

United Nations – Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF)

Sustainable Funding Guide

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UN·IGIF
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION FRAMEWORK



Introduction





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Mr Johannes Ven Geerstom Member	Nationaal Geografisch Instituut, Belgium
Ms Emily Carlson Member	U.S. Census Bureau, United States of America
Dr Zaffar Sadiq Mohamed-Ghouse Member	General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information (GEOSA), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Mr Andy Coote Member	ConsultingWhere, United Kingdom
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Mr Syed Nasrullah Zafarullah Member	General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information (GEOSA), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
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Sustainable Funding Work Group: Original Work Plan

Goal 4 - Tasks [1] and [2]

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
[1] Help Member States to understand potential funding sources and modalities to foster and support implementation of the UN-IGIF.	To provide guidance on sustainable funding for countries to implement UN-IGIF, including feasible sources of funding 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, Private Sector, Academic Network.	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.	
a) Identify and understand applicable bilateral and donor driven funding requirements and potential sources.	To identify feasible and sustainable funding sources, development assistance, and their requirements and terms/ conditions/applicability.	Goal co-Leads; co-Chairs; HLG-IGIF; known experts; Member States.	Direct communication and exchanges; virtual meetings.	Jamaica, Belgium, Private Sector, Academic Network.	Knowledgeable professionals/beneficiaries/recipients of bilateral assistance or funding.	UN-IGIF Funding Guide Section on donor funding sources and requirements	July 2022 – Aug 2024
a) Communicate possible donor funding sources and requirements to Member States.	To develop and maintain a list of potential development assistance and donor organizations to inform on feasible funding sources.	Member States.	Direct communication and exchanges, events, virtual meetings, workshops, forums, website.	Jamaica, Belgium, Private Sector, Academic Network.	Professional communication expertise.	1. UN-IGIF Funding Guide Section on donor funding sources/requirements 2. One-page flyer to help Member States communicate need for/ benefits of donor funding	June. 2023 - Aug. 2024
[2] Provide guidance towards identifying 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.	
a) Encourage Member States to conduct an assessment of available internal resources that can support the development and implementation of UN-IGIF Country-level Action Plans within their own countries.	To identify sustainable resources to operationalize the UN-IGIF.	Member States.	Official direct communication and exchanges including letters and emails.	South Africa	Knowledgeable colleagues from within and across government.	One-pager to help Member States speak to internal ministries/decision makers on the importance, benefits, and resources needed for UN-IGIF, with the goal of helping them identify needed internal resources.	Dec. 2022 – Aug. 2024



Goal 4 - Task [3]

Goal 4 – Mobilize Sustainable Funding

[3] Provide guidance to help identify funding and estimate budget/investment for UN-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 UN-IGIF countries functional/ thematic groups.	Guidance and methodology for estimating investment/ budget and identifying funding sources.	
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 UN-IGIF development assistance/donor support/funding.	Section of the UN-IGIF Funding Guide that helps Member States identify/target actions and activities that need funding internally or by external sources/donors.	Aug. 2022 – Dec. 2023
a) Collect, collate, and share best practices, cost/benefit analysis, benefits realized and positive impacts of investing in UN-IGIF.	To effectively support and sustain efforts to operationalize the UN-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 UN-IGIF Funding Guide that highlights best practices, benefits and positive impacts of investing and cost/benefit analysis.	Nov. 2022 – May. 2024





Delivering the Work Plan

Program of Work

- Work commenced in January 2023
 - Task 1 – Jamaica
 - Task 2 – South Africa
 - Task 3 – Saudi Arabia
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- Saudi Arabia took on Tasks 1, 2 and 3 in December 2023



Program of Work



1

Literature search



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.

2

Consultations



Consultations with 10 representative member states /financial institution and donor.
Aim to establish status of investment requirements and investment criteria and procedures

3

Draft funding guide for Task 3[a]



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

4

Draft funding guide for Task 3[b]



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

4

Draft funding guide for Task 1&2



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 data base search to capture academic literature for economic evaluation methodologies
- 165 reports reviewed
 - 40 highly relevant
 - 49 somewhat relevant
- Submitted to Work group September 2023.

Reference	ID	Title	Author(s)	Abstract	Key points	Relevance
1	Craglia (2020)	Manual of digital earth (Chapter 9)	Max Craglia & Katarzyna Pogorzelska A	In this chapter, we approach the economic value of Digital Earth with a broad definition of economic value, i.e., the measure of benefits from goods or services to an economic agent and the trade-offs the agent makes in view of scarce resources. The concept of Digital Earth has several components: data, models, technology and infrastructure. We focus on Earth Observation (EO) data because this component has been undergoing the most dramatic change since the beginning of this century. We review the available recent studies to assess the value of EO/geospatial/open data and related infrastructures and identify three main sets of approaches focusing on the value of information, the economic approach to the value of EO to the economy from both macro- and microeconomic perspectives, and a third set that aims to maximize value through infrastructure and policy. We conclude that the economic value of Digital Earth critically depends on the perspective: the value for whom, what purpose, and when. This multiplicity is not a bad thing: it acknowledges that Digital Earth is a global concept in which everyone can recognize their viewpoint and collaborate with others to increase the common good.	Chapter 19 of this book focusses on methodology to assess the economic value of digital earth. It argues that value should be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The value of information — The value to the economy both macro and micro — Value through infrastructure and policy 	1 Highly relevant
2	Zwirowicz-Rutkowska (2013)	Economic Dimension Of Spatial Data Infrastructure - Overview Of Assessment Approaches And Methods	Agnieszka Zwirowicz-Rutkowska	One of the special interest matter of a spatial data infrastructure (SDI) life-cycle is the economic dimension estimation, taking both complex and multi-faceted nature of infrastructures into consideration. The economic assessment, covering business nature of the spatial data infrastructure, plays an important role in the management tasks, including the set up and maintenance ones, but also the development of the SDI. There can be distinguished a few different approaches, which allow to assess the economic impact of the SDIs, and different valuation methods for the detailed assessment approach. The paper provides an overview what the economic dimension of the spatial data infrastructure means and how it can be measured. Furthermore, the analysis of the different spatial data infrastructure assessment approaches in relation to the economic dimension and indicators is presented.	Defines key terms, discusses assessment methods. (quite brief) Tabulates SDI assessment approaches in relation to the aspects of the SDI economics (p713)	1 Highly relevant
3	PwC (2016)	Study to examine the socioeconomic impact of Copernicus in the EU	Pricewaterhouse Coopers for EU	Following the assessment of the Copernicus programme's impacts on the upstream segment, this study aims at characterising the benefits of and the barriers to the Earth Observation (EO) downstream and end user markets in Europe, in order to identify the levers that can support the development of economic activity exploiting Copernicus. After a review of the existing literature, the EO downstream market is characterised by using the US Landsat programme as a benchmark, by the role of large ICT players, the flourishing of platforms and cloud computing, and the overall Big Data trend. The European market is then investigated in detail for 8 promising value chains through consultation with a wide panel of stakeholders, to characterise the current impact of Copernicus according to economic, social, environmental and strategic perspectives, and to forecast the evolution of its contribution to growth and employment up to 2020. Based on the identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, recommendations are provided globally and specifically for each value chain, to foster market uptake by European companies. Though still rather low, the penetration of Copernicus data in the EO market is expected to grow in the future, with substantial benefits for both intermediate and end users.	Assessment of benefits of Copernicus EO, socioeconomic effects and future potential for the program.	1 Highly relevant
4	Cetl (2008)	Cost-benefit analysis of the improvement of spatial data infrastructure Case study Croatia	Vlado Cetl Miodrag Rođić Siniša Mastelić Ivić	The thesis upon which this paper is based is existence of a spatial data infrastructure in a specific form, at a specific moment and at a specific level, which is directly linked to the level of technological and social development. Establishing a spatial data infrastructure actually means improving the existing infrastructure and can be defined as a number of activities aiming at easier access to and dissemination of the existing spatial data, and easier and more efficient use of them. This paper considers improvement of the spatial data infrastructure in Croatia as a public project of permanent character and of special social interest. Taking into consideration a four-year improvement period, a cost-benefit analysis was made, the financial indicators of which show that the best efficiency is accomplished if the project initial time period is shorter.	This paper conducts a cost-benefit analysis of a hypothetical improvement to spatial data infrastructure in Croatia. The paper includes details of cost and benefit assessment, and calculation of financial indicators	1 Highly relevant



Findings from the literature review

- Different approaches to assessing the impact geospatial information management services, including:
 - Cost benefit analysis most common
 - Cost effectiveness analysis – not applicable to impact assessment
 - Input- output analysis – can give estimates of direct and indirect effects but can overestimate impacts as it assumes no resource constraints in the economy
 - Computable general equilibrium modelling – useful for economy wide impacts
 - Multicriteria analysis – is typically assessed on scoring, ranking and weighting the impacts rather than expressing the impact in monetary terms.



Consultations

Purpose:

- To gather data on the current situation with financing activities under the UN-IGIF
- to learn of the current situation with respect to the use of geospatial information
- the investment requirements of governments
- the investment evaluation techniques that have been adopted for investment appraisal.

Criteria for selection of Member States:

- Regional representation
- Availability of data and information
- Accessibility

Financial institutions:

- Multilateral development bank
- Donor organisation



Consultations

Region	Country	Personnel
Americas	Chile	Ms Raffaella Anilio Olguin , Geospatial Analyst at La Infraestructura de Datos Geospaciales de Chile (IDE-Chile) within the Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales. Ms Pamela Castillo Retamales , Executive Secretary of the UN-GGIM Americas
Europe	Georgia	Ms Mari Khardziani , National Agency of Public Registry, Ministry of Justice of Georgia
Africa	Republic of Mozambique	Ms Odete Semião , General Manager, National Geospatial Agency (NGA) (Agência Nacional de Desenvolvimento Geo-Espacial)
Africa	Republic of South Africa	Ms Maroale Chauke , Director, National Spatial Information Framework Ms Karen Harrison , National Treasury
Asia Pacific	Fiji	Ms Meizyanne Hicks , Director of Geospatial Information Management, Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources
Western Asia	United Arab Emirates	H.E. Eng. Hamed Khamis Al Kaabi , Director General, UAE Federal Geographic Information Centre
Western Asia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Eng. Mohammad Almabrook , Executive Director for International Partnership and cooperation and Advisory, EGEOSA Eng. Khalid Abdullah AlMazroa , GEOSA, Assistant to President for Strategic Planning Dr Zaffar Sadiq Mohamed-Ghouse , Chief Advisor to H.E. The President, GEOSA Mr. Meshal Ali AlOtaibi , Finance, GEOSA Mr. Ali Abdullah AlZahrani , Finance, GEOSA Eng. Syed Nasrullah Zafrullah , Consultant, Office of the President, GEOSA
Asia	Republic of Indonesia	Dr Antonius Wijanarto , Deputy Director General, Badan Informasi Geospasial, Deputy Chair for Geospatial Information, Chair of UN-GGIM Asia Pacific Dr Dheny Trie Wahyu Sampurno , Integrating Geospatial Information and Statistics Dr. Tandang Yuliadi Dwi Putra , Mapping Surveyor, Center for Thematic Mapping and Integration, Geospatial Information Agency of Indonesia (BIG), Indonesia
Financial institution	World Bank PVLIC Foundation	Ms Kathrine Kelm , Senior Land Administration Specialist. Global Land and Geospatial Unit
Financial institution	World Bank PVLIC Foundation	Mr Stephen Keppel , PVLIC Foundation President





Financing investment is challenging

Financing investment in UN-IGIF activities an ongoing challenge
Budgets are tight in many countries

Key challenge for those organisations wishing to invest is making the economic case to decision makers and Departments of Finance or their equivalents.

Methodology for undertaking economic impact assessment needed in many cases.



Expenditure requirements vary widely

Capital requirements range from US\$5million to US\$40million depending on the level of income and geography of a country.

Operating costs are of the order of US\$1million to US\$5 million per year



Significant national and regional benefits

There are significant benefits from investing in the UN- IGIF.

Government:

- up to 70% savings through shared geospatial data management.
- Improved land management
- Improved policy formulation and government services
- Management of natural disasters and biosecurity
- Health and social services

Private sector

- agriculture
- mining
- transport
- construction
- finance and insurance

Society

- security
- land tenure
- time saved
- inclusion



Investment banks and donors require economic impact assessment

Multilateral investment banks and regional banks have funded some aspects of geospatial information. UN-IGIF provides the context for funding
There is a need for good economic impact assessments to support business cases and Country Action Plans.
Donors are aware of the UN-IGIF framework but are waiting to see how investment programs might be structured



4

Draft Funding Guide

Sustainable Funding Guide



UNITED NATIONS
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

FUNDING GUIDE

- The intended audience is any person or organization that is involved in developing geospatial information management strategies and Country Level Action Plans (CAPs) to support UN-IGIF implementation.

1	Introduction
2	Funding sources
2.1	Introduction.....
2.2	Funding from internal country resources.....
2.3	External funding sources
2.4	Conclusion
3	Budgeting – estimating costs and benefits
3.1	Introduction.....
3.2	Actions and activities for dedicated funding and investment needs
3.3	Aligning investment with sources of funding
3.4	Benefits from investing in UN-IGIF implementation
3.5	Summary.....
4	Cost benefit analysis
4.1	Socio-economic impact assessment.....
4.2	The steps in undertaking a cost benefit analysis.....
4.3	Identify and forecast benefits and costs
4.4	Valuing benefits and costs.....
4.5	Assessing the economic performance.....
4.6	Identify distribution and qualitative impacts
4.7	Assess risk and test sensitivities
4.8	Selecting the preferred option and reporting the key findings.....
5	Valuing benefits and costs
5.1	Introduction.....
5.2	Approaches to estimating value of geospatial data
5.3	Valuing tangible (market) benefits
5.4	Valuing intangible (non-market) benefits
5.5	Conclusion

Contents

- General arrangement:
 - Introduction
 - Funding sources
 - domestic and external
 - Budgeting
 - Actions requiring dedicated funding
 - Benefits from investing in UN-IGIF
 - Best practice cost-benefit analysis
 - Steps involved
 - Cash flows and discounting
 - Reporting results
 - Valuing benefits and costs
 - Market valuations
 - Non-market valuations.
 - Appendix – other methods of economic impact assessment

Introduction sets the scene

- The objective of the guide is to provide information to help any organization involved in implementing the UN-IGIF develop funding strategies and undertake economic impact assessments in support of developing business cases to this end.
- The guide discusses the potential funding sources, the types of investment that might be required, the benefits that they deliver and information on best practice approaches to undertaking cost benefit analysis.
- It provides information on cost benefit analysis and valuation techniques
 - provide users with sufficient background information to support engagement with economists, officials from Ministries of Finance (or equivalent) and funding agencies.
 - Noting the importance of sound cost benefit assessments to support business cases for implementation of the UN-IGIF



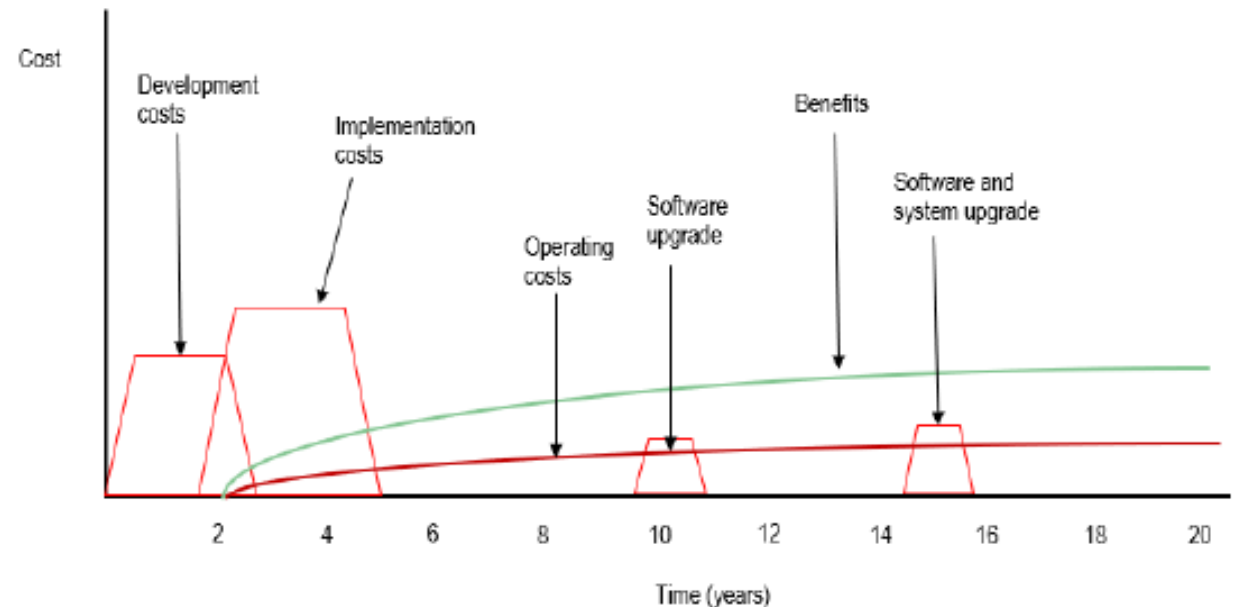
Chapter 2 – Funding sources

- In-country sources of funding
 - National/regional budgets
 - User charges
- External sources
 - Multi-lateral development banks
 - Official Development Assistance
 - Non-Government organisations
 - Partnerships
- Sustainable funding for implementing UN_IGIF is tight
- Importance of UN-IGIF recognised by many donors
- Need for sound economic case to support business cases



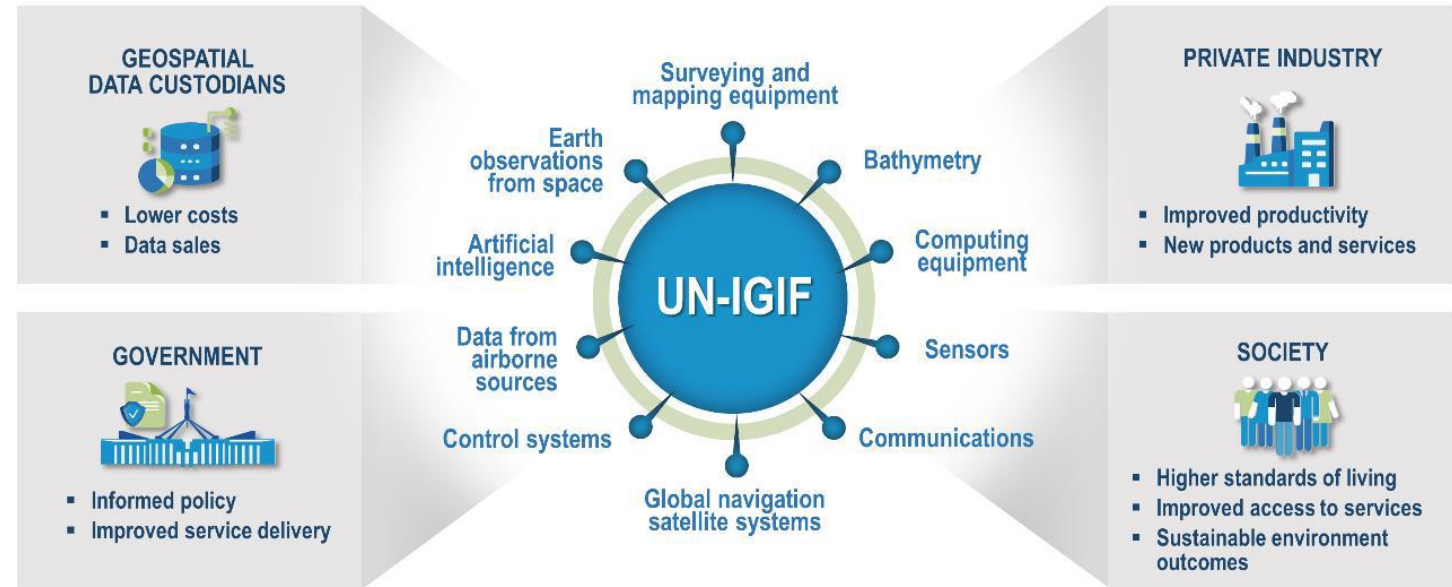
Chapter 3 – Budgeting – estimating costs

- Actions and activities requiring dedicated funding
 - Capital items
 - US\$5 million to US\$40 million depending on situation
 - Operating costs
 - US\$1 million to \$US 5 million per year.
 - Policy and regulatory frameworks

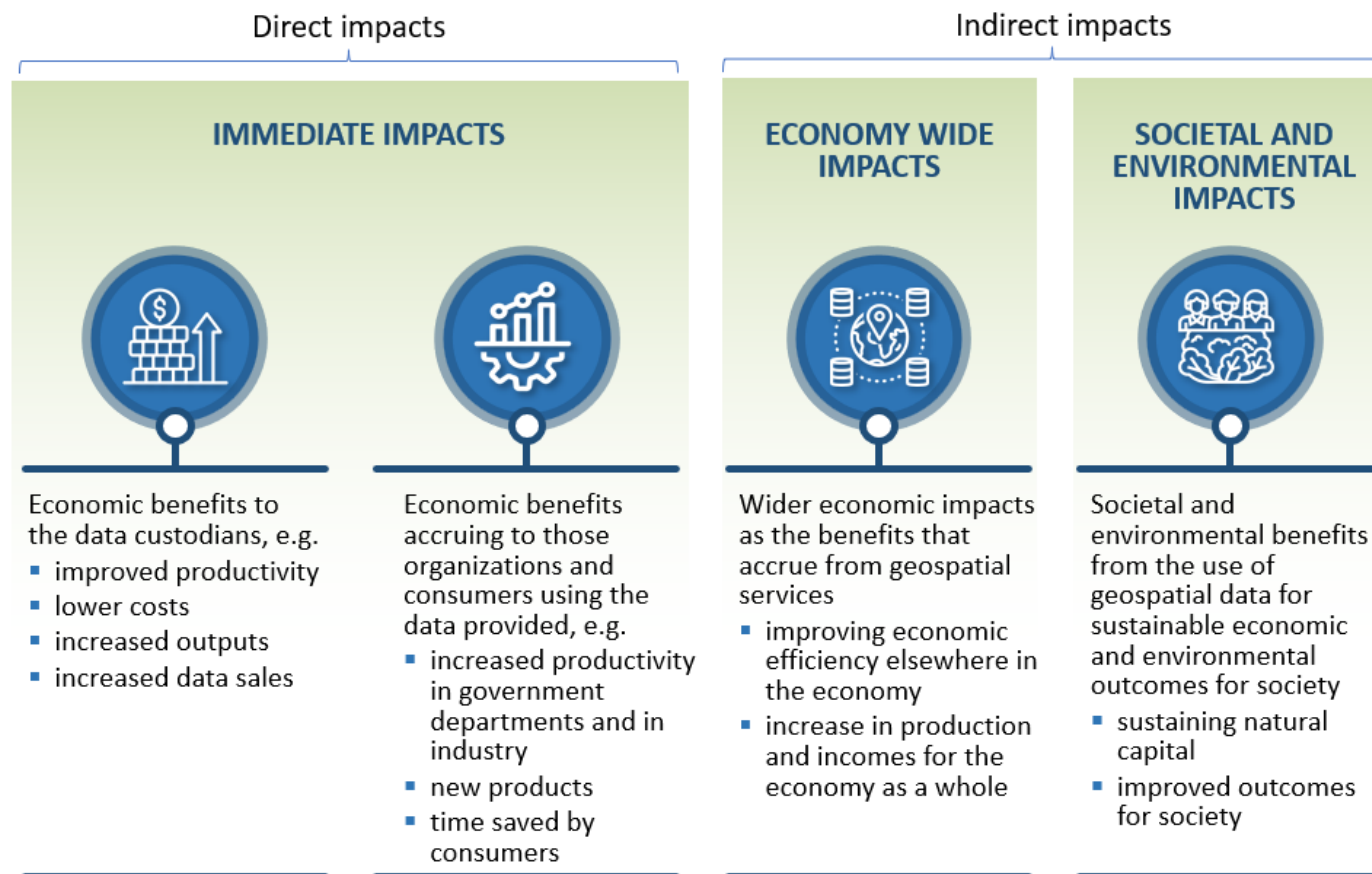


Chapter 3 – the benefits

- Benefits arise in many areas:
 - Data custodians in lower costs of geospatial data and infrastructure
 - Governments
 - informed policy
 - improved service delivery
 - Private sector
 - improved productivity
 - new products and services
 - Society
 - Higher standards of living
 - Improved access to services
 - Sustainable environmental outcomes



Chapter 3 - Economy wide benefits



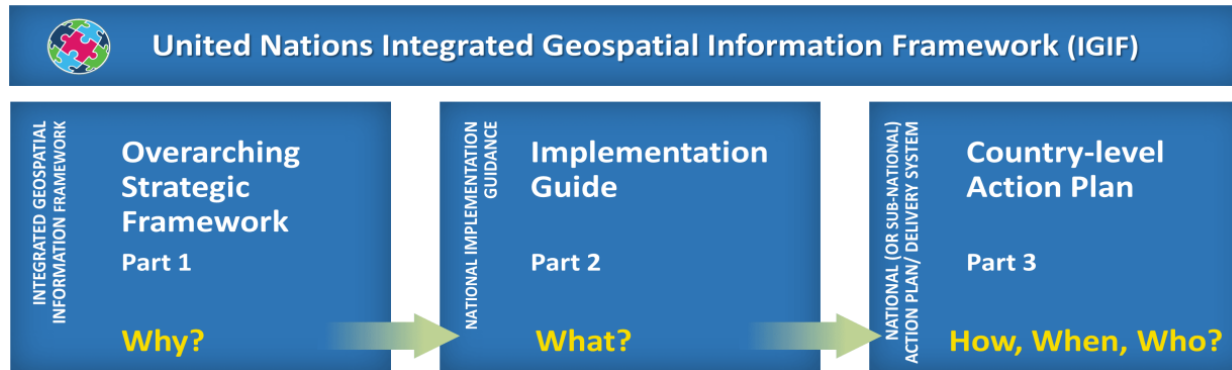
Chapter 4 – best practice cost benefit analysis

Steps in undertaking a cost benefit analysis

Steps in CBA analysis		Actions and activities	
1	Statement of objectives	Alignment with government policy goals	Intended outcomes of the initiative
2	Define evaluation case and base case	Define activities and, if appropriate, options to realise the intended outcomes	Define the base case scenario that would emerge if the initiative does not proceed.
3	Identify and forecast benefits and costs	Identify costs and benefits expected to accrue from the activities and options under evaluation	Prepare forecast of cost and benefits
4	Value benefits and costs	Value quantifiable benefits and costs for options being assessed	Prepare cash flow of benefits and costs over the evaluation period.
5	Assess the net benefits	Prepare financial model for each option being assessed	Calculate Net Present Value and Benefit Cost ratio for each option
6	Identify qualitative and distributional impacts	Provide qualitative description of environmental and social benefits	Identify major beneficiaries along the supply chain and among user groups
7	Assess risk and test sensitivities	Outline risks associated with each option	Prepare sensitivity tests
8	Select preferred option and report key findings	Select the preferred option considering economic parameters, qualitative and distributional impacts.	Outline the preferred option stating how it meets the economic and social objectives



Chapter 4 – Statement of objectives

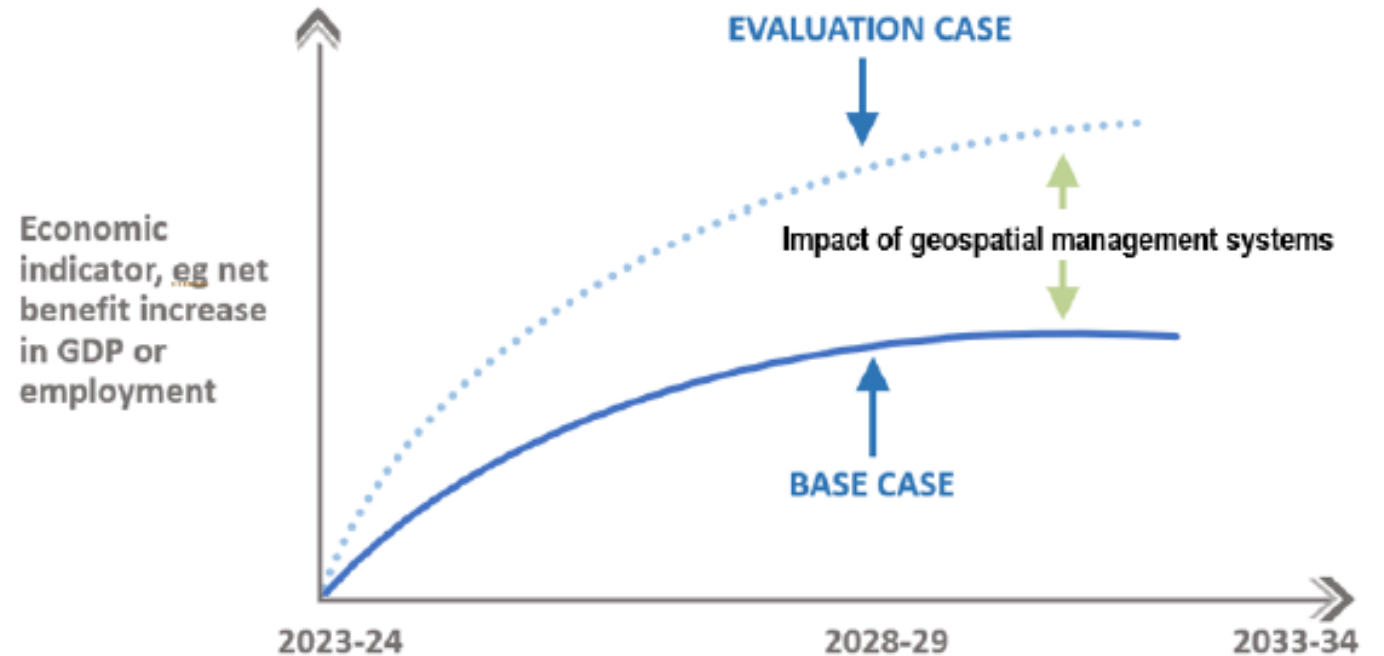


- Aim is establishing Country Level Action Plan
- Need good Business Case to establish the benefits and costs of doing so
- Sound socio-economic benefit required for this.



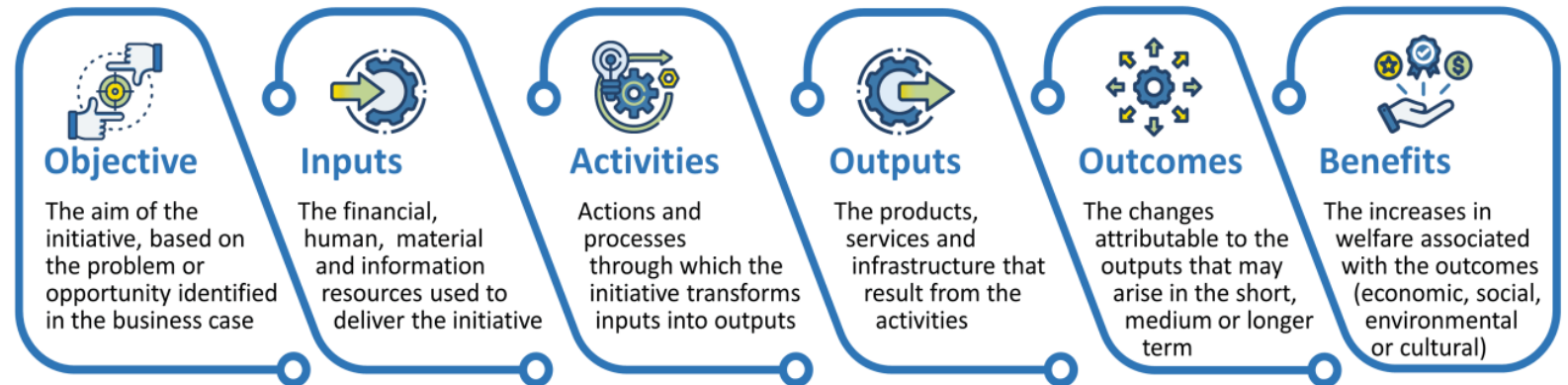
Chapter 4 – Evaluation and base case scenarios

Define the evaluation case and the base case



Chapter 4 - Identifying costs and benefits

- Identify
 - Inputs
 - Activities
 - Outputs
 - Outcomes
 - Benefits



Chapter 4 - Develop the cash flows

Year number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Year	Currency	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Benefits (net of user costs)																
Savings from data sharing	Dom						0.25	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Productivity benefits to other Ministries	Dom								0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Productivity benefits to industry	Dom							0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Case study 4	Dom															
Case study 5	Dom															
Case study 6	Dom															
Case study 7	Dom															
Case study 8	Dom															
Case study 9	Dom															
Case study 10	Dom															
Total net benefits	Dom	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Costs																
Capital costs																
Initial capital costs	Dom	0.01	0.04	0.40	0.40	0.10										
Capital replacement	Dom											0.10				0.10
Total capital costs	Dom	0.01	0.04	0.40	0.40	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
Recurrent costs																
Operating costs	Dom						0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Leases and charges	Dom						0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maintenance costs	Dom						0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Total recurrent costs	Dom	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
Salvage value (+ or -)	Dom															0.10
Total costs	Dom	0.01	0.04	0.40	0.40	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
Net cash flow		-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.18	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.27	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.37



Chapter 4 - Report the results

- Report the results
 - Economic impacts
 - Social impacts
 - Environmental impacts
- Test for sensitivity to assumptions
- Recommend course of action based on results.

Discount Rate	3%	7%	10%
NPV US\$ million	75.6	48.9	35.2
BCR	3.59	2.93	2.52

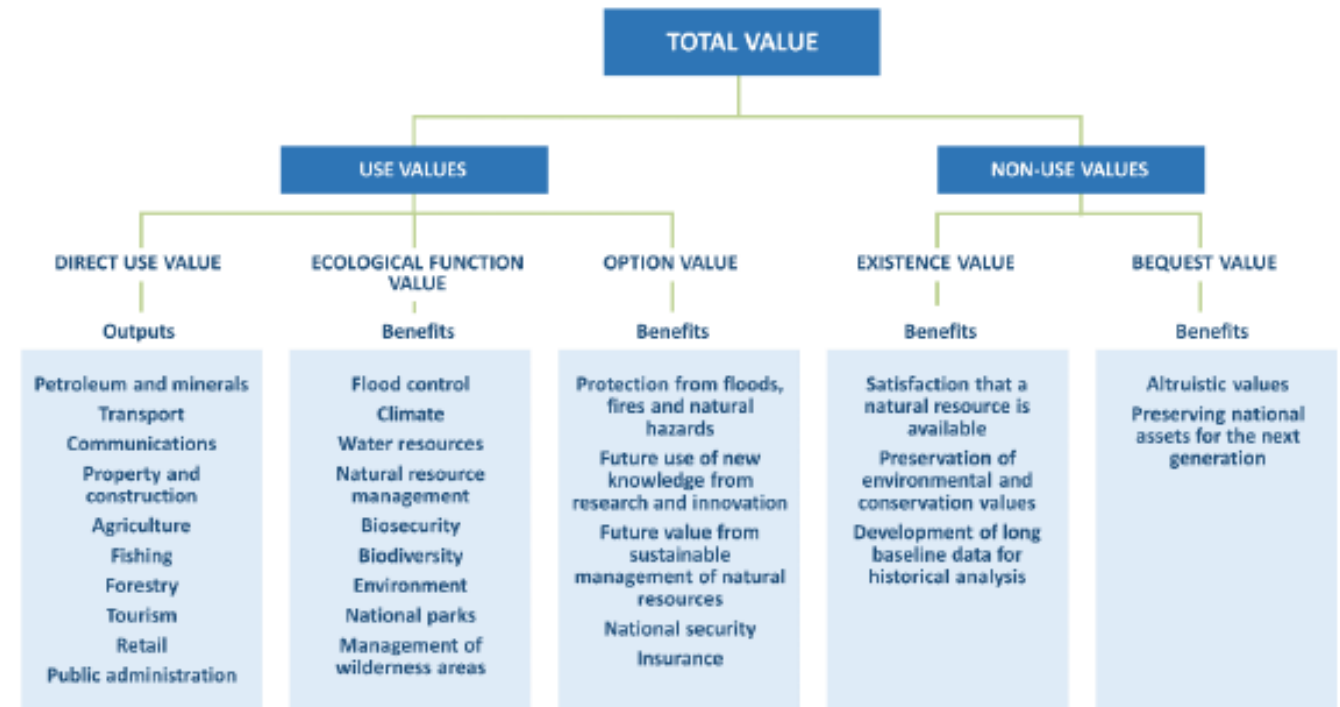
NPV = net present value

BCR = benefit cost ratio



Chapter 5 – Valuing benefits and costs

- Investment in UN_IGIF can produce market and no-market benefits
- Market impacts relatively easy to assess from observed prices and quantities
- Non-market impacts require specialist techniques



Chapter 5 – Valuing non-market impacts

- Revealed preference methods
 - Benefits transfer from other studies
 - Using travel costs as an indicator of value
 - Hedonic pricing by comparing differences in pricing for differences in environmental quality
 - Using control and treatment groups to compare impacts of non-market features such as better weather forecasts
- State preference methods
 - Contingent valuation asking people their willingness to pay for different options
 - Choice methods by surveying individuals to choose between alternative outcomes
- Examples of studies provided in the text.





5

One page flyer



Unlocking opportunities with the UN-IGIF

WHAT IS THE UN-IGIF?

A Framework developed by the UN and the World Bank to help coordinate, develop, strengthen and modernize approaches to Geospatial Information Management.

DO WE NEED IT?

Geospatial infrastructure is a fundamental and important element of a modern economy as it underpins all planning and development. It is critical to meeting the United Nations sustainable development goals and national development priorities of your country. Geospatial information is underpinned by spatial data infrastructures established by governments.



WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

Government



Up to 70% savings in creating and sharing geospatial data. Better integration of government services. Supporting the digital transformation in government. Protecting the nation from biosecurity and natural disaster risk. Improving delivery of government services, water, and energy, delivery of better health services.

Industry



Advancing productivity in agriculture, planning, land development, infrastructure, construction, mining ar resources, transport and logistics, maritime operatio commerce, financial services, and insurance.

Society



Access to accurate property and mapping data, savings in travel times, locating access to services, collaboration with governments on planning and development options, locationally based search functions on devices and greater inclusivity for society.

Environment and sustainability



Remote sensing for monitoring physical features, emissions of greenhouse gases, water resources, coastal environments, land cover and land use.

IS IT WORTH THE INVESTMENT?



The answer is yes. The collection, management, and effective utilization of location data can be a significant national investment, but it is proven to return substantial social, economic, and environmental value and benefits well in excess of this investment.

Recent socio-economic assessments in developing countries estimated a benefit cost ratio of between 3 and 4 to 1 for investment in spatial data infrastructure. These studies also showed that society and the environment were also significant beneficiaries.

WHO BENEFITS?

The UN-IGIF is a powerful framework that helps governments build geospatial capacities analyze data and images associated with specific geographical locations integrate all other data. to provide powerful insights, guide decision making, transform government, advance global and national priorities.

For governments	For industry
Emergency management - reduced damage from natural disasters	Improved productivity in agriculture
Biosecurity – reduced costs of incursions of pests and disease	More efficient mining operations
Asset management – major savings in managing government assets	Faster planning approvals and higher productivity in construction
Land management – improvements in planning approvals	More efficient delivery and management of infrastructure
Management of the coastal zone and marine environments.	Improved transport and logistics
Environmental and sustainable resource management	Better management of the blue economy
Managing water resources and water quality	Productivity in energy, water and telecommunications
Managing climate change	Efficiencies in road transport and asset management
Health care and social assistance	Safer skies and seas
National security	More efficient commerce
More efficient government and municipal services	For consumers and society
Provision of air and sea navigation services	Time saved from geocoded internet searches
Improved transport planning	Time saved in travel and commuting
More efficient traffic management and public transport	Easier and faster location of primary health care

HOW CAN WE FUND IT?

UN-IGIF has significant benefits across all sectors of government, funding is often shared across multiple agencies and because of its broad benefits across government, industry and society, funding for UN-IGIF can legitimately be a component of major national investments funded by governments and development assistance programs. It will reduce duplication in development assistance. But it will need funding from the international development assistance community and the private sector.



6

Implementation Plan

Goal 4 – Task [4]

[4] Provide guidance on how to justify needed investment in geospatial information and the UN-IGIF	To provide needed information to help Member States justify the investment needed to advance UN-IGIF and geospatial data	Member States	Online combined with direct communication through meetings, events, forums, and webinars.	Private Sector, South Africa, U.S.	Technical expertise and value study knowledge	Online inventory of Geospatial Value Studies, Promotional materials	Jan. 2023 – Dec. 2025
a)Collect, summarize, and share Geospatial Value Studies	To provide Member States with studies developed by other Member States/Organizations to help justify investment in UN-IGIF	Member States, geospatial organizations	Online	Private Sector, South Africa, U.S., Member States, SF Work Group	Technical expertise and value study knowledge	Online Geospatial Value Study Inventory (GeoVSI)	Jan. 2023 – Aug. 2023
b)Promote the Geospatial Value Studies and solicit additional studies from Member States	To raise awareness of available geospatial value studies and make them easily accessible and usable to all Member States	Member States, geospatial organizations	Regional plenaries, webinar, meetings,	Private Sector, South Africa, U.S., Member States, SF Work Group	Communications expertise	PowerPoint presentation One-page flyer	Sept. 2023 – Dec. 2025
c)Update GeoVSI with new studies provided by Member States	To widen coverage of the GeoVSI to become a trusted, comprehensive and authoritative source of value studies.	Member States, geospatial organizations	Online	Private Sector, South Africa, U.S., Member States, SF Work Group	Technical expertise and value study knowledge	Updated Geospatial Value Study Inventory (GeoVSI)	Sept. 2023 – Dec. 2025



Goal 4 – Task [5]

[5] Finalize and promote the Sustainable Funding Guide and support tools to broaden knowledge and awareness.		Member States	Meetings, webinars, social media, website, Newsletter	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, SF work group, HLG-IGIF, Comms Work Group			
a) Bring all sections and tools together into one seamless guide	To incorporate all sections, flyers and supporting tools into a single seamless guide.	Co-Leads, Co-Chairs, HLG-IGIF	UN-GGIM Fourteenth Session, Webinar, Events, Meetings, Newsletter, Twitter, Website	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Co-Leads, with input from SF Work Group, Co-Chairs, HLG-IGIF		UN-IGIF Sustainable Funding Guide	Jan. 2024 – May. 2024
b) Develop launch plan and presentation	To develop a plan to launch the Funding Guide at appropriate meetings and events.	Regional Committees, Member States	Develop a one-year plan (Schedule) of activities to promote the utilization of the Funding Guide and launch presentation	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Co-Leads, Co-Chairs, SF Work Group, Comms Work Group.	SMEs in planning	PowerPoint presentation for UN-GGIM Fourteenth Session Launch Plan listing one year of events.	Aug. 2024 - Nov. 2024
c) Conduct a Sustainable Funding Webinar	To share the guidance, principles, and best practices laid out in the Sustainable Funding Guide and document questions and suggestions from Member States and other participants.	Regional Committees, Member State Treasury/Finance Ministers, National Mapping agencies, other related agencies	Conduct a global webinar to launch and promote the Funding Guide	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Co-Leads, Co-Chairs, SF Work Group, HLG-IGIF, Comms Work Group, other partners.	SMEs in Economic Impact and Financing	Power point presentation Completed Webinar with documented feedback	First half 2025
d) Conduct consultations at meetings with regional committees, regional UN-IGIF working groups and Thematic Networks	To share the guidance, principles, and best practices laid out in the Sustainable Funding Guide and gather feedback from other UN-GGIM groups.	Thematic Networks, Regional UN-IGIF Work Groups, Regional Committees	Develop a feedback mechanism on the utilization of the funding guide	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Co-Leads, Co-Chairs, Comms Work Group.		Power point presentation Completed consultations with documented feedback	Late 2024 – early 2025
e) Promote funding guide in all UN-GGIM Regional Plenaries	To share the funding guide with regional contacts and Member States and document feedback and questions.	Regional Committees, Member States	Develop content and promote the guide in UN-GGIM regional plenary meetings where possible.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Regional Committee Chairs.	SMEs in Economic Impact and Financing	Power point presentation Completed meetings with documented feedback	Late 2024 – early 2025
f) Update Sustainable Funding Guide with all feedback	Incorporate suggestions and feedback from events and consultations.		Produce an updated version based on feedback gathered from meetings.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Co-Leads, with input from SF Work Group.		Updated UN-IGIF Sustainable Funding Guide	Aug. 2025



Thank you!!!!

