

Transforming our world -
The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development



UN-IGIF WORKSHOP FOR THE **CARIBBEAN**

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN-IGIF

Greg Scott, UN-GGIM Secretariat
Environmental Statistics and Geospatial Information Branch
United Nations Statistics Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations, New York



UN-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org

Global Development Frameworks

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

SAMOA Pathway for SIDS

Addis Ababa Action Agenda

Habitat III New Urban Agenda

Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action



The transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda requires new and innovative data sources and integration approaches to implement the SDGs and to ‘leave no one behind’.

The SDGs are highly dependent on geospatial information and enabling technologies as the primary data and tools for relating people to their location, place and environment, and to measure ‘where’ progress is, or is not, being made, especially at local levels.



UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

<https://ggim.un.org/>

Global Development Frameworks

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

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



UN-GGIM Global Geospatial Frameworks

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK (IGIF)



Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)

Framework for Effective Land Administration (FELA)

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

<https://ggim.un.org/>

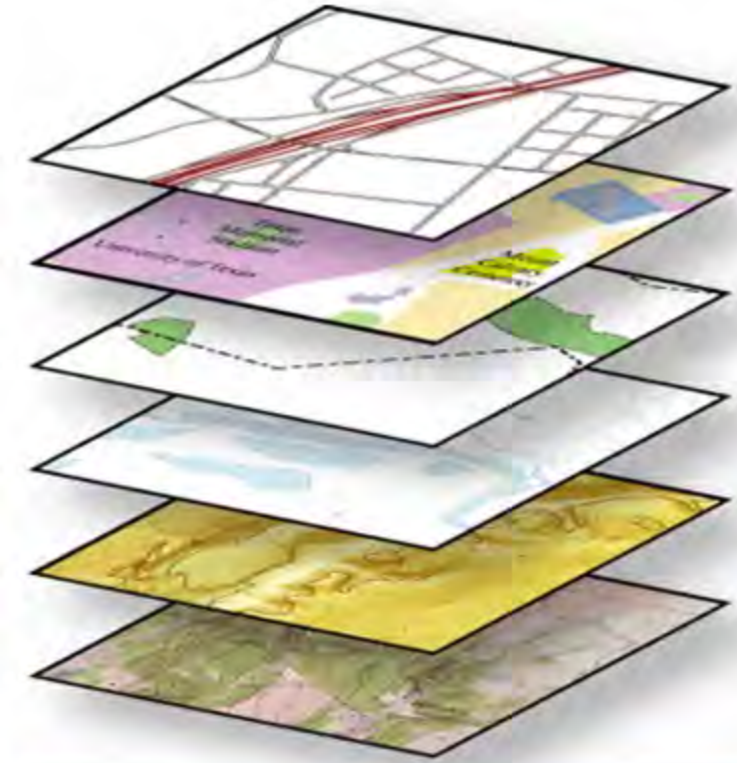
WHY THE UN-IGIF WAS NEEDED

Geospatial information has emerged as a major contributor to economic transformation in many countries, including e-government, e-service and e-commerce.

Yet there is still a considerable lack of awareness and understanding of the vital and integrative role of geospatial information and related enabling architectures, such as National Spatial Data Infrastructures (NSDIs), in contributing to national development.

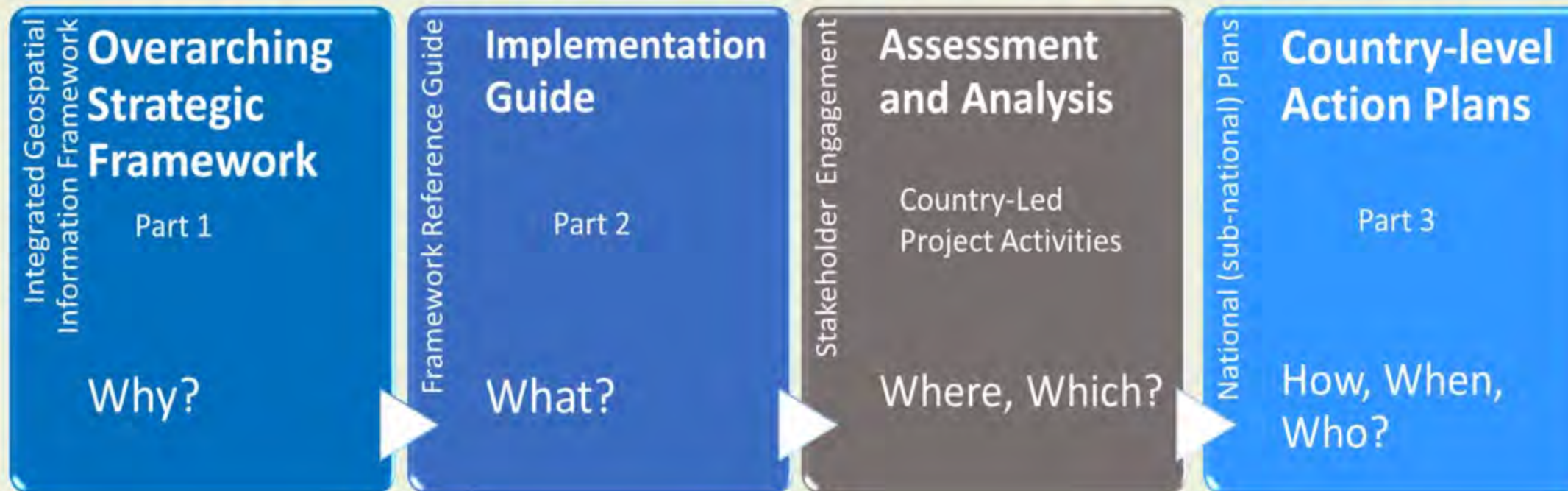


There needs to be more institutional collaboration, coordination, interoperability and integration across the various national data information systems and platforms.



Geospatial information is a critical component of the national infrastructure and knowledge economy; a blueprint of what happens where, and the means to integrate a wide variety of government services.

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK



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





Second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress

11 October 2022, Hyderabad, India

I am pleased to greet the **second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress** as you gather in Hyderabad.

This important event brings together experts from across government, geospatial agencies, academia, industry, the private sector, and civil society.

You are united around a common quest: using geospatial data, digital tools, and technological innovation to move towards a better, greener, and safer future for all.

You will share ideas and explore how integrated geospatial information can help advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

We need your geospatial expertise on two fronts: To measure progress – and to make progress.

We need you to drive innovation and action through the power of data – focused on the most marginalized and vulnerable communities and places.

That is why I welcome your theme – “Geo-enabling the global village” – to ensure no one is left behind. And I appreciate your outreach to the next generation with a dedicated youth forum.

Your efforts will also help advance the UN Data Strategy, which is designed to build a whole-of-UN data ecosystem that unlocks our full data potential for people and planet.

The benefits of more timely, detailed, and accessible data are many: Geospatial information can bridge gaps, provide a clearer picture of where and how we can do better, and deliver deeper insights and smarter decisions.

For all of this and more, your knowledge of geospatial data, methods, frameworks, tools, and platforms is essential.

Together, let us leverage your expertise and experience for a more sustainable, inclusive and geo-enabled global village for all.

Thank you.





“The COVID-19 pandemic should have been a wake-up call for the world in taking everyone along. Billions of people in the developing world needed diagnostics, medicines, medical equipment, vaccines, and more. Yet, they were left to their own fate. There is a need for an institutional approach by the international community to help each other during a crisis. Global organisations like the United Nations can lead the way in taking resources to the last mile in every region.

Even in fighting climate change, hand-holding and technology transfer are crucial. We share the same planet. I am sure we can share best practices for saving our planet too. The possibilities that geospatial technology offers are endless. Sustainable urban development, managing and even mitigating disasters, tracking the impact of climate change, forest management, water management, stopping desertification, food security.

There is so much that we can do for our planet through geospatial technology.”



UN-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org

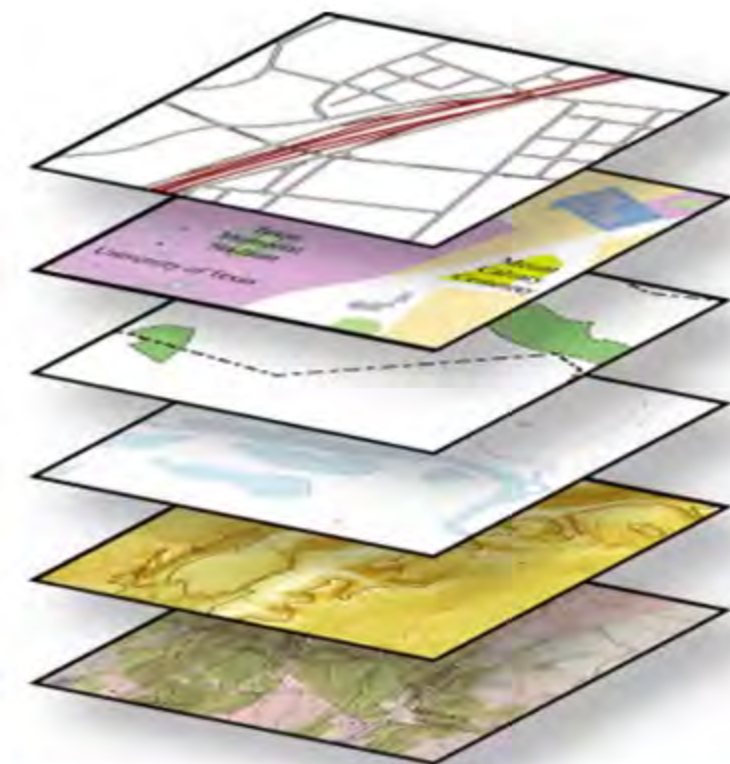
WHAT IS THE UN-IGIF

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

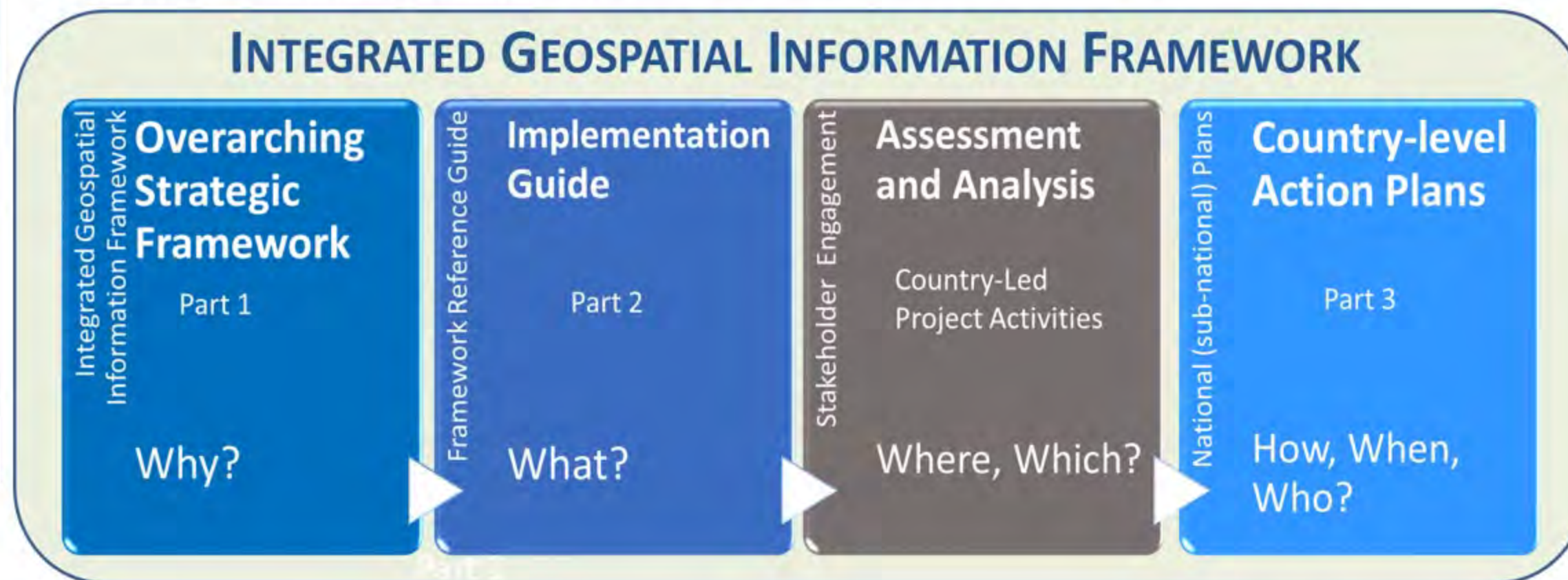
With a focus on the ability for geospatial information to be integrated with **any** other meaningful data to solve societal and environmental problems, the UN-IGIF acts as a catalyst for economic growth and opportunity and stimulates improved understanding and decision-making for national development priorities and the SDGs.



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



Geospatial information is a critical component of the national infrastructure and knowledge economy; a blueprint of what happens where, and the means to integrate a wide variety of government services.



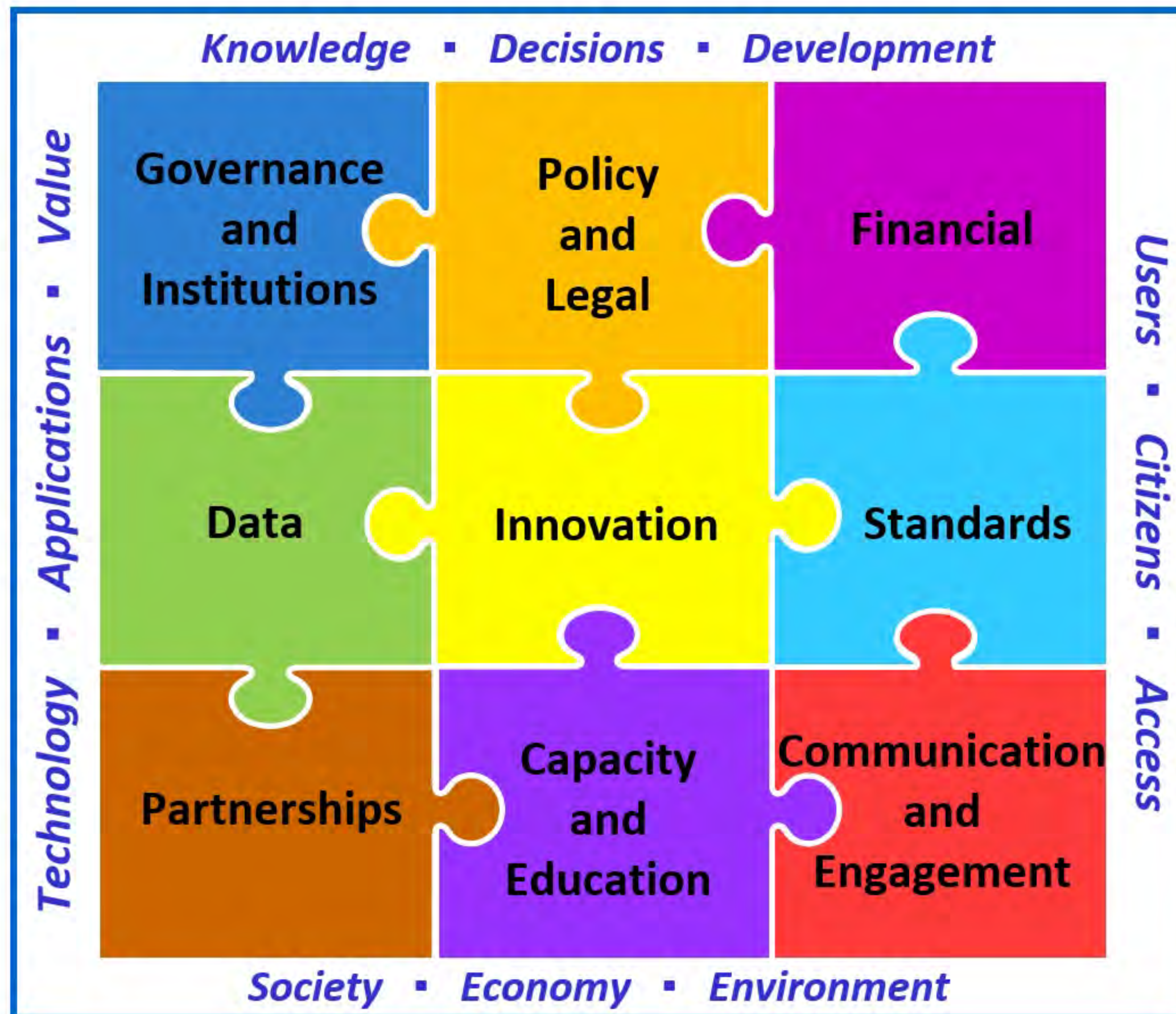
<http://ggim.un.org/IGIF/>



Governance →

Technology →

People →



9 Strategic Pathways solve the IGIF puzzle



UN-IGIF RESOURCES



Part 1: Overarching Strategy

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



Part 2: Implementation Guide

<https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/part2.cshtml>

[https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/documents/Solving the Puzzle FINAL 17Mar2023.pdf](https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/documents/Solving%20the%20Puzzle%20FINAL%2017Mar2023.pdf)



Part 3: Country-level Action Plan

<https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/part3.cshtml>

[https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/documents/UN%20approach Self%20pace%20discover%20learn.pdf](https://ggim.un.org/IGIF/documents/UN%20approach%20Self%20pace%20discover%20learn.pdf)

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





UNITED NATIONS INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

A STRATEGIC GUIDE TO DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

PART 1: OVERARCHING STRATEGY
SECOND EDITION 2023

Solving the Puzzle

Understanding the UN-IGIF Implementation Guide

*This introductory chapter, **Solving the Puzzle**, describes how to understand and use the UN-IGIF: Part 2 Implementation Guide. The Implementation Guide expands on each of the nine strategic pathways of the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF), with details of each pathway provided in separate, uniformly structured chapters. The Implementation Guide pathways provide the 'what' – the specific guidance and options to be taken by countries in implementing the UN-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 integrated geospatial information frameworks in countries in such a way that transformational change is enabled, visible and sustainable.*

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, or can have, a location dimension to it. All countries and all sectors need geospatial information and enabling technologies for making decisions on national policy, strategic 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 capabilities. Yet, this change is essential to support national development, economic prosperity, and through that, a global and thriving information economy. Many countries still need to bridge the geospatial digital divide. Bridging this divide requires building capacity for people, establishing governance, and implementing data, technology and processes to sustain national geospatial information capabilities. This is achieved through the implementation of an integrated geospatial information framework aligned to national strategies and arrangements so that it can be anchored into national development priorities.

The UN-IGIF comprises three parts as separate, but connected, documents: Part 1 is an Overarching Strategy; Part 2 is an Implementation Guide; and Part 3 is a Country-level Action Plan. The three parts comprise a comprehensive UN-IGIF that is intended to serve a country's needs in finding sustainable solutions for social, economic and environmental development, to influence inclusive and transformative societal change for all citizens according to national priorities and circumstances, and to leave no one behind.



PLANNING AND PREPARING

RECOMMENDED TASK 2

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

1. Purpose

Stakeholder identification and analysis is a critical step in strengthening integrated geospatial information management. People are the key to collecting, managing and sharing geospatial information, and using it for decision-making.

All decisions require data, and as data becomes more valuable and sensitive, human issues of data sharing, security, accuracy and access; forge the need for more defined relationships between people and data.

Stakeholders are integral to the development of integrated geospatial information management and therefore buy-in and commitment from all stakeholders, and particularly senior management, is critical to success. Potential stakeholders will only become active participants if they see advantages for their organisation and customers, and if they do not feel threatened by the governance arrangements.

It is worth noting that stakeholder engagement is often not performed well. Geospatial practitioners have been known to make products and offer services without much engagement with users.

2. Method

The identification of stakeholders is driven by common sense, and some networking and investigation. It is best to begin by being inclusive.

Care must be taken to include groups who traditionally are underrepresented in planning efforts. This may seem like a straightforward process, but this is often not the case. Today, end-users access data online and therefore geospatial organizations may find it difficult to determine the full range of uses and categories of users.

RECOMMENDED TASK 2

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

1. Purpose

Stakeholder identification and analysis is a key part of geospatial information management. People are the source of information, and using it for decision-making.

All decisions require data, and as data becomes more available, sharing, security, accuracy and access; for good and bad.

Stakeholders are integral to the development of a project, therefore buy-in and commitment from all stakeholders is essential to success. Potential stakeholders will only be identified by the organisation and customers, and if they do not, they will not be.

It is worth noting that stakeholder engagement has been known to make products and of

2. Method

The identification of stakeholders is driven by the project, and is best to begin by being inclusive.

Care must be taken to include groups who may seem like a straightforward process, but who are often overlooked online and therefore geospatial organization categories of users.

RECOMMENDED TASK 4

CURRENT AND DESIRED (OR FUTURE) SITUATION

1. Purpose

The Current and Desired (or Future) Situation is a key part of geospatial information management regarding both the current and desired (or future) situation regarding the strategy, direction, and relationship between the project and the country.

The Current and Desired (or Future) Situation is a key part of geospatial information management regarding both the current and desired (or future) situation regarding the strategy, direction, and relationship between the project and the country.

- Current situation in terms of the existing geospatial information management ecosystem in a country.
- Desired situation in relation to country priorities and the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.

The survey is designed to get the project team to identify the current geospatial information management in order to build a baseline for the project.

The statements to be considered are based on the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework – Part 1: Overarching Principles and broader primary outcomes for strengthened geospatial information management in the country will have different priorities for each country, and the current and desired or future state.

2. Method

The survey is best performed in a group setting and the suggested method is as follows:

- (i) Set up a meeting to discuss the survey questions with stakeholders that represent the user community.
- (ii) Tailor the statements as appropriate to the country before working through each of the questions.
- (iii) Work through each survey question in turn.
- (iv) Appoint a scribe to take notes during the meeting.
- (v) At the end of the meeting, summarise the key findings in a comments section under each question. The project team may revisit the record of these discussions.

Note: The dual-response survey can also be used to gather information on the current situation and future priorities.

Assessing and Analyzing

Recommended Task 5

Baseline assessment

1. Purpose

The objective of the Baseline Survey is to gather detailed information about the current geospatial information management ecosystem in a country. This information is an important part of the Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis as it helps to understand gaps in current capabilities.

The questions are categorized according to the nine strategic pathways defined in the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework Part 1: Strategic Overview

Because the baseline survey captures a particular point in time, it can be used to measure progress by conducting the survey again at a later date.

2. Method

The survey is best performed by a delegated person/s tasked with gathering the information to answer the questions from subject matter experts. This will ensure consistency in the interpretation of the questions, particularly for the questions regarding the various datasets.

The suggested method is as follows:

- 1 Set up a meeting with subject matter experts to discuss and document the answers to the survey questions.
- 2 Work through each survey question in turn.

RECOMMENDED TASK 2

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

1. Purpose

Stakeholder identification and analysis is a key part of geospatial information management. People are the source of information, and using it for decision-making.

All decisions require data, and as data becomes more complex, sharing, security, accuracy and access; format and data.

Stakeholders are integral to the development of a system, therefore buy-in and commitment from all stakeholders is essential for success. Potential stakeholders will only be identified by the organisation and customers, and if they do not, the system will fail.

It is worth noting that stakeholder engagement has been known to make products and of services.

2. Method

The identification of stakeholders is driven by the need to be inclusive.

Care must be taken to include groups who may seem like a straightforward process, but who are often overlooked online and therefore geospatial organization categories of users.

RECOMMENDED TASK 4

CURRENT AND DESIRED (OR FUTURE) SITUATION

1. Purpose

The Current and Desired (or Future) Situation Survey is a tool for gathering information regarding both the current and desired (or future) situation regarding the strategy, direction, and relationship between the project and the country.

The Current and Desired (or Future) Situation Survey is designed to get the project team to identify the current and desired (or future) situation regarding the strategy, direction, and relationship between the project and the country.

- Current situation in terms of the existing information management ecosystem
- Desired situation in relation to country priorities

The survey is designed to get the project team to identify the current and desired (or future) situation regarding the strategy, direction, and relationship between the project and the country.

The statements to be considered are based on the Geospatial Information Framework – Part 1: Overarching Information Framework – Part 1: Overarching Information Framework – Part 1: Overarching broader primary outcomes for strengthened information management in order to build a geospatial information management ecosystem. Each country will have different priorities for each of the statements, and the desired or future state.

2. Method

The survey is best performed in a group setting. The suggested method is as follows:

- Set up a meeting to discuss the survey with stakeholders that represent the user community.
- Tailor the statements as appropriate for the country before working through each of the statements.
- Work through each survey question and discuss the responses.
- Appoint a scribe to take notes during the meeting.
- At the end of the meeting, summarize the responses in a comments section under each question. The project team may revisit the record of these discussions.

Note: The dual-response survey can also be used to gather information from a wider group of people. The project team may wish to send out the survey online to gather information on the current situation and future priorities.

Recommended Task 5

Baseline assessment

1. Purpose

The objective of the Baseline Survey is to gather information regarding the current information management ecosystem in a country. The Baseline Survey is an Assessment and Gap Analysis as it helps to identify the current situation and the desired situation.

The questions are categorized according to the Geospatial Information Framework Part 1: Overarching Information Framework – Part 1: Overarching broader primary outcomes for strengthened information management in order to build a geospatial information management ecosystem.

Because the baseline survey captures a snapshot of the current situation, it may be necessary to conduct the survey again at a later date.

2. Method

The survey is best performed by a delegate who is familiar with the country and the questions from subject matter experts. The survey questions, particularly for the questions regarding the current situation, should be tailored to the country.

The suggested method is as follows:

- Set up a meeting with subject matter experts to discuss the survey questions.
- Work through each survey question and discuss the responses.

ASSESSING AND ANALYZING

RECOMMENDED TASK 6

ENVIRONMENTAL SCANNING AND ANALYSIS

1. Purpose

Environmental scanning is an assessment of the internal and external factors having an impact on geospatial information management. Understanding the broader environment may lead to the identification of new opportunities, and strategies or actions to deal with any issues that are a threat to the success of the Country Action Plan.

Environmental Scanning is achieved by undertaking a PEST and SWOT Analysis with a group of stakeholders, and ideally in a workshop setting.

Having a facilitator who is not a participant will help to manage the success of the workshop.

2. PEST Analysis

The PEST Analysis considers the external environment and focusses on the Political, Economic, Social and Technology issues that may have a positive or negative impact on the implementation of integrated geospatial information management.

An example of issues that may be raised during a PEST Analysis are presented below.

| POLITICAL | ECONOMIC | SOCIAL | TECHNOLOGICAL |
|--|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Country • Policy and legislation • E-Government • Regional Needs • Sufficient government support and Funding • Copyright and Intellectual Property • Value & importance to the country | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Opportunities for revenue growth • Savings • Modernization and maintenance • Professional Skills • Plant, equipment and personnel availability • Public-Private Partnerships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Culture • Community needs • Intergenerational issues • Geographic and geospatial education capacity • Computer literacy • Community safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data quality • Legislation • Technology level • Power (utilities) availability • Broadband capacity • Standards, Metadata etc. • Innovation |

UN-IGIF IMPLEMENTATION ENABLERS

Leadership

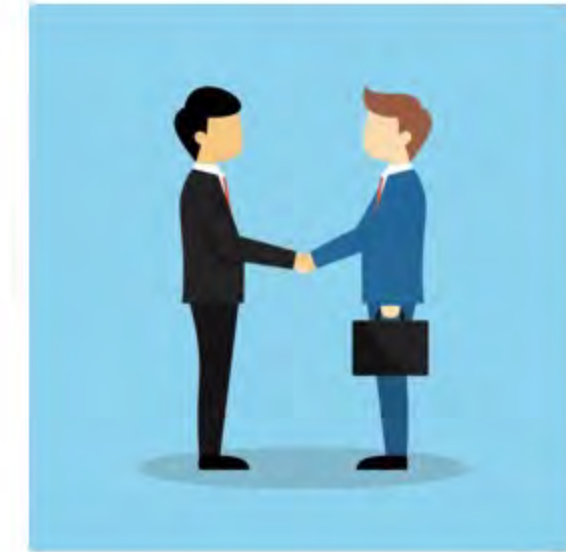


Institutions



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

Partnerships





UN IGIF
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

HIGH-LEVEL GROUP OF THE IGIF

May 2022

Highlights from
the first plenary
meeting



UN-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org

UN-GGKIC, DEQING, CHINA



The United Nations Global Geospatial Knowledge and Innovation Centre's (UN-GGKIC) 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 (UN-IGIF), 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-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org

SDG Data Alliance

Based on the foundational principle of reducing inequalities of all kinds, the **W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Esri, Chia, PVBLIC Foundation, the United Nations** Global Geospatial Information Management Section in the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), joined forces in 2021 to form **the SDG Data Alliance**.

Using the power of **purpose-driven collaboration** and leading GIS technology, this influential group of partners **will accelerate achievement of the SDGs** by creating SDG Data Hubs and Country-level Action Plans across developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.



Envisioning a New Future

One of the primary components of a the NSDI is to identify the location of Mongolia's physical assets such as land parcels, natural resources, utilities and the built environment, as well as the results of high impact processes such as climate change and urbanization.

Without knowledge about these locations, decision-making on many matters of national importance is significantly impaired.

The strategic framework (Figure 2) and following vision, mission and goal statements recognise that 'everything happens somewhere' and that knowing what is 'happening' and 'where' is crucial to social, economic and environmental development planning.

Vision

The vision statement reflects a common aspiration to deliver optimal use of geospatial information to effectively measure, analyze, monitor and achieve sustainable social, economic and environmental development – leaving no one behind

Our Vision is for:

Geo-driven eGovernment and innovation that empowers efficient and effective use of geospatial information towards national sustainable development and economic growth.

Mission

The mission statement recognizes that leaders will promote and support innovation and provide the guidance, coordination and standards necessary to deliver integrated geospatial information so that it can be leveraged to achieve sustainable solutions to current and future challenges.

Our Mission is to:

Strengthen integrated geospatial information management and promote the value of geospatial information through leadership, coordination, partnerships, advanced technology and geo-standards.

A NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Vision

Geo-driven eGovernment and innovation that empowers efficient and effective use of geospatial information towards national sustainable development and economic growth.

Mission

Strengthen integrated geospatial information management and promote the value of geospatial information through leadership, coordination, partnerships, advanced technology and geo-standards.

Strategic Alignment

- Land Administration and State Land Management
- National and Sectoral Development Planning
- eGovernance
- Mining
- Transport
- Disaster Management
- Agriculture
- Utilities
- Environment and Tourism
- Defense
- Health

Principles

- Strategic Positioning
- Collaboration
- Leadership
- Data Sharing
- Accountability
- Longevity

Goals

- Quality Information
- Accessible and Useful
- Good Governance
- Innovation and Capacity

Benefits

- Creating New Job Opportunities
- Improved Public Sector Efficiency
- Generating Citizen Services
- Stimulating Private Sector Investment
- Saving Lives in Emergencies
- Improved Adaptation to Climate Change

Action Plan Strategic Pathways

- Governance and Institutions
- Policy and Legal
- Financial
- Data
- Innovation
- Standards
- Partnerships
- Capacity and Education
- Communication and Engagement

Action Plan

The Action Plan is the "heart" of NSDI implementation. The plan is arranged according to the nine strategic pathways of the United Nations endorsed Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) (Figure 5). The pathways consist of - Governance and Institutions, Policy and Legal, Financial, Data, Innovation, Standards, Partnerships, Capacity and Education, and Communication and Engagement

The Action Plan is designed for implementation over a 5-year timeframe and operation for a least a further 7 years. It contains a total of 44 inter-dependent actions that form an integrated roadmap with outlines of costs and timeframes.

The pathway actions are illustrated in Figure 6, and discussed below.



Figure 5 The nine strategic pathways of the IGIF (Available at www.ggim.un.org/IGIF).



1 | Governance and Institutions

- Establish NSDI Committee, Program Office, Working Groups and Advisory Group
- Define the NSDI Governance Model
- Formulate the Geospatial Information Value Proposition
- Develop NSDI Geospatial Strategy
- Implement Monitoring and Evaluation Framework



4 | Data

- Establish Data Framework to organize government data holdings
- Densify the Geodetic Framework
- Complete the Cadastre, and Registration of State Land
- Provide National Access to Satellite Imagery
- Conduct Data Enhancement and Quality Improvements
- Create a single National Street Address Database
- Implement a 3D City Model for High Density City Area of Ulaanbaatar and AIMAG centres
- Integrate Statistical and Geospatial Data
- Update Geographical Names Database
- Ensure secure storage and protection of data and systems
- Identify geospatial datasets for Pandemic Response



7 | Partnerships

- Strengthen and Formalize Partnerships between government agencies and private sector within Mongolia
- Establish twinning arrangements with other countries to share experiences
- Seek International Collaboration

INDIA'S NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL POLICY 2022

14

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY

[PART II—SEC. 3(ii)]

1.2. The National Geospatial Policy, 2022 (the Policy) is a citizen-centric policy that seeks to strengthen the Geospatial sector to support national development, economic prosperity and a thriving information economy. The Policy builds on conducive environment generated by the “Guidelines for acquiring and producing Geospatial Data and Geospatial Data Services including Maps” dated 15.02.2021 (the Guidelines), issued by Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India (GoI). While the Guidelines deregulated the Geospatial sector by liberalizing Geospatial data acquisition/production/access, the Policy takes it further by laying down an overarching framework for holistic development of the Geospatial ecosystem. It spells out the vision, goals for the Geospatial sector and outlines the strategies for achieving them. It seeks to develop Geospatial infrastructures, Geospatial skill and knowledge, standards, Geospatial businesses, promote innovation and strengthen the national and sub-national arrangements for generation and management of Geospatial information. The Geospatial data acquisition/production/access will continue to be governed by the Guidelines in its present form or as stipulated by DST from time to time with an aim to promote private sector participation through continued enhancements of Ease of Doing Business in the sector.

2. Vision and Goals

2.1.1. To make India a World Leader in Global Geospatial space with the best in the class ecosystem for innovation.

2.1.2. To develop a coherent national framework in the country and leverage it to move towards digital economy and improve services to citizens.

2.1.3. To enable easy availability of valuable Geospatial data collected utilizing public funds, to businesses and general public.

2.1.4. To have a thriving Geospatial industry in the country involving private enterprise.

2.2. Following are the milestones in the journey towards realization of the aforesaid vision:

<https://www.surveyofindia.gov.in/webroot/UserFiles/files/National%20Geospatial%20Policy.pdf>

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एन.- 33004/99

REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-28122022-241463
CG-DL-E-28122022-241463

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 5852] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, दिसम्बर 28, 2022/पौष 7, 1944
No. 5852] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 2022/PAUSHA 7, 1944

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
(विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग)
अधिसूचना
नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2022

का.आ. 6095(अ).—केंद्रीय मन्त्रीमंडल द्वारा दिनांक 16.12.2022 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में राष्ट्रीय भू-स्थानिक नीति, 2022 (अनुलग्नक-क) को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
2. तदनुसार, तत्काल प्रभाव से कार्यान्वयन हेतु राष्ट्रीय भू-स्थानिक नीति, 2022 को एतद द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है।

[फा. सं. एमएम/25/07/2021 (ई-33381)]

मुनिन कुमार, संयुक्त सचिव

अनुलग्नक-क

राष्ट्रीय भू-स्थानिक नीति, 2022

1. आमुख

1.1. भू-स्थानिक प्रौद्योगिकी के कृषि से उद्योगों, शहरी या ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास, भू प्रशासन, बैंकिंग और वित्तीय आर्थिक गतिविधियों, संसाधनों, खनन, जल, आपदा प्रबंधन, सामाजिक योजना, आपूर्ति सेवाओं आदि तक अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अनुप्रयोग हैं। भू-स्थानिक आंकड़ों को अब व्यापकतः सिद्ध सामाजिक, आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय मूल्य, जो सरकारी प्रणालियों और सेवाओं और सतत राष्ट्रीय विकास पहलों को सामान्य और आधारभूत संदर्भ फ्रेम के रूप में 'स्थान' का उपयोग करके एकीकृत करने में सक्षम बनाता है, सहित महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय बुनियादी ढांचे और सूचना संसाधन के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाता है।

8709 GI/2022

(1)



UN-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org



Interoperable Europe

Interoperability Solutions

Sign in

Get started



EULF Blueprint

ELISE - European Location Interoperability Solutions for e-Government Topics: eGovernment Geospatial

Subscribe to this solution

Overview About Getting started Using the Blueprint EULF Blueprint by Foc... See more v



Dear users, we have released a new theme that offers an improved layout, simplified navigation, and, overall, a better online experience. Feedback regarding the theme can be submitted [here](#). We hope you enjoy the new look and feel!

EULF Blueprint related frameworks: UN-GGIM Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF)

Translate

The [UN-GGIM Integrated Geospatial Information Framework \(IGIF\)](#) provides a basis and guide for developing, integrating and strengthening geospatial information management in all countries. The framework focuses on [location information](#) that is integrated with any other meaningful data to solve societal and environmental problems, acting as a catalyst for economic growth and opportunity, and supporting a nation's development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The [IGIF](#) comprises an overarching [Strategic Framework](#), an [Implementation Guide](#) with supporting appendices for each of the strategic pathways, and Country-level action plans for participating Member States. The Strategic Framework has 7 underlying principles, 8 goals and 9 strategic pathways, each with 4 key elements. The Implementation Guide provides specific guidance and actions to be taken in each of the strategic pathways, supported by good practice templates.



UN-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org

GOING FORWARD

In July 2022, ECOSOC welcomed and noted UN-GGIM's comprehensive report on its implementation of ECOSOC resolution 2016/27 on strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management. Further, the Council adopted resolution 2022/24 entitled 'Enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements.'

The adoption of this resolution represents a significant endorsement of the Committee's work and value over the past decade and reiterates the importance of strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of UN-GGIM, particularly for the achievement of its operations focused on the SDGs and the UN-IGIF, to strengthen and ensure its continued effectiveness and benefits to all Member States.

Decision 12/103 at the twelfth session of UN-GGIM in August 2022 recognized the active commitment of the regional committees and the regional commissions, with the inputs of relevant stakeholders from the private sector and academia, to continue to support Member States by providing forums for their representatives to meet, discuss and collaborate on the implementation of the global frameworks of the Committee of Experts, in particular the UN-IGIF, and to address their combined challenges.



Transforming our world -
The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development



UN-IGIF WORKSHOP FOR THE **CARIBBEAN**

THANK YOU 😊

Greg Scott, UN-GGIM Secretariat
Environmental Statistics and Geospatial Information Branch
United Nations Statistics Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations, New York



UN-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org