INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK: National Action Plan (NAP)

What added value for the development of Cameroon ?

By **Fernand Guy ISSERI**

Assistant Director in charge of Data Processing and Dissemination

Team Lead of CAP Cameroon

fisseri3@gmail.com

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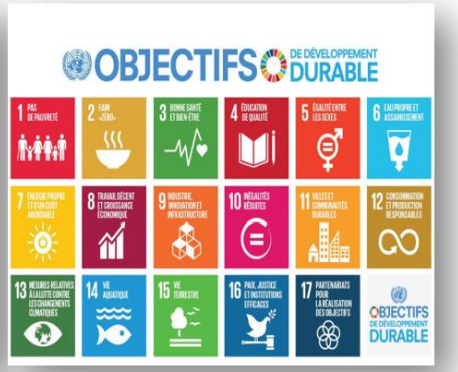
PLAN D'ACTION NATIONAL SUR LA GESTION INTEGREE DE L'INFORMATION GEOSPATIALE AU CAMEROUN



UN-GGIM UNITED NATIONS INITIATIVE ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

UN-IGIF INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

SDG DATA ALLIANCE

Plan

- **INTRODUCTION**
- **WHY WAS THE IGIF NECESSARY ?**
  - Main advantages of the IGIF
- **WHY A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR CAMEROON ?**
  - Choice of approach to developing the National Action Plan
  - Proposed governance model
- **STRATEGIC PLAN OVERVIEW**
- **DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE JOURNEY**
- **PARTNERS WHO SUPPORTED THE PROCESS**
- **MAJOR RISKS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES**
- **CONCLUSION**

INTRODUCTION

- Cameroon's Vision for its emergence by 2035 translates as follows: **"Cameroon: an emerging country, democratic and united in its diversity"**
- The National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (SND30)
- To reach the milestone of **"New Industrialized Country"**, efforts are structured around the industrialization strategy which has the following objectives

- Establish favorable conditions for economic growth and the accumulation of national wealth and ensure that the structural changes essential for the industrialization of the country are obtained

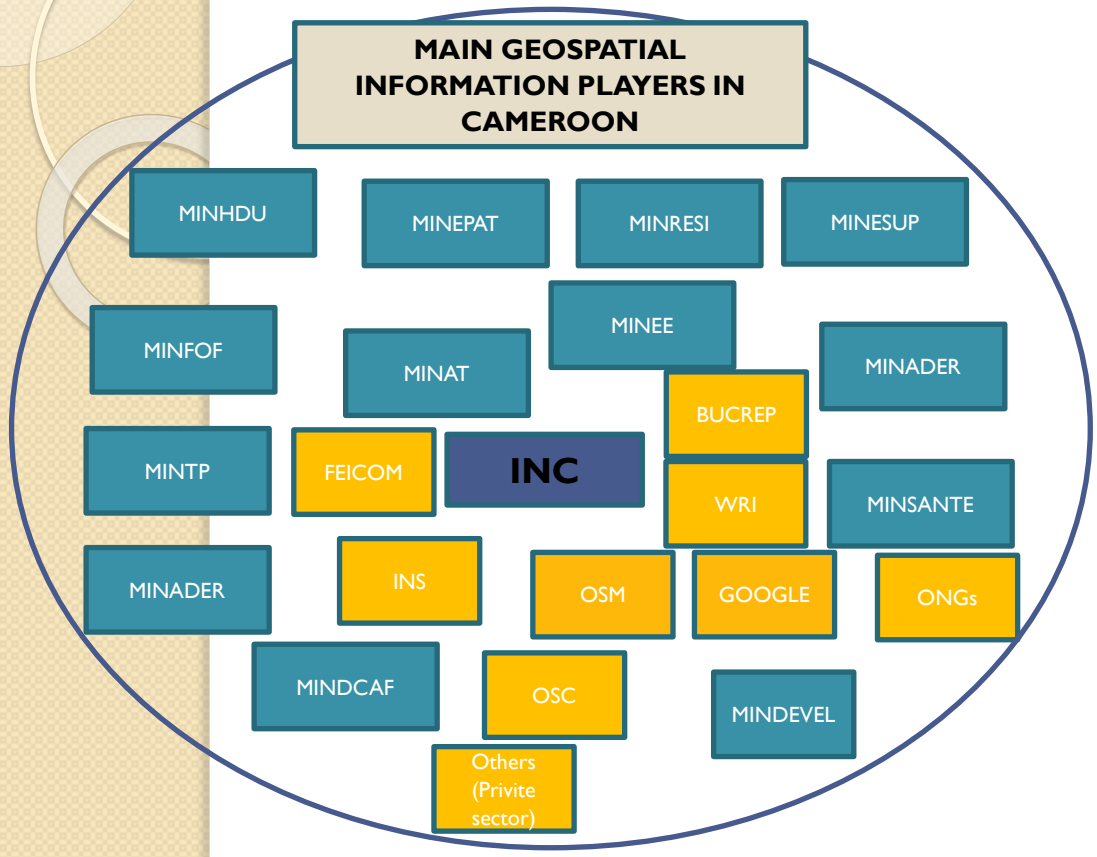
- Improve the living conditions of populations and their access to basic social services by ensuring a significant reduction in poverty and underemployment

- Strengthen measures to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change and environmental management to guarantee economic growth and sustainable and inclusive social development

- Improve governance to strengthen the performance of public action with a view to achieving development objectives

Why was the IGIF necessary?

- Major problems identified with data quality
  - Surface, Linear, Punctual
- Insufficient leadership (data quality validation body)
- Poor data quality
- Lack of application of standards
- Non-existence of a data exchange framework

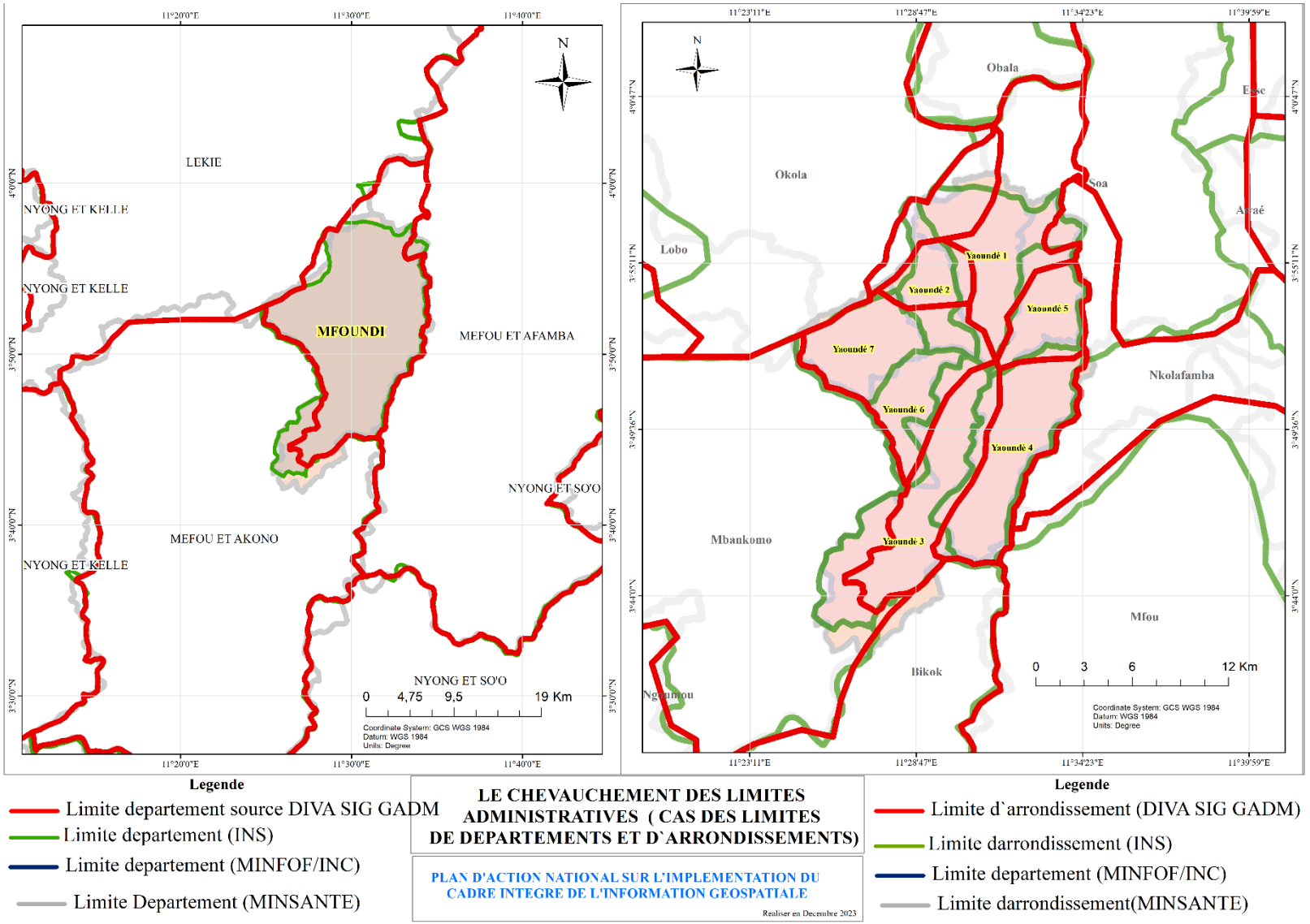


For the most part, there are no links or conventions between them !

Several stakeholders are involved in the field in Cameroon without a Leader designated and recognized by all !

This serious problem of geospatial data and information governance has enormous negative consequences on the state budget and particularly on the quality of state spending, as it accentuates duplication

Let's illustrate recurrent mapping problems



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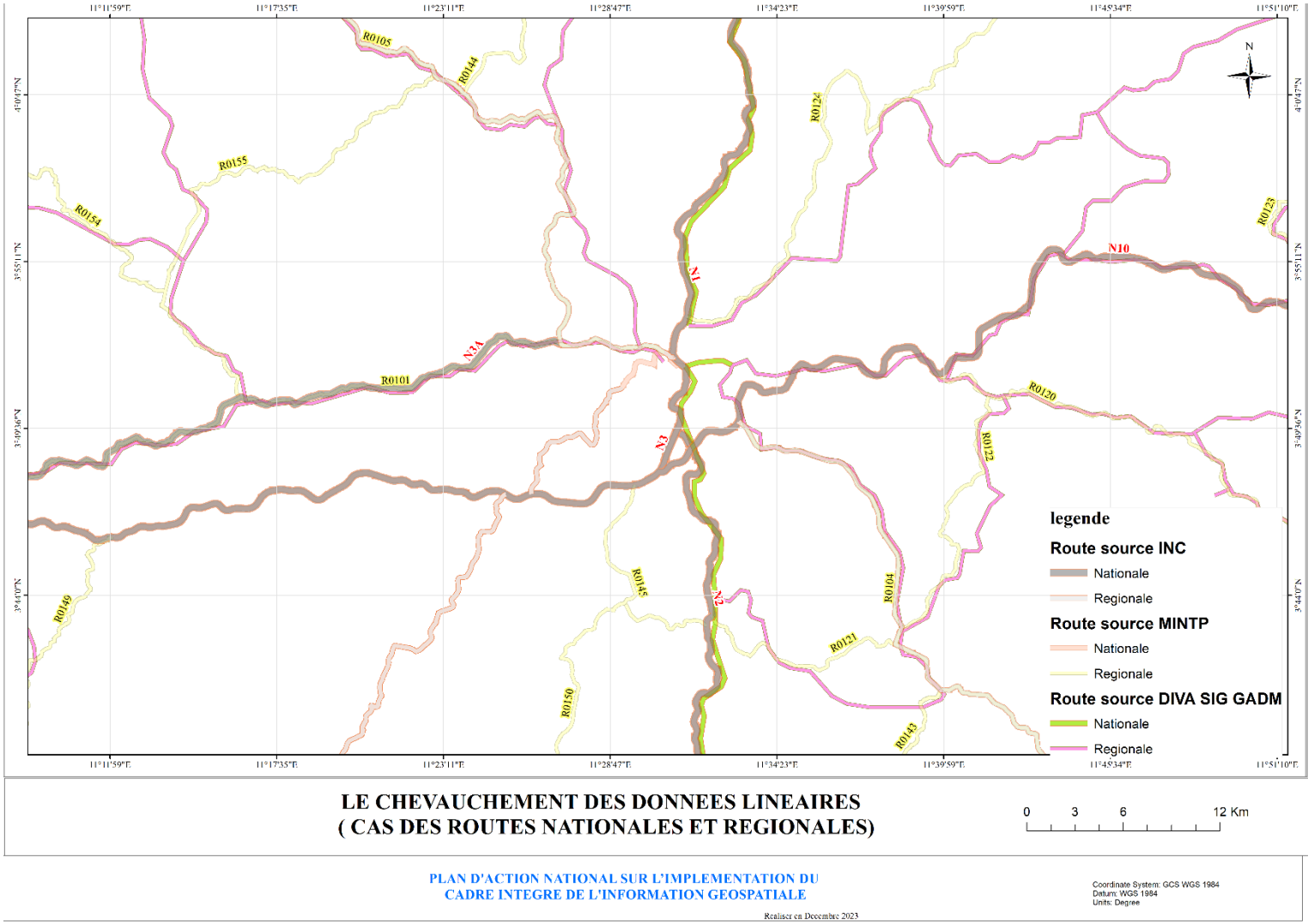

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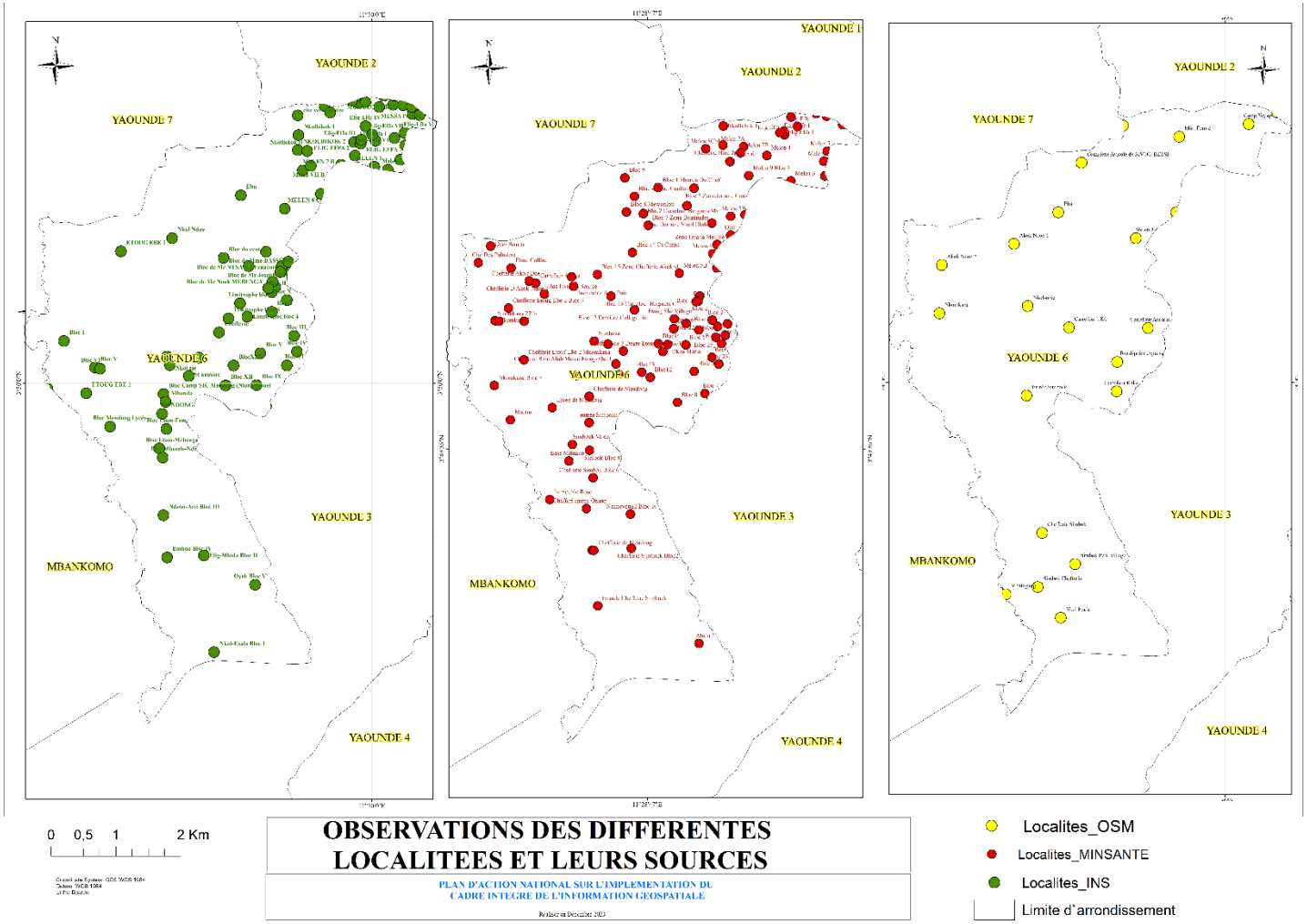


Main advantages of the IGIF

1. Policy and governance support
2. Standardization and interoperability
3. Capacity building and knowledge sharing

WHY A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR CAMEROON?

On the Strategic Plan

- Geospatial information is essential today to address national issues in a rapidly changing world with increasingly complex challenges
- Health security, Climate change, Disaster risk reduction and response, Agriculture, water and food security, energy security, infrastructure, industry, sustainable urban development, migration, defense, etc.

On the political plan

- A good understanding and knowledge of the geographical approach can help governments direct resources towards the right targets :
  - Save lives
  - Reduce poverty
  - Strengthen education
  - Develop economies and
  - Promote sustainability

On the economic plan

- Challenges such as – climate change, sustainability, social inequalities and public health – are inherently geospatial
- Supply and demand vary by location, and access to resources directly affects livelihoods
- Geography can highlight pockets of poverty and factors of vulnerability. This can reveal opportunities for progress toward goals

Choice of approach to developing the National Action Plan

- The IGIF is the only framework that can respond to the challenges that Cameroon is currently facing because we did not have the opportunity to develop the NSDI before
- The UN-IGIF has emerged as a common innovative solution for us…
- The multitude of producers of geospatial data, the absence of a single or uniform framework for collecting, storing, accessing, disseminating and sharing data, the absence of leadership, absence of a national coordination structure, all of this and still others justified the choice of this approach

Choice of approach to developing the National Action Plan

3 necessary main components :

- Planning and preparation
- Evaluation and analysis
- Conception and development

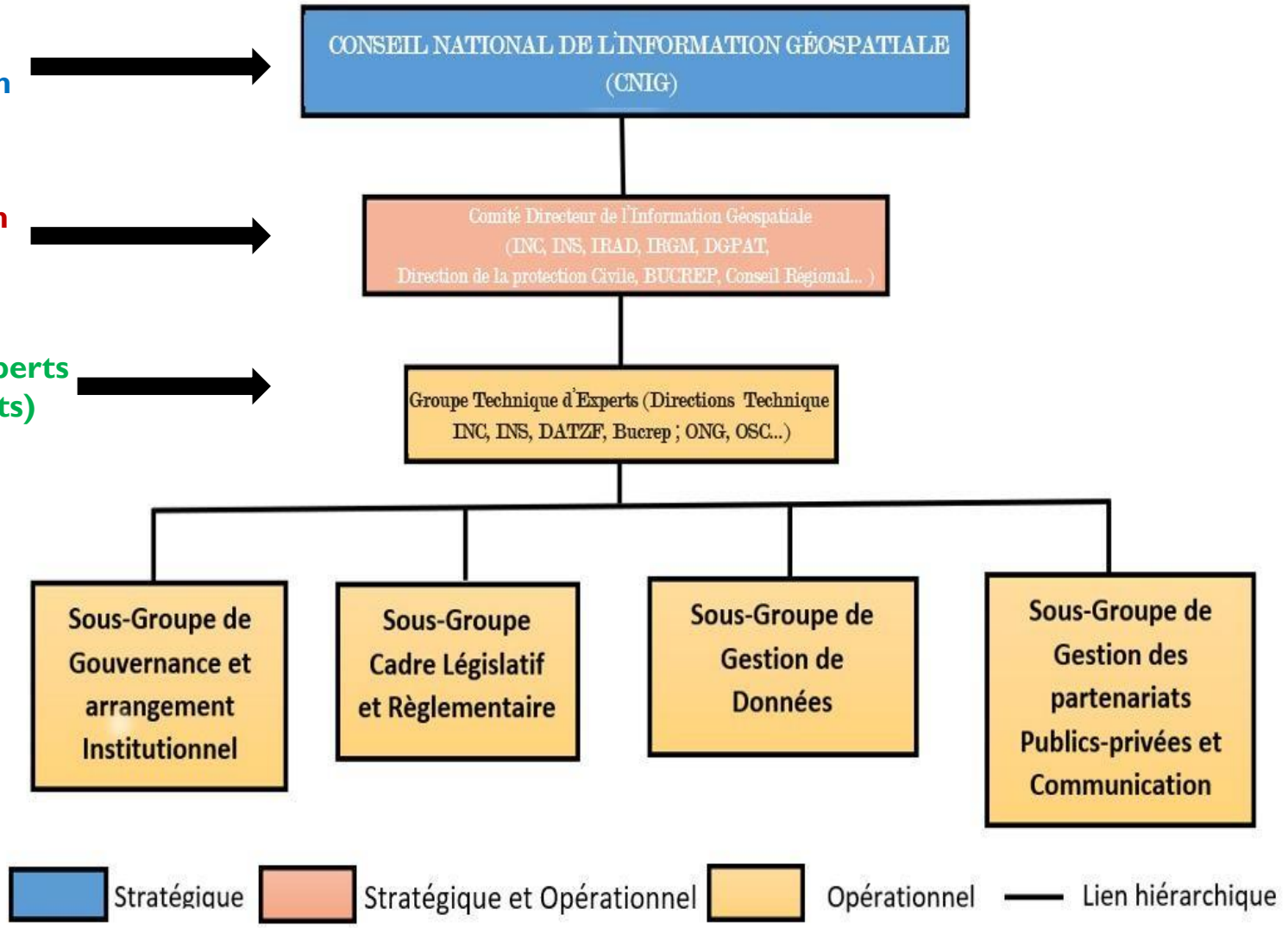
Proposed governance model

National Council for Geospatial Information

Geospatial Information Steering Committee

Technical Group of Experts (Technical Departments)

Sub-Group:
Governance and Institutional Arrangement
Legislative and regulatory framework
Data management
Partnership and communication



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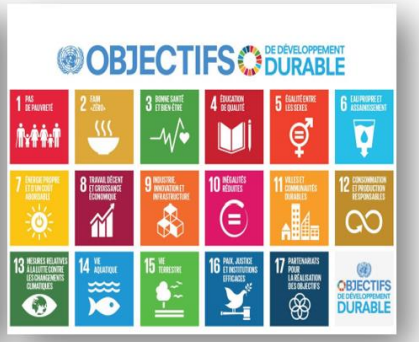
CAMEROON ACTION PLAN ON INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK OF UN-IGIF TO IMPROVE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

PLAN D'ACTION NATIONAL SUR LA GESTION INTEGREE DE L'INFORMATION GEOSPATIALE AU CAMEROUN

It was inspired by the 2016 UN-GGIM Africa Action Plan and built on the model of the UN-GGIM IGIF Implementation Guide



STATE OF PLAY
GAP ANALYSIS
ANALYSE OF NEEDS
SUMMARY OF NEEDS

The Five Major Strategic Parthways to Start With

SP1-GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS
SP2-POLICY AND LEGAL
SP4. DATA
SP7. PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMUNICATION
SP8. CAPACITY AND EDUCATION

UN-GGIM | UN-IGIF | SDG DATA ALLIANCE

Aperçu du plan stratégique

Strategic factors	Evidence of government strategic priority	Geospatial theme	Benefits of geospatial information	Current situation	Investment priority
SP1 Establish a governance model based on leadership and institutional arrangements for multidisciplinary and multisectoral engagement	**Geospatial Information Governance Strategy in 2024** The strategy aims to gain political approval, strengthen institutional mandates and create a cooperative data sharing environment through a common understanding of the value of an integrated geospatial information framework, as well as the roles and responsibilities for realize the vision	Availability and Accessibility of quality geospatial information	Geospatial information provides evidence of sustainable development, allowing progress to be measured, monitored and reported. It connects people, activities and events to a place and to each other, which informs policy development, decision-making and actions by optimizing organizations' contributions (people, processes and inputs) in a way that to minimize waste and misdirection of efforts and resources.	Lack of national coordination and leadership Poor quality and non-reusable data duplication Geospatial information is currently not accessible There is no mandatory policy on data sharing (absence of a data sharing platform) Waste and misdirection of resources (quality of state spending)	High
SP2 Establish a legal and policy framework on the application and management of geospatial information	**Legal and Policy Framework 2024** The framework aims to address current legal and policy issues by improving laws and policies associated with and impacting geospatial information management, and by proactively monitoring the legal and policy environment, particularly the problems raised by technologies ; innovations, and the use of artificial intelligence and creative geospatial information.	Legal Framework and Geospatial Information Policy	Allows the establishment of a national geospatial legalization and policy allowing the availability, quality control, storage, accessibility, exchange and dissemination of geospatial information	Lack of legal and legal framework on the collection, analysis, storage, dissemination, sharing and access to geospatial data and information Everyone collects in their own way and according to their needs The data is published without validation and/or certification of their quality	High
SP4 Establish an integrated geospatial data framework for the promotion of good management practices that take into account the need for intersectoral and multidisciplinary collaboration.	**The binding data framework** It aims to enable data custodians to meet their data management, sharing and reuse obligations to the government and the user community through the execution of well-defined data supply chains for the organization, planning, acquisition, integration, preservation, publication and archiving of geospatial information.	Standardization of the data supply chain	Quality data enables improved planning for economic growth and delivery of better services, and supports the achievement of the SDGs, such as poverty reduction strategies, drives socially inclusive development, addresses climate-related challenges, facilitates environmental protection, reduces response times to disasters, supports regional cooperation and promotes transparency in governance.	**Completeness** Low coverage rates; Scattered and incomplete data; Non-disaggregated data; **Precision** Absence of metadata; Registration errors; Geometric and topological errors; **Reliability** Data consistency problem **News** Obsolete data / Lack of updating; Long refresh rate for certain data types Lack of a regularized data collection schedule	High

SP7 Identify mechanisms for establishing effective cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary cooperation, industry-private partnerships and international geospatial cooperation, and recognizes that their buy-in is essential for success.	Cooperation, partnership and communication mechanism aim to create and sustain the value of geospatial information through a culture based on trusted partnerships and strategic alliances that recognize common needs and aspirations, as well as national priorities. Provide effective and efficient communication processes to encourage greater stakeholder input to achieve transparent decision-making processes when implementing the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework	International geospatial communication and cooperation	Technological advances ; Process improvement; Promoting innovation and creativity; Bridging the digital divide The establishment of a data exchange platform and the definition of formats; Pooling efforts for data collection; The creation of training/capacity building networks in geospatial information tools or technologies; Implementation of a communications plan.	Lack of cooperation Some limited conventions Absence of pooling of resources for the production of GI No agreement with large geospatial equipment and technology firms	High
SP8 Capacity and education Strengthen the capacity of the new integrated GI management network for its full operation	Capacity development and awareness strategy to promote an understanding of how integrated geospatial information supports economic, environmental and societal needs.	Training of GI professionals	Developing intergovernmental capacity to target professional development in geospatial science and technology. Training and awareness activities to increase community participation as volunteer providers of geographic information.	Lack of innovative programs to encourage the production, use and dissemination of geospatial data	High

Difficulties encountered during the trip

1. Identification of real project stakeholders is difficult
2. The set up of the project team is messy : type and quality of the participants vary
3. Membership of stakeholders : insufficient leadership, reluctance and distrust of many
4. Organization of meetings : absenteeism and lack of resources for amenities

Partners Supporting the Process

1. SDG DATA ALLIANCE (through resource people and funding of two workshops)
2. UN-GGIM (organization of technical workshops on the IGIF)
3. MAP Ur BUSINESS (Responsible for logistics and commodities for the Workshops)

Active stakeholders in the Process

- Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) : 02
- National Institute of Statistics (INS) : 01
- Ministry of Public Works (MINTP) : 01
- Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE) : 02
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) : 01
- Ministry of Mines, Crafts and Industrial Development (MINMID) : 01
- National Institute of Cartography : 05
- AfroLeadership OSC : 02
- NGO : 01

Major risks and mitigation strategies

1- The Ministry of Economy, Planning and Territorial Development (MINEPAT) does not finance the implementation of the CAP

- The National Cartography Institute (INC) transforms each SP into an autonomous project

2- MINEPAT decides to take ownership of the CAP

- The National Cartography Institute (INC) will offer our support

3- MINEPAT modifies the governance of the CAP

- The National Cartography Institute (INC) will adapt to the new governance

THANK YOU !

MERCI !

GRACIAS !