

"Disseminating the Integrated Framework of Geospatial Information. Uses and applications in Chile"

12 September 2019, Santiago, Chile

# The IGIF: Strengthening National Geospatial Information Arrangements

#### **Greg Scott, UN-GGIM Secretariat**

Environmental Statistics and Geospatial Information Branch
United Nations Statistics Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations, New York



#### **UN-GGIM**

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

# Established in 2011, reports annually to ECOSOC, an intergovernmental United Nations Committee of Experts to:

- Discuss, enhance and coordinate Global Geospatial Information
   Management activities by involving Member States at the highest level.
- Work with Governments to make joint decisions and set directions on the use of geospatial information within national and global policy frameworks.
- Address global issues and contribute collective knowledge as a community with shared interests and concerns.
- Develop effective strategies to build geospatial capacity in developing countries.
- To make accurate, reliable and authoritative geospatial information readily available to support national, regional and global development.



#### "Everything happens somewhere..."

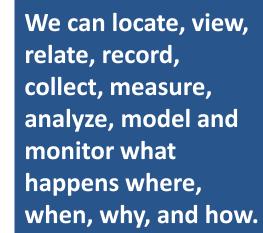
Nancy Tosta, June 2001







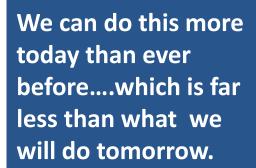


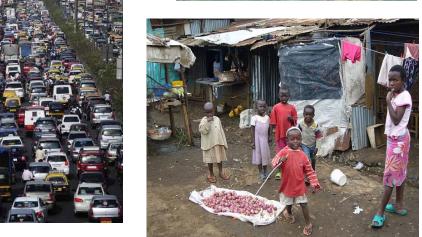


**Everything that** 

somewhere.

happens...happens







#### Surveying the 'Geospatial Future' in the 21st Century

What is geospatial information, mapping, geography, surveying today? Location, positioning, place.....data, decision-making? How do we use it, best leverage it, communicate it, value it? What does it mean? What is its identity? How mainstream is it? What is next? Is it an industry in its own right? Or is it a data and technology enabler for many, or all, industries?

Geospatial information is not just data, software, hardware, applications, solutions...it is <u>the instrument of geography</u>; the 'geography' of data, software, applications, solutions...

Geospatial information is the integrative glue for everything else. Without it other things are often meaningless and/or without context....let alone <u>location</u>.

The role of geospatial information is changing and evolving rapidly...
...especially with the global development agendas



Geospatial information represents much more than the 'digital map' of a nation; it is the 'digital currency' for evidence-based decision-making. Geospatial information is a critical component of the national infrastructure; both a blueprint of what happens where, and the means to integrate a wide variety of data across multiple sectors.

#### 2030 Agenda: Goals, targets, indicators, implementation



#### Declaration

Vision and shared principles for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership

#### **Results Framework**

17 integrated and indivisible goals and 169 aspirational targets

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

#### Follow-up and Review

Global indicators underpin an integrated follow-up and review framework

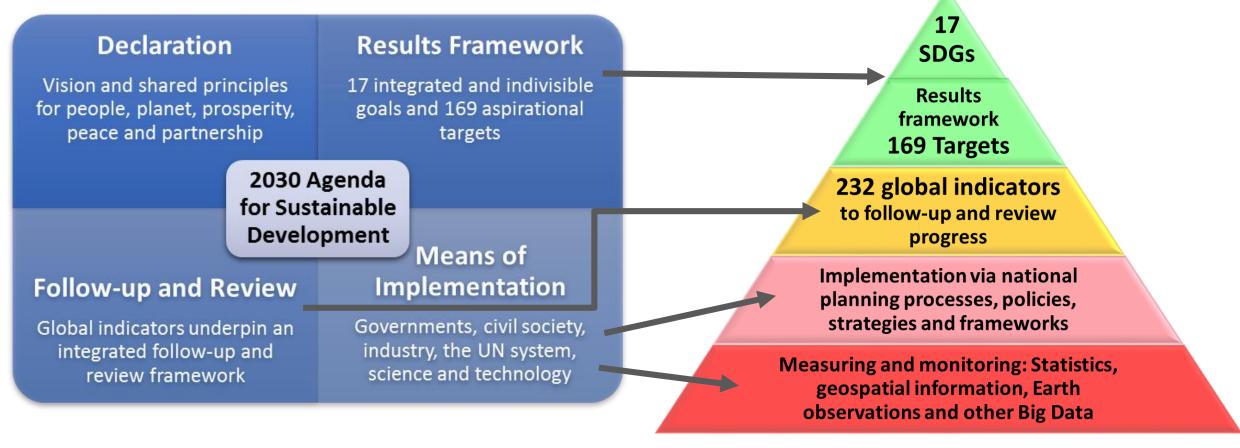
Means of Implementation

Governments, civil society, industry, the UN system, science and technology

The 2030 Agenda is an Integrated Plan of Action structured in four main parts: (i) Vision and principles for transforming our world as set out in the Declaration; (ii) Results framework of 17 SDGs and 169 targets; (iii) Means of implementation through governments, society and global partnership; and (iv) Follow-up and review framework of global indicators.



#### 2030 Agenda: Goals, targets, indicators... and data!!



Any national SDG implementations will be sub-optimal without strategies and frameworks to integrate statistics, geospatial information, Earth observations, and other new data into the measuring, monitoring and reporting processes.

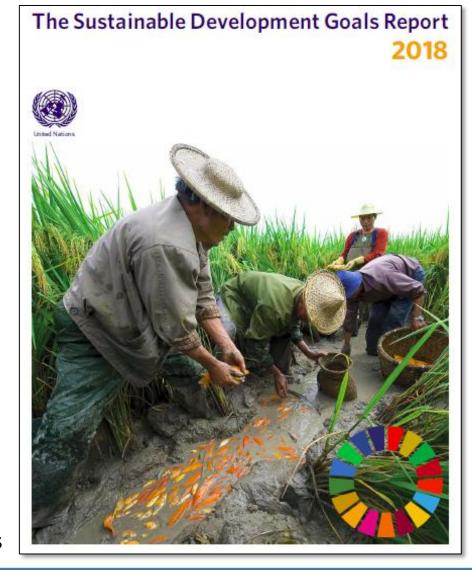
ggim.un.org

#### The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

"Without evidence of where we stand now we cannot confidently chart our path forward in realizing the SDGs. To that end, this Report reflects on the challenges faced in the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of reliable, timely, accessible and sufficiently disaggregated data, and calls for better evidence-based policymaking.

Today's technology makes it possible to collate the data we need to keep the promise to leave no one behind. But we need political leadership, resources and commitment to use the tools now available"

António Guterres Secretary-General, United Nations





#### The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019

"It is abundantly clear that a much deeper, faster and more ambitious response is needed to unleash the social and economic transformation needed to achieve our 2030 goals. From our advances, we know what works. This report therefore highlights areas that can drive progress across all 17 SDGs: financing; resilience; sustainable and inclusive economies; more effective institutions; local action; better use of data; and harnessing science, technology and innovation with a greater focus on digital transformation. In everything we do, we must diligently ensure that policy choices leave no one behind, and that national efforts are supported by effective international cooperation, grounded in a commitment to diplomacy and crisis prevention"

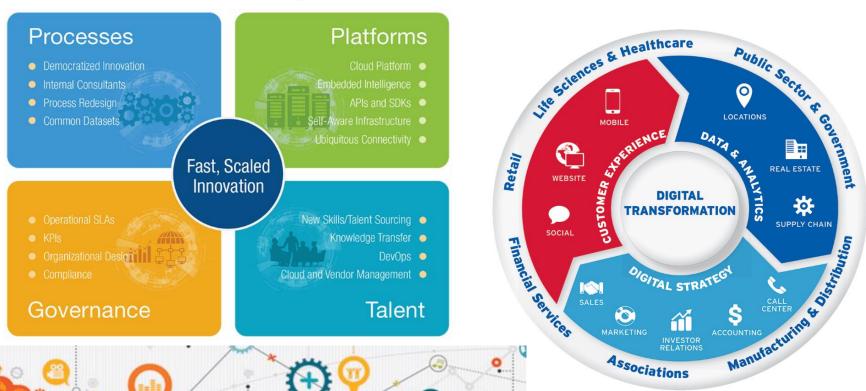
> António Guterres Secretary-General, United Nations

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019





## The disruptive nature of digital transformation

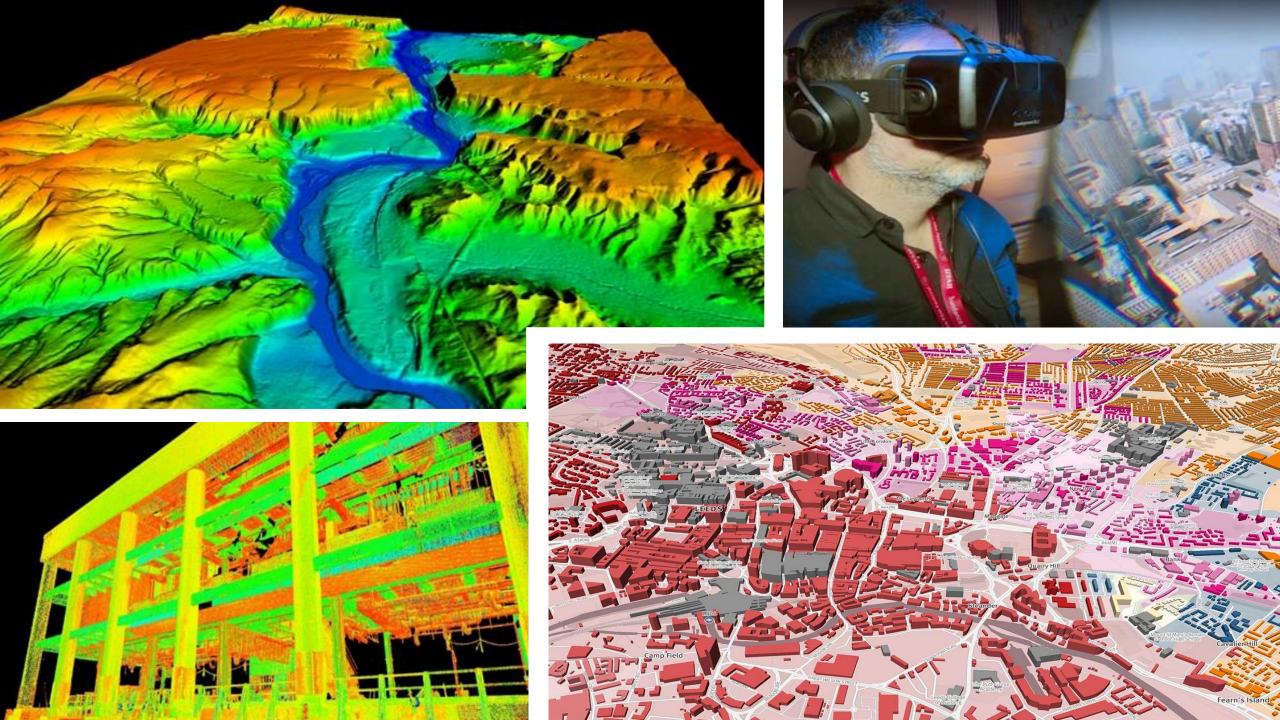






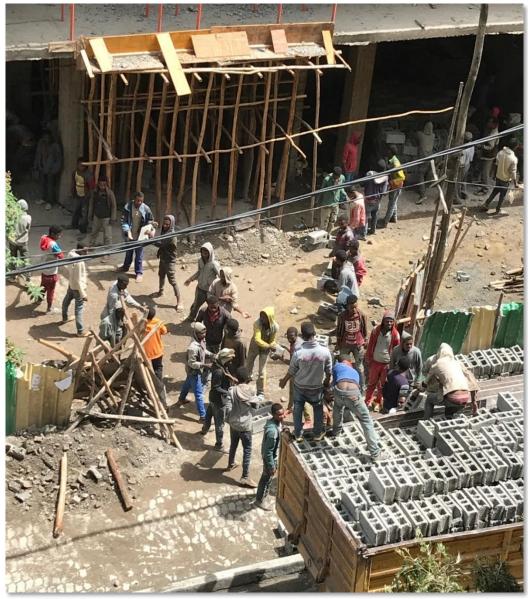


The disruptive nature of digital transformation, technology, innovation, and their exponential impacts, means that society's expectations on how, and at what level of detail, we record what is happening where and when are changing at a rapid pace.



# The disruptive nature of digital transformation







#### Surveying the 'Geospatial Future' in the 21st Century

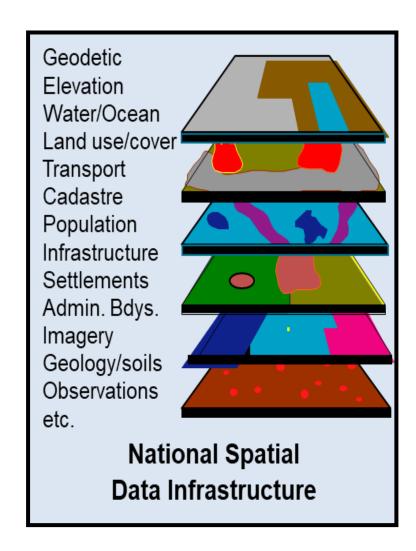
What is changing rapidly is the pace at which high fidelity data is being made available... combined with enabling technologies and sophisticated analytics... that are able to collect and manipulate the data. How do we keep up?

Change itself is not the problem...that is inevitable progress.

It is the pace of change that is so challenging. How to respond to this pace... and the many multi-dimensional aspects?

New technologies that drive the collection, use and storage of data are increasing the relevance and quality of geospatial information.

Better and more relevant geospatial data is providing new information and knowledge about a range of sectors, increasing the potential, value and productivity of the data...and the record of evidence.





ggim.un.org



"develop an overarching Geospatial Framework....."

"prepare and implement country level Action Plans....."



#### ROADMAP FOR COLLABORATION

#### **BETWEEN**

WORLD BANK'S GLOBAL PRACTICE ON SOCIAL, URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND RESILIENCE

**AND** 

UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION

TO ASSIST COUNTRIES TO BRIDGE GEOSPATIAL DIGITAL DIVIDE





The Integrated
Geospatial
Information
Framework provides
a basis and guide for
developing,
integrating and
strengthening
geospatial
information
management.



# INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

A STRATEGIC GUIDE TO DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

PART 1: OVERARCHING STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



The Overarching
Strategic Framework
is a mechanism for
articulating and
demonstrating
national leadership,
cultivating
champions, and
developing the
capacity to take
positive steps.



Integrated Geospatial Integrated Geospatial

Why?

Part 1

Global Geospatial Information Management

Implementation Guide
Guide

What?

National (or sub-national)

Skew Country-level Action Plans

How, when, who?

Part 2 Part 3

The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) comprises 3 separate, but connected, documents. The Overarching Strategic Framework was completed and <u>adopted</u> by UN-GGIM in August 2018. The structure and main elements of the Implementation Guide were provided for discussion, and had 'in-principle' approval by UN-GGIM. The Country-level Action Plans were acknowledged as 'work in progress' and to be developed through case studies.

## IGIF: Overarching Strategic Framework

- A forward-looking Framework built on national needs and circumstances.
- Provides the overarching strategic messages and integrated national framework, focusing on policy perspectives and elements of geospatial information.
- Sets the context of 'why' geospatial information management is a critical element of national social and economic development.
- **Vision** and **Mission** statements communicate the overarching aim of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.
- The Framework achieves this via 7 Underpinning Principles, 8 Goals and 9 Strategic Pathways that lead to a national approach that takes account of national circumstances, priorities and perspectives.
- The Overarching Strategic Framework is intended for a wide range of stakeholders these primarily being high-level policy and decision makers, institutions and organizations within and across government.



The Overarching
Strategic Framework
is a mechanism for
articulating and
demonstrating
national leadership,
cultivating
champions, and
developing the
capacity to take
positive steps.

#### Overarching Strategic Framework: Vision and Mission

The **Vision** recognizes the responsibility for countries to plan for and provide better outcomes for future generations, and our collective aspiration to 'leave no one behind'.

The Mission is designed to stimulate action towards bridging the geospatial digital divide; to find sustainable solutions for social, economic and environmental development; and to influence inclusive and transformative societal change for all citizens according to national priorities and circumstances.

#### Vision

The efficient use of geospatial information by all countries to effectively measure, monitor and achieve sustainable social, economic and environmental development - leaving no one behind.

#### Mission

To promote and support innovation and provide the leadership, coordination and standards necessary to deliver integrated geospatial information that can be leveraged to find sustainable solutions for social economic and environmental development.



## Overarching Strategic Framework: Principles

#### **Underpinning Principles:**

PRINCIPLE 1: Strategic Enablement

PRINCIPLE 2: Transparent and Accountable

PRINCIPLE 3: Reliable, Accessible and Easily Used

**PRINCIPLE 4: Collaboration and Cooperation** 

**PRINCIPLE 5: Integrative Solution** 

PRINCIPLE 6: Sustainable and Valued

**PRINCIPLE 7: Leadership and Commitment** 



The 7 Principles are the key characteristics and values that provide the compass for implementing the Framework, and allow for methods to be tailored to individual country needs and circumstances.

ggim.un.org

#### Overarching Strategic Framework: Goals

**GOAL 1: Effective Geospatial Information Management** 

**GOAL 2: Increased Capacity, Capability, and Knowledge Transfer** 

**GOAL 3: Integrated Geospatial Information Systems and Services** 

**GOAL 4: Economic Return on Investment** 

**GOAL 5: Sustainable Education and Training Programs** 

**GOAL 6: International Cooperation and Partnerships Leveraged** 

**GOAL 7: Enhanced National Engagement and Communication** 

**GOAL 8: Enriched Societal Value and Benefits** 



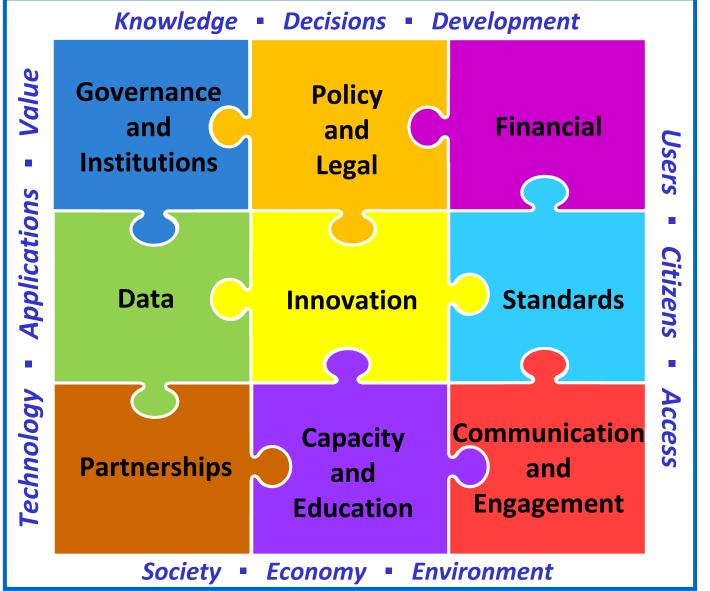
The 8 Goals reflect a future state where countries have the capacity and skills to organize, manage, curate and leverage geospatial information to advance government policy and decision-making capabilities.

# 9 Strategic Pathways

Governance |

Technology \_\_\_\_

People





Anchored by 9
Strategic Pathways,
the Framework is a
mechanism for
articulating and
demonstrating
national leadership
in geospatial
information, and
the capacity to take
positive steps.





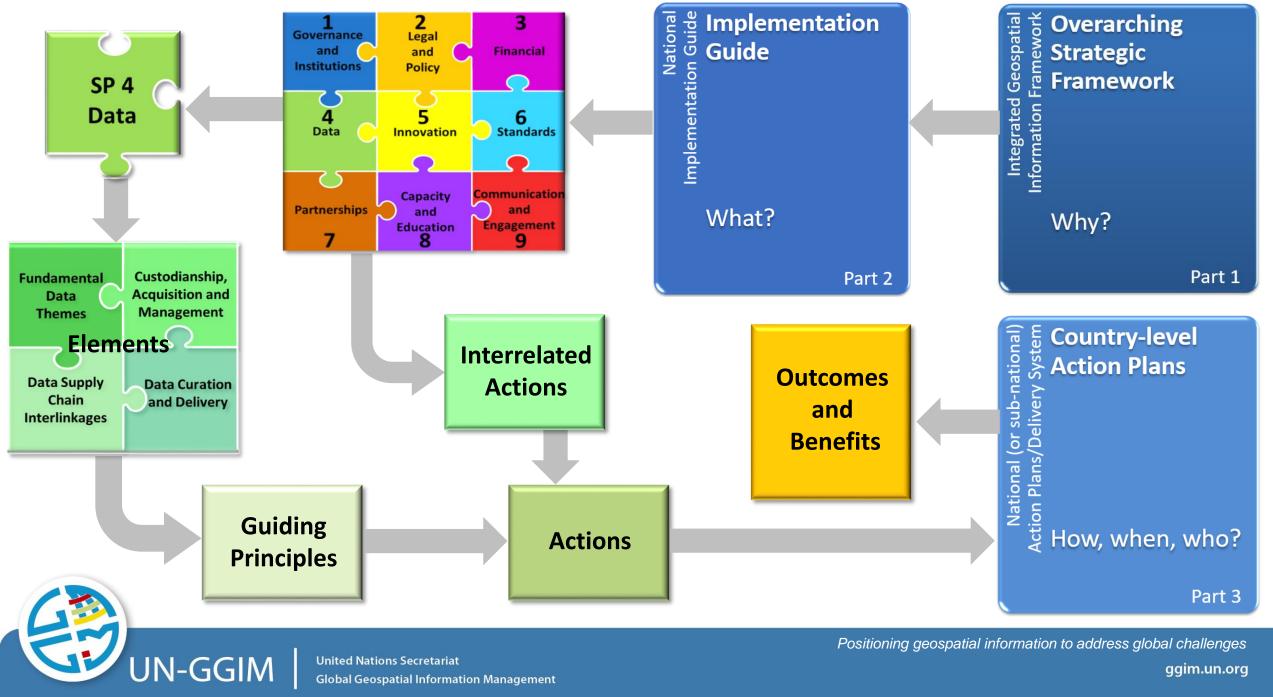
# INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK DEVELOPING THE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2019



## IGIF: Implementation Guide - Foundations

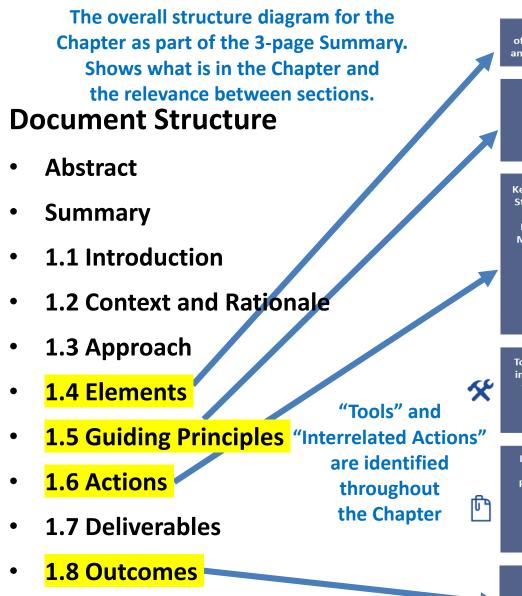
- The Implementation Guide provides the 'what', the specific <u>guidance</u> and <u>options</u> to be taken by countries in implementing the IGIF. It captures strategic to operational needs with guiding principles; while not being detailed and prescriptive Country-level Action Plans do that.
- Expanding on each of the 9 Strategic Pathways, the Guide comprises references, good
  practices and specific principles and actions for each of the Pathways, including those
  generated through each of the Subcommittee, Expert and Working Groups of UN-GGIM.
- The aim is to provide guidance for governments to establish 'nationally' integrated geospatial information frameworks in countries in such a way that transformational change is enabled, visible and sustainable. The Guide's benefits will cascade right down to the citizen.
- While intended to benefit low to middle income countries and small island developing States, the Guide can be used to <u>establish</u> and/or <u>improve</u> national geospatial information management arrangements. The Guide can also be used to <u>coordinate</u> activities to achieve alignment between already existing national agency capabilities and infrastructures.

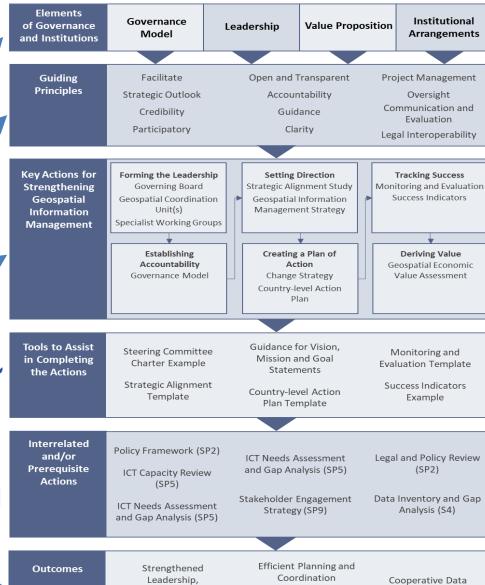














Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

**Geospatial Information** 

is Valued

Institutional Mandates

and Political Buy-in

1.9 Resources

Sharing

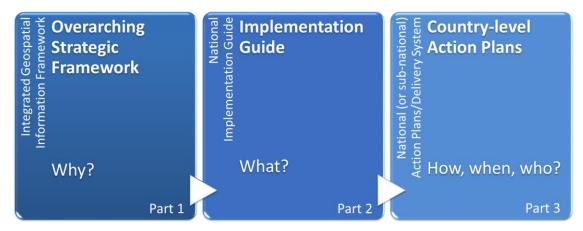


# INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION PLANS JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2019



## IGIF: Country-level Action Plans (CAPs)

- Part 3: Country-level Action Plans (CAPs) reference the specific guidance, options and actions
  provided in the Implementation Guide and addresses each of the 9 Strategic Pathways to
  capture strategic-to-operational needs of a country when implementing the Framework.
- CAPs are now being developed in parallel, and in coordination with, the Implementation Guide. They are being implemented in several ways.

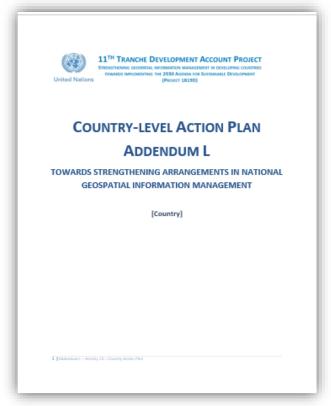


- Part 1: Overarching Strategic Framework WHY geospatial information management needs to be strengthened.
- Part 2: Implementation Guide WHAT types of <u>actions</u> can be undertaken to strengthen geospatial information management.
- Part 3: Country-level Action Plans **HOW** the actions will be carried out, **WHEN** and by **WHOM**.

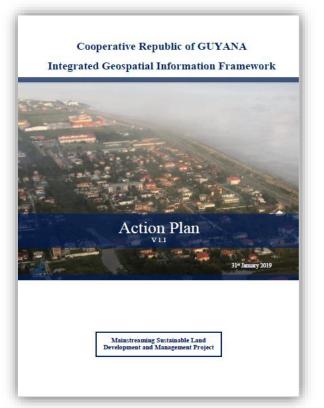


## IGIF: Country-level Action Plans - Approaches

United Nations and the World Bank are actively engaged in assisting countries to develop Country-level Action Plans



Development Account Project
UNSD
(self-paced learning and execution)



Technical Assistance Programs
World Bank and FAO
(assisted execution)

# IGIF: Country-level Action Plans (CAPs)

- Countries prepare and implement the IGIF with their own CAPs. The CAP is the process of building an IGIF for a nation, beginning with specific plans that align with a nation'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 Framework.
- The CAP is a plan, not a programme that is implemented. The CAPs contain the processes, templates and tools that are available and necessary to <u>first develop a national action plan</u>, and then operationalize the IGIF through its <u>subsequent implementation</u>, and aligned with national priorities.
- The CAPs will include elements such as the economic impact and value of geospatial information systems, identification of investment needs and priorities, sequenced implementation through the identification of short, medium and long-term activities, and potential funding sources.



#### Summary



Strengthening geospatial information management will assist countries in bridging the geospatial digital divide, secure socio-economic prosperity, and leave no one behind.

The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework is a reference guide for <u>developing</u> and <u>strengthening</u> arrangements in national geospatial information management. It has been designed specifically for low to middle income countries and small island developing States. But, it is also being used to <u>improve</u> and <u>coordinate</u> activities to achieve <u>alignment</u> between and across existing national agency capabilities and infrastructures in developed countries.

#### Summary

#### The 21st Century Challenge:

- We function in times of disruption: rapidly increasing amounts of data, enabling technologies and associated analytics.
- New roles are emerging for National Geographic Institutes.
- Opportunity to apply these to the benefit of national priorities and economic development more holistically....and building capacity!
- This means moving up the value chain. No longer data collectors, but data connectors and integrators. The information is the currency for policy.
- Data realignment: Outcomes that are more definitive, diversified, integrated, accessible and dynamic. Answering real world problems!
- Data aggregation and disaggregation: National local national.
- Collaborate and communicate: Link up with other government agencies...and industry. They need you!



While 'data' is still the primary information currency, the many disruptive technology enablers and applications are challenging the norm for the mission of national geospatial information authorities.





"Disseminating the Integrated Framework of Geospatial Information. Uses and applications in Chile"

12 September 2019, Santiago, Chile

# The IGIF: Strengthening National Geospatial Information Arrangements

**Muchas Gracias!!** 

