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

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 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.
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.
## 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
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.
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.
IGIF: Implementation Guide - Foundations

• The Implementation Guide provides the ‘what’, the specific guidance and options 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 establish and/or improve national geospatial information management arrangements. The Guide can also be used to coordinate activities to achieve alignment between already existing national agency capabilities and infrastructures.
IGIF: Implementation Guide

1. Abstract
2. Summary
3. Introduction
4. Context and Rationale
5. Approach
6. Elements
7. Guiding Principles
8. Actions
9. Deliverables
10. Outcomes
11. Resources

“Tools” and “Interrelated Actions” are identified throughout the Chapter
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

Outcomes
- Efficient planning and coordination of the governments geospatial information resources
- Strengthened leadership, institutional mandates and political buy-in
- A cooperative data sharing environment
- A shared understanding of the value of integrated geospatial information management

Elements
- Governance Model
- Leadership
- Value Proposition
- Institutional Arrangements

Principles
- Facilitate
- Strategic Outlook
- Credibility
- Participatory
- Open and Transparent
- Accountability
- Guidance
- Clarity
- Project Management
- Oversight
- Communication and Evaluation
- Legal Interoperability

Actions
- Forming the Leadership
  - Governing Board
  - Geospatial Coordination Unit(s)
  - Specialist Working Groups
- Establishing Accountability
  - Governance Model
  - Setting Direction
  - Strategic Alignment Study
  - Geospatial Information Management Strategy
  - Creating a Plan of Action
    - Change Strategy
    - Country-level Action Plan
    - Tracking Success
      - Monitoring and Evaluation
      - Success Indicators
- Deriving Value
  - Geospatial Economic Value Assessment

Tools
- Steering Committee Charter Example
- Strategic Alignment Template
- Guidance for Vision, Mission and Goals Statements
- Country-level Action Plan Template
- Monitoring and Evaluation Template
- Success Indicators Example

Interrelated Actions
- Policy and Legal Review (SP2)
- Data Inventory (SP4)
- Data Gap Analysis (SP4)
- Policy Framework (SP2)
- ICT Capacity Review (SP5)
- ICT Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis (SP5)
- Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SP9)
- Capacity Assessment and Gap Analysis (SPB)
- Business Model (SP2)
- Data Acquisition Program (SP4)
- Formalised Data Supply Chains (SP4)

Creating a Plan of Action

Country-level Action Plan

Tracking Success
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Success Indicators

Geospatial Economic Value Assessment

Success Indicators

Interrelated Actions
- Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SP9)
- Formalised Data Supply Chains (SP4)

Governance Model

Setting Direction
- Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SP9)
- Business Model (SP2)
- Formalised Data Supply Chains (SP4)
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK
DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION PLANS
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2019
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.
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 first develop a national action plan, and then operationalize the IGIF through its subsequent implementation, 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.
The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework is a reference guide for developing and strengthening 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 improve and coordinate activities to achieve alignment between and across existing national agency capabilities and infrastructures in developed countries.
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

Knowledge ▪ Decisions ▪ Development

Governance and Institutions ▪ Policy and Legal ▪ Financial

Data ▪ Innovation ▪ Standards

Partnerships ▪ Capacity and Education ▪ Communication and Engagement

Society ▪ Economy ▪ Environment

Technology ▪ Applications ▪ Value


National Spatial Data Infrastructure

UN-GGIM
United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org
IGIF: Linkages to the NSDI

• Virtues of NSDIs are their ability to promote geospatial data sharing throughout all levels of government and society, enabling effective use of geospatial data for sustainable national development and other everyday requirements.

• Two factors challenge the limitations of a traditional NSDI:

  1. The growing availability of more data and more data types. Big data, structured and unstructured data, and the potential value of other ‘external’ data pressure existing NSDI structures. Further, some data are geospatially referenced, others are not.

  2. The need for data integration and analysis. Traditional NSDIs are very structured (silo) repositories of valuable geospatial information, with defined and managed (separate) data sets and themes. Today, these data assets must meet diverse and specific local and national requirements, and need to be ‘integrated’ with other data and sectors.
IGIF: Linkages to the NSDI

• The principal focus of NSDIs is geospatial data. What is needed to establish or maintain an integrated national geospatial program is not sufficiently addressed by the NSDI.

• While an NSDI is a core and valuable component, a national geospatial program is much more than the data. The IGIF defines each of the interconnected 9 Strategic Pathways required for an integrated national geospatial program.

• Building on the existing benefits and practices of NSDIs, the IGIF is more comprehensive than the traditional efforts of NSDIs.

• What is the driver for why we have the IGIF rather than the NSDI? More diverse data types and needs that are now more relevant and dependent on geospatial data than were originally considered. This is a reflection of both technology evolution and the new and emerging data ecosystem that is more dependent on a systems approach to ‘location’ and ‘integration’.

The Framework will augment and build upon existing NSDI arrangements, providing a holistic, integrated national information system-of-systems approach to the data life cycle.

UN-GGIM
United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

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.
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

“The technology, policies, standards, human resources and related activities to acquire, process, distribute, use, maintain and preserve spatial data” (OMB 2002).
The Framework will augment and build upon existing NSDI arrangements, providing a holistic, integrated national information system-of-systems approach to the data life cycle.
The GSGF - from a global framework to implementation

1. Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding
2. Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment
3. Common geographies for the dissemination of statistics
4. Statistical and geospatial interoperability
5. Accessible and usable