

Integrated Geospatial Information Framework – How It Works? Good Practices Around the Globe.

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SUMMARY

Geospatial data have played an increasingly important role over the last two decades in supporting effective decision making to address social, environmental and economic issues. Having access to reliable and up to date geospatial data is not a norm in every country however. In many countries there are little usable geospatial data, and what datasets have been created are often unorganized, duplicated or in forms that cannot easily be accessed.

The current focus in the development community on the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators emphasises the need for tools to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate related activities. Governments around the world do not necessarily have a clear picture of their capacity to provide sectorial coordination and an integrated approach to areas such as land administration (for example spatial planning data) that are needed to optimize the activities required to achieve the SDGs.

In August 2018, the United Nations endorsed Part 1 of an Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF), which provides a strategic guidance that enables country specific action plans to be prepared and implemented. Direct benefits will include encapsulating new and innovative approaches to national geospatial information management, implementing integrated evidence based decision-making solutions, and maximizing and leveraging national information systems that are tailored to individual country's situations and circumstances.

How it works?

The maturity of the NSDI varies from country to country. Therefore there is a need for an initial quick assessment of the current stage of development of NSDI, including all aspects: policy and

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legal framework, capacity, data availability and data quality, standards, technology, the capacity to use the NSDI and the financial resources needed.

The Methodology developed and tested by the World Bank and the FAO to facilitate country level action plans in several countries integrates four tools:

- SDI Diagnostic;
- SDI Alignment to Government Policy Drivers;
- SDI Socio-economic Analysis;
- SDI Action Plan.

This paper will present examples for national and sub national SDI Action Plans and the investments needed, share good practices from different regions on how the geospatial data and technologies have been used by the governments to meet their priorities towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The paper is aiming to encourage governments to use the IGIF for development of their action plans, including the investments needed as well as to encourage the development partners to coordinate their efforts in support the IGIF implementation.

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