

Transforming our world -
The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development



Third International Workshop on Operationalizing the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework
26 – 28 November 2019, Conference Room, Office of the National Statistical Committee
Minsk, Belarus

Integrated Geospatial Information Framework Part 3: Country-level Action Plans

United Nations Secretariat for Global Geospatial Information Management
Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs



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providing the
data for
development;
for evidence-
based policy
and decision
making



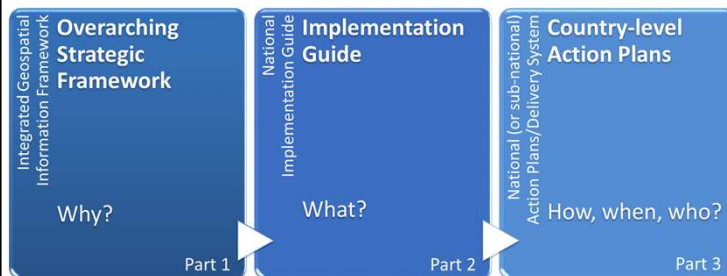
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IGIF: Country-level Action Plans

- Part 3: Country-level Action Plans reference the specific guidance, options and actions provided in the Implementation Guide and addresses each of the nine strategic pathways to capture strategic-to-operational needs of a country when implementing the Framework.
- Country-level Action Plans are now being developed in parallel, and in coordination with, the Implementation Guide. They are being implemented in several ways.



Part 1: Overarching Strategic Framework – **WHY** geospatial information management needs to be strengthened.

Part 2: Implementation Guide – **WHAT** types of actions can be undertaken to strengthen geospatial information management.

Part 3: Country-level Action Plans – **HOW** the actions will be carried out, **WHEN** and by **WHOM**.



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E/C.20/2020/6/Add.1
Paragraph 35

A Country-level Action Plan references the specific guidance, options and actions provided in Part 2: Implementation Guide and addresses each of the nine strategic pathways to capture strategic to operational needs of a country when implementing the Framework. The Action Plan is expected to comprise a series of components, including but not limited to:

- vision, mission and goal(s);
- leadership and lead entity(s);
- partners and related stakeholders;
- strategic drivers and rationale;
- governance mechanism including laws, regulations and policies;
- value proposition and socio-economic-environmental benefits;
- prioritized and sequenced implementation activities, timeframes and milestones;
- costing, budgets, allocations and funding sources (including extra-governmental funding);
- critical success factors;
- risk assessment and mitigation plan;
- monitoring, evaluation and re-assessment.

These components are by no means definitive or exhaustive, as a Country-level Action Plan is intended to be developed by a country in accordance with their individual national circumstances and priorities.




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IGIF: Implementation Guide

- The Implementation Guide provides the ‘what’, the specific guidance and options to be taken by countries in implementing the IGIF. It captures strategic to operational needs with guiding principles; while not being detailed and prescriptive – Country-level Action Plans do that.
- Expanding on each of the nine Strategic Pathways, the Guide comprises references, good practices and specific principles and actions for each of the Pathways, including those generated through each of the Subcommittee, Expert and Working Groups of UN-GGIM.
- The aim is to provide guidance for governments to establish ‘nationally’ integrated geospatial information frameworks in countries in such a way that transformational change is enabled, visible and sustainable. The Guide’s benefits will cascade right down to the citizen.
- While intended to benefit low to middle income countries and small island developing States, the Guide can be used to establish and/or improve national geospatial information management arrangements.
- The Guide can also be used to coordinate activities to achieve alignment between already existing national agency capabilities and infrastructures.



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National Implementation Guide

Implementation Guide

What?

Part 2

the Framework is a mechanism for articulating and demonstrating national leadership in geospatial information, and the capacity to take positive steps.



Overarching Strategic Framework

- A forward-looking Framework built on national needs and circumstances.
- Provides the overarching strategic messages and more expansive and integrated national framework, particularly focusing on policy perspectives and elements of geospatial information.
- Sets the context of ‘why’ geospatial information management is a critical element of national social and economic development.
- **Vision** and **Mission** statements communicate the overarching aim of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.
- It does this via **7 Underpinning Principles, 8 Goals and 9 Strategic Pathways** that lead to a national approach that takes account of national circumstances, priorities and perspectives.
- The **Overarching Strategic Framework** is intended for a wide range of stakeholders – these primarily being high-level policy and decision makers, institutions and organizations within and across government.



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Integrated Geospatial Information Framework

Overarching Strategic Framework

Why?

Part 1

The Strategic Framework is a mechanism for articulating and demonstrating national leadership, cultivating champions, and developing the capacity to take positive steps.



IGIF: Country-level Action Plans - Approaches

UNSD and World Bank are actively engaged in assisting countries to develop Country-level Action Plans



COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION PLAN
ADDENDUM L
TOWARDS STRENGTHENING ARRANGEMENTS IN NATIONAL
GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

[Country]



Cooperative Republic of GUYANA
Integrated Geospatial Information Framework

Action Plan
V 1.1

13th March 2019



Development Account Project
UNSD
(self-paced execution through learning)




Technical Assistance Programs
World Bank and FAO
(assisted execution)




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IGIF: Country-level Action Plans (CAPs)

- Countries prepare and implement the IGIF with their own country-level Action Plans (CAPs). The CAP is the process of establishing and developing an IGIF for a nation, beginning with specific plans that align with a nation's priorities and circumstances.
- A CAP references the specific guidance, options and actions provided in the Implementation Guide and addresses each of the Strategic Pathways, while taking into account the strategic and operational needs of a country when implementing the Framework.
- The CAP is a plan, not a programme that is implemented. The CAPs contain the processes, templates and tools that are available and necessary to first develop a national action plan, and then operationalize the IGIF through its subsequent implementation, and aligned with national priorities.
- The CAPs will include elements such as the economic impact and value of geospatial information systems, identification of investment needs and priorities, sequenced implementation through the identification of short, medium and long-term activities, and potential funding sources.



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IGIF: Country-level Action Plans (CAPs)

- The CAP can be viewed as the ‘requirements document’ for national geospatial implementation. Discovery, actions, decision points, etc. for countries to implement.
- It begins with an Execution Plan that identifies the project scope and schedule for the actions to be undertaken. The schedule reflects major milestones that end with a completed Plan when all of the actions are accomplished.
- Some actions may already be completed and are simply added to the Plan. For example, if a country has an existing geospatial strategic plan with vision and mission statements, followed by objectives to accomplish the vision, then these are added to the Execution Plan and the milestone schedule shows them as completed.
- The next phase in a CAP focuses on conducting a needs assessment and formulating a gap analysis. The needs assessment determines current capabilities while also indicating what is a realistic desired performance (where they want to be) based on country priorities.
- A baseline survey gathers detailed information about the current geospatial information management environment in a country. The survey, aligned to each of the nine Strategic Pathways, helps in understanding gaps in a nation’s current capabilities.



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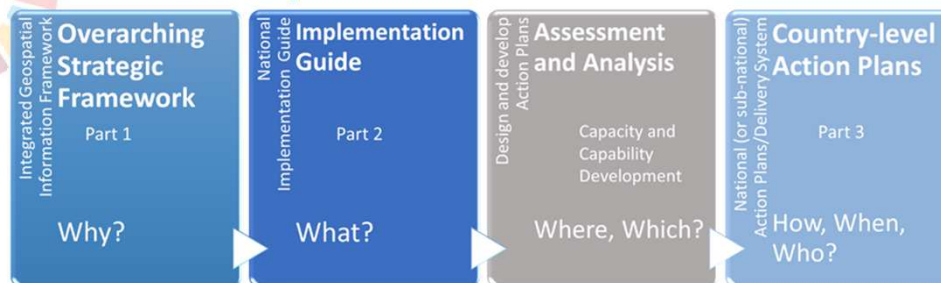
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IGIF: Country-level Action Plans

From Implementation Guidance to Action



Part 1: Overarching Strategic Framework – **WHY** geospatial information management needs to be strengthened.

Part 2: Implementation Guide – **WHAT** types of actions can be undertaken to strengthen geospatial information management.

Assessment and Analysis – capacity development (learning) activities to work out **WHICH** actions are a priority and **WHERE** they will have most impact.

Part 3: Country-level Action Plans – **HOW** the actions will be carried out, **WHEN** and by **WHOM**.

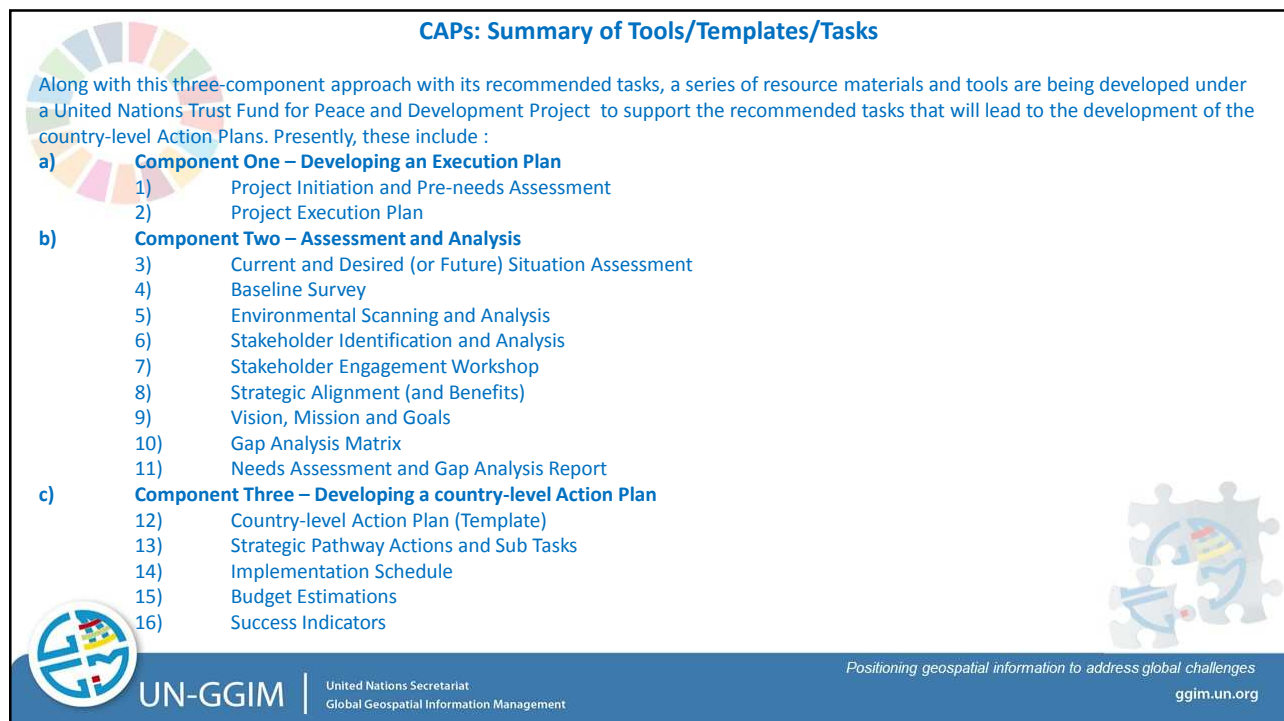
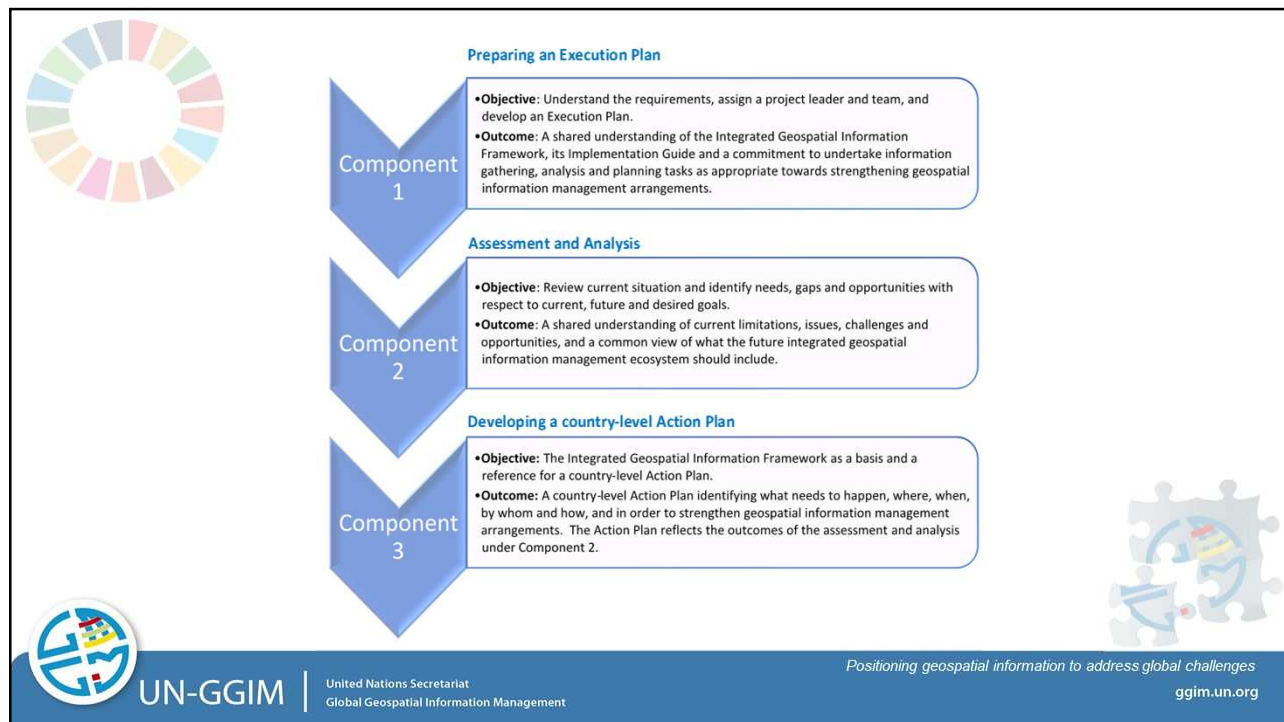


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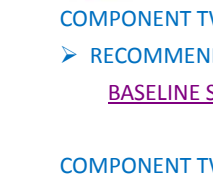
CAPs: Summary of Tools/Templates/Tasks



COMPONENT TWO – ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

➤ **RECOMMENDED TASK 3**

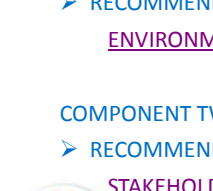
CURRENT AND DESIRED (OR FUTURE) SITUATION ASSESSMENT



COMPONENT TWO – ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

➤ **RECOMMENDED TASK 4**


BASELINE SURVEY



COMPONENT TWO – ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

➤ **RECOMMENDED TASK 5**


ENVIRONMENTAL SCANNING AND ANALYSIS




COMPONENT TWO – ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

➤ **RECOMMENDED TASK 6**

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS






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The Country-level Action Plan (CAP)



INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THIS COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION PLAN

The [Country] Action Plan provides detailed steps towards achieving the short-term and long-term strategic goals for strengthening integrated geospatial information management and draws on the recommended methods documented in the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) Part 2: Implementation Guide, along with justification of the approach. The Framework provides the strategic guidance that has enabled this country-level action plan to be prepared and implemented.

This Integrated Geospatial Information Framework is a United Nations endorsed Framework that was developed in collaboration between the United Nations and the World Bank, originally to provide a basis and guide for lower to middle income countries to reference when developing and strengthening their national and sub-national arrangements in geospatial information management and related infrastructures..

Direct benefits include encapsulating new and innovative approaches to national geospatial information management, implementing integrated evidence-based decision-making solutions, and maximizing and leveraging national information systems that are tailored to individual country's situations and circumstances.

The approach will assist [Country] to move towards e-economies, e-service and e-commerce to improve services to citizens, build capacity for using geospatial technology, enhance informed government decision-making processes, facilitate private sector development, take practical actions to achieve a digital transformation, and to bridge the geospatial digital divide in the implementation of national strategic priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

In this section, add the strategic context drawn from the completed Activity 9: Strategic Alignment Tool (Addendum H)

RELATIONSHIP TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In this section, add the SDGs that this country-level Action Plan supports in [Country]

VISION AND MISSION

In this section, add your country-specific vision and mission

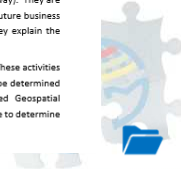
GOAL AND OBJECTIVES


In this section, add your country-specific goals and objectives.

STRUCTURE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The Country-level Action Plan is categorised according to the IGIF Strategic Pathways: Each Strategic Pathway identifies:

- **Agencies involved** – Identifies stakeholders with interest or responsibilities for Strategic Pathway Actions.
- **Contact Person** – To be contacted for more information on the Strategic Pathway Actions
- **Background and Rationale** – Information for the reader so that they understand why the activities have been identified. This section includes a brief statement on the current situation and gaps in capabilities
- **Proposed Approach** – This section provides a broad overview of how each activity in the strategic pathway interrelate. It is a good idea to include a diagram to assist the reader in understanding the broader framework in which the activities are contained, such as a Governance and Institutions Framework, Legal and Policy Framework, Financial Framework and Data Framework etc. The IGIF Part 2: Implementation Guide provides some example Frameworks that can be adopted/adapted.
- **Objectives** – These are the objectives of delivering the approach (Strategic Pathway). They are important to include in the Country Action plan as they can be incorporated in future business cases or when seeking approvals, such as for a new governance model, as they explain the rationale for undertaking the activity.
- **Actions** – This section lists the activities and their subtasks within each activity. These activities can then be incorporated into a Gantt chart (see section below). Actions are to be determined through the Country Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis. The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework Part 2: Implementation Guide is to be used as a reference to determine what activities can be implemented to address gaps in current capabilities.






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The Country-level Action Plan (CAP)



SP1. GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

Establish leadership, governance model, institutional arrangements and a clear value proposition to achieve multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral participation and commitment.

1.1 AGENCIES INVOLVED

In this section, identify the stakeholder with interest or responsibilities for Strategic Pathway Actions. For example:

Lead Ministry: Ministry of Land and Land Development
Implementation Agency: NSDI Working Group on behalf of government.

Stakeholder Community: Organisations responsible for generating data, such as the Survey Department, Land and Land Use Policy Development, Forestry Department, Census and Statistics Department; and government departments who are significant users of geospatial information.

1.2 CONTACT PERSONS

In this section, identify the person/s to be contacted for more information on the Strategic Pathway Actions. For example: Additional Secretary, Ministry for Land and Land Development

1.3 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

In this section, provide information for the reader so that they understand why the activities have been identified. This section includes a brief statement on the current situation and gaps in capabilities.

For example: Institutional coordination and collaboration are to be strengthened in order to strengthen integrated geospatial information management. Currently, institutional arrangements are based on official channels of information flows. The approach is subject to a high degree of bureaucracy for data requests, preparation and signing of agreements, and data transfers. Delays are frequent and the process is costly.

Fast tracking procedures is possible in the event of emergencies. However, the process is reliant on personal relationships, which while assisting with communication and action, can collapse when changes in personnel occur.

There is a need to develop enduring underpinning structures. The emerging changes in the geospatial information industry require new governance arrangements that take into account the balance between

1.4 PROPOSED APPROACH

In this section, provide a broad overview of how each of the actions in the strategic pathway interrelate. It is a good idea to include a diagram to assist the reader in understanding the broader framework in which the activities are contained, such as a Governance and Institutions Framework. The IGIF Part 2: Implementation Guide provides some example of elements that can be used to develop a Framework.

For example: The [Country] proposes the following Governance Model (Figure 1.1) that includes the creation of a Geospatial Information Coordination Unit, Geospatial Council (or Steering Committee), and Expert Working Groups that have subject matter expertise in geospatial data, technology and policy.

From time to time, geospatial information-related projects will require the establishment of short-term project teams that will collaborate jointly with other lead departments.

Figure 1.1 Proposed Governance Model


1.5 OBJECTIVES

In this section, identify the objectives for delivering the approach (Strategic Pathway). These are important to include in the Country Action plan as they can be incorporated in future business cases or when seeking approvals, such as for a new governance model, as they explain the rationale for undertaking the action.

For example: The overarching aim is to attain political endorsement, strengthen institutional mandates and build a cooperative data sharing environment through a shared understanding of the value of an Integrated Geospatial Information Framework, and the roles and responsibilities to achieve the vision.

Specific sub-objectives for formalising the geospatial information management Governance and Institutional Framework in [Country] are to:

- Provide a forum for the effective management and sharing of geospatial information across the government, private, academic and community sectors.
- Provide a focal point for strategic national imperatives as well as institutional requirements.
- Offer a governance model that is easily accessible and credible to participating institutions.
- Promote a model that is driven from the top, so that participating institutions are well supported and guided in their daily tasks and decisions where the mandate for geospatial information management and sharing is concerned.
- Mandate clear delegated levels of authority and roles and responsibilities for strengthening integrated geospatial information management



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The Country-level Action Plan (CAP)

Require regular cross-sector and cross-committee reporting and monitoring, complemented by re-evaluation of performance expectations and adjustments where necessary.

1.6 ACTIONS

In this section, list the actions and tasks that you will deliver. These actions can then be incorporated into a Gantt chart (see section below).

Actions are to be determined through the [Country] Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis.

Use the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework Part 2: Implementation Guide as a reference to determine what activities can be implemented to address gaps in current capabilities. Examples are as follows.

Action 1. Establish the [Country] Geospatial Information Coordination Unit (or Office) as the central hub for the coordination and accountability for all integrated geospatial information activities.

- Seek Administration and/or Cabinet Approval
- Establish the organisational structure
- Develop Terms of Reference, roles and responsibilities and code of conduct.
- Determine number of staff required and create Position (job) Descriptions for permanent/part-time roles
- Identify funding required for resourcing the office
- Identify staff delegations and reporting structure

Action 2. Establish Leadership Committees

- Appoint an Executive Committee/ Sub-Committee
- Establish Specialist Working Groups - data, technical, policy, capacity building and financial working groups to advise the Coordination Unit and Steering Committee.
- Establish an NSDI Advisory Group
- Designate an NSDI Champion
- Seek Cabinet Approval for committees (if required)
- Identify Committee Chair, Executive Officer, Committee Members and Administrative Support
- Develop Terms of Reference, and roles and responsibilities
- Frequency of Meetings, and Monitoring and Reporting Structure

Action 3. Develop a Governance Model - that defines the roles and responsibilities of key institutions, and processes and procedures

Action 4. Develop a National Geospatial Information Strategy

Action 5. Conduct a Geospatial Socio-Economic Value Assessment

Action 6. Develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (This document - Section 12)


14 | Addendum L - Activity 13 - Country Action Plan

Action 1. Establish the [Country] Geospatial Information Coordination Unit (or Office) as the central hub for the coordination and accountability for all integrated geospatial information activities.

- Seek Administration and/or Cabinet Approval
- Establish the organisational structure
- Develop Terms of Reference, roles and responsibilities and code of conduct.
- Determine number of staff required and create Position (job) Descriptions for permanent/part-time roles
- Identify funding required for resourcing the office
- Identify staff delegations and reporting structure

Action 2. Establish Leadership Committees

Detailed IGIF Guidance embedded within Country-level Action Plan



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Integrated Geospatial Information Framework

Part 1: Overarching Strategic Framework
Why?

Part 2: National Implementation Guide
What?

Part 3: Country-level Action Plans
How, when, who?

The **Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF)** comprises three separate, but connected, documents. The **Overarching Strategic Framework** explains WHY geospatial information management needs to be strengthened. The **Implementation Guide** describes WHAT types of actions can be undertaken to strengthen geospatial information management. The **Country-level Action Plans** instruct HOW the actions will be carried out, WHEN and by WHOM.

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nine Strategic Pathways

Knowledge ▪ Decisions ▪ Development

Governance and Institutions	Policy and Legal	Financial
Data	Innovation	Standards
Partnerships	Capacity and Education	Communication and Engagement

Society ▪ Economy ▪ Environment

Technology ▪ Applications ▪ Value

Users ▪ Citizens ▪ Access

Anchored by nine Strategic Pathways, the Framework is a mechanism for articulating and demonstrating national leadership in geospatial information, and the capacity to take positive steps.

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Integrated Geospatial Information Framework Part 3: Country-level Action Plans

INTERACTIONS



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