



# International SDI Chile Conference

## Global Impact of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF)

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UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on  
Global Geospatial Information Management

*Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges*

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# Nations Face Serious Challenges



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# “Everything happens somewhere...”

Nancy Tosta, June 2001



Everything that happens... happens somewhere.

GIS helps us to locate, view, relate, record, collect, measure, analyze, model and monitor what happens where, when, why, and how.

We can do this more today than ever before...which is far less than what we will do tomorrow.



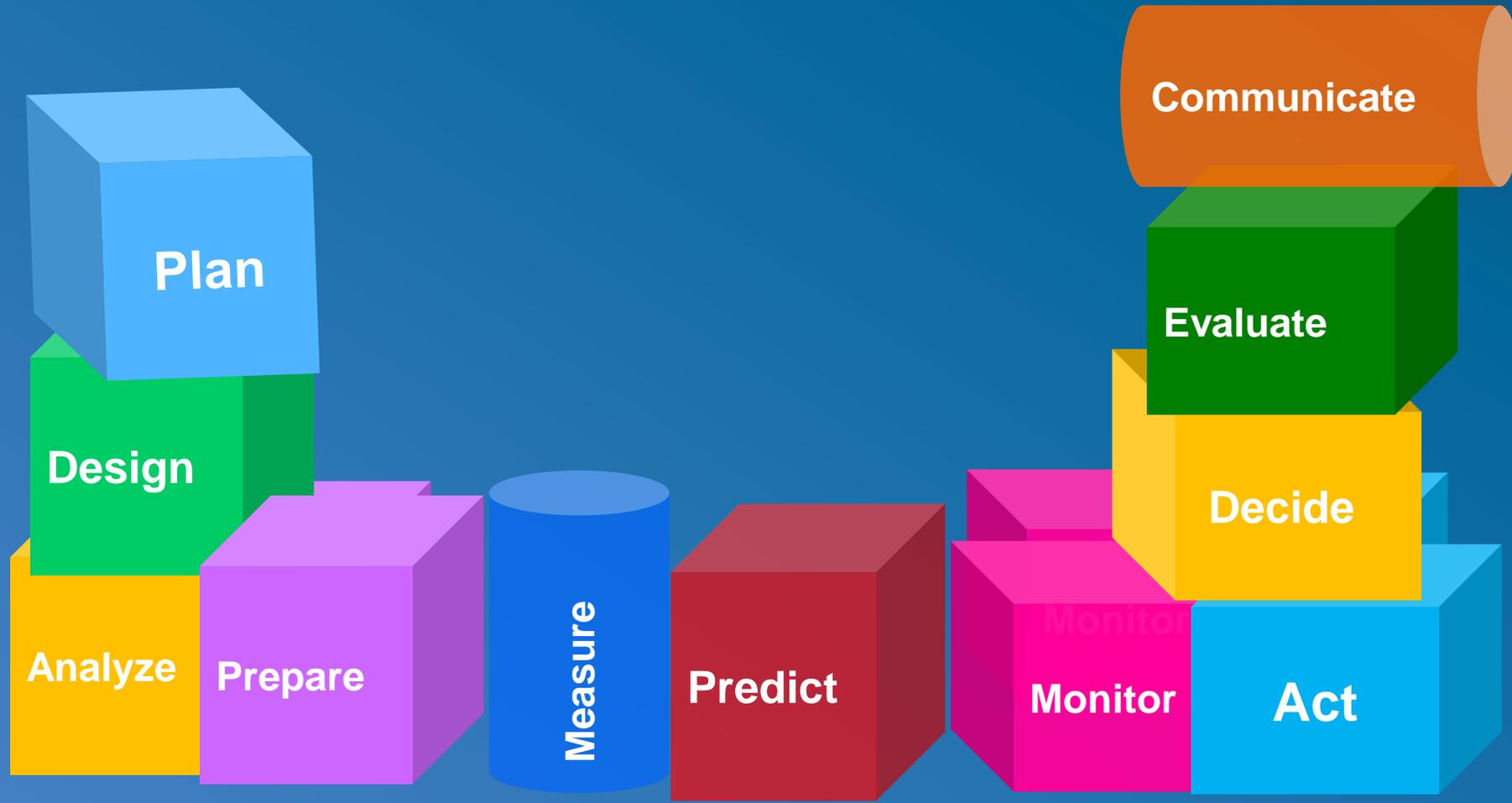
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# GIS a Platform for Action



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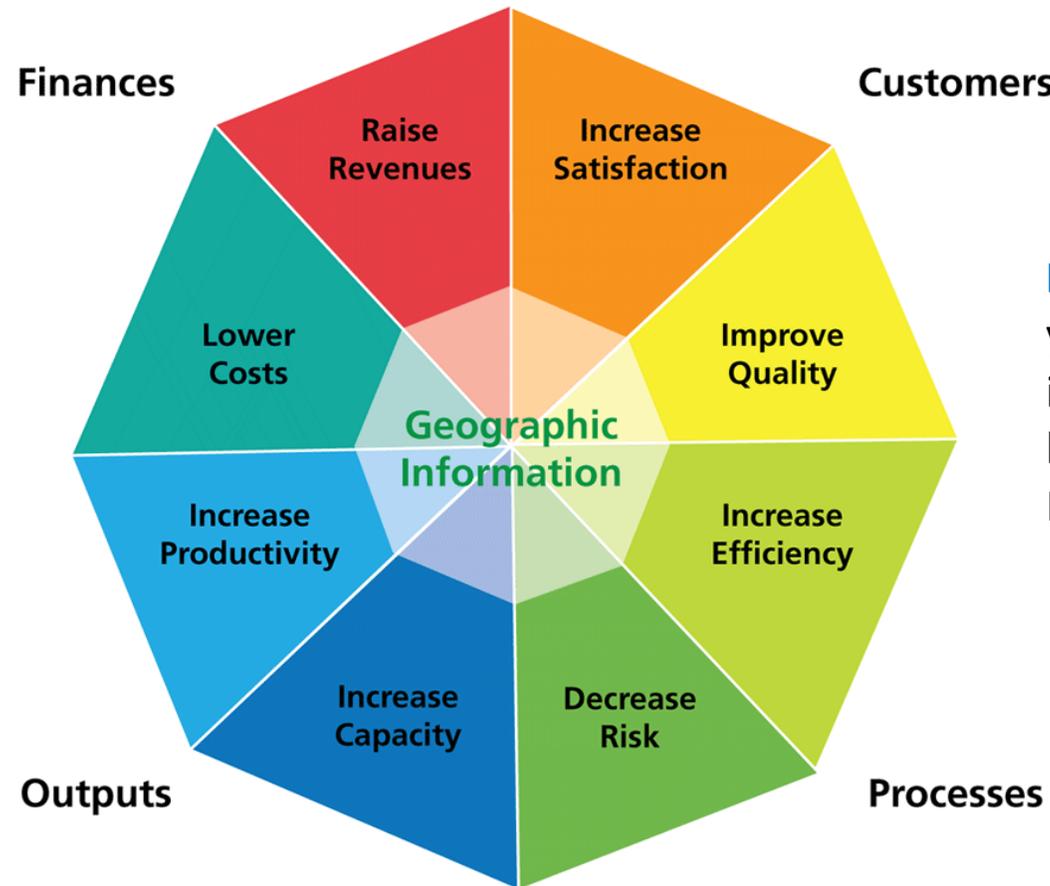
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# GI and Tools – an enabler

## Benefits Spectrum



**Bahrain** improves planning, achieved 75% reduction in service delivery times and 60% reduction in data creation and maintenance costs

**Algiers** -Improved management of water supply and draining

**Netherlands** - excavators to get accurate information on the underground-situation and helps prevent damage to cables and pipe lines; saves costs and increases efficiency.

**Ecuador**- SDI facilitates emergency response, earthquake

**Brazil's** "crime maps" and tools yields 10% reduction in police incidents and 13% reduction in homicides in May 2012 compared to May 2011.

**India** plans its rural road core network, and ensures investment made at the right places



# A Global Geospatial Mandate

At its 47<sup>th</sup> plenary in July 2011, ECOSOC, recognizing the importance of global geospatial information, established the **Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)**, and:

- Requested the Committee to present to ECOSOC in 2016 a comprehensive review of all aspects of its work and operations, in order to allow Member States to assess its effectiveness.
- Encouraged Member States to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors and bodies.

## Resolution

2011/24

### Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

*The Economic and Social Council,*

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on global geospatial information management<sup>3</sup> and the recommendations contained therein;
2. *Recognizes* the need to promote international cooperation in the field of global geospatial information;
3. *Decides*, in this regard, to establish the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present resolution, to be established and administered within existing resources and organized accordingly, and requests the Committee to present to the Economic and Social Council in 2016 a comprehensive review of all aspects of its work and operations, in order to allow Member States to assess its effectiveness;
4. *Encourages* Member States to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors and bodies;
5. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting national, regional and global efforts to foster the exchange of knowledge and expertise, to assist developing countries in building and strengthening national capacities in this field.

[http](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/1111_01.html)

47th plenary meeting  
27 July 2011



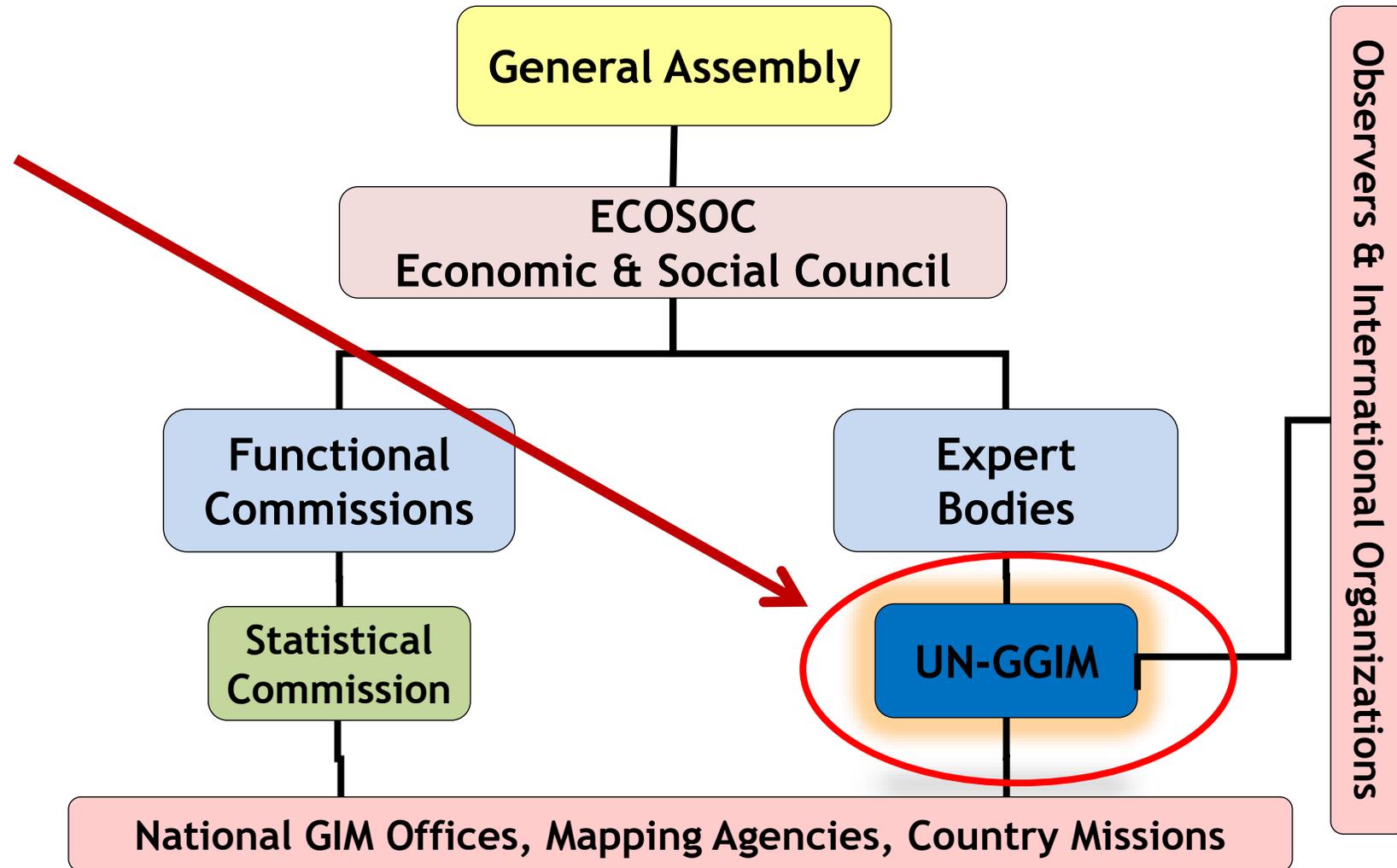
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# UN-GGIM: An Inter-Governmental Body



# Global Context - UN-GGIM

Formal inter-governmental **UN Committee of Experts** to:

- **Enhance and coordinate** Global Geospatial Information Management activities
- **Make joint decisions and set directions** on the use of geospatial information
- Work with Governments to **improve policy, institutional arrangements, and legal frameworks**
- Address global issues and **contribute collective knowledge**
- Develop effective strategies to **build geospatial capacity** in developing countries



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# UN-GGIM: What do we do?

## Some Work Items

1. A global **geodetic reference framework**
2. Adoption and implementation of **standards**
3. Determining global **fundamental data sets**
4. Geospatial information **supporting Sustainable Development** and the post 2015 development agenda
5. **Integrating geospatial, statistics** and other data
6. **Legal and policy** frameworks
7. **Land Administration** and Management
8. **Disaster risk reduction** and resiliency
9. **Marine** geospatial information
10. **Integrated Geospatial Information Framework**



# UN-GGIM Americas-The Regional Response

<http://www.un-ggim-americas.org/en/inicio.html>



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# Chile global and regional leadership

 <p><b>Sofia Nilo Crisóstomo</b> Chile President</p> <p>Executive Secretary, SNT IDE, Chile</p>	 <p><b>John Nyberg</b> United States of America Vicepresident</p> <p>Hydrographer in the Office of Coastal Studies within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</p>	 <p><b>Pamela Castillo</b> Chile Executive Secretary</p> <p>Responsible for Coordination of the Executive Secretariat of SNT-IDE Chile Ministry of National Assets</p>
 <p><b>Gabriela García Seco</b> Mexico North America Board Member</p> <p>Deputy Director of Technical Coordination INEGI</p>	 <p><b>Isis Tejada</b> Panama Central America Board Member</p> <p>Head of the National Center for Spatial Data, National Geographic Institute Tommy Guardia</p>	 <p><b>Simone LLOYD</b> Jamaica Caribbean Board Member</p> <p>Acting Principal Director - Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change, National Spatial Data Management Branch Jamaica</p>
 <p><b>Sergio Rubén Cimbaro</b> Argentina</p>	 <p><b>Technical Secretary</b></p>	



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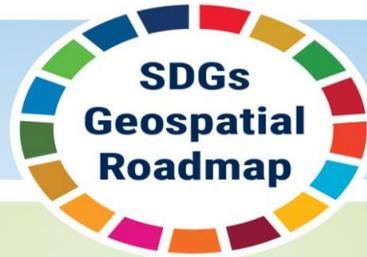
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## Global Development Frameworks

## UN-GGIM Global Geospatial Frameworks

### 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



### INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK (IGIF)

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)

Framework for Effective Land Administration (FELA)

*SAMOA Pathway for SIDS*  
*Addis Ababa Action Agenda*  
*Habitat III New Urban Agenda*  
*Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action*

*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*  
*Statement of Shared Guiding Principles for Geospatial Information Management*



# UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

# The IGIF – what is it about?

The IGIF is a multi-dimensional Framework aimed at strengthening national geospatial information management, particularly in developing countries.



Overarching Strategic Framework  
PART 1

WHY?

7 Principles  
8 Goals  
9 Strategic Pathways

Implementation Guides  
PART 2

WHAT?

9 Strategic Pathways, provides guidance  
3 principle areas of influence  
4 key elements per pathway  
36 total key elements

Country Level Action Plans  
PART 3

HOW,  
WHEN,  
WHO?

Specific per country  
Identifies what is needed for national GIS  
It is prescriptive



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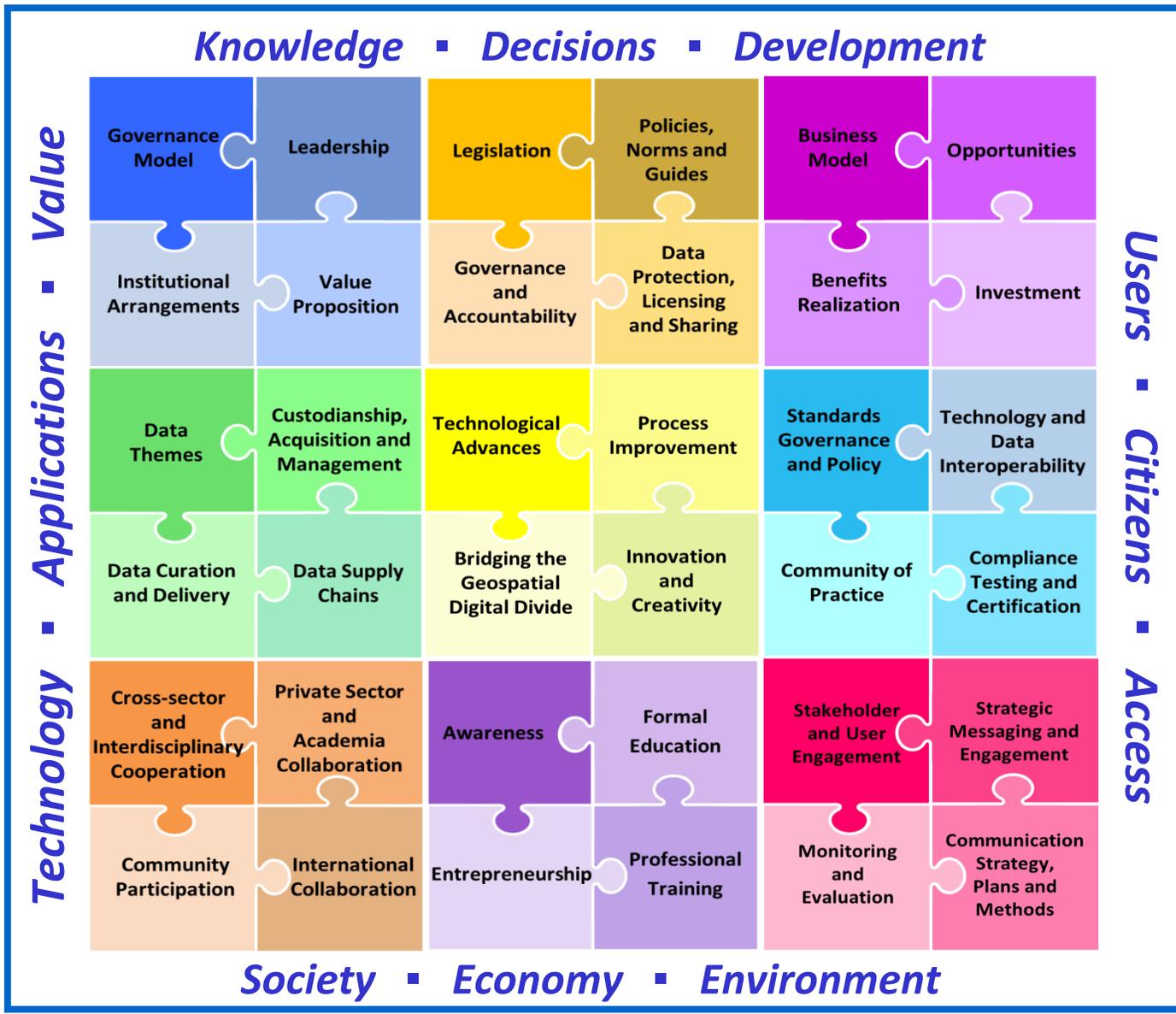
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Governance →

Technology →

People →



**9 Strategic Pathways solve the IGF puzzle ...with 36 Key Elements**



# IGIF: BENEFITS

<b>BENEFITS (SOCIAL)</b>	Knowledge   Decisions   Action   Development   Society   Economy   Environment Government   Users   Citizens   Access   Technology   Applications   Value   Engagement
<b>BENEFITS (THEMATIC)</b>	Water   Energy   Tourism   Health   Education   Infrastructure   Security   Population Defence   Industry   Transport   Disasters   Urbanisation   Food Supply   Planning

The ultimate benefits, including the considerable economic benefits, of integrating and strengthening national geospatial information management is that it is a strategic enabler for all levels of government and the broader community.

It improves planning for economic growth and delivery of better services.

It supports the delivery of the SDGs, such as poverty alleviation, socially inclusive development, protection of the environment, disaster response times, regional cooperation and transparency in governance.





# The IGF – what is happening?

1. Implementation
2. Refinement and updates- given the lessons learnt
3. Availability of methodology, frameworks, guidance, tools for national GIM
4. Strengthened institutions
5. Emergence of global, regional and national GI champions

# What is being done to Implement the IGIF

## Leadership



## Institution



The United Nations Global Geospatial Knowledge and Innovation Centre, in Deqing, China

## Partnership



# The Global Geospatial Knowledge Centre



The United Nations Global Geospatial Knowledge and Innovation Centre's Overarching Goal is to develop and promote the required innovation, leadership, coordination, and standards to strengthen the adoption of geospatial information to support the implementation of national development priorities and the SDGs. **Leveraging the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework**, Member States will have the ability to integrate and deliver national geospatial information policy, data, systems, tools, services and capabilities into national government development policies, strategies, and arrangements.

## UN-GGKIC, DEQING, ZHEJIANG PROVINCE, CHINA



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# Countries are developing and developed their Country Level Action Plans

**Six Initial/Pilot countries under UN Development Account 11 – self paced, learn and discover capacity development approach.**

Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Fiji, Tonga, Mongolia and Nepal all finalizing their action plan

**Sixteen under the Data Alliance – Initial efforts towards preparing their action plan and data hubs**

**Cohort 1-** Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Morocco, Mozambique, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tonga, and Tunisia.

**Cohort 2 –** Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Morocco, Panama and Saint Lucia



# The IGF – what is happening?

1. Increased awareness on the value of GI and supporting technologies
2. Drive to create national authoritative geospatial data
3. Increased recognition and use of internationally agreed standards to enable use of trusted data
4. Improved delivery of services to nationals
5. A whole of government approach to national GIM that provides data to:
  - a. Manage and monitor
  - b. Plan for current and future
  - c. Inform, educate and empower



# Everyone has a Role to Play





**UN-GGIM**  
UNITED NATIONS  
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON  
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL  
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



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