“CURRENT STATUS OF THE INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK IN PANAMA”
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).
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.

WHAT IS THE NEED?

WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO?

LEGAL BASIS

Resolución N° 002

STRATEGY AND PARTNERSHIP

ALIANZA DE DATOS PARA LOS ODS (SDG)

MARCO INTEGRADO DE INFORMACIÓN GEOESPACIAL (IGIF)

EXECUTION

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

RESULTS

16 steps to create the National Plan for Geospatial Information

NATIONAL CENTER

DATA IS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES AND PLANS

ABOUT MARCO?

HOW TO DO?

Decision-makers and high-level workshop

Task 7
Componente Uno – Planificación y preparación

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)

Componente dos: evaluación y análisis

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
OBJECTIVE 1: Effective Management

- Enable geospatial information institutional arrangements management of geospatial information and be aligned with national frameworks.

GOAL 2: Capacity building, capacity development

- Mechanisms are established to use geospatial information capacity, and build an invent government, industry, private for evidence-based policy and decision making.

GOAL 3: Integrated geospatial information systems

- Geospatial information, including community is integrated across the government sectors for evidence-based policy and decision making.

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
  - No

Statement
The extent to which our gaps in data is easy to find

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

Comment
There are government institutions dedicated to lack of budget they cannot execute the gap in terms of development and research. In fact, we know that it is not academic centers in order to achieve progress and innovative new processes and make it

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.
# PETS Analysis

## Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Obstacles</th>
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</table>
| **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 agr-food policies | • Savings through the implementation of the IQIF  
• 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 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.  
• 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  
• Retention of personnel in charge of managing geospatial information  
• Inflation in the interest rate (they play against the budget)  
• Disposable income level of consumers  
• 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.  
• 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. |
| **Economic** | • 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 | • 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. |
SWOT analysis

**STRENGTHS**
1. Suitable, trained, committed personnel.
2. Existence of legal framework
3. There is the existence of quality standards and norms and metadata
4. Technical awareness, about the lack of data and which data is a priority to generate.
5. Size of our country, allows us to cover the generation of data.
6. Collaboration of international organizations

**WEAKNESSES**
1. Data exchange occurs
2. Cooperation with international organizations
3. Data organization based on examples of good practices (other countries)
4. Advance as a successful country in data management and support for the Panama 2030 agenda and national priorities
5. Be taken into account for decision making

**OPPORTUNITIES**
1. The free data policy does not have sustainability or financing.
2. Change in leadership and government policy.
3. Public reaction due to lack of information
4. Duplication of information
5. Data quality does not live up to consumer expectations
6. Technology becomes obsolete

**THREATS**
1. Commitment of committee members [availability to participate]
2. Stagnation in the development of standards
3. Reinforcement of training
4. Interinstitutional Disclosure
5. Marketing Promotion
6. Lack of budget
7. Lack of commitment and vision at a hierarchical level
8. Lack of a national plan, which is based on solid planning. Whose relevance is found in the data as support for national priorities.
### Integrated Geospatial Information Framework in the Republic of Panama

#### Component Two: evaluation and analysis

**Task: 8 – Strategic Alignment**

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