International Seminar on United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management
with the theme
“Effective Land Administration”

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Session #6
Key elements for implementing the Framework for Effective Land Administration

United Nations Secretariat for Global Geospatial Information Management
Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
TEO CheeHai
Email: teo@un.org
Sustainable development demands effective land administration. Effective land administration supports sustainable development.

The Framework for Effective Land Administration (FELA) is fully aligned with the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) as an overarching policy guide supporting the achievements of the SDGs.

There need to be more institutional collaboration, coordination, interoperability and integration across national data and information systems and platforms, and influenced by Governance, Technology and People.

"the availability of high-quality data is also critical, helping decision makers to understand where investments can have the greatest impact"

António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations
“The pandemic has shown the importance of the science-policy interface and the need for evidence-based policies. Governments should strengthen research and development efforts, scale up the application of STI solutions, promote technology transfer and diffusion, and capacity building. Achieving the digital transformation requires building sufficient infrastructure, and access to digital technologies and skills, especially in LDCs and other vulnerable countries. The potential benefits of new technologies must be made available to all, taking into account the needs of the more vulnerable people. Investing in timely, reliable and disaggregated data and statistics, as well as geospatial information, is critical to monitor the pandemic, but also to leaving no one behind, achieving the SDGs and building foresight and resilience to risks and future shocks.”

(Draft Background Paper, 2022 ECOSOC Coordination Segment, Dec 2021)
Anchored by nine Strategic Pathways, the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework is a mechanism for articulating and demonstrating national leadership in geospatial information, and the capacity to take positive steps.
The IGIF is a multi-dimensional Framework that is aimed at strengthening national geospatial information management in countries, developing countries in particular. It comprises an overarching Strategy - from local to global, Implementation guidance, and Action plans at the country level.

With a focus on the ability for geospatial information to be integrated with any other meaningful data to solve societal and environmental problems, the IGIF acts as a catalyst for economic growth and opportunity and stimulates improved understanding and decision-making for national development priorities and the SDGs.

http://ggim.un.org/IGIF/
Adopted by UN-GGIM in August 2018, the Overarching Strategic Framework sets the context of ‘why’ geospatial information management is a critical element of national social and economic development, and ‘why’ it needs to be strengthened.

This is the strategic policy guide to reference when developing and strengthening national and sub-national geospatial information management systems and capabilities. It presents a forward-looking and aspirational geospatial framework built on national needs and circumstances.

As a ‘strategic’ introduction to the IGIF, the intended audience includes national leaders, political leaders, organizational managers, the business community and academia.

Comprises a Vision and Mission, Strategic Drivers, 7 Underpinning Principles, 8 Goals, 9 Strategic Pathways, and defined Benefits that take account of national priorities.
Adopted by UN-GGIM in September 2020, the Implementation Guide explains ‘what’ specific guidance and options can be taken by countries in implementing the IGIF.

Expanding on each of the nine Strategic Pathways, the Guide captures strategic to operational needs with references, good practices, guiding principles, actions, deliverables, outcomes and resources for countries to establish ‘nationally’ integrated geospatial information frameworks in such a way that transformational change is enabled, visible and sustainable.

Recognizing that every country is at different levels of maturity in their geospatial development journey, the guidance is comprehensive, but general enough to be applicable to all countries, and sufficiently flexible so that each country can develop their own Action Plans to meet their national priorities and circumstances.
Countries prepare and implement the IGIF with their own country-level Action Plans (CAPs) that align with the country’s priorities and circumstances. A CAP references the specific guidance, options and actions provided in the Implementation Guide and addresses each of the Strategic Pathways, while taking into account the strategic and operational needs of a country when implementing the IGIF.
Operationalizing the IGIF at the country-level

UN approach:
Self-paced through learning and discovery together with capacity and capability development - methodological, incremental and progressive.

Remote support through access to resource materials and subject matter expertise

Plan of Action
National Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report
Country-level Action Plan

Self-paced through learning and discovery together with capacity and capability development - Methodological, incremental and progressive

UN-GGIM
United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org
Plan of Action

National Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report

Country-level Action Plan

**Operationalizing the IGIF at the country-level**

**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 evidence-based implementation of national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

UN piloted approach:
Self-paced through learning and discovery together with capacity and capability development – remote support through access to resource materials and subject matter expertise
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**Operationalizing the IGIF at the country-level**

**Plan of Action**

- **Planning and preparing**
  - Awareness and Initial Assessment
  - Stakeholder Identification and Analysis
  - Project Initiation

**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

**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

**NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS REPORT**

**COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION PLAN**

- **Plan of Action**
- **National Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report**
- **Country-level Action Plan**

*Self-paced through learning and discovery together with capacity and capability development - Methodological, incremental and progressive*
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Land administration relates people to land and informs on the ‘how’, the ‘what’, the ‘who’, the ‘when’ and the ‘where’ of land tenure, land use, land value, and land development. Land administration systems are the basis for recording the complex range of rights, restrictions and responsibilities related to people, places, and policies.

Effective land administration provides humanity with better access to and security of land and property rights and leaving no one behind - the commitment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
Thank you