



Global Programs and Conventions: Coherence and Mutual Synergies from Holistic Information Management

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CODATA-Germany is the German National Committee to CODATA, the International Science Council (ISC) Committee on Data

Convener: Horst Kremers (Berlin, Germany)

The UN Declarations and other UN Instruments texts increasingly enforce the demands for coherence and mutual synergies.

There is special emphasis on defining the basic elements of coherence, consequences for holistic information management across programs and conventions and rising awareness on the key role of stakeholder driven participative information governance needed to foster of cross-domain and cross-organizational national as well as international implementations.

Timeliness implementations guided by the principles of holistic information management are key prerequisites in societal, natural, technical, humanistic and ethical aspects for the future of people and planet.

Aims

Coherence and Accountability Improvements for Information Society

Presentations of Panelists

Dr. (Mrs.) Kalpana Chaudhari

Mainstreaming Digital Skills Through Information and Communication
for Sustainable Development During COVID-19 Emergency

Sahil Shah

Supporting Humanitarian Emergency Situations:
Information in Risk, Resilience and Recovery of Food Systems

Prof. Falk Huettmann

One Open Access Data Set Gained, Many Others Not Shared:
The Realities, Roadblocks and a Good Vision of Open Access and Open Source
to Tackle Real-World Progress

see further details at <https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2020/Agenda/Session/140>

Session Relevance with the WSIS Action Lines



- C1. The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C6. Enabling environment
- C7. ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life — E-government
- C7. ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life — E-business
- C7. ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life — E-environment
- C7. ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life — E-agriculture
- C7. ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life — E-science

Session Relevance with the Sustainable Development Goals



- Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
- Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Issues related to COVID-19

One of the currently very actively discussed action fields typically facing complex demands for coherence and synergy is UN DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) which also covers pandemics like COVID-19.

The presentation by panelist Dr. Kalpana Chaudhari focuses on the current status of electronic governance through Mobile Technologies in different regions of the developing economies as compared to the industrialized countries. The presentation draws special attention to the important role and humanitarian challenges of appropriate e-governance using innovative ICTs /wireless technologies for 'e-government', 'e-service', 'e-health', and 'e-learning', 'e-commerce', 'e-citizens'.

Main outcomes

Over the next generation the greatest increase in population, in production and in poverty will occur in Asia and Africa causing huge social, economic and environmental problems. Due to this the problems of management to different services, natural resources management and financial resources mobilization in rural areas, it would be necessary to study the application of mobile technologies through Electronic Governance using Information and communication Technologies (ICTs) / wireless technologies for the economic and sustainable development of the Global South.

The role in better obtaining, standardizing, analyzing and disseminating information has major implications in ensuring food security. Standardization of data formats is critical so different datasets can be aggregated and analyzed holistically, with systemic effects of risk being accounted for. This allows for more accurate models, ensuring risks are better captured and allowing for a more detailed risk management strategy, including innovation in disaster risk finance.

Increased data availability and accuracy enables superior assessments of food system interventions and the resilience dividend, clearly illustrating the case for investment in this. Tracking the right datasets also enables superior early warning indicators, which is especially important given the time sensitive nature of humanitarian response. This also allows early financing to be provided to ramp up recovery.

Much progress was promoted in the last decades for the global Information Society, e.g. in regards to Open Access data sharing. However, a multi-dimensional global crisis seems to be on the rise affecting even the well-being of future generations, while actual Open Access data sharing in the real world achieving transparency and sustainability seems on the decline and not a priority. This can easily be seen in the environmental disciplines and when looking at geo-referenced data explicit in time and space documented with ISO-compliant metadata.

This situation is not sustainable and asks for an immediate review and improved implementations of many UN conventions, including the AICHI targets and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Main Conclusions

Information Society needs to claim the of participative governance using ICTs /wireless technologies for 'e-government', 'e-service', 'e-health', and 'e-learning', 'e-commerce', 'e-citizens'.

The Information Society has the potential to play a prominent role in contributing to and ensuring global food security.

'Open Access' is a key scheme and an essential policy of our time. It reaches way beyond digitization and sharing of data but affects global governance, transparent decision making, repeatable science, industry, wealth, education as well as metadata, risk models and pandemics even.

UN Instruments information in its complexity is in due need of very broad systematic integration, processing, evaluation and goal oriented applications of large amounts of data of heterogeneous origin in real time. Big Data offers the appropriate technology to integrate data from the various sources, to analyze it and to make it available for decision processes and operations support.

There is a need for the public and private sectors and civil society organizations, as well as academia and scientific and research institutions, to work more closely together and to create opportunities for collaboration, and for businesses to integrate extensive interoperability into their management practices.

Application of informatics state-of-the-art methods and technology that meet the demands of complex multi-actor and cross-organizational information management is urgently required for organizationally as well as technically implementing Treaties, Frameworks and Programs and for granting coherence in the required holistic way.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2021

Fostering the operational implementation of UN Instruments based on cross-organizational and cross-instrument best practice complex information management that enables coherence and synergies.

The complete set of management best practice methods especially supports the principles of "critical thinking", enabling extensive reporting, transparent analysis, compliance to regulations and other boundary conditions, as well as constructive goal-reaching control.

"Participatory Inclusion of all Actor Groups in all Phases - leave no-one behind" the UN Instruments requirements and its operational (local/regional/national/global) implementations.

Auditing UN Instruments Implementations with respect to the full requirements of the instruments' text

Selected References / Links to Documents, Organizations etc.

Details of Session Description, including full Abstracts of Panelists Presentations:

http://www.horst-kremers.de/WSIS2020/WSIS2020Forum_20200717_Special_Virtual_Session__Coherence_and_Synergies.pdf

Reference Paper

"Global Programs Coherence and Synergies" LNIS Lecture Notes in Information Sciences, Vol. 9, 2020

http://www.susgis.net/LNIS_9_Geoinformation_for_Sustainable_Development__Berlin_2020.pdf#page=93

Group on Earth Observations

<https://www.earthobservations.org/pos.php>

Future Earth

<https://futureearth.org/>

CODATA (ISC Committee on Data)

International Consensus-Building Initiative for Core Interoperability. CODATA is charged to launch a Decadal Program at the ISC General Assembly in October 2021.

<https://codata.org/initiatives/strategic-programme/decadal-programme/>

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