-governmental UN Committee of Experts 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 raise geospatial awareness and usefulness; to develop capacity particularly in developing countries;

- To make timely, reliable and authoritative geospatial information consistently and readily available to support national, regional and global development.

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UN-GGIM Bureau:

Co-Chairs: Mexico, China and USA

Rapporteur: Burkina Faso

UN-GGIM Regional Committees & Chairs:

- Asia-Pacific: Japan
- Americas: Mexico
- Europe: Sweden
- Africa: Ethiopia
- Arab States: Saudi Arabia

UN-GGIM International Networks:

- JBGIS, Academic Network, Private Sector Network

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United Nations Economic and Social Council
Resolution 2016/27 "*Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management*" (*27 July 2016*)

"This resolution acknowledges the considerable achievements and progress made over the past 5 years in the coordination and coherence of geospatial information management. It not only streamlines the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council in the field of geospatial information management, but it also strengthens and broadens the mandate of this Committee as the relevant body to report to the Council on all matters relating to geography, geospatial information and related topics. In short, this resolution recognizes the increasing role and relevance of the Committee."

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Wu Hongbo
*Under-Secretary-General for
United Nations Economic and Social Affairs
Sixth Session of the Committee of Experts
3 – 5 August 2016*

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Geospatial Information for Sustainable development

Global geodetic reference frame

Global fundamental geospatial data themes

Integration of statistical and geospatial information

Information and Data Standards and technical specifications

Policy and Legal Frameworks

Institutional arrangements; Shared guiding principles

Land administration and management

Disaster risk reduction

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The peak inter-governmental mechanism for Member States to make joint decisions and set directions on the production and use of geospatial information within national and global policy frameworks, UN-GGIM also provides a forum for Member States to strengthen national geospatial information management capacities for better policy making and addressing developmental challenges at national, regional and global levels.

Sub-committee
1. Geodesy

Expert Groups
1. Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information (UN-GGIM: EG-ISGI)
2. Land Administration and Management (UN-GGIM: EG-LAM)

Working Groups
1. Trends in National Institutional Arrangements in Geospatial Information Management
2. Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes
3. Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

IAEG-SDGs
1. Working Group on Geospatial Information

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"Knowing *where* people and things are and their relationship 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. Once the **geospatial data** are created, they can be used many times to support a multiplicity of applications."
(Millennium Development Goal Report, 2015)

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TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1

Follow up and Review

.. .. ..   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. (para 76)

The follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by a series of principles, one of which is that –

"They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated, including **by geographic locations, relevant in national contexts**". (para 74.g).

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TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1

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.
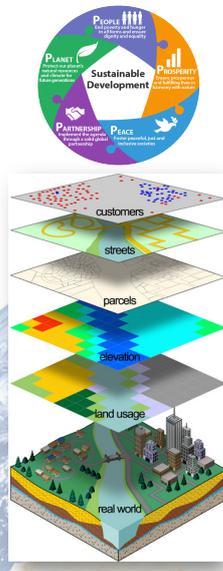
UN-GGIM | United Nations Secretariat
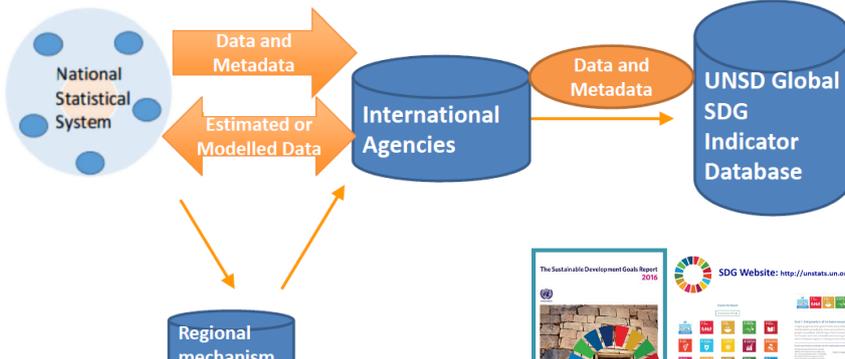Global Geospatial Information Management

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IAEG-SDGs
Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT G○ALS

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

MANDATE FOR UNSC AND IAEG-SDGs (Para. 75):
The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators, will be agreed by the UN Statistical Commission by March 2016 and adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in line with existing mandates.
MANDATE FOR SDG PROGRESS REPORT (Para. 83)
Follow-up and review at the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General.

17 Goals
169 Targets
230 Indicators
Data and Metadata
(Established methodology and international standards, available data)

The global indicator framework is for global follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Annual Global Progress Report on the Sustainable Development Goals

Role of National Data in Global Reporting

❏ 47th Statistical Commission "Agreed that the compilation of global indicators will be based to the greatest extent possible on comparable and standardized national official statistics, provided by countries to the international statistical systems and that when other sources and methodologies are used, these will be reviewed and agreed by national statistical authorities and presented in a transparent manner;"

SDG Website: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016

➢ **Explore the Report** with interactive charts and graphs for every Goal
➢ Charts and graphs link to **data for direct download**

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Working Group on Geospatial Information

Data flow from national to global level

National Statistical System

Data and Metadata →

Estimated or Modelled Data

International Agencies

Data and Metadata →

UNSD Global SDG Indicator Database

Regional mechanism

SDG Website: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016

➢ **Explore the Report** with interactive charts and graphs for every Goal
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Global Indicator Framework: Tier System for the Indicators

The indicators were classified into three tiers based on their
level of methodological development and overall data availability.
Classifications
Tier 1: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available
and data regularly produced by countries.
Tier 2: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available
but data are not regularly produced by countries.
Tier 3: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or
methodology/standards are being developed/tested.

Tier classification contains: 83 Tier I indicators,

58 Tier II indicators,

84 Tier III indicators,

5 indicators that have multiple tiers (different
components of the indicator are classified into different tiers).

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To meet the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda, it is necessary for the global
indicator framework to <u>adequately and systematically address the issue of
alternative data sources and methodologies, including geospatial information
and earth observations in the context of geographic location</u>. The report of
the IAEG-SDGs to the Statistical Commission (in March 2016) noted that the
integration of statistical data and geospatial information will be key for the
production of a number of indicators.

As a means to address these issues, and to address specific areas relevant to
SDG indicator implementation, the IAEG-SDGs created the **Working Group on
Geospatial Information** at its third meeting in Mexico City 30 March to 1 April
2016.

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IAEG-SDGs
Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

Working Group on Geospatial Information
Disaggregated by Geographic Location

IAEG-SDGs: Working Group on Geospatial Information seeks to ensure from a <u>statistical and geographic location perspective</u> that the key principle of the 2030 Agenda **to leave no one behind** is reflected in the Global indicator framework. Its tasks include considering geospatial information contributions and inputs into the global indicator framework and its metadata needed to better measure, monitor and inform the 17 sustainable development goals and its 169 targets.

**Land and Tenure Data
consistently available and accessible over space and time**

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Goal 1.
End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target 1.4
By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator 1.4.2
Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure <u>rights to land</u>, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and <u>by type of tenure</u>

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016

17 Goals
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(Established methodology and international standards, available data)

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Goal 5.

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.a

Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Indicator 5.a.1

(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

Indicator 5.a.2

Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

17 Goals

169 Targets

230 Indicators

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Global Land Challenges:

- Limited coverage (estimated only 30% globally, some countries as low as 3%)
- Complexity of land rights, claims and records (e.g. customary, statutory, informal)

- 70% - 75% of global population's relationship to land not documented, recorded and recognized

Conventional systems cannot deliver tenure security at scale

(UN-Habitat/Global Land Tool Network)

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Global Statistical Geospatial Framework: 5 Principles

Environmental statistics Geospatial data
Property/Cadastre **ENVIRONMENT** Earth observations

Location
DATA INTEGRATION
GEOCODING GEOCODING
People EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE LINK Businesses

Census Tax data
Demography **SOCIETY** **ECONOMY** Transactions
Social statistics Economic statistics
Services data Industry statistics

Bridging 3 development

Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)

Pyramid (top to bottom):
- Accessible & Usable
- Statistical and geospatial interoperability
- Common geographies for dissemination of statistics
- Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment
- Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding

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EG on Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

❑ Developed a principles based global framework for the integration of statistical and geospatial information

❑ The five guiding principles of the Global Statistical and Geospatial Framework adopted by UN-GGIM (Aug 2016) and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (March 2017)

❑ Focus on consolidating and implementing the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework including the preparation of country-level examples that will also serve as guidance materials

❑ The UN Statistical Commission agreed to strengthen the mandate of the Expert Group to become the overall coordination group for all activities in the area of statistical-geospatial data integration

❑ Call for the Framework to be developed into an international standard at an appropriate time

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Thank You

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The 7th session of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, is scheduled to be held from 2 – 4 August 2017

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Breakout Group Activity

Given the fact that we agreed to focus on indicators, standards and the possible use of a tenure atlas, what are the key message for the Committee of Experts –

What questions to be answered?
What policy advice?
What are the follow-on actions?

Please agree on key messages within each breakout group on (210 min) and you may consider all or some of these aspects -
- Institutional
- Organisational
- Technical

Prepare a presentation (10-12 min) to report back to us.

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Group Overview

- Group I (Siri-Linn Ektvedt)

- Group II (Brian Ballantyne)

- Group III (Silvano Tjong-Ahin)

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