



International Workshop on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management – Licensing of Geospatial Information

7 – 9 November 2017
Tianjin Zhengxie Club Hotel
Tianjin, China

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



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Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

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United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

Established in 2011 (E/RES/2011/24), a formal inter-governmental body reporting to ECOSOCU, 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.



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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.



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United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

UN-GGIM Bureau:

Co-Chairs: China, Netherlands, United States of America

Rapporteur: Cameroon

UN-GGIM Regional Committees & Chairs:

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

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

UN-GGIM International Networks:

- Geospatial Societies; Academic Network;
- Private Sector Network



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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)



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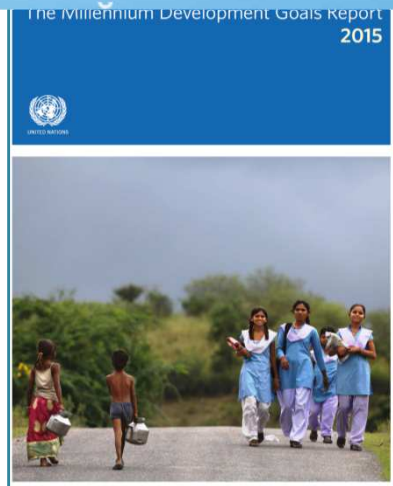
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VISION		<i>Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges</i>				
MISSION		<i>Operating within agreed policies and institutional arrangements, and as an interconnected global community of practice, the Committee of Experts will ensure that geospatial information and resources are coordinated, maintained, accessible, and able to be used effectively and efficiently by Member States and society to address key global challenges in a timely manner</i>				
CONTEXT	MANDATED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Provide leadership in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information and to promote its use to address key global challenges	Provide a forum for coordination and dialogue with and among Member States and relevant international organizations on enhanced cooperation	Provide a platform for the development of effective strategies to build and strengthen national capacity and capability concerning geospatial information, especially in developing countries	Propose work-plans, frameworks and guidelines to promote common principles, policies, methods, standards and mechanisms for the interoperability and use of geospatial data and services	Make joint decisions and set the direction for the production and use of geospatial information within and across national, regional and global policy frameworks
	GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORK	Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development				
REQUIREMENTS	GEOSPATIAL CHALLENGES & DRIVERS	Environmental management Urban planning Land management Legal & policy	Disaster management Humanitarian assistance Climate change Health & welfare	Disaster management Food security Water scarcity Poverty reduction	Sustainable development Education Oceans & marine Sustainable cities	Population National security Institutional governance Socio-economic metrics
	DIRECT NATIONAL BENEFITS & EFFICIENCIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced duplication of effort in the capture, management, and delivery of fundamental geospatial information • Authoritative, reliable and maintained geospatial data available nationally, regionally, and globally • Increased return on investment through better coordination, use and reuse of data, information and systems • Better evidence-based decision making, supported by good data, science and policy • More open, accountable, responsive and efficient governments • Presentation and delivery of timely and fit for purpose data in times of need • Increased collaboration and integration of national data and information systems across all levels of government • Best practices and use cases for enriching national processes on geospatial information management 				
DELIVERABLES	OPERATING PRINCIPLES	Sound Nat. Policies, Legal Frameworks & Institutional Arrangements	Provision of Fundamental Authoritative Data and Information	Agreed Standards, Methods, Guides and Frameworks	Principles on Geospatial Information and Open Data Systems	Integration and Interoperability of National Information Systems
	WORKING ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development: 2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework, etc. • Integration of Geospatial & Statistical Information: Implement the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework • Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters: Implement Strategic Framework • Global Geodetic Reference Frame: Roadmap to Implement • Determination of global fundamental data themes • Marine geospatial information • Land administration and management • Legal and policy frameworks • National institutional arrangements • Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community • National geospatial data and information systems 				

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges



These challenges are real. The level of understanding the scope of these challenges at the local level? What are the causes? Why do they impact? Where are they?



“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.”



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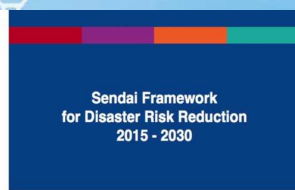
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.. disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology; provide guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data; ..

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



Framework Convention on Climate Change



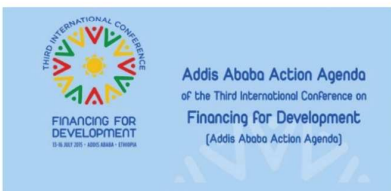
TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

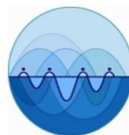
.. to enhance effective urban planning and management, efficiency, and transparency through e-governance, information and communications technologies assisted approaches, and geospatial information management.

(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)



ISLAND VOICES GLOBAL CHOICES
UN Conference on Small Island Developing States
Apia, Samoa | 2014



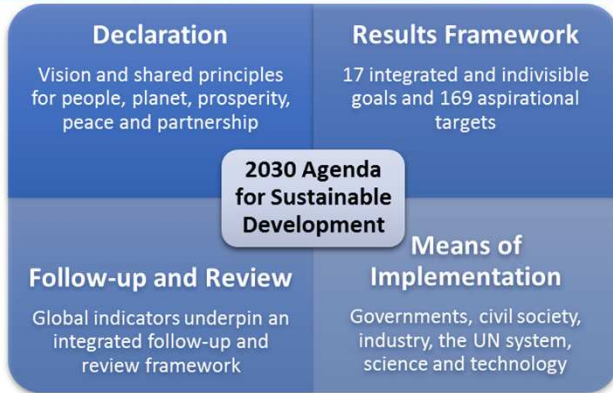
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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



... 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.

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



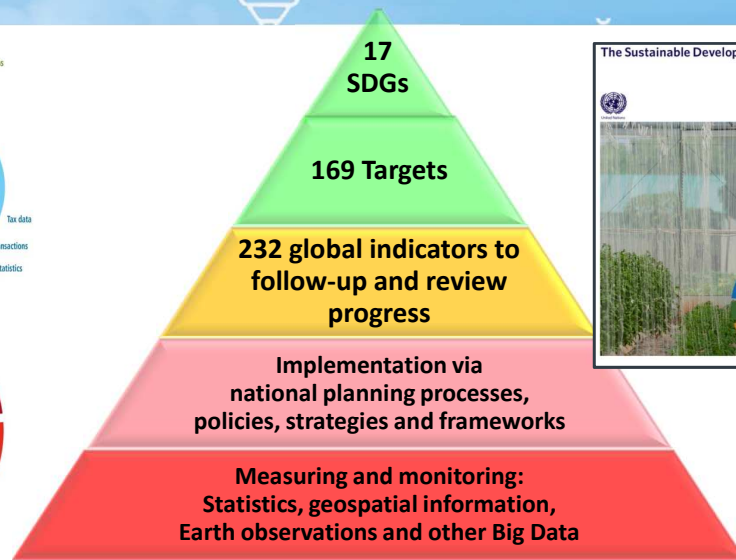
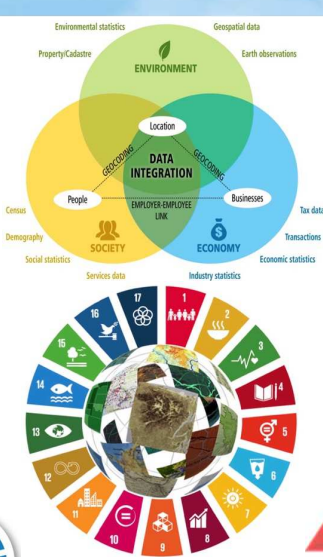
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The 2030 Agenda: Goals, Targets, Indicators



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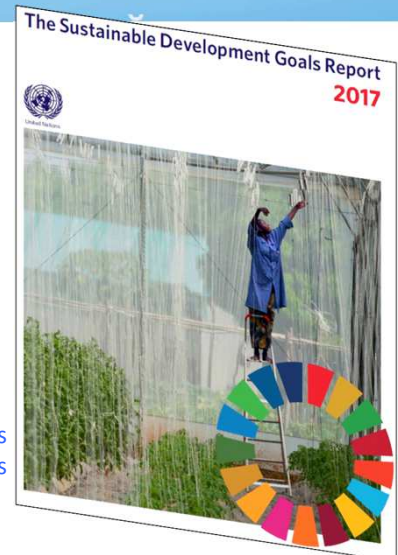
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The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017

“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



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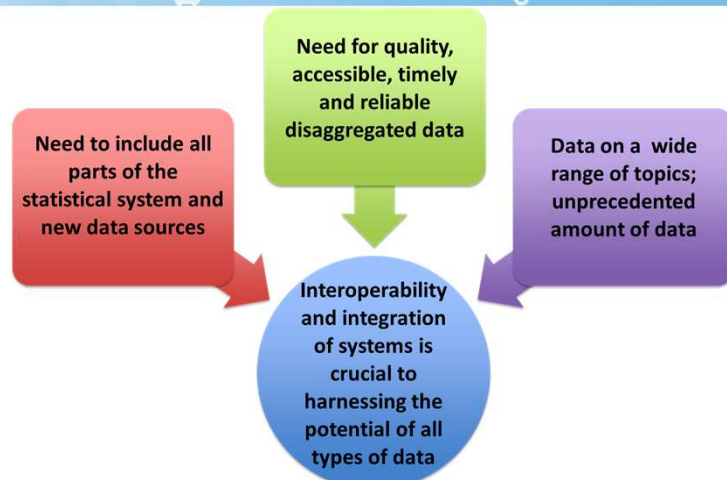
Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

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)



helping Member States to implement strategic priorities,
make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes



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Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

A/RES/71/313

Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

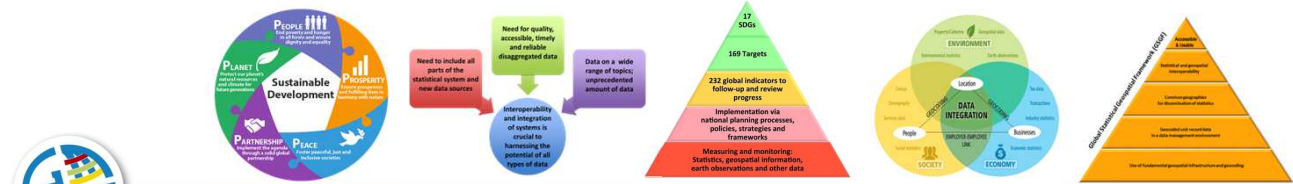
Annex

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.³

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

Indicators



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Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda



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.



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

Para. 76; Follow up and Review

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.



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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.



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Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data

International Forum on Policy and Legal Frameworks for Geospatial Information:

- ❑ Significant policy and legal challenges associated with geospatial information management include the quality, timeliness, comparability, authority, availability, accessibility, licensing, pricing, sharing, liability, privacy and security of data, and open data.
- ❑ Policy and legal issues impact geospatial information management at the local, national and international levels; and that these must be considered and balanced within national strategies, policies, laws and contexts;
- ❑ Developments and innovations in geospatial information and its related technologies and techniques are rapidly changing societal access to information;
- ❑ Policy and legal frameworks will evolve over time, respond to societal progress and technological developments, particularly as machine-learning environments become more prominent; and in order for such legal and policy frameworks to be effective they must allow for progressive and forward- looking strategies and include principles, guidelines and internationally agreed standards



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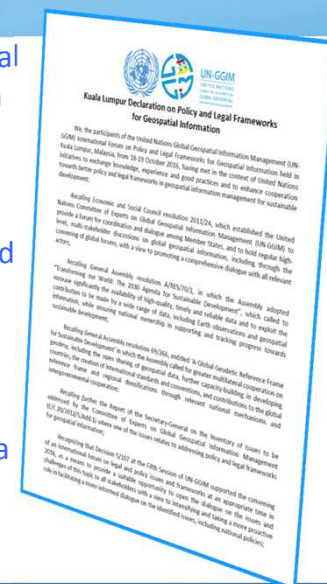
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Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data

- ❑ 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



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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.



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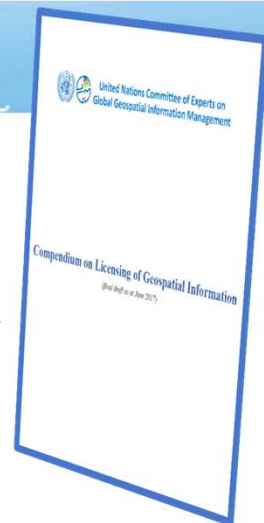
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Seventh Session of the Committee of Experts

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)



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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.



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GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



The 8th session of the
United Nations Committee
of Experts on Global
Geospatial Information
Management, is scheduled
to be held from 1 – 3
August 2018

Thank you

<http://ggim.un.org/>

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



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7 – 9 November 2017, Tianjin Zhengxie Club Hotel, Tianjin, China

Session #2:
Setting the scene: Overview and context
Question and Answer

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Session #2:
Setting the scene: Overview and context
Group Discussion

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