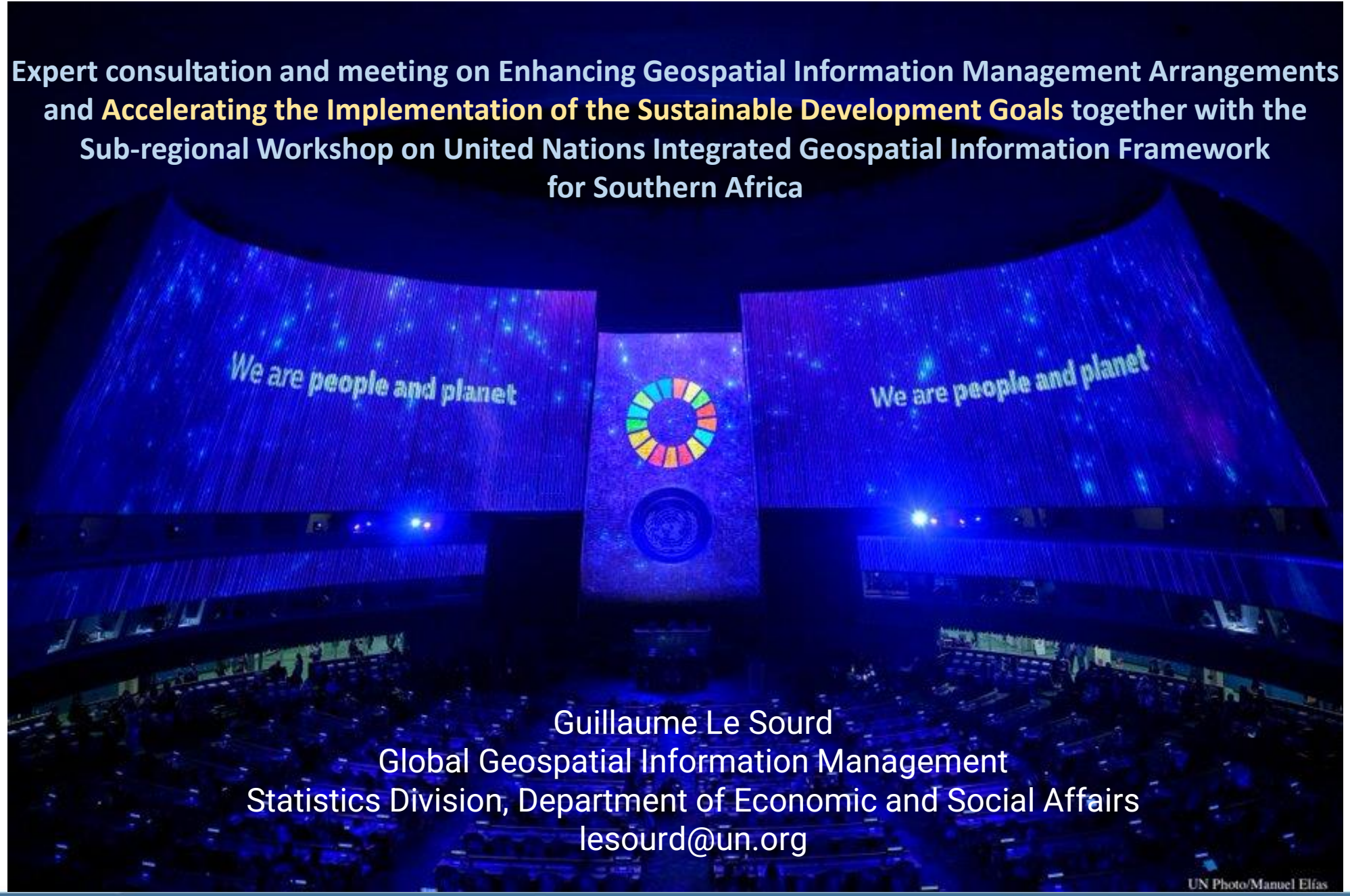
Expert consultation and meeting on Enhancing Geospatial Information Management Arrangements and Accelerating the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals together with the Sub-regional Workshop on United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework for Southern Africa



UN Photo/Manuel Elías

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Global Geospatial Information Management
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lesourd@un.org

UN-GGIM
UNITED NATIONS
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The Committee of Experts, a subsidiary expert body of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, is the ***peak intergovernmental body to liaise and coordinate among Member States, and between Member States****, international organizations and stakeholders, to foster better coordination and coherence in geospatial information management*

Co-Chair Belgium
Co-Chair Côte d'Ivoire
Co-Chair USA
Rapporteur Fiji

B U R E A U

Arab States Saudi Arabia
Americas Chile
Africa South Africa
Europe UK & Netherlands
Asia Pacific Indonesia

R E G I O N A L C O M M I T T E E S

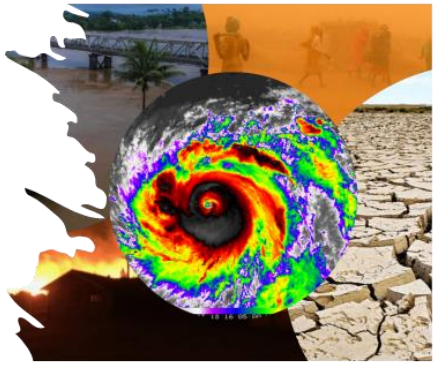
Geospatial Societies
Academic Network
Private Sector Network
United Nations Geospatial Network

U N - G G I M

UN-GGIM
UNITED NATIONS
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Objectives and functions

- ✓ Provide leadership to ensure that geospatial information and resources are coordinated, maintained, accessible and able to be leveraged by Member States and society to find sustainable solutions for social, economic and environmental development
- ✓ Provide a forum for coordination and dialogue with and among Member States, the regional committees and thematic networks of the Committee, and relevant international organizations, on enhanced cooperation in the field of global geospatial information management, and to make joint decisions and set directions
- ✓ Provide a platform for the development of effective strategies on how to develop, strengthen and enhance national capacity and leadership concerning geospatial information for the benefits of all Member States



"the availability of high-quality data is also critical, helping decision makers to understand ***where*** investments can have the greatest impact"

António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

YOUR Role: Statements and interventions

Convene annual sessions, make joint decisions and set directions

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements.
4. Contribution of regional committees to the global geospatial information agenda.
5. Contribution of thematic networks to the global geospatial information agenda.
6. The future geospatial information ecosystem.
7. United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.
8. Global geodetic reference frame.
9. Geospatial information for sustainable development.
10. Geospatial information for climate and resilience.
11. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information.
12. Integrated geospatial information for effective land administration and management.
13. Integrated marine geospatial information.
14. Policy and legal frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.
15. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
16. Collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
17. Programme management report.
18. Provisional agenda and dates of the fifteenth session.
19. Report of the Committee of Experts on its fourteenth session.

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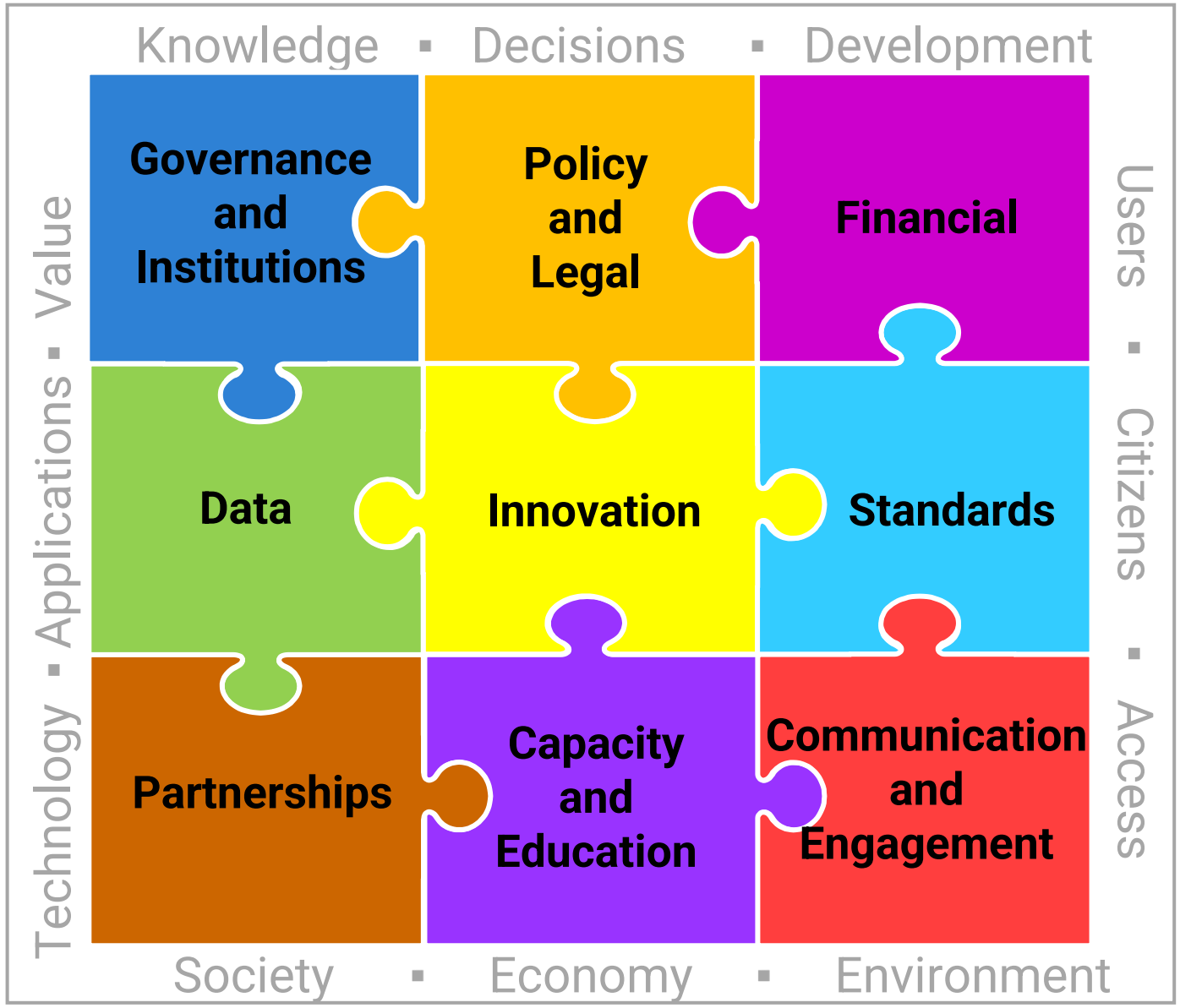
13. Integrated marine geospatial information.
14. Policy and legal frameworks, including issues related to **authoritative data and emerging technologie**s.
15. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
16. Standardization of geographical names and collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
17. **Contribution of United Nations global geospatial centres** (away from Headquarters) to enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements.
18. Programme management report.
19. Provisional agenda and dates of the sixteenth session.
20. Report of the Committee of Experts on its fifteenth session.

9 Strategic Pathways

Governance

Technology

People



Anchored by 9 Strategic Pathways, the IGIF is a mechanism for articulating and demonstrating national leadership in geospatial information, and the capacity to take positive steps. The Strategic Pathways 'implement' the IGIF through actions.

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELPMENT

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

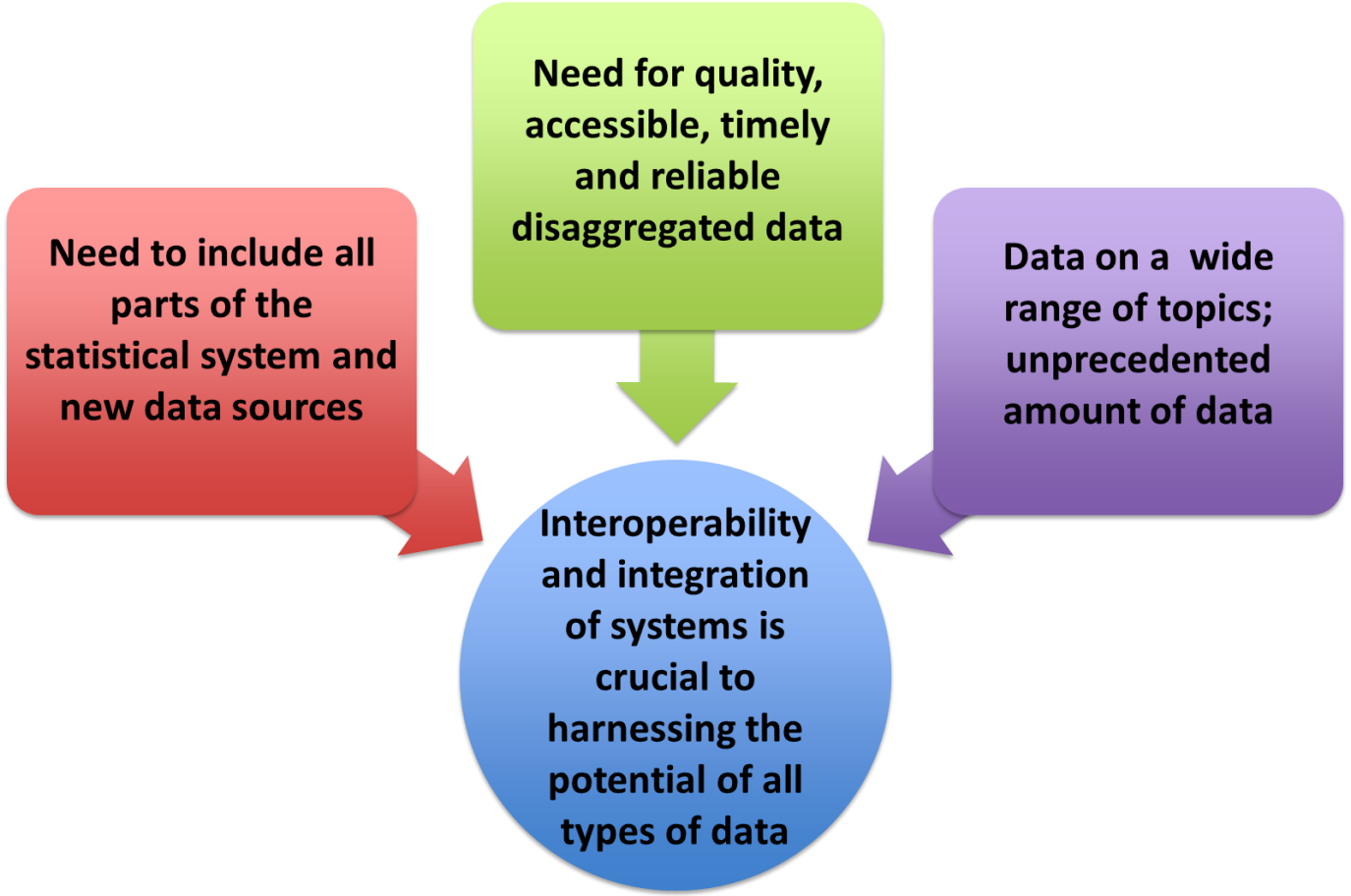
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

ABAS Declaration for Resilient Prosperity

Addis Ababa Action Agenda

Habitat III New Urban Agenda

Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action



Interoperability and Integration

GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL FRAMEWORKS

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK (UN-IGIF)

- Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information & Services for Disasters
- Global Statistical Geospatial Framework
- Framework for Effective Land Administration
- Operational Framework for Integrated Marine Geospatial Information Management

Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes

Global Geodetic Reference Frame

National Institutional Arrangements in Geospatial Information Management

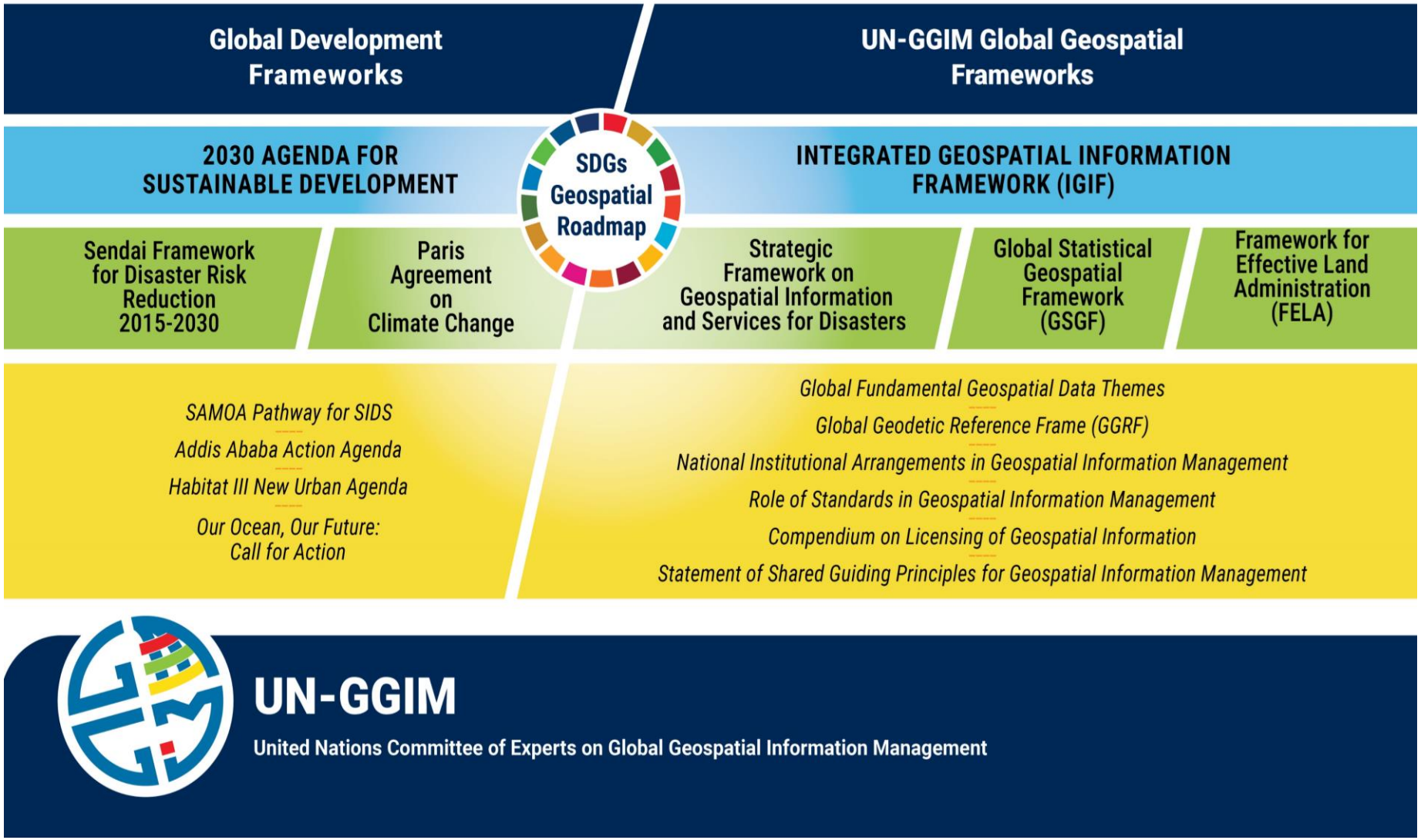
Compendium on Licensing of Geospatial Information

Statement of Shared Guiding Principles for Geospatial Information Management

Future trends in Geospatial Information Management

Geospatial information for sustainable development

The Committee of Experts transmitted to ECOSOC its report, pursuant to resolution E/RES/2016/27 entitled 'Enhancing global geospatial information management' (E/2022/68) in June 2022. The comprehensive report described the process of 'transition' marking the Committee's work, starting with an initial five-year period (2011 – 2016) on **initiated/establishment**; the report then detailed its second five-year period (2017-2021) on **institutionalization**; and then considers the Committee's future in the coming five-year period – **on implementation of the Committee's frameworks, anchored by the UN-IGIF**.



United Nations E/RES/2022/24

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
1 August 2022

2022 session
Agenda item 18 (h)
Economic and environmental questions: geospatial information

Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 22 July 2022

[*on a proposal considered in plenary meeting (E/2022/L.26)*]

2022/24. Enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements

4. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of the Committee of Experts, particularly for the achievement of its operations focused on the ***Sustainable Development Goals*** and the ***Integrated Geospatial Information Framework***, to strengthen and ensure its continued effectiveness and benefits to all Member States;

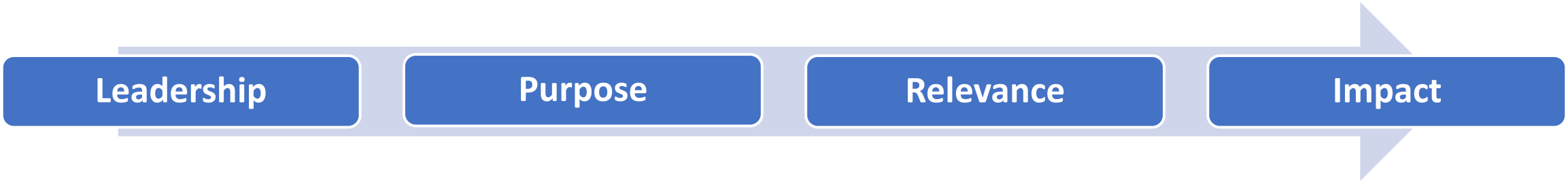
6. Decides to enhance the institutional arrangements of the Committee of Experts as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council **in charge of all matters related to *geospatial information, geography, land administration and related topics***, in accordance with the terms of reference annexed to the present resolution;

7. *Also decides* to strengthen the work of the Committee of Experts, and requests the Secretary-General, in the context of his next budget proposal, to identify options to do so, within existing resources, including ***the establishment of a secretariat for the Committee, dedicated to the Committee's normative and implementation work on global geospatial information management***;

(E/RES/2022/24)

Programme of Work of the Committee of Experts

- ✓ Operations focused on SDGs and UN-IGIF (E/RES/2022/24)
- ✓ Provide the forum for coordination and dialogue with and among Member States, and between Member States and relevant international organizations.
- ✓ Convene annual sessions, make joint decisions and set directions.
- ✓ Globally developed, consulted and consensus driven frameworks, norms, principles and guides
- ✓ Promote comprehensive dialogue, convene global forums
- ✓ Coordination and coherence, expert consultations and meeting



UN·IGIF
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

Governance

Technology

People

Knowledge ▪ Decisions ▪ Development

Technology ▪ Applications ▪ Value

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

Users ▪ Citizens ▪ Access

Society ▪ Economy ▪ Environment

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

The United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF)

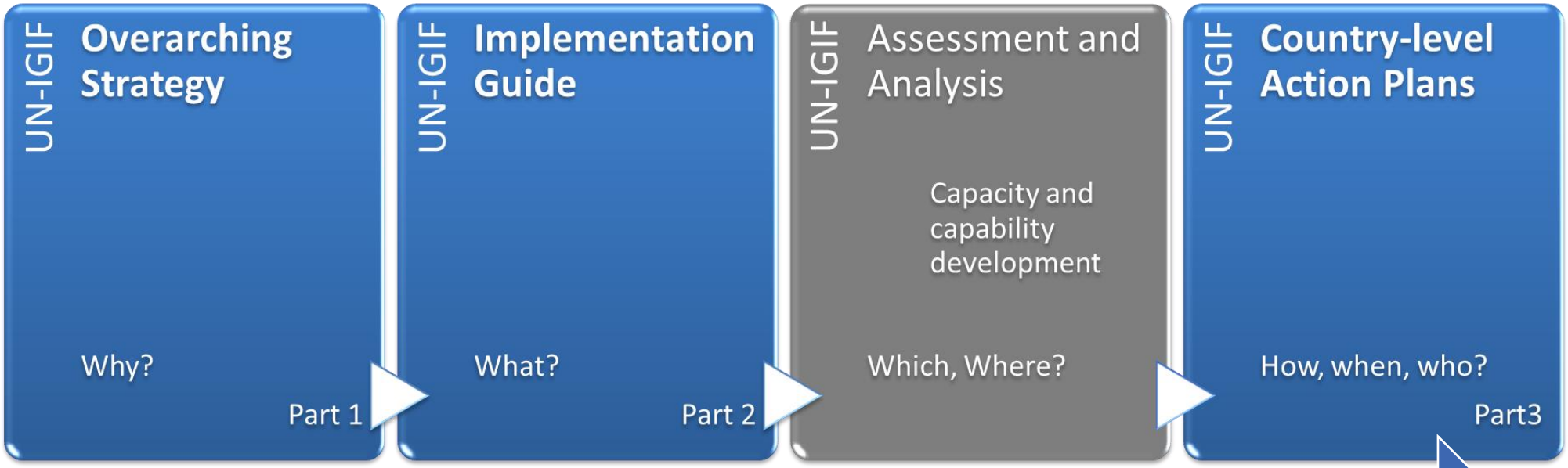
- Support Effective Administration of Land (UN-FELA), Coasts, Seas and Oceans (UN-IGIF-Hydro)
- Advance National Development Priorities
- Modernize National Geospatial Capacities
- Advance Integrated Geospatial Information in Broader Digital Information Ecosystem
- Support SDGs Global Indicator Framework and the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information (GSGF)
- Manage Impacts of Climate Change and Improve Resilience
- Improve Health Care Delivery and Response
- Advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Facilitate Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (SFGIS4D)
- Basis for Integrating the Terrestrial, Maritime and Cadastral Domains (UN-FELA/UN-IGIF-Hydro)

The United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF) provides an overarching paradigm to further strengthen nationally integrated geospatial information management, not only for Member States that were in the early stages of adopting spatial data infrastructures but also for those that had already successfully implemented spatial data infrastructure capabilities.

(Eleventh session, Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, August 2021)

A COUNTRY-LED APPROACH TOWARDS A COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION PLAN

A country-led approach presently has three components with a set of activities and tasks complemented by a suite of resource materials for countries to reference. These materials are meant to support countries when assessing and analyzing their national circumstances before designing and developing their Country-level Action Plans.



1. Planning and preparing

2. Assessing and analyzing

3. Designing and developing

Self-paced, self-prioritized through learning and discovery with capacity and capability development – methodological and incremental

https://ggim.un.org/UN-IGIF/

THE THREE SUGGESTED COMPONENTS IN A COUNTRY-LED APPROACH

The three components comprise a number of suggested activities and tasks. These are all supported by a comprehensive suite of resource materials for countries to reference, consider and adapt to their national situation and include some templates and forms for ease of use.

1. Planning and preparing

A shared understanding of the UN-IGIF and collective commitment to identify and engage stakeholders, plan and prepare for tasks ahead - gather information, assess and analyze, consult and review, design and develop country-level Action Plan

2. Assessing and analyzing

Collective efforts towards shared understanding of current situation (including limitations, issues, challenges and opportunities) and a collective understanding of what the desired and future nationally integrated geospatial information management arrangement should be

3. Designing and developing

Identifying and agreeing what needs to be done (or happen) where, when, by whom and how including sound and realistic estimation of resources required to strengthen nationally integrated geospatial information management towards evidence-based implementation of national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Plan of Work

National Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report

Country-level Action Plan

https://ggim.un.org/UN-IGIF/

Self-paced, self-prioritized through learning and discovery with capacity and capability development – methodological and incremental

OPERATIONALIZING THE UN-IGIF AT THE COUNTRY-LEVEL

The country-led approach:
Self-paced, self-prioritized through a process that allows 'self' discover and learning of national situations, together with capacity and capability development, collectively design and develop a country-level Action Plan. The approach is methodological and incremental, recognize and build-upon the existing arrangements, infrastructures and systems

Planning and preparing

Awareness and Initial Assessment
Stakeholder Identification and Analysis
Project Initiation

PLAN OF WORK

Assessing and analyzing

Current and Desired Situation Assessment
Baseline Survey
Understanding National Situation and Analysis
Stakeholder Engagement Activities
Strategic Alignment Exercise
Developing Vision, Mission and Goals
Gap Analysis

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS REPORT

Designing and developing

Developing strategic actions (*aligning the nine strategic pathways with national priorities*)
Estimating resources including budgetary and funding requirements
Developing an implementation schedule
Developing success indicators

COUNTRY-LEVEL ACTION PLAN

Plan of Work → **National Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis Report** → **Country-level Action Plan**

Self-paced, self-prioritized through learning and discovery with capacity and capability development – methodological and incremental

RECOMMENDED TASK 2

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND

1. Purpose

Stakeholder identification and analysis is a
information management. People are the
information, and using it for decision-makir

All decisions require data, and as data beco
sharing, security, accuracy and access; forg
and data.

Stakeholders are integral to the developme
therefore buy-in and commitment from all
to success. Potential stakeholders will only
organisation and customers, and if they do

It is worth noting that stakeholder engagen
have been known to make products and off

2. Method

The identification of stakeholders is driven
is best to begin by being inclusive.

Care must be taken to include groups who
may seem like a straightforward process, b
online and therefore geospatial organizatio
categories of users.

RECOMMENDED TASK 4

CURRENT AND DESIRED (OR FUTUR

1. Purpose

The Current and Desired (or Future) Situati
regarding both the current and desired (or
regarding the strategy, direction, and relati

The Current and Desired (or Future) Situati

- **Current situation** in terms of the e
- **Desired situation** in relation to cou

The survey is designed to get the project te
information management in order to build

The statements to be considered are based
Information Framework – Part 1: Overarchi
broader primary outcomes for strengthene
country will have different priorities for ea
desired or future state.

2. Method

The survey is best performed in a group set
method is as follows:

(i) Set up a meeting to discuss the sur
stakeholders that represent the us

(ii) Tailor the statements as appropriat
before working through each of the

(iii) Work through each survey questio

(iv) Appoint a scribe to take notes duri

(v) At the end of the meeting, summar
comments section under each que
may revisit the record of these disc

Note: The dual-response survey can also b
people. The project team may wish to send
on the current situation and future prioritie

Recommended Task 5

Baseline assessment

1. Purpose

The objective of the Baseline Survey is to g
information management ecosystem in a c
Assessment and Gap Analysis as it helps to

The questions are categorized according to
Geospatial Information Framework Part 1:

Because the baseline survey captures a par
conducting the survey again at a later date

2. Method

The survey is best performed by a delegate
the questions from subject matter experts.
questions, particularly for the questions re

The suggested method is as follows:

1 Set up a meeting with subject matt
survey questions.

2 Work through each survey questio

RECOMMENDED TASK 6

ENVIRONMENTAL SCANNING AND ANALYSIS

1. Purpose

Environmental scanning is an assessment of the internal and external factors having an impact on geospatial information management. Understanding the broader environment may lead to the identification of new opportunities, and strategies or actions to deal with any issues that are a threat to the success of the Country Action Plan.

Environmental Scanning is achieved by undertaking a PEST and SWOT Analysis with a group of stakeholders, and ideally in a workshop setting.

Having a facilitator who is not a participant will help to manage the success of the workshop.

2. PEST Analysis

The PEST Analysis considers the external environment and focusses on the Political, Economic, Social and Technology issues that may have a positive or negative impact on the implementation of integrated geospatial information management.

An example of issues that may be raised during a PEST Analysis are presented below.

POLITICAL	ECONOMIC	SOCIAL	TECHNOLOGICAL
• Safer Country • Policy and legislation • E-Government • Regional Needs • Sufficient government support and Funding • Copyright and Intellectual Property • Value & importance to the country	• Investment Opportunities for revenue growth • Savings • Modernization and maintenance • Professional Skills • Plant, equipment and personnel availability • Public-Private Partnerships	• Institutional Culture • Community needs • Intergenerational issues • Geographic and geospatial education capacity • Computer literacy • Community safety	• Data quality • Legislation • Technology level • Power (utilities) availability • Broadband capacity • Standards, Metadata etc. • Innovation

https://ggim.un.org/UN-IGIF/part3.cshtml

Elements of a Country-level Action Plan

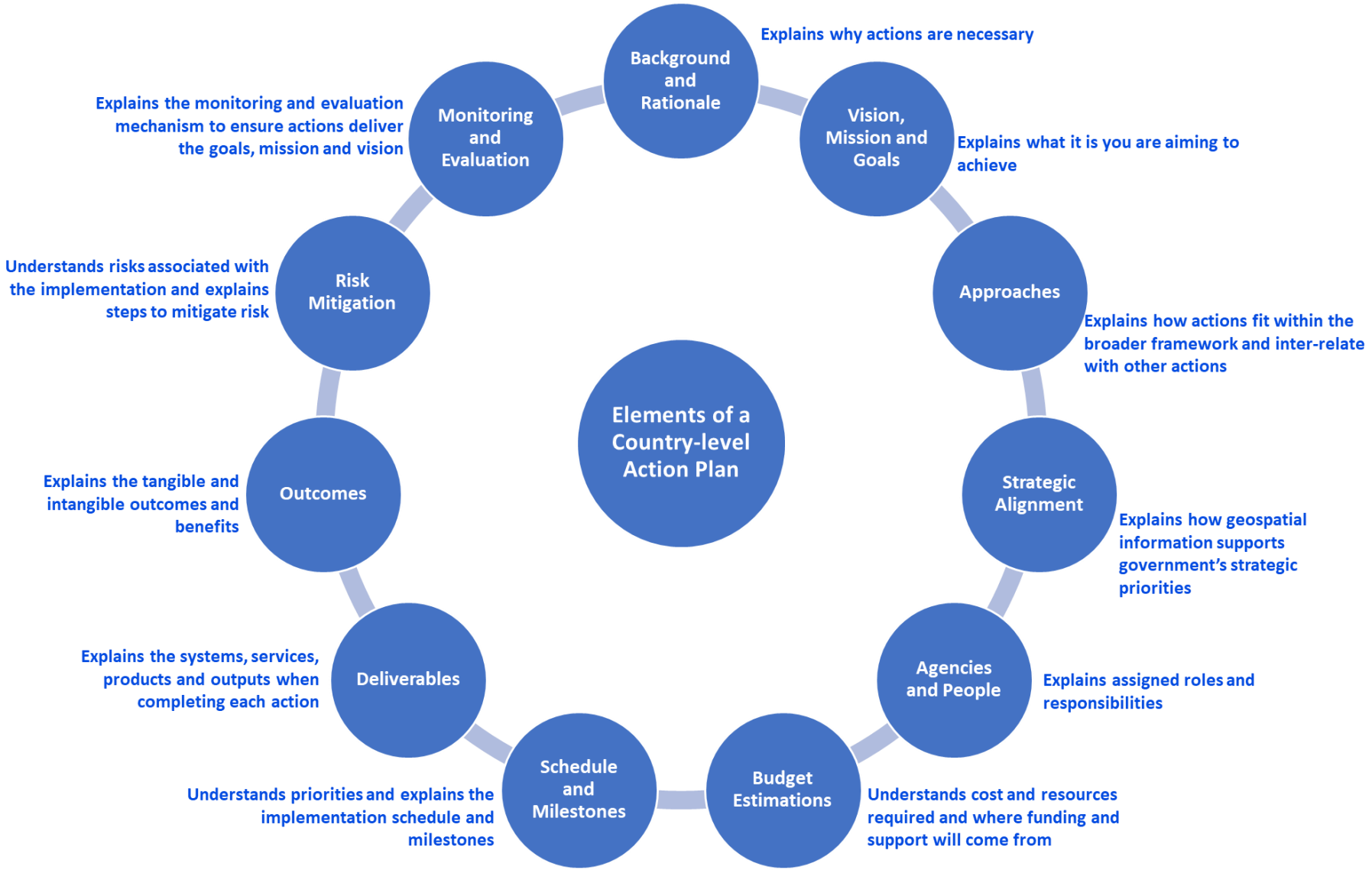
UN-IGIF

Three interconnected parts

Overarching Strategy
Why?
Part 1

Implementation Guide
What?
Part 2

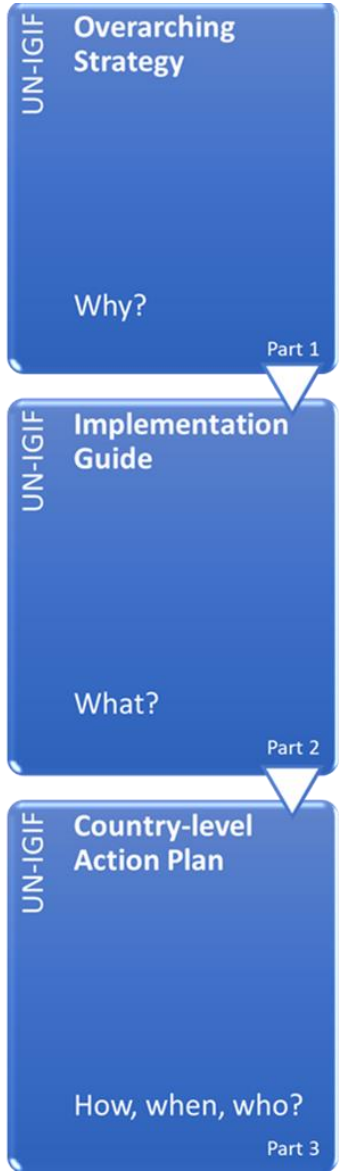
Country-level Action Plans
How, when, who?
Part 3



https://ggim.un.org/UN-IGIF/

UN·IGIF
INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

Three interconnected parts



Part 1: Overarching Strategy
https://ggim.un.org/UN-IGIF/part1.cshtml

Part 2: Implementation Guide
https://ggim.un.org/UN-IGIF/part2.cshtml
https://ggim.un.org/UN-IGIF/documents/Solving_the_Puzzle_FINAL_17Mar2023.pdf

Part 3: Country-level Action Plan
https://ggim.un.org/UN-IGIF/part3.cshtml

https://ggim.un.org/UN-IGIF/

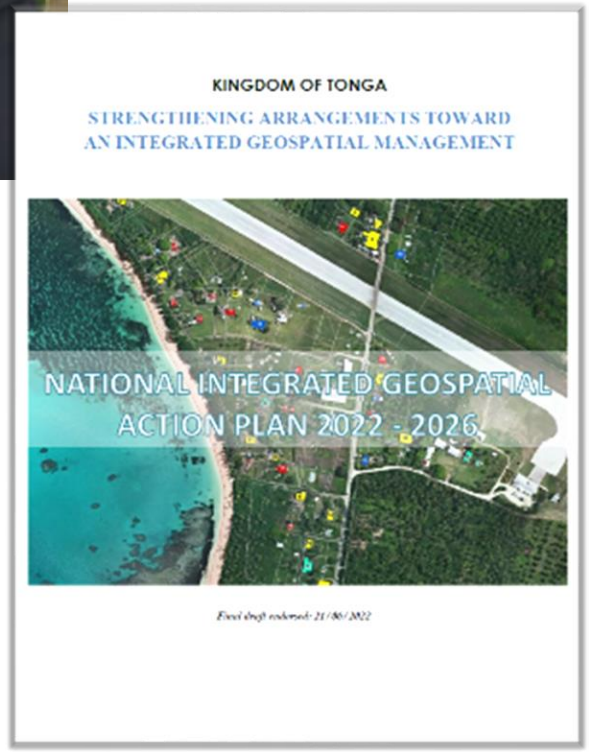
"[**Geospatial information**] is crucial for planning, decision-making, and implementation across various sectors—health, education, agriculture, urban planning, and environmental management."

Steadroy Benjamin
Deputy Prime Minister
Attorney General
Antigua and Barbuda
October 2024

SIDS countries workshop on the UN Integrated Geospatial Information Framework in Antigua and Barbuda

"Today is a digital era; **geospatial information** is a digital fuel for government and services. Data from many sources. We need to **act with knowledge and evidence**."

Hon. Samiu Vaipulu
Deputy Prime Minister
Kingdom of Tonga
September 2023

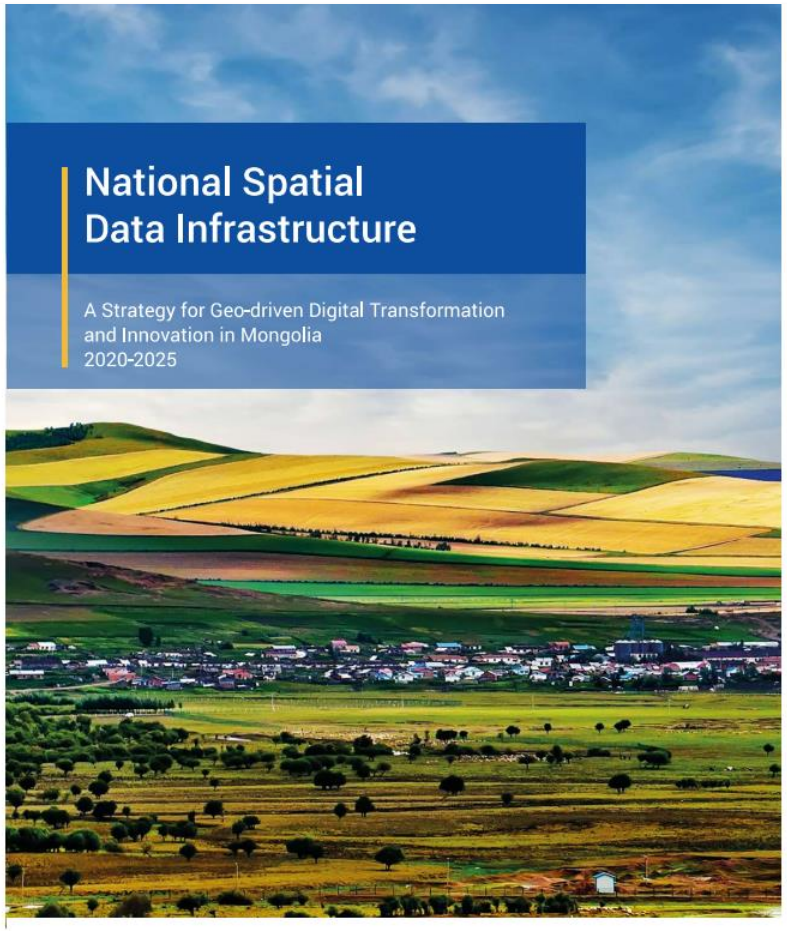


Country-level Action Plan
Kingdom of Tonga

Tonga (2023) English

"The implementation of this **Action Plan** will provide Tonga with a truly **national** collaborative approach to improving the management and **use of this valuable digital asset**. Strengthen government at all levels and strengthen industry."

Mongolia



Vision

Geo-driven eGovernment and innovation that empowers efficient and effective use of geospatial information towards national sustainable development and economic growth.

Mission

Strengthen integrated geospatial information management and promote the value of geospatial information through leadership, coordination, partnerships, advanced technology and geo-standards.

Strategic Alignment

- Land Administration and State Land Management
- National and Sectoral Development Planning
- eGovernance
- Mining
- Transport
- Disaster Management
- Agriculture
- Utilities
- Environment and Tourism
- Defense
- Health

Principles

- Strategic Positioning
- Collaboration
- Leadership
- Data Sharing
- Accountability
- Longevity

Goals

- Quality Information
- Accessible and Useful
- Good Governance
- Innovation and Capacity

Benefits

- Creating New Job Opportunities
- Improved Public Sector Efficiency
- Generating Citizen Services
- Stimulating Private Sector Investment
- Saving Lives in Emergencies
- Improved Adaptation to Climate Change

Action Plan Strategic Pathways

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

Figure 2: The Strategic Framework

Economic Impact of using Geospatial Information in Mongolia

Government Efficiency	Reduced operating costs by having a common National address database	Increased land use fees from complete land parcel register	Improved Commercial Property Tax Collection
	12 Bn MNT ($4.5 Mn)	**72 Bn MNT ($26.6 Mn)**	**7 Bn MNT ($2.1 Mn)**
	Data Sharing	Fee Collection	Tax Revenues
Business Growth	Reduced survey costs for mining, construction, utilities and transport	New jobs directly linked to geospatial globally estimated at 4 million, scaled to Mongolia	Land market growth stimulated by auctions of state land
	49 Bn MNT ($18.3 Mn)	**17 Bn MNT ($6.2 Mn)**	**9 Bn MNT ($3.5 Mn)**
	Geodetic Reference Stations	Employment	Land market
Social and Environmental Benefits	Improved response to disaster events	Better and quicker urban planning decision making	Global decrease in CO_2 emissions
	89 Bn MNT ($33.2 Mn)	**7 Bn MNT ($2.6m)**	**1686m Tonnes**
	National Emergency Management	Planning	Climate Change

Figure 3. Government efficiencies, business growth, and social and environmental benefits generated through the NSDI Approach. Figures calculated January 2020.

Action Plan

> The Action Plan is the "heart" of NSDI implementation. The plan is arranged according to the nine strategic pathways of the United Nations endorsed Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) (Figure 5). The pathways consist of - Governance and Institutions, Policy and Legal, Financial, Data, Innovation, Standards, Partnerships, Capacity and Education, and Communication and Engagement

The Action Plan is designed for implementation over a 5-year timeframe and operation for a least a further 7 years. It contains a total of 44 inter-dependent actions that form an integrated roadmap with outlines of costs and timeframes.

The pathway actions are illustrated in Figure 6, and discussed below.

Figure 5 The nine strategic pathways of the IGIF (Available at www.ggim.un.org/IGIF).

1 | Governance and Institutions

- Establish NSDI Committee, Program Office, Working Groups and Advisory Group
- Define the NSDI Governance Model
- Formulate the Geospatial Information Value Proposition
- Develop NSDI Geospatial Strategy
- Implement Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

4 | Data

- Establish Data Framework to organize government data holdings
- Densify the Geodetic Framework
- Complete the Cadastre, and Registration of State Land
- Provide National Access to Satellite Imagery
- Conduct Data Enhancement and Quality Improvements
- Create a single National Street Address Database
- Implement a 3D City Model for High Density City Area of Ulaanbaatar and AIMAG centres
- Integrate Statistical and Geospatial Data
- Update Geographical Names Database
- Ensure secure storage and protection of data and systems
- Identify geospatial datasets for Pandemic Response

7 | Partnerships

- Strengthen and Formalize Partnerships between government agencies and private sector within Mongolia
- Establish twinning arrangements with other countries to share experiences
- Seek International Collaboration

2 | Policy and Legal

- Endorse SDI Law (in progress)
- Establish NSDI Policy and Legal Framework including privacy laws to guide data release and use of geospatial data
- Prepare a Policy and Legal Compliance Strategy

3 | Financial

- Establish NSDI Financial Program Management and Leadership
- Review Best Practice NSDI Investment Programs
- Evaluate Alternate Funding Models
- Develop the Investment Business Case

5 | Innovation

- Develop National Geoportal
- Operationalize National Emergency Management Agency geospatial system
- Design National One Map Database System
- Design and Develop Common APIs for NSDI contributing agencies
- Embed Geospatial in existing Public Sector Innovation Programs
- Develop Centre for Geospatial Excellence

6 | Standards

- Strengthen and formalize cross-government partnerships
- Develop Compliance Mechanisms for Standards
- Build Knowledge and Skills Capacity in application of Standards
- Agree and adopt international standards where appropriate

8 | Capacity and Education

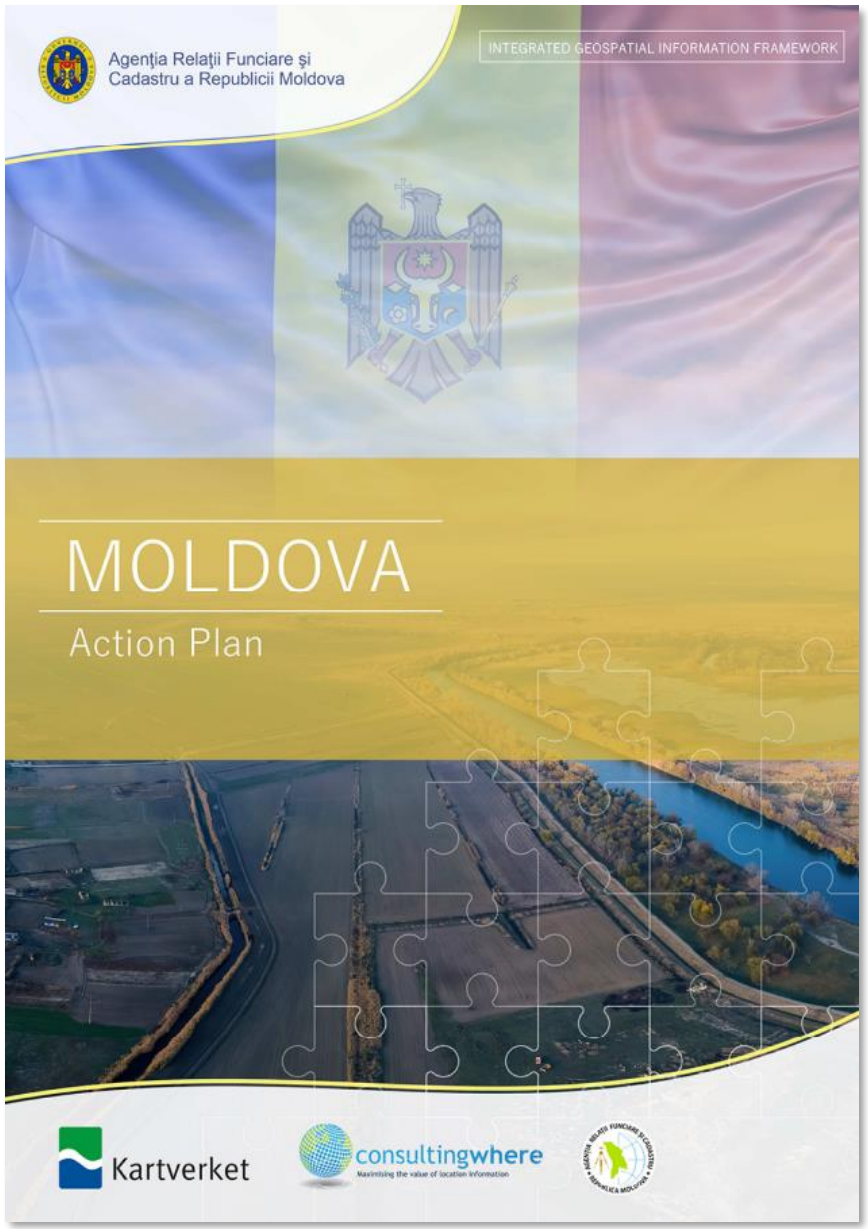
- Develop an NSDI Capacity Building and Education Strategy
- Conduct an NSDI Skills Gap Analysis
- Enhance Capabilities in Tertiary Level Education
- Enhance Teaching and Awareness of Geospatial Information in School Curricula
- Foster Geospatial Entrepreneurship
- Provide training on the use/misuse of data resources to all stakeholders

9 | Communication and Engagement

- Develop an NSDI Communication and Engagement Strategy and Plan
- Create an Outreach Group

Figure 6. The Nine Strategic Pathways and Associated Actions

Serbia



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Context

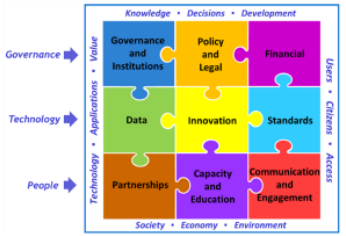
This report has been prepared at the request of Kartverket (SK), the Norwegian Mapping Authority, by specialist Geospatial consultants from ConsultingWhere[6].

Since 2006, SK has been working with the government of Moldova through its cooperation partner the Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre (ALRC). ALRC is the coordinating authority for the National SDI and is responsible for implementing policy in this domain. Through engagement with ALRC, the objective is to provide support to Moldova with the implementation of its Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) and provide support for the continued development of the National SDI.

2. Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF)

The Action Plan is created in accordance with the UN-GGIM Integrated Geospatial Information Framework, its principles, and methodologies. The Framework has been developed by UN-GGIM in collaboration with the World Bank. It was endorsed by the UN-GGIM Committee of Experts in August 2018. The Framework has been developed to support the development of national infrastructures for geospatial information management in developing countries. The framework aims to assist countries to move towards e-economies, e-service, e-commerce, and other services to improve services to citizens in support of the implementation of national strategic priorities together with the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

The IGIF is anchored by nine strategic pathways within three main areas of influence: governance; technology; and people. These nine strategic pathways seek to maximize the innovative and integral nature of geospatial information by making it available and accessible to governments, communities, businesses, academia, and civil societies. This provision serves to innovate, co-create, and develop new products, services, and applications that deliver new knowledge for evidence-based policy and decision-making.



3. Geospatial Information in Moldova

The development of the National SDI has progressed over recent years through support from various donors including the United Nations, World Bank, European Union, and the Norwegian Mapping Authority (Kartverket). A significant milestone for this was the publication of Law 254 of 2016[7] on national spatial data infrastructures. This Law, together with various amendments, Government Decisions and Government Orders, provides the general rules, together with the necessary political endorsement, regarding the establishment of the National SDI. The scope of the Law includes all spatial data sets as specified in the annexes to the Law, data content, data availability, data sharing, metadata, interoperability of the data, data services, data access, data use, together with the relevant responsibilities of the public entities and third parties. The spatial data sets identified in Annex 1, 2, and 3 of the Law are based on the EU Directive Inspire[8] and represents a broader range of data themes than the fundamental datasets covered by IGIF. For details of this and further background on SDI in Moldova see Moldova IGIF Baseline Diagnostic Report 20210422_v0.4.1[9] (available from ALRC).

In parallel with the activities outlined in this report a similar activity by a team representing EU ENI 2020 (referred to as Twinning project MD 16 ENI OT 01 19) has been undertaking a series of missions with ALRC with the objective of identifying improvements to Spatial Data Services in Moldova based on EU standards. The Twinning Project is a complementary project to the SK IGIF project.

[6] ConsultingWhere website: www.consultingwhere.com
[7] https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=105790&lang=ro

4. Baseline Assessment

Moldova completed a baseline assessment of current geospatial information management practices during February – April 2021. The findings, organized in terms of the IGIF Strategic Pathways, reflects the outcome from this baseline assessment. A score of 100 is the maximum achievable, and awarded only if the NSDI, in relation to the strategic pathway being assessed, is fully developed and sustainable.

The Baseline Assessment scores, and a summary of the current situation for each of the strategic pathways, is as follows:

- **Governance and Institutions (Score = 53):** Moldova has high level support for the implementation of a National SDI with clear institutional arrangements defined in Law (law no 254 from 2016 on National Spatial Data Infrastructure [10] governs much of the activity associated with the implementation of IGIF). There is also a framework for monitoring the implementation of the National SDI and this is covered by Government Order no 23 of 2020. However, it is recommended that the role of the SDI Council be reviewed (see 6.1.3).
- **Policy and Legal (Score = 32):** Legislation for a National SDI in Moldova is good. The country benefits from having Law 254 from 2016 on national spatial data infrastructures which provides the framework for the implementation of the SDI. This Law, together with various amendments included in 2018, sets the general rules about the establishment of the National SDI and establishes the legal and policy framework for the implementation of the SDI. However, there is a need to continue to actively promote the legal and policy framework which could be achieved through a suitable outreach plan (see 6.2.3).
- **Financial (Score = 18):** Moldova has been successful at accessing external funding. There has been, and continues to be, excellent collaboration with various international donors which have provided funding for projects which support the implementation of the National SDI. However, outside of the various donors, there appears to be a lack of a cohesive and consistent understanding of how the implementation of the National SDI will continue to be financed. There is no single authority with financial responsibility and accountability for ensuring investment in the National SDI is identified, is appropriate, is achieved, and is sustainable (see 6.3).

[8] https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/Themes/Data-Specifications/2892
[9] Reference 'Moldova IGIF Baseline Diagnostic Report_20210422_v0.4.1'
[10] https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=105790&lang=ro

THANK YOU

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