UN-GGIM:Americas
REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF UNITED NATIONS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR THE AMERICAS

SDG DATA ALLIANCE

UNITED NATIONS
ECLAC

"CURRENT STATUS OF THE INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK IN PANAMA"

REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ
GOBIERNO NACIONAL

AUTORIDAD NACIONAL DE ADMINISTRACIÓN DE TIERRAS
Instituto Geográfico Nacional "Tommy Guardia"

Isis Tejada Higuera

Panama begins its first steps for the GIF in March 2020 with the National Workshop for the implementation of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework in the Republic of Panama.

Session #1: with authorities, decision makers.

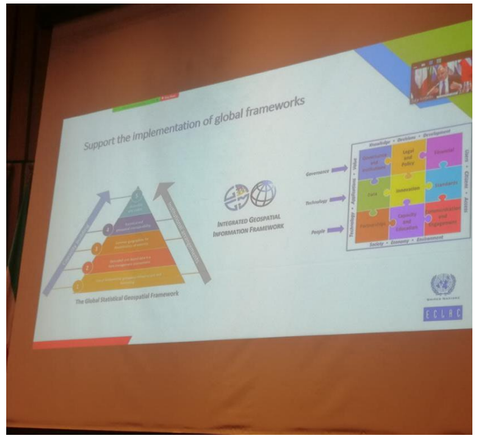
Session #2: group work with the inter-institutional technical committee of the IPDE, specialists and managers of Geospatial Information.

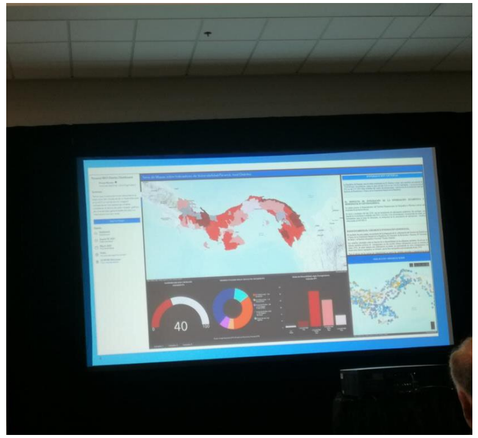
Session #3: coordinators and secretaries of the 5 components of the IPDE, Technical Committee and support staff of the IGNTG.

September 2022. Resolution N°002 is signed, authorising the General Administrator, in his capacity as legal representative of the National Land Administration Authority, to sign the accession to the SDG Data Alliance.

Training on the roadmap to follow for the implementation of IGIF and SDG and at the same time the implementation of processes to improve the efficiency of cartographic production.

We have at least 25 institutions committed to the implementation of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF).





On 1 September, the first workshop on institutional collaborative competencies was held with the participation of 55 collaborators from 25 institutions that are part of the Panamanian Geospatial Data Infrastructure. The workshop was conducive to address the tasks to be executed for the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF).

WHAT IS THE NEED?

DATA IS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES AND PLANS

WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO?

Provide the country with the fundamental basis for the efficient and timely development of Geospatial Information, through the implementation of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework and the National Data Centre for Sustainable Development.

ABOUT MARCO?

LEGAL BASIS

Resolución N° 002

STRATEGY AND PARTNERSHIP

ALIANZA DE DATOS PARA LOS ODS (SDG)

MARCO INTEGRADO DE INFORMACIÓN GEOESPACIAL (IGIF)

RESULTS

NATIONAL CENTER

HOW TO DO?

16 steps to create the National Plan for Geospatial Information

EXECUTION

Improving the management of national geospatial information, an essential element of national digital infrastructures.

Task 7

Decision-makers and high-level workshop

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Enfoque de la GGIM de las Naciones Unidas dirigido por los países para el desarrollo del Plan de Acción nacional

Componente Uno – Planificación y preparación

Component One – Planning and preparing

1) Inicio de proyectos y evaluación previa a las necesidades. Project Initiation and Pre-needs Assessment

2) Identificación y análisis de las partes interesadas Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

3) Plan de Acción (para diseñar y desarrollar un Plan de Acción a nivel de país) Plan of Action (*to design and develop country-level Action Plan*)

Plan de Acción

Componente dos: evaluación y análisis

Component Two – Assessing and analyzing

4) Evaluación de la situación actual y deseada (o futura) Current and Desired (or Future) Situation Assessment

5) Encuesta de línea de base. Baseline Survey

6) Escaneo y análisis ambiental (comprensión de la situación nacional) Environmental Scanning and Analysis (understanding national situation)

7) Taller de participación de las partes interesadas. Stakeholder Engagement Workshop

8) Ejercicio de alineación estratégica (y beneficios) Strategic Alignment (and Benefits) Exercise

9) Visión, Misión y Objetivos Vision, Mission and Goals

10) Matriz de análisis de brechas Gap Analysis Matrix

11) Informe de evaluación de necesidades y análisis de brechas Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report

Informe nacional de evaluación de necesidades y análisis de brechas

Componente tres – Diseño y desarrollo

12) Acciones y suboficinas de la vía estratégica Strategic Pathway Actions and Sub Tasks

13) Cronograma de implementación Implementation Schedule

14) Estimaciones presupuestarias Budget Estimations

15) Indicadores de éxito Success Indicators

16) Plan de Acción a nivel de país (Plantilla) Country-level Action Plan

Plan de Acción a nivel de país

In 2023

- ✓ Executives and producers of high level.
- ✓ Public services and communications
- ✓ Academics
- ✓ Technology, innovation and research
- ✓ Risk and Threats
- ✓ Social and justice
- ✓ Commercial and financial
- ✓ Decentralisation bodies
- ✓ Security
- ✓ Other

PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOPS

United Nations
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMAT
THE 'SELF-PACED, LEARN AND DISCOVER' APPROACH TO

OBJECTIVE 1: Effective Managemen

- Enable geospatial information g institutional arrangements management of geospatial inf individual institutional require and are aligned with nationa frameworks.

Current performance	Desired performance
• Not started	• Low
2. Minimum	2.
3. Moderate	3.
4. Extensive	4.
5. Achieved	5. High

The extent t arrangement managemen institutions data.

Comment

Although the IPDE is made up of 40 institu is committed to sharing their data. Urgent institutions can manage and have their inf

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INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFO
THE 'SELF-PACED, LEARN AND DISCOVER' APPR

GOAL 2: Capacity building, cap

- Mechanisms are established t and use of geospatial inform capacity, and build an inventi government, industry, private

Current performance	Desired performance
• Not started	• Low
2. Minimum	2.
3. Moderate	3.
4. Extensive	4.
5. Achieved	5. High

The exte encourag research data cen initiative

Comment

There are government institutions dedic to lack of budget they cannot execute th gap in terms of development and researc information. In fact, we know that it is ne academic centers in order to achieve pro achieve the participation of companies t innovation in new processes and make it

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INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK
THE 'SELF-PACED, LEARN AND DISCOVER' APPROACH TO IMPLEMENT AT COUNTRY-LEVEL
UN-GGIM

GOAL 3: Integrated geospatial information syst

- Geospatial information, including commu is integrated across the government secto for evidence-based policy and decision ma

Current performance	Desired performance
• Not started	• Low
2. Minimum	2.
3. Moderate	3.
4. Extensive	4.
5. Achieved	5. High

Statement

The extent to which our g information is easy to fin

Comment

To the extent that institutions disseminate the work of the IPDE, both external and internal users could be reached, as part of a dissemination strategy. There is still a need to integrate the community so that it can use geospatial information to its advantage.

Base line

Governance and institutions

The following questions are designed to understand the governance and institutional arrangements, and political acceptance for integrated geospatial information management.

Do you have a National Geospatial Strategy or equivalent?

☐ Yes Name: _____
(Go to question 2)

☒ No
If the answer is no, which of the following causes applies?

☒ It takes too long and there are no resources to develop the strategy

☒ Training in strategy development is required

☐ It is believed that a strategy is not required

☒ Others: It is necessary to raise awareness among authorities and decision makers about the need, importance and benefits of GI.

Go to question 7)

High Level Session

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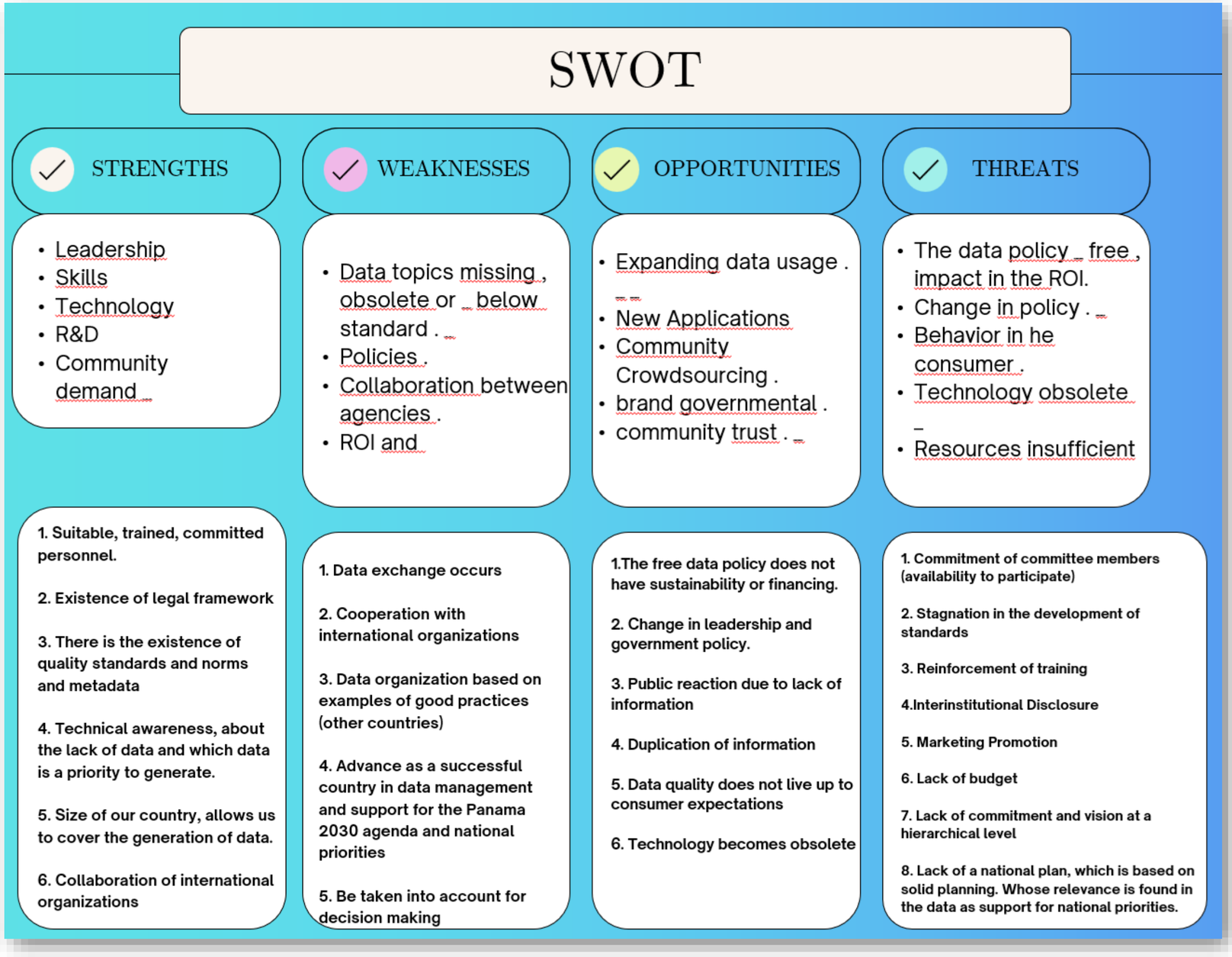
PETS Analysis

ISSUES

Description	Benefit	Obstacles
Policies	• Safe environments for citizens, through government security policies. • Open data strategies in the portal, according to the National Authority for Access to Information. • Disaster preparedness, recovery and risk management • There is a National Census in development that will provide information that must be available and easy to access. • Regulation of powers and reduction of duality of functions. • Educational strategies for certain attention to the needs of the sector. • Promote copyright and credits to information • Improvement in application of agri-food policies	• Lack of application of climate change policies • Bureaucracy that prevents effective and timely development. • From the executive there is delay in determining policies. • Education of the data consumer regarding copyright and use of sources.
Economic	• Savings through the implementation of the IGIF • Revenue growth opportunity • Labor cost savings. • Improving data quality • Savings on research and development • Decrease in the allocation of economic resources for geospatial products • Public – Private Partnership	• Lack of government budget for hiring GIS personnel. • Skills shortage • Lack of Innovation in the government and the private sector • Lack of funding in the geospatial area • Rotation of personnel in charge of managing geospatial information • Inflation in the interest rate (they play against the budget) • Disposable income level of consumers
Social	• Access to new technologies • Effective transmission of information to the average citizen • Provision of statistical information on the population • Development of new capabilities • Characterization of economic consumption • Timely alerts in risky situations	• Outdated educational curriculum • Lack of training in technological issues • Democratization of the necessary technological infrastructure • Public health information available 24/7 to users. • Nutritional information available to the user • Lack of knowledge and dissemination about geospatial data. • Certainty of statistical data • Lack of knowledge of the import and role of data.
Technological	• Potential benefits of using geographic information through GIS. • Search for mechanisms to promote the use of geospatial information • Create and implement competencies • Inventory of technological and personal capacity • Updated equipment and licenses • Adequate communication infrastructure • Create a legal regulation that requires all data to have metadata.	• Allocating resources in areas where they are not needed. • There must be clear rules regarding information • Diagnosis and monitoring of the state of technology • There is no communication between data users and technology managers.

SWOT analysis



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IPDE
Infraestructura Panameña de Datos Espaciales

Integrated Geospatial Information Framework in the Republic of Panama
Component Two: evaluation and analysis
Task: 8 – Strategic Alignment

Strategic drivers	Evidence of government strategic priority	Geospatial theme	Geospatial Information Benefit	Current situation	Investment priority
Improve waste management management	Municipal Zero Waste Program Plan (Municipality of Panama). 2015-2035 National waste management plan of the Urban and Home Cleaning Authority (AAUD). 2017-2027	Geospatial models to locate the most suitable sites for the deposit and management of waste. (Ex. Land use layer, water network, hydrogeology, etc.) Georeferenced information for monitoring and controlling waste management. (For example, location of collection sites, collection routes, populated places with demographic and service data, location of informal settlements).	It allows real-time monitoring, improves waste collection processes, and reduces transportation and collection costs. Improvement of public and environmental health.	Lack of control in management planning, lack of payments, poor urban waste management, lack of maintenance of collection equipment. Lack of geospatial information available to achieve good waste disposal by users. Pollution of bodies of water.	High

- Identify actors to help identify priorities
- Analysis of current and future situation
- Understand how it works with the institutions that generate data
- Understand the basic priorities contained in the country's vision 2030.
- Identify current public policies and execution

5 aspects. Grow bigger and better, Good life for everyone, Environmental, sustainability, Institutionality and governance.

Starting from these elements through many workshops, guides, many discussions between actors or interested parties... The following was concluded... How Geospatial information can help solve the problems of vision 2030.

A series of strategic lines were defined as priorities... In particular

Environment

Health

Administration

Security.

- Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report
- Increased outreach of IGIF with the country's provincial units.
- Increased outreach to academia
- Increased private sector outreach
- Design of a plan for the new authorities
- Work with the information producing units for the publication of priority data.
- Putting together the National Plan for National Information

Thanks