

2° CONVERSATORIO VIRTUAL
2° VIRTUAL WEBINAR

CONVERSEMOS SOBRE EL MARCO INTEGRADO DE INFORMACIÓN GEOESPACIAL (UN-IGIF)

CONVERSATIONS ON THE INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK (UN-IGIF)

26 de junio 2024
June 26, 2024

Vía Estratégica N°2: Política y Legislación
Strategic Pathway N°2: Policy and Legal



UN-GGIM:Americas
REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF UNITED NATIONS
ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT FOR THE AMERICAS



UN-IGIF
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

PURPOSE OF UN-IGIF PATHWAY 2



The purpose of this pathway is to **support the effective and secure management and application of geospatial information** while respecting national security and privacy concerns.

Four key elements are required to develop and sustain the enabling environment to implement sound policy and legal frameworks for geospatial information, while proactively keeping pace with technological change.

DELIVERABLES OF UN-IGIF PATHWAY 2



Source: UN-IGIF Implementation Guide Pathway 2

OUTCOMES OF UN-IGIF PATHWAY 2

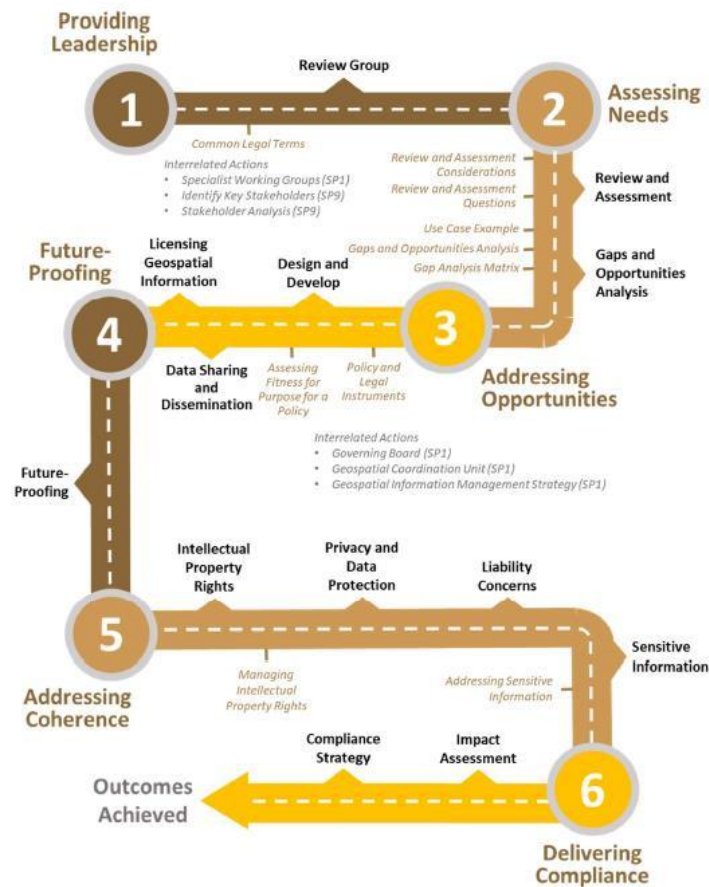
Enabling **policy and legal environment** that maximizes the utility of geospatial information

Effective and secure management, sharing, integration and application of geospatial information

Policy and legal framework that **evolves over time**, responds to societal progress and technological developments

Clarity in **responsibilities and mandates**, strengthening **governance and accountability**

THE WAY TO GO THROUGH



Source: UN-IGIF Implementation Guide Pathway 2

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APPENDIX 2.6: Gap Analysis Matrix

An example of a gap analysis matrix for analyzing policy and legal gaps and opportunities.

Topic	Current Capability	Goal	Gap in Capability	Possible Strategies
Data collection	<i>E.g.: Where we are now - What Can't be done? What is missing in terms of the ideal or desired situation</i>	<i>E.g.: The ideal or desired situation:</i>	<i>E.g.: The gap to be filled between the ideal or desired situation and where we are now.</i>	<i>E.g.: The policy and legal actions that need to be performed to address the gap in capability</i>
Data storage and management				
Data Protection				
Data sharing				
Licensing arrangement				

Source: UN-IGIF Implementation Guide Pathway 2

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APPENDIX 2.3: Review and Assessment – Questions

The following are examples of the types of questions that a policy and legal review group or committee or council should consider in the review and assessment process, as well as in creating a policy and legal inventory:

- Is there a policy or law that identifies a lead organization for geospatial information management within the government?
- Has the country entered into any treaties or regional agreements or bilateral arrangements that could impact utilization of geospatial information?
- What rights do sub-national authorities have to regulate the collection, use, storage, distribution of geospatial information?
- Are there laws and regulations that specifically restrict or regulate the collection of geospatial information, including the relevant platforms and/or sensors (e.g. unmanned aerial system)?
- Are there policies, laws, regulations, etc. that specifically restrict or regulate the collection, use, storage or distribution of geospatial information?
- What intellectual property protections do geospatial products receive?
- Is there a data protection law? If so, does it include geospatial information?
- Are there policies or laws that limit the collection or use of geospatial information for national security reasons?
- How is data shared between government organizations? Are there policies, laws or regulations that impact such sharing?
- Is there a standard data sharing/license agreement used between government agencies or between the government and third parties (provincial, municipal or local government agencies, academia and research institution, private sector, civil society and the public, etc.)?

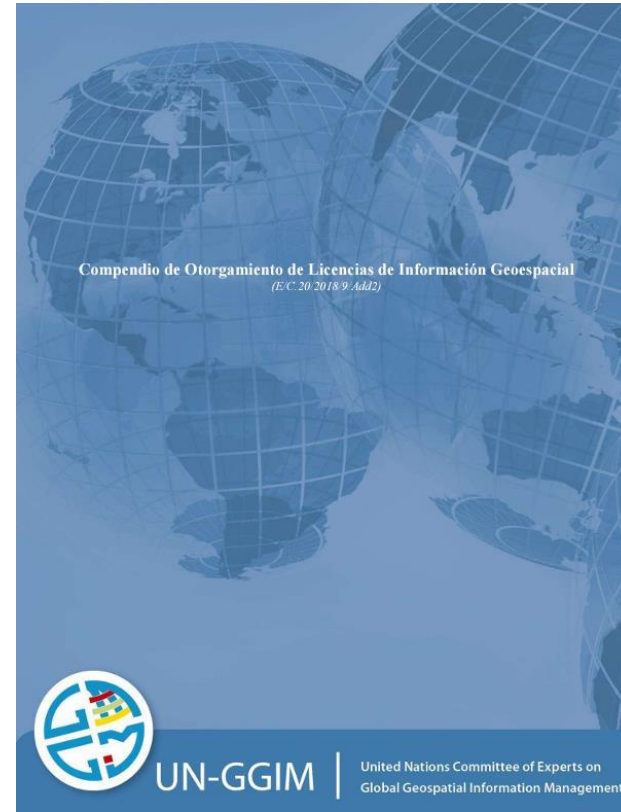
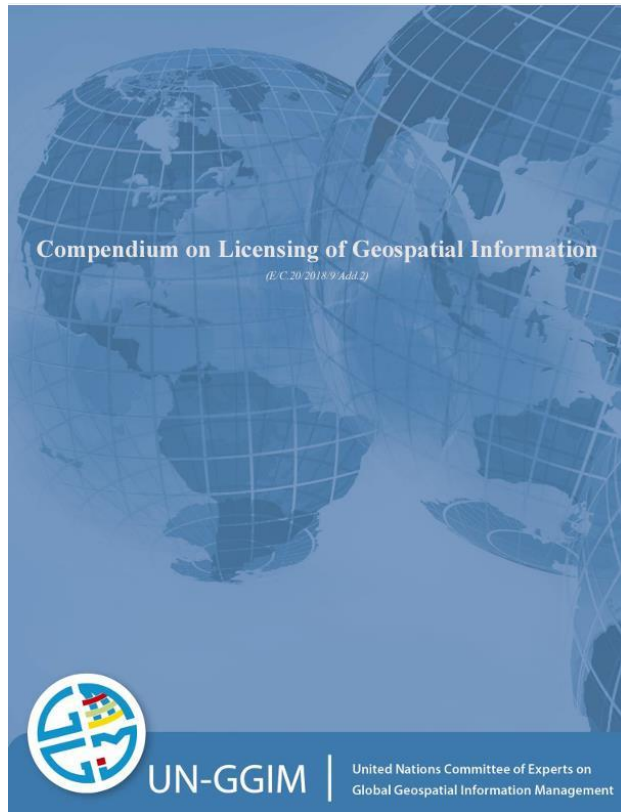
APPENDIX 2.8: Assessing Fitness for Purpose for a Policy

Fitness for purpose for a policy means that the policy is clear about what outcomes it should achieve and sets out how these outcomes will be delivered. To do this effectively the policy must support the work of the government and its organizations, align with the country's national vision, strategic priorities and programs, and easily understandable, accessible and implementable to the people the stakeholders and users (see SP7: Partnership). **An example of a set of assessment criteria can be:**

1. Is the policy clear about what outcome it is intended to deliver and how it supports the government and its organization in its overall direction?
2. Is it easy to understand what must be done to implement and comply with the policy?
3. Does the policy take account of the wider agenda of government policy for integrated geospatial information management?
4. Does the policy make clear reference to and fit within the country's legal system?
5. Does the policy make clear links to other relevant policies so that it 'fits' with the overall direction of government and its organization, and avoids giving out contradictory messages?
6. Does the policy draw on a relevant evidence base to support assumptions?
7. Has the policy been subject to a diversity impact assessment?
8. Is it clear who owns the policy, its effective date, and the duration?
9. Has the policy been shaped by the involvement of and consultation with a range of stakeholders?
10. Is the policy clear and concise?

Source: UN-IGIF Implementation Guide Pathway 2

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Geospatial Information Management Policy

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Annotated geospatial
information sharing
agreement

Form geospatial
information
management policy

Model geospatial
information
management legislation



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