



**UN-GGIM**  
UNITED NATIONS INITIATIVE ON  
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL  
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

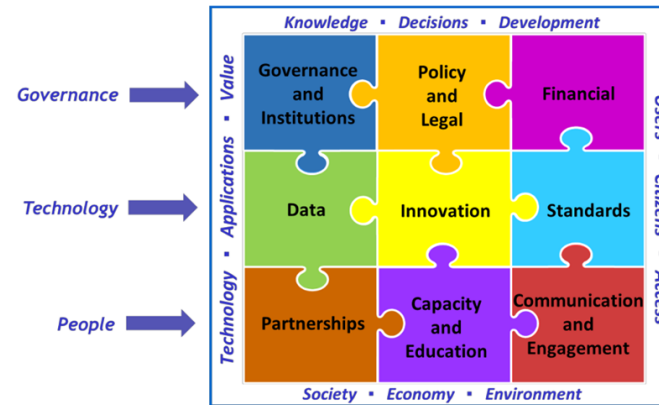
# Supporting integrated geospatial information management in the Americas

Alvaro Monett - Statistics Division ECLAC

Workshop on United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF)  
Santiago de Chile, 03 November 2025

# Assisting the implementation and use of the UN-IGIF

Our work with countries has been primarily focused on **strengthening governance** and **developing policies** for geospatial information management, seeking to implement the UN-IGIF.



Assistance in the elaboration of National Policies, Supreme Decrees and Strategic Plans for the national SDI

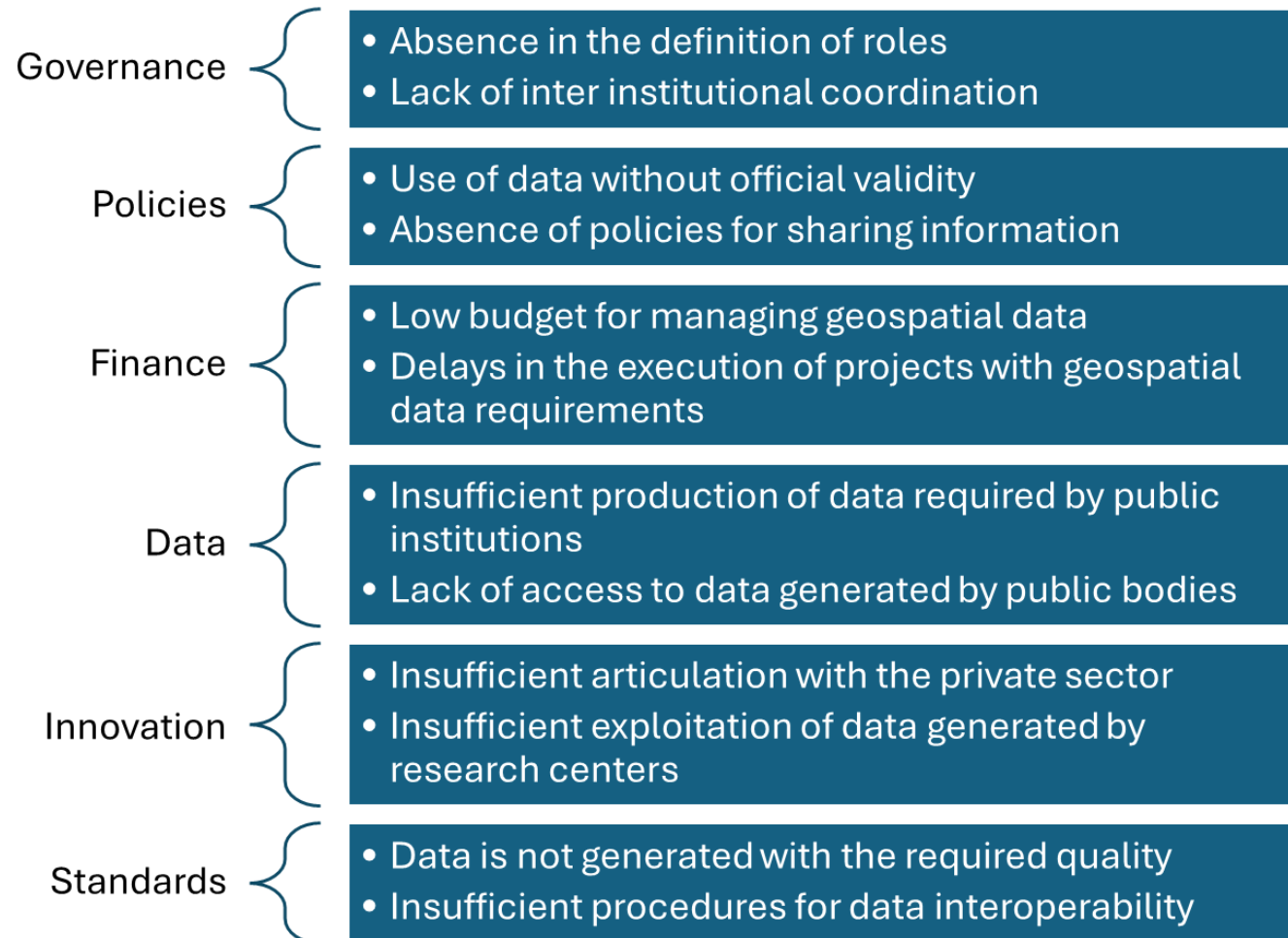
National and Subregional Workshops for the dissemination of the UN-IGIF and self assessments exercises

Assistance in national workshops for the execution of UN Methodology Tasks

# Assistance in the elaboration of National Policies and Supreme Decrees supporting the national SDI

# UN-IGIF have been used to guide the updating of the national policy for geospatial information management in Dominican Republic (still in process)

Within the process of the policy, in a first stage of diagnosis, the findings were systematized under the nine UN-IGIF strategic pathways (in this example we present six of them)



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In this policy document, objectives and guidelines are grouped into nine axes that correspond to these nine strategic pathways. This example refers to six of them.

Governance	Policy and Legal	Finance	Data	Innovation	Standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop mechanisms for <b>defining competencies</b></li><li>• <b>Strengthen coordination</b> between public institutions</li><li>• Establish an <b>institutional framework</b> that defines responsibilities and strengthens governance</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Safeguard the rights and duties</b> associated with the use and exchange of geospatial information</li><li>• Promote <b>intellectual property regulations</b> and agreements for the exchange and transfer of geospatial information</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure <b>efficiency in public spending</b> regarding the formulation and execution of investment in geospatial projects</li><li>• Planned <b>multi-year financial and project plans</b>, in order to comply with national policies and priorities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain an <b>updated and unique cartographic database</b>, consisting of fundamental geospatial data</li><li>• Use an integrated, accessible, reliable and <b>quality geodetic reference system</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promote a <b>national innovation agenda</b> in the field of geospatial information management</li><li>• Promote the <b>implementation of GIS platforms and geoportals</b> in the institutions that make up the IDE</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure <b>sustainability of the operation of the Technical Committee</b> for the Standardization of Geographic Information</li><li>• Promote inter-institutional processes for of geospatial <b>validation and/or certification</b></li></ul>

## A similar project has been conducted in Chile, using the UN-IGIF to guide the elaboration of national policy for geospatial information management

- strengthening leadership
- institutional framework that defines responsibilities
- coordination between the central level and the regions
- data governance model
- geodetic reference system
- agree on required geospatial data
- bonds of trust with academia and citizens
- international collaboration
- intersectoral and interdisciplinary cooperative environment



- making procurement processes more efficient
- free access to information generated with public resources
- geospatial information integration
- quality information, duly documented
- communication and participation plan
- promote the use of information
- increase awareness and level of understanding

# In Paraguay, assistance has been provided to establish the national geospatial data infrastructure and the elaboration of a Supreme Decree supporting the national SDI

Legal and Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Development of a legal framework: procedures and actions for the management of geographic information.</li></ul>
Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishment of norms, guidelines, standards, and to integrate of geospatial data.</li></ul>
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Knowledge of the geographic information available in institutions.</li></ul>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formation of inter-institutional committees to address different work guidelines.</li></ul>
Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Collaboration among different government entities, organizations, sectors, and communities.</li></ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obtaining financial resources for information generation and platform implementation.</li></ul>
Capacity and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training and capacity building in geospatial data management at the technical and decision-making levels</li></ul>
Communication Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promotion of public awareness and understanding of the importance of geospatial data</li></ul>

# The national geospatial information strategy of Argentina has been aligned with the nine UN-IGIF strategic pathways

Strategic Pathway UN-IGIF		GOAL		ACTIONS	EXPECTED OUTCOME
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	1.1	Obtaining political support for institutional strengthening	1.1.1	Present IDERA and case studies on the application of SDI to decision-making levels of government.	Presentation of IDERA at CEATS and the federal councils of Cadastre and Planning
	1.2	Promoting the development of existing SDIs in all jurisdictions	1.2.1	Joint meetings of the Executive Coordination with provincial representatives and the Secretary of Provinces and with municipal representatives and the Secretary of Municipalities of the Ministry of the Interior.	Development of strengthening programs and projects for provincial and municipal SDIs.
			1.2.2	Meetings between municipal and provincial representatives to coordinate joint work that understands the independence of the municipalities and the need for the Provinces to integrate the municipal SDIs into the provincial SDI	
	1.3	Promoting the development of new SDIs across all jurisdictions and government agencies (3.2)	1.3.1	Promote the adhesion of organizations from different jurisdictions through the organization of institutional presentations of the nodes before organizations of their same jurisdiction (3.2.1)	Increase in the number of accessions of functioning organizations and IDEs
	1.4	Formation of the Provincial Working Group	1.4.1	Submit an updated proposal document for the creation of a Working Group. With defined functions, members, coordination and Work Plan approved by the Institutional Framework group.	Provinces Working Group formed



# National and Subregional Workshops for the dissemination of the UN-IGIF and self assessments exercises

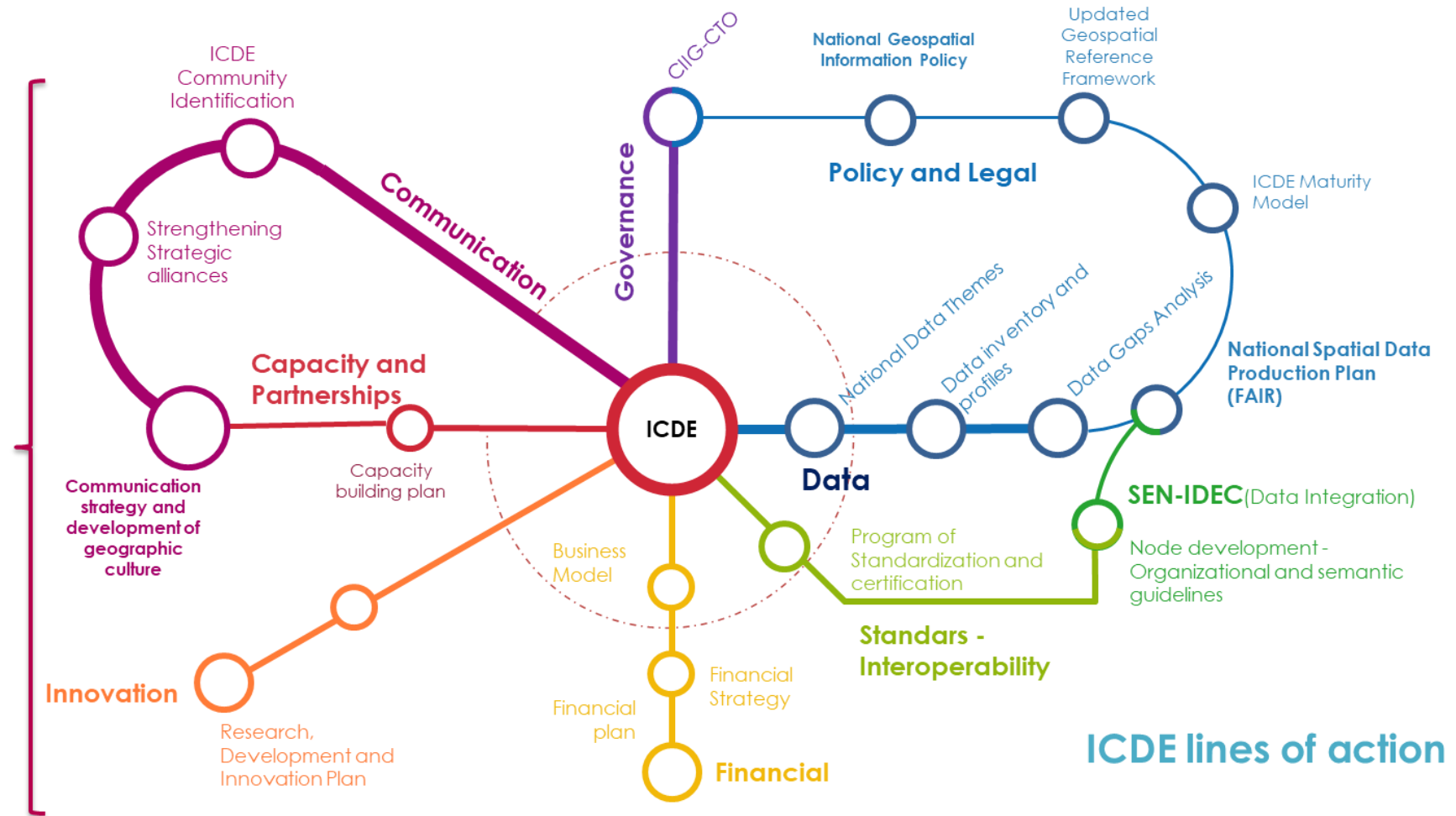


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# UN-IGIF have been used in Colombia to guide the elaboration of a national geospatial information plan

In Colombia, based on an **interinstitutional self assessment exercise**, the coordinating SDI team was able to develop a **proposed plan with actions** framed within the nine UN-IGIF strategic pathways



## In Mexico, a diagnosis on geospatial information management based on the nine UN-IGIF Strategic Pathways was conducted (inter-sectoral workshop)



### GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

In terms of the management of geospatial information at the national level, are the responsibilities of institutions clearly defined regarding the generation and maintenance of geospatial data in their diverse areas?

At the level of decision-makers in public institutions in Mexico, is the value of geospatial information recognized as a tool to support management?

What actions or measures could be taken to strengthen institutional mandates for the management and use of geospatial information?

### CAPACITY AND EDUCATION

Is there currently an inventory of the state of geospatial skills within public institutions?

Is knowledge systematized and disseminated regarding undergraduate, postgraduate and other (e-learning) academic programs in the field of geospatial information management?

Is there a needs assessment for training in national public institutions? What actions could be taken to facilitate the connection between supply and demand in strengthening geospatial capabilities?



# UN-IGIF has been used to establish the foundations for the national geospatial initiative in Trinidad and Tobago

## HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT (One day)

- National geospatial information landscape in Trinidad and Tobago
- UN-GGIM agenda and the UN-IGIF
- Regional development priorities, collaborations and partnerships
- Integration of statistical and geospatial information supporting decision making



## TECHNICAL WORKSHOP (2 Days)

- **National advances** on geospatial information management
- **Case examples** of the use of geospatial information supporting decision making
- United Nations UN-IGIF and its nine Strategic Pathways
- The **UN approach** for the implementation of the UN-IGIF at the
- The **role of private sector** in strengthening the adoption of the UN-IGIF
- Building **human resources** capacities in geospatial information management



## Subregional UN-IGIF workshop in the Caribbean – Saint Lucia 2023

*Objective: identify possible ways to move forward in advancing the national geospatial initiatives in the Caribbean based on the knowledge and tools acquired in the UN-IGIF Workshop in the Caribbean.*





**In Cuba, March 2024, in the context of a Development Account project, a workshop on United Nations global guidelines for the management of geospatial information and its integration with statistical Information.**



## Subregional UN-IGIF workshop in Argentina – July 2025

LA PLATA | 2, 3 y 4 de Julio de 2025

# XIX JORNADAS IDERA

## PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES

+ I Encuentro IDE de América del Sur

 UN-GGIM:Americas  
REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF UNITED NATIONS  
ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION  
MANAGEMENT FOR THE AMERICAS

*“Proyectando ecosistemas geoespaciales inteligentes”*

 Ideba  
INFRAESTRUCTURA DE DATOS ESPACIALES

 IGN  
Instituto Geográfico Nacional  
del Ministerio de Ambiente

 GOBIERNO DE LA PROVINCIA DE  
BUENOS AIRES

 CFI  
CONSEJO FEDERAL  
DE INVERSIONES

 IDERA  
Infraestructura de  
Datos Espaciales de la  
República Argentina



# Assistance in national workshops for the execution of UN Methodology Tasks



# Assisting Panama in addressing tasks of the UN Methodology to implement the UN-IGIF



## Task 8: Strategic Alignment

## Task 9: Vision, Mission and Objectives

## Task 10: Gap Analysis Matrix

Current Situation	Desired Future	Assessed Gap	Possible Strategies
<p>Lack of understanding of the value of geospatial information.</p> <p>Geospatial information is not accessible.</p> <p>No mandate to share data.</p> <p>Weak link or communication gap between policy/political level and geospatial information expertise.</p> <p>Uncoordinated planning, design and implementation of development projects.</p> <p>Fragmented/isolated institutions.</p>		<p>There is a need to determine the best approach to advocating for the importance of geospatial information – for example, through an Executive Order.</p> <p>There is a requirement for a governance mechanism for coordinating geospatial information management that facilitates coordination and cooperation across agencies.</p> <p>A strategy is needed to provide leadership, roles, responsibilities, and guidance across all levels of government.</p>	<p>Appoint a steering committee.</p> <p>Establish a coordination unit and specialized working groups.</p> <p>Develop a geospatial strategy.</p> <p>Implement governance model.</p> <p>Implement reporting framework.</p>

## Closing remarks

- ✓ The geospatial technical assistance work line of ECLAC operates by demand from Member States.
- ✓ ECLAC has been supporting the dissemination of the UN-IGIF and its utilization for different purposes depending on the national circumstances (national policies, strategic plan, supreme decree, self assessment exercises).
- ✓ Today, in the Americas we count with a strengthened UN-IGIF work force at global at regional level that could continue working in a coordinated manner, leveraging the best capacities of everyone and make synergies as much as they can.
- ✓ ECLAC express their highest interest and will to continue contributing with the UN-IGIF implementation in the Americas.



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