

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.



Overarching Geospatia **Strategic Framework** ntegrated nformation

Why?

Part 1

Implementation Guide
Guide Vationa

What?

Step Country-leve Action Plans **Country-level**

How, when, who?

ggim.un.org

Part 2 Part 3

The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) comprises 3 separate, but connected, documents. The Overarching Strategic Framework was completed and adopted 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.

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

Sustainable Education and Training Programs Increased Capacity, Capability and Knowledge Transfer

International Cooperation and Partnerships Leveraged Integrated Geospatial Information Systems and Services

Enhanced National Engagement and Communication

Economic Return on Investment

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.



The 7 Principles are

and values that

the key characteristics

provide the compass

for implementing the

Framework, and allow

for methods to be tailored to individual

country needs and

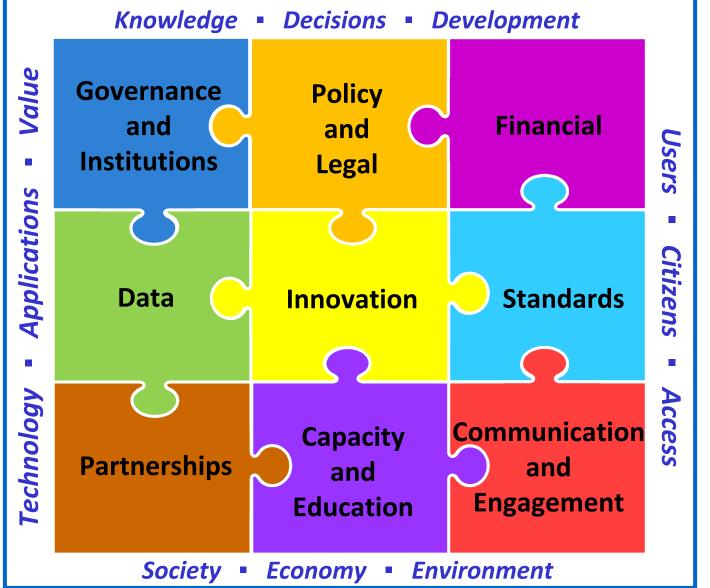
circumstances.

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.

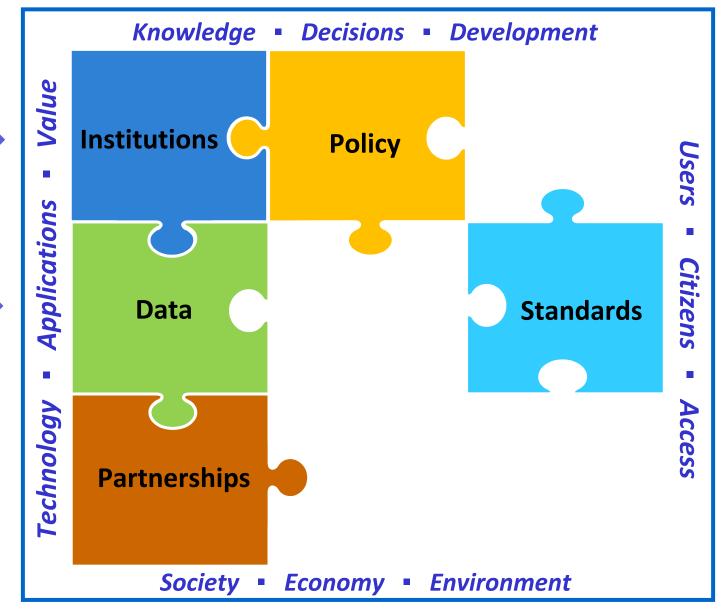


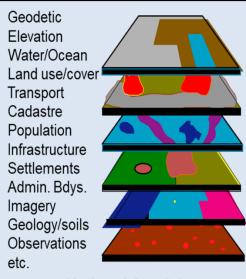
9 Strategic Pathways

Governance ____

Technology ____

People





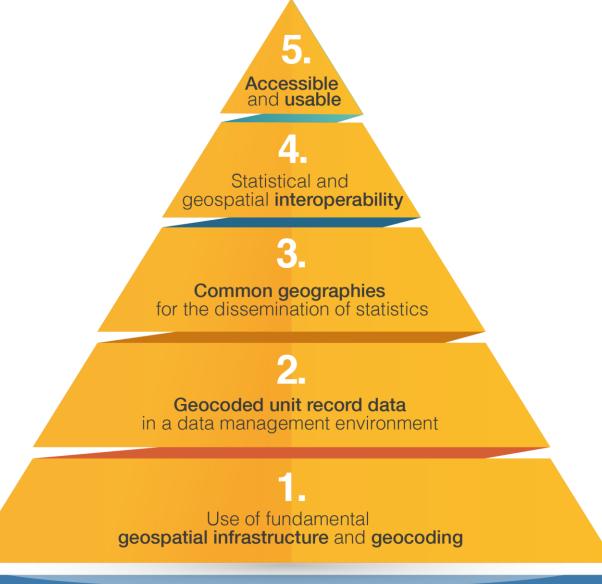
National Spatial

Data Infrastructure

"The technology, policies, standards, human resources and related activities to acquire, process, distribute, use, maintain and preserve spatial data" (OMB 2002).



The GSGF - from a global framework to implementation







An integrative and interconnected data ecosystem

Goals Global 169 **Outputs** and **Targets** Reporting 232 **Global Indicators**

Official Aggregation and Integration into Indicator Framework by National Statistical Offices. Captures data integrity and validation.

SDG metrics for measuring and monitoring progress. Data compiled and disaggregated by income, gender, age, race. etimicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, etc.

National Sustainable **Development Indicators**

> **National** Information Systems

> > Data Inputs

Fundamental baseline data and new data sources



There needs to be more institutional collaboration, coordination and integration across the various national data frameworks, information systems and platforms.

Earth **Observations** and Monitoring Water/Ocean Land use/cover **Observations** In situ monitorina Air/Pollution **Ecosystems** Forest/Agriculture Climate

Spatial Data Infrastructure **Geodetic positioning Topography** Land use & cover Transport/Infrastruct. Cadastre/Parcels Water & Oceans

National

Population Poverty Cities & Settlements Civil Registration & Vital Stats. Administrative Bdys.

Demographics Trade/Business Environment Labour/Economics Agriculture Disability/Gender

National Statistics.

Accounts, Administrative

Registers, Demographics

Social media Sensors **Automated devices** Satellite imagery VGI **Crowd sourcing**

Mobile phone

Other Sources

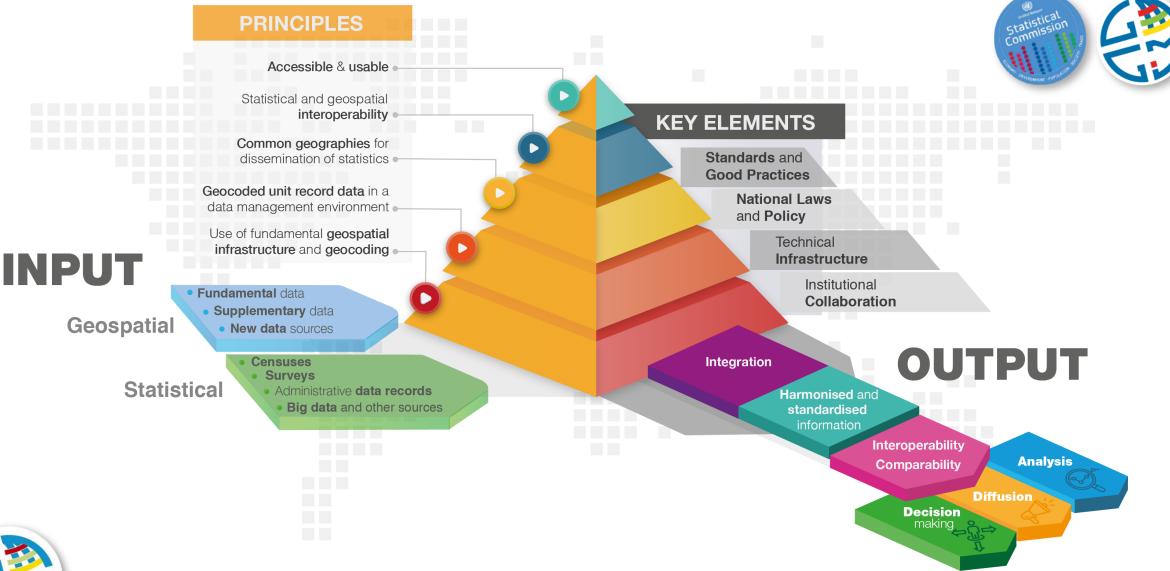
of Data.

incl. Big Data

Local to national social, economic and environmental conditions and circumstances



IGIF: Linkages to the GSGF



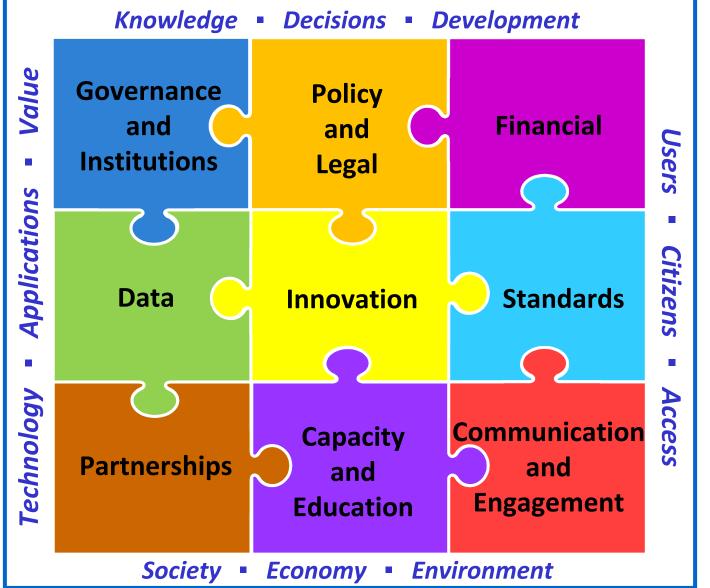


9 Strategic Pathways

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.





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

ggim.un.org