Global Survey on the Use and Implementation of the UN-IGIF

Report

Capacity Development Working Group
UN-IGIF High Level Group
October 2024

UN·IGIF
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

Report

Global Survey on the Use and Implementation of the UN-IGIF

Capacity Development Working Group - UN-IGIF High Level Group

October 2024

CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **2**

2. KEY FINDINGS ON UN-IGIF USE AND IMPLEMENTATION **2**

3. BACKGROUND **3**

3.1 Overview of the UN-IGIF 4

3.2 Efforts to Support UN-IGIF Use and Implementation 4

3.2.1 United Nations Recommended Approach *4*

3.2.2 World Bank's UN-IGIF Implementation Approach and Toolkit *5*

4. GLOBAL SURVEY ON THE USE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN-IGIF **5**

4.1 Survey Purpose 5

4.2 Survey Approach 6

4.3 Survey Results 7

4.3.1 Participating Agencies and Institutions *9*

4.3.1.1 Public Sector Participation *10*

4.3.1.2 Private Sector Participation *15*

4.3.1.3 Academic Sector Participation *17*

4.3.2 Leading UN-IGIF Initiatives and Uses of UN-IGIF *20*

4.3.3 Approaches and External Support for the Implementation of the UN-IGIF *24*

4.3.4 Assessment of UN-IGIF Documents Utility *31*

4.3.5 Stage of Implementation of the UN-IGIF *38*

4.3.6 Developed UN-IGIF Materials *45*

4.3.7 Funding for the Implementation of the UN-IGIF *46*

5. CONCLUSIONS **49**

5.1 Main Conclusions 49

5.2 Summary of Key Findings 50

5.3 Strategic Takeaways 52

5.4 Lessons Learned 54

APPENDIX A: Questionnaire **56**

APPENDIX B: Results at the Regional Level **62**

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the findings of the Global Survey on the Use and Implementation of the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF). Conducted by the High-Level Group of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (HLG-IGIF) between December 2023 and February 2024, the survey reached out to the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) Member States through a set of twenty-one questions.

The primary objective of the survey was to gather insights into the global adoption and utilization of the UN-IGIF. Specific aims included assessing Member States' awareness of the UN-IGIF and its components, understanding the structure of national geospatial information management institutions implementing the UN-IGIF, learning how the UN-IGIF is integrated into national decision-making processes, and collecting feedback on the existing UN-IGIF materials to identify potential enhancements.

The global survey has proven to be a valuable diagnostic tool, offering insights that can inform the development of improved action plans for stakeholders involved with the UN-IGIF. The document emphasizes the importance of promoting a collective approach to future surveys, ensuring diverse participation to enhance synergies and avoid duplicative efforts.

2. KEY FINDINGS ON UN-IGIF USE AND IMPLEMENTATION

I. **High Awareness and Implementation**: Respondents demonstrate a substantial level of awareness and adoption of the UN-IGIF framework.
II. **Utility of UN-IGIF Documents**: Member States generally find the UN-IGIF guiding documents to be useful or highly beneficial.
III. **Core Agency Collaboration**: Effective geospatial management hinges on collaboration between geospatial, statistical, and governance/policy agencies.
IV. **Collaborative Efforts**: Numerous collaborative initiatives are underway among strategic public sector agencies, as well as across the public, private, and academic sectors.
V. **Development of UN-IGIF Materials**: A moderate number of Member States are creating and sharing their own UN-IGIF materials, offering valuable insights and lessons learned.
VI. **Diversity of Uses**: Member States are implementing or considering the UN-IGIF for a variety of purposes beyond just the development of a country-level action plan.
VII. **Reasons for Non-Adoption**: Twenty-one Member States, including fifteen from Europe, cite the existence of frameworks like INSPIRE and ANZLIC, or existing geospatial strategies and infrastructures as reasons for not adopting the UN-IGIF.
VIII. **Funding for Implementation**: While there is strong reliance on government funding, reflecting commitment, concerns remain about the adequacy of resources for ongoing implementation.

3. BACKGROUND

At its tenth session, the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) enthusiastically embraced the Implementation Guide of the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF), recognizing its pivotal role in fortifying national geospatial information management structures both within and across Member States. This adoption, subject to further refinement and finalization, underscores the commitment to advancing the 2030 Agenda and associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in developing nations.

The significance of the UN-IGIF as a comprehensive framework was duly acknowledged, serving as a guide for a myriad of activities under the Committee's purview. This adaptable framework, applicable to any country, stands poised to usher in transformative change, fostering enhanced decision-making processes and aligning with national development priorities.

Acknowledging the dynamic nature of geospatial information management, the UN-GGIM endorsed the establishment of the High-Level Group of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (HLG-IGIF). This group, comprising geospatial experts with diverse geographic representation, is tasked with providing strategic leadership, coordination, and oversight to ensure the sustained success and continual refinement of the UN-IGIF.

The mandate of the HLG-IGIF is multifaceted, encompassing strategic leadership, advocacy, capacity-building, resource mobilization, and partnership expansion. Its core functions include:

a. Advocating for the importance and relevance of the UN-IGIF to policymakers and decision-makers globally.
b. Elevating the role of geospatial information in decision-making processes at executive levels.
c. Facilitating discussions and initiatives to strengthen national capacities in geospatial resource management.
d. Developing reference resources and training materials to support UN-IGIF use and implementation, particularly in Member States facing unique challenges.
e. Championing resource mobilization efforts to sustain the momentum and evolution of the UN-IGIF, engaging diverse stakeholders including academia and the private sector.
f. Fostering partnerships and collaboration to leverage resources and expertise in advancing geospatial information management.
g. Reviewing and recommending revisions to the UN-IGIF to ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness.

Through these concerted efforts, the HLG-IGIF aims to showcase the societal value of the UN-IGIF, catalyzing progress towards the SDGs and empowering nations to harness the transformative potential of geospatial information for sustainable development.

3.1 Overview of the UN-IGIF

The UN-IGIF stands as a cornerstone for nations worldwide, providing essential guidance for the development, integration, and maximization of geospatial information management and resources. Its significance lies in its ability to bridge the geospatial digital gap, ensuring socio-economic prosperity while leaving no one behind.

Comprising three interconnected documents, the UN-IGIF embodies a holistic approach to addressing economic, social, and environmental factors crucial for national development. Part 1 lays out an Overarching Strategy, Part 2 serves as an Implementation Guide, and Part 3 offers a Country-level Action Plan. Together, they form a comprehensive framework that can be tailored to each country's unique needs in an ever-evolving world reliant on location information.

Part 2, the Implementation Guide serves as a roadmap, delineating the steps needed to establish, strengthen, and maintain a national geospatial information management system and associated capabilities. By focusing on the integration of location information with other data sets, the UN-IGIF acts as a catalyst for economic growth, enabling nations to harness the benefits of their development priorities and the SDGs.

The UN-IGIF plays a pivotal role in promoting data integration, interoperability, and sustainable development while facilitating international collaboration and effective disaster management. It fosters cross-sectoral and governmental data integration, sets standards for interchangeability, supports capacity building, encourages global cooperation, and enhances disaster preparedness and response efforts through the strategic utilization of geospatial information and technologies.

3.2 Efforts to Support UN-IGIF Use and Implementation

To support the use and implementation of the UN-IGIF, two primary approaches have been identified to guide Member States in conducting the actions outlined in the UN-IGIF Implementation Guide.

3.2.1 United Nations Recommended Approach

Published by the UN-GGIM Secretariat in the first half of 2023, this approach offers tasks and resource materials tailored to consider national circumstances, acknowledging that one size does not fit all. It is designed to be inclusive and participatory, recognizing existing institutional capacities while addressing the need for new capabilities to implement the UN-IGIF and meet critical national priorities (E/C.20/2022/9/Add.1).

This approach is structured around three components:

I. Planning and Preparing: Setting the groundwork for action.
II. Assessing and Analyzing: Understanding current conditions and needs.
III. Designing and Developing: Crafting actionable and customized plans.

Within each component, a set of recommended (but not mandatory) tasks is provided, along with resource materials to help Member States prepare, assess, and analyze their national circumstances before designing and developing their country-level Action Plans. These tasks are adaptable to fit various national contexts.

3.2.2 World Bank's UN-IGIF Implementation Approach and Toolkit

The World Bank has developed an analytical toolkit to support the use of the UN-IGIF, consisting of four key components:

1. UN-IGIF Baseline Diagnostic Tool and Assessment Template: Provides an assessment of the current state of geospatial information management, structured around the nine UN-IGIF Strategic Pathways.
2. Geospatial Alignment to Policy Drivers Template: Aligns government strategic objectives and international commitments with specific spatial use cases, prioritizing them based on their support for and acceleration of these strategic objectives.
3. Socio-economic Impact Assessment Template: Assesses the socio-economic business case for investing in a spatial data infrastructure (SDI) from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives, informed by the outputs from the previous tools.
4. Country-level Action Plan Template: Outlines the actions and investments in a sequenced and structured manner, creating or updating a high-level geospatial strategy and corresponding cost roadmap for SDI enhancements, presented as interdependent policy interventions and implementation projects.

Both approaches have proven valuable in guiding national processes for UN-IGIF use and implementation. They provide comprehensive frameworks and tools that can be adapted to national circumstances, even allowing for the combination of approaches and templates to better suit specific needs.

4. GLOBAL SURVEY ON THE USE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN-IGIF

A Global Survey on the use and implementation of the UN-IGIF is essential to gauge the current level of awareness and utilization of the framework among Member States. While the UN-IGIF Implementation Guide has been warmly embraced by UN-GGIM, and the establishment of the High-Level Group of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (HLG-IGIF) signifies a dedicated effort towards its advancement, the extent of Member State knowledge and application remains uncertain.

4.1 Survey Purpose

Recognizing the ongoing efforts of the HLG-IGIF, advancements in both United Nations and World Bank approaches, and the support provided from various sources, such as the SDG Data Alliance, it

is valuable to generate comprehensive data on the global understanding and utilization of the UN-IGIF. Therefore, a survey is needed to fill this gap and provide meaningful insights into:

- Assessing Awareness: Determine the extent to which Member States are aware of the UN-IGIF and its components, including the Overarching Strategy, Implementation Guide, and Country-level Action Plan.
- Understanding Institutional Structure: Learn how national geospatial information management institutions are structured to implement the UN-IGIF and how they collaborate to overcome challenges.
- Evaluating Use and Integration: Understand how Member States are using and integrating the UN-IGIF into their national geospatial information management structures and decision-making processes.
- Gathering Feedback: Collect feedback from Member States on developed UN-IGIF materials, their willingness to share those materials, and potential enhancements or refinements to better meet evolving needs.

By conducting this survey, the HLG-IGIF can gain invaluable insights into the global landscape of UN-IGIF adoption and utilization. These data will guide strategic decisions and initiatives aimed at maximizing the framework's impact, advancing sustainable development goals, and empowering Member States to leverage geospatial information for inclusive growth and prosperity. Additionally, the survey will serve as a strong foundation to measure progress and gauge the level of awareness and utilization of the UN-IGIF.

4.2 Survey Approach

To gain comprehensive insights into Member States' adoption and utilization of the UN-IGIF, the HLG-IGIF developed a set of twenty-one questions (Appendix A). These questions were crafted to understand how Member States are integrating the UN-IGIF into their practices. The questionnaire was designed to be user-friendly and time-efficient, ensuring quick and straightforward responses.

The questionnaire is structured into several sections, covering:

- General information about the Member State and the respondent.
- Awareness and usage of the UN-IGIF.
- The employed approach.
- Utilization of UN-IGIF documents.
- Support received.
- Current stage in the implementation process.
- Materials developed.
- Sources of funding.

Some questions were optional, and others allowed multiple responses, which is why the total number of responses sometimes exceeds the number of Member States.

The survey was administered online using Microsoft Forms and sent in December 2023 directly to each UN-GGIM Member States' point of contact. Additional efforts to encourage participation included communications to the UN-GGIM Regional Committee Chairs and Presidents, emphasizing the survey's importance and urging prompt responses. The deadline for responding was February 16, 2024.

The survey was initially developed in English. Following discussions that occurred during the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the HLG-IGIF in Aguascalientes, Mexico in January 2024, it was decided that a French version of the questionnaire should be developed to encourage greater response from French speaking African Member States.

In Appendix B the results are presented at a regional level. The proposed regional division coincides with the 5 UN-GGIM Regional Committees: UN-GGIM: Africa; UN-GGIM: Americas; UN-GGIM: Arab States; UN-GGIM: Asia and Pacific; and UN-GGIM: Europe.

For the time being, in Appendix B, only the global results of each section of the survey are shown, as a deeper interregional analysis goes beyond the scope of this report. All responses are regarded, so there are no distinctions between Member States that are implementing the UN-IGIF and Member States considering to use or implement the UN-IGIF.

4.3 Survey Results

A total of 143 responses were received, representing 114 out of 193 UN-GGIM Member States, accounting for a 59.1 percent response rate.

Twenty-nine (29) Member States submitted multiple responses. This posed a challenge for subsequent analysis, necessitating the identification of a single response per Member State.

To address this, Member States with multiple responses were notified and asked to designate their official response. This resolved most duplicate responses. In cases where no clarification was received, the following criteria were applied:

- If responses were identical, the first received response was selected.
- If responses differed, the more complete response, demonstrating greater knowledge of the UN-IGIF, was selected.

In some instances, different agencies within a Member State provided survey responses. These were often similar but sometimes contained conflicting information. Occasionally, the same agency submitted multiple responses, with subsequent responses being more complete.

Several factors may explain this duplication. The initial survey announcement and link were sent to Member States via the UN-GGIM Secretariat on behalf of the HLG-IGIF. Additionally, the HLG-IGIF requested the UN-GGIM Regional Committee Chairs and Presidents to disseminate the survey further. This could have led to multiple agencies within Member States receiving the survey.

Moreover, there may not have been internal coordination within Member States to provide a single official response. As mentioned, once respondents were notified of duplicate submissions, most Member States coordinated to provide a unified response.

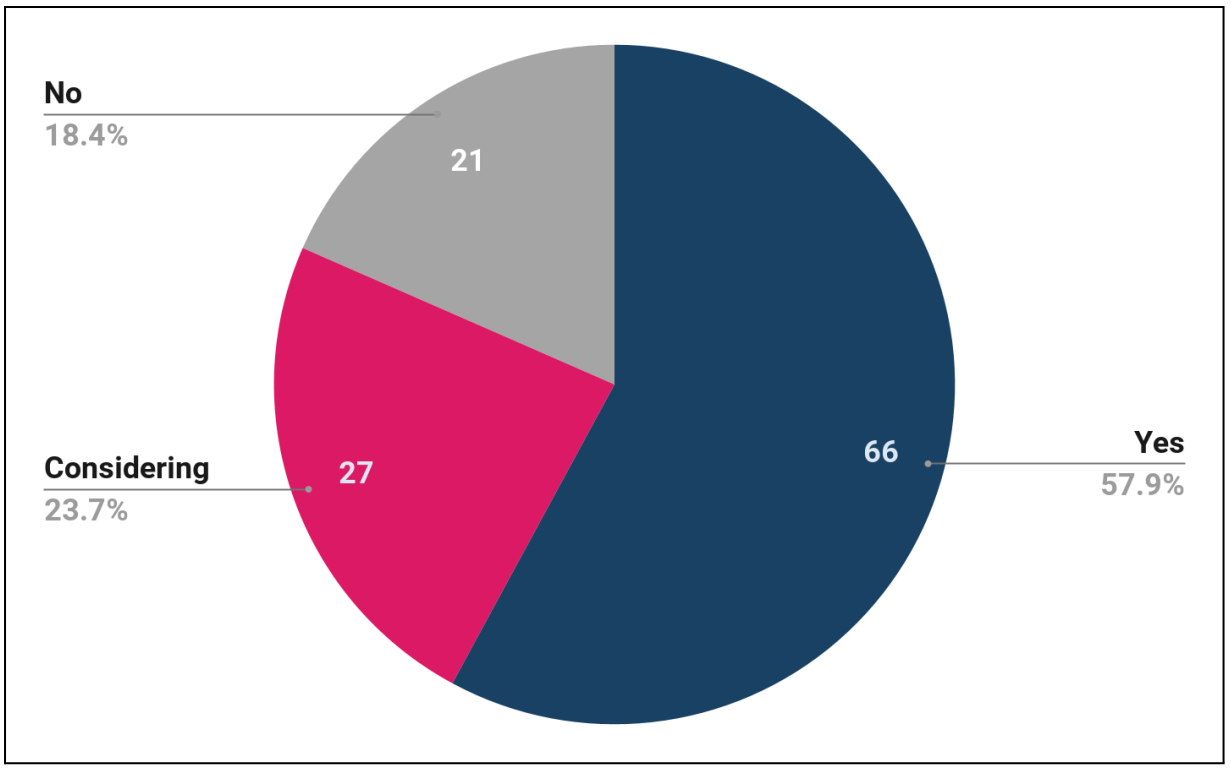
The breakdown of responses by region is as follows:

- Africa: 26 of 54 UN-GGIM Member States (48 percent).
- Americas: 25 of 36 UN-GGIM Member States (69 percent).
- Arab States: 6 of 12 UN-GGIM Member States (50 percent).
- Asia and Pacific: 26 of 57 UN-GGIM Member States (45 percent).
- Europe: 31 of 45 UN-GGIM Member States (69 percent).

Of the universe of 114 Member States having participated in the survey, an overwhelming majority of the respondents (98 percent) are aware of the UN-IGIF.

Survey respondents were then asked if they are currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF, and if not, whether they are considering it, and if so, when (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Use and Implementation of the UN-IGIF



A majority of respondents, 57.9 percent, reported that they are using or implementing the UN-IGIF in some capacity. Additionally, 23.7 percent indicated their intention to adopt it in the near future. Consequently, 18.4 percent of respondents are not considering using or implementing the UN-IGIF.

Of the 27 respondents considering the use or implementation of the UN-IGIF, 15 plan to start in 2024. Additionally, three expect to begin within the next 2-3 years. Some Member States have not set a specific timeframe, while others are evaluating the UN-IGIF to understand its benefits for their geospatial information management plans. The regional breakdown is as follows: 10 respondents from UN-GGIM: Africa, 6 from UN-GGIM: Americas, 2 from UN-GGIM: Arab States, 5 from UN-GGIM: Asia Pacific, and 4 from UN-GGIM: Europe. Notably, 81 of the 114 respondents (71 percent) are either currently using, implementing, or planning to implement the UN-IGIF by the end of 2024.

Of the 21 respondents (18.4 percent) who indicated they are not using the UN-IGIF and do not plan to, the majority (15 Member States) were from UN-GGIM: Europe, with others from UN-GGIM: Asia Pacific (4 Member States), and UN-GGIM: Africa and UN-GGIM: Americas (1 Member State each). They cited various reasons for this decision. Many mentioned that they already have robust geospatial information management systems and directives in place, such as Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe (INSPIRE) or the Australian and New Zealand Spatial Information Council (ANZLIC). Others noted that their existing Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs) already incorporate many components of the UN-IGIF. However, several respondents acknowledged that they view the UN-IGIF as an important reference tool, useful for evaluating their business models. Thus, it can be said that these respondents are indirectly utilizing the UN-IGIF. The remaining respondents indicated that they either lack the resources or support for the UN-IGIF, or it is not a priority in their short- or long-term objectives.

For the remainder of the discussion, the 21 respondents (18.4 percent) who indicated they are not using the UN-IGIF and have no plans to do so will be excluded, as they did not provide further responses that contribute to the subsequent discussions. For the remainder of the results discussion, the focus will be on the respondents who are engaged with the UN-IGIF: the 66 Member States that confirmed they are currently using it (Group of 66), and the 27 Member States that indicated they plan to start using it soon (Group of 27). Total number of respondents is now 93 Member States (81.6 percent).

4.3.1 Participating Agencies and Institutions

Member States were asked about the agencies or institutions involved in using and implementing the UN-IGIF. Initially, they were queried regarding the participation of various sectors: public, private, academia, and non-governmental organizations. To gain deeper insights into the process, respondents were also asked to specify the types of agencies involved in implementing the UN-IGIF within each sector.

Figure 2. Participation by Sector

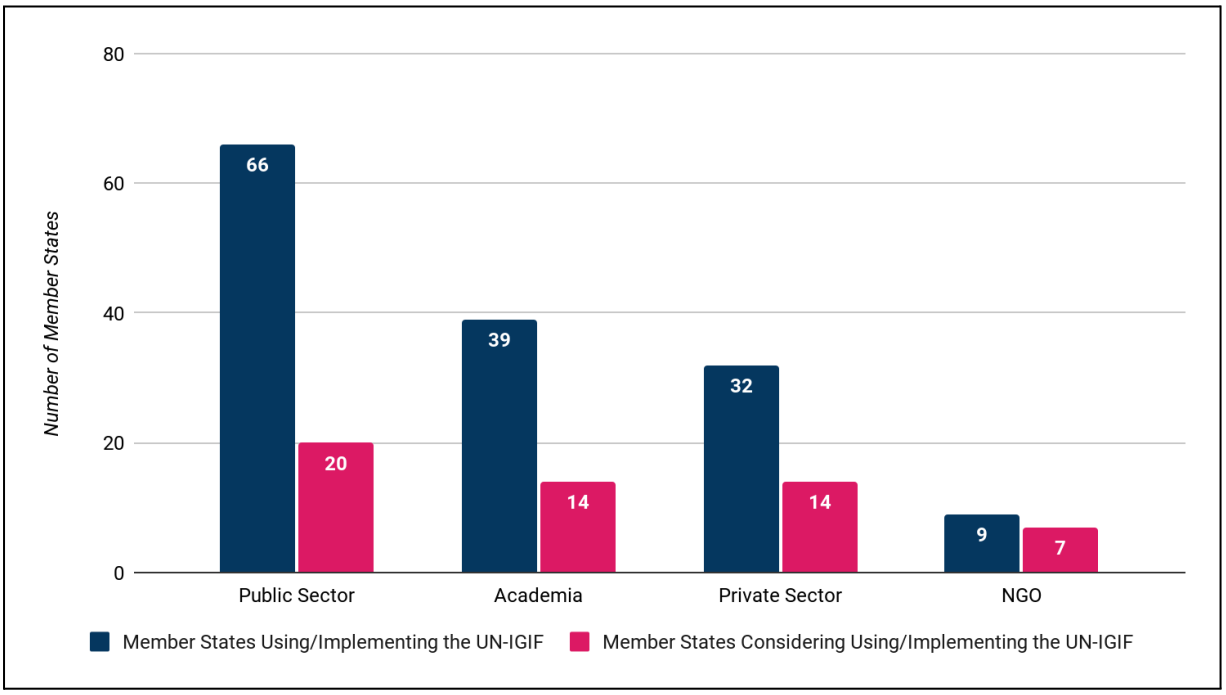


Figure 2 illustrates the total number of Member States reporting participation from various sectors in the use and implementation of the UN-IGIF. The data is broken down into two groups: Member States currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF (Group of 66) and those considering its future adoption (Group of 27). The results highlight that the highest level of participation is from the public sector, with all responding Member States in the Group of 66 indicating public sector involvement.

Encouragingly, there is substantial participation from the private sector (46 Member States) and academia (53 Member States), reflecting broad engagement in geospatial information management across Member States. Notably, the greatest difference between those currently using the UN-IGIF and those considering its adoption is observed in the public sector. This suggests that while all sectors are considered during UN-IGIF planning, the public sector's role becomes particularly prominent during the implementation phase.

4.3.1.1 Public Sector Participation

Overview

This section of the report aims to analyze the participation and involvement of public agencies in the use and implementation of the UN-IGIF among the respondent Member States. The goal is to better understand how national geospatial information management institutions are structured to support the UN-IGIF's implementation. To achieve this, the survey respondents were asked about the types of public sector agencies involved in using, implementing, or considering the adoption of the framework.

Table 1 provides a comprehensive overview of the public sector agencies engaged with the UN-IGIF. It includes data from 66 Member States actively implementing or using the framework, as well as 27 Member States that are currently considering its adoption.

Table 1. Public Sector Agencies Participating in the National UN-IGIF Process

Type of Public Sector Agencies	Member States Using or Implementing the UN-IGIF (66 Member States)	Member States Considering the Use or Implementation of the UN-IGIF (27 Member States)
	Total Number of Public Sector Agencies	
Geospatial	64	18
Land Administration/Cadaster	45	14
Statistical	44	14
Environmental	38	11
Governance/Policy (Government/Administration)	36	11
Transportation	34	11
Infrastructure	33	11
Natural Resources	32	11
Planning	31	12
Education	23	9
Emergency Office	22	4
Energy	22	8
Finance and Budget	14	4
Public Health	14	7
Law Enforcement	10	5
Immigration/Migration	2	3
Defense and Security	1	
Forest Service, Water and Agricultural Ministry	1	
Hydrography	1	
Local and Regional Government	1	
Military	1	
Telecommunications	1	
Territorial Delimitation	1	

Core Agencies

The UN-IGIF Implementation Guide emphasizes the crucial importance of collaboration and integration across various sectors for effective geospatial information management. This aligns closely with several key pathways of the UN-IGIF, including Pathway 1: Governance and Institutions, Pathway 2: Policy and Legal, Pathway 3: Financial, Pathway 4: Data, and Pathway 7: Partnerships.

In this context, certain types of public agencies are considered essential for achieving effective national geospatial information management. These include Geospatial, Statistical, Governance/Policy, Planning, and Finance and Budget agencies.

The involvement of these core agencies is highly dependent on each Member State's specific circumstances and existing geospatial information management strategies. While their participation is not mandatory for the use or implementation of the UN-IGIF, they are generally seen as best practices in most cases. The frequent mention of these critical public sector agencies in survey responses underscores the importance of a comprehensive, integrated, and collaborative approach for the successful implementation of the UN-IGIF.

Results

a. Overall Results

In reviewing Table 1, Geospatial agencies stand out as the most prominent participants, with 64 of the 66 Member States currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF, and 18 of the 27 considering its adoption. This overwhelming involvement underscores the central role of geospatial data in the framework, highlighting its critical importance in driving the adoption and implementation of the UN-IGIF.

In addition to geospatial agencies, land administration/cadaster and statistical agencies also show substantial engagement. Forty-five Member States with land administration agencies and 44 with statistical agencies are actively using or implementing the UN-IGIF, while both sectors are equally represented among those considering adoption, with 14 Member States each. This strong involvement highlights the integral role these agencies play in national geospatial information management.

The UN-IGIF's wide applicability is further demonstrated by the participation of diverse public sector institutions. Environmental agencies, with 38 Member States currently engaged and 11 considering involvement, are among the most active participants. Governance/policy and transportation agencies also display broad participation, with 36 and 34 Member States, respectively, using or implementing the framework, and 11 Member States in each sector considering its adoption. This widespread engagement reflects the framework's versatility and its relevance to multiple aspects of public sector operations.

However, the table also reveals lower participation in certain specialized sectors. For example, defense and security, law enforcement, and immigration/migration agencies show minimal engagement, with only one Member State in each category currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF, and limited interest from other Member States. This lower level of involvement may be due to the specialized or sensitive nature of these sectors or a perception that the UN-IGIF is less directly applicable to their operations.

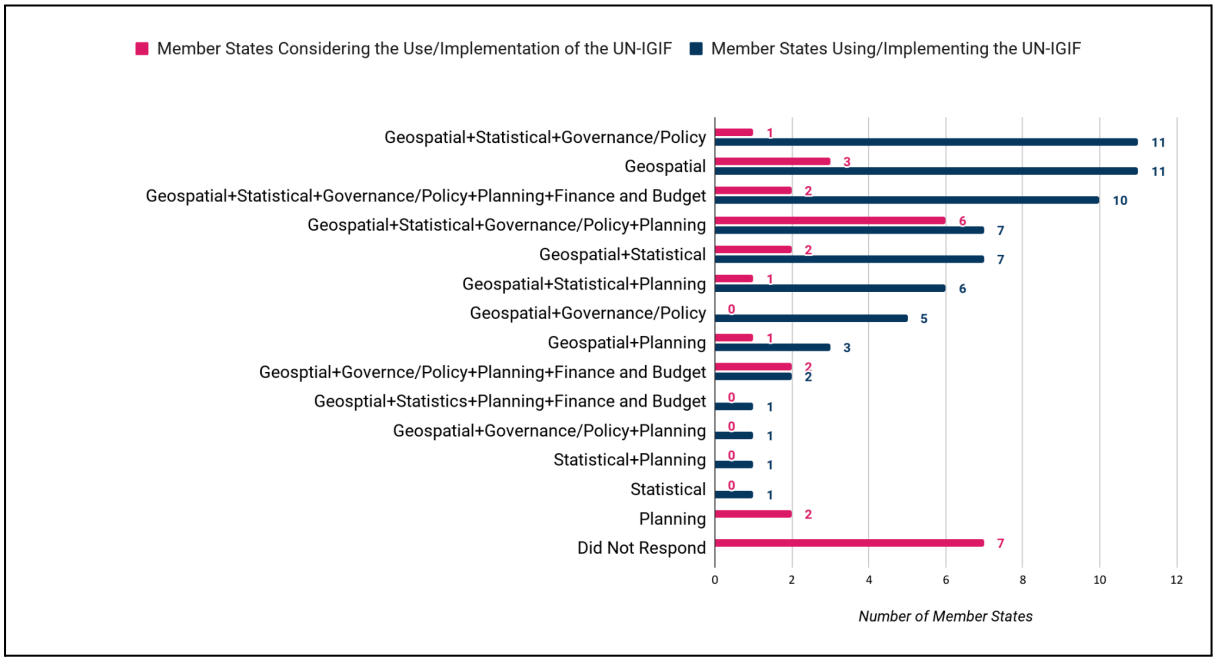
Some sectors, such as hydrography, local and regional government, military, and telecommunications, show only minimal participation, with involvement from just a single Member State in each. This suggests that the UN-IGIF has yet to gain widespread recognition or adoption in these areas, possibly due to a lack of alignment with their specific missions or functions.

b. Core Agencies Results

Figure 3 provides an analysis of Member States' engagement with the "core agencies," illustrating various combinations of their involvement. Among the 66 Member States currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF, 10 have achieved collaboration across all five core sectors, while 11 display a more isolated approach, where only the geospatial agency is involved. While it would be valuable to further assess the level of progress in each scenario, UN-IGIF guidance indicates that greater institutional collaboration and participation leads to more robust national geospatial processes.

The figure also highlights intermediate combinations of core sectors, such as the 11 Member States in the Group of 66 where geospatial, statistical and governance/policy sectors collaborate without the participation of planning or budget/finance sectors. Notably, within the group of Member States considering adoption or implementation of the UN-IGIF (Group of 27), the most common configuration involves collaboration among four core sectors—geospatial, statistical, governance/policy, and planning. Additionally, seven Member States (7.5 percent) in this group did not respond to these questions, which is understandable given their current status of considering implementation.

Figure 3. Core Agencies Participation in the UN-IGIF Initiative



c. Other Relevant Agencies

The analysis of Member States' engagement with the UN-IGIF highlights strong participation from geospatial, land administration, and statistical agencies, emphasizing the central role of geospatial data in the framework. The data shows that 64 of 66 Member States actively using or implementing the UN-IGIF involve geospatial agencies, underscoring their crucial role in driving adoption. Additionally, significant involvement from land administration (45 Member States) and statistical agencies (44 Member States) points to these sectors' importance in geospatial information management.

While the UN-IGIF demonstrates broad applicability across a wide array of public sector institutions—such as environmental, governance/policy, and transportation agencies—the table reveals variation in participation levels across different sectors. Defense, law enforcement, and immigration/migration agencies show minimal engagement, which may reflect the specialized or sensitive nature of their operations. Similarly, sectors like hydrography, local/regional government, and telecommunications have limited representation, suggesting the framework may not yet fully align with their specific missions.

Emerging interest from sectors such as public health and energy, however, signals the potential for broader adoption. Seven Member States from the public health sector, in particular, are considering the UN-IGIF, indicating a growing recognition of its relevance beyond traditional geospatial areas.

Overall, this variation in participation highlights the need to tailor the UN-IGIF to better address the needs of underrepresented sectors. Enhanced institutional collaboration and cross-sector participation, as suggested by the framework's guidance, could lead to more effective national geospatial processes and ensure broader adoption across a wider range of public institutions.

➔ **Key Takeaways:**

Public Agency Involvement: Public agencies are actively engaged in the use and implementation of the UN-IGIF across Member States. The analysis of participation highlights the need for understanding how national geospatial information management institutions are structured to support this framework.

Key Participating Agencies: The involvement of core public agencies—namely, Geospatial, Statistical, Governance/Policy, Planning, and Finance and Budget agencies—is essential for effective national geospatial information management. Their presence is considered a best practice, although their participation is not mandatory. Among the Member States currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF, only 10 have achieved collaboration across all five core agencies, while there are many instances of intermediate combinations of two, three or four core sectors.

Dominance of Geospatial Agencies: Geospatial agencies are the most prominent participants, with 64 of 66 Member States currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF. This

underscores the centrality of geospatial data in driving the framework's adoption and highlights its critical importance.

Substantial Engagement from Other Sectors: Land administration and statistical agencies also show significant involvement, with 45 and 44 Member States engaged, respectively. This further emphasizes the integral role these sectors play in the effective management of geospatial information.

Broad Applicability and Participation: The UN-IGIF demonstrates wide applicability across various public sector institutions, with notable participation from environmental, governance/policy, and transportation agencies. This suggests that the framework is relevant to multiple facets of public sector operations.

Limited Engagement from Specialized Sectors: Certain specialized sectors, such as defense, law enforcement, and immigration/migration agencies, show minimal engagement with the UN-IGIF. This lack of participation may stem from the sensitive nature of these sectors or a perception that the framework is less applicable to their operations.

Emerging Interest in New Sectors: Emerging interest from sectors like public health and energy indicates the potential for broader adoption of the UN-IGIF. The involvement of seven Member States from the public health sector reflects a growing recognition of the framework's relevance beyond traditional geospatial domains.

Need for Tailored Approaches: The variation in participation levels among different sectors highlights the need to tailor the UN-IGIF to better address the specific needs of underrepresented areas. Enhancing institutional collaboration and fostering cross-sector participation are essential to developing more effective national geospatial processes.

4.3.1.2 Private Sector Participation

The UN-IGIF acknowledges that the diverse contributions from private sector organizations are crucial to its success. Companies from various sectors bring fresh perspectives and innovative strategies, enriching the framework's implementation. Their engagement ensures that the framework benefits from a wide spectrum of expertise and insights.

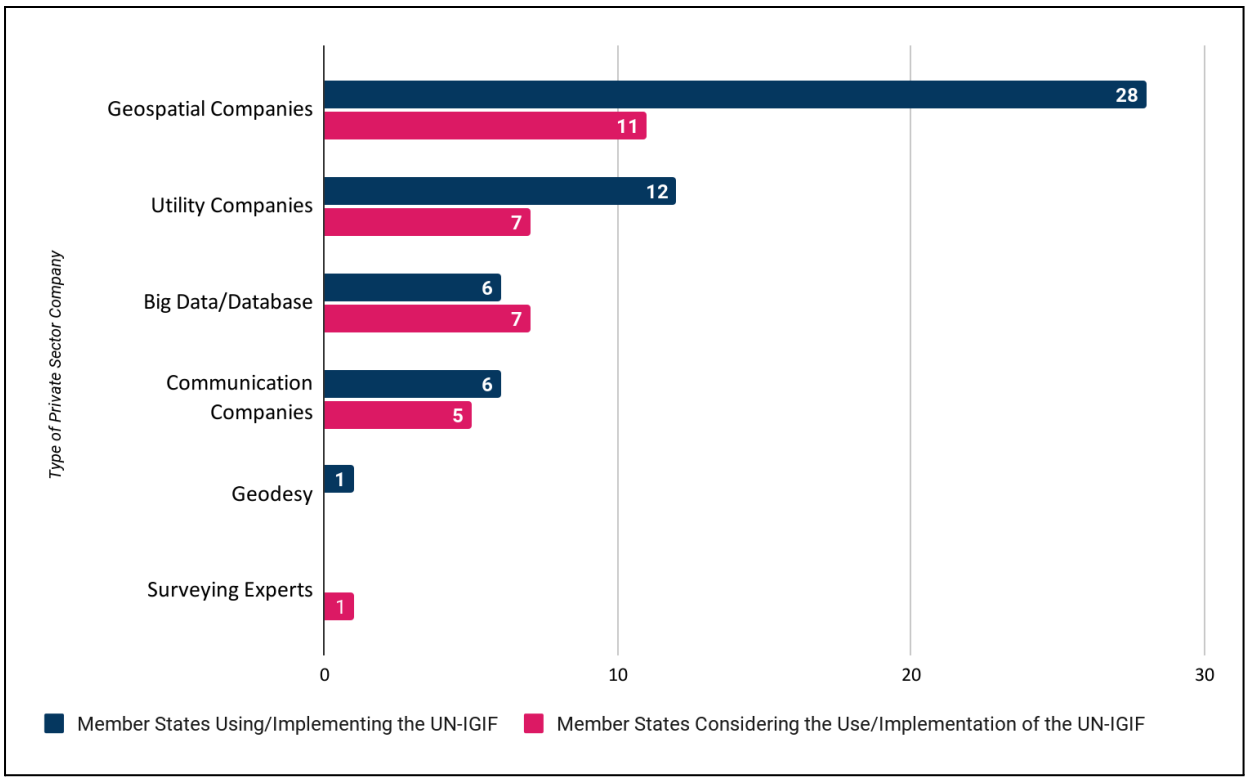
According to the survey results, the private sector plays a significant role in the UN-IGIF, with geospatial companies leading collaboration in 39 of the 93 Member States, as shown in Figure 4. This sector's participation surpasses that of utility companies (19 Member States), big data/database companies (13), and communication companies (10).

However, private sector engagement varies between two groups of Member States: those actively implementing the UN-IGIF (Group of 66) and those considering or planning adoption (Group of 27).

In the latter, private sector involvement is more diverse, with geospatial companies active in 11 Member States, while other types of companies span 16 Member States.

This pattern suggests that geospatial companies are the primary drivers during the implementation phase, while a broader range of private sector participants is involved in countries still evaluating the framework.

Figure 4. Types of Private Sector Companies Participating in the National UN-IGIF Process



Collaboration among private sector organizations is essential for the successful implementation of the UN-IGIF. As shown in Table 2, below, 14 Member States have seen two or more types of private sector organizations join forces to support the framework's implementation. Geospatial companies, in particular, play a pivotal role in these partnerships, frequently collaborating with utility companies, communication, and big data/database enterprises.

The strong involvement of geospatial companies highlights their critical contribution to the broader implementation of the UN-IGIF. Their significance is not limited to private sector collaboration but is also evident in public sector engagement, further emphasizing their integral role.

In conclusion, geospatial companies are central to partnerships with other private sector organizations in advancing the UN-IGIF. Their leadership is evident in both the private and public sectors, while the innovative contributions of diverse private sector organizations are key to ensuring the framework's successful implementation.

Table 2. Private Sector Participating in UN-IGIF Use and Implementation

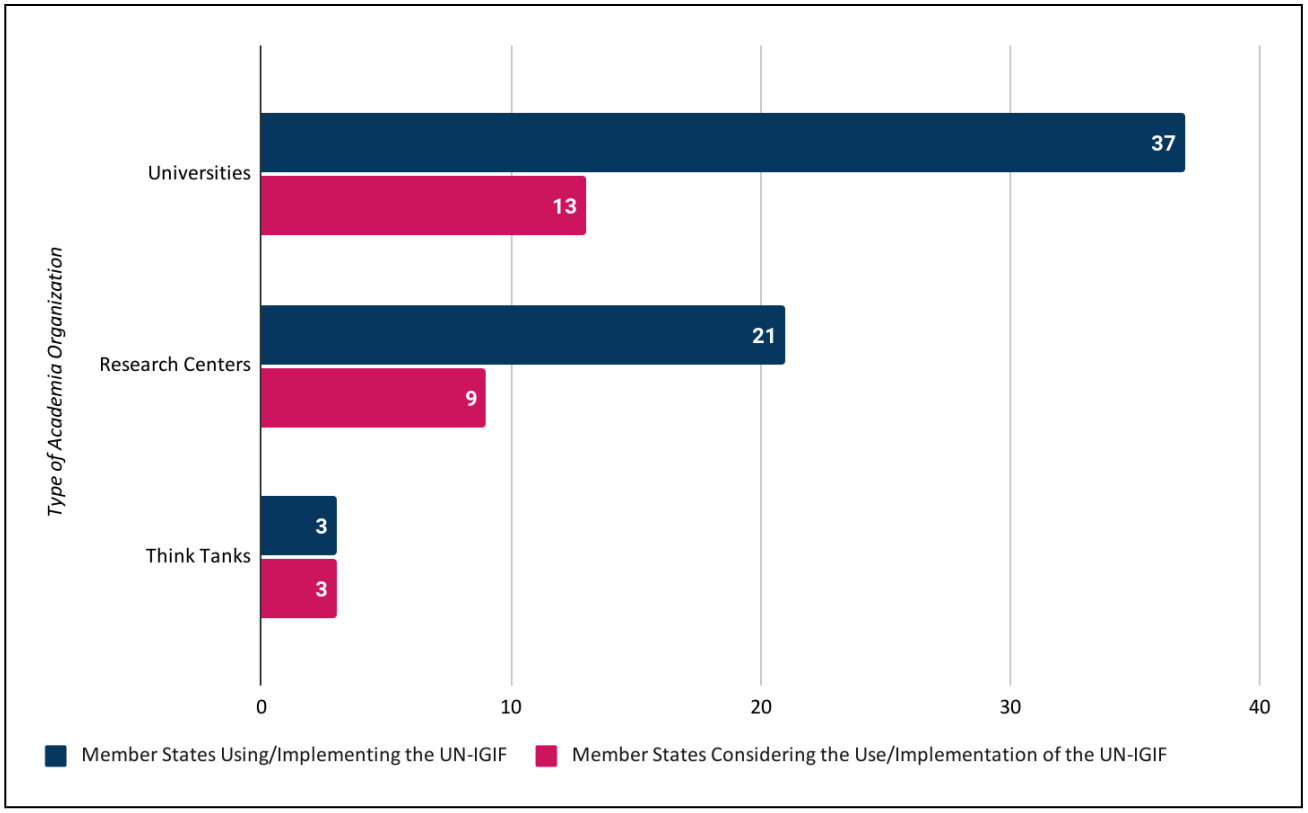
Private Sector Organizations	Number of Member States
Did Not Respond	34
Geospatial Companies	15
Geospatial Companies + Utility Companies	6
Geospatial Companies + Utility Companies + Communication Companies + Big Data/Database	3
Geospatial Companies + Big Data/Database	2
Geospatial Companies + Big Data/Database + Communication Companies	1
Geospatial Companies + Utility Companies + Communication Companies	1
Utility Companies + Communication Companies	1
Geodesy	1
Utility Companies	1
Private Sector Not Involved	1

4.3.1.3 Academic Sector Participation

In the academic sector, universities play a leading role in driving the implementation of the UN-IGIF across the network of 93 Member States. As illustrated in Figure 5, universities are actively involved in 50 Member States, with research centers contributing in 30 Member States, and think tanks participating in six.

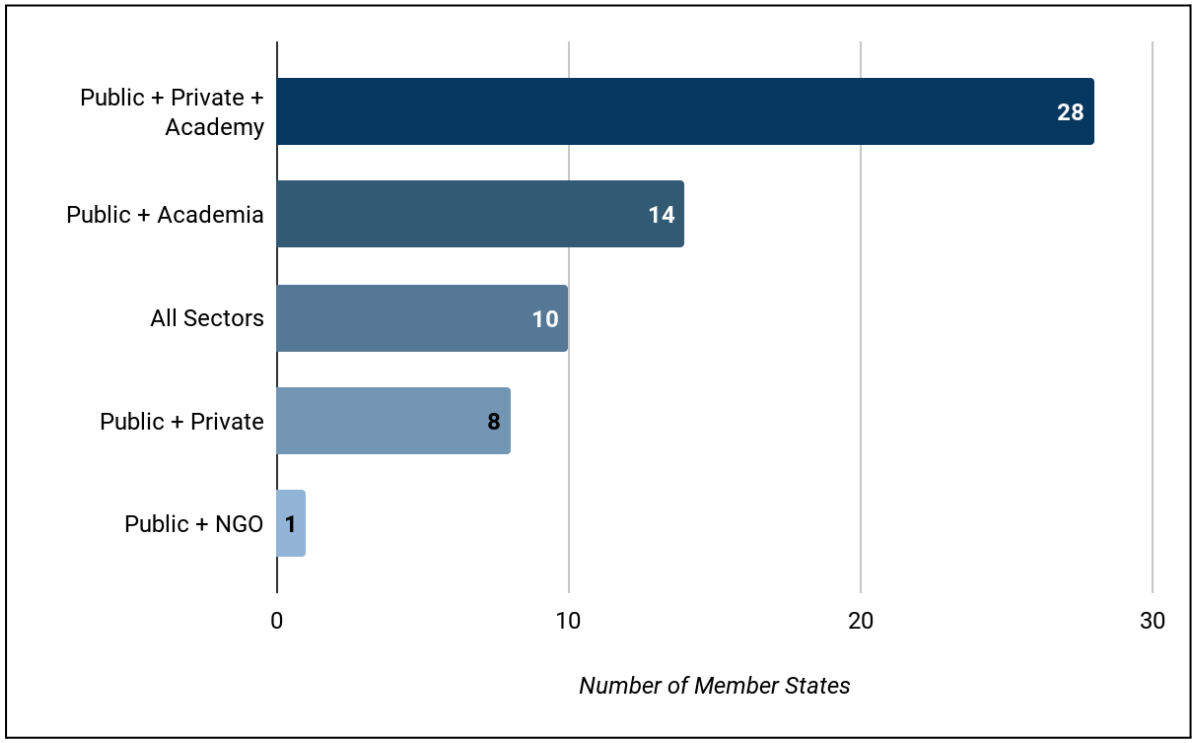
In addition to the primary sectors, 13 Member States have reported involvement from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in national initiatives related to the use and implementation of the UN-IGIF. While their current participation is limited and does not require detailed analysis at this stage, it will be important to consider their contributions in future surveys to fully capture the influence of non-profit civil organizations.

Figure 5. Types of Academic Organizations Participating in the Use and Implementation of the UN-IGIF



Given the importance of cross-sector and interdisciplinary collaboration, as emphasized in Strategic Pathway 7: Partnerships, Figure 6 illustrates the extent of these efforts. In 28 Member States, the public, private, and academic sectors are working together to implement the UN-IGIF. In 14 Member States, collaboration occurs between the public sector and academia, while 10 Member States see joint participation from the public, private, academic, and NGO sectors. Additionally, 8 Member States report partnerships between the public and private sectors.

Figure 6. Collaboration Between Sectors In the Use and Implementation of the UN-IGIF



➔ **Key Takeaways:**

Active Participation of Universities: Universities are significant contributors to the implementation of the UN-IGIF, actively engaging in 50 out of 93 Member States, indicating their crucial role in advancing geospatial initiatives.

Involvement of Research Centers and Think Tanks: Research centers and think tanks also contribute to the UN-IGIF, with participation in 30 and 6 Member States, respectively. This suggests a collaborative academic environment focused on geospatial frameworks.

Limited but Noteworthy Role of NGOs: Although the current involvement of NGOs in UN-IGIF initiatives is limited to 13 Member States, their contributions should not be overlooked. Future surveys should aim to capture their impact, highlighting the importance of including non-profit organizations in these discussions.

Importance of Cross-Sector Collaboration: There is a notable emphasis on cross-sector and interdisciplinary collaboration, as highlighted in Strategic Pathway 7: Partnerships. A significant number of Member States (28) are engaging multiple sectors —public, private, and academic— in implementing the UN-IGIF, reflecting a collective approach to achieving the initiative's goals.

Diverse Collaboration Patterns: The text outlines various collaboration patterns among sectors. While many Member States are witnessing joint efforts among all sectors, others

exhibit more focused partnerships, such as between public and academic sectors or public and private sectors. This diversity indicates that the collaboration landscape is multifaceted and tailored to specific contexts.

Need for Future Research: The text underscores the necessity for ongoing research and data collection to better understand the contributions of different sectors, particularly NGOs, in the context of the UN-IGIF. This will enhance insights into how non-profit organizations can further support the initiative.

4.3.2 Leading UN-IGIF Initiatives and Uses of UN-IGIF

Member States were asked to identify the public sector agencies tasked with leading their UN-IGIF initiatives and the organizational groups to which these agencies belong (see Figure 7). Among the Member States actively utilizing or implementing the UN-IGIF, geospatial agencies have emerged as the primary leaders, with 47 Member States reporting their involvement. In nations considering the adoption of the UN-IGIF, national geospatial agencies continue to be recognized as key drivers of implementation. However, other agencies, including those focused on statistics and territorial planning, also play crucial roles in this process.

Figure 7. Public Sector Agencies Leading the UN-IGIF Initiatives

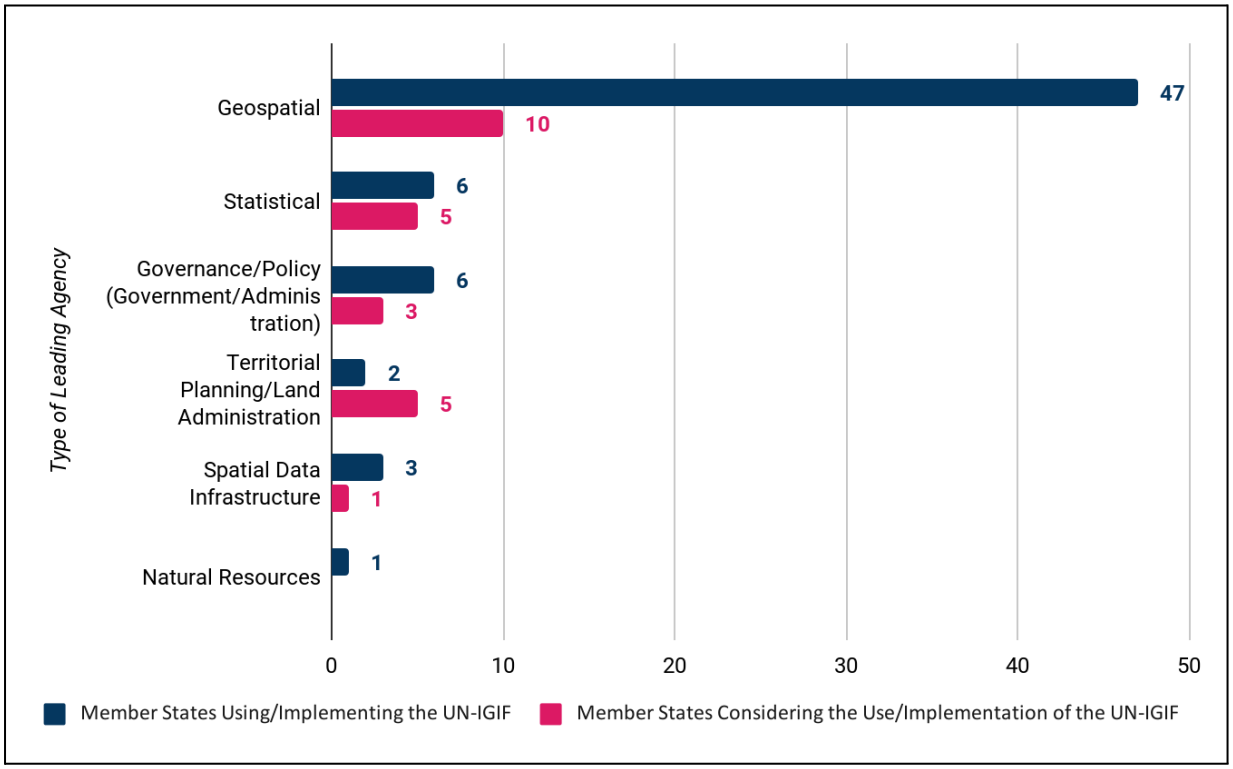
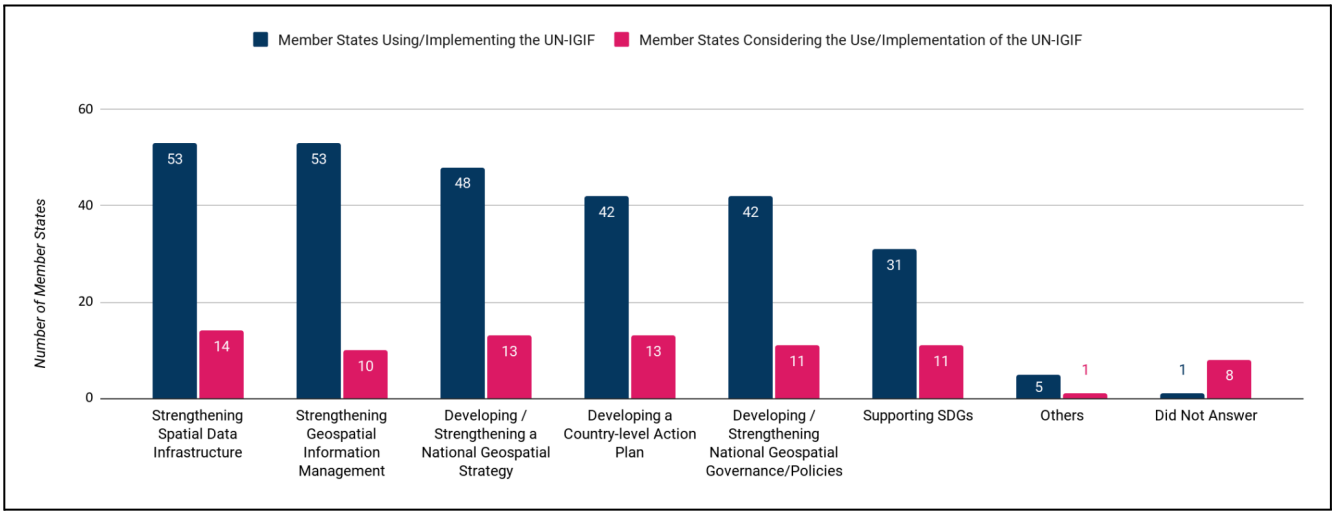


Figure 8 highlights the diverse range of purposes for which the UN-IGIF is being utilized. Beyond the development of a Country-level Action Plan, it can also be used to create or enhance national geospatial governance policies, strengthen spatial data infrastructure, improve the management of

geospatial information, support SDGs, and fulfill other unspecified objectives. Member States were permitted to select multiple uses, reflecting the varied applications of the UN-IGIF.

Among the 66 Member States currently utilizing or implementing the UN-IGIF, the most prevalent objectives include strengthening spatial data infrastructure and enhancing geospatial information management, both cited by 53 out of 66 countries. Additionally, 48 Member States are focused on developing or reinforcing a national geospatial strategy. Following these priorities, 42 countries are using the UN-IGIF to develop a CAP and to improve national geospatial governance or policies. A smaller number of nations are leveraging the UN-IGIF to support the achievement of SDGs.

Figure 8. Use of the UN-IGIF



Among the 27 Member States currently considering or planning to implement the UN-IGIF, there is no significant variation in the anticipated purposes. However, the most frequently expected goals include strengthening spatial data infrastructure (14 out of 27), developing or reinforcing a national geospatial strategy (14 out of 27), and creating a CAP (13 out of 27).

When comparing the number of Member States implementing or considering the UN-IGIF to develop a CAP against those utilizing it for other purposes, as illustrated in Figures 9 and 10, a more pronounced difference emerges between the Group of 27 and the Group of 66. In the Group of 27, the proportion of Member States that did not respond is significantly higher than in the Group of 66. This suggests that those Member States contemplating the use of the UN-IGIF may not yet have clearly defined their objectives.

Figure 9. Number of Member States Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF to Develop a CAP against the Number of Member States Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF for a Purpose Different to Develop a CAP

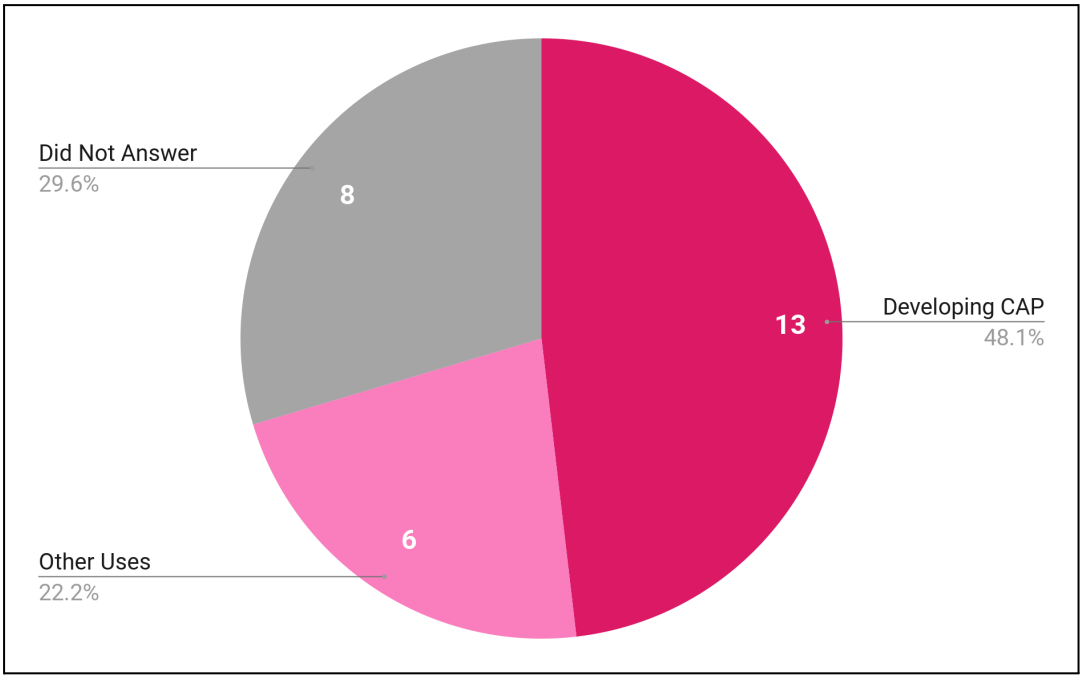
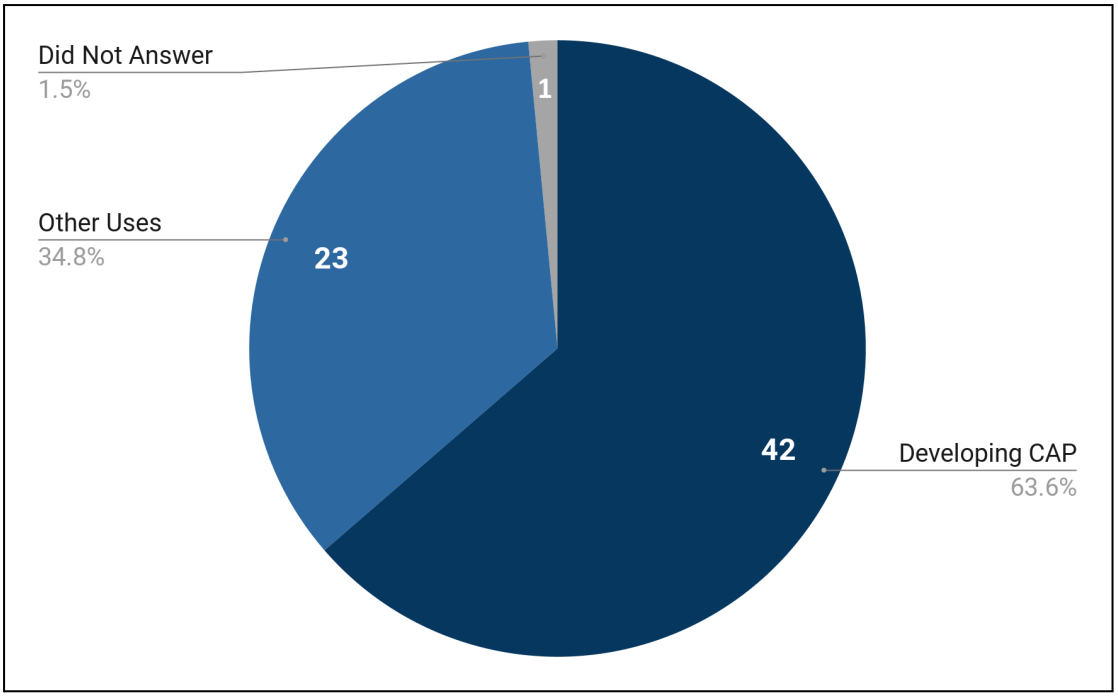


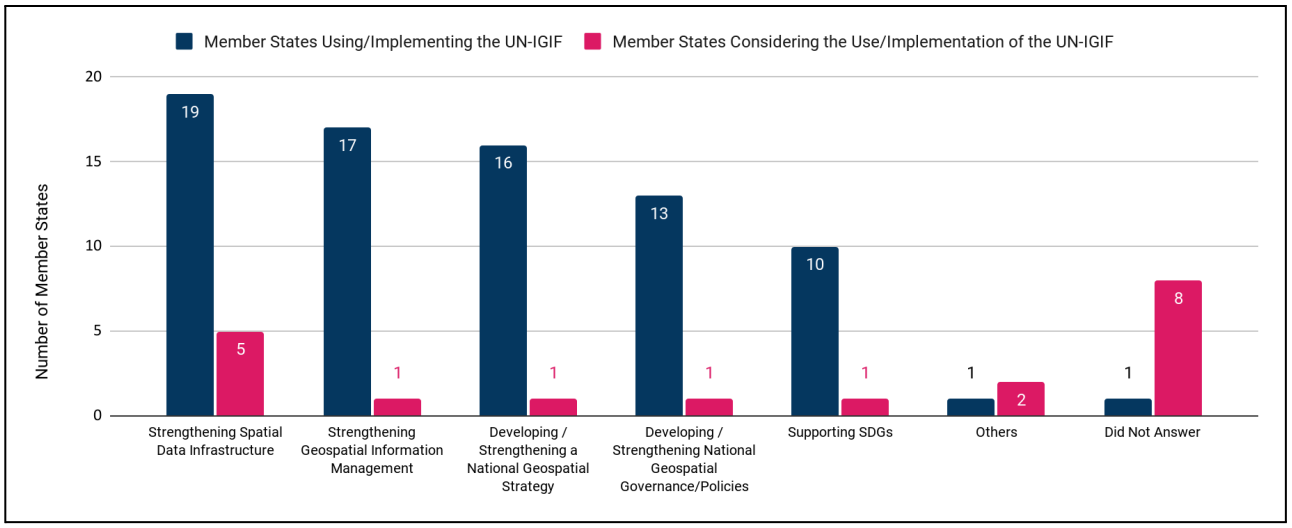
Figure 10. Number of Member States Using/Implementing the UN-IGIF to Develop a CAP Against the Number of Member States Using/Implementing the UN-IGIF for a Purpose Different to Develop a CAP



When examining the Member States that are not using or planning to use the UN-IGIF to develop a CAP, notable differences emerge between the Group of 27 and the Group of 66, as illustrated in

Figure 11. The Group of 27 primarily concentrates on strengthening spatial data infrastructure, showing limited interest in other objectives. In contrast, while the Group of 66 is also not utilizing the UN-IGIF for CAP development, its focus encompasses a wider array of goals, including enhancing spatial data infrastructure, improving geospatial information management, developing national geospatial strategies, and advancing geospatial governance and policies.

Figure 11. Uses of the UN-IGIF for Member States Not Developing a Country-level Action Plan



➔ **Key Takeaways:**

These following takeaways highlight the leadership role of geospatial agencies, the diverse applications of the UN-IGIF, and the different levels of clarity and focus among Member States at various stages of adoption:

Geospatial Agencies as Key Leaders: National geospatial agencies are the primary leaders in UN-IGIF initiatives across both implementing Member States (47 countries) and those considering adoption. Agencies focused on statistics and territorial planning also play important roles, particularly in countries still exploring the framework.

Varied Uses of the UN-IGIF: The UN-IGIF serves multiple purposes beyond developing a CAP. It is frequently used to strengthen spatial data infrastructure, improve geospatial information management, develop national geospatial strategies, support SDGs, and enhance geospatial governance.

Top Priorities Among Implementing Member States: Among the 66 Member States actively utilizing or implementing the UN-IGIF, the top objectives include strengthening spatial data infrastructure and enhancing geospatial information management (53 out of 66), followed by developing national geospatial strategies (48) and creating CAPs (42).

Similar Goals Among Planning Member States: In the 27 Member States considering adoption, the most common goals mirror those of the implementing countries, focusing on

strengthening spatial data infrastructure (14), developing national geospatial strategies (14), and creating CAPs (13). However, there is a higher proportion of non-responses in this group, suggesting that some may not have fully defined their objectives yet.

Differences in Focus Between Groups: While both the Group of 27 (planning adoption) and the Group of 66 (actively implementing) prioritize spatial data infrastructure, the Group of 66 has a broader focus, addressing multiple objectives like geospatial governance and policy development. In contrast, the Group of 27 shows a narrower concentration on spatial data infrastructure.

CAP Development is Not Universal: Many Member States use the UN-IGIF for purposes other than CAP development. The Group of 66 pursues a broader range of objectives even when not focused on CAPs, whereas the Group of 27 is more singularly focused on infrastructure development.

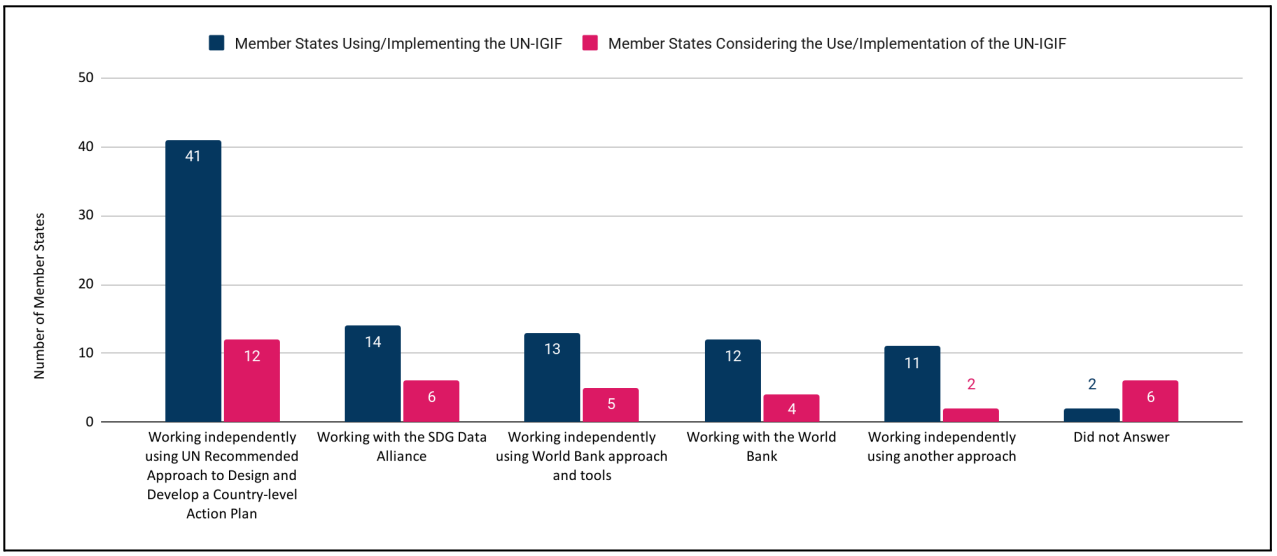
4.3.3 Approaches and External Support for the Implementation of the UN-IGIF

As outlined in Section 3.2, two main efforts have been identified to guide national processes for the use and implementation of the UN-IGIF. The first is the United Nations Recommended Approach, published by the UN-GGIM Secretariat, which serves as the foundational framework. The second is the World Bank's UN-IGIF Implementation Approach and Toolkit, which provides an analytical toolkit designed to support the application of the UN-IGIF, building upon the United Nations Recommended Approach.

As further clarified in Section 3.2, the United Nations Recommended Approach is the primary framework, with various approaches, including the World Bank's, aimed at operationalizing this framework. Among these, the World Bank's Implementation Approach and Toolkit is particularly prominent. However, there are other options, such as collaborating with the SDG Data Alliance (which also follows the UN Recommended Approach) or working independently with a different approach.

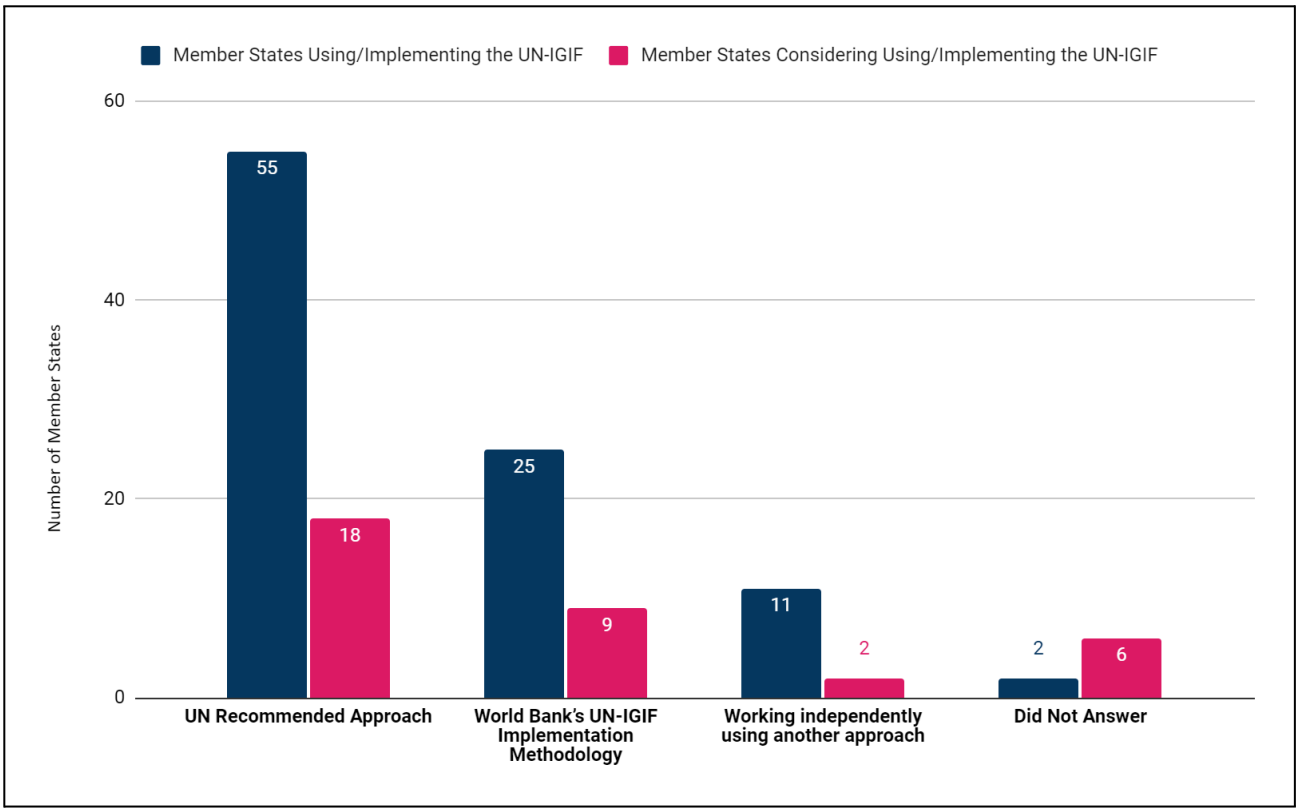
In the survey, Member States were asked which approach or approaches—understood here as methodological procedures—they are utilizing (see Figure 12).

Figure 12. Type of Approach Utilized by Member States Using/Implementing or Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF



Given that the SDG Data Alliance aligns with the UN Recommended Approach, it is evident that 55 Member States currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF, along with 18 Member States considering its use or implementation, are following this approach. In contrast, when including all Member States that are working with the World Bank Approach and Toolkit—whether independently or in collaboration—25 Member States using or implementing the UN-IGIF and 9 Member States considering its use or implementation are utilizing the World Bank's UN-IGIF Implementation Approach and Toolkit in some capacity. Lastly, 11 Member States currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF, and 2 Member States considering its use, reported that they are working independently with an alternative approach (see Figure 13).

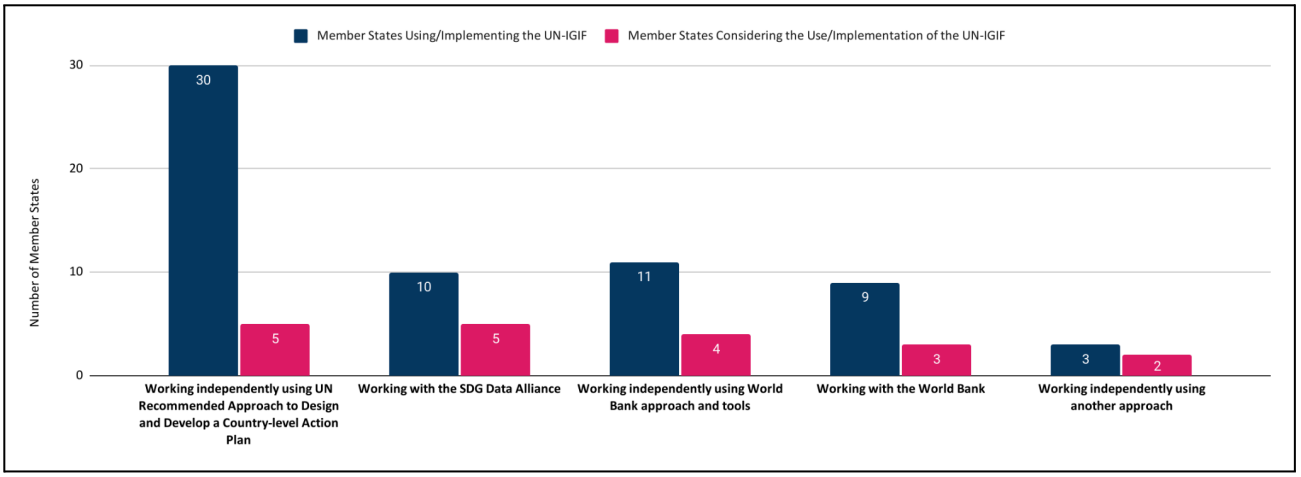
Figure 13. Primary Approaches Utilized for Member States Using/Implementing or Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF



When considering all Member States using, implementing, or contemplating the use of the UN-IGIF to develop a CAP, as shown in Figure 14, it is clear that a significant proportion continue to follow the UN Recommended Approach. Specifically, 30 Member States from the Group of 66 and 5 Member States from the Group of 27 are pursuing this path.

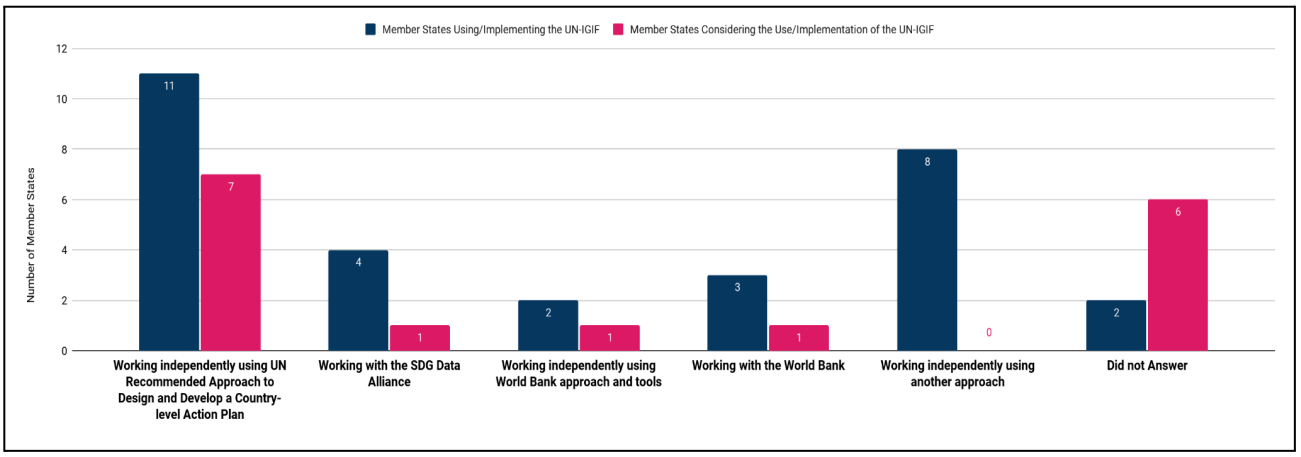
Including those Member States that collaborate with the SDG Data Alliance, it becomes evident that over 55 percent of the cases involve Member States using the UN approach and materials—whether independently or through collaboration with the SDG Data Alliance—when developing or considering the development of a CAP.

Figure 14. Approach Utilized for Member States Using/Implementing or Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF to Develop a CAP



When Member States use or consider using the UN-IGIF for purposes other than developing a CAP (see Figure 15), it is notable that the number of Member States (8) working independently with alternative approaches increases, even exceeding those utilizing the World Bank's Implementation Approach and Toolkit (7).

Figure 15. Approach Utilized for Member States Using/Implementing or Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF Not to Develop a CAP



When Member States work independently using alternative approaches, a range of situations can emerge. Choosing a different approach does not necessarily indicate that the UN-IGIF is being disregarded. Instead, Member States may adopt a combination of methods, integrating elements from multiple approaches, or developing national strategies and SDIs that are heavily influenced by UN-IGIF documents and implementation guidelines.

Member States that indicated they were working independently with an alternative approach were asked to describe their chosen procedures. Among those actively using or implementing the UN-IGIF, their responses generally fell into the following categories:

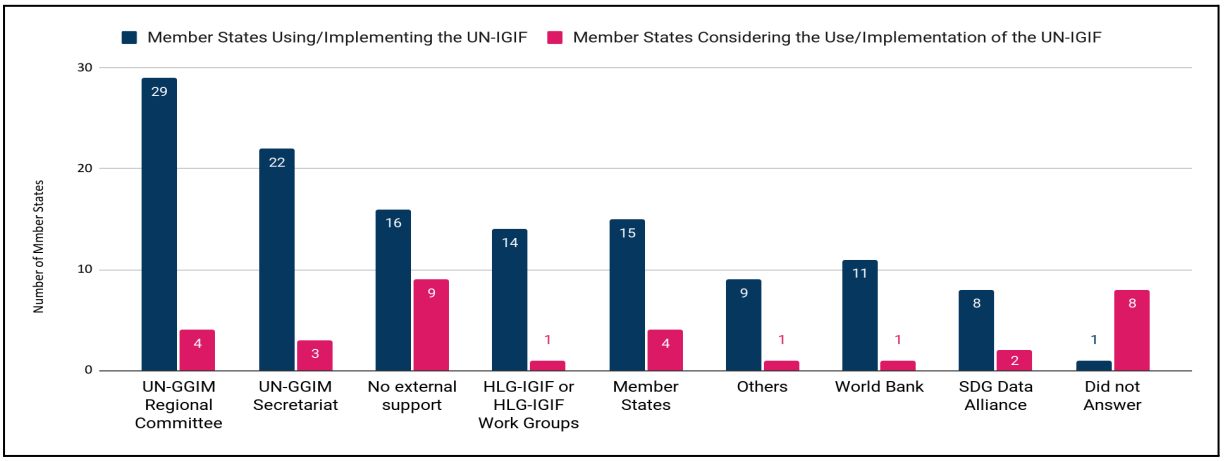
- Adaptation of other Member States' approaches as a reference
- Mixed approaches
- Approaches developed by national departments
- Regional approaches
- Limited application of UN recommendations

For those Member States considering the use or implementation of the UN-IGIF while following an independent path, some have adopted other frameworks, such as the Global Land Tool Network, or have taken inspiration from the approaches of other Member States.

A subsequent section of the survey closely relates to this discussion, as it explored the support that Member States have received for their geospatial efforts. The chart below (Figure 16) illustrates these findings, distinguishing between Member States currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF (Group of 66) and those considering its use or implementation (Group of 27). Respondents were allowed to select multiple answers, as Member States might be receiving external support from various sources.

The identified sources of external support include the UN-GGIM Regional Committees, the UN-GGIM Secretariat, the HLG-IGIF/HLG-IGIF Work Groups, the World Bank, the SDG Data Alliance, other Member States, or other unspecified sources.

Figure 16. Type of Support Being Received by Member States Using/Implementing or Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF



Among the Group of 66, the majority receive support primarily from the UN-GGIM Regional Committees (29 Member States) and the UN-GGIM Secretariat (22 Member States). In contrast, most Member States in the Group of 27 report not receiving external support, highlighting the crucial role of the UN-GGIM regional framework in strengthening geospatial information management at the national level.

A comparison between this section of the survey and the previous one reveals an important observation: the number of Member States reporting external support from the World Bank differs

from those indicating they are using the World Bank's Implementation Approach and Toolkit, whether independently or in combination with other approaches. While a total of 34 Member States are utilizing the World Bank approach, only 12 reported receiving direct support from the organization.

A similar pattern emerges with Member States collaborating with the SDG Data Alliance. Fifteen Member States reported utilizing the SDG Data Alliance's methodological approach—five more than those that indicated they are receiving direct support from the initiative.

Further analysis of Member States either using/implementing or considering the use/implementation of the UN-IGIF to develop a CAP reveals that most rely on support from the UN-GGIM Regional Committees and the UN-GGIM Secretariat, with additional assistance from the HLG-IGIF and other Member States.

A comparison of Figures 17 and 18 reveals an interesting trend: the majority of external support from the World Bank and the SDG Data Alliance is directed towards the Group of 66 Member States that are actively using or implementing the UN-IGIF in the development of their CAPs.

Figure 17. Type of Support Being Received by Member States Using/Implementing or Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF to Develop a CAP

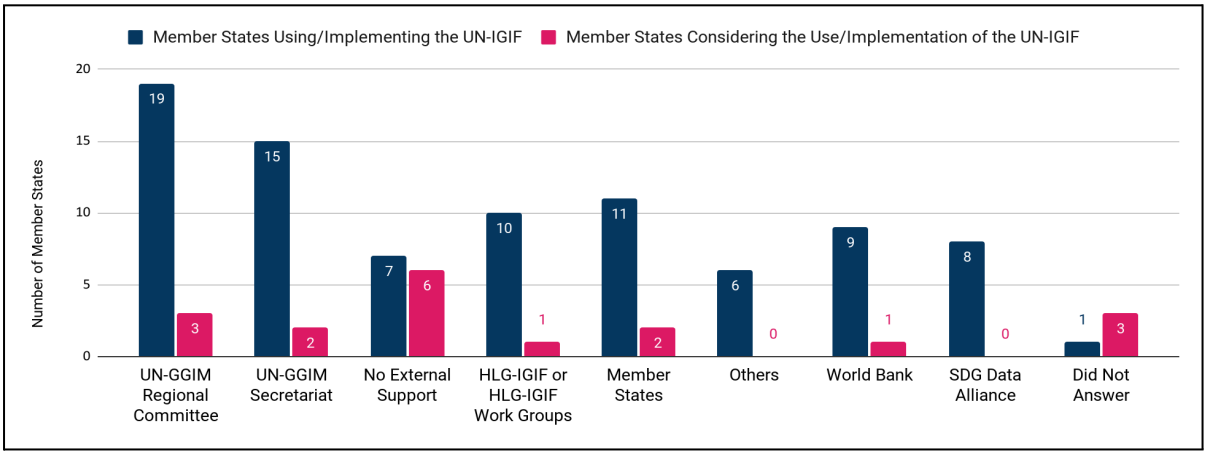
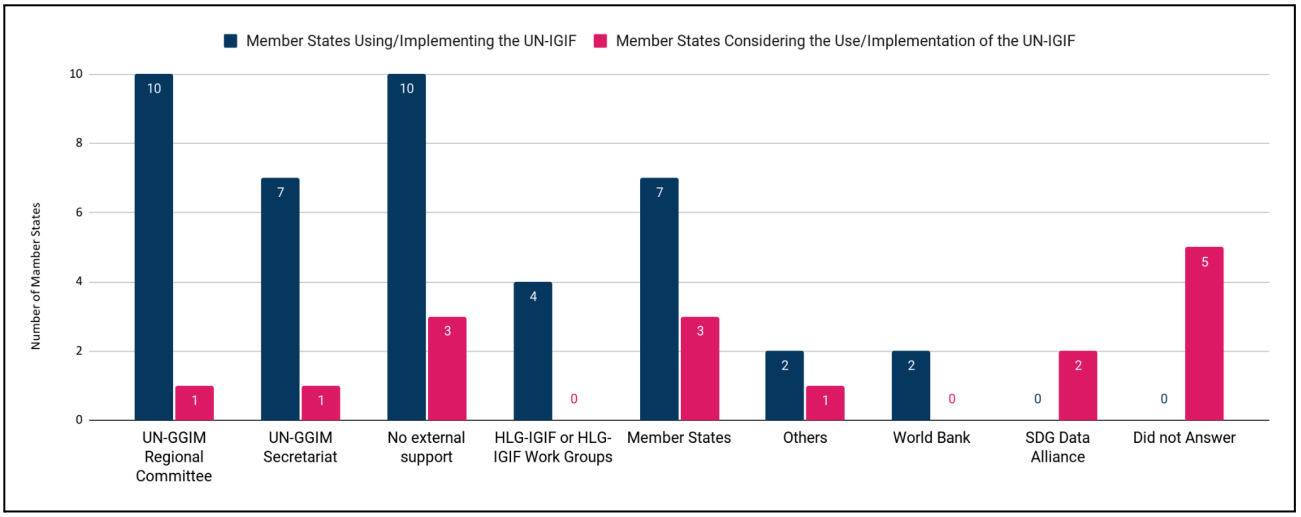


Figure 16 illustrates the support provided to Member States that are using or considering the use of the UN-IGIF for purposes other than developing a CAP. Unlike Figure 17, which shows a broader spectrum of assistance, Figure 17 highlights that only two Member States from the Group of 66 receive support from the World Bank for activities not related to CAP development.

Figure 18. Type of Support Being Received by Member States Using/Implementing or Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF not to Develop a CAP



Among the Member States offering support, 14 have been identified as donors, with several providing assistance to multiple recipients. This support primarily occurs during the initial stages of implementation, aiming to help Member States understand the UN-IGIF documents and to raise awareness about the significance of the UN-IGIF.

➔ **Key Takeaways:**

These takeaways emphasize the diversity in approach and support among Member States in using and implementing the UN-IGIF, the importance of external partnerships, and the evolving role of independent strategies in the process.

Widespread Use of the UN Recommended Approach: A majority of Member States follow the UN-GGIM Recommended Approach, either directly or through collaboration with the SDG Data Alliance. This approach is especially prevalent among those developing a Country-level Action Plan (CAP), with 55% of cases reflecting this choice.

Diverse Implementation Strategies: While many Member States adhere to the UN Recommended Approach, 11 using the UN-IGIF and 2 considering it have opted for alternative methodologies. These independent approaches often blend elements from the UN-IGIF with national strategies, regional approaches, or adaptations of methods from other Member States.

Role of External Support: The UN-GGIM Regional Committees and Secretariat are key sources of external support, particularly for the 66 Member States actively implementing the UN-IGIF. In contrast, many Member States in the Group of 27 (those considering adoption) report receiving little or no external support.

World Bank and SDG Data Alliance Engagement: While 34 Member States use the World Bank's Implementation Approach, only 12 report receiving direct support from the World Bank. Similarly, more Member States report using the SDG Data Alliance's approach than those receiving direct assistance from the initiative. This suggests that Member States may be leveraging these tools and approaches even without formal partnerships or support.

Support and Knowledge Sharing: Support among Member States is notable, with 14 countries identified as providing assistance. This support often focuses on the initial stages of UN-IGIF use and adoption, helping recipients understand the framework and its significance.

Different Focus Areas for Implementation: Member States use the UN-IGIF for various purposes, beyond just CAP development. Those working independently or with alternative methods often emphasize strengthening spatial data infrastructure and national strategies. Support from the World Bank and SDG Data Alliance is more often directed toward CAP development.

Variation in External Support for Non-CAP Activities: Among Member States using the UN-IGIF for purposes other than CAPs, there is a shift in the type of external support received. Fewer countries receive World Bank support for non-CAP activities, highlighting the organization's stronger focus on CAP-related assistance.

4.3.4 Assessment of UN-IGIF Documents Utility

As discussed earlier, the UN-IGIF comprises three interconnected documents that together provide a holistic approach to addressing the economic, social, and environmental factors essential for national development. Part 1 presents an overarching strategy, Part 2 serves as an Implementation Guide, and Part 3 offers a Country-level Action Plan. These components form a comprehensive framework adaptable to each country's unique needs in a world increasingly reliant on location information.

Part 1 outlines the overarching strategy, explaining the importance of enhancing geospatial information management for national social, economic, and environmental development. It highlights the critical role of geospatial information in the digital era and its integration into government functions at all levels. This strategy is communicated through vision and mission statements, seven guiding principles, eight goals, and nine strategic pathways, all aligned with key national and global objectives.

Part 2, the Implementation Guide, acts as a roadmap, detailing the steps necessary to establish, strengthen, and maintain a national geospatial information management system and related capabilities. By emphasizing the integration of location information with other data sets, the UN-IGIF serves as a catalyst for economic growth, enabling countries to achieve their development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Part 3, the Country-level Action Plan, is customized for each nation and outlines how the recommendations, options, and actions from the Implementation Guide will be implemented, including timelines and responsible parties. This section offers the processes, resource materials, templates, and examples needed to first develop a national action plan and then operationalize the UN-IGIF, ensuring alignment with national priorities and consideration of country-specific circumstances.

To support the implementation of the UN-IGIF, Part 3 has two primary approaches that have been developed to guide Member States in carrying out the actions outlined in the UN-IGIF Implementation Guide.

The first approach, published by the UN-GGIM Secretariat in early 2023, offers tasks and resources tailored to national circumstances. It focuses on inclusivity and participation, recognizing existing capacities while addressing the need for new capabilities to implement the UN-IGIF and meet national priorities. This approach is organized into three components: Planning and Preparing, Assessing and Analyzing, and Designing and Developing, each offering adaptable tasks and resources to help Member States create their country-level Action Plans.

The second approach, developed by the World Bank, includes four key components that can help to assess the current state of geospatial information management, align strategic objectives with spatial use cases, evaluate the socio-economic benefits of investing in spatial data infrastructure (SDI), and outline actions and investments for enhancing SDI, including a cost roadmap.

Both approaches provide valuable frameworks and tools that can be adapted to fit national circumstances, offering flexibility to combine methodologies and templates from both approaches to best meet specific needs.

In this survey, Member States were asked which UN-IGIF documents they have consulted or are currently using. They were also requested to rate the usefulness of these documents on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 indicating "Not useful," 2 "Slightly useful," 3 "Somewhat useful," 4 "Useful," and 5 "Very useful."

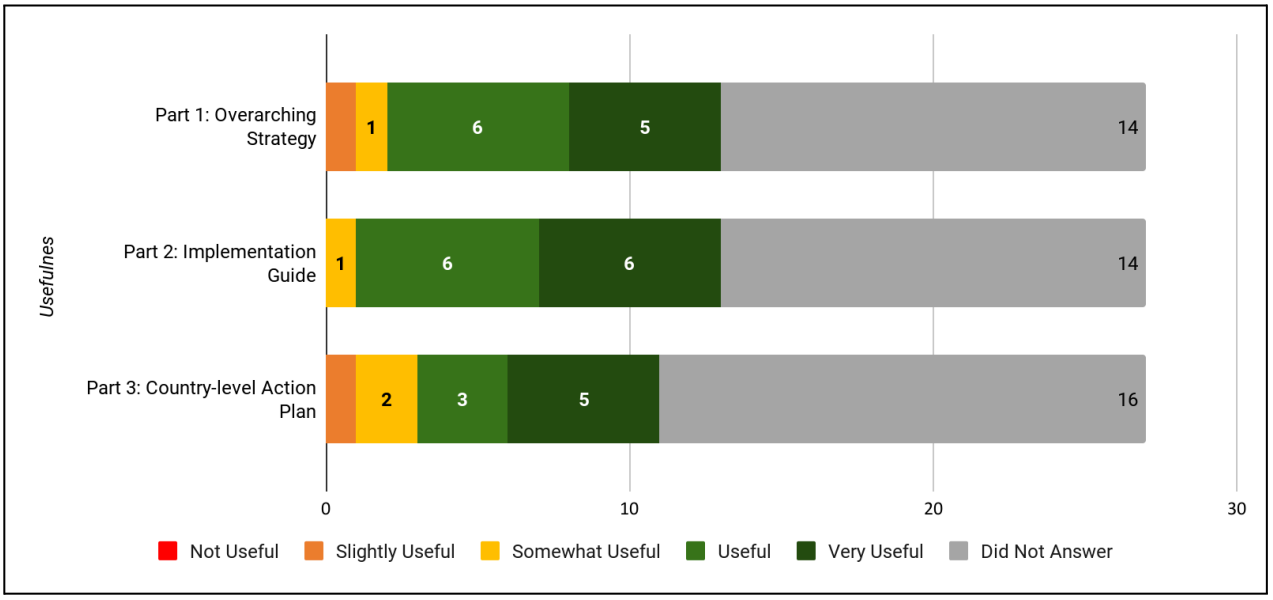
All Parts

An analysis of the three components of the UN-IGIF reveals that the Part 1: Overarching Strategy document is regarded as either useful or very useful by 61 out of 74 responding Member States. Similarly, the Implementation Guide (Part 2) received a positive assessment from 58 out of 73 Member States, who also deemed it useful or very useful. In contrast, the Part 3: Country-level Action Plan was rated by 53 Member States, with only 32 considering it useful or very useful.

Among the 93 Member States surveyed, a comparison was conducted between those actively implementing the UN-IGIF and those still contemplating its application (see Figures 19 and 20). The findings indicate that 61 respondents rate Part 1: Overarching Strategy as either “Useful” or “Very useful.” Likewise, 58 Member States rated the Implementation Guide documents (Part 2) as

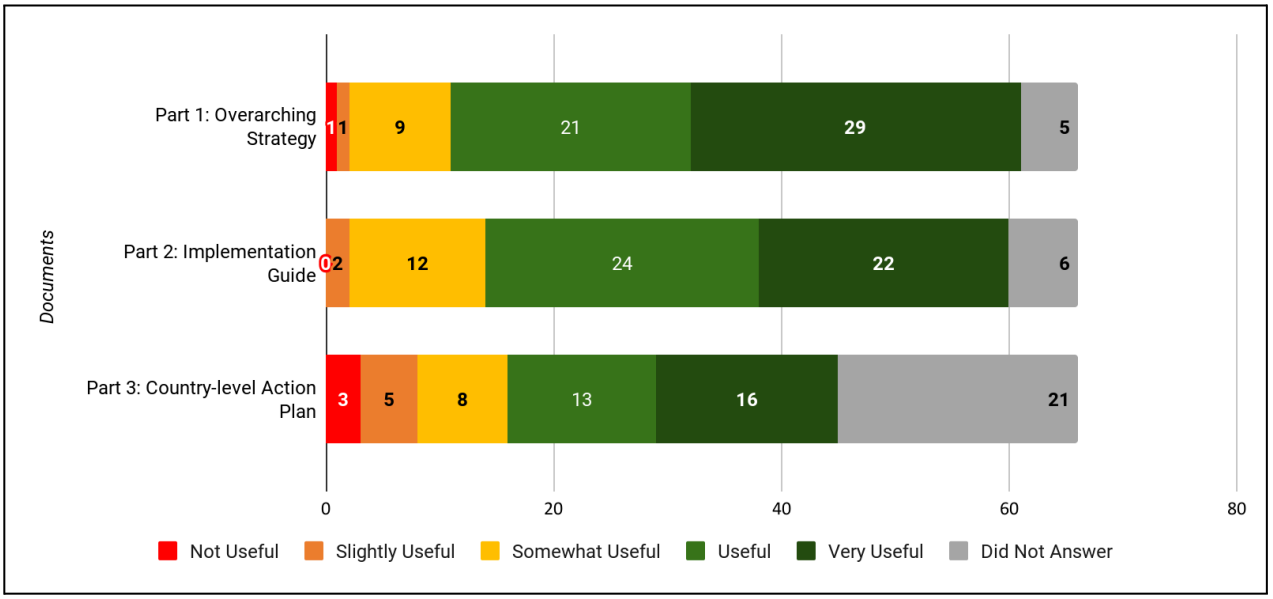
"Useful" or "Very useful." However, Part 3: Country-level Action Plan is less frequently acknowledged, with only 32 Member States rating it as "Useful" or "Very useful."

Figure 19. Usefulness Of Each Part of the UN-IGIF By Countries Considering to Implement It



A closer examination of the two groups—Group of 66 (those actively utilizing or implementing) and Group of 27 (those still considering)—reveals significant differences. It is not surprising that many in the Group of 27 refrained from providing ratings for the UN-IGIF documents, as they may still be familiarizing themselves with the content. In contrast, among the Group of 66, which offered evaluations, the documents were highly valued, with no ratings indicating that they are "Not useful." Notably, a considerable number of respondents in this group did not provide feedback on Part 3, highlighting variability in its utilization.

Figure 20. Usefulness Of Each Part of the UN-IGIF By Countries to Implementing the UN-IGIF



Part 1 - Overarching Strategy

As illustrated in Figures 18 and 19, the overall assessment of Part 1: Overarching Strategy among all 93 Member States aligns closely with evaluations of the other UN-IGIF documents.

Within the Group of 27, nearly half of the Member States (14 out of 27) did not provide a rating for the document. Among those who did, 11 rated it as either “Very useful” or “Useful,” while 2 considered it “Somewhat useful” or “Slightly useful.” In contrast, within the Group of 66, a significant majority (50 out of 66 Member States) regarded the document as either “Very useful” or “Useful.” Additionally, 9 Member States rated it as “Somewhat useful,” and only 2 found it to be “Slightly useful” or “Not useful.”

Part 2 - Implementation Guide

Upon analyzing the Part 2: Implementation Guide documents (see Figures 21 and 22) across all 93 Member States, it is clear that over 75 percent rated them as either "Useful" or "Very useful." The only notable exception is the Strategic Pathway 3: Financial document, which received the lowest ratings, particularly among the Group of 66. Aside from this exception and some variation in response rates, no significant differences exist between the two groups.

Figure 21. Usefulness of Part 2: Implementation Guide by Countries Considering the Implementation of the UN-IGIF

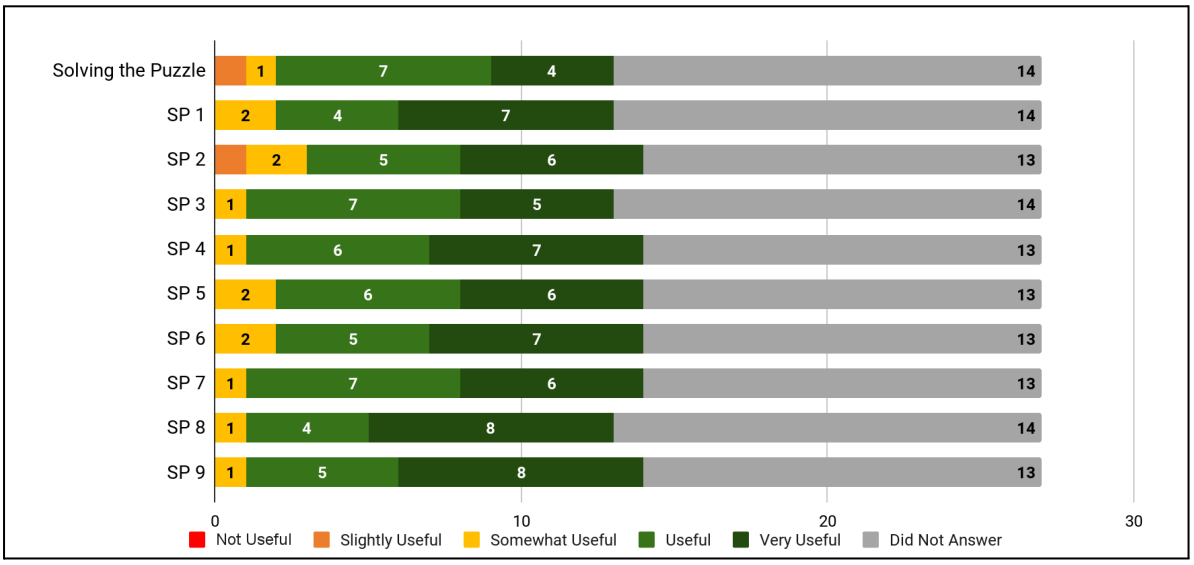
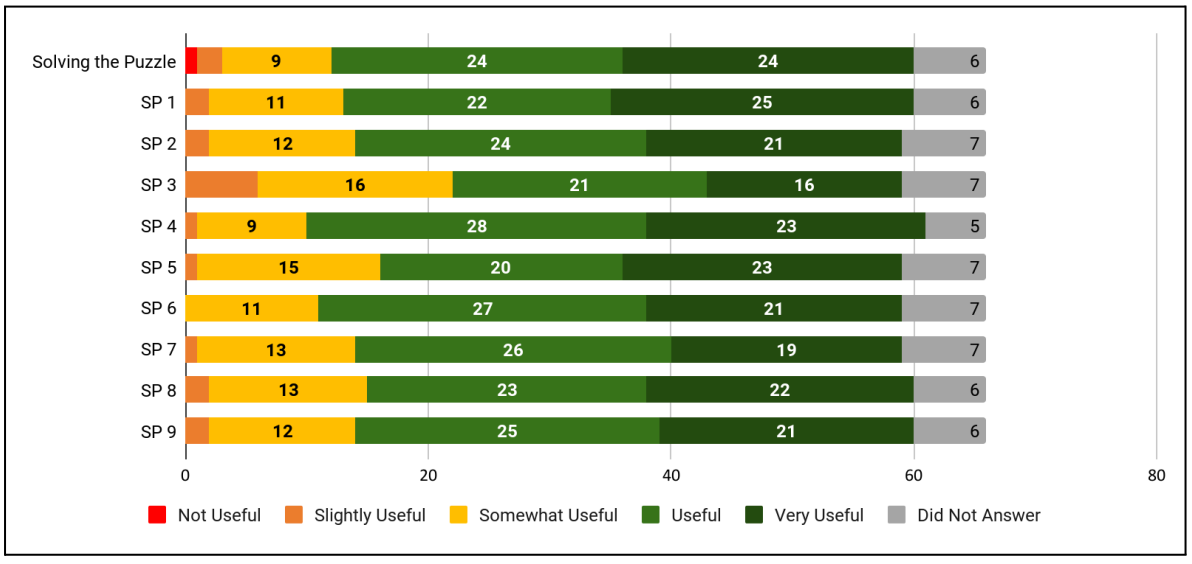


Figure 22. Usefulness of Part 2: Implementation Guide by Countries Implementing the UN-IGIF



In summary, the positive assessment of Part 2 by the Group of 66 is promising for the Group of 27, especially for those Member States that have not yet utilized or become familiar with the UN-IGIF. As these documents are translated into various languages, their usage and perceived value are expected to rise.

Part 3 - Country-level Action Plan

When assessing Part 3 documents: Country-level Action Plan (see Figures 23 and 24), responses indicate that the UN-GGIM Recommended Approach is viewed as more beneficial by the Group of 66 compared to the World Bank approach. Forty-six Member States rated the UN approach as

either 'Very useful' or 'Useful,' while only 27 Member States assigned the same ratings to the World Bank approach.

Figure 23. Usefulness of Part 3: Country-level Action Plan by Countries Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF

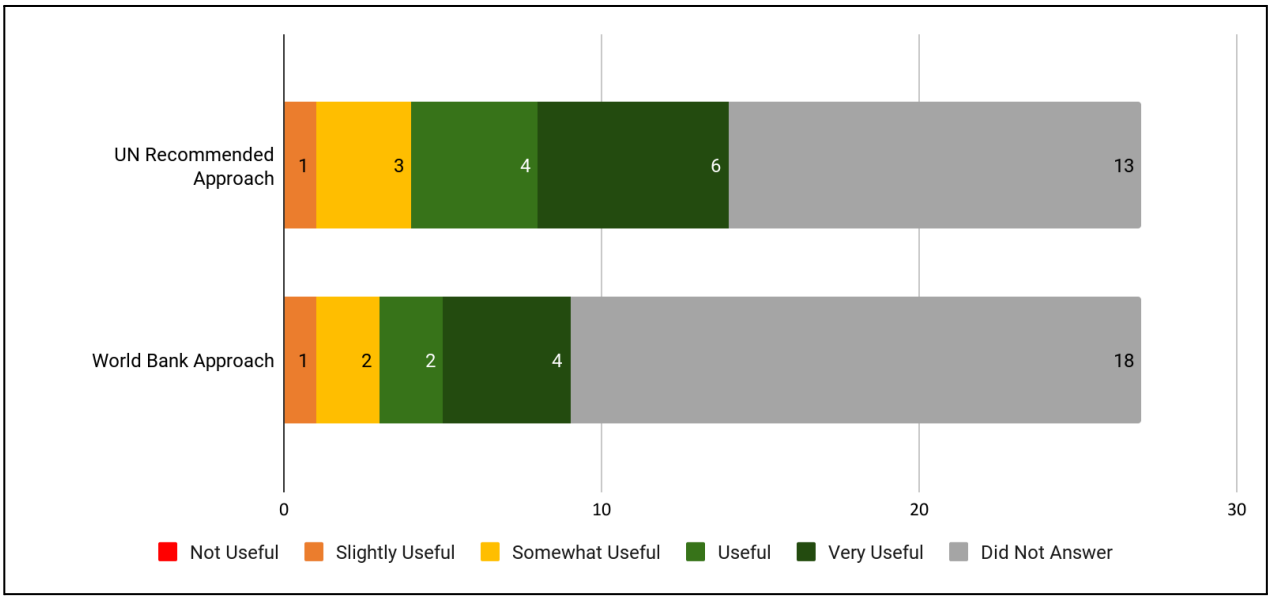
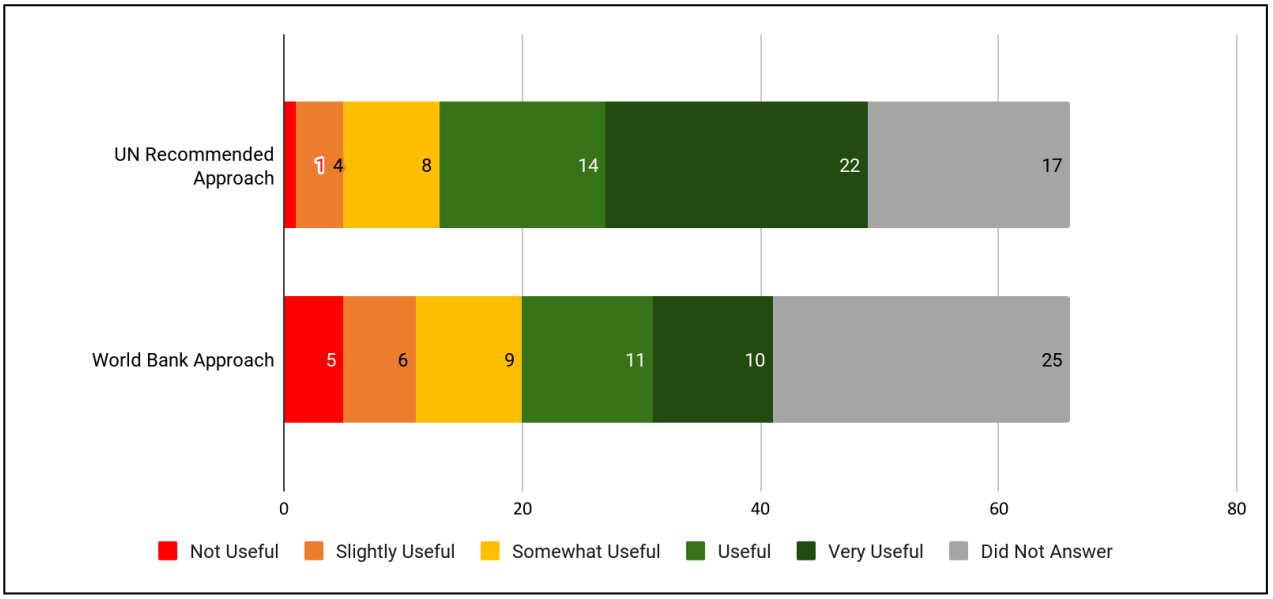


Figure 24. Usefulness of Part 3: Country-level Action Plan by Countries Implementing the UN-IGIF



In evaluating the World Bank's approach, as shown in Figure 24, it is noteworthy that 5 Member States from the Group of 66 deemed it 'Not useful,' and an additional 6 rated it as 'Slightly useful.' This suggests that these responses may originate from Member States within the Group of 66 that are already utilizing the UN Recommended Approach and find the World Bank approach less satisfactory for developing their Country-level Action Plans.

Both the Group of 66 and the Group of 27 feature a considerable number of Member States that did not rate the Part 3 documents. This lack of ratings likely stems from many Member States still being in the early stages of UN-IGIF implementation and, at the time of the survey, not yet considering the development of a Country-level Action Plan.

As highlighted in previous analyses, it is encouraging to note that the UN-IGIF documents are generally regarded as useful, positioning them as a reliable tool for enhancing geospatial information management among Member States. Key takeaways include:

➔ **Key Takeaways:**

Feedback on UN-IGIF Documents: Member States generally view the UN-IGIF as a useful tool. Part 1 (Overarching Strategy) and Part 2 (Implementation Guide) received positive feedback from 61 and 58 out of 74 and 73 Member States, respectively. Part 3 (Country-level Action Plan) received more mixed feedback, with only 32 out of 53 respondents rating it as useful or very useful. This suggests that while strategic vision and guidance are well-regarded, the action plan component may require further explanation and customization.

Differences Between Member State Groups: A distinction exists between the Group of 66 (actively implementing the UN-IGIF) and the Group of 27 (considering its use). The Group of 66 tends to rate the UN-IGIF documents more positively, likely reflecting their direct experience with the use of them. A considerable number of Group of 27 Member States refrained from rating the documents, indicating that they may still be in the exploratory phase of understanding the UN-IGIF.

Mixed Feedback on the World Bank Approach: When evaluating Part 3, Member States in the Group of 66 found the UN approach more helpful than the World Bank's approach for developing their CAPs. Some respondents from this group rated the World Bank's approach as "Not useful" or "Slightly useful," suggesting that it may not align as closely with their specific needs or experiences.

Potential for Broader Adoption: As the UN-IGIF documents are translated into more languages, the usage and perceived value of these documents are expected to grow, especially among Member States still in the early stages of implementation.

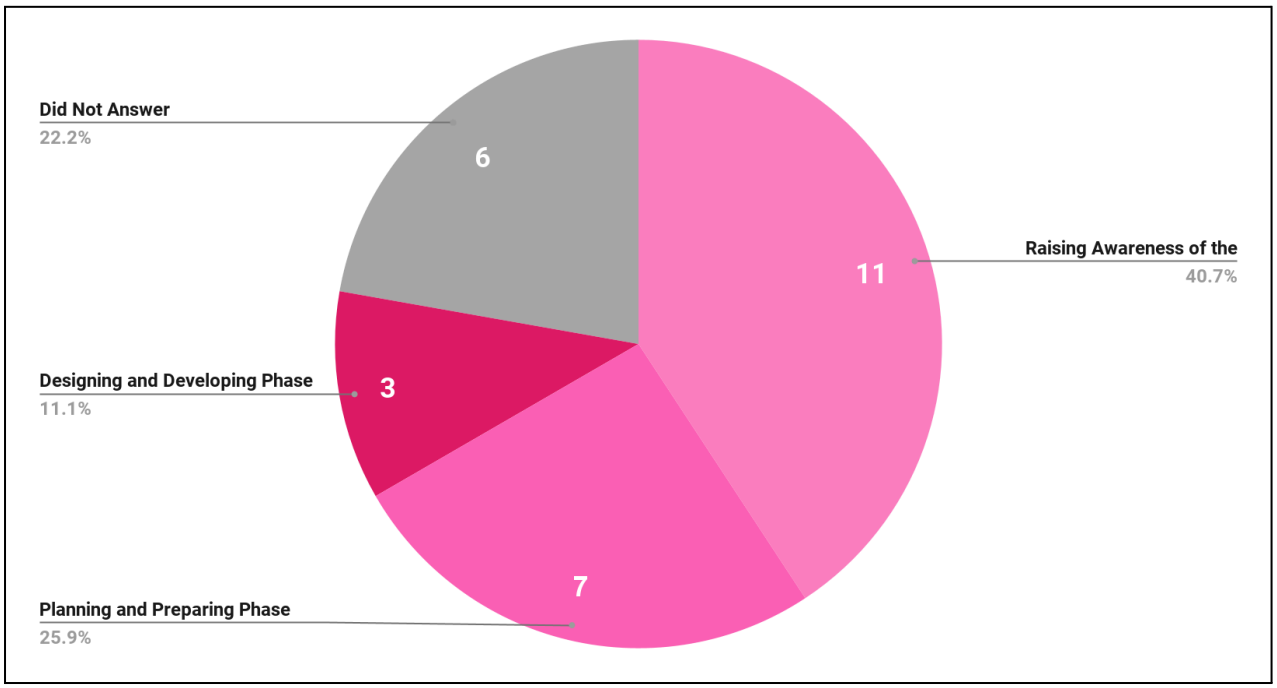
Significance of External Support: The use and implementation of the UN-IGIF is bolstered by support from the UN-GGIM Regional Committees, the Secretariat, and global entities. This support is particularly valuable for Member States as they navigate integrating geospatial information into national strategies.

4.3.5 Stage of Implementation of the UN-IGIF

The UN Approach, published by the UN-GGIM Secretariat in early 2023, provides tailored tasks and resources to support national implementation. It emphasizes inclusivity and participation, taking into account existing capacities while addressing the need for new skills and capabilities to effectively implement the UN-IGIF and achieve national priorities. This approach is structured into three stages: planning and preparing, assessing and analyzing, and designing and developing, each offering adaptable tools and guidance to assist Member States in developing their country-level Action Plans.

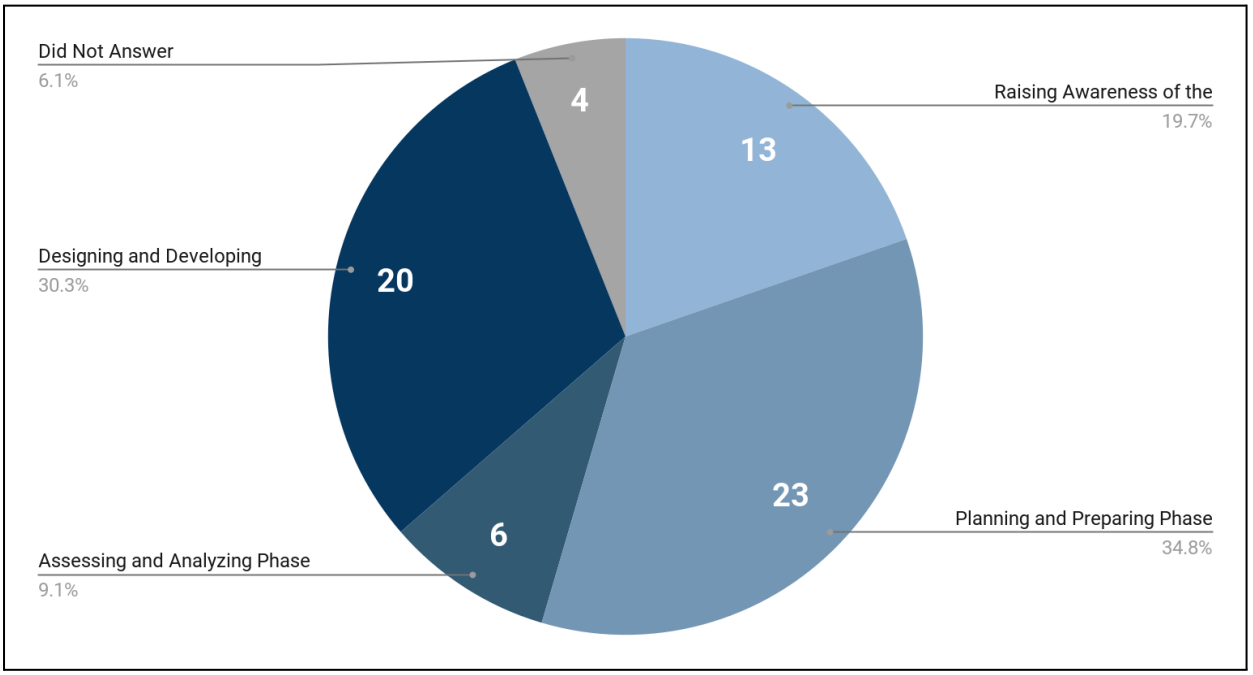
Member States were asked to identify their stage in the use or implementation of the UN Approach. Their responses, analyzed based on the most advanced stage reported, offer insights in Figures 27, 28, 29, and 30. In the Group of 27 (Figure 25), only 37 percent are engaged in planning, preparation, or design and development activities, while over 40 percent are still focused on raising awareness about the importance of geospatial information.

Figure 25. UN-IGIF Implementation Phase of Member States Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF



In contrast, in the Group of 66 (Figure 26), shows a different scenario: over 65 percent are either in the planning and preparation phase or the design and development phase. Conversely, approximately 28 percent are engaged in raising awareness or assessment and analysis.

Figure 26. UN-IGIF Implementation Phase of Member States Using/Implementing the UN-IGIF



Monitoring the implementation stages of Member States is crucial for designing and executing support tasks and strategies. This is particularly important for those Member States working on developing a CAP under the UN-IGIF.

In this context, Figures 27 and 28 illustrate the implementation stages achieved by Member States currently implementing or considering the UN-IGIF for CAP development. Figure 26 highlights the progress of the Group of 66, showing that nearly 75 percent are in the design and development or planning and preparation phases. In contrast, less than 20 percent are engaged in raising awareness or assessment and analysis activities.

Figure 27. UN-IGIF Implementation Phase of Member States Using/Implementing the UN-IGIF to Develop a Country Level Action Plan (CAP)

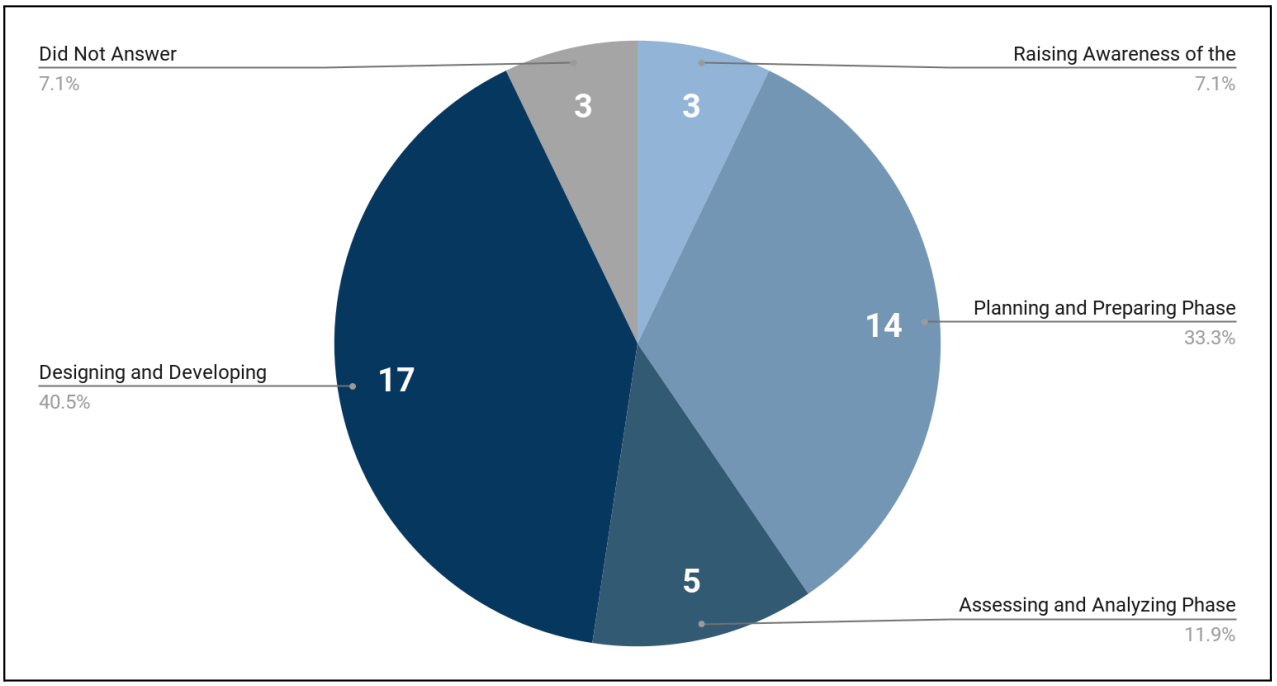
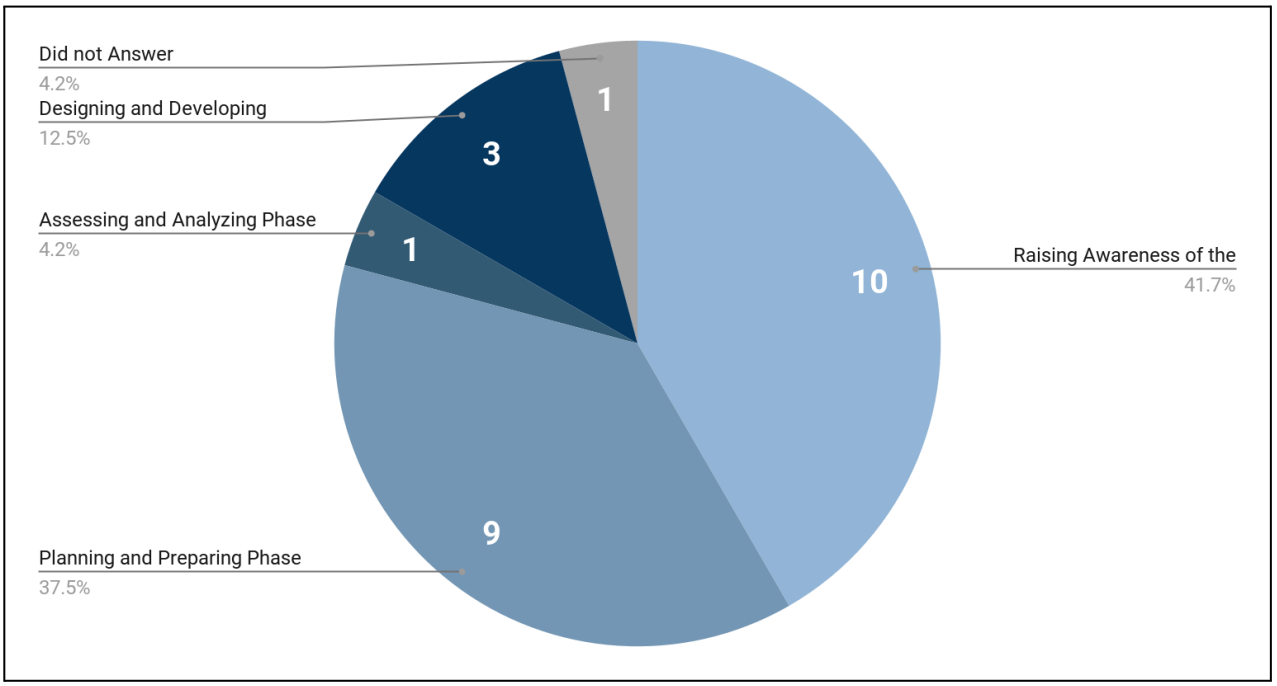


Figure 28 presents similar information for Member States within the Group of 66 that are using or implementing the UN-IGIF for purposes other than developing a CAP. In this scenario, over 45 percent of these Member States are in the initial phases of raising awareness or assessment and analysis. Meanwhile, those in the planning and preparation or design and development phases account for 50 percent.

Figure 28. UN-IGIF implementation phase of countries using/implementing the UN-IGIF with a purpose different to a Country Level Action Plan (CAP)



Based on the previous comparison, it can be suggested that developing a CAP generally reflects an advanced stage of UN-IGIF implementation. When asked about their progress in developing a CAP, Member States from the Group of 66 provided responses that fall into the following categories:

- Preliminary phase (initial assessment, drafting the first version).
- Development of a national geospatial information management strategy.
- Review of an existing CAP.
- Stakeholder engagement phase.
- Seeking political support.
- Finalized CAP.

For Member States in the Group of 27 working on a CAP, responses indicated that while some are still in the early stages, others are actively seeking political support. One Member State mentioned having completed a CAP but noted that they did not strictly follow the UN-IGIF, without specifying the alternative approach used.

Figure 29 highlights the proportion of Member States from the Group of 27 that have completed a CAP. Notably, 15 percent of these Member States, despite considering the use or implementation of the UN-IGIF, report having already finalized a CAP.

Figure 29. Member States Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF Which Have Completed a Country Level Action Plan (CAP)

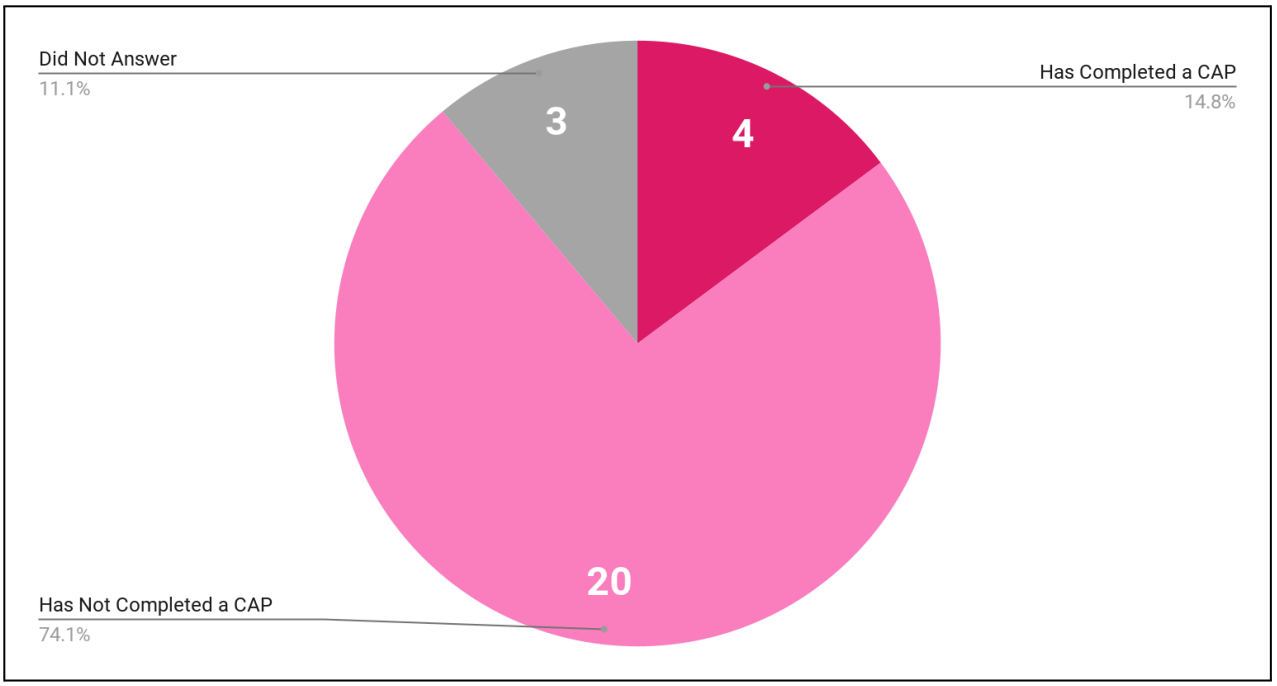
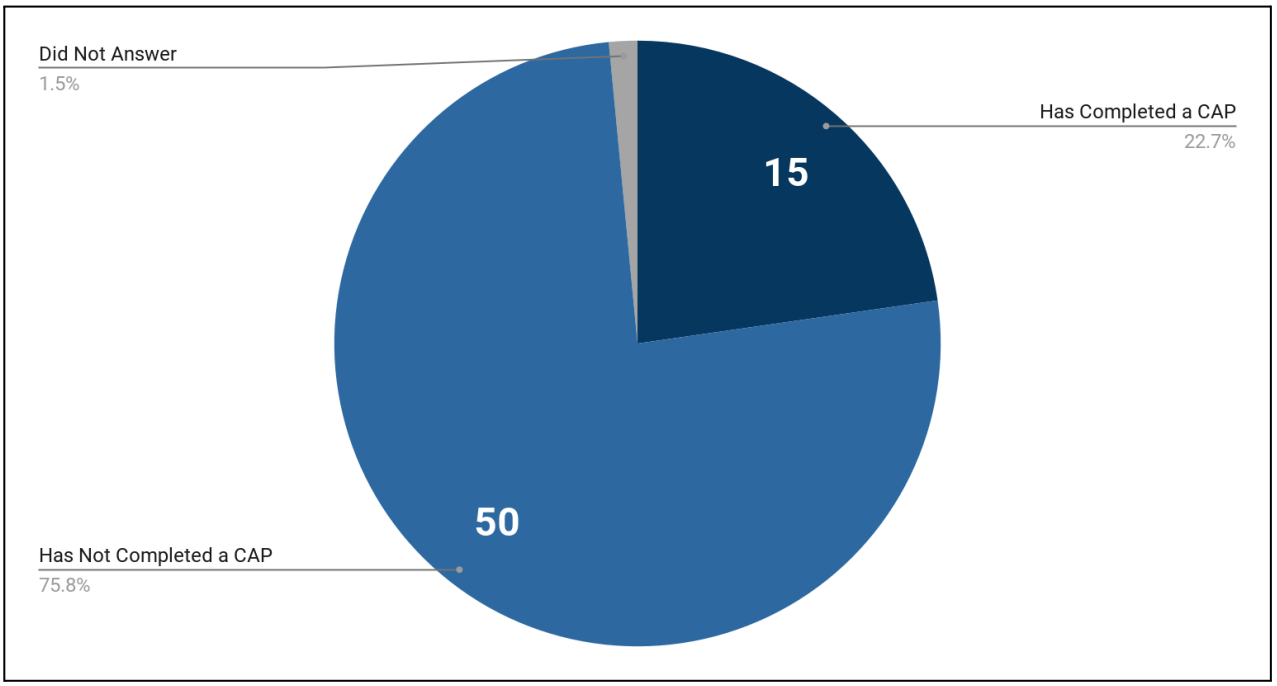


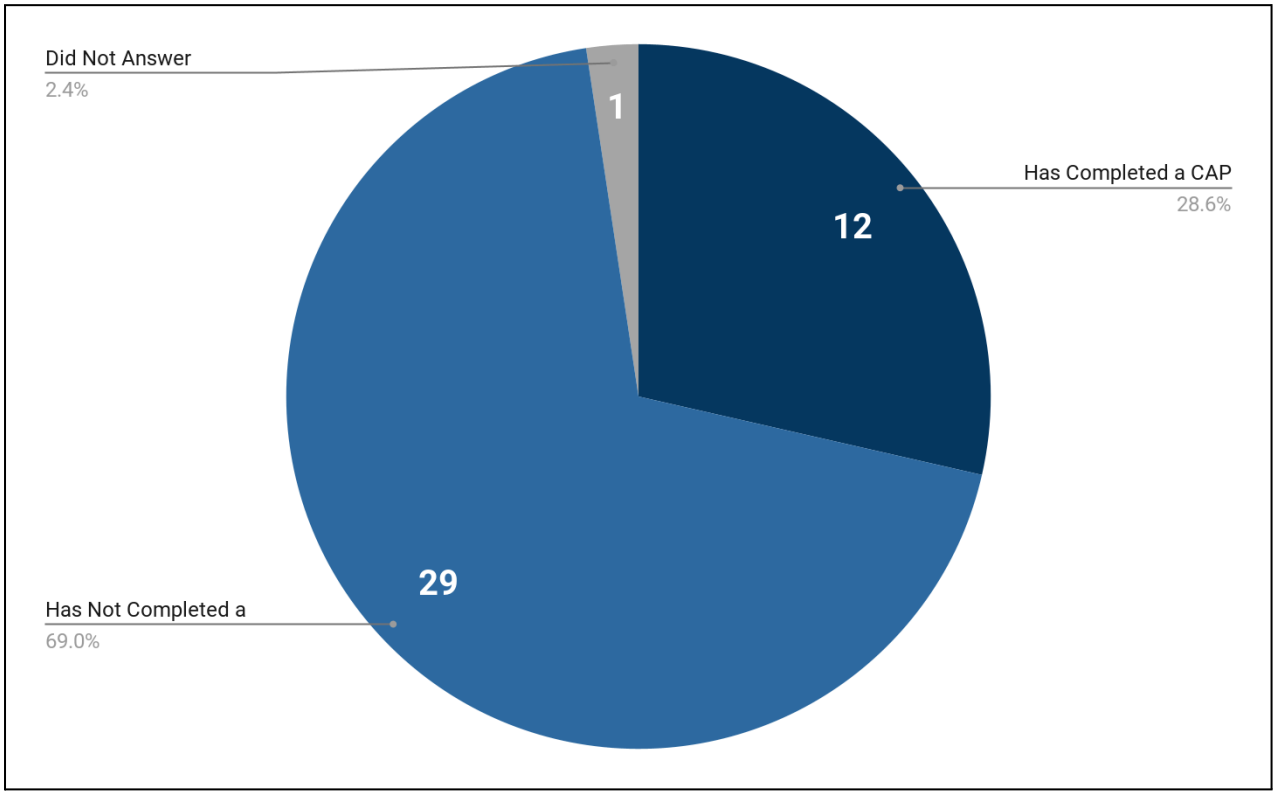
Figure 30 shows that out of all Member States using or implementing the UN-IGIF, 15, which accounts for 23 percent, have completed a CAP. The distribution of support received by these 15 Member States is similar to that illustrated in Figure 24. However, the approaches adopted by these 15 Member States differ significantly.

Figure 30. Member States Using/Implementing the UN-IGIF Which Have Completed a Country Level Action Plan (CAP)



Interestingly, an analysis of the Member States from the Group of 66 that reported implementing the UN-IGIF to develop a CAP reveals that, as shown in Figure 31, 12 Member States (29 percent) have completed their CAPs, while 69 percent have yet to finish this process.

Figure 31. Member States Using/Implementing the UN-IGIF to Develop a CAP, Having Completed Their CAP



➔ **Key Takeaways:**

Varied Implementation Stages: Member States are at different stages in the implementation process. In the Group of 27, only 37 percent are engaged in advanced stages like planning, preparation, or design and development, with over 40 percent focused on raising awareness. Conversely, in the Group of 66, over 65 percent are in advanced stages, while around 28 percent remain in earlier phases like awareness-raising or assessment.

Importance of Monitoring Progress: Understanding the stages of implementation is critical for designing support strategies, particularly for Member States working on a CAP under the UN-IGIF. This monitoring helps in tailoring the support to each Member State's progress.

Advanced Stages Reflect CAP Development: Member States that are developing a CAP typically reflect a more advanced stage of UN-IGIF implementation. In the Group of 66, nearly 75 percent of Member States engaged in CAP development are in the design and development or planning and preparation phases, suggesting a more mature implementation process.

Progress and Challenges in CAP Completion: While 15 percent of the Group of 27 Member States report having completed a CAP, a significant portion are still in preliminary phases or seeking political support. In the Group of 66, 29 percent have finalized their CAPs, while 69 percent are still working towards completion.

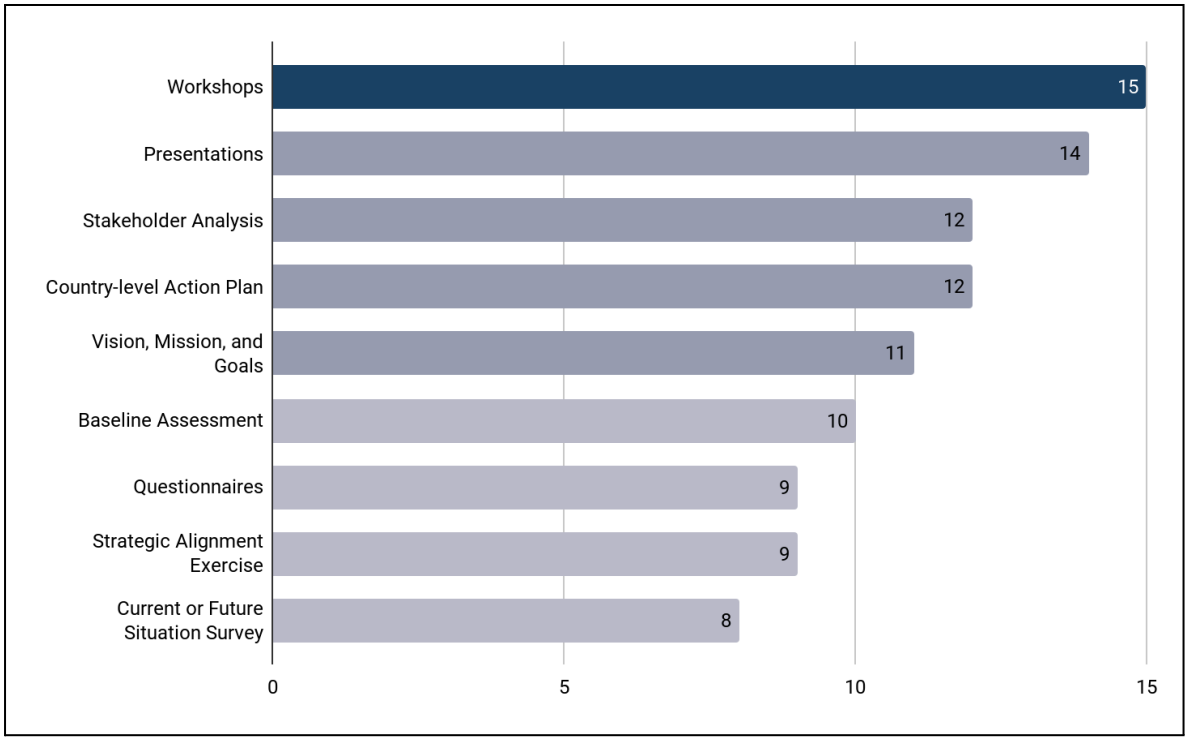
Diverse Approaches to CAP Development: Among the 15 Member States that have completed a CAP, approaches vary significantly, highlighting the flexibility of the UN-IGIF framework and the different strategies that can be adapted to national contexts.

4.3.6 Developed UN-IGIF Materials

As the survey progressed, Member States were asked about the types of materials they have developed in implementing the UN-IGIF (Figure 32). It was found that only 20 Member States had done so. This inquiry aimed to collect valuable experiences that could be shared and adapted by all Member States. The High-Level Group on the IGIF believes that sharing materials is essential to avoid duplicating efforts; even experiences that were not particularly successful could provide insights into paths to avoid.

Furthermore, it's noteworthy that most of these Member States have created multiple types of materials. The majority include workshops, presentations, and stakeholder analyses, suggesting that many are still in the early stages of implementation. Additionally, regarding these materials, 14 Member States expressed their willingness to share them, while 5 indicated they do not intend to share the materials developed during their implementation process.

Figure 32. Main Types of Developed Materials



➔ **Key Takeaways:**

Limited Development of Implementation Materials: Only 20 Member States have developed materials as part of their UN-IGIF use or implementation, highlighting a need for broader efforts in creating and sharing resources to support the process.

Emphasis on Knowledge Sharing: The HLG-IGIF underscores the importance of sharing implementation materials among Member States to avoid duplication of effort. Even less successful experiences can provide valuable lessons, guiding others on what challenges to avoid.

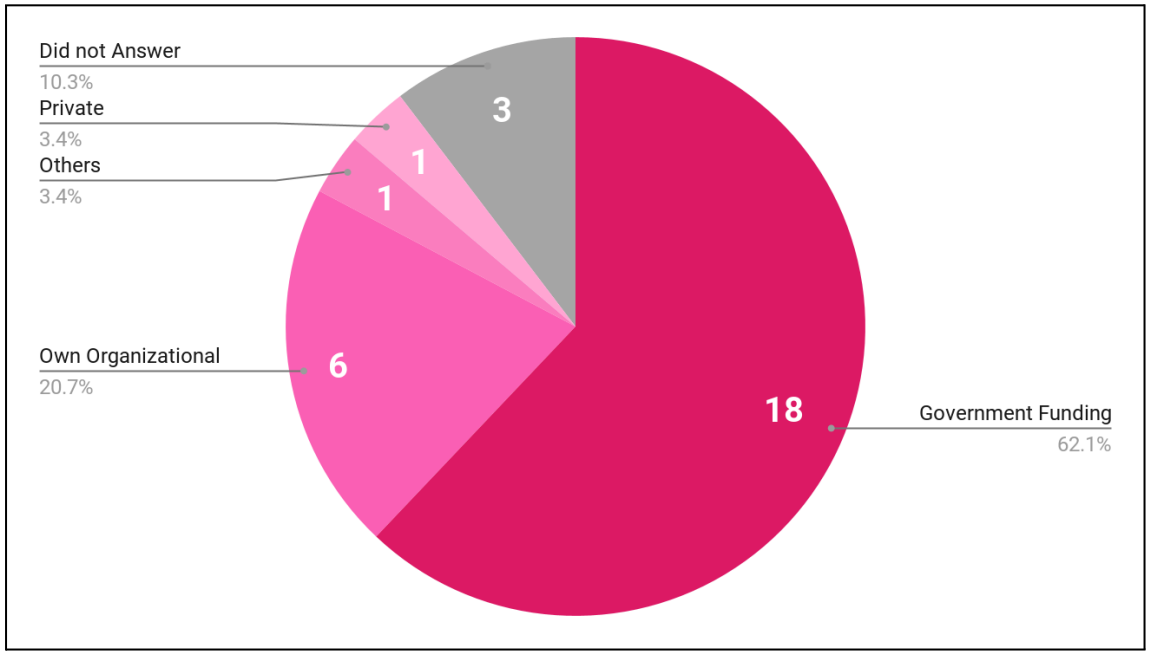
Early Stages of Implementation: The majority of developed materials consist of workshops, presentations, and stakeholder analyses, indicating that many Member States are still in the initial stages of using or implementing the UN-IGIF.

Willingness to Share Resources: A positive trend is that 14 Member States are open to sharing their materials, fostering collaboration and collective progress. However, 5 Member States have chosen not to share, potentially limiting the collective learning and support among Member States.

4.3.7 Funding for the Implementation of the UN-IGIF

In the final section of the survey, Member States were asked about their funding sources for implementing the UN-IGIF. Figure 33 highlights the primary funding sources for Member States considering the use or implementation of the UN-IGIF. Among the Group of 27, 62 percent rely on government funding, while 21 percent draw from their own organizational resources.

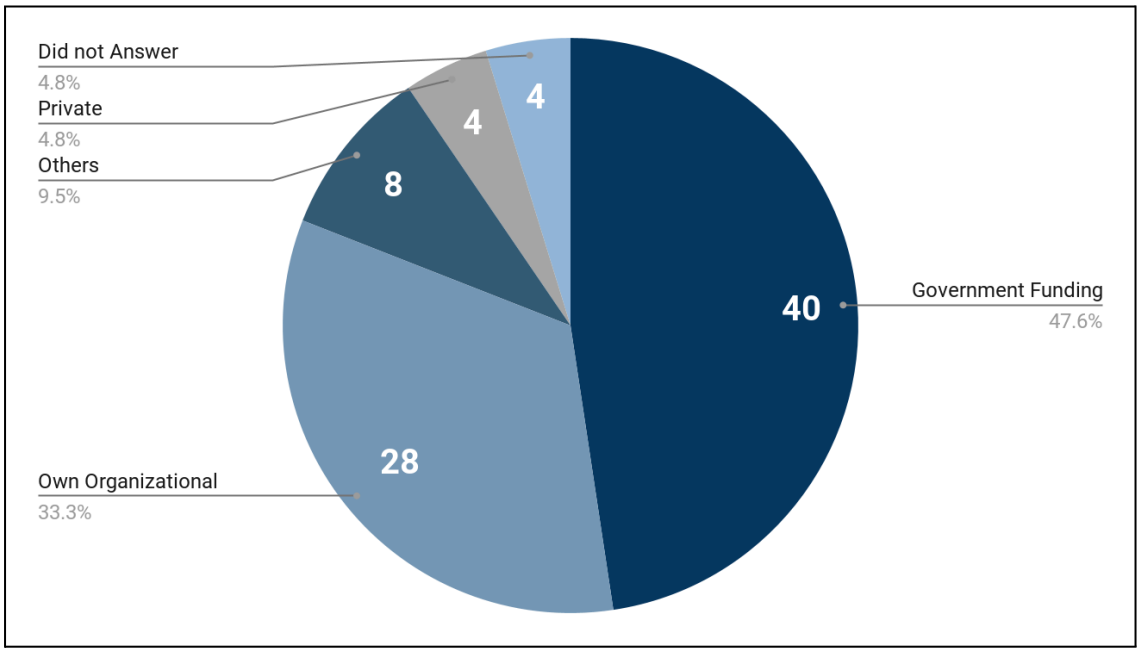
Figure 33. Primary Sources of Funding in Member States Considering the Use/Implementation of the UN-IGIF



In comparison, Figure 34 shows the funding landscape for the broader Group of 66 currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF. In this group, government funding makes up 48 percent of the resources, while over 47 percent comes from a mix of organizational, private sector, philanthropic, and other sources.

Almost every Member State that responded relies on either government funding or internal organizational resources, indicating tangible government support for the UN-IGIF's development. This support might come as a dedicated budget or through resources allocated internally. However, it is important to note that while these funding sources reflect a commitment to implementation, they may not always be sufficient to cover the full scope of the process.

Figure 34. Primary Sources of Funding in Member States Implementing the UN-IGIF



➔ **Key Takeaways:**

Funding Sources: Funding sources utilized by Member States for using or implementing the UN-IGIF, revealing varied reliance on government and organizational resources.

Funding Trend: Among the Group of 27, a significant majority (62%) rely on government funding, with 21% utilizing their own organizational resources to support implementation. In the broader Group of 66, government funding accounts for 48% of resources, while over 47% is sourced from a combination of organizational, private sector, philanthropic, and other contributions.

Government Support Indicated: The responses suggest that nearly all responding Member States depend on either government funding or internal organizational resources, highlighting substantial government support for the development of the UN-IGIF.

Funding Limitations: Despite the observed commitment to funding, it is essential to acknowledge that these financial sources may not always be sufficient to support the complete use or implementation of the UN-IGIF.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Upon reviewing the objectives outlined at the beginning of this report and analyzing the results, we can derive several key insights that should serve as foundational elements for future initiatives. Some of these conclusions have been previously discussed in various sections of the report; thus, this portion will highlight the most significant findings. Additionally, we present a series of key findings, insights and takeaways, and lessons learned from this survey experience.

5.1 Main Conclusions

The implementation of the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF) represents a pivotal step for Member States seeking to enhance their geospatial information management systems. The comprehensive evaluation of the UN-IGIF documents indicates a generally favorable perception among Member States, particularly for the Overarching Strategy and the Implementation Guide. A significant majority finds these resources to be instrumental in guiding their efforts to align national priorities with both social and economic development goals. However, the Country-level Action Plan has not achieved the same level of recognition, suggesting an area that warrants increased focus and support to ensure its effective adoption.

The analysis of the stages of implementation reveals stark contrasts between Member States. In the Group of 66, over 65% are actively engaged in planning and preparation or design and development phases, reflecting a proactive approach to utilizing the UN-IGIF framework. In contrast, the Group of 27 displays a more nascent involvement, with over 40% still focused on raising awareness about the importance of geospatial information. This divergence underscores the necessity for targeted interventions and capacity-building efforts to support the Group of 27 in advancing toward more developed stages of implementation.

Moreover, the survey highlights a limited number of Member States that have developed materials associated with UN-IGIF implementation, with many producing only workshops, presentations, and stakeholder analyses. This indicates that numerous countries are still navigating the early phases of the framework's application. The High-Level Group on the IGIF's advocacy for sharing experiences and materials can play a crucial role in facilitating collaboration and learning across countries. By disseminating both successful strategies and lessons learned from challenges faced, Member States can collectively refine their approaches and enhance the overall efficacy of the UN-IGIF implementation.

Funding sources for implementing the UN-IGIF also emerge as a vital consideration. A substantial reliance on government funding—62% in the Group of 27 and 48% in the broader Group of 66—demonstrates a robust commitment from governments to support the development of geospatial information systems. However, while this reliance reflects governmental support, it raises concerns about the adequacy of these funds to cover the comprehensive implementation needs. Ensuring that adequate resources are allocated will be essential for overcoming barriers and achieving the desired outcomes of the UN-IGIF.

In conclusion, the UN-IGIF provides a valuable framework for improving geospatial information management, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals and national priorities. By addressing the identified challenges, fostering collaborative sharing of resources, and ensuring sufficient funding, Member States can better position themselves to leverage geospatial information effectively. Through concerted efforts, the successful implementation of the UN-IGIF can drive sustainable development and innovation, paving the way for enhanced decision-making and improved outcomes for communities globally.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

Below are key findings regarding the implementation or use of the UN-IGIF across Member States:

Regional Breakdown of UN-IGIF Adoption:

- **Africa:** 48% (26 of 54 Member States).
- **Americas:** 69% (25 of 36 Member States).
- **Arab States:** 50% (6 of 12 Member States).
- **Asia and Pacific:** 45% (26 of 57 Member States).
- **Europe:** 69% (31 of 45 Member States).

Awareness and Adoption of UN-IGIF:

- **Awareness:** 98% of respondents are aware of the UN-IGIF.
- **Current Usage:** 57.9% are currently using or implementing the UN-IGIF.
- **Future Plans:** 23.7% are planning to adopt the framework soon.
- **No Plans:** 18.4% are not considering implementation, mainly due to existing robust geospatial systems.

Future Implementation Plans:

- Among the 27 respondents planning to adopt the UN-IGIF, 15 aim to start in 2024, while others plan to begin within the next 2-3 years.
- 71% of Member States (81) are either implementing or plan to implement the UN-IGIF by the end of 2024.

Reasons for Not Adopting:

- 21 Member States not planning to adopt the UN-IGIF, with 15 from Europe, primarily cite strong existing frameworks like INSPIRE and ANZLIC as reasons.

Sector Participation:

- **Public Sector:** Highest involvement, followed by academia and private sector.
- Emphasizes integrating various public sector agencies (geospatial, statistical, environmental, governance) for national implementation.

Overall Participation Insights:

- **Geospatial Agencies:** Most engaged, with 64 of 66 Member States using or implementing the UN-IGIF.
- **Land Administration and Statistical Agencies:** 45 and 44 Member States, respectively, engaged.
- **Sectoral Breakdown:** Significant participation from environmental (38 engaged), governance (36 engaged), and transportation (34 engaged) agencies.
- **Limited Engagement:** Specialized sectors like defense and law enforcement show minimal involvement.

Emerging Interest and Opportunities:

- Growing interest from public health and energy sectors.
- Need for tailored approaches to enhance engagement from underrepresented sectors.

Academic Sector Involvement:

- **Universities:** Primary drivers in 50 Member States.
- **Research Centers and Think Tanks:** Active in 30 and 6 Member States, respectively.
- NGOs are involved in 13 Member States.

Private Sector Participation:

- **Geospatial Companies:** Most active in 39 Member States, leading collaborations with other sectors.

Implementation Approaches and Support:

- **UN Recommended Approach:** Foundation for implementation; widely used by Member States.
- **World Bank Approach:** Employed by several Member States as an alternative.
- External support from UN-GGIM Regional Committees and the UN-GGIM Secretariat is crucial, especially among those actively using the UN-IGIF.

Assessment of UN-IGIF Documents' Utility:

- **Positive Ratings:** Overarching Strategy and Implementation Guide received positive feedback from the majority of respondents.
- **Lower Utility for Country-level Action Plan:** Less recognized compared to other components.

Stage of Implementation:

- **Group of 27:** 37% are in planning or development stages; over 40% are focused on awareness-raising.
- **Group of 66:** More than 65% are in planning or development phases; 29% have completed their Country-level Action Plans (CAPs).

Funding for Implementation:

- Reliance on government funding is high among Member States, indicating strong commitment to the UN-IGIF's development, though it may not guarantee sufficient funds for complete implementation.

These findings indicate a strong awareness and growing use of the UN-IGIF across Member States, with significant contributions from geospatial agencies and collaboration among public, private, and academic sectors. However, targeted efforts to engage specialized sectors and enhance cross-sector collaboration are necessary to strengthen the framework's implementation and impact.

5.3 Strategic Takeaways

This summary contains strategic takeaways regarding the implementation and use of the UN-IGIF, highlighting participation levels, agency roles, collaboration needs, and funding considerations.

Public Agency Engagement: Public agencies are actively implementing the UN-IGIF, necessitating an understanding of the structure of national geospatial information institutions.

Core Agency Participation: Involvement of key agencies (Geospatial, Statistical, Governance/Policy, Planning, Finance and Budget) is crucial for effective geospatial management. Their participation, while best practice, is not mandatory.

Prominence of Geospatial Agencies: Geospatial agencies dominate participation, with 64 out of 66 Member States engaged, highlighting the importance of geospatial data in the UN-IGIF framework.

Engagement from Other Sectors: Significant participation from land administration (45 Member States) and statistical agencies (44 Member States) underscores their vital roles.

Wide Applicability: The UN-IGIF is applicable to various public sector institutions, with notable involvement from environmental, governance/policy, and transportation agencies.

Limited Specialized Sector Engagement: Sectors like defense and law enforcement show minimal participation, possibly due to their sensitive nature or perceived irrelevance of the UN-IGIF.

Emerging Sector Interest: There is growing interest from public health and energy sectors, with seven Member States from public health recognizing the framework's relevance.

Need for Tailored Approaches: Variations in participation suggest the need for customized approaches to address specific sector needs and enhance collaboration.

Institutional Collaboration: Greater collaboration among core agencies can strengthen geospatial processes and broaden UN-IGIF adoption.

University Involvement: Universities are significant contributors, actively participating in 50 out of 93 Member States.

Research Center and Think Tank Participation: Engagement from research centers (30 Member States) and think tanks (6 Member States) reflects collaborative efforts in geospatial frameworks.

Limited NGO Role: NGOs have limited involvement (13 Member States), indicating the need for future research to understand their potential contributions better.

Cross-Sector Collaboration: Emphasis on partnerships across public, private, and academic sectors is noted, with 28 Member States engaging multiple sectors in UN-IGIF implementation.

Diverse Collaboration Patterns: Member States exhibit varied collaboration patterns, tailoring their approaches to specific contexts.

Need for Ongoing Research: Continuous data collection is necessary to assess sector contributions, especially from NGOs.

Common Goals: Among 27 Member States considering UN-IGIF, primary goals include strengthening spatial data infrastructure and developing national geospatial strategies.

Comparative Analysis: A slight difference exists in the range of purposes anticipated for the UN-IGIF between the two groups of Member States.

Assessment of Action Plans: The UN-GGIM approach is preferred over the World Bank approach for developing Country-level Action Plans, indicating higher perceived utility.

Non-responses: Many Member States did not rate the Part 3 documents, possibly due to being in early UN-IGIF implementation stages.

Positive Perception of UN-IGIF: Despite non-responses, the UN-IGIF documents are generally viewed as valuable for improving geospatial management.

Support Among Member States: Fourteen Member States provide support, mainly during early UN-IGIF implementation stages.

Active Implementation: A subset of 42 Member States from the Group of 66 is actively implementing the UN-IGIF to develop Country-level Action Plans, with only 29% having completed theirs.

Limited Material Development: Only 20 Member States reported developing implementation materials, emphasizing early-stage activities.

Funding Sources: Government funding is the primary resource for implementation, indicating commitment to the UN-IGIF, though sufficiency of these funds is uncertain.

5.4 Lessons Learned

The survey has provided a valuable initial insight into the use of the UN-IGIF and the experience developing and implementing a survey is open to further enhancements. From this experience, the following lessons can be highlighted:

Tool for Understanding: The survey serves as a powerful instrument for gauging the extent of UN-IGIF usage and implementation, as well as assessing the effectiveness of its guiding documents.

Strengthening Action Plans: The findings offer compelling support for the mission to enhance action plans among stakeholders promoting the UN-IGIF and assisting Member States.

Identifying Best Practices: The survey is essential for identifying successful implementation cases of the UN-IGIF, which can serve as valuable lessons for others.

Capacity Development: The efforts of the Capacity Development Working Group represent a crucial first step; however, it is important for all stakeholders to engage in more detailed analysis.

Regular Assessment: It is advisable to conduct the survey every two years, with the following considerations. The survey should be developed collectively, involving various stakeholders interested in understanding how the UN-IGIF is utilized and implemented, which can foster synergies and minimize redundant efforts. The aim should extend beyond merely understanding implementation and identifying gaps; it should also enhance the evaluation of the UN-IGIF documents' effectiveness.

Methodological Enhancements: Specific methodological improvements should be prioritized to include questions designed to pinpoint areas where Member States require additional support or capacity-building to fully leverage the UN-IGIF, should carefully review each question to prevent ambiguous interpretations by respondents, particularly regarding

the core concept of implementation, assess dissemination strategies to prevent response duplication, and consider disabling multiple responses for certain questions to streamline data analysis and strengthen overall evaluation.

APPENDIX A: Questionnaire

1. Have you heard of the UN-IGIF? (Yes/No)

2. Are you using or implementing the UN-IGIF? (Yes/No)

3. Are you considering using or implementing soon? (Yes/No)

   3b. Why?

   3c. When?

4. If you are using or implementing the UN-IGIF, what agencies/institutions are participating? Check all that apply.

   4a. Public Sector
   - Geospatial
   - Statistical
   - Transportation
   - Energy
   - Natural Resources
   - Infrastructure
   - Governance/Policy (Government/Administration)
   - Environmental
   - Planning
   - Finance and Budget
   - Emergency Office
   - Public Health
   - Law Enforcement
   - Land Administration/Cadaster
   - Immigration/Migration
   - Education
   - Others

   4b. Private Sector
   - Geospatial Companies
   - Utility Companies
   - Communication Companies
   - Big Data/Database
   - Others

   4c. Academia

- University
- Research Centers
- Think Tanks
- Others

4d. Non-profit/Philanthropic/Other (Complete)

5. Which agency/institution is leading the UN-IGIF efforts? (Complete)

6. Which organization group does this agency belong to?
   - Statistical
   - Geospatial
   - Territorial Planning/Land Administration
   - Open Data Organization
   - Spatial Data Infrastructure
   - Governance/Policy (Government/Administration)
   - Natural Resources
   - Environment
   - Other

7. If you are using or implementing the UN-IGIF, how are you using it? Check all that apply.
   - Developing a Country-level Action Plan
   - Developing/Strengthening a National Geospatial Strategy
   - Developing/Strengthening National Geospatial Governance/Policies
   - Strengthening Spatial Data Infrastructure
   - Strengthening Geospatial Information Management
   - Supporting SDGs
   - Other

8. What approach are you using to implement the UN-IGIF?
   - Working with the World Bank
   - Working independently using World Bank approach and tools
   - Working with the SDG Data Alliance
   - Working independently using UN Recommended Approach to Design and Develop a Country-level Action Plan
   - Working independently using another approach

9. If you are working independently using another approach, what approach is it? (Complete)

10. Which UN-IGIF documents have you used, are using, and which have been most useful? Check all the documents that you have used. If you have used this document, how useful was it? On a scale of 1-5, with 1 being Not Useful and 5 being Very Useful.

PART 1. **Overarching Strategy**

If you have used this document, how useful was it? On a scale of 1-5, with 1 being Not Useful and 5 being Very Useful

	1: Not Useful	2: Slightly Useful	3: Somewhat Useful	4: Useful	5: Very Useful
Overarching Strategy	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

PART 2. **Implementation Guide**

If you have used this document, how useful was it? On a scale of 1-5, with 1 being Not Useful and 5 being Very Useful

	1: Not Useful	2: Slightly Useful	3: Somewhat Useful	4: Useful	5: Very Useful
Solving the Puzzle	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Strategic Pathway 1. Governance and Institutions	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Strategic Pathway 2. Policy and Legal	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Strategic Pathway 3. Financial	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Strategic Pathway 4. Data	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Strategic Pathway 5. Innovation	○	○	○	○	○
Strategic Pathway 6. Standards	○	○	○	○	○
Strategic Pathway 7. Partnerships	○	○	○	○	○
Strategic Pathway 8. Capacity and Education	○	○	○	○	○
Strategic Pathway 9. Communica-tion and Engagement	○	○	○	○	○

PART 3. **Country-level Action Plan**

If you have used this document, how useful was it? On a scale of 1-5, with 1 being Not Useful and 5 being Very Useful

	1: Not Useful	2: Slightly Useful	3: Somewhat Useful	4: Useful	5: Very Useful
UN Recommended Approach to Design and Develop a Country-level Action Plan	○	○	○	○	○
World Bank Approach	○	○	○	○	○
World Bank Baseline Assessment Tool	○	○	○	○	○
World Bank Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Tool	○	○	○	○	○
World Bank Action/ Investment Plan Tool	○	○	○	○	○

Other documents:

11. Has your country received support from other Member States or external organizations to advance or implement the UN-IGIF?
    - Member States

- UN-GGIM Regional Committee
- UN-GGIM Secretariat
- HLG-IGIF or HLG-IGIF Work Groups
- No external support
- SDG Data Alliance
- World Bank
- Other

12. If a Member State is supporting you, who is it? (Complete)

13. Where are you in the implementation or use of the UN-IGIF?
    - Raising awareness of the importance of the UN-IGIF
    - Planning and Preparing Phase – (Initial stages of activities)
    - Assessing and Analyzing Phase (Initial assessments, strategic alignment, and identification of needs diagnosis regarding geospatial information management, initiative at the country level)
    - Designing and Developing Phase (Development of a Geospatial Initiative or Country-level Action Plan)

14. If you are in the process of developing a Country-level Action Plan, where in the development process are you? (Complete)

15. Have you completed a Country-level Action Plan? (Yes/No)

16. If yes, where are you with the implementation of the Country-level Action Plan? (Complete)

17. Have you developed your own UN-IGIF materials? (Yes/No)

18. If yes, what kind of materials? Check all that apply.
    - Presentations
    - Workshops
    - Questionnaires
    - Social media
    - Letters
    - Emails
    - Agendas
    - Meeting materials
    - Others

19. If you have generated any of the following materials during your implementation, please select them.
    - Stakeholder Analysis

- Communications Plan
- Plan of Action
- Current or Future Situation Survey
- Baseline Assessment
- PEST/SWOT Analysis or Reports
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessments
- Action/Investment Plans
- Strategic Alignment Exercise
- Vision, Mission, and Goals
- Gap Analysis
- Needs Assessment
- Country-level Action Plan
- Others

20. Would you be willing to share your materials with the HLG-IGIF to share as an exemplar for other Member States? (Yes/No)

21. What are the primary sources of funding for the implementation of the UN-IGIF in your country?
    - Government funding
    - Own organizational resources
    - Private Sector/Philanthropic
    - Others

APPENDIX B: Results at the Regional Level

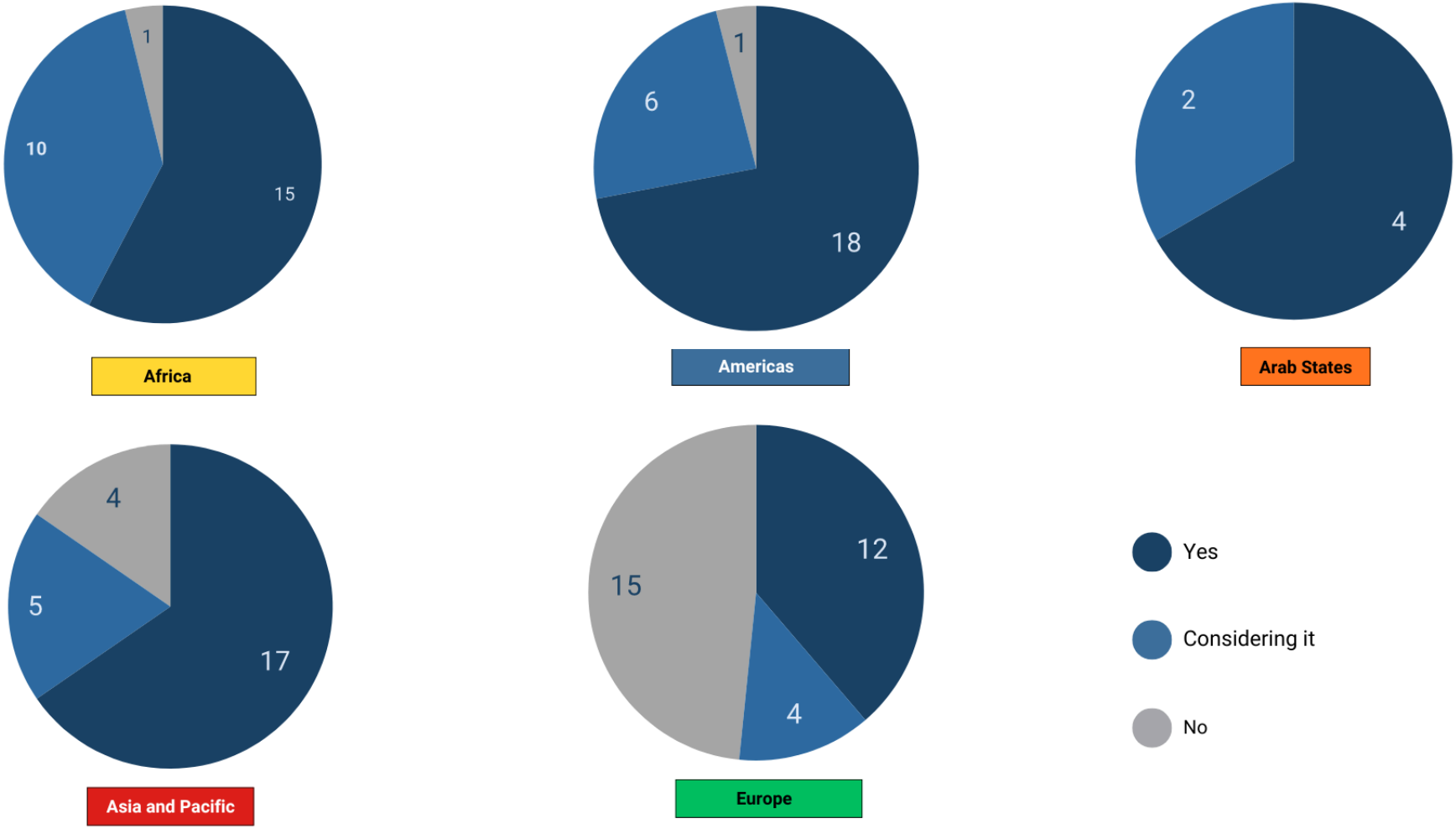
In this section, the results discussed above will be presented again but at a regional level. The proposed regional division coincides with the 5 UN-GGIM Regional Committees: UN-GGIM: Africa; UN-GGIM: Americas; UN-GGIM: Arab States; UN-GGIM: Asia and Pacific; and UN-GGIM: Europe.

The number of Member States that responded to the survey, based on the regional division specified in the previous paragraph are these:

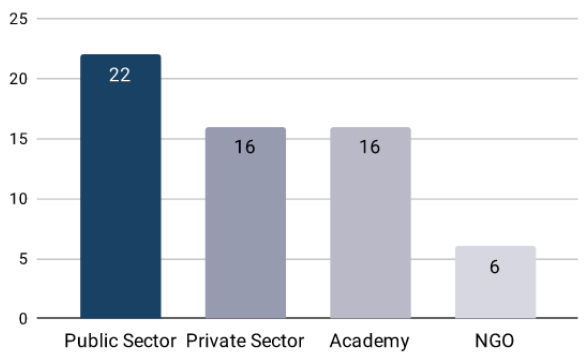
- ➔ Africa: 26 of 54 UN-GGIM Member States (48 percent).
- ➔ Americas: 25 of 36 UN-GGIM Member States (69 percent).
- ➔ Arab States: 6 of 12 UN-GGIM Member States (50 percent).
- ➔ Asia and Pacific: 26 of 57 UN-GGIM Member States (45 percent).
- ➔ Europe: 31 of 45 UN-GGIM Member States (69 percent).

Only the regional statistical results of each section of the survey are shown next.

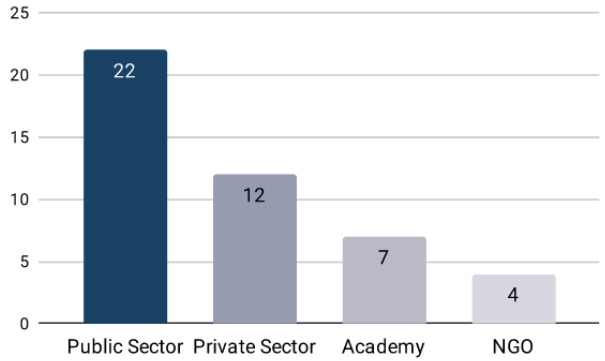
Are you using or implementing the UN-IGIF?



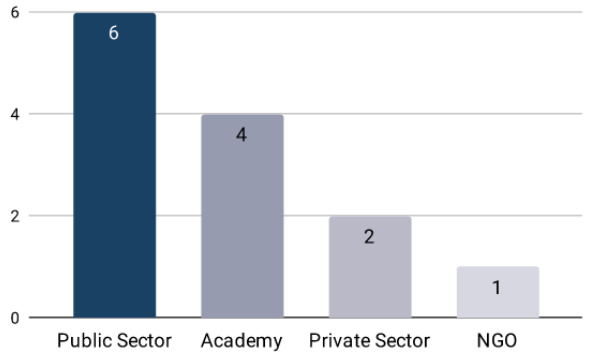
What agencies/institutions are participating?



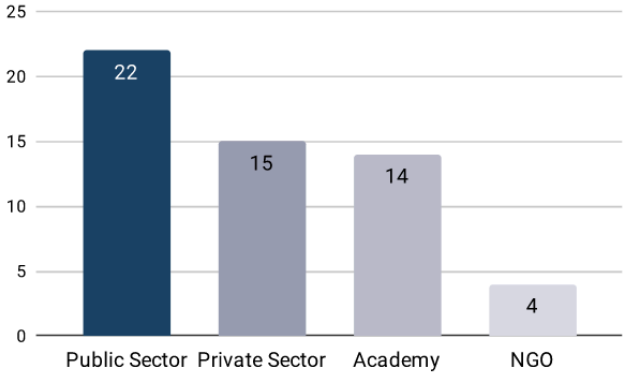
Africa



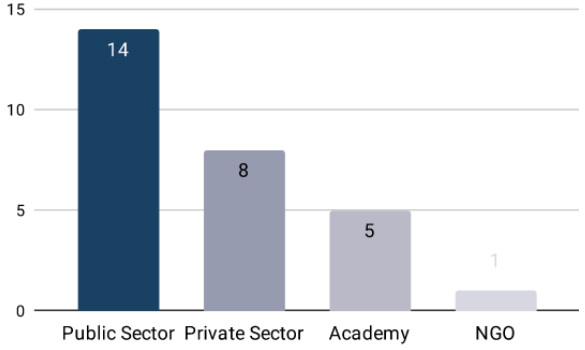
Americas



Arab States

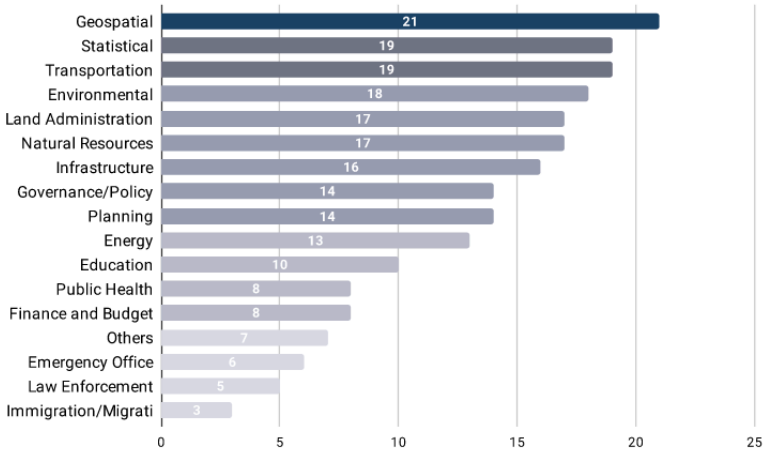


Asia and Pacific

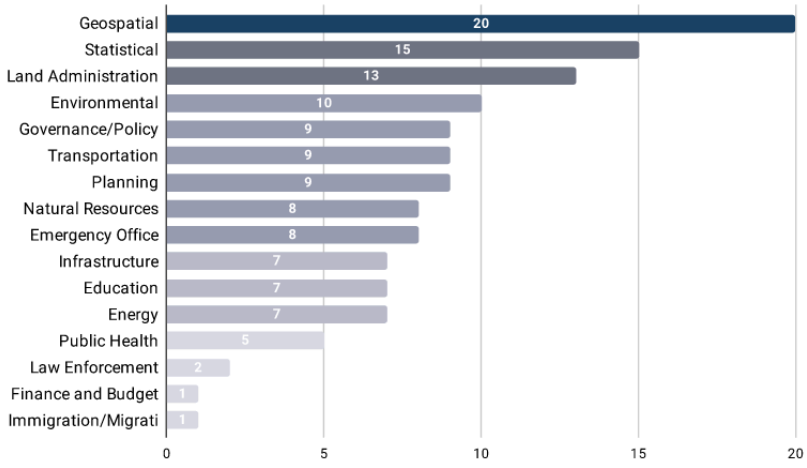


Europe

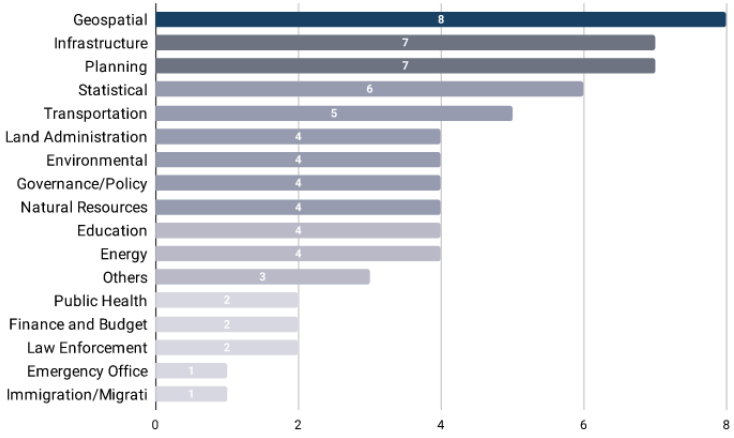
Public Sector



Africa

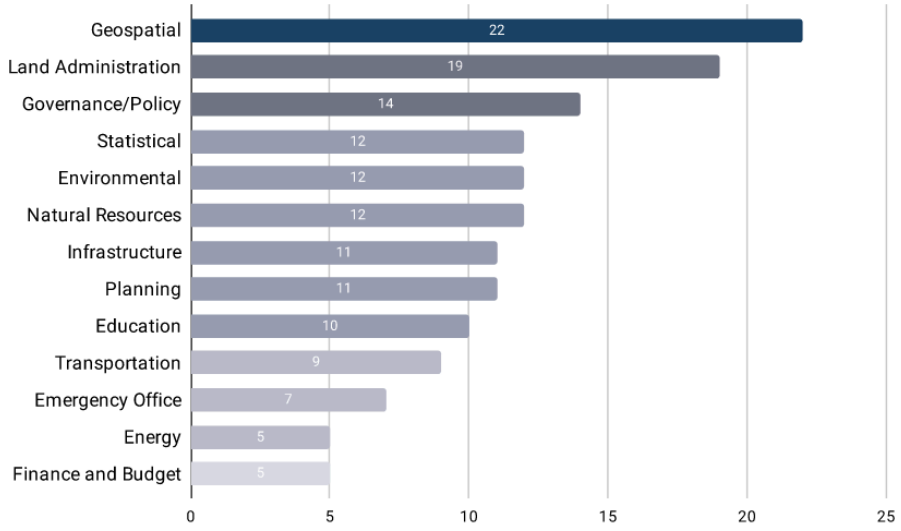


Americas

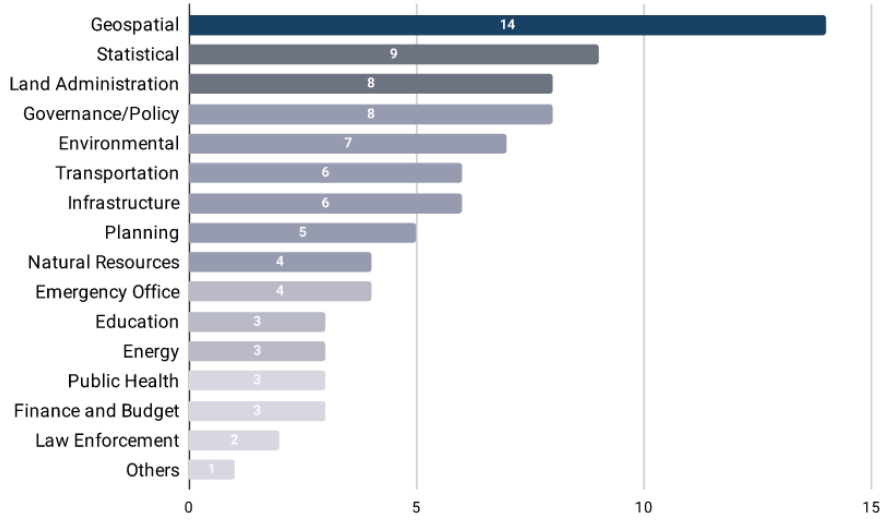


Arab States

Public Sector

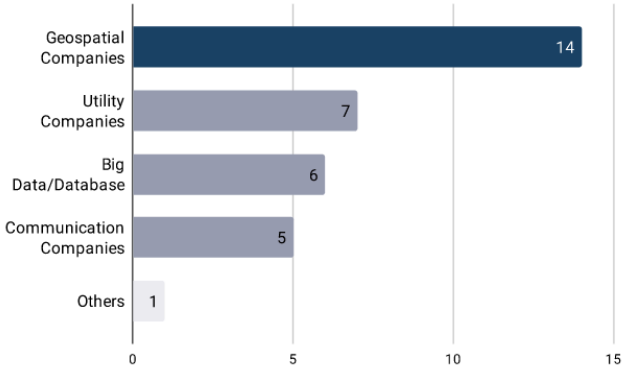


Asia and Pacific

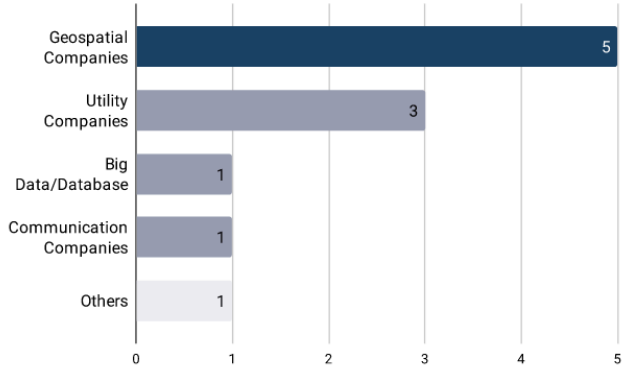


Europe

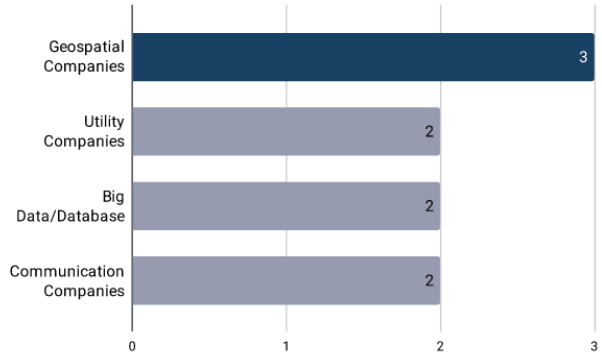
Private Sector



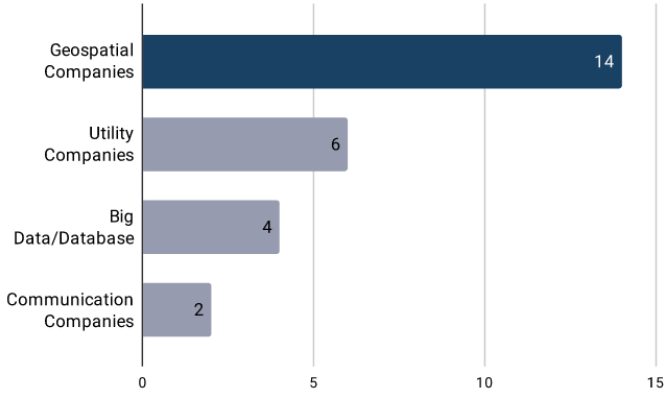
Africa



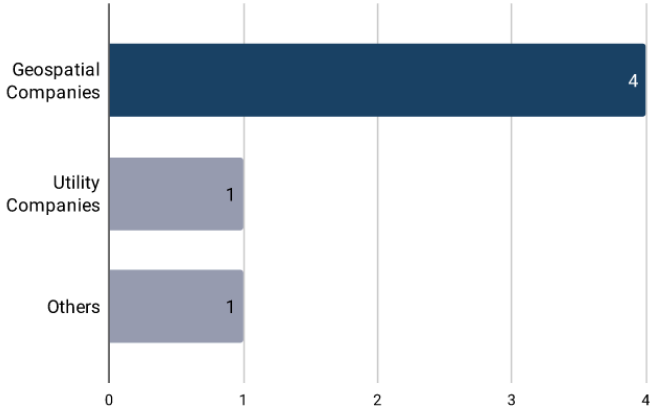
Americas



Arab States

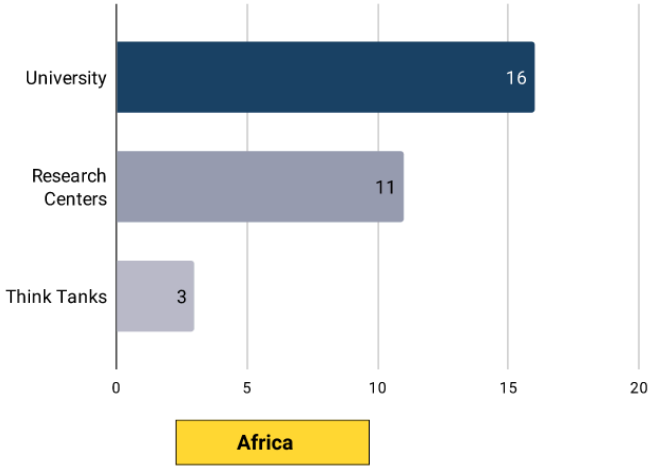


Asia and Pacific

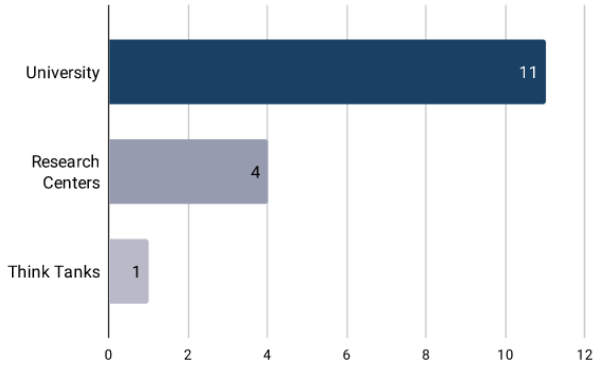


Europe

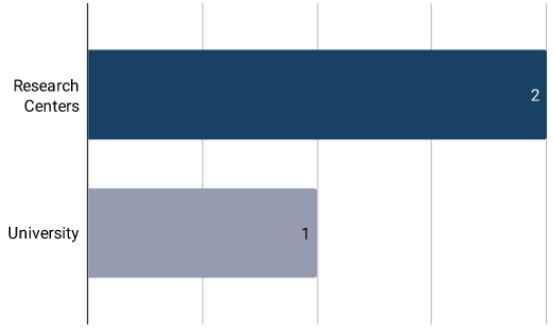
Academia



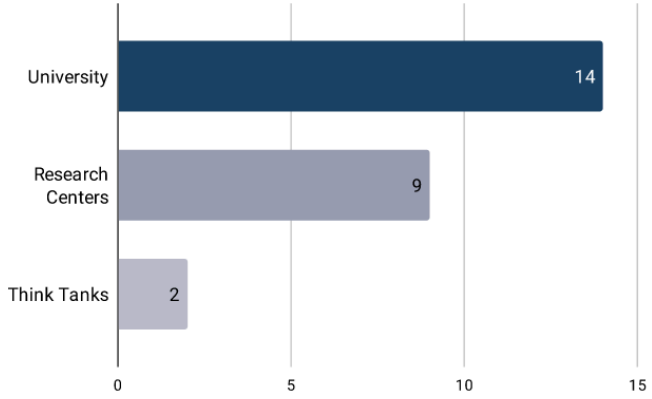
Africa



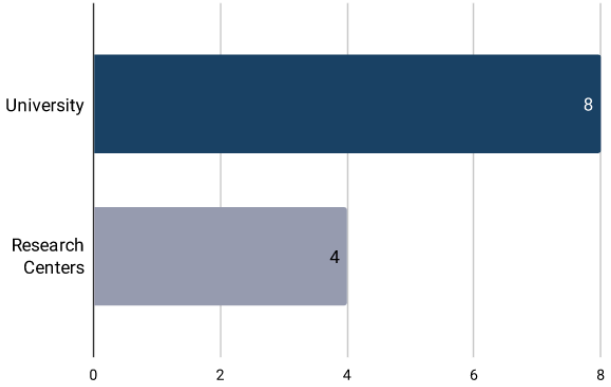
Americas



Arab States

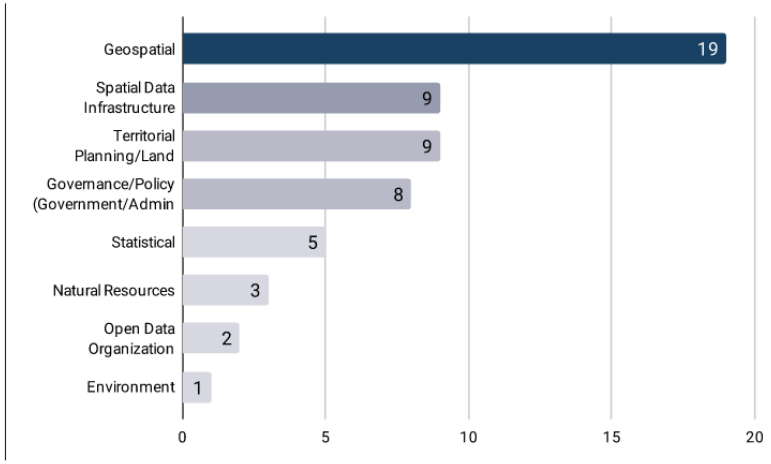


Asia and Pacific

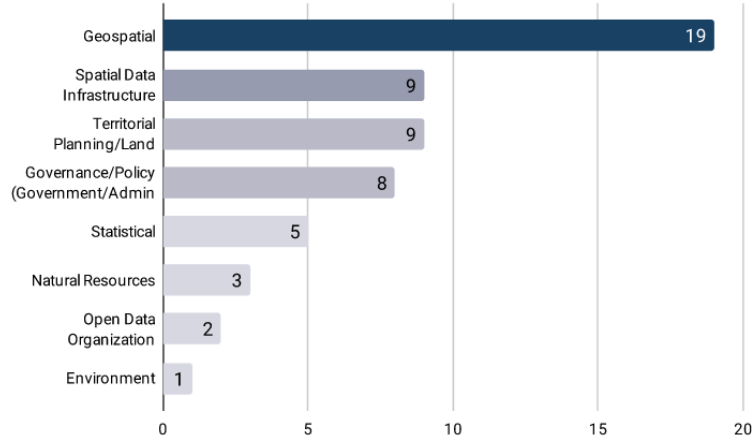


Europe

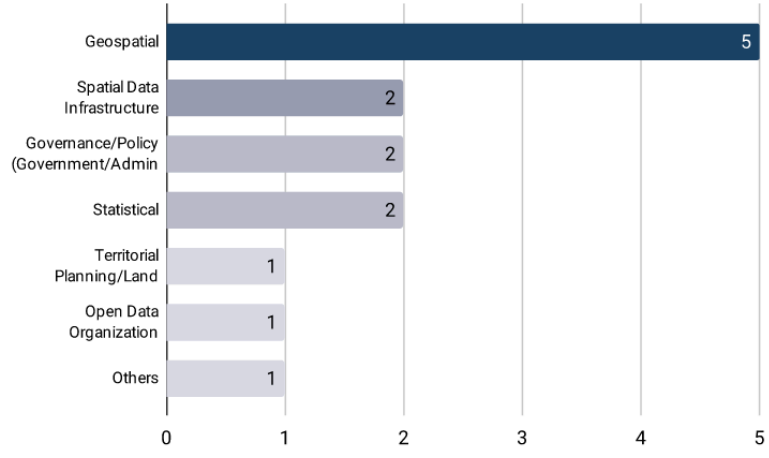
Which organization group does the leading agency belong to?



Africa

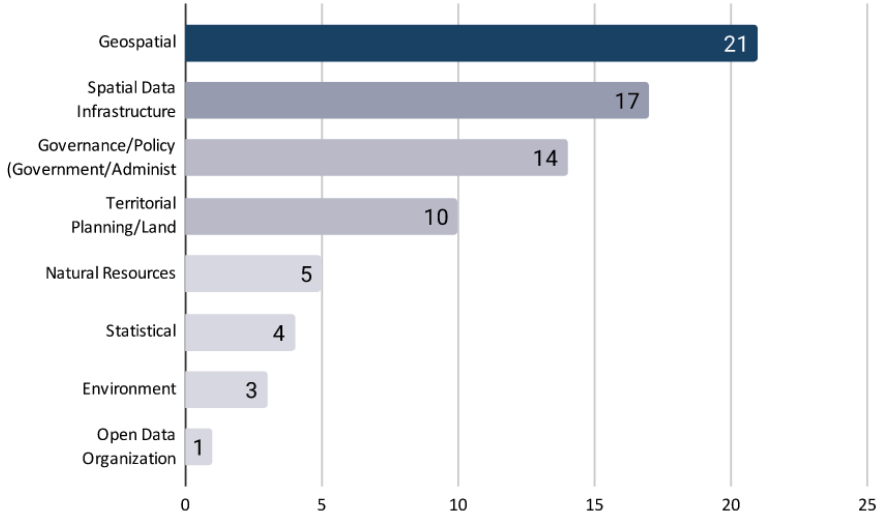


Americas

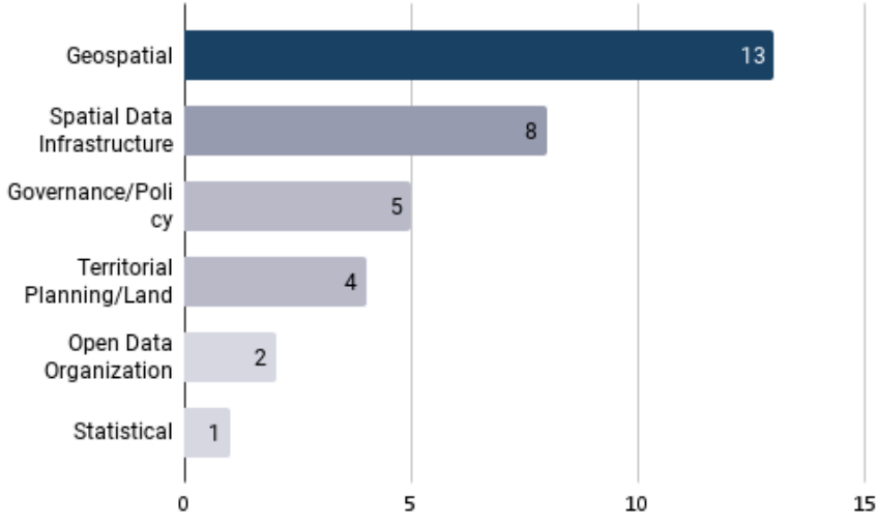


Arab States

Which organization group does the leading agency belong to?

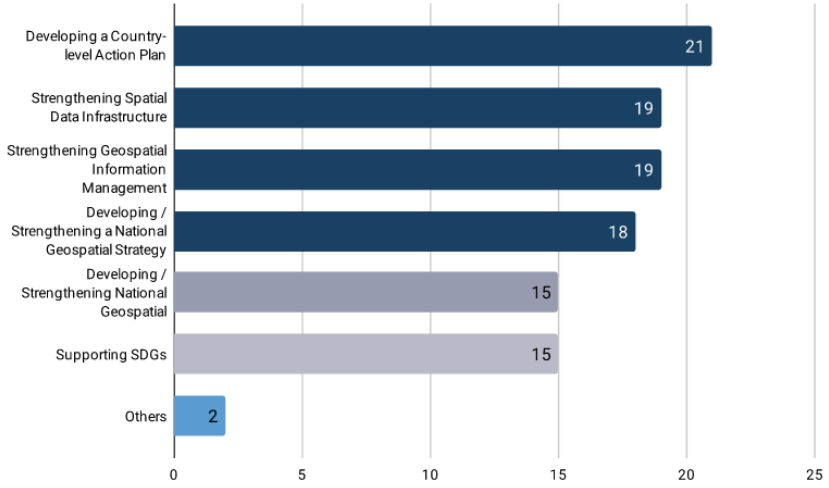


Asia and Pacific

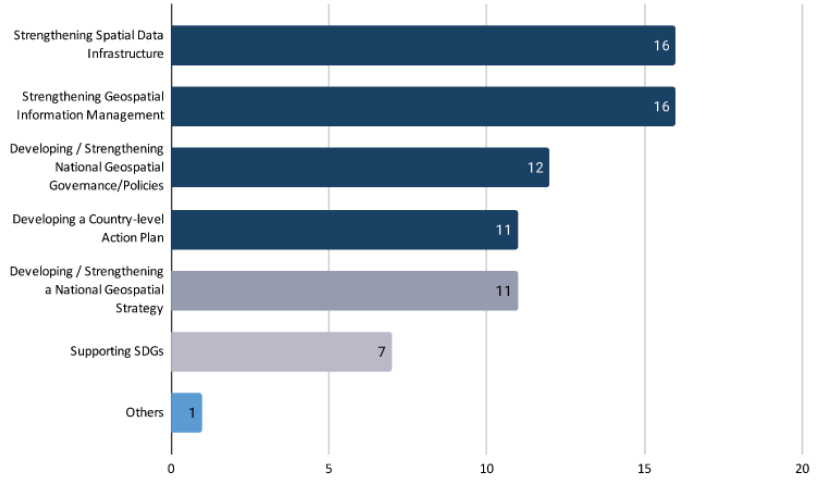


Europe

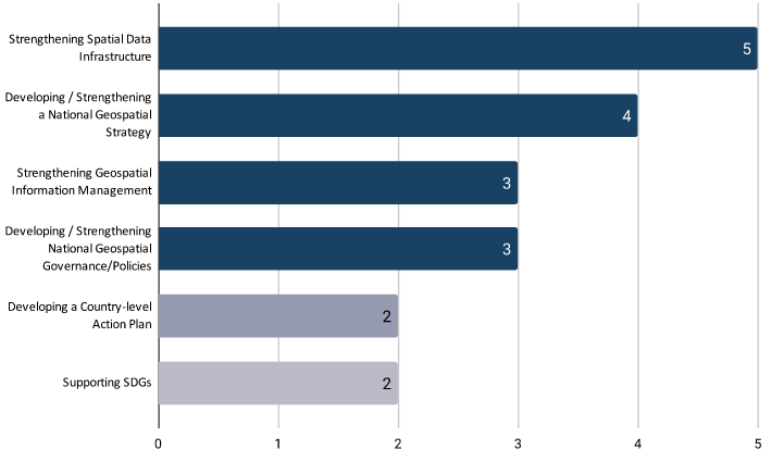
How are countries using the UN-IGIF?



Africa

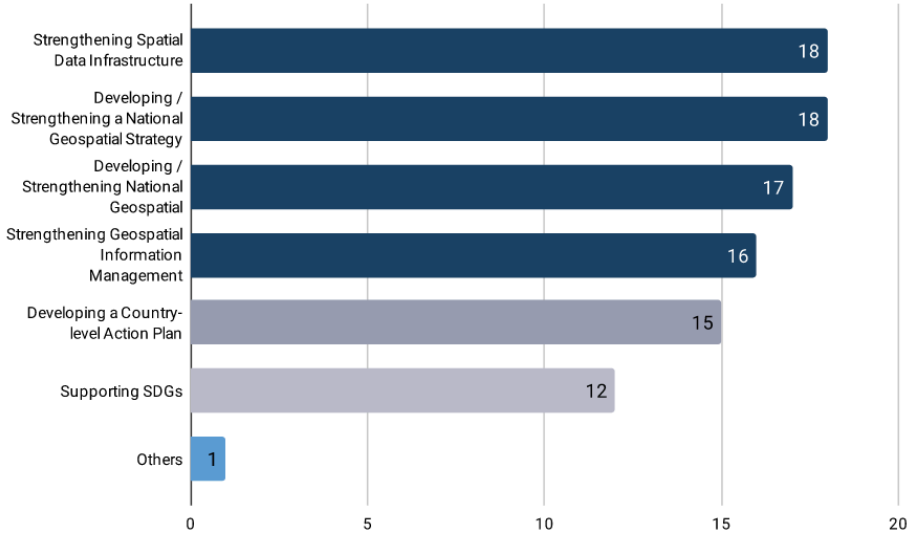


Americas

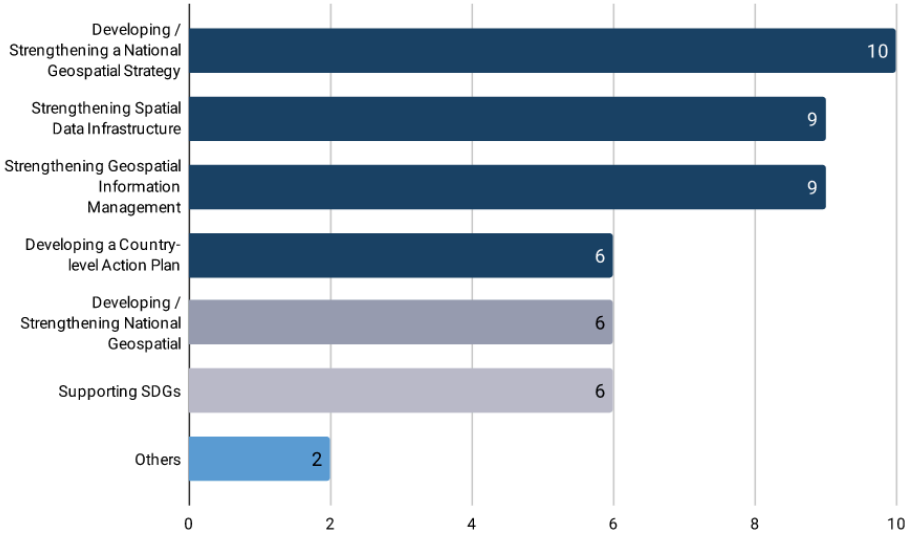


Arab States

How are countries using the UN-IGIF?

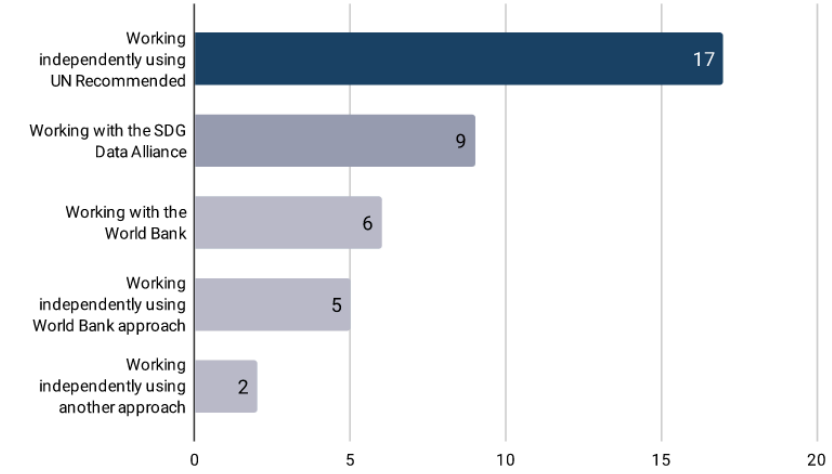


Asia and Pacific

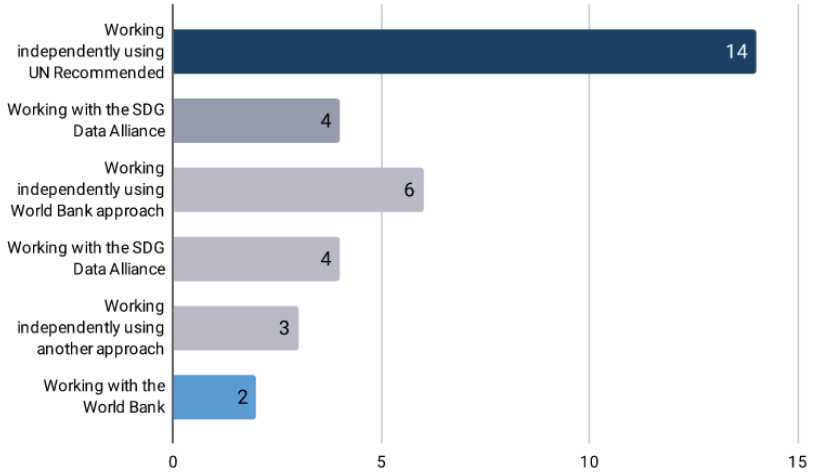


Europe

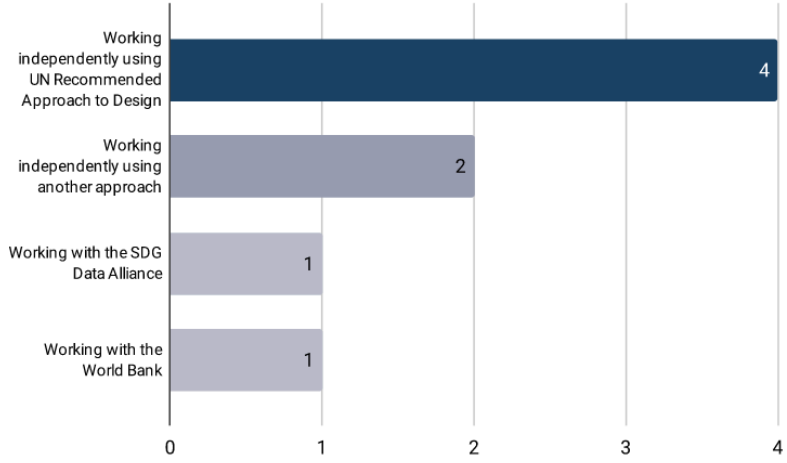
What approach are you using to implement the UN-IGIF?



Africa

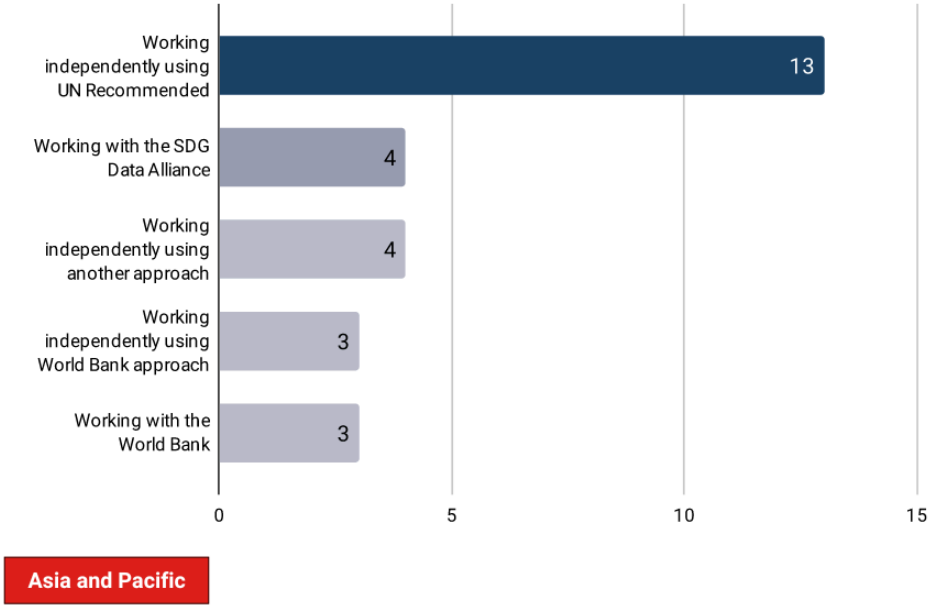


Americas

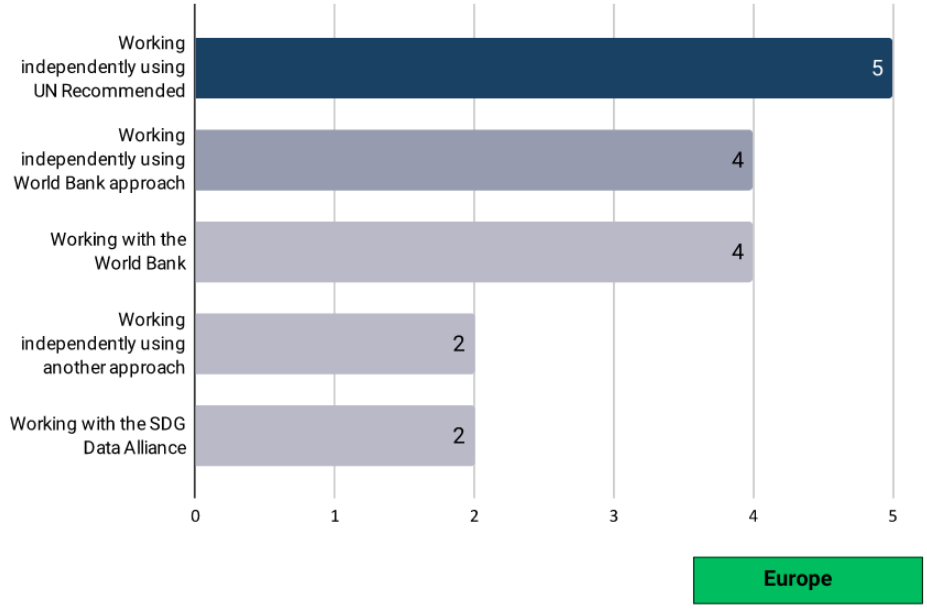


Arab States

What approach are you using to implement the UN-IGIF?

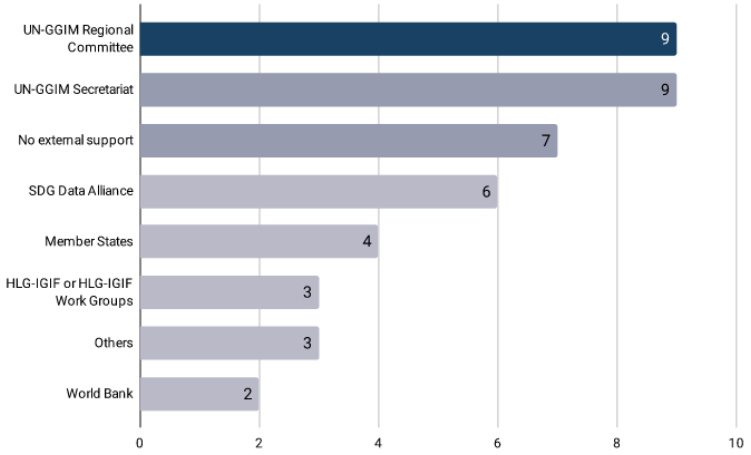


Asia and Pacific

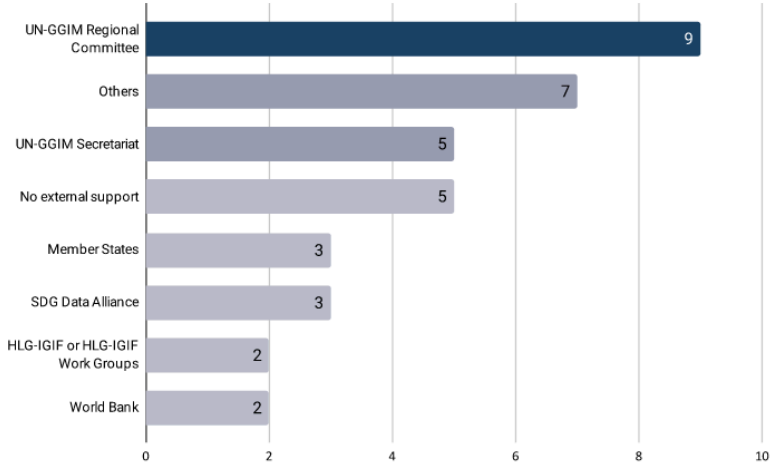


Europe

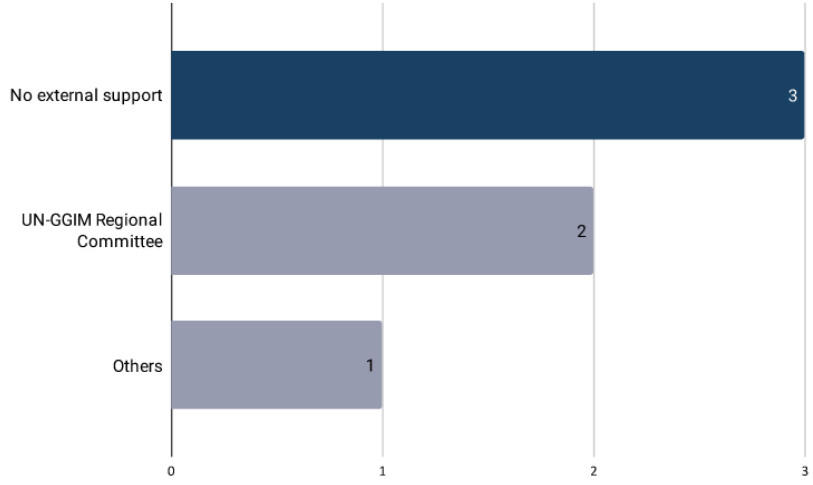
Has your country received support to advance or implement the UN-IGIF?



Africa

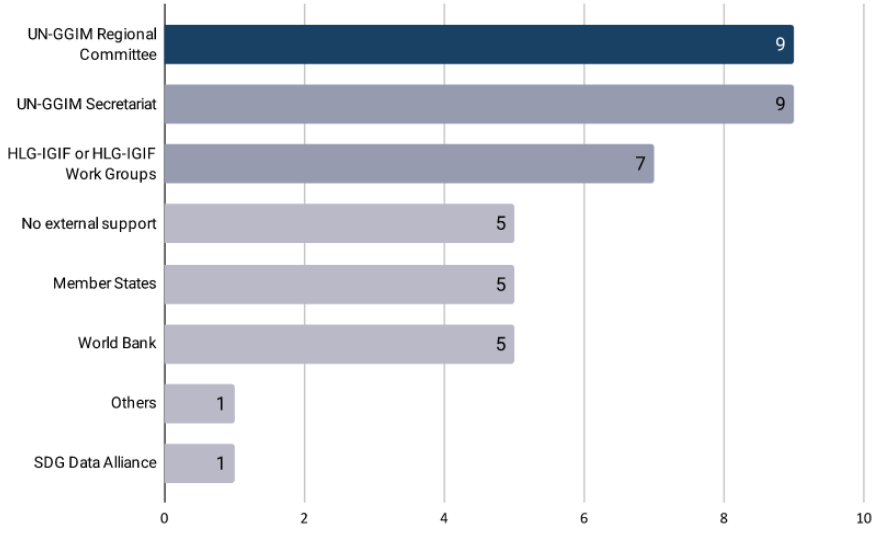


Americas

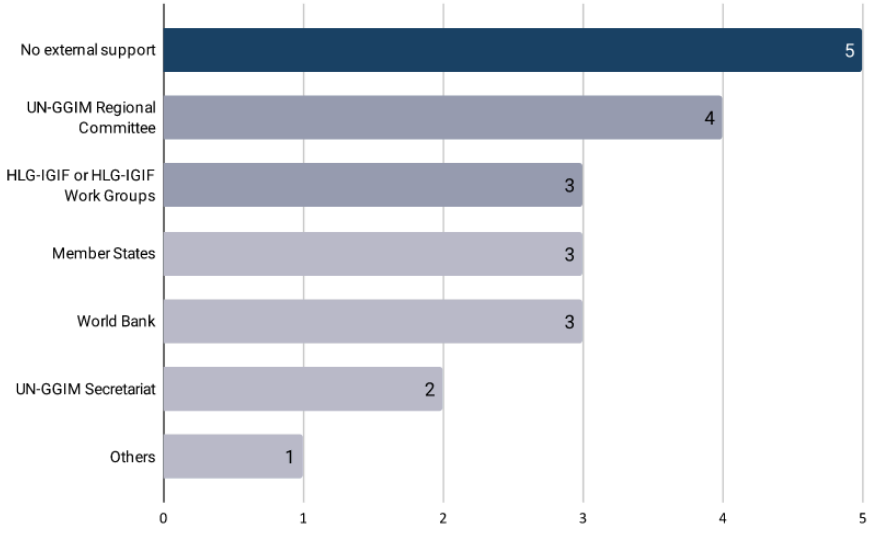


Arab States

Has your country received support to advance or implement the UN-IGIF?

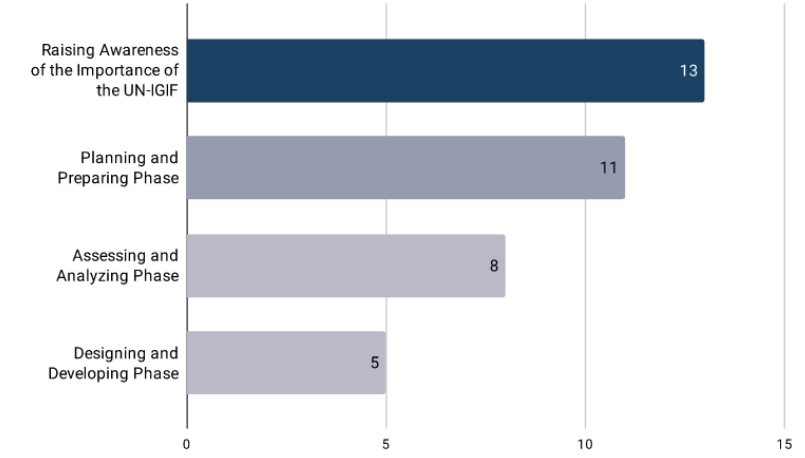


Asia and Pacific

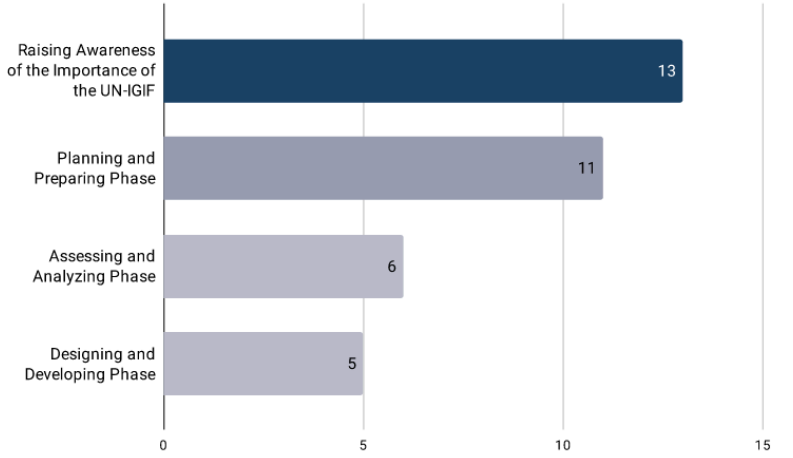


Europe

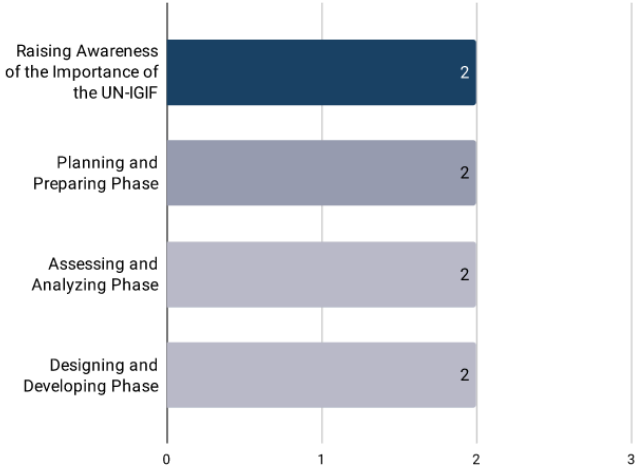
Where are you in the implementation or use of the UN-IGIF?



Africa

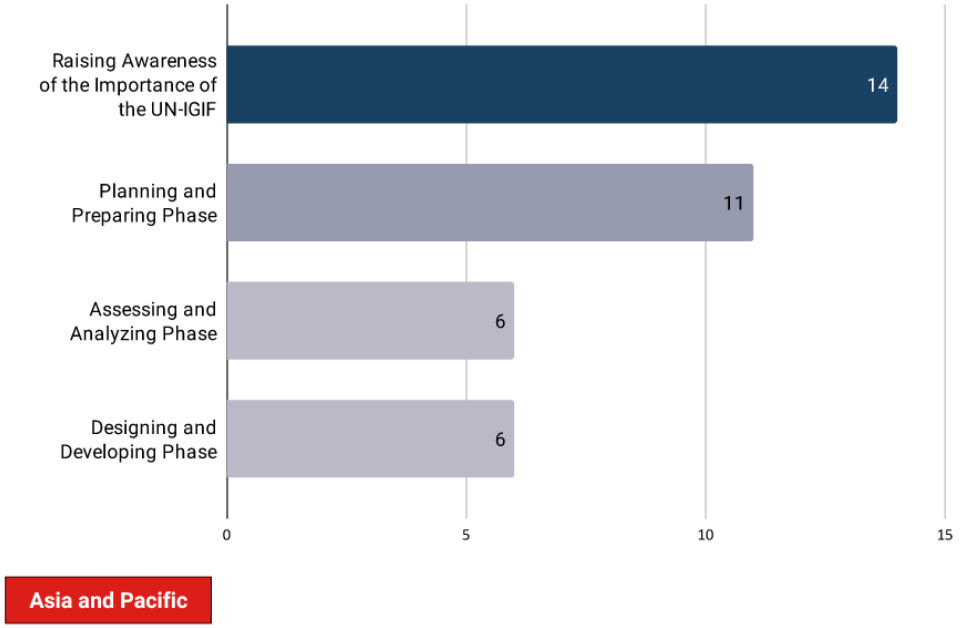


Americas

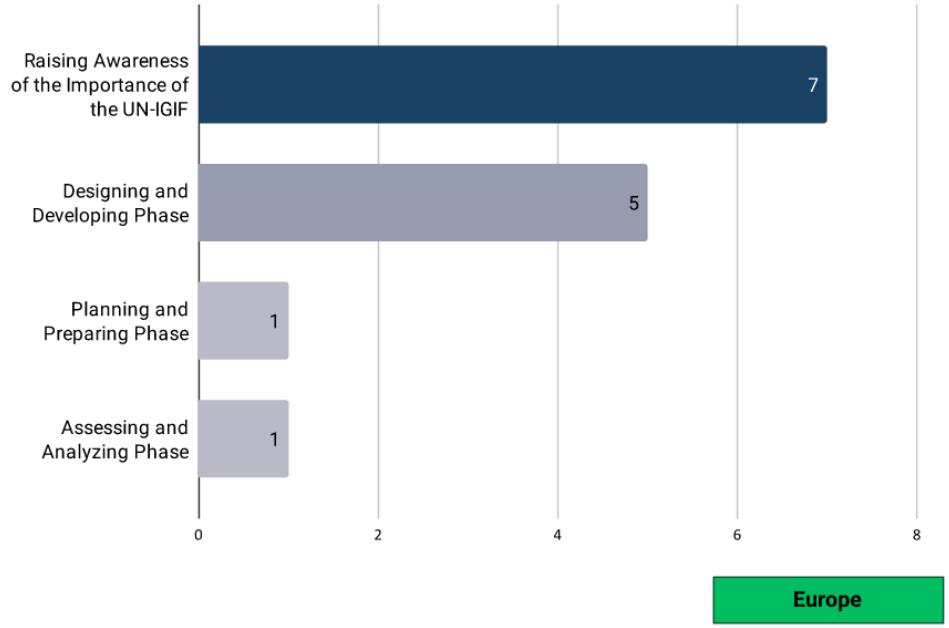


Arab States

Where are you in the implementation or use of the UN-IGIF?

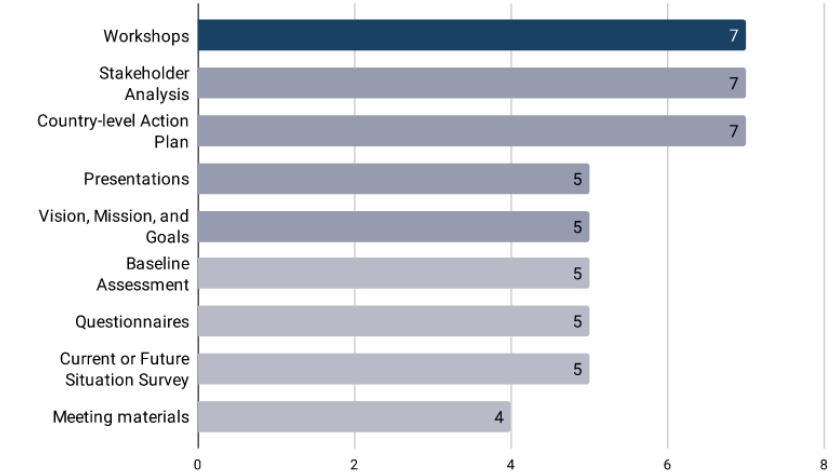


Asia and Pacific

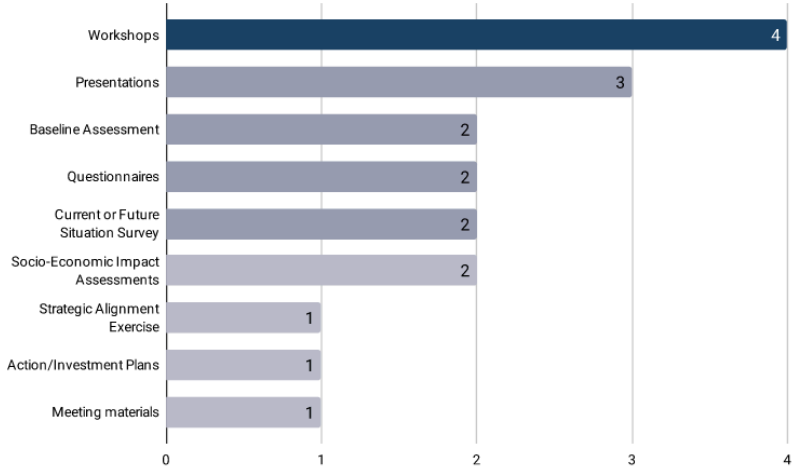


Europe

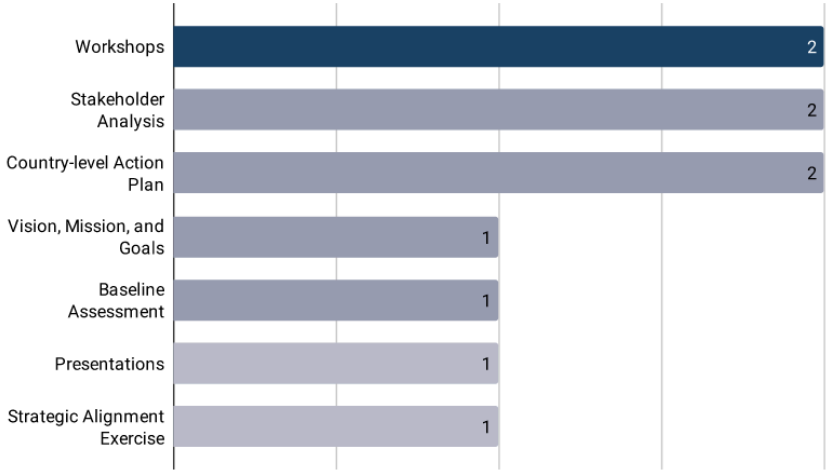
What kind of materials have you developed?



Africa

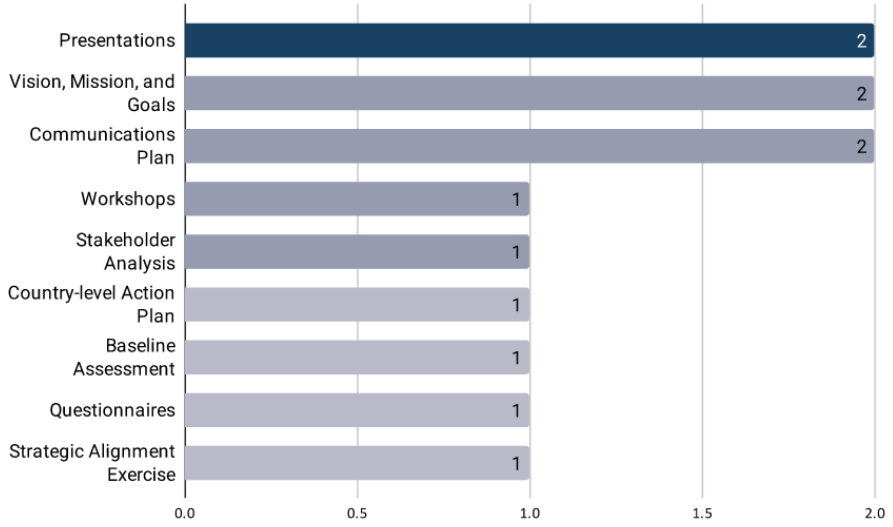


Americas

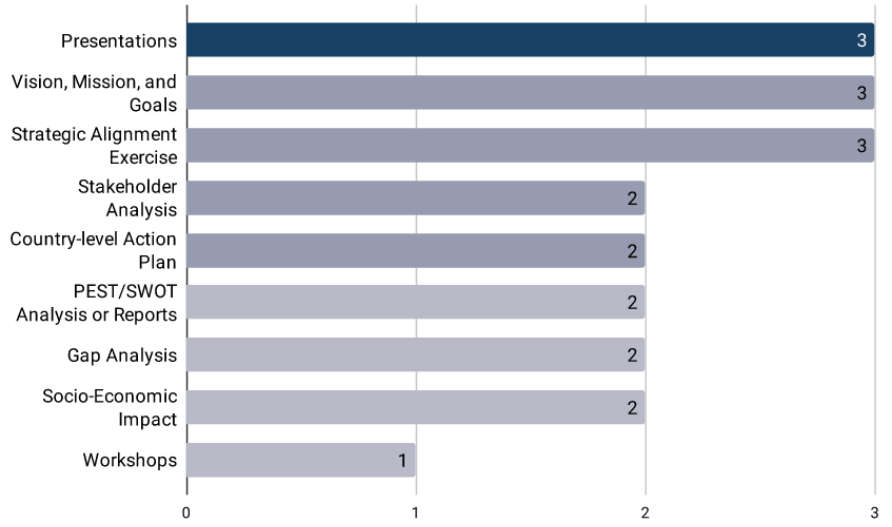


Arab States

What kind of materials have you developed?

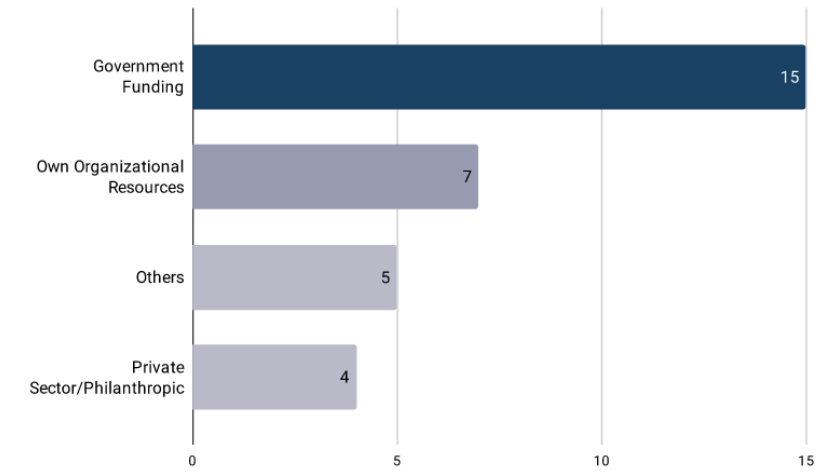


Asia and Pacific

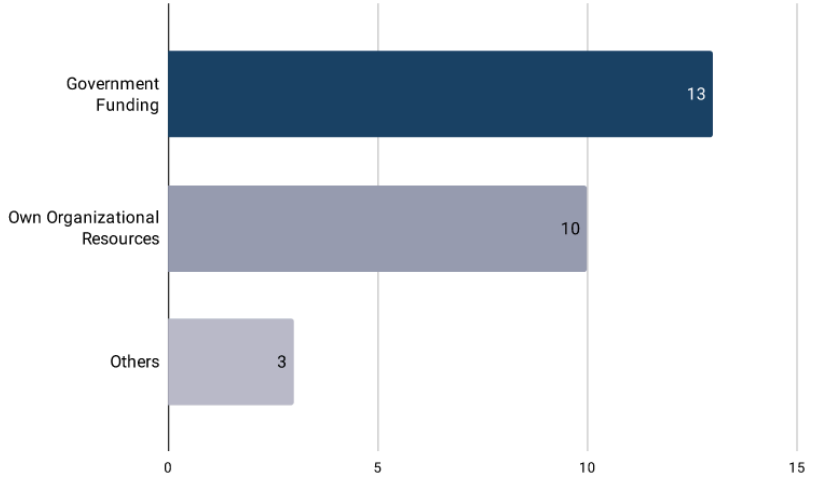


Europe

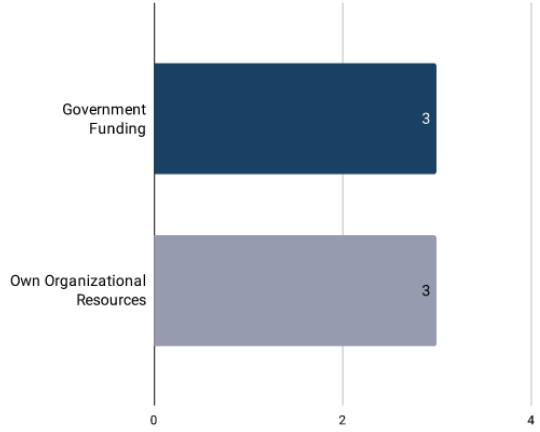
What are the primary sources of funding for the implementation of the UN-IGIF?

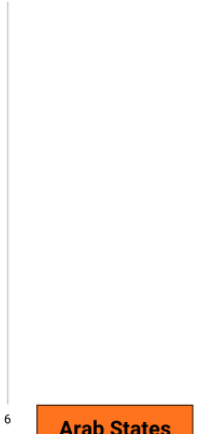


Africa



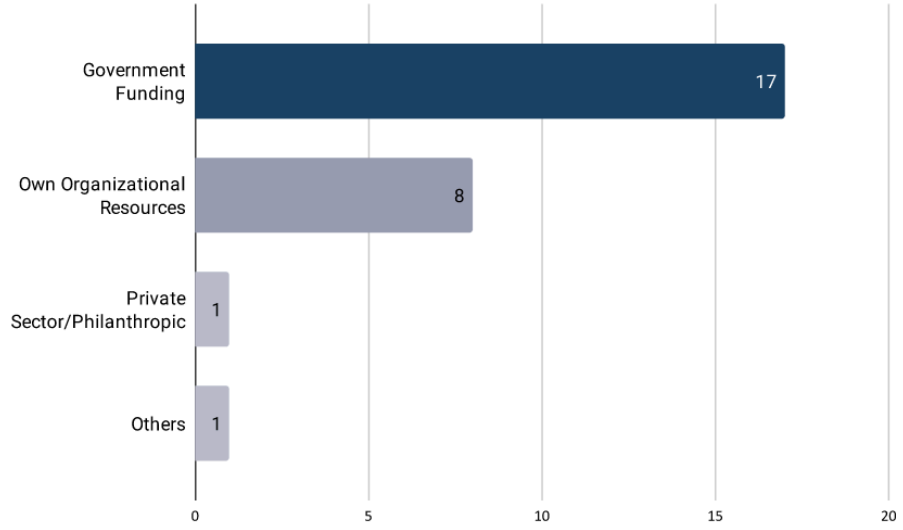
Americas



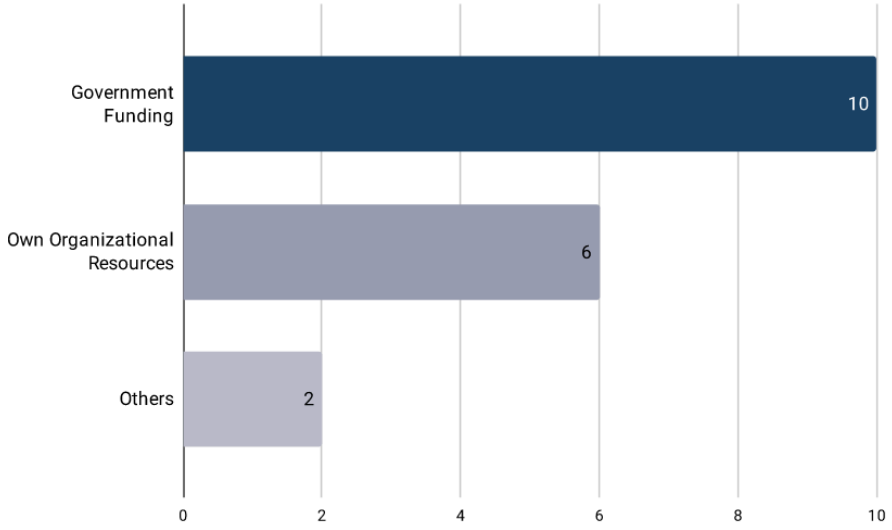


Arab States

What are the primary sources of funding for the implementation of the UN-IGIF?



Asia and Pacific



Europe