The UN-IGIF in México

Progress and challenges in implementation
1. Background
2. First steps
3. Migrating to UN-GGIM methodology
4. UN-IGIF implementation progress
5. Next steps
6. Some challenges
1. Background
1.1 A bit of history

Since 1962, to describe the territory’s geography, work has been done in Mexico. With the improvement of computer equipment and informatic systems in the early 90's, the topics covered by these efforts increased while the time to obtain results decreased.

In 2008, the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information (LSNIEG) law was enacted, with the aim of “provide, to the state and society, quality, relevant, accurate and timely information, in order to contribute to national development.” (1).

1.2 INEGI as the SNIEG coordinator

- Within the framework of the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information (SNIEG), the State Units are the administrative areas with faculties to develop statistical and geographic activities or possess administrative records that allow obtaining Information of National Interest on different topics.

- According to the LSNIEG, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) is responsible for regulate and coordinate the activities of this Units, in accordance to national and international standards, and the best practices in the matter.
2. First steps
2.1 Participation in the IGIF International Seminar

**Title**: Why implement the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) in my country?

**Date**: July 7, 2022

**Modality**: Online

Organized by the Board of Directors of UN-GGIM Americas and the CARIGEO Coordinating Committee, with the collaboration of UN-GGIM Secretariat and the IGIF High Level Group.
2.2 World Bank Methodology

1. Preliminary diagnosis (INEGI)

Diagnostic sheets by strategic route

Data audit
I. Baseline assessment

Provides an assessment of the current state of geospatial information management in the country, structured around the nine IGIF pathways.

II. Geospatial Alignment with Policy Drivers

Allows to align government strategic objectives and international commitments with specific geospatial use cases (applications), as well as prioritizing them based on how well they support and accelerate the achievement of these strategic objectives.
3. Migrating to UN-GGIM Methodology
3.1 Methodological Change

Templates (results):

- Baseline Assessment
- Geospatial Alignment to Policy Drivers
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Action Plan

Templates (results):

- Stakeholder identification and analysis
- Developing the plan of action
- Current and desired situation assessment
- Baseline assessment
- Environmental scanning and analysis
- Stakeholder engagement workshop
- Strategic alignment (and benefits)
- Vision, mission and goals
- Gap analysis matrix
- Needs assessment and gap analysis
4. UN-IGIF implementation progress
Component One. Execution Plan development

1. Project kick-off meeting and previous necessities
2. Identification and analysis of interested parties
3. Action Plan (Roadmap)

Component Two: Assessment and Analysis

4. Current and Desired (or Future) Situation Assessment
5. Reference survey
6. Environment scanning and analysis
7. Stakeholder Engagement Workshop
8. Strategic alignment (and benefits)
9. Vision, Mission and Goals
10. Gap Analysis Matrix
11. Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report

Component Three: Action plan development

12. Actions and subtasks of the strategic route
13. Implementation schedule
14. Budget estimates
15. Success Indicators
16. Country level action plan (template)
4.2 Stakeholder engagement workshop

Instrument

Template integrated with:
- **55** questions
- **5** levels of response

Key questions sources:
- **World Bank**
- **UN-GGIM**
- **ECLAC Consultant**
4.2 Stakeholder engagement workshop

Application Universe

- 26 State Units
- 46 people
- 4 workgroups
- 11 participants per group

Achievements:

- There was significant participation from the EU, enriching the debate and analysis of the workgroups.

- Elements were obtained to integrate a national diagnosis.

- Foundations were derived to reduce gaps identified through the proposed actions.

- Proposed actions will serve to guide the National Action Plan, aligned with the programmatic instruments of the SNIEG.
4.2 Stakeholder engagement workshop

**Results Summary**

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4.3 IGIF implementation: Conceptual criteria

- Based on UN-IGIF documents published by UN-GGIM on its official website.
- Adaptation of the main concepts of the UN-IGIF to the legal, regulatory, financial and organizational circumstances of Mexico, within the framework of the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information (SNIEG).
- Announce to the State Units of the SNIEG, other organizations and users involved in the geospatial ambit in Mexico, the conceptual criteria for the implementation of the Framework.
5. Next steps
5.1 What's next?

After the Workshop

- Evaluate and disseminate the results of the national diagnosis.
- Analyze the proposed actions.
- Guide the development of the **National Action Plan** based on the proposed actions.

SNIEG programmatic instruments

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National Action Plan

- Evaluate the current situation against the desired situation
- Assessment of internal and external factors
- Alignment exercise to national strategic plans
- Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report
- Success Indicators
6. Some challenges
6.1 Challenges in the UN-IGIF implementation

The eternal enemy: financing

The train can't stop, there are commitments to fulfill
Changes always generate resistance
Thank you!

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