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:
Advancing the UN-IGIF
Implementation in Belgium

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022-2023</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trigger:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Update needed of the existing national action plan (National Geospatial Plan - PNG) dating from 2016</td>
<td>Positive reactions on the result of the two previous studies. Need for next step.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Method:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>World Bank methodology:</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Baseline Assessment</td>
<td>▪ SEIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Geospatial Alignment to Policy Drivers</td>
<td>▪ Country Level Action Plan “Light”</td>
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<td><strong>Project team:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>University KU Leuven, National Geographic Institute of Belgium &amp; Cheikh Anta Diop University</td>
<td>University KU Leuven, ConsultingWhere, National Geographic Institute of Belgium &amp; Cheikh Anta Diop University</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stakeholders involved:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>27 stakeholders provided input (governmental agencies, technical directions, academic world, NGO’s, local authorities and development programs/companies)</td>
<td>Same stakeholders were involved</td>
</tr>
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Advancing the UN-IGIF

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
## Advancing the UN-IGIF

### Implementation in Djibouti

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**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
Advancing the UN-IGIF

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