

# EXPERIENCES ADVANCING THE UN-IGIF

**USE CASES:** 

**BELGIUM** 

**SENEGAL** 

**DJIBOUTI** 



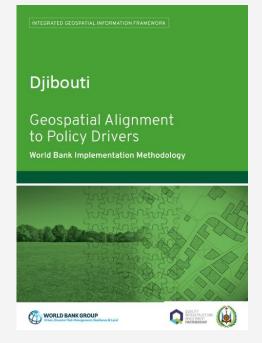


# **Experiences advancing the UN-IGIF**

In cooperation with KU Leuven, Belgium/NGI has been actively promoting the UN-IGIF:











# Implementation in Belgium

| 2021  | 2024   |
|---|--|
| Trigger: Adoption of the IGIF implementation guide at the 10th session of UN-GGIM in August 2020                                    | Trigger: Adoption of National Action Plan Germany & upcoming Belgian elections     |
| Method: Combination of World Bank method (baseline assessment tool) and own interpretation (did not use the template for reporting) | Method: World Bank methodology (tools & templates)                                 |
| Project team: University KU Leuven & National Geographic Institute of Belgium   | Project team: University KU Leuven & National Geographic Institute of Belgium      |
| Stakeholders involved: National Mapping Agency (NGI Belgium) & University KU Leuven (not all stakeholders included)                 | Stakeholders involved: Stakeholders present from federal level and regional levels |





## Implementation in Belgium

### Conclusions:

- 1. Difficult to implement the World Bank approach to the framework in a federal (decentralized) country
- 2. Need to involve all stakeholders
  - => Full analysis started in 2024. First phase of baseline assessment of the country foreseen for Q1 2024 (first workshop held on 11/1/2024).
- 3. Overall positive feedback of stakeholders on the value of UN-IGIF!

### Future:

- Baseline assessment report (end Q1 2024)
- Next steps of the World Bank methodology:
  - Baseline Assessment
  - Geospatial Alignment to Policy Drivers
  - SEIA (no real value estimation of geospatial has been done in Belgium before)







# Implementation in Senegal

| 2022-2023   | 2023-2024   |
|---|---|
| Trigger: Update needed of the existing national action plan (National Geospatial Plan - PNG) dating from 2016   | <u>Trigger:</u> Positive reactions on the result of the two previous studies. Need for next step.                           |
| <ul> <li>Method:</li> <li>World Bank methodology:</li> <li>Baseline Assessment</li> <li>Geospatial Alignment to Policy Drivers</li> </ul>   | <ul><li>Method:</li><li>World Bank methodology:</li><li>■ SEIA</li><li>■ Country Level Action Plan "Light"</li></ul>        |
| Project team: University KU Leuven, National Geographic Institute of Belgium & Cheikh Anta Diop University  | Project team: University KU Leuven, ConsultingWhere, National Geographic Institute of Belgium & Cheikh Anta Diop University |
| Stakeholders involved: 27 stakeholders provided input (governmental agencies, technical directions, academic world, NGO's, local authorities and development programs/companies). | Stakeholders involved: Same stakeholders were involved  |





## Implementation in Senegal

### **Conclusions**:

- 1. Difficult to start due to complexity of the framework
  - => Need for a proper training for local consultant at the start of the project
- 2. Not all stakeholders are evenly invested
  - => Define in advance the key stakeholders and keep them motivated
- 3. Overall positive feedback of stakeholders on results!

### Future:

- Results of the projects presented (as during national event November 2023)
- Formalize National Action Plan







## Implementation in Djibouti

### 2022 - 2023

#### Trigger:

Larger World Bank project (Quality Investment Infrastructure Partnership contributions to the Djibouti: Integrated Slum Upgrading Project)

-> Need for NSDI expertise

#### Method:

World Bank methodology:

- Baseline Assessment
- Geospatial Alignment to Policy Drivers
- Country Level Action Plan "Light"

### Project team:

University KU Leuven, National Geographic Institute of Belgium & local consultant

#### Stakeholders involved:

30 selected stakeholders – only 15 provided (partial) input





# Implementation in Djibouti

## **Conclusions**:

- 1. Limited knowledge of UN-IGIF by local partner
  - -> Need for screening and/or training of local partner in advance
- 2. Limited motivation of stakeholders to participate
  - -> Local partner is a key factor for mobilizing local support
- 3. Positive feedback of stakeholders on results during workshop, however no follow-up afterwards
  - -> Importance of a good local partner and governmental focal point to keep the momentum going.









# **LESSONS LEARNED**

Advantages and challenges of the approach





# **World Bank Methodology**

## **Advantages**

- Clear Framework:
   UN developed = carries weight with local actors/stakeholder
- Ready to use templates & tools:
   No need to create own templates, consistent structure, ...
- World Bank branding

# **Challenges**

- Very extensive baseline assessment tool needs extensive knowledge transfer before start of the process
- Not enough focus on (concrete) technologies for SDI's
- Lack of practical examples of "low hanging fruits"
- Not well adapted to a decentralized governmental structure
- Not enough attention to societal and public benefit, completing the economical analysis



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