FIG WORKING WEEK 2017

Helsinki Finland 29 May – 2 June 2017

What is the FIG Asia Pacific Capacity Development Network?

What are the capacity development challenges with respect to – Geospatial and Geodetic Infrastructure?

Surveying the world of tomorrow -From digitalisation to augmented reality



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The International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)

Established in Paris 1878;

Federation of national associations;

Represents all surveying disciplines;

UN-recognised non-government organisation (NGO);

Its aim is to ensure that the disciplines of surveying and all who practise them meet the needs of the markets and communities that they serve;

It provides an international forum for discussion and development aiming to promote professional practice and standards

Liaise with like minded organisations - UN GGIM, IAG



The FIG Profile and the benefits of being a member

2007 - 2010



The International Federation of Surveyors is an international, non-government organisation whose purpose is to support international collaboration for the progress of surveying in all fields and applications







International Fédération of Surveyors Fédération Internationale des Géomètres Internationale Vereinigung der Vermessungsingenieure

> FIG Member Associations 2016



Through different membership categories 121 countries are represented in FIG

The FIG Organistaion

FIG ORGANISATION



What is capacity development?

It is about understanding the challenges / obstacles;

that hinder an individual / organisation / community from accomplishing their objectives; and then

developing the necessary knowledge / skills / abilities / competencies / frameworks to achieve them.

What is capacity development? It is also about

The process of learning to adapt to change.... (or shifting the paradigms of practice)

Who and how and where the decisions are made....

Being supported by a sustained resource and political commitment to yield longer term results

Source : Allan Kaplan



Source – Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research

http://www.apn-gcr.org/programmes-and-activities/capable/

CAPABILITY DIMENSIONS

MISSION

TALENT The skills.

planning that

optimal talent

the capability.

base to execute

enable an

The purpose of a capability, how it will operate, and what it will deliver. The mission is derived directly from the company's strategy.

INTEGRATION

Clear roles, decision rights, and policies that inform the organizational structure.

INSIGHTS

The information, analytics and decision flow that drive more informed and timely decision making.

PROCESS

An integrated set of processes and activities to achieve a desired outcome.

TECHNOLOGY

The technologies (software and hardware) required to support the capacity.

Source – Deloitte – "..... illustrates some of the building blocks that, as an integrated set, serve as the foundation of an organizational capability."

Enabling	Environmen	t			
Political Economy Laws	Organisati	ion			
Regulations	Strategies Systems	Individual			
Policies	Assets	Skills	Knowledge	Attitude	
Networks	Infrastructure				

Figure 2 Inter-related levels of geospatial and surveying capacity.

Source – PGSC DRAFT Strategy 2017-27

Collective FIG / UN GGIM AP "Capacity Development Network" outcome -

"Responsible governance frameworks and integrated administrative systems of tenure (rights and interests) for land and marine, are underpinned by sustainable fit for purpose geospatial and survey infrastructure and information management"

Modernisation !



Outputs of AP CDN -

- Professional geospatial scientists and surveyors, have the capability to address the regional social, economic, environmental and technological challenges associated with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Regional capability and their activities have progressed through *alliances and relationships with* FIG, UN GGIM AP, relevant *like-minded bodies other agencies and / or development partners*.





Outputs of AP CDN -

- Regional geospatial and survey community are self-reliant and have a culture and environment of learning, innovation, a blend of mature and young professionals, and a gender equity base.
- Regional geospatial and surveying challenges are *resolved by a regional, unified, coordinated and collaborative* approach.



Network of individuals or representatives from -

- Pacific Geospatial Surveying Council
- Pacific Community Geoscience Division
- Australian Government agencies Geoscience Australia, Bureau of Meteorology,
- New Zealand Government agencies Land Information New Zealand (LINZ),
- Asean Flag
- Geospatial Information Authority of Japan



Network of individuals or representatives from -

- UN GGIM AP Working Groups, UN ICG
- International Association of Geodesy (IAG) Working Groups
- FIG Commissions, FIG Young Surveyors Network, and FIG Corporate entities
- Professional Surveying Organisations Surveying and Spatial Sciences Institute (SSSI), New Zealand Institute of Surveyors (NZIS), Fiji Institute of Surveyors (FIS), Japan Federation of Surveyors (JFS)



Role of the FIG AP CDN of professionals -

- An independent advocacy role to the Asia Pacific geospatial and surveying community
- Provision of technical, administrative and professional support and information
- Organise, facilitate and actively participative in -
 - Discussion forums
 - > Meetings
 - > Seminars
 - > Workshops
 - Technical Sessions
- Encourage co-operation and collaboration





Role of Surveyors – in disaster management. "Build back better" and developing resilience

Datum Unification and Kinematics Technical Seminar FIG WW - Christchurch May 2016



3D Reference Frames / Datums ; Vertical Reference Frames / Datums ; Kinematic Frames and Deformation Modelling ; Case Studies ; International Geodesy Initiatives ; Geodetic Infrastructure and GIS ; Geodetic Software

http://www.fig.net/fig2016/commission5.htm

SIDS Workshop - Responding to Climate Change and Security of Tenure : The Role of Land Professionals FIG WW - Christchurch May 2016



Vulnerabilities for SIDS; Challenges faced by SIDS in the land sector; Climate change, vulnerability and the risk of natural disasters; Urbanisation; and Challenges for improved land governance.

"FIG Christchurch Declaration on Responding to Climate Change and Tenure Insecurity in Small Island Developing States - The Role of Land Professionals'

https://www.fig.net/resources/proceedings/fig_proceedings/fig2016/ppt/sids/christchurch_declaration_sids.pdf

Geospatial and GNSS CORS Infrastructure and Systems Forum UN GGIM AP, Kuala Lumpur Oct 2016



Status of Regional Geospatial and GNSS CORS Infrastructure and Systems ; Why Geospatial / Geodetic Infrastructure ; Link to SGDs; Reference Frames and GNSS CORS Theory ; Modernisation of Geospatial / Geodetic Infrastructure ; Role of Organisations and Sectors

FIG AP CDN and UN-GGIM-AP WG1 – "The Geodetic Reference Frame Resolution" <u>http://www.un-ggim-ap.org/</u>

Various Technical Forums, Seminars, Meetings – Pacific Island Countries and Territories 2013-2016



Independent advocacy and advisory role to the Asia Pacific geospatial and surveying community, in particular the Pacific Geospatial and Surveying Council (PGSC)

Pacific Height Datum Workshop – Saturday 26 Nov 2016

An interactive workshop on height datums and practical height survey issues or problems.

- > Why an accurate height datum is important Dr John Dawson (UN GGIM AP WG1)
- > Heighting Fundamentals and Ellipsoidal Height System Mr. Nicholas Brown (GA)
- Bathymetry Mr. Jens Kruger (PC Geoscience)
- The Geoid and Geoid Models Mr. Matt Amos (LINZ)
- Summary, Actions and Discussion.



FIG AP CDN and UN GGIM AP WG 1 - Activities 2017



Participation in –

- General Assembly / Technical Sessions
- UN GGIM GGRF Meeting
- Asia Pacific Capacity Development Network Meeting
- UN Resolution on GGRF
- FIG Commission 5 Annual Meeting
- Regional Bodies Forum

FIG AP CDN and UN GGIM AP WG 1 - Activities 2017

- Vertical Reference Frame in Practice *Kobe, Japan, 29-30 July 2017* in conjunction with the IAG-IASPEI Joint Scientific Assembly
- Workshop *Kamamoto, Japan* in conjunction with the UN-GGIM-AP Plenary Meeting, *October 2017*
- Reference Frames *China, September 2017*
- Modernising Datum Workshop Operational GNSS CORS, Pacific Islands - February 2019



Discussion -

- Capacity Building challenges
- Expanding the network and opportunities
- Exploring more technical involvement from other Commissions on related challenges
- How can activities be done better

What are the capacity development challenges with respect to – Data, Maps, Geospatial and

Geodetic Infrastructure?

What are the technical, social, economic

changes or trends that are going to impact

skills with respect to – Data, Maps, Geospatial

and Geodetic Infrastructure?

• Mega-cities, smart-cities - rapid urbanisation ; "2/3 in cities by 2050"



Figure 2.1 World population: total, urban and rural





- Rapid Urbanisation will impact -
 - Provision of urban planning
 - Sustainable development
 - Management of utilities and services power, water, waste, transport
 - Infrastructure and asset administration
 - Affordable and efficient housing
 - Environmental management
 - Food / resource prod. and mgt.







- Disruptive technologies (biggest impact 2025)
 - Mobile internet,
 - Automation of knowledge work,
 - ➢ IoT,
 - Cloud,
 - Robotics,
 - Autonomous vehicles
 - > 3 D printing



The source of information in this Mind Map comes from http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/business_technology/disruptive_technologies

Impacts –

- Greater connectivity
- Real time streaming and analysis ,
- Revenue and business opportunities,
- More "apps"
- Embedded intelligent systems,
- ≻ ↑'ed data volumes,
- Privacy / legal matters
 custodianship,
 ownership, liability etc



- Digital mapping
 - BIM and 3-D systems
 - Product /resources / asset inventory and tracking
 - Merging of physical and virtual worlds
 - Computational and visualisation software



Figure 4.2 Probability of professions being affected by technology



Source: Frey and Osborne 2013

- Climate change, sea level rise, earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones
- Impacts capability to manage disaster relief, re-construction and build resilience





2015 disasters in numbers **346 reported disasters** 22 773 people dead **98.6 million people affected** uss66.5 billion economic damage

Sources:

· Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

Major Natural Disaster Events by Region



Statistics on major natural disasters compiled by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific





What are the Capabilities?

The ability (skill sets) to -

- Provide reliable, accurate and interoperable technical / administrative geospatial information and data for better informed decision making – "24 / 7 and real time"?
- Collect, calculate, analyse, evaluate, record, and visualise geospatial information and data – via "disruptive technologies"?
- Convey professional advice to support design, risk assessment, investment analysis, asset and resource deployment – "broadening of skills"?
- Innovate in multi disciplinary teams "connecting / pooling" talent to facilitate doing more with less consumption of diminishing resources

What are the Capabilities?

The ability ('softer' skill sets) to –

- Lead, negotiate, influence, collaborate, and understand commercial influences
- Advocate, promote and communicate relevance influence leaders, decision makers, politicians; attract a diverse group of professionals
- **Develop / administer business plans**; outcome / output focused; have qualitative and quantitative monitoring / evaluation framework justifying why we do things?
- Sustain "development" implement a plan within the region to be self reliant and self determinate

What are the Capabilities?

How skills and work in surveying are changing....

What's not desirable	What's needed today
Silo working	Outcomes focus
Early specialisation	Communication
Conflicts of interest	Integrated programme and cost management
	Skills for handling greater complexity
	Interdisciplinary working
	Change management
	Advisory services
	Understanding new technology

What's decreasing	What needs to increase	
Transactional activity	Leadership	
Administrative tasks	Client focus	
eg bills of quantities	Collaboration	
Residential valuation	Ethical behaviour	
	Sustainability	
	Data analysis	
	Improving productivity of assets	
	Risk management	

Source – rics.org/futures

1. Assess the status and condition of geospatial / geodetic infrastructure and systems - SWOT "geospatial data model / framework"



Framework Source

© Dr. Vanessa Lawrence CB, Gilles Albaredes, John Schonegevel, Maurits van der Vlugt

2. Understand / define the role / responsibilities of an agency in the various elements of geospatial and geodetic infrastructure management

Specify System	Own Stations	Network the Data	Process Network	Deliver Service
Target Density, Coverage Reliability and Availability Site Quality Equipment Quality Geodetic Reference Frame Data Services Produced Data Access Policy	 Site Selection Site Construction Equipment Purchasing Station Data Comms Site Maintenance Equipment Replacement Cycle 	 Data Comms from Network Stations Control Centre Data Archive 	 Copy of Network Data Processing Production of Data Streams Distribution of Data Streams Data Wholesaling Retailer Support 	 Retail Sale of Data Products Marketing Rover Equipment support End User Support Liaison with User Comms Providers

Source - Matt Higgins "A model for organisational roles within a Positioning Infrastructure"

3. Develop Strategic / Operational (incl. capacity building) plans that are aspirational but realistic, achievable, focused on national / regional challenges and flexible to accommodate a rapidly changing industry.....



- 4. Ensure Geospatial Reference System (GRS) / geodetic framework are integral to a nation's "fundamental or foundation" datasets underpins / enables !
 - "common asset" of location information to make decisions that affect people's safety, prosperity, and environment
 - Comprising of the best available, most current, authoritative source of foundation spatial data which is standardised and quality controlled



Source - http://www.anzlic.gov.au/fsdf-themes-datasets

- **5. Derive / maintain TECHNICAL components** GRS / geodetic framework
- IGS compliant GNSS CORS that are the spine of a GRS ; contribute to ITRF / APREF.
- GRS mathematically aligned with ITRF / APREF realisations
- Control networks are a hierarchy of rigorously propagated coordinates and uncertainties - integrity, reliability and accuracy are "fit for purpose"
- Geoid model and / or defined height system to integrate vertical surfaces (land and water, intertidal zone)









Utilise and benefit from the multi GNSS environment and space based measurement technology





Latitude (deg)











Figure courtesy Prof Chris Rizos, UNSW

- Adhere to international standards, guidelines and practices (includes metadata)
- Facilitate interoperability and unification amongst geospatial information datasets and systems at all levels – local, national, regional, and global via Location Intelligence



IGS

INTERNATIONAL



High quality, timely and reliable data Geodetic Elevation Water/Ocean Land use/cover Transport Cadastre Population Infrastructure Settlements Admin. Bdys. Imagery Geology/soils Observations etc.

International Organization for

Standardization

- Align with new mass-market wide area positioning technology and applications i.e. regional and global real time positioning services delivered by satellite, digital communications, and the Internet
- Utilise or benefit from quality imagery / satellite data, the development of new mapping technologies and products







The capability to support global observing systems for accurate scientific research modelling - inter / intra tectonic plate deformation, sea level monitoring, climate change, atmospherics



The International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)

The quest for capacity development – making it work

"Don't start what you can't sustain"

Provisions for ongoing updating and possible upgrading are crucial and must be established up front.

Capacity development relates to societal awareness, institutional and organisational reform, and education and training of human resources.



The way forward includes understanding and cooperation between UN-agencies, professional organisations, and national governments

To drive and manage the change process there must be effective knowledge-sharing to ensure that lessons learned and good practice are widely implemented.

Stig Enemark FIG African Capacity Deveolpement Network Nairobi 2015

"Good co-ordination begins with good co-ordinates.."

Dave Doyle FIG Regional Conference Costa Rica 2007

"We now have the will and opportunity to make an impact.."

Greg Scott UN GGIM AP Plenary Meeting Malaysia 2016





https://www.fig.net/