Kartverket

1

Facilitating the operationalization of IGIF at country-level

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

A STRATEGIC GUIDE TO DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

UN-GGIM | United Nations Secretariat Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org

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Rostock, 27.02.2020 – Njål Tengs-Hagir Norwegian Mapping Authority

2

Norwegian Backdrop

- IGIF could provide valuable input to the National geospatial information strategy
- Can provide valuable input to start national discussions and priorities
- We consider to establish a national working group to work through the documents and use it as a to-do list for possible references to national processes
- A Nordic comparison can be interesting - but difficult to conduct
  - more an indication of differences in the way we work and prioritize.
- We find IGIF very relevant for the "Digital strategy for Norwegian development policy"

Kartverket

3

Development cooperation

IGIF will contribute to

- establish contact between stakeholders in the country and highlight the value and effects of collaboration
- uncover gaps and describe the benefits for society of investment
- secure ownership to strategic initiatives through an action plan across sectors
- highlight the need for development cooperation and projects
- simplify collaboration and coordination between relevant donors
- measure development over time along the different axes
- make it easier to plan an exit strategy in a controlled manner….

Kartverket

4

Implementation of IGIF requires coordination, networking and communication

- We have been "waiting for" IGIF for many years
  – we have up to now provided our own documentation of national concepts to support development cooperation
- Coordinated activities regarding pilot implementations are needed
  - to avoid duplication of work and efforts
  - to offer structured feedback mechanisms
- Coordination should include WB, FAO an others….
- We need a network for pilot countries – for exchange of experiences?
- We need a common approach for capacity building – workshops - tutorials and training – access to tools and templates
- Communication plan – joint message and understanding of the "IGIF Brand"

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- Implementation of IGIF:
- **Georgia, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine**

Status so far:

- ✓ **Initiated at FIG WW in Hanoi, April 2019**
- ✓ **Started in May 2019**
- ✓ **Baseline Assessment ready by 20.09.2019**
- ✓ **Baseline Assessments revised by Andrew Coote by 30.09.2019**
- ✓ **Regional workshop in Georgia 1-3.10.2019**
- ✓ **IGIF workshop in Minsk 26-28.11.2019**
- ✓ **Working on country reports and action plans**

Kartverket

6

IGIF and relevance for Norwegian development cooperation

- Norwegian development cooperation funded through NMFA – projects in 13 countries.
- Possible IGIF pilot implementation
  - 6 Balkan countries – Albania working on IGIF
  - Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine – started implementation

- Workshops and capacity building:
  - National workshops are completed
  - Regional conference in NEUM in September
  - Regional conference in Georgia in October – IGIF workshop (NMA)

- New projects and framework agreements with NMFA to be developed and negotiated the next year – IGIF implementation could be included
- Other sources for funding to be considered – Guyana got funding from Norwegian RED+

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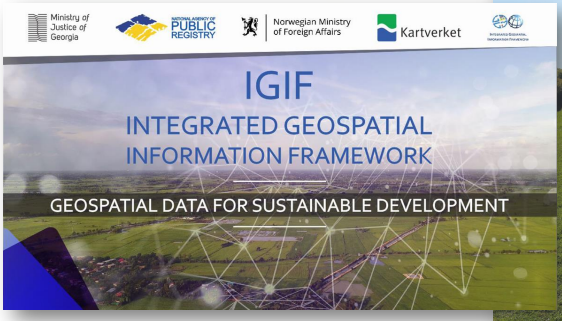
Regional workshop - Georgia - 1 to 3 Oct. 2019 'Integrated Geospatial Information Framework'

50 participant from Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Ukraine, Tadzhikistan and Norway



Kartverket

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9

The IGIF process in Kyrgyzstan
• 25 agencies and ministries
Action plan
IGIF
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION FRAMEWORK
Kartverket

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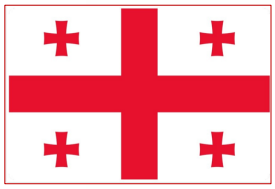
GEORGIA



NATIONAL AGENCY OF PUBLIC REGISTRY

2 405 405
info@napr.gov.ge
www.napr.gov.ge

Cooperation since 2014

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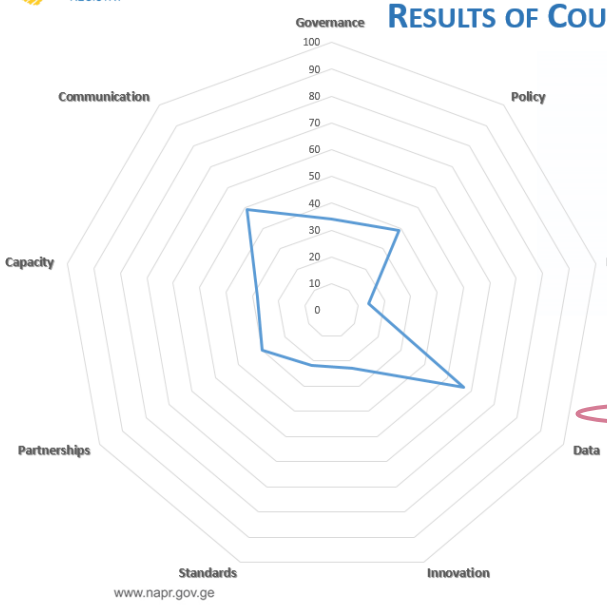
RESULTS OF COUNTRY ASSESSMENT



	Current Status
Governance	34
Policy	39
Financial	14
Data	57
Innovation	23
Standards	22
Partnerships	30
Capacity	28
Communication	49
Overall Score	**33**

info@napr.gov.ge
2 405 405

By Mari Khardziani, NAPR

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MOLDOVA

AGENȚIA RELAȚII FUNCIARE ȘI CADASTRU • REPUBLICA MOLDOVA •

Cooperation since 2006

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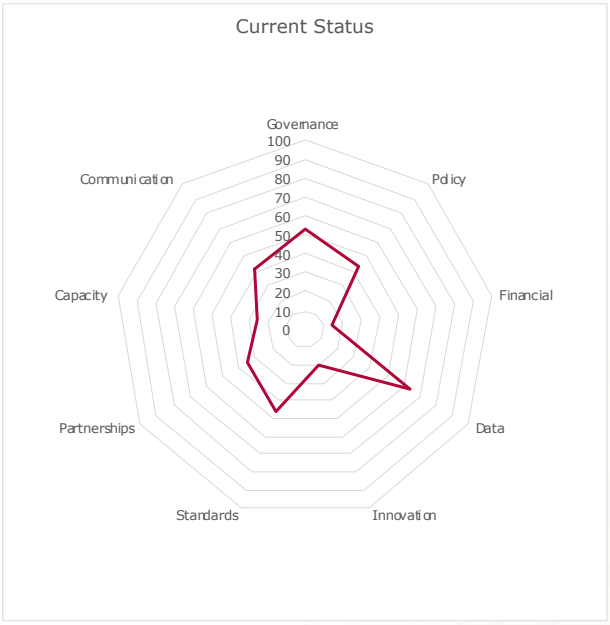

Core data delivered with Norwegian funding

- Orthophoto images 2007
- Digital Terrain Model 2007
- GNSS MoldPOS Net
- Digital Maps for risk area
- MoldLIS in Cadastre
- Orthophoto images 2016
- Digital Terrain Model 2016
- Base Maps for NSDI (60 %)

	Current Status
Governance	53
Policy	43
Financial	14
Data	64
Innovation	20
Standards	46
Partnerships	35
Capacity	26
Communication	41
Overall Score	38

By Maria Ovdii, ALRC

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KYRGYZSTAN

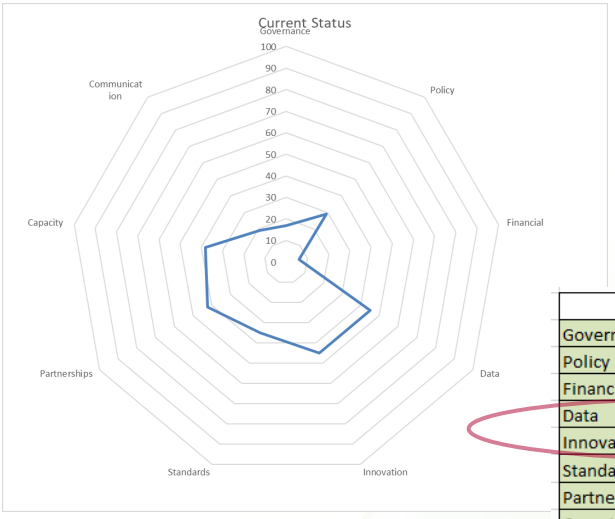
DEPARTMENT OF CADASTRE AND REGISTRATION OF RIGHTS TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY UNDER STATE REGISTRATION SERVICE UNDER THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT

Newly established – The State Agency for Land Resources

Statistisk sentralbyrå
Statistics Norway

Cooperation since 2013

Kartverket



	Current Status
Governance	17
Policy	29
Financial	6
Data	45
Innovation	45
Standards	35
Partnerships	42
Capacity	38
Communication	19
Overall Score	31

By Almaz Abdiev, SALR

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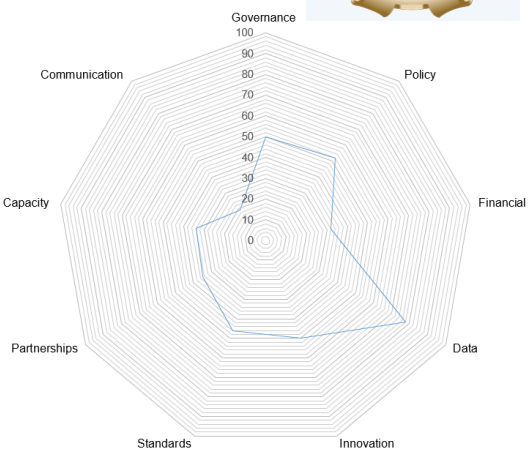
UKRAINE

TOTAL SCORE: 44

- Capacity challenges at the "NSDI leader"
- Low level of engagement and involvement from other stakeholders
- Competitive environment between public and private sector. And sometimes even between various public institutions
- Absence of common geospatial idea that will find clear benefits for each sector of public and private activities both on national and local levels



Cooperation since 2013

Kartverket

By Dmytro Makarenko, StateGeoCadaster

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- Implementation of IGIF:
- **Georgia, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine**

Way forward:

- ✓ **Complete Country reports and Action plans**
  - with advisory support from NMA and potentially external consultancy
- ✓ **WB Land conference 2020, Washington DC, 16-20 March 2020**
  - submitted abstracts by Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine
  - Master Class on IGIF on 20 March 2020 (pending approval)
- ✓ **FIG Working Week 2020, Amsterdam, May 2020**
  - submitted abstract on IGIF in Georgia, Kirgizstan, Moldova and Ukraine
- ✓ **Regional conference in Kyrgyzstan, September 2020**
  - submitted abstracts by Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine
- ✓ **Potential cooperation and coordination with other donors in Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine and the Balkans**
  - the World Bank, Lantmäteriet, Kadaster International, GIZ etc

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General considerations

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Some general questions

- Do the UN and WB have necessary capacity for further maintenance and promotion of the framework?
- How will WB utilize IGIF and what formal guidelines will WB provide for their further support within geospatial domain?

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Possible Nordic cooperation

- Conduct training and workshops
- Establish a Nordic resource pool for IGIF support
- Establish a baseline assessment for the Nordic countries – half year process
- Further elaboration on integration of FELA activities

- Closer project cooperation – development cooperation
- Coordination with UN and WB on projects and promotion

- Further cooperation on the upcoming consultation process – Common Nordic position?

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Food for thought..

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Food for thought..

- It is challenging to communicate IGIF and get decision makers to understand the concept
- We need to break down the concept into visible and tangible results and benefit
- The documentation is voluminous and overwhelming - we need a quick guide.
- A lot of food for consultants - ownership in the country is crucial.
- How to secure stakeholder support is the main challenge.

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Food for thought..

- Well suited for institutional development collaboration between NMAs
- A letter from the UN and WB on importance and support could help?
- Need for quick visible results - IGIF process can take too long - Long time perspective
- We need to come up with pilots who succeed in political support of the action plan
- Need for coordination - danger of overlapping activities related to IGIF between donors

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Food for thought..

Diagnostic tool:

- There are 9 pathways and about 10 questions on each. The result can be obtained through various processes
- Group work - e.g. a national committee on geomatics
- Some countries have sent out to various agencies and taken average results
- There is no right or wrong in the process, the important thing is not really the result figure, but the process that is being started in the country
- The method is not based on objective assessment of NSDI development

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Food for thought..

Comparison with neighboring countries:

- Some would like to compare their country with neighboring countries.

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Food for thought..

Comparison over time:

- When doing an analysis in 2020, you will get a value and see if it fits well. One will then be able to do an analysis in 2024 and see if that has changed.
- People who analyze may have drastically changed their level of ambition over time.

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Food for thought..

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT - USERS - ACTIONS - COST BENEFITS

- There is a national analysis and review of the situation and the possibilities
- It is important to describe in relation to strategic objectives, and national other strategies, e.g. digitalisation, efficient public sector, public-private cooperation, environmental policy, climate policy, etc.
- There must be very rough utility considerations linked to investments
- There are many countries that do not have as strong a state and state actors as Norway - there is more map / geo-development in state enterprises or in private. How to solve this against access to data is an additional challenge

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Food for thought..

ACTION PLAN

- This can be built up per pathway
- Each parthway has 4 focus areas in the guidance and it may be natural to consider measures within these as well. There will then be 36 different action groups. One should not have to take action in everyone
- It must focus on cooperation, but also sectoral measures. What will each agency do?
- Action plan - should it focus on where funding is clarified or should you also put in place desired measures - it can be an important strategic move to get funds in the next round
- It is important that the measures are concrete data and technological common solutions are obvious - what is more difficult are measures against anchoring, policy etc.

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Food for thought..

Tactical scoring:

- There is always talk in the processes of tactical voting;
  - Provides a low value, it can signal that an agency has done poor work. Some will find this problematic.
  - Provides a good value, then it can mean that one does not receive financial support or can apply e.g. World Bank, Norad or other donors.
- The method can still be defended and we can market it
  - Because it is easy to understand and implement
  - It initiates processes
  - It focuses not only on data but on policy
  - It can result in collaboration and an action plan

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