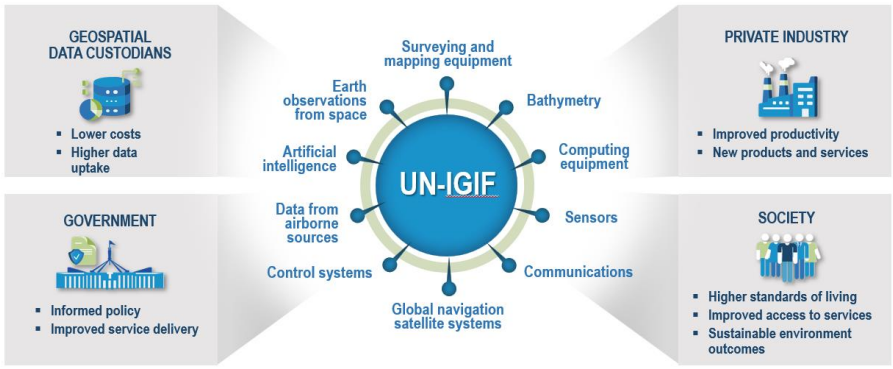
Unlocking opportunities with the UN-IGIF

UN·IGIF
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

WHAT IS THE UNITED NATIONS INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK (UN-IGIF)?

The UN-IGIF is a framework developed by the United Nations and the World Bank to help coordinate, develop, strengthen and modernize approaches to Geospatial Information Management.

DO WE NEED IT?



Geospatial information services are fundamental and important elements of a modern economy as they underpin all planning and development.
They are critical to meeting the United Nations sustainable development goals and national development priorities of your country. Geospatial information services are underpinned by spatial data infrastructures and services established by governments.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

Government

Up to 70 percent savings in creating and sharing geospatial data. Better integration of government services, leading to improved delivery of services such as transportation, water, energy, and delivery of better health services. Underpinning informed and evidence-based decision making. Protecting the nation from biosecurity and natural disaster risks.

Industry

Advancing productivity in agriculture, planning, land development, infrastructure, construction, mining and resources, transport and logistics, maritime operations, commerce, financial services, and insurance.

Society

Better access to accurate property and mapping data, savings in travel times, locating access to services, improved consultation with governments on planning and development options, location-based search functions on devices and greater inclusivity for society. All these elements will result in a higher living standard for all members of society.

Environment and sustainability

Promotes efficient data sharing and collaboration across sectors, improving the ability to monitor and respond to environmental challenges. Remote sensing can be used for monitoring physical features, emissions of greenhouse gases, water resources, coastal environments, land cover and land use

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WHAT DOES IT COST?

Capital costs include investment in data storage and communications, data acquisition, software including data storage protocols, data security and data sharing, digitization of topographic and cadastral maps, and periodic upgrades of software and hardware, and physical assets including buildings, furniture, facilities, cooling systems and security systems. Capital costs can range from US$5 million to US$40 million.

Operating costs include wages and salaries, license fees, professional services, training, rent and insurance, interest expense, taxes, licenses and royalties and overheads. Operating costs can range from US$1 million to US$3 million per year.

WORTH THE INVESTMENT?

The answer is yes. The collection, management, and effective utilization of geospatial data can be a significant national investment. Recent socio-economic assessments in developing countries estimated a benefit cost ratio of between 3 and 4 to 1 for investment in spatial data infrastructure.

These studies also showed that society and the environment are also significant beneficiaries.

WHO BENEFITS?

Both direct and indirect benefits will be obtained for governments, industry and consumers and society. The UN-IGIF is a powerful framework that helps governments build geospatial capacity needed for analysis and data integration. The implementation of this framework will contribute to developing tools that provide powerful insights, guide decision making, transform government and advance global and national priorities.

For governments
Emergency management – reduced damage from natural disasters
Biosecurity – reduced costs of incursions of pests and disease
Asset management – major savings in managing government assets
Land management – improvements in planning approvals
Management of the coastal zone and marine environments
Environmental and sustainable resource management
Improved management of water resources and water quality
Addressing and managing climate change
Health care and social assistance
National security
More efficient government and municipal services
Provision of air and sea navigation services
Improved transport planning
More efficient traffic management and public transport

For industry
Improved productivity in agriculture, mining, and construction
Faster planning approvals and higher productivity in construction
More efficient delivery and management of infrastructure
Improved transport and logistics
Better management of the blue economy
Improved productivity in energy, water and telecommunications
Efficiencies in road transport and asset management
Safer skies and seas
More efficient commerce

For consumers and society
Reduced poverty, improved food security
Time saved from geocoded internet searches
Time saved in travel and commuting
Easier and faster location of primary health care

HOW CAN WE FUND IT?

The UN-IGIF has significant benefits across all sectors of government, funding is often shared across multiple agencies and because of its broad benefits across government, industry and society, funding for the UN-IGIF can legitimately be a component of major national investments funded by governments and development assistance programs.

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