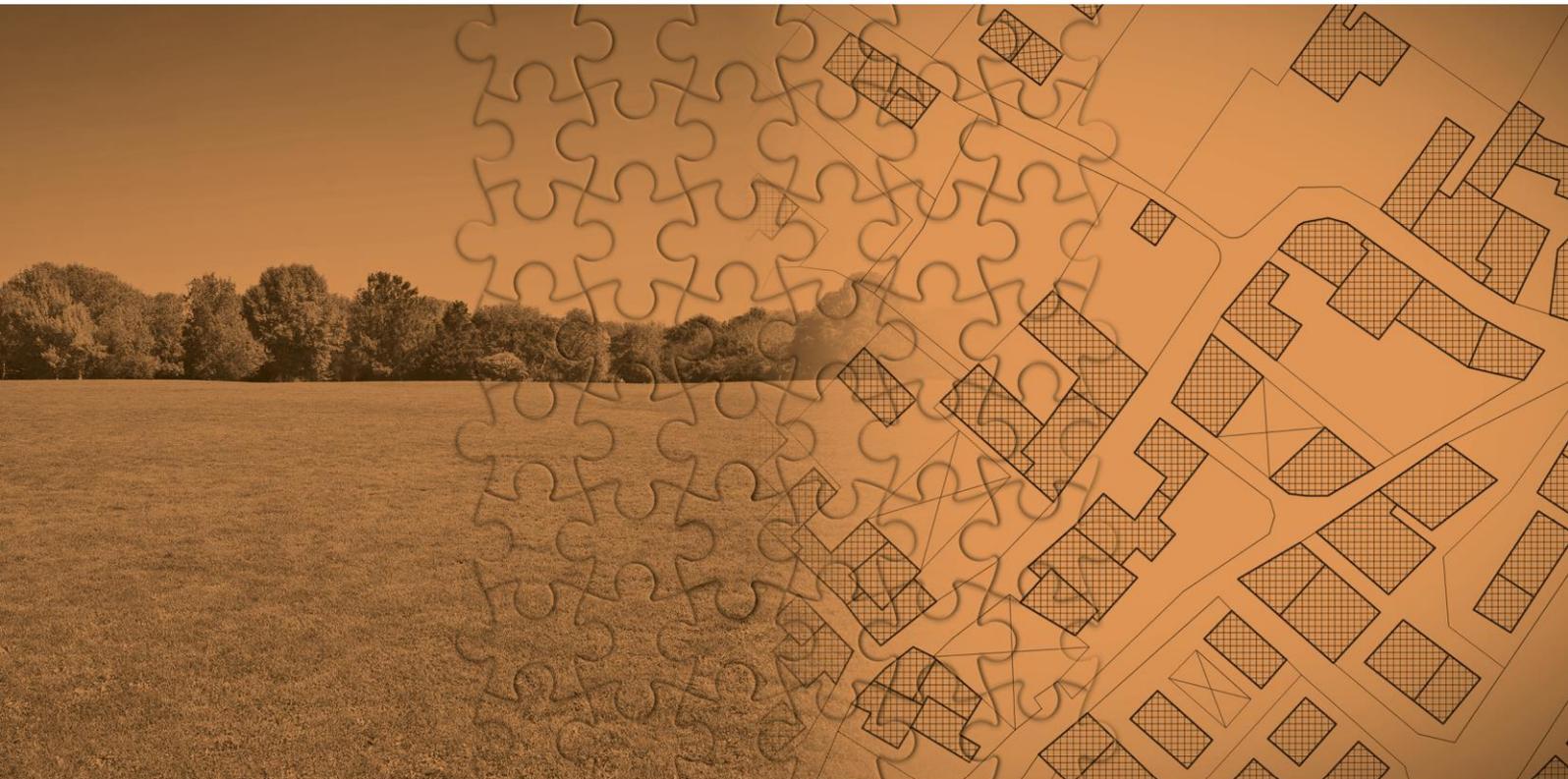


[Template]

# Baseline Assessment

World Bank Implementation Methodology



## Credits

This template has been prepared by the World Bank Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice' (GPURL), Land and Geospatial Team, and supported by the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund.

The World Bank team was led by Kathrine Kelm, Senior Land Administration Specialist, Land and Geospatial Team, and included Andrew Coote, Dr Lesley Arnold and Dr Robin McLaren.

The concepts for the methodology are based on the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF), which was adopted by the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM), August 2018.

The World Bank Methodology was developed in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

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## Instructions

*This template is designed for use to report the (baseline (current state) assessment resulting from use of the Diagnostic Tool (DT) in narrative form. The DT is the first of the analytical tools within the World Bank methodology for implementation of an SDI using the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF).*

*As this document is reporting on assessing the current state, it is expected to be essentially a factual description. It complements the DT and, should not attempt to repeat the detail in it but to summarize the key results and identify strategic issues that the work has highlighted.*

*This document provides headings, instructions, standard content, and examples that are recommended for a Baseline Assessment:*

- *[Template] – On cover page to be overwritten with Country name*
- *Country Logo - Add to cover page*
- *[Country] – Bracketed text is to be overwritten*
- *Headings – are included to assist in structuring the content and shaping the report.*
- *Instructions – are shown in purple and are to be deleted once understood.*
- *Standard Content – is content, shown in black text, which is to be retained/included in each Country Action Plan.*
- *Examples – are shown in grey as a guide to the content of each section and are to be overwritten with new material or removed as required.*
- *Remember to update the Table of Contents page numbers and Figure and Table caption numbering and references.*
- *Also update the Abbreviations to those relevant to this document.*

*This section can be deleted in its entirety once the instructions are understood.*

## Status

This version of the template is final. It has been prepared by the World Bank following the publication of IGIF Part 2 in August 2020.

*Add short statement to indicate clearly to the reader its status e.g., internal, draft, final.  
Check if a disclaimer is also required.*

Report: Version history			
Version	Date	Author(s)	Remarks

Report: Review history			
Version	Date	Reviewer	Remarks

# ABBREVIATIONS

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*The table below should provide common abbreviations. It should be updated to reflect what is relevant for each country and circumstance. All other abbreviations should be spelt out in full in the text on their first usage.*

CORS	Continuously Operating Reference Station
CPF	World Bank Country Partnership Framework
DT	Diagnostic Tool
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
IGIF	Integrated Geospatial Information Framework
ISO	International Standards Organization
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
NMA	National Mapping Authority
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NSO	National Statistical Office
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SDI	Spatial Data Infrastructure
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN-GGIM	United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management
WB	World Bank

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

This report was prepared at the requested of *[Name of Commissioning Agency]*.

The team was led by *[name of team leader]* and included *[names of team members]*.

The team is grateful to the *[title of head of commissioning agency]*, for their direction and hospitality and for putting together a support team which helped in organizing stakeholder meetings and collecting and collating data at both sector and higher-level government institutions.

The team also expresses their sincere gratitude to the wide range of stakeholders from different Ministries and Agencies, private sector organizations and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) who gave valuable insights, information and time.

A full list of the parties engaged in the production of this report is included as *[Appendix A]*.

# PREFACE

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*This is a common introduction to all templates within the IGIF World Bank methodology. Please check for updates prior to publication.*

The world is experiencing a fourth industrial revolution built upon the internet and a comprehensive data infrastructure of fundamental datasets<sup>1</sup>. The term infrastructure is used here in the same sense as the road network is part of the fundamental infrastructure required to support transportation.

To help achieve this transition, many countries are building national data infrastructures. For instance, the Netherlands has been at the forefront of recognizing that integrating authoritative key data registers, such as buildings, addresses and ownership, into a coherent data infrastructure will, not only make Government more cost-effective, but will also make the interaction for citizens and businesses with Government quicker and more efficient<sup>2</sup> and allow the private sector to derive benefits from new services.

One of the primary components of a data infrastructure is the location of a nation's assets, including land, natural resources and the built environment to allow these assets to be managed more effectively in the context of development planning and climate change mitigation, for example. This is because “everything happens somewhere” and without knowledge of location (geospatial position<sup>3</sup>), decision making on many matters of national importance is significantly impaired.

The term Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) has historically focused on the collection of data and the implementation of technologies. The IGIF provides guidance on how to extend the scope of SDI to cover the governance, policy, financial, capacity and engagement processes necessary to collect, maintain, integrate and share geospatial information, through all levels of government and society.

In August 2020, the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) adopted the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF), which provides the strategic guidance that enables sub-national or national-specific Action Plans to be prepared and implemented to strengthen integrated information management.

The IGIF aims to assist countries (including city and regional governments) to move towards e-economies, e-services and e-commerce. Delivering socio-economic value by improving services to citizens, enhancing evidence-based government decision making processes, creating new job opportunities, facilitating private sector economic growth and taking practical actions to achieve a digital transformation. Through these means, the IGIF will help to bridge the geospatial digital divide between developed and developing countries and to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

---

<sup>1</sup> United Nations GGIM Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes: [https://ggim.un.org/documents/E-C20-2018-7-Add\\_1-Global-fundamental-geospatial-data-themes.pdf](https://ggim.un.org/documents/E-C20-2018-7-Add_1-Global-fundamental-geospatial-data-themes.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://business.gov.nl/regulation/addresses-and-buildings-key-geo-register/>

<sup>3</sup> These terms are used in different geographies and contexts and are regarded here as interchangeable.

## IGIF Structure

The IGIF comprises of three (3) parts as separate, but connected, documents:

- **Part 1:** Overarching Strategic Framework presents a forward-looking Framework built on national needs and circumstances, focusing on policy, perspectives and elements of geospatial information. It sets the context of 'why' geospatial information management is a critical element of national social, economic and environmental development.
- **Part 2:** Implementation Guide is the detailed document that provides the 'what', the specific guidance and actions to be taken in implementing the Framework. The aim is to provide guidance for governments to establish 'nationally' integrated geospatial information frameworks in such a way that transformational, albeit staged, change is enabled, visible and sustainable.
- **Part 3:** Country-level Action Plans will provide templates and guides to operationalize the Framework in a national and sub-national context. Providing the 'how, when and who' approach, this document will assist countries to prepare and implement their own country-level Action Plans taking into consideration national circumstances and priorities.

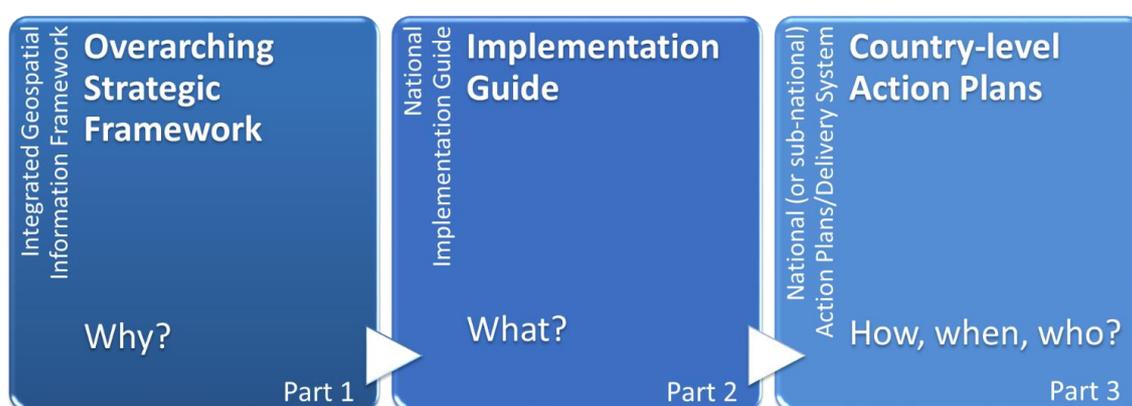
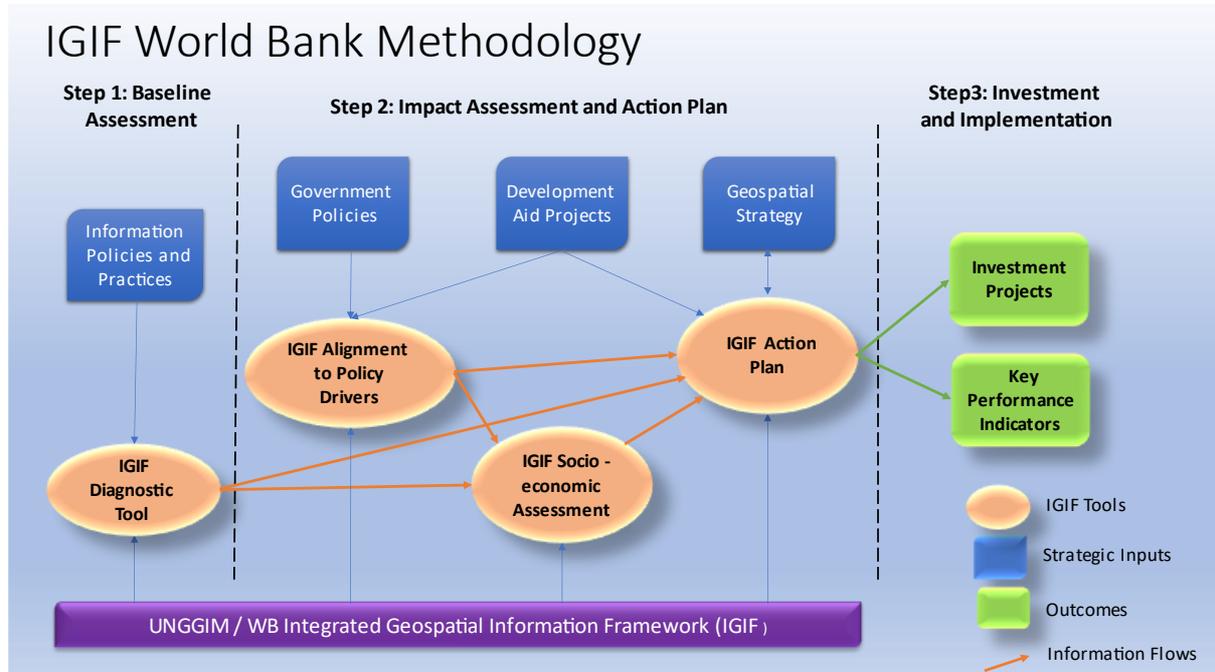


Figure 1: The 3 component documents of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework

## World Bank IGIF Implementation Methodology

The World Bank Group has established an IGIF Implementation Methodology and corresponding analytical toolkit to support the use of the IGIF and incrementally create SDIs customized to specific countries and priorities. The graphic below illustrates the sequence and relationship of these analytical tools used to arrive at the implementation of the SDI. The symbology shows the analytical tools (in orange), key inputs (in blue), the IGIF in purple, outcomes (in green) and uses arrows to different types of information flows.



*Figure 2 World Bank IGIF Implementation Methodology*

In summary, this methodology has been applied as follows:

### **Step 1: Baseline Assessment**

A single integrated tool is used for this purpose:

**Analytical Tool 1 - IGIF Baseline Diagnostic Tool (DT):** this provides an assessment of the “as is” position of geospatial information management in the country, structured around the nine IGIF pathways, including governance, policy, financial, human capacity, and technical perspectives. The output forms a baseline for the next steps.

### **Step 2: Impact Assessment and Action Plan**

Three tools are used to build a prioritized, cost-justified roadmap for strengthening integrated geospatial information management:

**Analytical Tool 2.1 - IGIF Alignment to Government Policy Drivers:** this tool is used to align the Government’s strategic objectives and international commitments to specific spatial use cases (applications) and then prioritizes them based on how well they support and accelerate achieving these strategic objectives.

**Analytical Tool 2.2 - IGIF Socio-Economic Impact Assessment:** this tool delivers an assessment of the socio-economic business case for investment in an SDI from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives. It is informed by the outputs from the two tools outlined above.

**Analytical Tool 2.3 – IGIF Action Plan:** this tool builds on the previous deliverables to create or update a high-level geospatial strategy and a corresponding costed roadmap for SDI enhancements, presented as a series of interdependent policy interventions and implementation projects.

**Step 3: Investment and Implementation**

Once the Action Plan has been approved in terms of scope, investment plan and priorities, then work will commence to identify sources of government and international funding. Individual actions may also need to be specified in greater detail to support implementation planning and the definition of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to monitor and evaluate implementation.

These steps must be delivered within a recognized project management methodology that provides appropriate governance and incorporates transparency and accountability for all tasks and outcomes.

# DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

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This report provides a narrative summary of the results of completing the IGIF Diagnostic Tool (referred to throughout for brevity as the DT).

Following an Executive Summary, it is divided into the following sections.

- **Section 1: Context** - a brief overview of the customer (city, region, or nation), its recent history, particularly related to geospatial information and related infrastructure. It also describes the purpose of undertaking the assessment at this time. Achievements to date in the field of geospatial information and SDI development are described. This section also provides key references.
- **Section 2: Results** – summarizes the DT results by strategic pathways and provides a graphic representation.
- **Section 3: Strategic Pathway Highlights** – identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the current arrangements revealed by the DT analysis for each strategic pathway in turn.
- **Section 4: Conclusions** – this part offers a short overview of key findings of the DT exercise. It also identifies key risks to strengthening geospatial information management and how they might be managed.
- **Section 5: Recommendations** – defining next steps, including quick wins – actions that are immediately clear from analyzing the current state, also the next steps in analysis to determine the optimum Action Plan.

# CONTENTS

---

Abbreviations.....	5
Acknowledgements.....	6
Preface .....	7
IGIF Structure .....	8
World Bank IGIF Implementation Methodology.....	8
Document Structure .....	11
Contents.....	12
Executive Summary.....	15
1. Context .....	16
1.1 Purpose .....	16
1.2 Audience .....	16
1.3 Brief Country Description .....	16
1.4 Background on NSDI Activity .....	16
1.5 Key Organizations / Stakeholders .....	16
1.6 References .....	16
2. Results.....	17
2.1 Current State Score.....	17
2.2 Aspiration score .....	19
2.3 Summary of Recommendations .....	20
3. Strategic Pathway Highlights .....	21
3.1 Governance and Institutions.....	21
3.1.1 Current Situation.....	21
3.1.2 Strengths.....	21
3.1.3 Weaknesses .....	21
3.1.4 Recommendations .....	21
3.2 Policy and Legal.....	22
3.2.1 Current Situation.....	22
3.2.2 Strengths .....	22
3.2.3 Weaknesses .....	22
3.2.4 Recommendations .....	22
3.3 Financial .....	23
3.3.1 Current Situation.....	23

3.3.2	Strengths .....	23
3.3.3	Weaknesses .....	23
3.3.4	Recommendations .....	23
3.4	Data .....	24
3.4.1	Current Situation.....	24
3.4.2	Strengths .....	24
3.4.3	Weaknesses .....	24
3.4.4	Recommendations .....	24
3.5	Innovation .....	26
3.5.1	Current Situation.....	26
3.5.2	Strengths .....	26
3.5.3	Weaknesses .....	26
3.5.4	Recommendations .....	26
3.6	Standards .....	27
3.6.1	Current Situation.....	27
3.6.2	Strengths .....	27
3.6.3	Weaknesses .....	27
3.6.4	Recommendations .....	27
3.7	Partnerships .....	28
3.7.1	Current Situation.....	28
3.7.2	Strengths .....	28
3.7.3	Weaknesses .....	28
3.7.4	Recommendations .....	28
3.8	Capacity and Education.....	29
3.8.1	Current Situation.....	29
3.8.2	Strengths .....	29
3.8.3	Weaknesses .....	29
3.8.4	Recommendations .....	29
3.9	Communication and Engagement .....	30
3.9.1	Current Situation.....	30
3.9.2	Strengths .....	30
3.9.3	Weaknesses .....	30
3.9.4	Recommendations .....	30
4.	Conclusions.....	31

4.1	Governance and Institutions.....	31
4.2	Policy and Legal.....	31
4.3	Financial .....	31
4.4	Data .....	31
4.5	Innovation .....	31
4.6	Standards .....	31
4.7	Partnerships .....	31
4.8	Capacity and Education.....	31
4.9	Communication and Engagement .....	31
5.	Summary Recommendations .....	32
	Appendix A: List of Stakeholders.....	33

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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- *Brief description of the customer (city or region and country) covering:*
  - *Physical Characteristics*
  - *Demographics*
  - *Infrastructure*
- *Economic Parameters (GDP breakdown by sector)*
- *Current challenges*
  - *Why the Baseline DT is being used here and at this time?*
  - *How it was completed (on-line, face to face, one or multiple interviews, workshops, follow ups etc.)*
- *Main strengths and weaknesses identified.*
- *Key conclusions regarding the status of geospatial data and systems particularly in terms of maturity and gaps in capability.*
- *Recommendations for immediate actions and the way forward, explaining the process of further analysis under the World Bank methodology necessary to create an SDI Action Plan.*

# 1. CONTEXT

---

## 1.1 Purpose

The Baseline Report is an intermediate deliverable that summarizes the current status of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) in [Country]. Findings from the baseline assessment will be used to develop the Action Plan. The report contains recommendations for short-term actions that will progress and influence the achievement of the Action Plan.

*Provide background as to why this customer has requested assistance and why the baseline is needed now.*

## 1.2 Audience

The primary audience for this report, are the stakeholders who contributed to the completion of the Baseline Assessment Diagnostic Tool (DT), to allow them to validate the reporting of the current state.

## 1.3 Brief Country Description

*Short description that picks out some key geographic, demographic and socio-economic facts and issues, that might link to government policies and hence the need for geospatial information to support those policies.*

## 1.4 Background on NSDI Activity

*The history of SDI so far – laws, institutions, governance, progress to date and recognized gaps. A summary of recent and proposed national or donor project activity – referenced to geospatial information needs e.g., land cover and use data to support a forestry project. Include recent, current and proposed geospatial activity.*

## 1.5 Key Organizations / Stakeholders

*A list of the main institutions involved in completing the DT – key contacts and web links are sufficient as the next analytical stage, strategic alignment to policy drivers, is designed to elaborate these aspects.*

The following Stakeholders have contributed information to this Baseline Report, through workshops, questionnaires and/or interviews. Stakeholders' details are included in Appendix A.

## 1.6 References

*Links to key references to allow the readers to gain further understanding and to aid those undertaking further work with the customer.*

## 2. RESULTS

---

The following nine sub-sections of this report describe the results of the Baseline Assessment and are based upon analysis of information from the DT questionnaire.

The scoring system used by the DT is intended to reflect the degree to which a country has developed each particular strategic pathway (e.g., policy and legal, data, communications and engagement etc.), and these scores are in turn averaged to provide an overall score for the current SDI.

The score for the Governance and Institutions Strategic Pathway for example, is the average score from the complete set of questions on the subject. For each of the questions the score increases the more that particular component is “complete”. For example, if there is no SDI Governance Body the score is zero; if one has been planned only, and not taken further the score is 25; if one has been planned and the plans have been developed into formal Terms of Reference then the score is 50; if the body has Terms of Reference and people allocated to positions the score is 75, and if the Governance Body exists and is fully operational the score is 100. It is important to appreciate that the precision of the scores is not so important – scores could be argued up or down a level in many cases, but an overall picture emerges and provides a benchmark against which further progress can be measured.

*If weighting has been used, which is optional, then for each indicator where a higher value than 1 (to signify greater importance) or a lower value than 1 (to signify lesser importance), the indicator with the reason for applying the weighting, should be listed here.*

### 2.1 Current State Score

Scores for the individual Strategic Pathways are represented graphically in **Error! Reference source not found.**<sup>3</sup> as a “spider diagram” in which the score for each Strategic Pathway is presented along a separate axis. The results are discussed below.

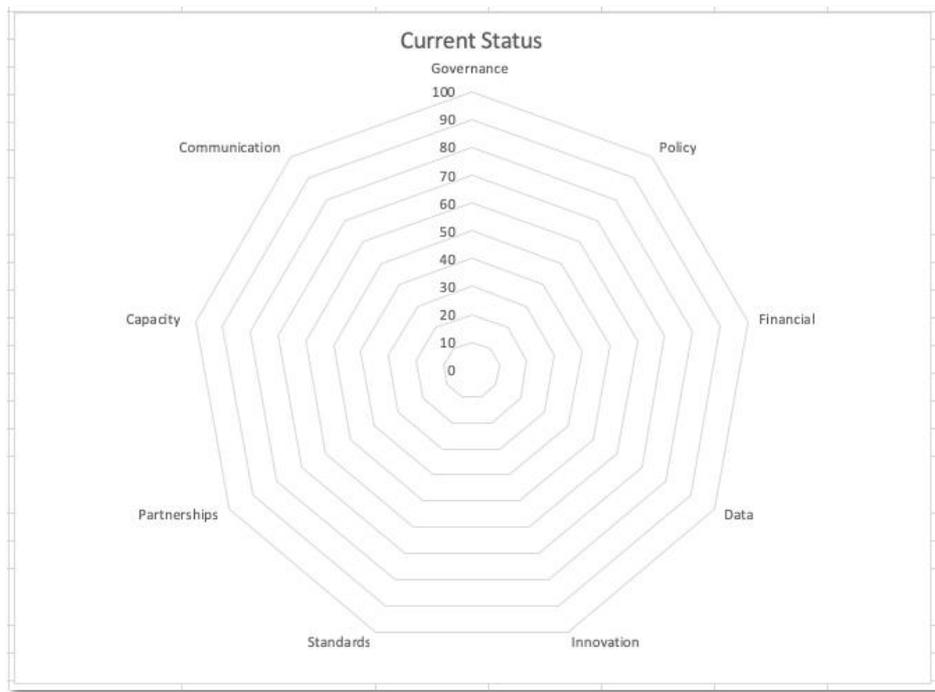


Figure 3 Graphical Representation of DT Results

*The grey text is an example of the level of discussion for this section.*

- Governance and Institutions (Score = x):** While NSDI Governance is mandated by Law, the governance arrangements are not currently operational. Consequently, NSDI implementation currently lacks momentum and is failing to connect a wide range of organizations to collect, manage, share, integrate, use and repurpose geospatial information for enhanced decision-making.
- Policy and Legal (Score = x):** An NSDI Policy and Legal Framework is urgently needed. Currently the lack of formal accountability for geospatial information management and sharing is delaying NSDI implementation.
- Financial (Score = x):** There is no overall business model for the development, implementation, maintenance and exploitation of geospatial information, and no clear picture of the societal and economic benefits that arise through the use of geospatial information.
- Data (Score = x):** In the past few years, [Country] has significantly increased its fundamental geospatial data holdings, such as topographic base maps and aerial imagery. However, these maps do not cover the whole of [Country].
- Innovation (Score = x):** A key challenge for [Country] is how to leverage e-government, Open Data initiatives and the Geoportal to foster innovation. There is currently a pent-up demand for fundamental data and services. There is currently no focus on geospatial innovation as part of Digital Transformation Strategy.

- **Standards (Score = x):** *Geospatial standards have not been adopted across the government sector, nor are standards and implementation experiences currently documented (except for a few cases). Most agencies understand the benefits of providing data through services, but identify lack of resources and data and technology standards as limiting their involvement in NSDI initiatives.*
- **Partnerships (Score = x):** *Strategic partnerships are evolving at the national level to support geospatial information management, mainly through funding alliances with donor organizations. Engagement with the private sector is through service agreements and procurements. Community participation through crowdsourcing applications has recently been initiated in the tourism and cultural heritage sectors, and there is growing awareness of the need to strengthen and formalize government partnerships with the private sector and research institutions, on NSDI related activities.*
- **Capacity and Education (Score = x):** *A National skills inventory has been undertaken, and an Education Strategy has been formulated (but not endorsed). University level education in geospatial technologies is highly regarded, and geography is taught in secondary school. There is, however, a critical need for professional workplace training, facilitated workshops, scholarship programs, study tours, professional certification programs, as well as geospatial entrepreneur programs to develop the use of geospatial information in the private sector.*
- **Communication and Engagement (Score = x):** *The NSDI Communication Plan is yet to be endorsed. There is still a need to engage more broadly with stakeholders, particularly at the political level, to raise the awareness of NSDI activities and longer-term benefits.*

## 2.2 Aspiration score

*It is an option here to also record on the diagram as second set of scores. These might represent what the customer is seeking to achieve in respect to each strategic pathway on completion of the implementation of the Action Plan – their aspirations for achievement. It may be for instance that they believe financial sustainability is more important than innovation and so, they may score their aspiration for the financial axis at 100 but innovation at 50. This is a useful exercise to help guide the priorities discussed in the next stage of the methodology, the alignment to strategic policy drivers.*

## 2.3 Summary of Recommendations

The completion of the Baseline Assessment has revealed immediate actions (referred to as “quick wins”) that will help to advance the development of the SDI in [Country]. The following recommendations reflect the strengths and weakness identified for each strategic pathway in this National Report.

*List findings as recommendations here, for example:*

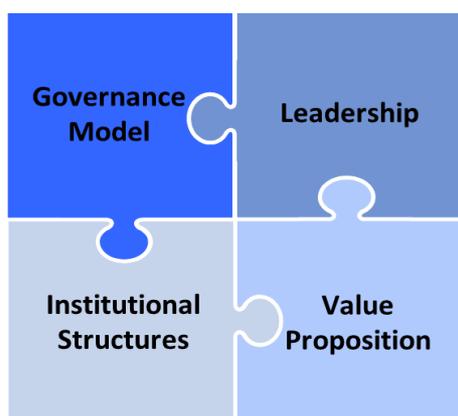
- *Undertake an assessment of NSDI benefits and articulate a return on investment for the executive audience.*

## 3. STRATEGIC PATHWAY HIGHLIGHTS

---

*In this part of the report, the results for each strategic pathway are analyzed in more detail.*

### 3.1 Governance and Institutions



*This **strategic pathway** establishes the leadership, governance model, institutional arrangements, and a clear value proposition to strengthen multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral participation in, and a commitment to, achieving an Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.*

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

#### 3.1.1 Current Situation

*No more than a short paragraph summarizing the current state of SDI development in relation to this strategic pathway.*

#### 3.1.2 Strengths

*Short summary from the DT of the strong points under this strategic pathway.*

#### 3.1.3 Weaknesses

*Short summary from the DT of most significant areas of weakness under this strategic pathway.*

#### 3.1.4 Recommendations

*Outline significant immediate actions related to the strategic pathway scope that will create rapid improvement, or without which, other progress will not be possible.*

## 3.2 Policy and Legal



This **strategic pathway** establishes a robust policy and legal framework that is essential for instituting effective, efficient, and secure management and exchange of geospatial information - nationally and sub-nationally.

The **objective** is to address current policy and legal issues by improving the policies and laws associated with, and having an impact on, geospatial information management. This is achieved by proactively monitoring the policy and legal environment, including mandating responsibility for the production of data, and keeping abreast of issues and challenges arising from the evolving, innovative and creative use of geospatial information and emerging technologies.

### 3.2.1 Current Situation

*No more than a short paragraph summarizing the current state of SDI development in relation to this strategic pathway.*

### 3.2.2 Strengths

*Short summary from the DT of the strong points under this strategic pathway.*

### 3.2.3 Weaknesses

*Short summary from the DT of most significant areas of weakness under this strategic pathway.*

### 3.2.4 Recommendations

*Outline significant immediate actions related to the strategic pathway scope that will create rapid improvement, or without which, other progress will not be possible.*

## 3.3 Financial



This **strategic pathway** establishes the business model, develops financial partnerships, and identifies the investment needs and means of financing for delivering integrated geospatial information management, as well as recognizing the benefits realization milestones that will achieve and maintain momentum.

The **objective** is to achieve an understanding of the financial plans required to establish and maintain an integrated geospatial information management system, as well as the longer-term investment program that enables government to respond to evolving societal, environmental, and economic demands for geospatial data.

### 3.3.1 Current Situation

No more than a short paragraph summarizing the current state of SDI development in relation to this strategic pathway.

### 3.3.2 Strengths

Short summary from the DT of the strong points under this strategic pathway.

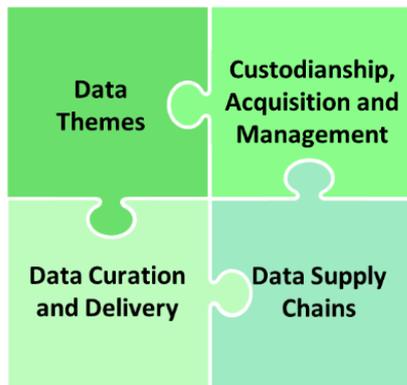
### 3.3.3 Weaknesses

Short summary from the DT of most significant areas of weakness under this strategic pathway.

### 3.3.4 Recommendations

Outline significant immediate actions related to the strategic pathway scope that will create rapid improvement, or without which, other progress will not be possible.

## 3.4 Data



This **strategic pathway** establishes a geospatial data framework and custodianship guidelines for best practice collection and management of integrated geospatial information that is appropriate to cross sector and multidisciplinary collaboration.

The **objective** is to enable data custodians to meet their data management, sharing and reuse obligations to government and the user community through the execution of well-defined data supply chains for organizing, planning, acquiring, integrating, curating, publishing and archiving geospatial information.

### 3.4.1 Current Situation

*No more than a short paragraph summarizing the current state of SDI development in relation to this strategic pathway.*

### 3.4.2 Strengths

*Short summary from the DT of the strong points under this strategic pathway.*

### 3.4.3 Weaknesses

*Short summary from the DT of most significant areas of weakness under this strategic pathway.*

### 3.4.4 Recommendations

*Outline significant immediate actions related to the strategic pathway scope that will create rapid improvement, or without which, other progress will not be possible.*

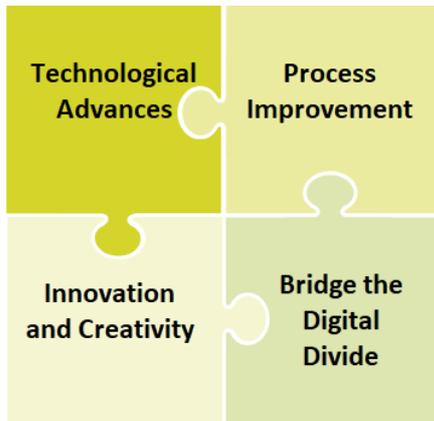
*Error! Reference source not found.* summarizes the work done within the DT in creating a data audit of fundamental data themes.

*Table 1 Fundamental Themes - Data Audit Summary*

Data Theme	Current Status	Remarks
 Geodetic Reference Frame		
 Geographical Names		
 Addresses		
 Functional Area		
 Buildings and Settlements		
 Land Parcels		
 Transport Networks		
 Elevation and Depth		
 Population Distribution		
 Land Cover and Land Use		
 Geology and Soils		
 Physical Infrastructure		
 Water		
 Ortho-imagery		

*An analysis, highlighting missing or out of date data themes, should be included here.*

## 3.5 Innovation



This **strategic pathway** recognizes that innovation has the potential to stimulate, trigger and respond to rapid change, leapfrog outdated technologies and processes, and to bridge the geospatial digital divide. Technology is continually evolving, creating new opportunities for innovation and creativity.

The **objective** is to leverage the latest cost-effective technologies, innovations, and process improvements so that governments, businesses and academia, no matter their current situation, may leapfrog to modern geospatial information management systems and practices.

### 3.5.1 Current Situation

No more than a short paragraph summarizing the current state of SDI development in relation to this strategic pathway.

### 3.5.2 Strengths

Short summary from the DT of the strong points under this strategic pathway.

### 3.5.3 Weaknesses

Short summary from the DT of most significant areas of weakness under this strategic pathway.

### 3.5.4 Recommendations

Outline significant immediate actions related to the strategic pathway scope that will create rapid improvement, or without which, other progress will not be possible.

## 3.6 Standards



This **strategic pathway** establishes and ensures the adoption of best practice standards and compliance mechanisms for enabling data and technology interoperability to deliver integrated geospatial information and location-based knowledge creation.

The **objective** is to enable an efficient and consistent approach for different information systems to be able to discover, manage, communicate, exchange, and apply geospatial information for a multitude of uses, improved understanding and decision-making.

### 3.6.1 Current Situation

*No more than a short paragraph summarizing the current state of SDI development in relation to this strategic pathway.*

### 3.6.2 Strengths

*Short summary from the DT of the strong points under this strategic pathway.*

### 3.6.3 Weaknesses

*Short summary from the DT of most significant areas of weakness under this strategic pathway.*

### 3.6.4 Recommendations

*Outline significant immediate actions related to the strategic pathway scope that will create rapid improvement, or without which, other progress will not be possible.*

## 3.7 Partnerships



This **strategic pathway** establishes cross-sector and interdisciplinary cooperation, coordination and collaboration with all levels of government, the geospatial industry, private sector, academia, and the international community, as an important premise to developing and sustaining an enduring nationally integrated geospatial information framework.

The **objective** is to create and sustain the value of geospatial information through a culture based on inclusion, trusted partnerships and strategic alliances that recognize common needs, aspirations and goals, towards achieving national priorities and outcomes.

### 3.7.1 Current Situation

*No more than a short paragraph summarizing the current state of SDI development in relation to this strategic pathway.*

### 3.7.2 Strengths

*Short summary from the DT of the strong points under this strategic pathway.*

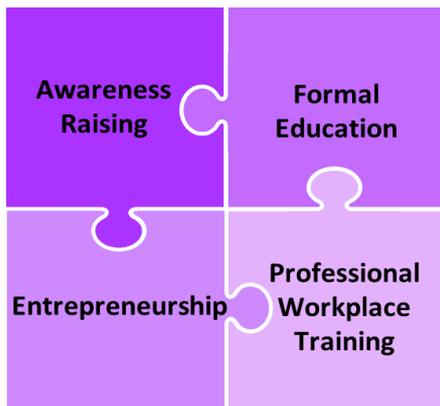
### 3.7.3 Weaknesses

*Short summary from the DT of most significant areas of weakness under this strategic pathway.*

### 3.7.4 Recommendations

*Outline significant immediate actions related to the strategic pathway scope that will create rapid improvement, or without which, other progress will not be possible.*

## 3.8 Capacity and Education



This **strategic pathway** establishes enduring capacity development and education programs so that the value and benefits of integrated geospatial information management is sustained for the longer term.

The **objective** is to raise awareness, build and strengthen knowledge, competencies, skills, instincts, processes, resources and innovative entrepreneurship that organizations, communities and individuals require to utilize geospatial information for evidence based decision-making and effective service delivery.

### 3.8.1 Current Situation

No more than a short paragraph summarizing the current state of SDI development in relation to this strategic pathway.

### 3.8.2 Strengths

Short summary from the DT of the strong points under this strategic pathway.

### 3.8.3 Weaknesses

Short summary from the DT of most significant areas of weakness under this strategic pathway.

### 3.8.4 Recommendations

Outline significant immediate actions related to the strategic pathway scope that will create rapid improvement, or without which, other progress will not be possible.

## 3.9 Communication and Engagement



This **strategic pathway** recognizes that stakeholder identification, user engagement and strategic communication are essential to successfully deliver integrated geospatial information management arrangements nationally and sub-nationally for sustainable social, economic and environmental development.

The **objective** is to ensure effective communication and engagement to enhance and deepen participation and contributions from all stakeholders and at all levels. Commitment, mutual understanding, collaboration, cooperation and communication are essential to successfully implement the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework within organizations and with stakeholders.

### 3.9.1 Current Situation

No more than a short paragraph summarizing the current state of SDI development in relation to this strategic pathway.

### 3.9.2 Strengths

Short summary from the DT of the strong points under this strategic pathway.

### 3.9.3 Weaknesses

Short summary from the DT of most significant areas of weakness under this strategic pathway.

### 3.9.4 Recommendations

Outline significant immediate actions related to the strategic pathway scope that will create rapid improvement, or without which, other progress will not be possible.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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*Provides an overview of the results as a whole – where are the greatest weaknesses and areas of strength. If an aspirational score has been provided it should report the degree of improvement necessary to address the gap.*

*Risk Management – the conclusions should also identify the key risks to be managed to strengthen geospatial information management and build a sustainable SDI. Actions to mitigate these risks should be identified if possible.*

### **4.1 Governance and Institutions**

(Score = x)

### **4.2 Policy and Legal**

(Score = x)

### **4.3 Financial**

(Score = x)

### **4.4 Data**

(Score = x)

### **4.5 Innovation**

(Score = x)

### **4.6 Standards**

(Score = x)

### **4.7 Partnerships**

(Score = x)

### **4.8 Capacity and Education**

(Score = x)

### **4.9 Communication and Engagement**

(Score = x)

## 5. SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

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*The recommendations should reflect the conclusions and focus on actions. Typical recommendations should include the following:*

- *Completion of any outstanding work from the DT, this may involve interviews with key stakeholders not engaged before publication but key to obtaining a complete picture of the current state.*
- *Initiating immediate actions, often referred to as “quick wins” which will help to advance the development of the SDI, referenced to the strategic pathways where they have been identified.*
- *Advice on undertaking the next activities in the World Bank methodology:*
- *Strategic Alignment to Policy Drivers*
- *Socio-economic Impact Assessment*

The completion of the Baseline Assessment has revealed immediate actions (referred to as “quick wins”) that will help to advance the development of the SDI in [Country]. The following recommendations reflect the conclusions referenced under each strategic pathway in this National Report.

1. Recommendation 1
2. Recommendation 2, and so on.

Document Ends

## **Appendix A: List of Stakeholders**