Action Plan for Geospatial Information Management

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A, B and C Areas
الصلاحيات

Agricultural land Classification
تصنيف الاراضي الزراعية

Biodiversity
التنوع الحيوي

Bulverability
تلوث المياه الجوفية

Cultural Heritage
الاثرية والثقافية

Landscape
المنظر الطبيعي

National Spatial Plan
المخطط الوطني المكاني

Satellite image
الصورة الجوية

Urban Master Plan
المخطط الهيكلي

Cadaster Plans
القطع والاحواض

2012: Geomolg Portal (developed with GIZ)
Many data creators connected
Spatial Data Quality issues
Palestine Council of Ministers

December 2016: Mandate to MOLG to Lead NSDI

July 2017: Launching Ceremony

October 2017: National SDI Committee established

2016: a strong Mandate
More than 300 layers are produced
Duplication in 16 fundamental layers
More than 30 layers are still required but not produced yet

Survey of 64 Organizations in Palestine

- Robust spatial data system: 21.9%
- Low-Medium level spatial data: 37.5%
- No GIS/Spatial data system: 25%
- They don’t produce any spatial data: 15.6%

# of institutions
National SDI Committee

Members:
1. Ministry of Local Government (chair)
2. Ministry of Telecommunication and Technology
3. Ministry of Agricultural
4. Ministry of Transportation
5. Ministry of Finance and Planning
6. Energy Authority
7. Ministry of Religious Affairs
8. Ministry of Education
9. Ministry of Interior Affairs
10. Palestine Land Authority
11. Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics
12. Land and Water Settlement Commission
13. Private sector representative: Chambers of Commerce
14. Academic Institution representative: Birzeit University
15. NGO representative
Task 1: Monitor NSDI Implementation
• Supervise the development of the technical platform and the legal framework that will govern the work of institutions and departments under the NSDI
• Form and appoint representatives to lead or serve on subcommittees or working groups

Task 2: Oversee Communication and Decision-Making
• Hold monthly meetings to assign tasks, discuss the progress of work, and find solutions to challenges
• Oversee decision-making processes, including committee-wide votes on adoption of standards and policies to be put forward to the Council of Ministries for support
• Maintain continuous communication to keep the Council of Ministers apprised of the NSDI initiative’s progress

Task 3: Ensure Education and Sustainability
• Arrange exchanges with regional and international partners as necessary to gain experience to implement the project
• Establish domestic trainings to develop the required technical skills to implement the project in participating public, private, and educational institutions
1. **Phase I (Kick-off):** This includes identifying spatial data producers (stakeholders) and fundamental datasets, developing standards and policies for the technical platform and legal framework.

2. **Phase II (Needs Assessment):** This aims at evaluating the technical capacities of spatial data producers and their willingness to share data in accordance with the set of standards and policies. Producers who have legal and technical capacity to share data can embark on a project immediately. Those who fail to have the proper legal or technical aspects will have their needs identified so that they can be met in the next phase.

3. **Phase III (Implementation):** Physical support is introduced for producers who failed to have the adequate capacity. This includes hardware, software, training, and staffing.
TA 5: Supporting the Ministry of Local Government to assess progress made in the establishment of the Spatial Data Infrastructure under the GeoMoLG and preparing an action plan that is in line with international best practices; and

TA 6: Providing support in the development of a strategy to establish a Geodetic Reference System.
May 2018: Start developing an Action Plan

Subject: Support to the Palestinian Land Sector Mission
May 21 - June 01, 2018

The mission will meet and coordinate closely with representatives from your office, and other relevant sector stakeholders including the Technical Committee, Palestine Land Authority, Land and Water Settlement Commission, and Geo-MoLG. The joint mission would highly appreciate the opportunity of meeting with you for further consultation and guidance.
Diagnostic of current and target situation

- Estimated situation now
- Planned result of Action Plan
Action Plan for Geospatial Information Management

- 5 Year Action Plan to kick start development of the data infrastructure
- Reform Area V of the Road Map for Reforming the Palestinian Land Sector
- UN-GGIM Integrated Geospatial Information Framework as guidance for the development of this Action Plan
Application of the Framework

The Geospatial Information Framework was used as guidance and structure in developing the Action Plan, most importantly:

- Strategic Drivers
- Underpinning Principles
- Strategic Pathways

Application was adapted to the specific situation in the State of Palestine, the status of GI and the existing projects.
### Strategic Drivers: clear link to National Policy Agenda

#### Pillar 2: Government Reform

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Priorities</th>
<th>National Policies</th>
<th>Enabling Geospatial Information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citizen-Centered Government</td>
<td>7. Responsive Local Government</td>
<td>Ready access to spatial information provides society with information to improve services to citizens. Municipalities' engineers will be more responsive since they can access all types of data remotely, and so they can inspect and respond without the need to be physically in the field. Productivity in responding to citizens' concerns is improved when citizens can raise their concerns also remotely because they have access to the most updated facts on the ground.</td>
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<td>8. Improving Services to Citizens</td>
<td>Provides a whole-of-government approach offering citizens a single window to all government information. Having the most updated geospatial data allow concerning bodies receive and respond to complaints faster and allow them to distribute and dispatch their resources efficiently.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effective Government</td>
<td>6. Strengthening Accountability and Transparency</td>
<td>With clear mandates for government bodies to produce data regularly and accurately, decision-makers can make better and more inclusive decisions. And can hold accountable any responsible body that produce inaccurate data. Geospatial information provides opportunities to monitor and overlay all government information.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Effective, Efficient Public Financial Management</td>
<td>Provides opportunities to reduce duplication of effort and increased efficiency of data creation and use.</td>
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#### Pillar 3: Sustainable Development

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<td>Economic Independence</td>
<td>11. Building Palestine’s Future Economy</td>
<td>Increased availability and usability of spatial data will create a more diverse and efficient service base and realize an increase in economic and social benefits as a result of new products and services.</td>
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<td>12. Creating Job Opportunities</td>
<td>Geospatial information will improve the efficiency of service delivery.</td>
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Local spatial data will foster collaborative community planning with emerging residential neighborhoods balanced with business and agricultural areas.

Geospatial information related to gender will drive the reality about the gender equality and strengthens and hones the effort to fight any gap between genders in any aspect (education, employment,...)

Geospatial information can play a significant role in the curriculum (geography, economy, history,...)

Geospatial information can provide a foundation for employment opportunities in spatial information and technology.

Location information about health facilities will improve access, monitor disease by location. Say you have cancer in Nablus and maybe it linked to a factor. It will help create the right image and make fast decision that will fasten the response and improve the health by respond in the right time.

Geospatial information from across the government sector to monitor and manage land degradation, pollution, water resources, biological diversity and waste disposal.
Primary focus is on capacity building of the institutions and establishment of working groups

Actions:
1. Establish a Geospatial Information Coordination Unit
1.2 Establish (additional) working groups
1.3 Institutional Review
SP2: Policy and Legal

This is an area that is currently hardly developed. A broad basis of policies and legislation will need to be established.

Actions:
2.1 Development and implementation of a Geospatial Policy Framework
2.2 Development and implementation of a Monitoring Framework

= focus areas
SP3: Financial

This is an area that is currently underdeveloped. Palestine is very dependent on external investment. A nationally accepted business model is required for sustainability.

Actions
3.1 Economic Study & Inventory
3.2 Development of a Business Plan for Geospatial Information Management
SP4: Data (1)

• There are many data suppliers that create data for their own processes.
• Duplication of effort and missing fundamental data.
• Important datasets (such as ortho-imagery) are nationally created but still ad-hoc.
• Data distribution infrastructure needs strengthening.
• Geodetic infrastructure needs rebuilding.

= focus areas
Actions
4.1 Development of a Geodetic Reference Frame
4.2 Strengthening of the Geomolg data distribution infrastructure
4.3 Development of Functional Area datasets
4.4 Development of a definitive Road Network
4.5 Review of the specification of the Ortho-imagery layer
4.6 Development of a Utility Networks dataset
4.7 Development of a Public Service points dataset
4.8 Development of a Metadata Catalog
4.9 Research into potential for addressing in Palestine
Focus on promoting innovative use of data and getting more groups involved through technology

Actions:
5.1 Build an Application Programming Interface
5.2 Create a public website (local innovation website)
5.3 Open Source Platform
5.4 Location Intelligence applications
Data suppliers each have their own standards now. Primary focus on technical and data interoperability between data suppliers and users.

Actions:

6.1 Identification of the current data standards in use
6.2 Development and implementation of standards policy
6.3 Implementation of standards policy
Primary focus on partnerships with private sector (for financial sustainability) and international (for knowledge sharing and investment)

Actions:
7.1 Stakeholder analysis
7.2 Create partnership model
7.3 Implement partnership model

= focus areas
SP8: Capacity and Education

Level of GI knowledge is low, especially GI developer skills. This makes use of open source software vulnerable.

Actions:
8.1 Inventory into the status and availability of geospatial skills
8.2 Development and implementation of knowledge exchange programs
8.3 Development and implementation of professional training programs
8.4 Collaboration with academic sector to adapt curricula
The new National SDI Committee and the implementation of the Action Plan will require regular communication with a wide group of stakeholders, including the citizen.

Actions:
9.1 Stakeholders analysis
9.2 Semiannual Workshops
9.3 Quarterly Newsletter
9.4 Create a web forum
Action Plan conclusions

- 7 Principles
- 33 Actions for 9 Strategic Pathways, including institutional arrangements, technology, data collection and capacity building
- High – Medium – Lower priority
- 5 Year implementation period
- Guidance to investment decisions by government, the World Bank and other donors
- Validation, confirmation and planning the execution in the second half of 2018
Action Plan: leading to results

25 July 2018: The 4th National SDI Committee meeting discussed Terms of Reference of the SDI Committee and the Standardization working group
Questions and Feedback, Please.

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