Sustainable Funding Guide

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General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information

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UN·IGIF

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

1

Goal 4 - Mobilize Sustainable Funding

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Tasks	**Strategic Objective**	**Actors and/or Stakeholder**	**Channels/ methods**	**Responsible HLG-IGIF Member**	**Resources Required**	**Deliverable(s) - Current Status - Completion Date**	**Priority**
[1] Identify funding sources and modalities to foster and support implementation of the IGIF.	To secure sustainable funding for countries to implement IGIF. Identify feasible sources of funding including from donors, bilateral and multi-lateral development assistance agencies, and philanthropic organizations.	Goal co-Leads; co-Chairs; Member States; donors; experts with knowledge of the world of development assistance/donor support/funding.	Official direct communication and exchanges including letters and emails.	Jamaica, Belgium.	Persons with recent experience and knowledge of the work of development assistance and donor support.	Knowledge on feasible and available funding sources including terms and conditions.	July 2022 – Dec. 2023
[2] Help identify available resources within Member States.	To help Member States enlist human, technical, and financial resources within their country to develop and implement Country-level Action Plans.	Member States.	Official direct communication and exchanges including letters and emails.	South Africa.	Knowledgeable colleagues from within and across government.	Help to identify feasible and available funding sources such as in-country budgetary/allocation modality.	Dec. 2022 – May 2023
[3] Provide guidance to help identify funding and estimate budget/investment for IGIF Country-level Action Plan implementation in developing countries.	To promote effective investment for nationally integrated geospatial information management arrangement.	Member States.	Direct communications and exchanges including letters and emails, meetings, peer-to-peer learning events, forums and workshops.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Knowledgeable professionals in IGIF countries functional/ thematic groups.	Guidance and methodology for estimating investment/ budget and identifying funding sources.	July 2022 – Dec. 2023
Cross-cutting							
a) Promote the value and utility of geospatial information to the wider community including at the General Assembly.	To inform on value and benefits of IGIF for the wellbeing of people, planet, peace, and prosperity. To prepare communication materials and releases including key reports to UN-GGIM and ECOSOC on the socio-economic/environmental value/benefits of implementing the IGIF at the country-level.	UN-GGIM; ECOSOC; Member States.	Website; newsletter; flyers; reports; media release.	Co-Chairs, Co-Leads.	Professional communication expertise.	Reports, key messages, communique, flyers.	July 2022 – Dec. 2023

Goal 4 Task [3]: Mobilize Sustainable Funding

Goal 4 – Mobilize sustainable funding							
Tasks	**Strategic Objective**	**Actors and/or Stakeholder**	**Channels/ methods**	**Responsible HLG-IGIF Member**	**Resources Required**	**Deliverable(s) - Current Status - Completion Date**	**Priority**
[3] Provide guidance to help identify funding and estimate budget/investment for IGIF Country-level Action Plan implementation in developing countries.	To promote effective investment for nationally integrated geospatial information management arrangement.	Member States.	Direct communications and exchanges including letters and emails, meetings, peer-to-peer learning events, forums and workshops.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Knowledgeable professionals in IGIF countries functional/ thematic groups.	Guidance and methodology for estimating investment/ budget and identifying funding sources.	July 2022 – Dec. 2023
a) Identify items for dedicated funding (i.e., training, software, or hardware purchases), investment/ budget needs, and associated cost/benefits.	To sustain the implementation of country-level Action Plans.	Member States; bilateral development/donor organizations.	Direct communication and exchanges on the guide, meetings, peer-to-peer learning events, forums and workshops.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Knowledgeable professionals and countries getting IGIF development assistance/donor support/funding.	Section of the IGIF Funding Guide that helps Member States identify/target actions and activities that need funding internally or by external sources/donors.	July 2022 – June 2023
b) Collect, collate, and share best practices, cost/benefit analysis, benefits realized and positive impacts of investing in IGIF.	To effectively support and sustain efforts to operationalize the IGIF at the country-level with key messages and good practices.	Goal co-Leads; co-Chairs; HLG-IGIF; Member States.	Direct communication and exchanges on the guide, meetings, peer-to-peer learning events, forums and workshops.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	One-page Flyer template.	Section of the IGIF Funding Guide that highlights best practices, cost/benefit analysis, benefits realized, and positive impacts of investing.	Nov. 2022 – Dec. 2023

2 The Approach

Program Approach – Task [3]

Literature search

1

- Search of academic data bases using search terms related to benefit cost methodologies.
- Four searches refining search terms at each iteration.
- Additional search of grey literature for reports published by governments.

Consultations

2

- Consultations with 4 to 6 representative member states plus financial institution and donor.
- Aim to establish status of investment requirements and investment criteria and procedures

Draft funding guide for Task 3 (a)

3

- Section of funding guide that helps Member States identify/target actions that need funding internally or by external sources

Draft funding guide for Task 3 (a)

4

- Section of the IGIF Funding Guide that highlights best practices, cost benefit analysis, benefits realised and positive impacts of investing.

Task [3] — Literature review

- Bibliographic database search to capture academic literature for economic evaluation methodologies.

- 165 reports reviewed:
  - 40 highly relevant.
  - 49 somewhat relevant.

- To be reviewed by GEOSA and submitted to working group in August.

Reference	ID	Title	Author(s)	Abstract	Key points	Relevance
3	Granickas (2013)	Understanding The Impact of Releasing And Re Using Open Government Data	Karolis Granickas	This report will reflect on the latest research efforts to understand, structure and measure the impact of open government data. It will present key theories of change related to implementing open data policies, releasing and re using public sector data. It will complement these theories with measurement indicators suggested by various studies and reports on open government data. Finally, it will suggest a number of research and action areas to address in order to maximize the potential benefits of open government data.	**How to measure economic benefits of OGD?** *Increased tax revenues:* — Direct benefit: identify infomediary sector and observe their income, employment and tax revenue curves — Indirect benefit: Identify the sector that non exclusively uses open data and observe its income, employment and tax revenue curves *Reduction in data transaction costs:* — Calculate current transaction costs, conduct cost benefit analysis prior an implementation of open data policy and observe transaction expenditure on a regular basis *Public service efficiency / effectiveness* — Efficiency: observe if opening and re using data create tools / applications that save time & costs of public services — Effectiveness: Observe the number of crowdsourced / outsourced applications re using open data (what is these applications' traffic)? *Creation of new business entities* — Direct: observe the growth of infomediary sector — Indirect: observe the growth of sectors that use open data on a non exclusive *Creation of goods and services:* — Direct: observe the growth of goods and services that use open data — Indirect: observe the growth of goods and services that use open data on a non	1 Highly relevant
4	Bernknopf et. al. (2013)	Economic Assessment of the Use Value of Geospatial Information	Richard Bernknopf and Carl Shapiro	Geospatial data inform decision makers. An economic model that involves application of spatial and temporal scientific, technical, and economic data in decision making is described. The value of information (VOI) contained in geospatial data is the difference between the net benefits (in present value terms) of a decision with and without the information. A range of technologies is used to collect and distribute geospatial data. These technical activities are linked to examples that show how the data can be applied in decision making, which is a cultural activity. The economic model for assessing the VOI in geospatial data for decision making is applied to three examples: (1) a retrospective model about environmental regulation of agrochemicals; (2) a prospective model about the impact and mitigation of earthquakes in urban areas; and (3) a prospective model about developing private–public geospatial information for an ecosystem services market. Each example demonstrates the potential value of geospatial information in a decision with uncertain information	Authors propose a number off different models for estimating the economic impacts of geospatial information: — A Model of Technological Innovation — An Inductive Retrospective Model—Environmental Regulation of Agrochemicals: Geospatial Data Provide Information for Regional Environmental and Health Policy Decisions — An Inductive Prospective Model—An Application to Earthquake Hazards Mitigation and Income Distribution: Geospatial Information Provides Input for Earthquake Housing Risk Concentration in a Hazard Scenario for a Hazard Scenario — A Private—Public Integrated Market Model for Ecosystem Services Markets. An Application of Geospatial Information can Provide an Objective, Replicable Accounting Framework to Reduce Transactions Costs in Environmental Market(s) Activities	1 Highly relevant
5	Bishop et. al. (2000)	Spatial data infrastructures for cities in developing countries: Lessons from the Bangkok experience	Ian D Bishop, Francisco J Escobar, Sadasivam Karuppannan, Ksemsan Suwarnarat, Ian P Williamson, Paul M Yates, Haider W Yaqub	The cities of the developing world face major problems in managing growth and their urban infrastructure. The experiences of cities in the developed world have usually proved inappropriate in developing countries and consequently new and innovative solutions are continually being explored for these cities. Geographic information systems and the underlying spatial data infrastructures appear to offer significant potential to assist in managing human settlements in developing countries. In examining the status of spatial data infrastructures in developing countries, the first part of the paper compares cities in developing countries to those in the developed world. It then highlights issues facing developing countries in establishing spatial data infrastructures to support efficient urban land management. The paper describes the Bangkok Land Information System as an example of a city attempting to use spatial information technologies to manage the urban environment. This case study, together with the experience of the authors, are used to describe generic issues involved in the development of spatial data infrastructures for cities in similar socio-economic conditions. The paper provides a technical and institutional framework for the development of spatial data infrastructures for cities in developing countries. The paper concludes by suggesting that simple, low cost, project oriented, easily maintained and user-friendly spatial information technologies have the best chance of success.	The most relevant section looks to be on the technical and institutional framework for the development of spatial data infrastructures for cities in developing countries. Explores characteristics of developing counties' cities that affect the adoption of GIS (p86) Assesses GIS in Bangkok. - "In general, a city cannot produce GIS benefits without an investment in the underlying infrastructure." (p90) - "The economic, social, institutional, legal and technical environment in the developing world is very different from that in the developed countries." (p95) - "The main conclusion from this research is that the development of a digital large scale parcel based map as basic spatial infrastructure for a range of GIS business applications is very difficult to achieve for many countries in the short to medium term. The main limitations are a lack of appreciation of what GIS can and cannot do, lack of resources and trained personnel, inefficient bureaucratic processes, lack of data, and lack of hardware and software vendor support." (p95)	1 Highly Relevant

Task [3] – Consultations

- Consult with selected Member States, financial instruction and donor:
  - to learn of the current situation with respect to the use of geospatial information in selected countries.
  - the investment requirements of governments.
  - the investment evaluation techniques that have been adopted for investment appraisal.
- Working Group Chair to write to member states selected member states.
- Consultations planned for September.

UN country classification	Regional representation	Availability of data	Access
Least developed	Africa	Yes	Yes
Developing	Africa	Yes	Yes
Developing	Americas	Yes	Yes
Developing	Western Asia	Yes	Yes
Developed (also a donor)	Europe	Yes	Yes
Small island state	Asia Pacific	Unknown	Yes
Small island state	Asia Pacific	Yes	Yes
Donor	Global	Yes	Yes
Financial institution	Global	Yes	Yes

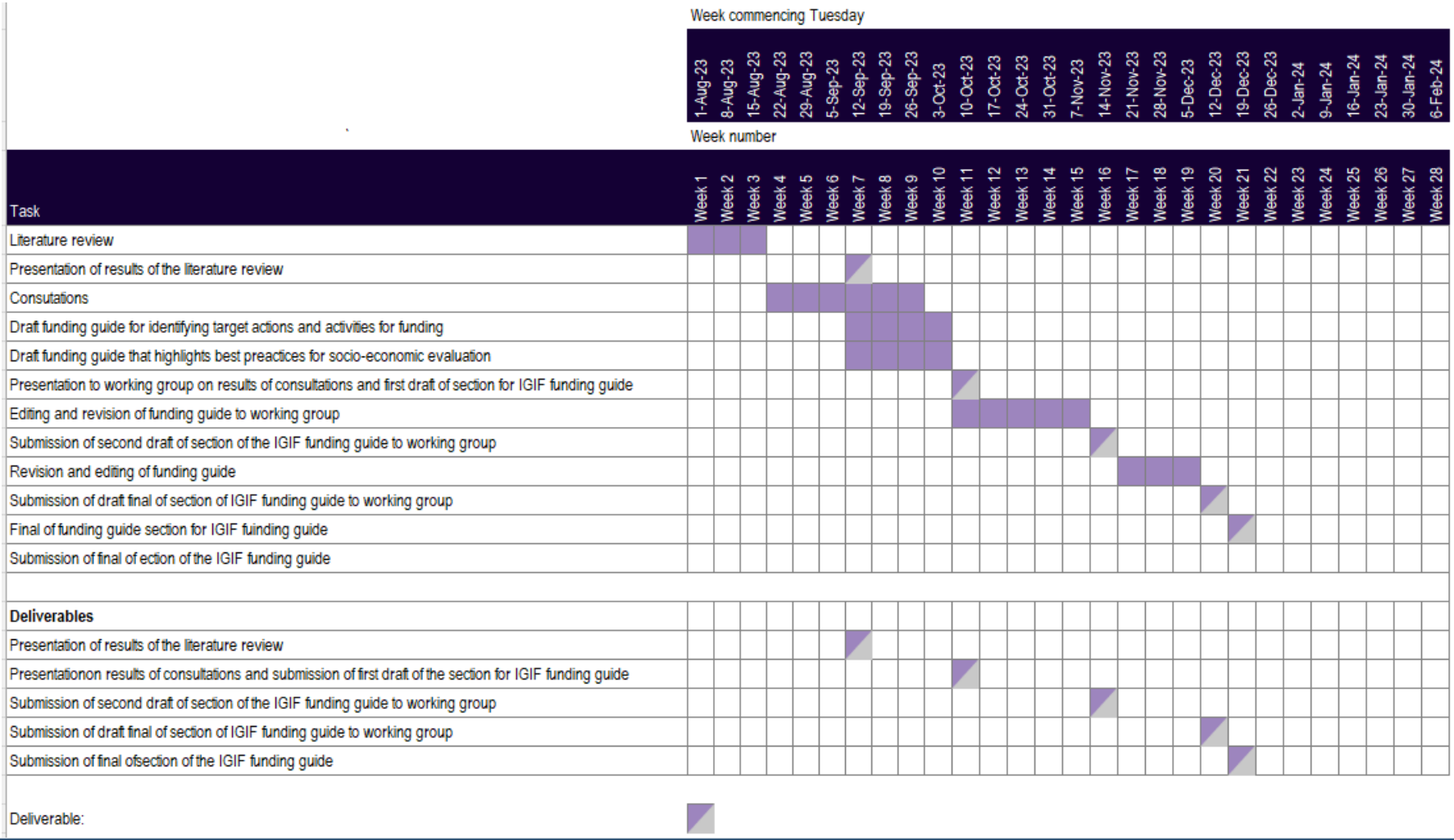
3 Drafting Sustainable Funding Guide

Drafting funding guide — mobilise sustainable funding

- Funding guide characteristics
  - Simple and easy to follow setting out the steps necessary to develop the business case for investment.
  - Meet the evaluation criteria required by financial institutions and donors.

- To include templates to use in evaluations
  - And possibly a case study to illustrate approach

Timeline for Task [3] (a) and (b)



	Week commencing Tuesday																												
	1-Aug-23	8-Aug-23	15-Aug-23	22-Aug-23	29-Aug-23	5-Sep-23	12-Sep-23	19-Sep-23	26-Sep-23	3-Oct-23	10-Oct-23	17-Oct-23	24-Oct-23	31-Oct-23	7-Nov-23	14-Nov-23	21-Nov-23	28-Nov-23	5-Dec-23	12-Dec-23	19-Dec-23	26-Dec-23	2-Jan-24	9-Jan-24	16-Jan-24	23-Jan-24	30-Jan-24	6-Feb-24
	Week number																												
Task	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16	Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24	Week 25	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28
Literature review																												
Presentation of results of the literature review																												
Consutations																												
Draft funding guide for identifying target actions and activities for funding																												
Draft funding guide that highlights best preactices for socio-economic evaluation																												
Presentation to working group on results of consultations and first draft of section for IGIF funding guide																												
Editing and revision of funding guide to working group																												
Submission of second draft of section of the IGIF funding guide to working group																												
Revision and editing of funding guide																												
Submission of draft final of section of IGIF funding guide to working group																												
Final of funding guide section for IGIF fuinding guide																												
Submission of final of ection of the IGIF funding guide																												
Deliverables																												
Presentation of results of the literature review																												
Presentationon results of consultations and submission of first draft of the section for IGIF funding guide																												
Submission of second draft of section of the IGIF funding guide to working group																												
Submission of draft final of section of IGIF funding guide to working group																												
Submission of final ofsection of the IGIF funding guide																												
Deliverable:																												

Delivery of the Sustainable Funding Guide

In conclusion, these guides will serve as invaluable resources, empowering Developing countries to attract sustainable funding and foster fruitful collaborations with donors and corporate partners. By adhering to the planned timelines and continuous monitoring, we look forward to achieving our fundraising objectives and making a lasting impact on our mission by the end of the year.

Mohammad Almabrook

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Kingdome of Saudi Arabia