



Virtual High Level Forum on UN-GGIM
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The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework: Strengthening the Geospatial Landscape

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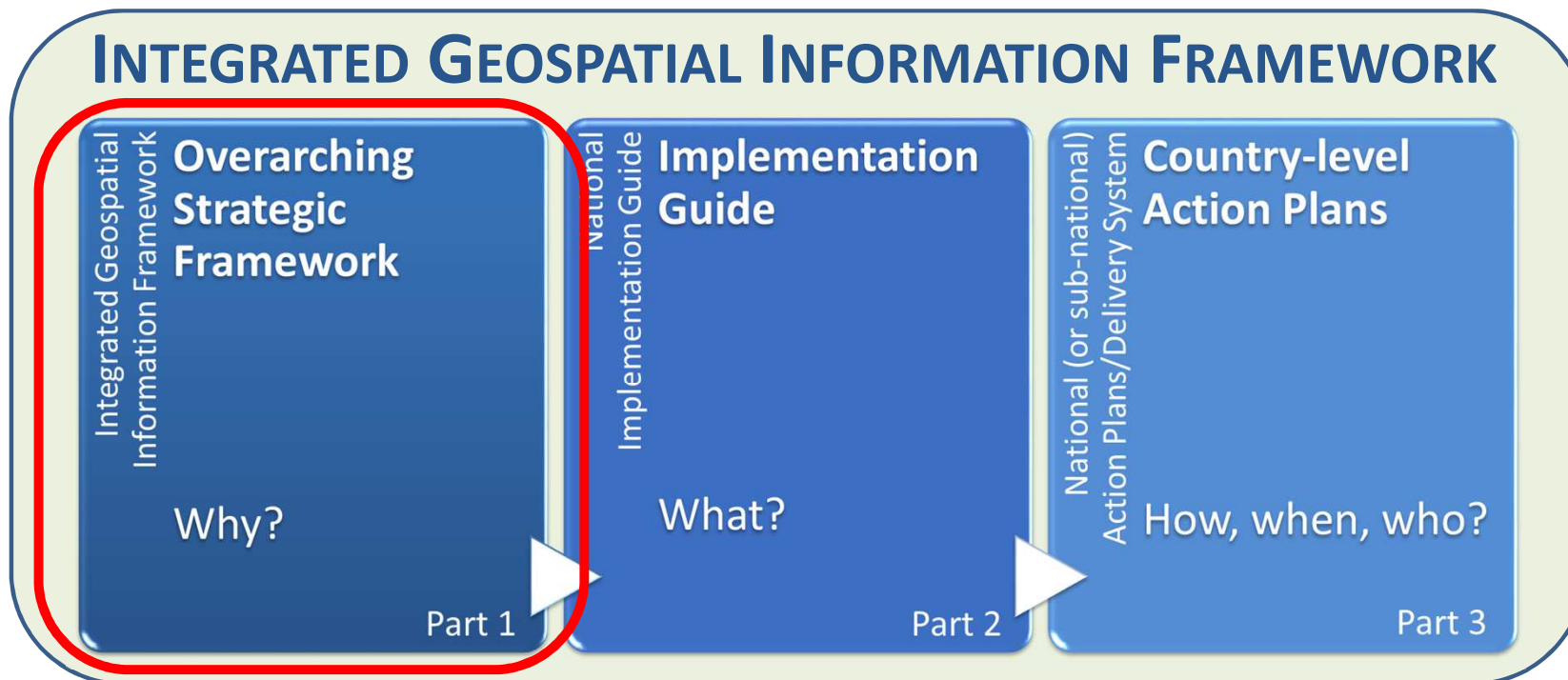
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INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK



Part 1: Overarching Strategic Framework - **WHY** geospatial information is a critical element of national social and economic development, and needs to be strengthened.

Part 2: Implementation Guide - **WHAT** actions can be taken to strengthen geospatial information management.

Part 3: Country-level Action Plans - **HOW** the actions will be carried out, **WHEN** and by **WHOM**.

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



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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

<http://ggim.un.org/IGIF/part1.cshtml>



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



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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.



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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.

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
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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



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.



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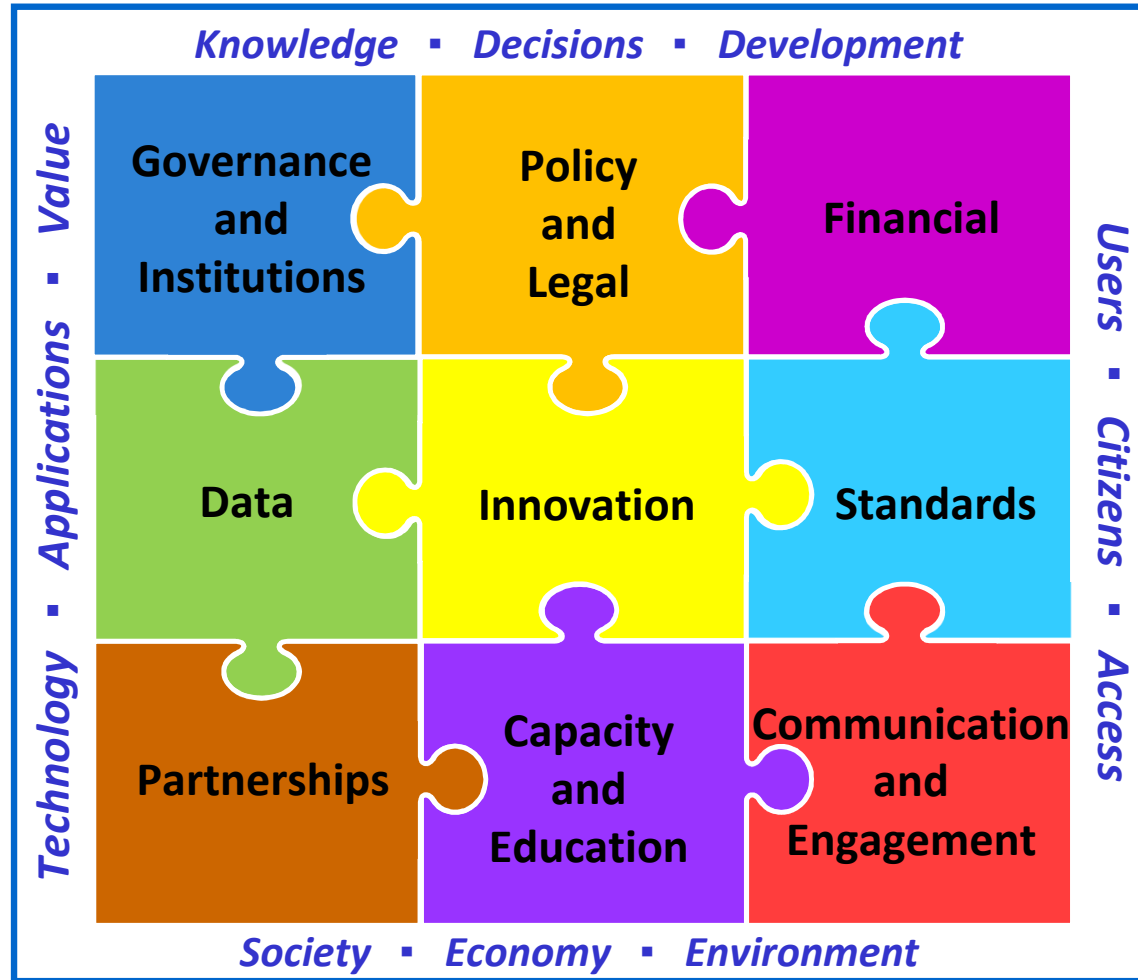
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9 Strategic Pathways

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.



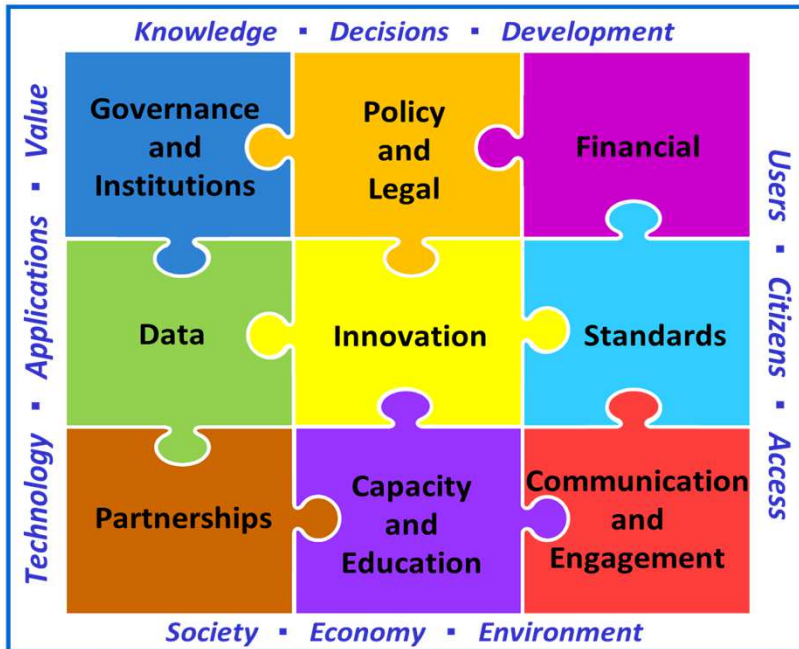
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Summary



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 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 NSDIs in developed countries.



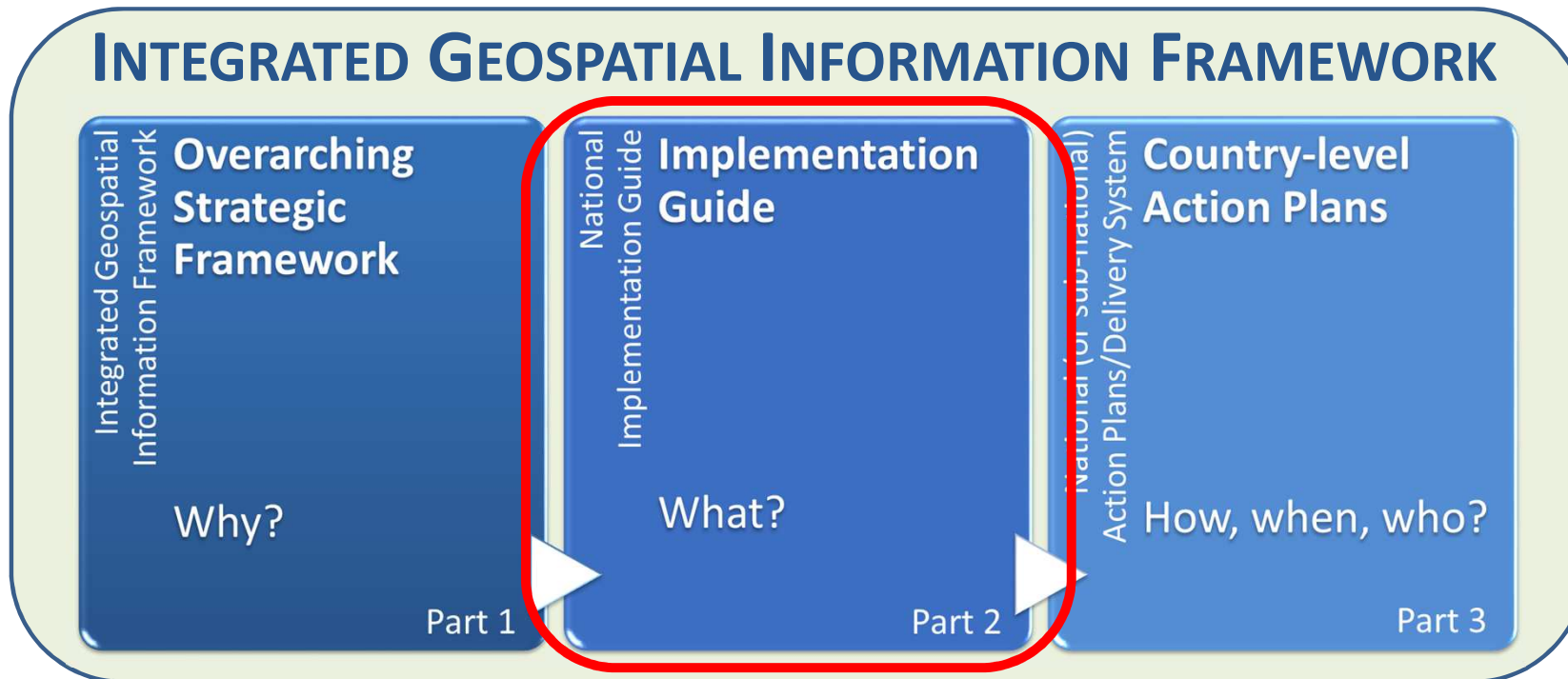
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INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK



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Part 2: Implementation Guide - **WHAT** actions can be taken to strengthen geospatial information management.

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IGIF: Implementation Guide - Foundations

- The Implementation Guide expands on each of the 9 strategic pathways of the IGIF and 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, actions, deliverables, outcomes and resources.
- 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.
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<http://ggim.un.org/IGIF/part2.cshtml>

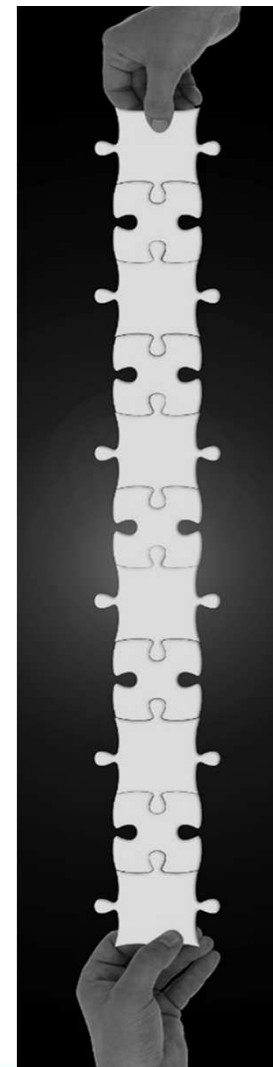


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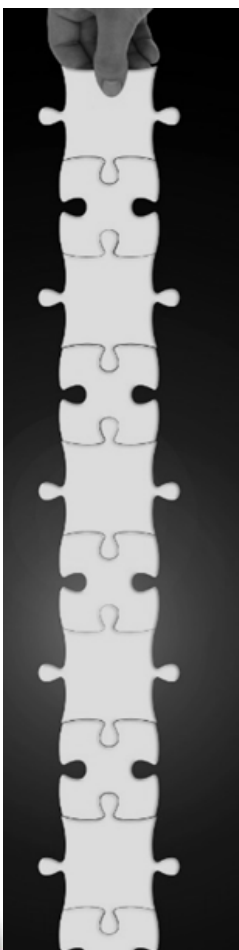
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Implementation Guide - Solving the Puzzle



Solving the Puzzle

Understanding the Implementation Guide

*This introductory chapter, **Solving the Puzzle**, describes how to understand and use the Implementation Guide. Expanding on each of the nine strategic pathways of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF), 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, actions deliverables, outcomes and resources. 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.*

Executive Summary

Geospatial information is a critical component of the national infrastructure and knowledge economy; a blueprint of what happens where, and the means to integrate and leverage a wide variety of government services. It provides the integrative platform and ‘glue’ for all digital data that has a location dimension to it. All countries and all sectors need geospatial information and enabling technologies for making decisions on national policy, priorities and sustainable development.

However, many countries continue to face a series of impediments that exacerbate their ability and ‘opportunity’ to participate fully in transformational change with geospatial information, support national development, economic prosperity, and through that, a global and thriving information economy; as they still need to bridge the geospatial digital divide. Bridging this divide – enabling people, governance, processes, data and technology to implement and sustain national geospatial information capabilities – requires the realization and implementation of an

The Implementation Guide illustrates how the IGIF builds on the previous and considerable efforts in planning and implementing national and regional Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs).

What are the differences between the traditional regional and national spatial data infrastructures (SDIs) and the IGIF?

The Implementation Guide illustrates how the IGIF builds on the previous and considerable efforts in planning and implementing national and regional Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs), which have historically focused on the technical aspects of collecting, maintaining and then sharing the various themes or layers of geospatial information, throughout all levels of government and society.

National circumstances are a primary force guiding the need for and management of geospatial information capabilities. However, global and regional needs also justify investment in the creation and maintenance of a geospatial framework. At the global level, the SDGs will operate as a reminder of the critical importance of geospatial information as countries consume and evaluate the information from the Guide, working toward developing and ultimately implementing their CAP.

At this time, human activity is the dominant catalyst of change on the environment and various natural ecosystems. This means that each individual’s actions have an impact on our planet’s future, no matter how small or inconsequential they may seem. Local geospatial information capacities and capabilities contribute valuable information for local decision-making and management, but also now serve as critical indicators of regional and global impacts. The benefits of a collective regional approach toward coordinating national efforts on geospatial information management are realized through formal and informal harmonization methods. In Europe, one example of a coordinated formal regional approach is the Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) Directive.

INSPIRE is a legislative framework which aims to create a European Union SDI for the purposes of ensuring that geospatial information is able to be more accessible and interoperable to support primary environmental policies and policy-making, including sustainable development, across Europe. Entered into force in May 2007 by the European Union, INSPIRE provides an SDI framework based on the infrastructures for spatial information established and operated by the Member States of the European Union for 34 spatial data themes, and are compatible and shared according to common implementing rules that are supplemented with measures at the community level (European Union, 2007).



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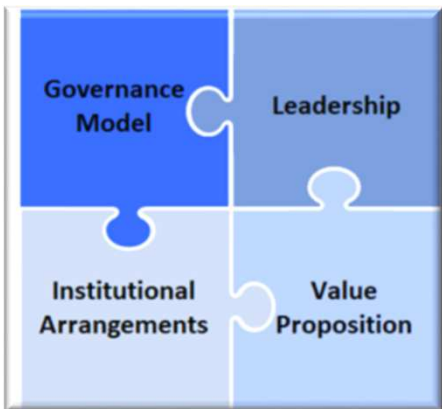
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IGIF: Implementation Guide



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



Strategic Pathway 1

Governance and Institutions

This strategic pathway establishes the leadership, governance model, institutional arrangements and a clear value proposition to strengthen multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral participation in, and a commitment to, achieving an Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.

The objective is to attain political endorsement, strengthen institutional mandates and build a cooperative data sharing environment through a shared vision and understanding of the value of an Integrated Geospatial Information Framework, and the roles and responsibilities to achieve the vision.

Summary

Geospatial information is increasingly being harnessed to interconnect and integrate government functions and commercial services – making cities more livable, citizens more engaged and informed, and agricultural areas more productive. Traffic congestion, weather reports, air pollution, bus locations, pest monitoring, flood sensors, and electricity outage applications are all underpinned by geospatial information that can be synthesized into a seamless knowledge environment so that information can be accessed quickly by users to make informed decisions. For government this means streamlining operations, reducing costs and improving overall economic and social sustainability.

This level of geospatial capability can only be achieved through cooperative governance frameworks and with strong leadership that penetrates across sectors and through all levels of government. Institutions need to work together to share information and work towards common strategic priorities and goals.

By interconnecting government functions through well-functioning governance frameworks, it is possible to bring together geospatial information from multiple sources so that it can be used seamlessly on any digital device.

Good governance and cooperative institutional arrangements are the first priority in the geospatial information reform agenda. They enable geospatial information challenges to be met head on, provide flexibility to accommodate the rapidly changing environment, and the ability to embrace community and business participation within a culture of digital reform and transformation.

Common to all governance and institutional arrangements are four key elements that are required to build a cooperative data sharing environment and an appreciation of the value of geospatial information for decision-making.



The first 3 pages of the Chapter define the high-level 'Summary', and can be used as a stand-alone flyer if required.

Strategic Pathway 1

Governance and Institutions

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The four elements are:

- Governance Model** - based on a geospatial strategy for the nation and facilitated by governing bodies responsible for aligning and supporting policies and laws affecting the acquisition, creation, management, use, and dissemination of geospatial information.
- Leadership** - to formulate and sustain a national geospatial information management strategy, develop a Country-level Action Plan for implementing the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF), and create a governance process for assuring effective management responsibilities for the enterprise.
- Value Proposition** - that measures, monitors, and communicates the economic benefit of integrated geospatial information to national priorities including citizen and societal benefits.
- Institutional Arrangements** - that define roles and responsibilities across government for tasks associated with all aspects of geospatial information management, including appropriate coordination, management and oversight for meeting national priorities.

These elements are underpinned by principles that promote successful governance and institutional arrangements that can be adopted by each country. The principles are put into practice through several strategic actions that deliver and strengthen participation and commitment to achieving the IGIF. Tools, such as matrices, examples and checklists, are provided in the appendices to assist countries to work through concepts and processes to successfully complete each action. The overall structure for governance and institutional arrangements is illustrated in and anchored by Figure 1.1.

When implemented the actions (and their interrelated actions¹) will enable the achievement of the four elements, which in turn will deliver significant and sustainable national outcomes and benefits for a country. These outcomes include attaining:

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

¹ The interrelated actions across all Strategic Pathways are described in detail in the introductory Chapter; Solving the Puzzle: Understanding the Implementation Guide.

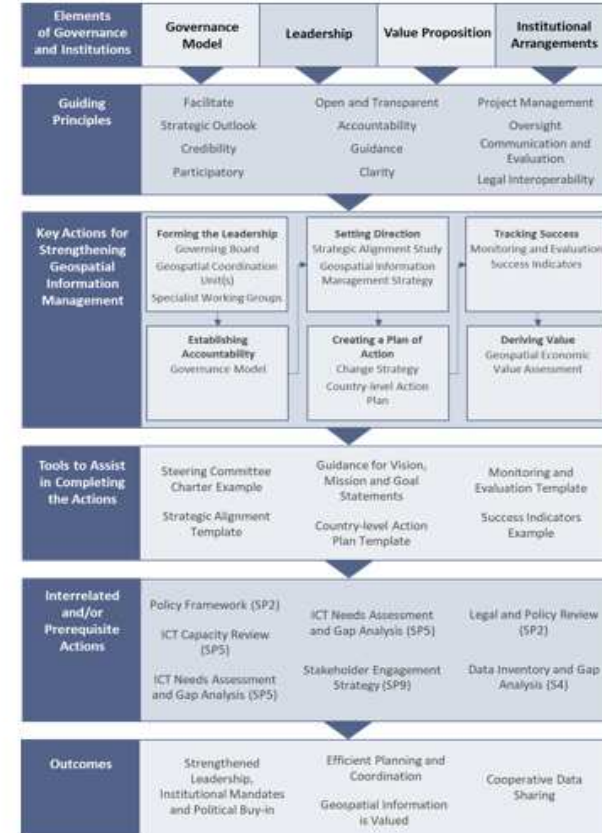


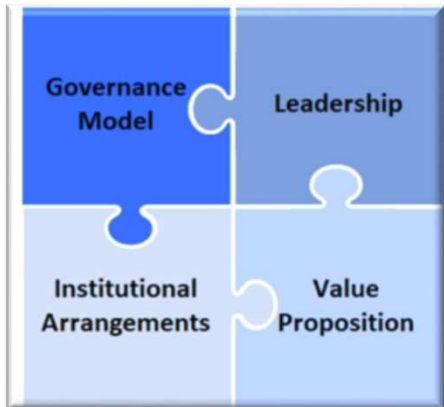
Figure 1.1: Overall structure for the Governance and Institutions Strategic Pathway - showing the four key elements, guiding principles, actions and interrelated actions, and the tools provided in the Appendices to support and achieve the outcomes.



IGIF: Implementation Guide



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2. Summary
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6. **Elements**
7. **Guiding Principles**
8. **Actions**
9. Deliverables
10. **Outcomes**
11. Resources



Elements of Governance and Institutions	Governance Model	Leadership	Value Proposition	Institutional Arrangements
Guiding Principles	Facilitate Strategic Outlook Credibility Participatory	Open and Transparent Accountability Guidance Clarity		Project Management Oversight Communication and Evaluation Legal Interoperability
Key Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Forming the Leadership Governing Board Geospatial Coordination Unit(s) Specialist Working Groups	Setting Direction Strategic Alignment Study Geospatial Information Management Strategy		Tracking Success Monitoring and Evaluation Success Indicators
	Establishing Accountability Governance Model	Creating a Plan of Action Change Strategy Country-level Action Plan		Deriving Value Geospatial Economic Value Assessment
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	Steering Committee Charter Example Strategic Alignment Template	Guidance for Vision, Mission and Goal Statements Country-level Action Plan Template		Monitoring and Evaluation Template Success Indicators Example
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Policy Framework (SP2) ICT Capacity Review (SP5) ICT Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis (SP5)	ICT Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis (SP5) Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SP9)		Legal and Policy Review (SP2) Data Inventory and Gap Analysis (S4)
Outcomes	Strengthened Leadership, Institutional Mandates and Political Buy-in	Efficient Planning and Coordination Geospatial Information is Valued		Cooperative Data Sharing

“Tools” and “Interrelated Actions” are identified throughout the Chapter



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

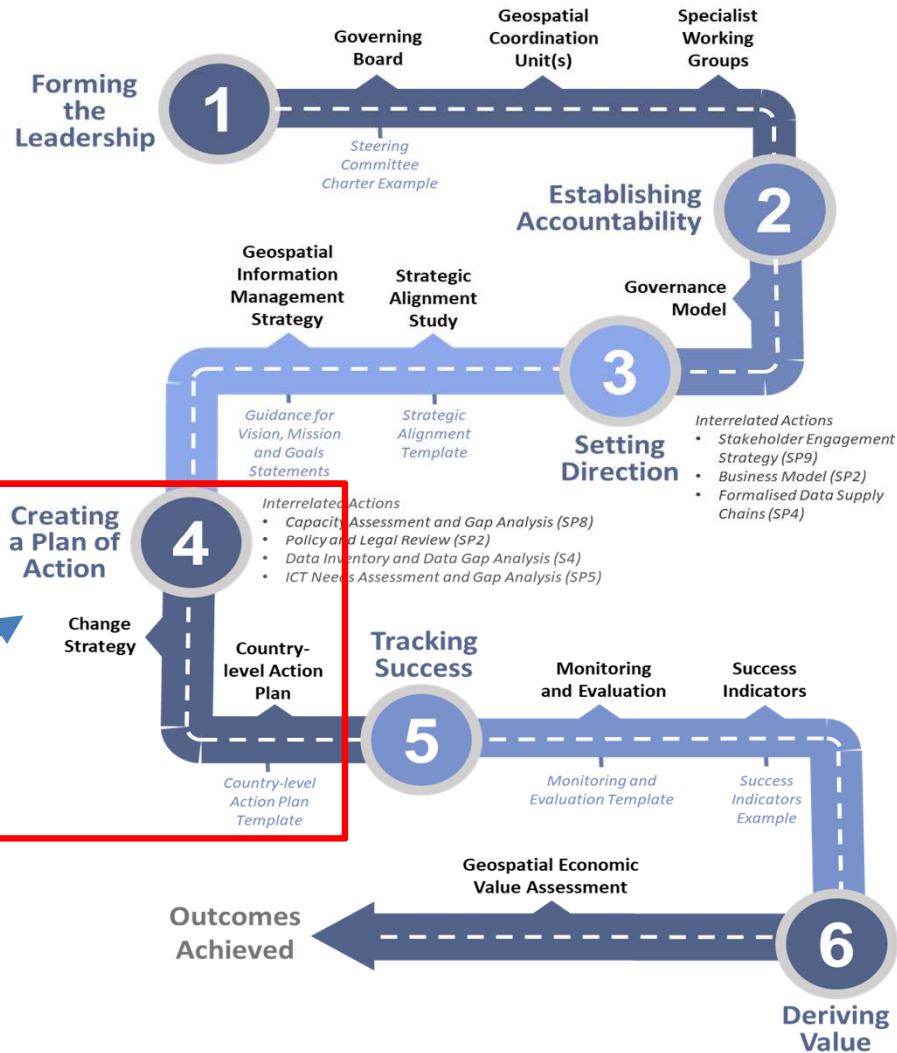
- Forming the Leadership**
 - Governing Board
 - Geospatial Coordination Unit(s)
 - Specialist Working Groups
- Establishing Accountability**
 - Governance Model
- Setting Direction**
 - Strategic Alignment Study
 - Geospatial Information Management Strategy
- Creating a Plan of Action**
 - Change Strategy
 - 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 Goal 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 (S4)
- Policy Framework (SP2)
- ICT Capacity Review (SP5)
- ICT Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis (SP5)
- Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SP9)
- Capacity Assessment and Gap Analysis (SP8)
- Business Model (SP2)
- Data Acquisition Program (SP4)
- Formalised Data Supply Chains (SP4)

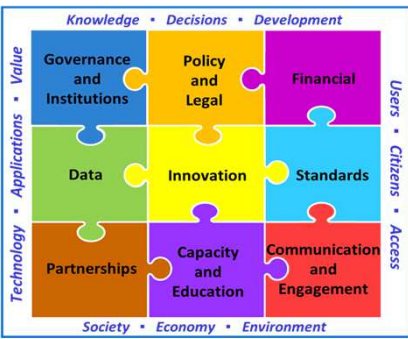


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Elements of Governance and Institutions	Governance Model	Leadership	Value Proposition	Institutional Arrangements
Guiding Principles	Facilitate Strategic Outlook Accountability Credibility Participatory	Open and Transparent Accountability Guidance Clarity	Project Management Oversight Communication and Evaluation Legal Interoperability	
Key Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Forming the Leadership Geospatial Coordination Units Specialist Working Groups	Setting Direction Strategic Alignment Study Geospatial Information Management Strategy	Tracking Success Monitoring and Evaluation Success Indicators	
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	Steering Committee Charter Example Strategic Alignment Template	Guidance for Vision, Mission and Goal Statements Country-level Action Plan Template	Monitoring and Evaluation Template Success Indicators Example	
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Policy Framework (SP2) ICT Capacity Review (SP5) ICT Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis (SP5)	ICT Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis (SP5) Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SP9) Legal and Policy Review (SP2)	Data Inventory and Gap Analysis (SP4) Socio-Economic Value Assessment (SP3)	
Outcomes	Strengthened Leadership, Institutional Mandates and Political Buy-in	Efficient Planning and Coordination Geospatial Information is Valued	Cooperative Data Sharing	

Elements of Policy and Legal	Legislation	Policies, Norms and Guides	Data Protection, Licensing and Sharing	Governance and Accountability
Guiding Principles	Available and Compatible Accessible and Equitable	Stewardship and Trust Stewardship and Responsible Optimize Value and Resources Secure and Safeguarded	Future Proof and Responsive Policy Coherence and Legal Interoperability	
Key Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Providing Leadership Review Group	Addressing Opportunities Design and Develop Data Sharing and Dissemination Licensing Geospatial Information	Addressing Coherence Intellectual Property Rights Privacy and Data Protection Liability Concerns Sensitive Information	
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	Common Legal Terms Review and Assessment Considerations Review and Assessment Questions	Use Case Example Gaps and Opportunities Analysis Gap Analysis Matrix Policy and Legal Instruments	Assessing Fitness for Purpose for a Policy Managing Intellectual Property Rights Addressing Sensitive Information	
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Governing Board (SP1) Geospatial Coordination Unit (SP1)	Geospatial Information Management Strategy (SP1) Specialist Working Group (SP1)	Identify Key Stakeholders (SP9) Stakeholder Analysis (SP9)	
Outcomes	Sound and Enabling Policy and Legal Environment Maximizes Utility of Geospatial Information with Safeguards	Mandates and Responsibilities Clarified Strengthened Governance and Accountability	Effective, Secure Management and Applications Responsive to Changes and Progress	

Elements of Financial	Business Model	Opportunities	Investment	Benefits Realization
Guiding Principles	Accountability Transparency Flexibility	Adherence to Policy and Legal Mandates Clarity of Arrangements Collaboration Trusted	Good Practice Leadership Stewardship Sustainability	
Key Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Setting Direction Financial Governance Financial Legal Guidance	Developing the Financial Plan IGIF Business Model Open Data Policy Public Interest Task Financial Planning and Management Revenues	Building the Case for Investment Socio-economic Impact Assessment Business Case Investment Appraisal Annual Budgeting	
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	Business Model Canvas Geospatial Program Budget Examples Denmark Key Registers Business Case Vision, Mission and Goal Statements (SP1)	Norway Cost Sharing Model Strategic Alignment Tool (SP1) Albania Business Case Example Albania Economic Analysis Example	Socio-economic Impact Assessment Approach Economic Modelling for Geospatial Information Economic Modelling for Earth Observation Data	
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Governance Board (SP1) Specialist Working Groups (SP1) Design and Develop (SP2)	Country-level Action Plan (SP1) Geospatial Information Management Strategy (SP1)	Strategic Alignment Tool (SP1) Communication Methods (SP9)	
Outcomes	An investment plan showing funding sources, obligations, and estimates for future years	Financials associated with all aspects of IGIF accounted for, and new funding initiatives identified	The socio-economic value of spatial information defined and aligned with the financial plan to realize benefits.	

Elements of Data	Data Themes	Custodianship, Acquisition and Management	Data Supply Chains	Data Duration and Delivery
Guiding Principles	Governance Consistent Identification Quality Management	Metadata Standards Accessibility Reusable Formats	Authoritative Timeliness Provenance Integrity	Demand Drive Efficiency Security Respected Rights
Key Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Getting Organized Data Framework Data Inventory Dataset Profiles	Capturing and Acquiring Data Data Capture Data Acquisition Program	Maintaining Accurate Positioning Maintained Geodetic Infrastructure	
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes Data Theme Description Data Inventory Questionnaire Dataset Profile Template Gap Analysis Matrix	Data Theme Road Map Template Data Custodianship Policy Principles Data Governance Roles Data Management Plan Elements	Metadata Creation Checklist Data Release Guidelines Infrastructure Global Statistical Geospatial Framework Geospatial/Statistical Integration	
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Geospatial Strategy (SP1) Country-level Action Plan (SP1) Geospatial Steering Committee (SP1)	Geospatial Information Coordination Unit (SP1) Policy Framework (SP2) Licensing Models (SP2) New Data Capture Methods (SP5)	Storage Solutions (SP5) Metadata Standards (SP6) Establishing Partnerships (SP7) Identify Key Stakeholders (SP9)	
Outcomes	Increased Range and Scope of Authoritative Data	A Critical Mass of Centrally Controlled Data Cost Reduction Through Productivity Improvements	Ability to Monitor and Measure Progress Towards Achieving the SDGs	

Elements of Innovation	Technological Advances	Process Improvement	Innovation and Creativity	Bridge the Digital Divide
Guiding Principles	Leadership Collaboration Interaction Trust User Focus	Accessible and Usable Supportive Structures Experimentation Supportive Policies	Computer Literacy Capability Development Enablement Investment	
Major Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Direction Setting Technical Subcommittee Strategic Alignment Study	Transformational Alternatives Primary Data Acquisition Community Mapping Data Harvesting Secondary Data Capture Data Storage Data Access Data Integration	Operationalising Innovation National Geospatial Innovation System Innovation Program Critical Path Analysis	
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	IGIF Technology Maturity Index Capability Framework Matrix	ICT Inventory Spreadsheet PEST and SWOT Analysis	Critical Path Analysis Templates	
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Governance Model (SP1) Working Groups (SP1) Geospatial Information Coordination Unit (SP1)	Data Inventory (SP4) Data Gap Analysis (SP4) Communication Strategies (SP9)	Country-level Action Plan (SP1) Geospatial Information Management Strategy (SP1)	
Outcomes	Improved methods for data collection, management distribution and analysis	Increased productivity Improved decision-making	Ability to bridge the geo-digital divide Innovative Workforce	

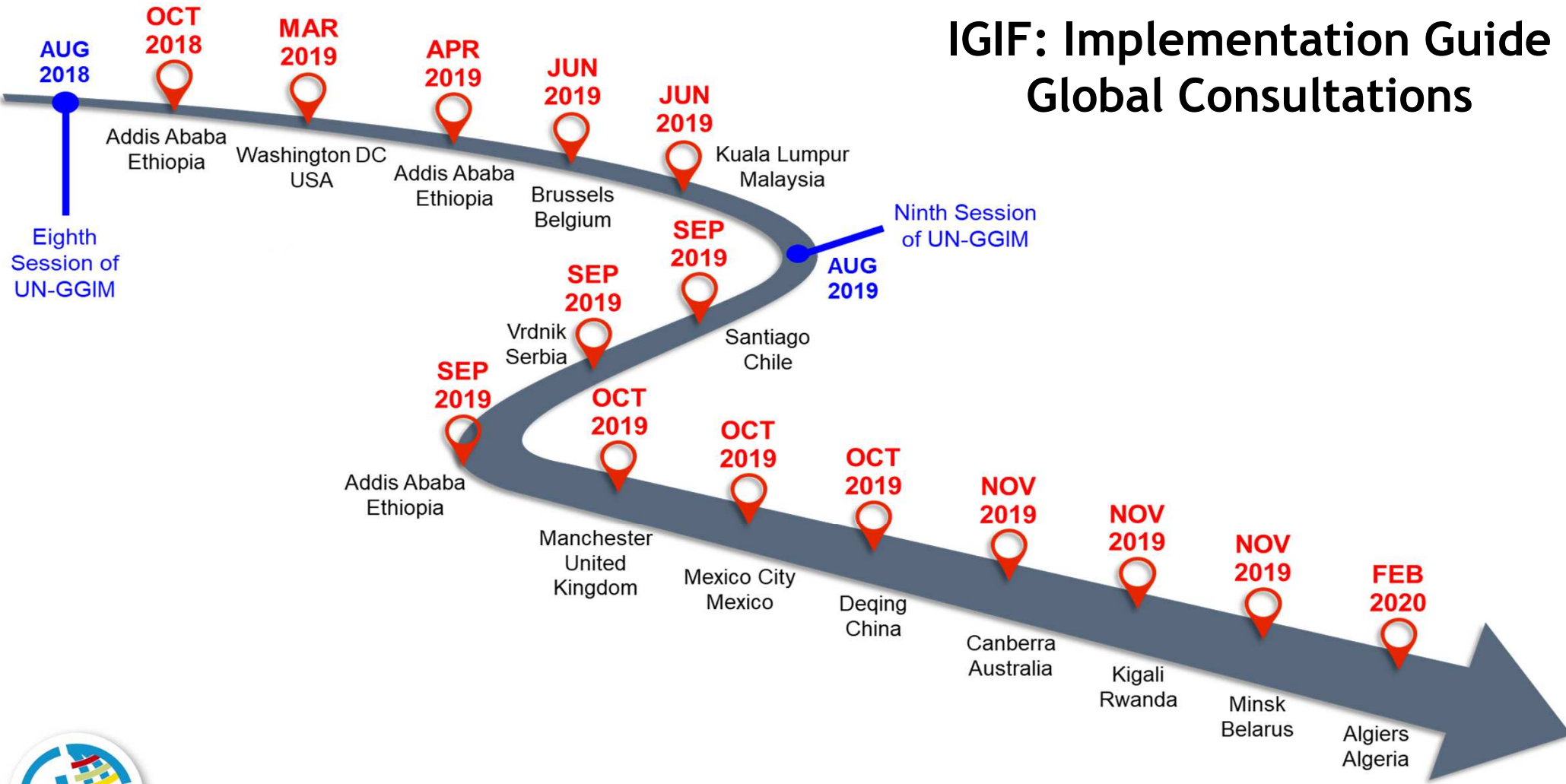
Elements of Standards	Standards Governance and Policy	Technology and Data Interoperability	Compliance Testing and Certification	Community of Practice
Guiding Principles	Leadership Compliance Governance Engagement	Collaborative Modernized Practice Interoperability Scalable	Usability Responsive Extensible Open and Accessible	
Key Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Direction Setting Standards Governance Framework Standards Awareness Strategic Goals	Planning for Change Action Plan Institutional Arrangements	Ongoing Management Standards Review Programs Community of Practice Capacity Building	
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	National Governance Model Examples Standards Baseline Survey Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Template	Roles and Responsibilities for National Standards Standards Training, Tools and Related Resources	User Community Case Studies and Statements of Benefits Community Best Practice Examples	
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Governing Board (SP1) Geospatial Information Coordination Unit (SP1) Specialist Working Groups (SP1) Benefits Realization Plan (SP3)	Data Framework (SP4) Data Inventory Template (SP4) Data Inventory Questionnaire (SP4) Checklist for Creating Metadata (SP4)	Join/Build a Community of Practice/Capacity Building Methods (SP8) Communication Plan (SP9)	
Outcomes	Minimized Barriers to Data Sharing and Integration Improved Uptake of Geospatial Information	Rapid Mobilization of New Data and Technologies Efficiencies in Geospatial Data Production and Lifecycle Management	Enhanced Abilities to Share Geospatial Information and Address Issues of Common Importance	

Elements of Partnerships	Cross-sector and Interdisciplinary Cooperation	Private Sector and Academia Collaboration	International Collaboration	Community Participation
Guiding Principles	Mutual Respect, Trust and Understanding Leadership, Commitment and Empowerment	Shared Vision and Goals Learning and Development Transparency and Communication	Clarity and Realism of Purpose and Scope Performance Management and Accountability	
Key Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Understanding Partnerships Needs for Partnering Types of Partnership	Identifying Potential Partners Potential Partners Preliminary Screening Initial Engagement	Formalizing Partnership Establishing Agreement Communication Plan Governance Structure	
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	Stakeholder Identification and Analysis Types of Partnerships	Evaluation of Potential Partners Success Indicators	Communication Plan Review and Evaluation	
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Geospatial Information Management Strategy (SP1) Policy and Legal Review and Assessment (SP2) Sources of Funding: Business Case (SP3) Data Gap Analysis (SP4)	Data Acquisition Program: Data Governance, Storage and Retrieval System: Data Release (SP4) Data Acquisition Alternatives: Technology Needs Assessment (SP5)	Geospatial Innovation System: New Product and Services (SP1) Capacity Needs Assessment (SP8) Stakeholder Identification, Stakeholder Analysis: Communication Plan (SP9)	
Outcomes	Increased Development Capacity Expanded Capability	Sharing, Learning and Knowledge Transfer Empowered Creativity and Innovation	Enhanced Organizational Knowledge, Expertise and Proficiencies Agility and Flexibility	

Elements of Capacity and Education	Awareness	Formal Education	Professional Training	Entrepreneurship
Guiding Principles	Responsible Relevant Responsive	Objective Inclusive Holistic	Collaborative Coordinated Resilient	Incentivized Sustainable Accountable
Key Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Setting Direction Capacity and Education Working Group Target Groups	Considering Alternatives Capacity Development and Education Strategy Geography in Schools Scholarships and Internships	Taking Actions Community of Practice Innovation Hubs and Incubators Geospatial Industry Challenges	
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	Knowledge-Skills-Resource Matrices for Organizations and Teams Capacity Scanning Matrix	Incremental Approach to Needs Assessment/Analysis Gap Analysis Approach to Needs Assessment/Analysis PEST and SWOT Analysis	Typical Components of a Capacity Development and Education Strategy Types of Capacity Development Approaches Recording Success Indicators for Capacity Development	
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Geospatial Coordination Unit (SP1) Specialist Working Groups (SP1) Governance Model (SP1) Design and Develop (SP2)	Data Sharing and Dissemination (SP2) Innovation Hubs (SP5) Potential Partners: Preliminary Screening and Initial Engagement (SP7)	Communication Strategy (SP9) Communication Plan (SP9) Stakeholder Identification (SP9)	
Outcomes	Broad geospatial awareness and capabilities at all levels Increased adoption and application of geospatial technologies and processes	Stimulate creativity and innovative solutions to address real-world challenges, economic opportunities and growth, and wellbeing of society	Equipped with increasing knowledge, proficiencies and instincts in geography and geospatial sciences.	

Elements of Communication and Engagement	Stakeholder and User Engagement	Strategic Messaging and Engagement	Communication Strategy, Plans and Methods	Monitoring and Evaluation
Guiding Principles	Trusted and Transparent Personalize and Participatory	Inclusive and Impartial Meaningful and Timely	Coordinated and Consistent Communication Methods	Adaptable and Responsive Purposeful and Effective
Key Actions for Strengthening Geospatial Information Management	Providing Leadership Engagement Strategy Steering Group Internal Communication	Setting Direction Policy Platform Geospatial Brand Strategic Messages	Monitoring Progress Review and Evaluate Stakeholder Surveys	
Tools to Assist in Completing the Actions	Categories of Stakeholders Identifying and Classifying Stakeholders	Stakeholder Analysis Matrix Stakeholder Analysis and Communication	Stakeholder Communication Plan Communication Methods	Communication Methods – Advantages and Disadvantages Review and Evaluation: Benchmarking
Interrelated and/or Prerequisite Actions	Geospatial Information Management Strategy (SP1) Specialist Working Groups (SP1)	Governing Board (SP1) Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SP3)	Geospatial Coordination Unit (SP1) Benefits Realization Plan (SP3)	
Outcomes	Heightened Awareness and Active Engagement	Engaged, Inclusive and Participatory	Positive and Beneficial Relationships	

IGIF: Implementation Guide Global Consultations

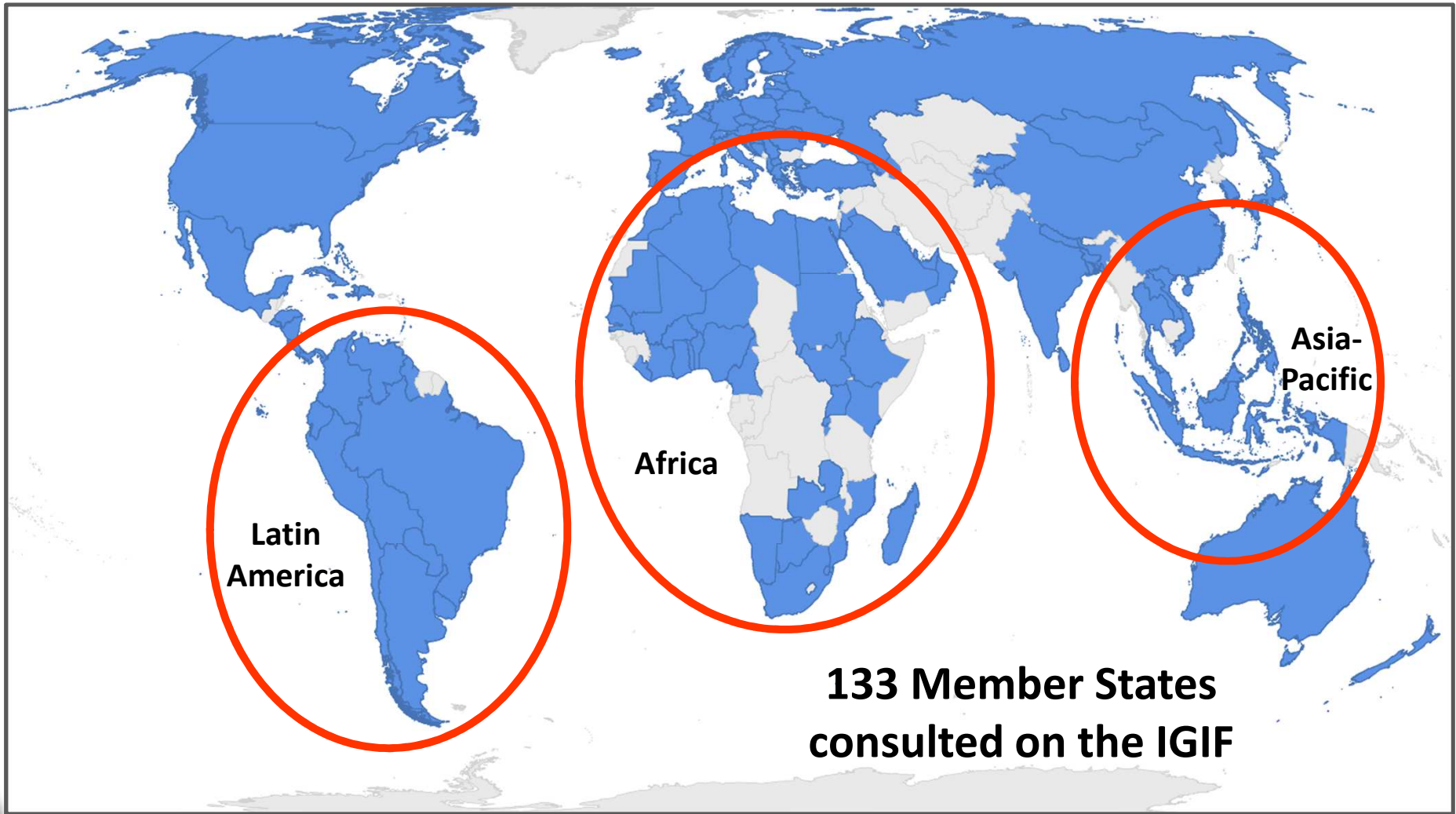


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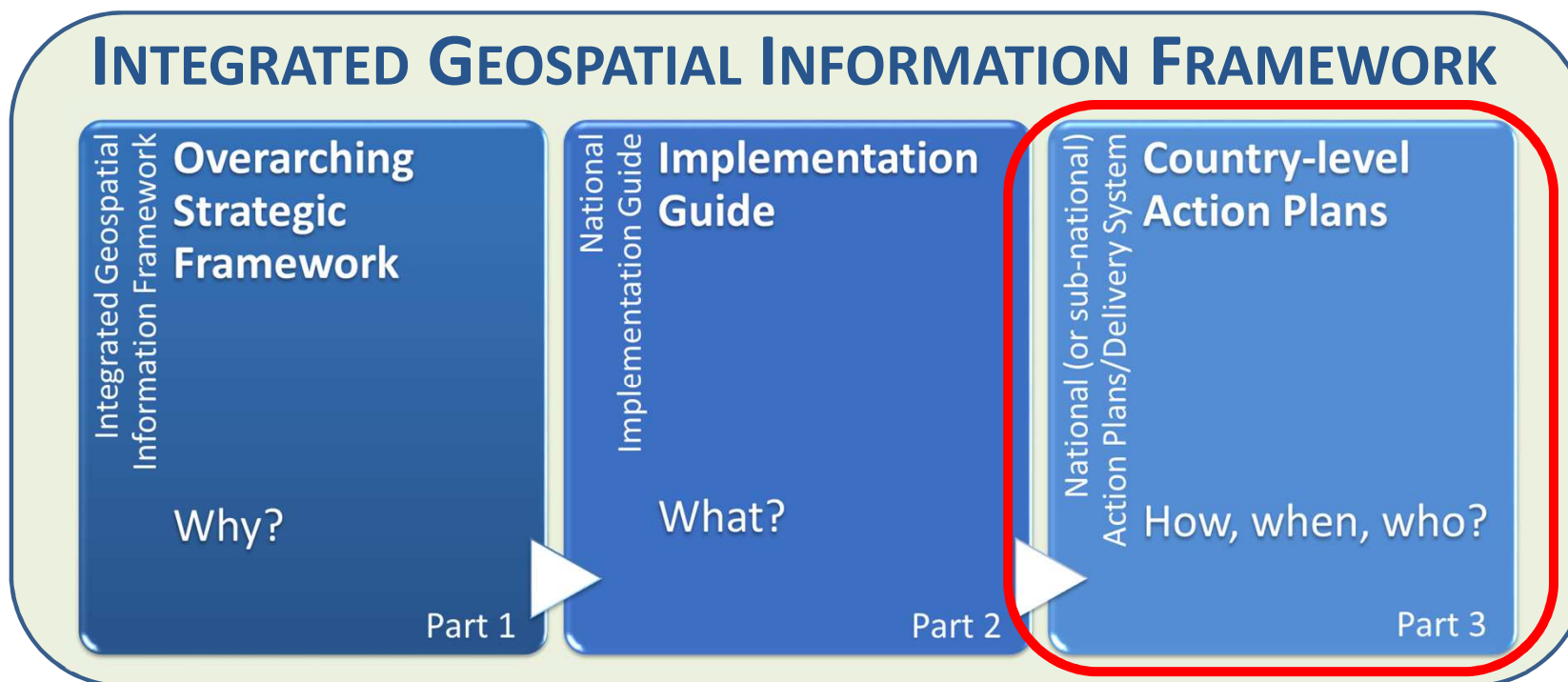
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INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK



Part 1: Overarching Strategic Framework - **WHY** geospatial information is a critical element of national social and economic development, and needs to be strengthened.

Part 2: Implementation Guide - **WHAT** actions can be taken to strengthen geospatial information management.

Part 3: Country-level Action Plans - **HOW** the actions will be carried out, **WHEN** and by **WHOM**.



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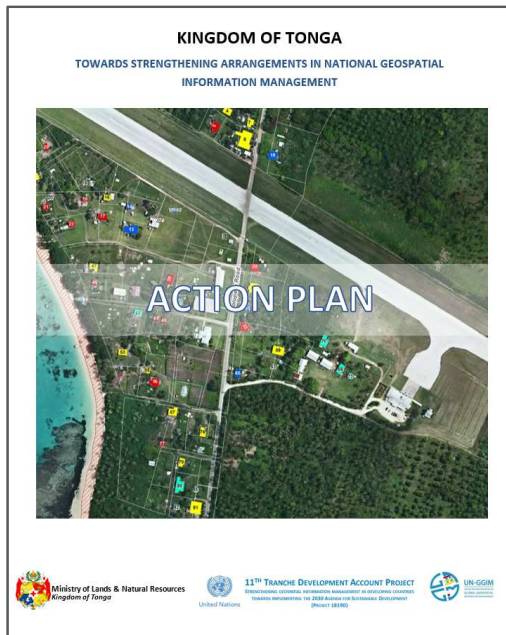
IGIF: Country-level Action Plans (CAPs)

- Country-level Action Plans (CAPs) provide the process to build 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, and sequenced implementation options.

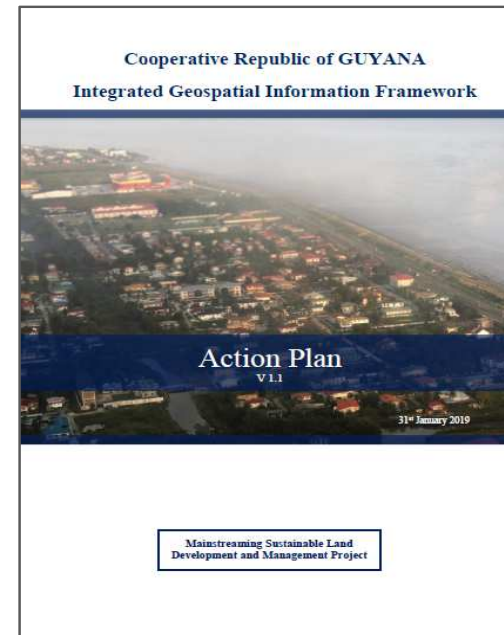


IGIF: Country-level Action Plans - Approaches

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)



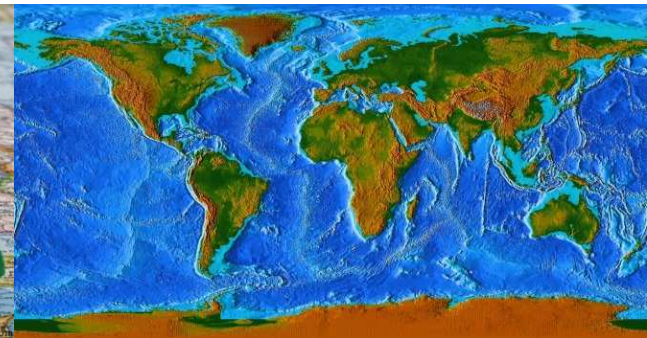
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Transforming our world -
The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development



Virtual High Level Forum on UN-GGIM

26 May 2020

The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework: Strengthening the Geospatial Landscape

Thank You 😊



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