

## Developing the National Geospatial Strategy for Saudi Arabia in alignment with UN-IGIF

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## الجيومكانية



# General Authority for Geospatial and Geospatial Information

### Objective and roles based on the Council of Ministers' resolution No. 90 in 2021





**Key roles** 

The Authority aims to regulate, develop, supervise, and monitor the Sector in the Kingdom, in a manner that achieves quality, enhances performance, and maintains security, in coordination with relevant agencies, and to do everything necessary to achieve its objectives.



National Geospatial Standards



National Geospatial Strategy



Sector Investments



KSA Presentation



National Geospatial Systems



Geospatial Licences and Permits



National Competencies



KSA Atlases



National Geospatial Infrastructure



beneficiaries benefits



International Collaboration



KSA Borders



Geospatial Consultations



## الجيومكانية



## Aligning the National Geospatial Strategy with IGIF

## Phase 1: Contracting with a strategic partner and working according to the following key inputs to formulate The National Geospatial Strategy





## Benchmark comparison of pilot countries

Assessing the national geospatial strategies of the pilot States and benefit from the latter's experience in establishment, development and management of geospatial data



#### **Current Status assessment**

Conduct of questionnaire workshops, meetings with stakeholders with participation of experts in geospatial sector

To collect and analyse information about the current status of the Geospatial Sector in the Kingdom



## Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF)

to act in accordance with the

Integrated Geospatial

Information Framework "GIF"

Approved by the United Nations to enable States to collect and manage the geospatial data



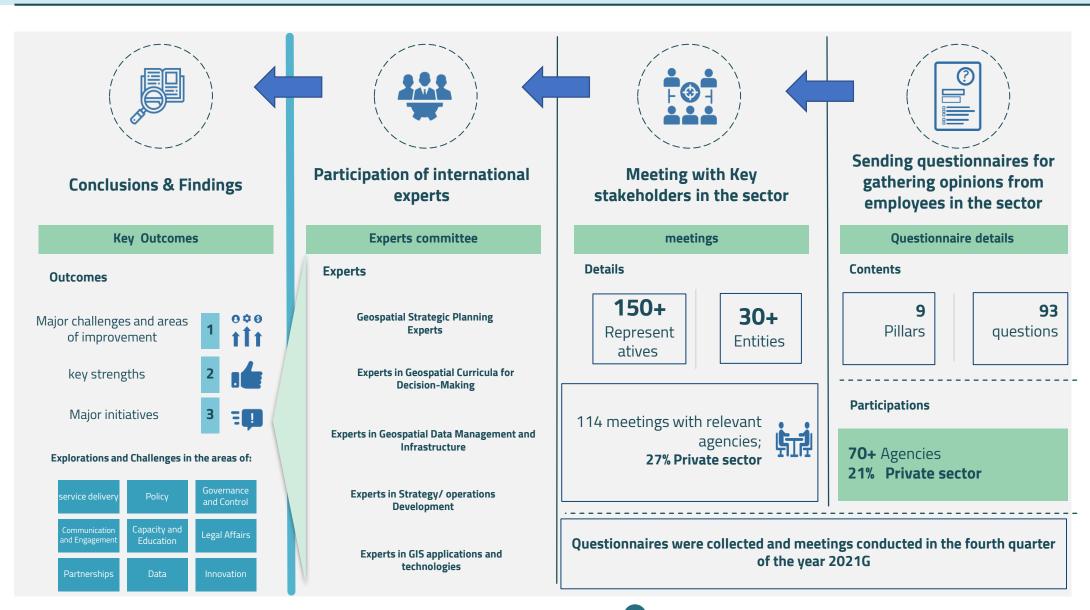
background





## Methodology to evaluate the current status of geospatial sector in KSA





Methodology and background

**C**,

IGIF

Current Status assessment

Benchmark comparison of pilot countries

sector integrity



National Strategy

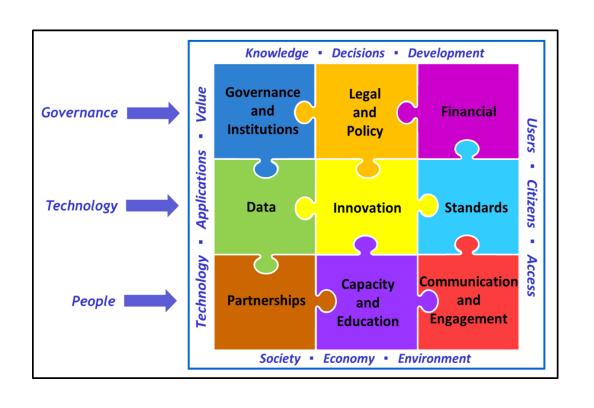


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## Strategic Pathway 2: Policy and Legal





Elements of Policy and Legal	Legislation	No	olicies, rms and Guides	Data Protec Licensin and Shari			Governance and Accountability
Guiding Principles	Available and Compatible Strategic and Responsible Responsive  Accessible and Equitable Secure and Safeguarded  Stewardship and Trust Future Proof and Responsive Policy Coherence and Legal Interoperability						
Key Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Review Group  Assessing Need Review and Assessment Gaps and Opportunities Anal	s		unities I Develop ring and nation		L Ser	Iressing Coherence Intellectual Property Rights Privacy and Data Protection iability Concerns nsitive Information  Delivering Compliance npact Assessment mpliance Strategy
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	Common Legal Te Review and Assess Consideration Review and Assess Questions	ment s	Use Case Gaps and Op Anal Gap Analys Policy an Instrur	portunities ysis sis Matrix d Legal		Acc Pur Mar	essing Fitness for pose for a Policy naging Intellectual Property Rights Iressing Sensitive Information
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Governing Board (SP1)  Geospatial  Coordination Unit (SP1)		Geospatial Information Management Strategy (SP1) Specialist Working Groups (SP1)			Identify Key Stakeholders (SP9) Stakeholder Analysis (SP9)	
Outcomes	Sound and Enabling Policy and Legal Environment Maximizes Utility of Geospatial Information with Safeguards		Mandates and Responsibilities Clarified Strengthened Governance and Accountability		F	Effective, Secure Management and Applications Responsive to Changes and Progress	

#### How to align strategic pathway outcomes against questionnaire



Governance and Accountability

Data Protection, Licensing and Sharing

Policies, Norms and Guides

Legislation

Elements of Policy and Legal

Legal and Policy

Please answer the following questions regarding the Legal and Policy of your organisation:

1 Do you have clear laws and policies for geospatial services and products?

To gain understanding on geospatial laws that govern the organisation/sector

- 2 Do you have privacy, security and intellectual property rights? To gain understanding on matters related to geospatial rights and IP in the sector
- 3 Are you complying with internationally recognized laws and guidelines? If yes, state law(s)
  To gauge the level of maturity of these laws and rights
- 4 Do you think the KSA use of geospatial information achieves the most strategic use of resources and avoids duplication of effort? If no, suggest alternative uses

To capture interest around geospatial data usage

- 5 Do you think the geospatial data sharing policies and processes are secure and safe? If no, please elaborate or provide suggestions To gauge the level of trust the sector has in data sharing
- 6 Are you complying with internationally recognized standards defined by ISO/TC 211?

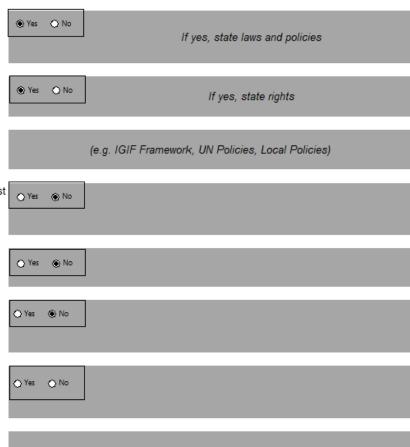
To measure level of compliance with ISO/TC 211 standards in the sector

7 Are you complying with relevant local standards for geospatial / data to ensure technical and semantic operability? If no, state why

To measure level of compliance and completeness of current local standards

8 How do you ensure compliance with the defined data and technology standards?

To gain an understanding on the methods used in the industry to ensure compliance with defined data technology standards



(e.g. auditing, training, etc)

## Phase 2: Emphasis was placed on the following inputs to ensure the integration of the geospatial sector in the Kingdom with Saudi Vision 2030 and approved national strategies objectives







## GEOSA organization No.90 and the related regulations

Reviewing the evaluation
results of the new GEOSA
statute, bylaws and the
national tasks and
responsibilities assigned to it.



## 

The integration of the geospatial sector with Saudi Vision 2030 objectives and identification of the national geospatial strategy hubs that support Vision Realization Programs (VRPs) of the Saudi Vision 2030



## National Strategies in the Kingdom

interdependence between Geospatial objectives and National strategies for key sectors and the Kingdom's strategy.

#### Phase 3: Reviewing the "National Geospatial Strategy" Initial Version



Methodology & Background

**Sector integration** 



**National Strategy** 



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Holding workshops inside GEOSA for its employees

Reviewing the first version of the national geospatial strategy by GEOSA's employees through internal workshops



Workshops with the public, private, academia, third sectors and international companies

Presenting the newly developed geospatial strategy to representatives from several ministries and official bodies, private companies operating in the sector, and specialized academics.

- Discussing the strategy with a number of relevant international companies



Including highlights from national workshops

All opinions and recommendations submitted by participants were collected for integration with initiatives and performance indicators of the national geospatial strategy.



**National Geospatial Strategy** 

Finalization of the national geospatial strategy

#### Summary of national workshops and highlights of outcomes



Methodology & Background

Sector integration



**National Strategy** 



Internal workshop

**National Workshops** 

Showcase of the workshop discussions

**Final National Strategy** 

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**Participant** 



Outcomes



Questionnaire

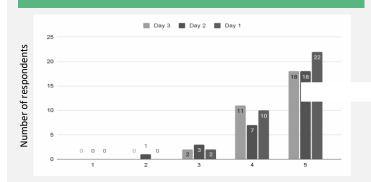


Involving national agencies from the public, private sectors and academia to review and discuss the national geospatial strategy through workshops to present the national strategic goals and initiatives.

Emphasizing the proposed vision, mission, hubs and strategic objectives of the National Geospatial Strategy, as well as initiatives and KPIs that will contribute in achieving an integrated geospatial national strategy.

The workshop was followed by a questionnaire to know the participants' opinions and to evaluate the workshop in order to enhance and develop some aspects in the upcoming workshops.

Workshop findings evaluation by participants



Distribution of ideas according to the national geospatial strategy hubs



Details

86
Number of entities participating in the workshop

128

Number of participants in the workshop

500+



Interactive proposals and opinions about the strategy framework

#### Key Outcomes: Major challenges (1/2)



Governance



**Legal Affairs** 



Data



Capacity & Education



Duplication of strategic planning and implementation

Non-alignment of policies and standards Weak regulation and limited data sharing

The need to develop national capacity building in the sector

Benchmark comparison of pilot countries

**Current Status** 

assessment

**IGIF** 

Methodology and background

sector integrity



INational Strategy



**Duplication in terms of permits and licenses** for some geospatial services between the Authority and other agenesis

Lack of national governance of

geospatial controls and

regulations among Stakeholders

of common interest



More than **50%** of stakeholders consider that **current standards and policies are not suitable** for the intended purpose

Data-sharing policies are unclear

and lead to an unattractive

**environment** for investments in

the geospatial market



Lack of easily accessible and free open data sources

Multiple sources of geospatial

data production and digital maps

resulting in weak technical

integration, incompatibility and

interfere with the Kingdom's maps

as a whole



with the graduates' specialization as there are 41,246 job seekers, while there are 2,300 jobs available in the sector

The market need is incompatible

Out of **13,700** jobs in the private

sector, only 8% are held by Saudis



**45%** of participants have their **own geospatial strategy** or plan to develop it



Challenges in data sharing and integration due to lack of commitment to standards adopted by agencies



No automated central link to real-time data collection with data owners



Limited specialist practitioners and professional skills development. (There are only 90 geospatial practitioners in the Kingdom)



Ambiguity between jobs levels and description of names and qualifications making this type of jobs less attractive to the workforce



Need for a **detailed data governance framework** (3 hubs for population distribution data are not available in Saudi Arabia compared to UN standards)



Lack of **international standards**"digital geospatial metadata" issued
by International Organization for
Standardization for Geospatial
location Identification



Sources: Geospatial market Assessment Report

#### Key Outcomes: Major challenges (2/2)











#### Partnerships and Collaboration

Limited mechanisms and frameworks

for collaboration and partnerships



**Delivery of Services** 



**Innovation** 



innovation elements



Shortage of local service providers





Lack of Geospatial innovation programs targeting start-ups and SMEs



**Limited international cooperation** in the geospatial sector. Only 8% of agencies participate in international cooperation

Limited public-private partnerships,

lack of policies and frameworks to

manage such models of partnerships in

the geospatial information sector



Limitation of using latest geospatial technologies such as drones, remote sensing technologies and LIADAR systems



Limited of R&D specialized experts, **Only 15%** of enterprises have dedicated R&D and innovation departments.



Limited local and international workshops for Geospatial sector where only 37% of stakeholders meet at least once a year



Absence of business models for data investment like Platform or Data Services



Lack of dealing with modern technologies, such as artificial intelligence, which impedes progress in delivery Geospatial services to beneficiaries



Methodology and background

IGIF

**Current Status** assessment

Benchmark comparison of pilot countries

sector integrity



**INational Strategy** 



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Sources: Geospatial market Assessment Report

#### 8 priorities identified for formulating the Kingdom's national geospatial strategy



Investment & funding



Practitioners Qualification



Infrastructure and Data



Governance



Encourage and attract investments, support and finance start-ups, research and innovation Qualification of local suppliers and practitioners and promoting the use of art-of—the-state technologies in accordance with the best international practices

Set methodology for developing and improving the quality of geospatial infrastructure in terms of products and services and facilitating access to high-quality data

Develop governance frameworks and commitment for the sector, update policies and ensure adherence by relevant stakeholders(e.g. Geospatial Data Sharing Policies) Methodology and background

**IGIF** 

Current Status assessment

Benchmark comparison of pilot countries

sector integrity



National Strategy



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Users



**Capacity building** 



Awareness



Building partnerships between the public-private to collaborate in geospatial issues and sector development

Continuous support to increase users' adoption of geospatial information

Collaborate with different sectors to build national capacities to meet the sector's future needs

Periodically develop introductory programmes about the sector and organize conferences to raise awareness about the importance of the geospatial sector

Sources: Geospatial market Assessment Report





A dynamic and sustainable sector that establishes effective geospatial infrastructure and contributes to the Kingdom's leadership in economic, social, and environmental sectors

Provide an organized and effective national geospatial infrastructure and data, supported by an innovative and attractive environment for investment and enhanced with qualified human capabilities, that activates the participation of stakeholders and strategic partners and supports them in decision-making

#### **Strategic Themes**

5.Communication and Partnerships Theme

4. Capacity Building Theme

3. Development Theme

2. Data and Services Theme

#### Strategic Objectives

Raise awareness of Geospatial value and clarify its contribution and role in the development of the economy and society

Strengthen partnerships locally with the private

and public sector, and internationally with leading

institutions to advance and improve the Kingdom's

global position in the geospatial field

Build national geospatial capabilities and provide them with the necessary skills and techniques to meet the needs of the geospatial sector

Qualify and enable Geospatial Entities in the sector

global levels

**5.2** to build competitiveness at the local, regional and

Attract investments and grow the contribution of the private sector in the geospatial field, support business opportunities

Promote Geo-Innovation and entrepreneurship and

and create new opportunities

4.2 leverage of latest technologies to expand markets

Ensure the quality, accessibility and use of geospatial data in the sector

Improve the quality of geospatial products and services and enhance beneficiary satisfaction

I. Governance

Strategic Objectives: Organize and govern the geospatial sector

1.1

2.1

Methodology and background

sector integrity

grity

National Strategy

Internal workshop

National Workshops

Highlights of workshop discussions

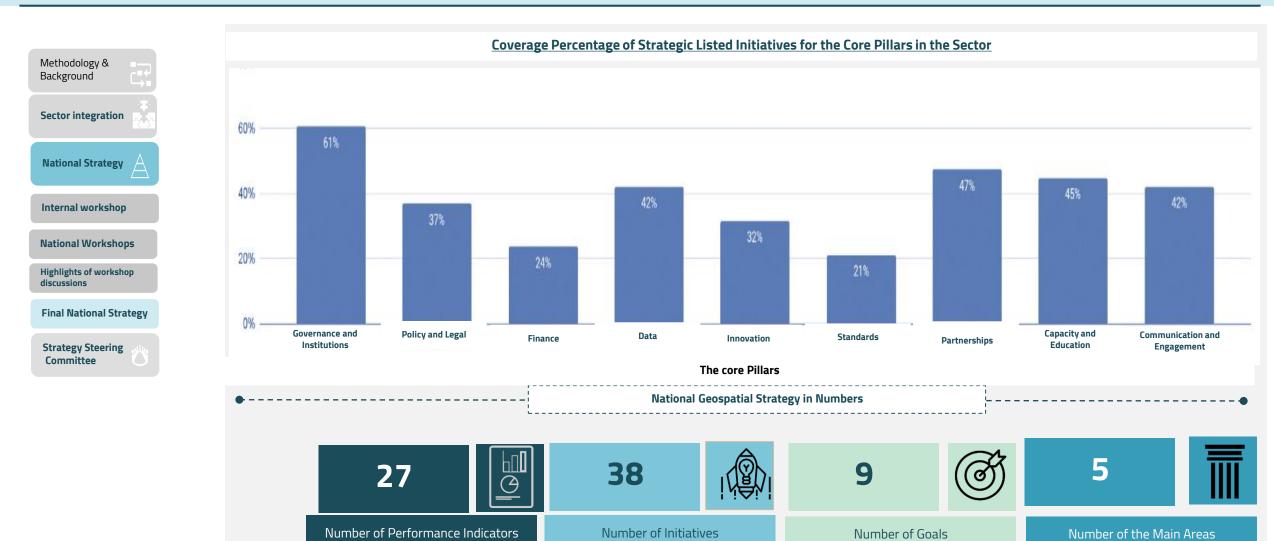
Final National Strategy

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## Analysis of the final national geospatial strategy and its alignment with the core pillars of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF)





<sup>\*</sup>Calculating strategic initiatives and their targeted core pillars in the sector

