

Transforming our world -
The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development



SEMINARIO INTERNACIONAL



“Inteligencia Territorial para la gestión de información geoespacial y su beneficio en la ciudadanía”
14-15-16 de NOVIEMBRE DE 2021

SANTIAGO DE CHILE

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

Adopted by the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)



United Nations Secretariat for Global Geospatial Information Management
Global Geospatial Information Management Section
Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs



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“the availability of high-quality data is also critical, helping decision makers to understand **where** investments can have the greatest impact”

*António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations*



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United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management



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Rapporteur: Morocco

UN-GGIM Regional Committees & Chairs:

- Africa: Senegal
- Americas: Chile
- Arab States: Saudi Arabia
- Asia-Pacific: Australia
- Europe: Slovenia



The Committee of Experts, a subsidiary expert body of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, is the peak intergovernmental body to liaise and coordinate among Member States, and between Member States, international organizations and stakeholders, to foster better coordination and coherence in geospatial information management

UN-GGIM Thematic Networks:

- Academic Network
- Private Sector Network
- Geospatial Societies
- United Nations Geospatial Network

International Standards Development Organizations



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CONTEXT: GLOBAL CHALLENGES - A TIME FOR ACTION...

The role of NMGAs at COP26

To support the UN goals at COP26, national mapping and geospatial agencies (NMGAs) can support their country by enabling:

1. Collaboration across borders - we can enable all countries regardless of economic or political differences, to tackle common issues.
2. Collect and curate authoritative data - we help plan and deliver measures that can be trusted and relied upon by policy-makers and the international community.
3. Make foundational data accessible and reusable - we encourage others to expand on our work to tackle specific problems in innovative ways.
4. Sponsor and embrace agreed standards - we ensure technical solutions can tackle common problems in a consistent way.



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<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/documents/cambridge-conference/statement-paper-climate-challenges.pdf>



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CONTEXT: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

Global Development Frameworks



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda requires new and innovative data sources and integration approaches to implement the SDGs and to 'leave no one behind'.

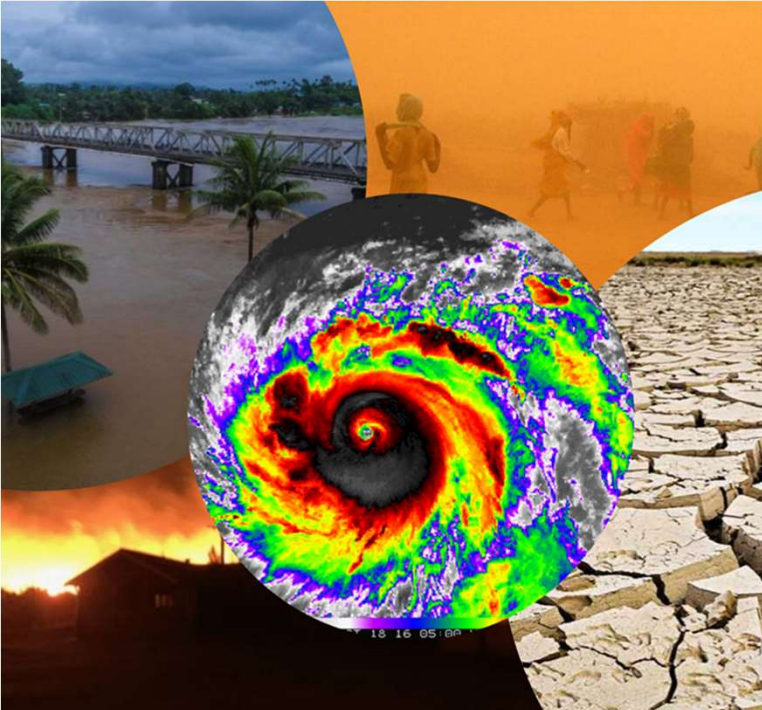
The SDGs are highly dependent on geospatial information and enabling technologies as the primary data and tools for relating people to their location, place and environment, and to measure 'where' progress is, or is not, being made, especially at local levels.



Everything happens somewhere – a well coined phrase. Geospatial Information reflects the physical world in which all human, economic and environmental activities take place, and provides the digital version of our world.

It is an essential national information resource, critical component of the national information infrastructure and knowledge economy; a blueprint of what happens where, and the means to integrate a wide variety of Government services.

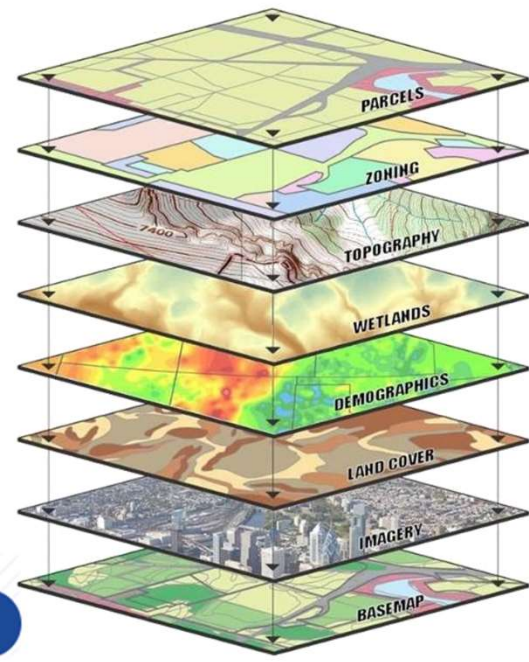
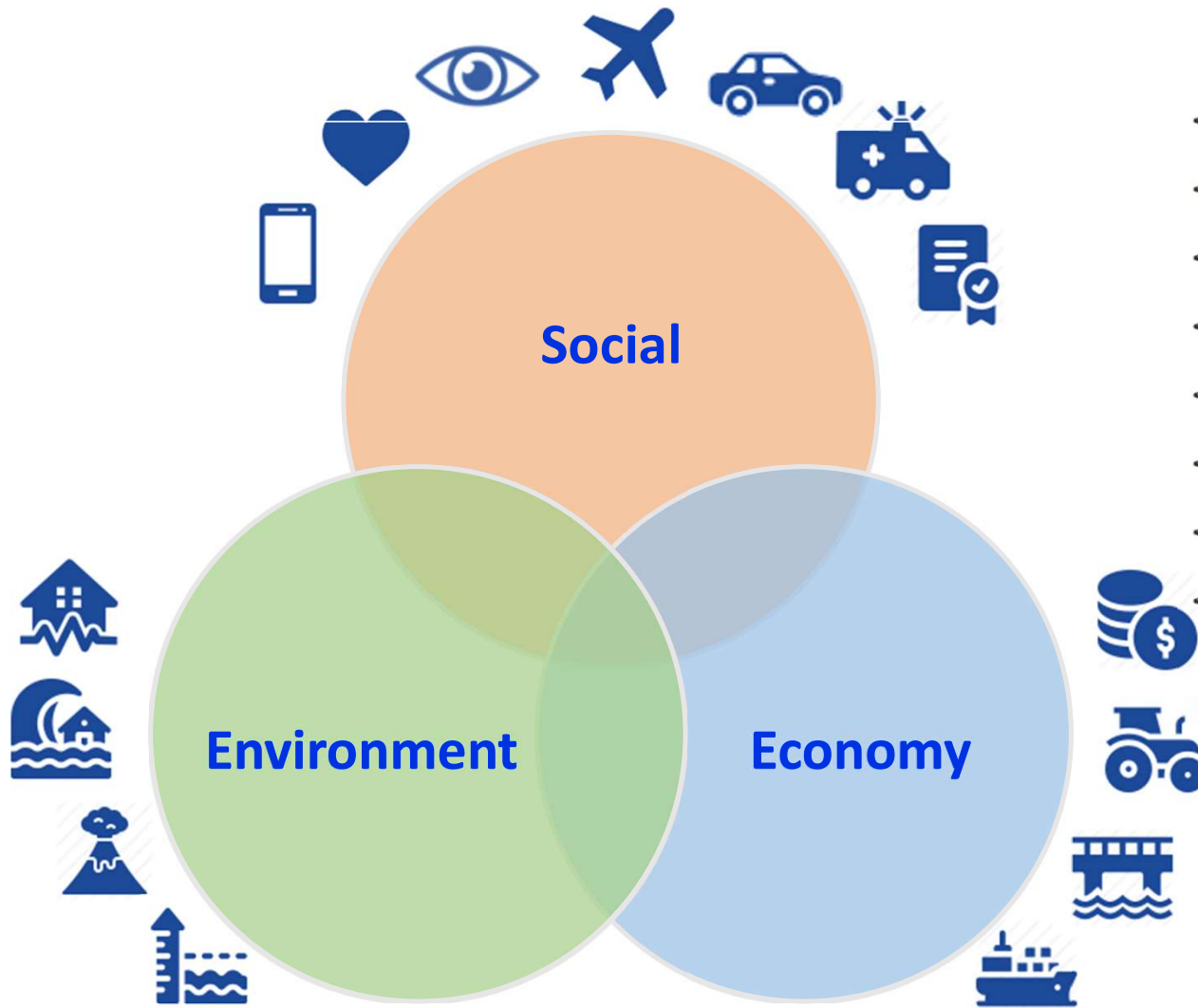
It provides the evidence for sustainable development measure, monitor and report on progress assist in response and recovery from disasters and crises with geography and location relating people, activities and events to place informing policy- and decision-making and actions.



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There needs to be more institutional collaboration, coordination, interoperability and integration across national data and information systems and platforms, and influenced by Governance, Technology and People



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National Priorities and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

STRATEGIC DRIVERS

National Development Agenda • National Strategic Priorities • National Transformation Programme • Community Expectations • Multilateral trade agreements • Transforming our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development • New Urban Agenda • Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 • Addis Ababa Action Agenda • Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway) • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement) • United Nations Ocean Conference: Call for Action

Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF)

Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)

Framework for Effective Land Administration (FELA)

Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes

Global Geodetic Reference Frame (GGRF)

National Institutional Arrangements in Geospatial Information Management

Role of Standards in Geospatial Information Management

Compendium on Licensing of Geospatial Information

Future Trends in Geospatial Information Management Reports

Implementing national programmes and priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will be sub-optimal without globally developed, consulted and adopted frameworks, strategies and mechanisms to integrate data and information for evidence and the measuring, monitoring and reporting processes.

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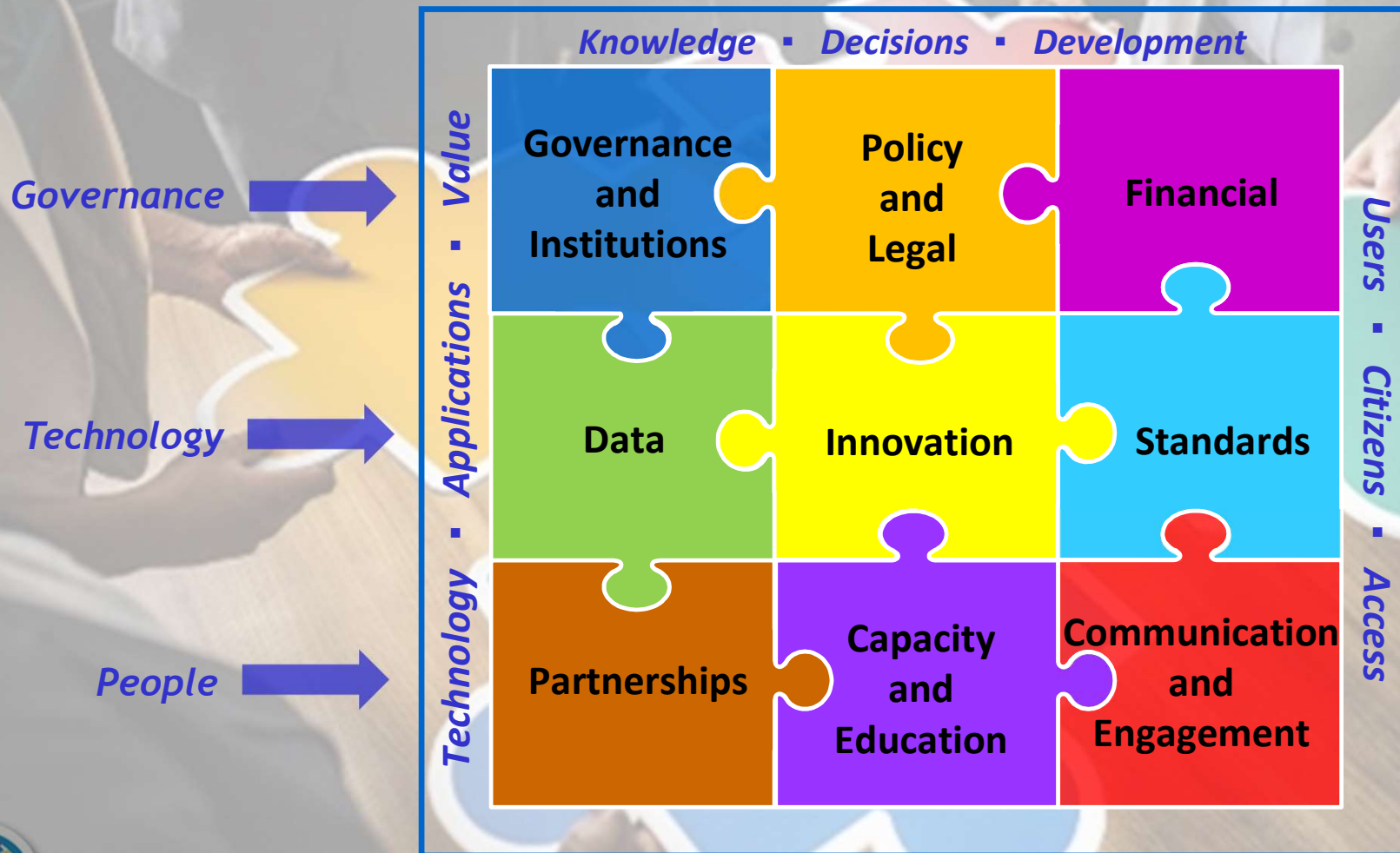
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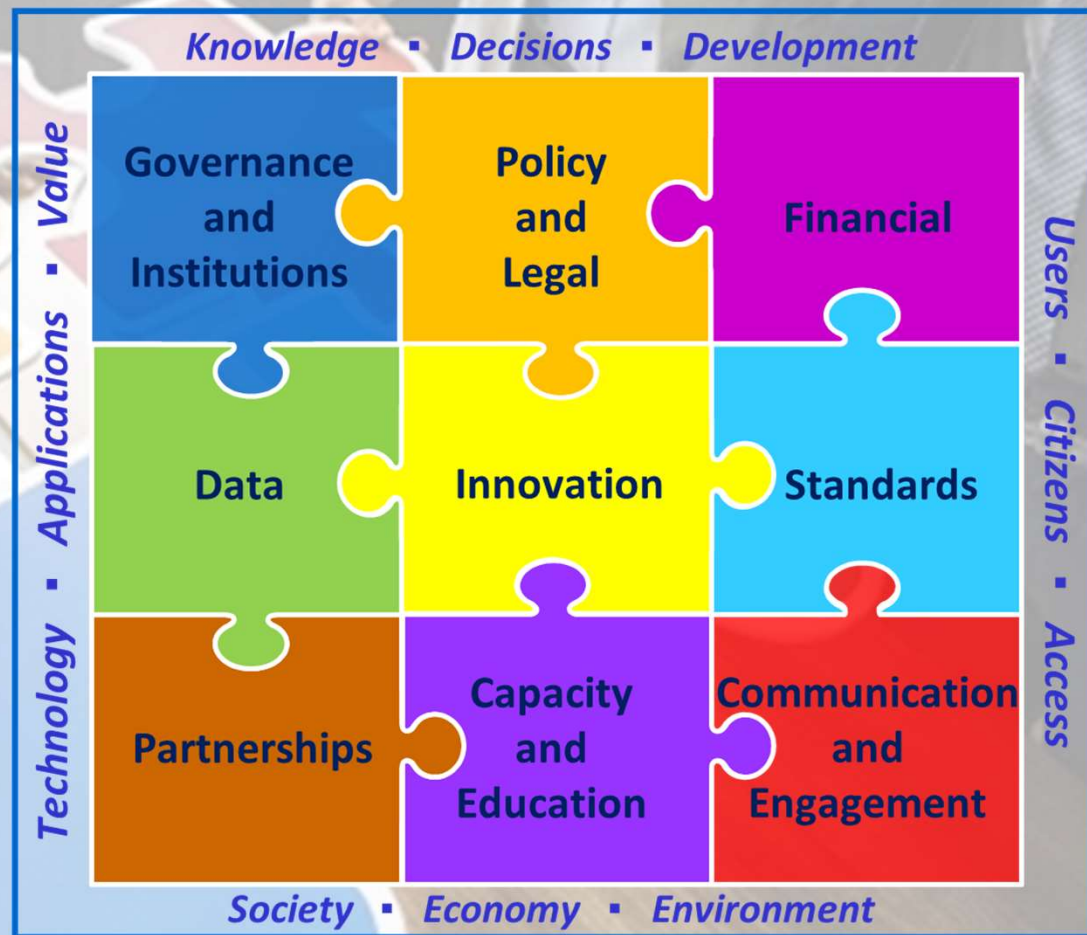
Three Key Influences; Nine Strategic Pathways



There needs to be more institutional collaboration, coordination, interoperability and integration across national data and information systems and platforms, and influenced by Governance, Technology and People



Anchored by nine Strategic Pathways, the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework is a mechanism for articulating and demonstrating national leadership in geospatial information, and the capacity to take positive steps



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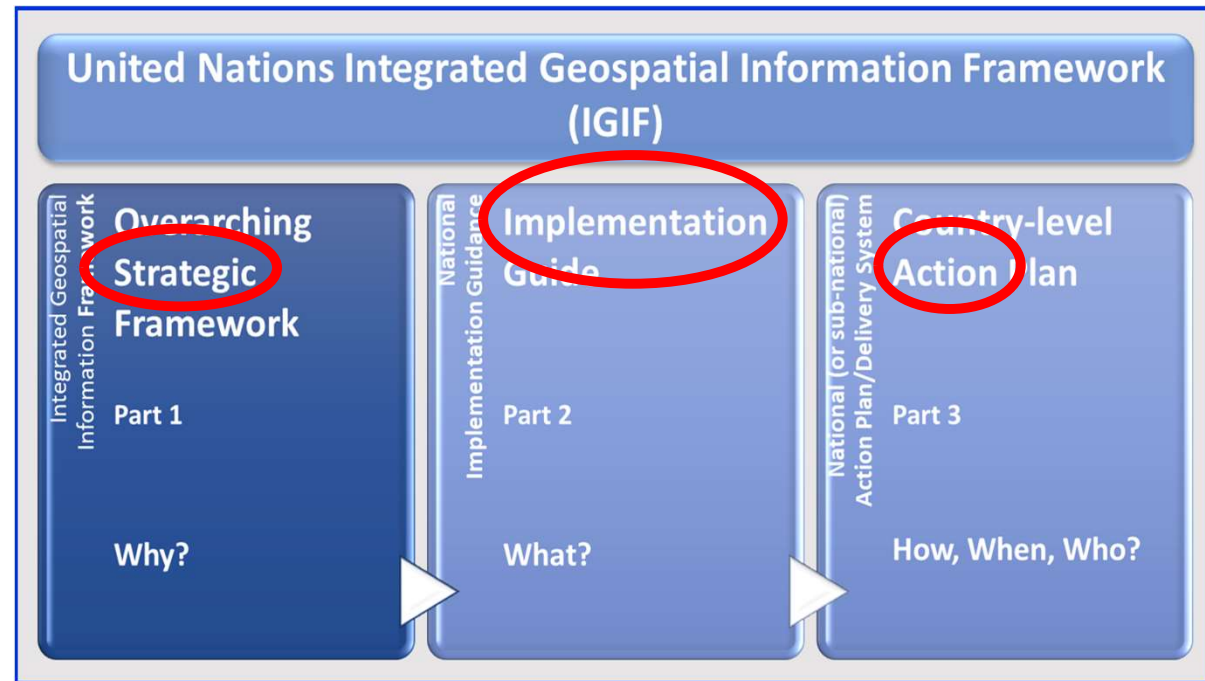
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The IGIF is a multi-dimensional Framework that is aimed at strengthening national geospatial information management in countries, developing countries in particular. It comprises an overarching **Strategy** – from local to global, **Implementation** guidance, and **Action** plans at the country level.

With a focus on the ability for geospatial information to be integrated with any other meaningful data to solve societal and environmental problems, the IGIF acts as a catalyst for economic growth and opportunity and stimulates improved understanding and decision-making for national development priorities and the SDGs.

Globally developed, consulted and adopted



<http://ggim.un.org/IGIF/>



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Overarching Strategic Framework

Part 1

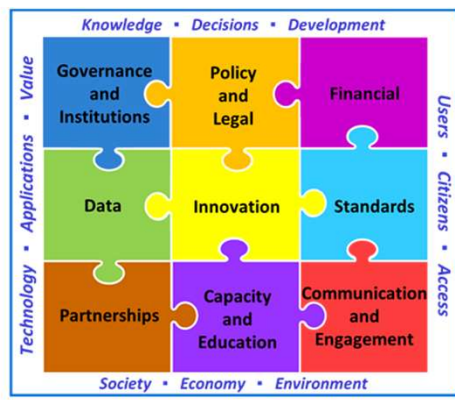
Why?

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

- Adopted by UN-GGIM in August 2018, the Overarching Strategic Framework sets the context of **'why'** geospatial information management is a critical element of national social and economic development, and **'why'** it needs to be strengthened.
- This is the strategic policy guide to reference when developing and strengthening national and sub-national geospatial information management systems and capabilities. It presents a forward-looking and aspirational geospatial framework built on national needs and circumstances.
- As a 'strategic' introduction to the IGIF, the intended audience includes national leaders, political leaders, organizational managers, the business community and academia.
- Comprises a **Vision and Mission, Strategic Drivers, 7 Underpinning Principles, 8 Goals, 9 Strategic Pathways**, and defined **Benefits** that take account of national priorities.

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.						
STRATEGIC DRIVERS						
National Development Agenda • National Strategic Priorities • National Transformation Programme • Community Expectations • Multilateral trade agreements • Transforming our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development • New Urban Agenda • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 • Addis Ababa Action Agenda • Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway) • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement) • United Nations Ocean Conference: Call for Action						
UNDERPINNING PRINCIPLES						
Strategic Enablement	Transparent and Accountable	Reliable, Accessible and Easily Used	Collaboration and Cooperation	Integrative Solution	Sustainable and Valued	Leadership and Commitment
GOALS						
Effective Geospatial Information Management	Increased Capacity, Capability and Knowledge Transfer	Integrated Geospatial Information Systems and Services	Economic Return on Investment			
Sustainable Education and Training Programs	International Cooperation and Partnerships Leveraged	Enhanced National Engagement and Communication	Enriched Societal Value and Benefits			

STRATEGIC PATHWAYS								
Governance and Institutions Value proposition Institutional arrangements	Policy and Legal Governance Legislation Policies, norms and guides Data protection, licensing and sharing Governance and accountability	Financial Business model Investment Benefits realization	Data Data themes Customisation, acquisition and management Data supply chains Data curation and delivery	Innovation Technology Technological advances Research and development Innovation and creativity Bridging the geospatial digital divide	Standards Standards governance and policy Technology and data interoperability Compliance testing and certification Community of Practice	Partnerships Cross-sector and interdisciplinary cooperation Professional and community collaboration International collaboration Community participation	Capacity and Education People Formal education Professional training Entrepreneurship Awareness	Communication and Engagement Stakeholder and user engagement Strategic messaging and engagement Performance analysis, plans and methods Monitoring and evaluation
BENEFITS								
Knowledge Decisions Development Society Economy Environment Users Citizens Access Technology Applications Value								



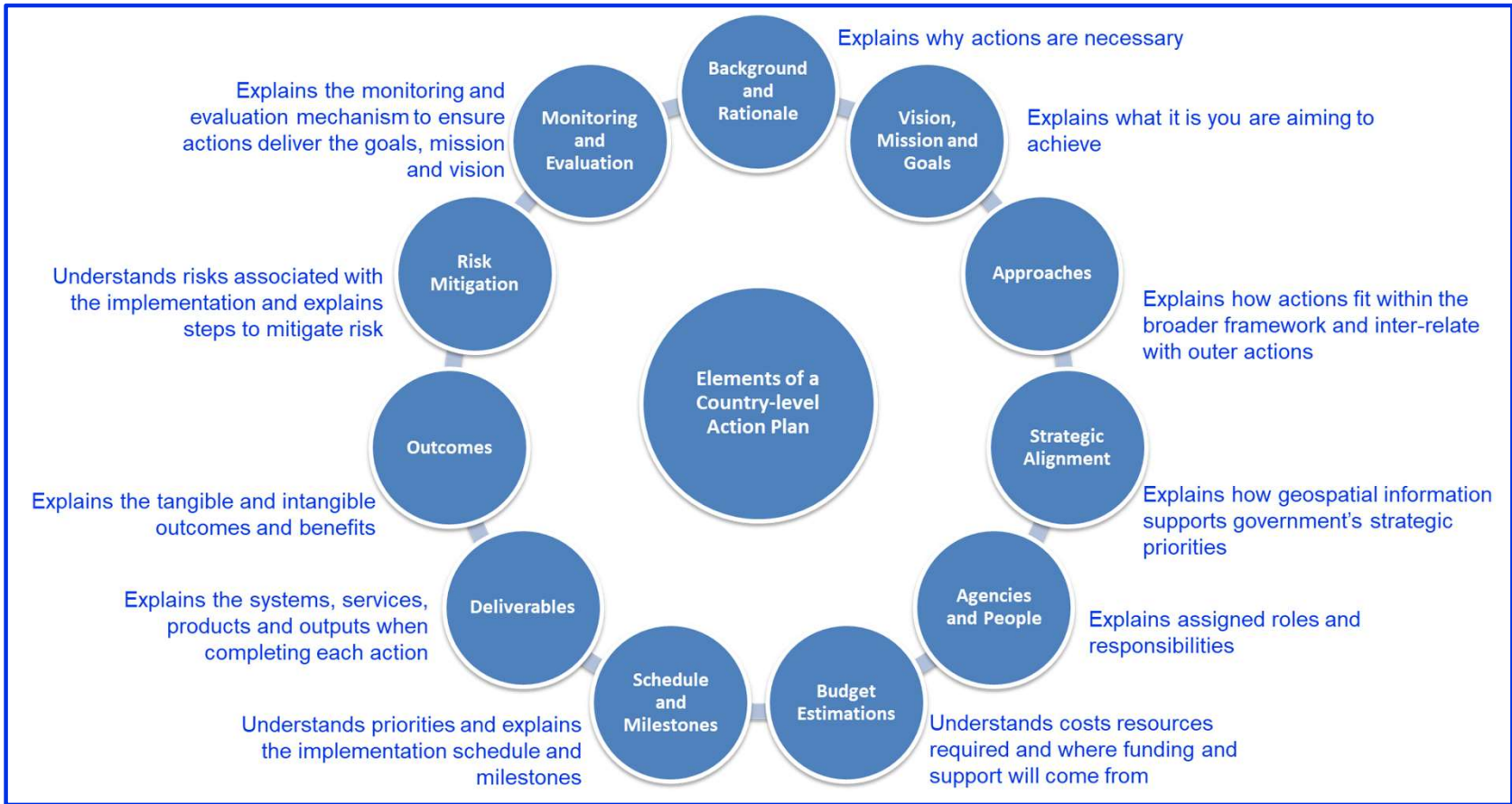
Country-level Action Plan

Part 3

How, When, Who?

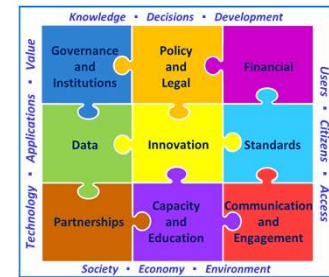
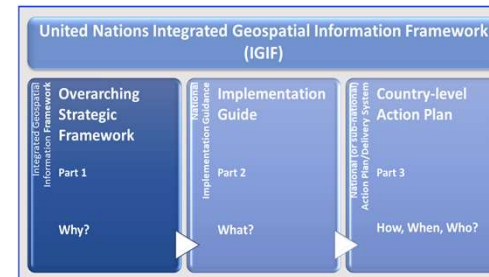
- Countries prepare and implement the IGIF with their own country-level Action Plans (CAPs) that align with the country's priorities and circumstances. A CAP references the specific guidance, options and actions provided in the Implementation Guide and addresses each of the Strategic Pathways, while taking into account the strategic and operational needs of a country when implementing the IGIF.

Countries prepare and then implement the IGIF with their own country-level Action Plans that align with the countries' priorities and circumstances



THE IGIF IS NOT AN SDI OR NSDI

- The IGIF focuses on geospatial information that is integrated with any other meaningful data to solve societal and environmental problems.
- The IGIF acts as a catalyst for economic growth and opportunity, and to provide understanding and benefit from a country's national development priorities and the SDGs.
- **The IGIF is not an infrastructure. It is a standalone 'Framework', independent of an SDI, NSDI and any other infrastructures.**
- **However, the IGIF fundamentally recognizes, builds upon, and augments previous investments and substantial achievements in planning/implementing SDIs and NSDIs.**
- The IGIF not only provides additional structure, reasoning, and evidence as to why NSDI's are important, but also provides the guidance, options and actions to plan for, develop, and implement an integrated national geospatial information management program, aligned to national strategic priorities and circumstances within a country.





SDG
DATA
ALLIANCE

THE PARTNERS



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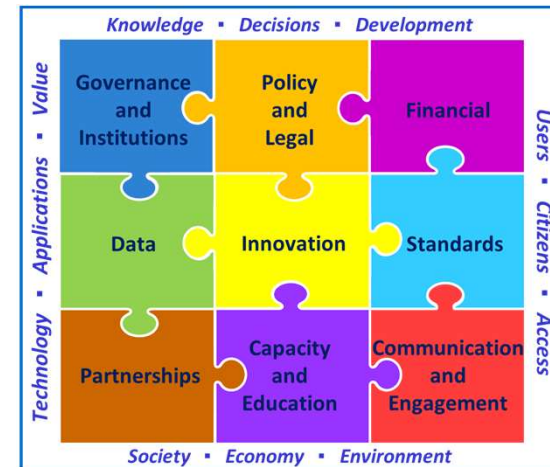
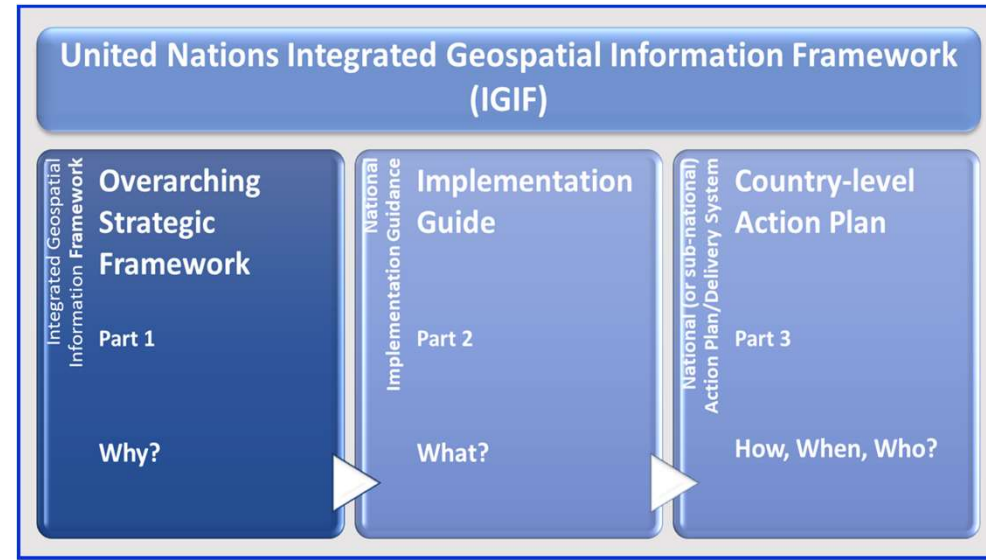
United Nations | DESA
Statistics



A Multi-Stakeholder Partnership

Objectives and Outcomes

- **Leverage and strengthen** the in-country expertise from geospatial experts within and across governmental agencies and organizations leveraging the data hubs capabilities
- **Address national and global reporting** requirements to report on the SDGs with specific focus on SDG 10
- **Accelerate achievement of the SDGs** by accurately identifying areas for focus and investment





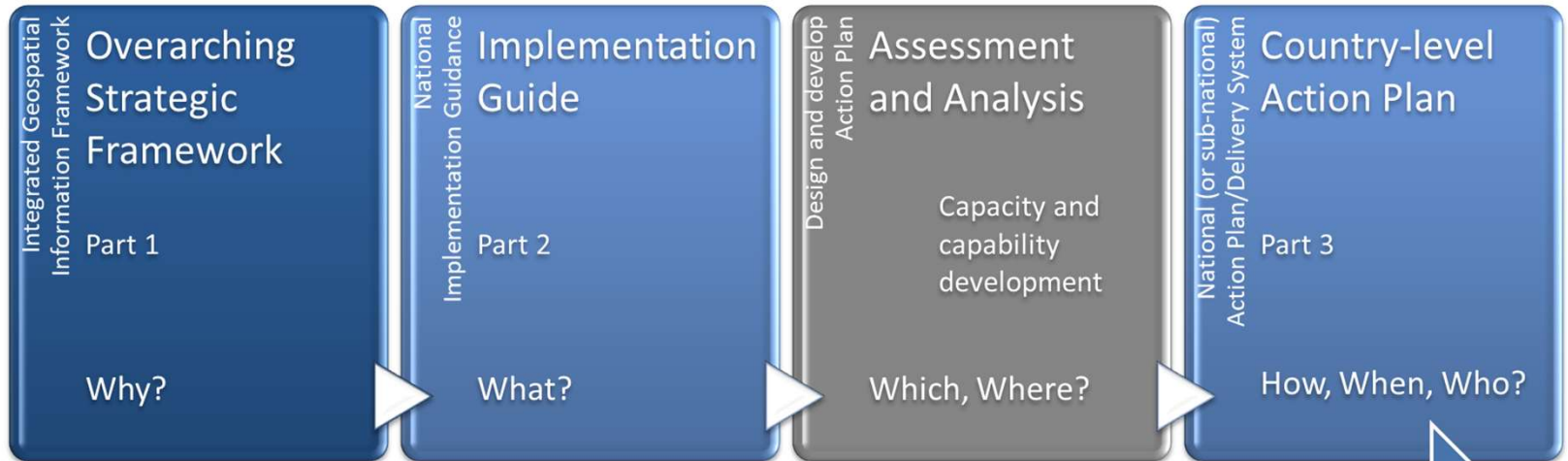
**DECADE
OF
ACTION**

UN approach:

Self-paced through learning and discovery together with capacity and capability development – methodological, incremental and progressive.

Remote support through access to resource materials and subject matter expertise

Operationalizing the IGIF at the country-level



Planning and preparing

Assessing and analyzing

Designing and developing

Plan of Action

National Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report

Country-level Action Plan

Self-paced through learning and discovery together with capacity and capability development - Methodological, incremental and progressive



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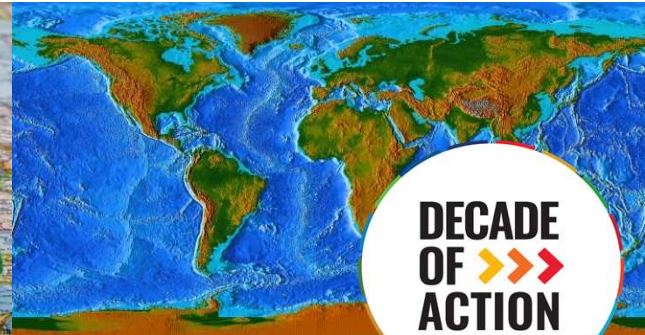
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THANK YOU

YOU KMAHI



Twelfth Session of the
United Nations
Committee of Experts
on Global Geospatial
Information
Management
3 – 5 August 2022
UNHQ, New York



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