



EXPERIENCES ADVANCING THE UN-IGIF

USE CASES:

BELGIUM

SENEGAL

DJIBOUTI

KU LEUVEN

NGI
Nationaal
Geografisch
Instituut




IGN
Institut
Géographique
National

Experiences advancing the UN-IGIF

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

Integrated Geospatial Information Framework
 State of the Art of the Belgian context
 View from a national perspective



Summary:
 This document has given an overview of the current situation in regards to the implementation of an IGIF in Belgium. For each strategic pathways the NGI has evaluated the four main elements and given a score ranging from good to bad and a short description of the situation. In addition each pathway has received an overall score and a general remark.

STRATEGIC PATHWAYS		
1. Governance & Institutions	2. Legal and Policy	3. Financial
Governance model	Legislation	Business Model
Leadership	Norms, Policies, and guides	Opportunities
Institutional Arrangements	Governance and Accountability	Investment
Value Proposition	Data Protection, Licensing and Sharing	Benefits Realization
4. Data	5. Innovation	6. Standards
Fundamental Data Themes	Technological Advances	Standards Governance and Policy
Custodianship, Acquisition and Management	Process Improvement	Technology and Data Interoperability
Data supply Chain	Promoting Innovation and Creativity	Community of Practice
Data Curation and Delivery	Bridging the Digital Divide	Compliance Testing and Certification
7. Partnerships	8. Capacity and Education	9. Communication and Engagement
Cross-sector and Interdisciplinary Cooperation	Awareness	Stakeholder and User Engagement
Private sector and Academia collaboration	Formal Education	Strategic Messaging and Engagement
Community Participation	Entrepreneurship	Communication strategy, Plans and Methods
International Collaboration	Professional Training	Monitoring and Evaluation

Scoring legend:
 Good
 Fair (could be better)
 Poor
 Bad

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

Sénégal – Plan D’Action (DRAFT)

Action Plan
 World Bank Implementation Methodology



WORLD BANK GROUP
 Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience & Land


Green Growth Trust Fund

République du Sénégal

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

Djibouti

Geospatial Alignment to Policy Drivers
 World Bank Implementation Methodology



WORLD BANK GROUP
 Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience & Land

QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE PARTNERSHIP

Implementation in Belgium

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

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

2022-2023	2023-2024
<p><u>Trigger:</u> Update needed of the existing national action plan (National Geospatial Plan - PNG) dating from 2016</p>	<p><u>Trigger:</u> Positive reactions on the result of the two previous studies. Need for next step.</p>
<p><u>Method:</u> World Bank methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline Assessment ▪ Geospatial Alignment to Policy Drivers 	<p><u>Method:</u> World Bank methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEIA ▪ Country Level Action Plan “Light”
<p><u>Project team:</u> University KU Leuven, National Geographic Institute of Belgium & Cheikh Anta Diop University</p>	<p><u>Project team:</u> University KU Leuven, ConsultingWhere, National Geographic Institute of Belgium & Cheikh Anta Diop University</p>
<p><u>Stakeholders involved:</u> 27 stakeholders provided input (governmental agencies, technical directions, academic world, NGO’s, local authorities and development programs/companies).</p>	<p><u>Stakeholders involved:</u> Same stakeholders were involved</p>



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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

RÉPUBLIQUE DU SÉNÉGAL
un Peuple - un But - une Foi

GéoSénégal

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE AU SÉNÉGAL
Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité

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JOURNÉES NATIONALES DE LA GÉOMATIQUE

THÈME : « Le Géospatial au service des territoires, de l'Entrepreneuriat et de l'innovation ».

21 - 22 nov. 2023 8h30 Radisson Blu, Dakar

PROCASEF SEN Spatial Sénégal numérique anat Centre de Gestion Urbaine SIMEN UNISERS ASPG

QR code

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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

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