Beneficiary organisation:

Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre of the Republic of Moldova
www.arfc.gov.md

Implementing partners:

State Geodetic Administration of the Republic of Croatia
www.dgu.gov.hr

Central Finance and Contracting Agency of the Republic of Croatia
www.safu.hr

Head Office for Geodesy and Cartography of the Republic of Poland
www.gugik.gov.pl

Netherlands Enterprise Agency
www.english.rvo.nl

Project general objective:

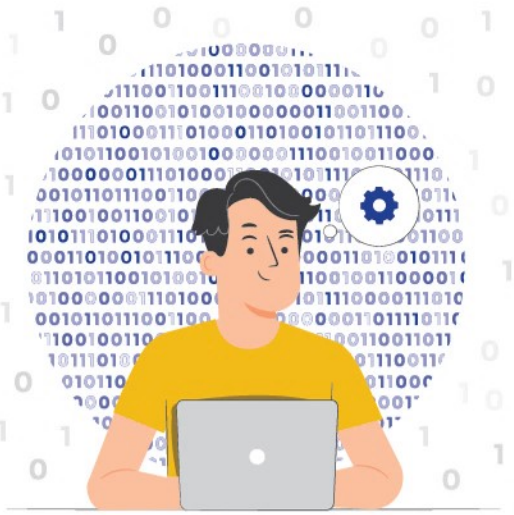
To further strengthen the capacity of the Government of Moldova (GoM) in the context of the implementation of the Association Agreement (AA) and European Union (EU) approximation process.

Project specific objective:

To enhance e-government through improved spatial data sharing and cooperation among authorities in line with EU standards and best international practices.

Project duration: 1 September 2020 – 30 April 2023

Budget: EUR 1.800.000



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Funded by the European Union

EU Twinning project

TWINNING

„Improving spatial data services in the Republic of Moldova following EU standards"

MD 16 ENI OT 01 19 (MD/35)

SPATIAL DATA AND THEIR ROLE

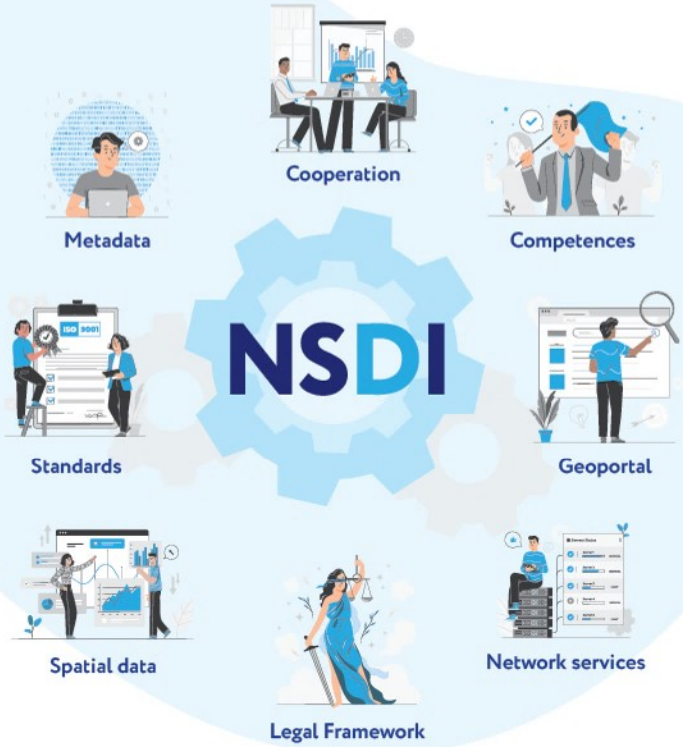
Spatial data surround us and are part of our daily life, even if being frequently unaware of that. They can be defined as any data directly or indirectly connected to a specific location or geographic area. Spatial data usually contain information about the location of an object, expressed through geographical coordinates and characteristics of the concerned object. They can also be presented in real time and can include meteorological data, population census data, data about public health, etc. **Their visualisation on maps** ensures a clearer understanding of the situation that is of interest.

However, not only the geographical coordinates ensure the spatial component. Addresses, cadastral numbers, milestones and road marks also stand for an indirect link to the location in space. **Applications based on spatial data** are used by the general public in various situations, such as: management of public health and natural disasters, management of the environment. It is imperative to build up a consolidated **spatial data infrastructure,** based on accurate reliable data, which allows for meeting the needs of ordinary users and business users, as well as generating added value and stimulating thus economic development.

NATIONAL SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE

In the Republic of Moldova, following the need to organise the process of sharing and updating spatial data, define the tasks and responsibilities for such data and efficiently govern this field, the Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre, as national coordinating authority, initiated the process of implementing **national spatial data infrastructure (NSDI).** This was done through partial transposition of the EU INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC provisions, with the support of EU Delegation in the Republic of Moldova.

NSDI COMPONENTS



In accordance with the **Law 254/2016 on national spatial data infrastructure,** spatial data are classified into three annexes and distributed in 32 topic categories, necessary for the successful establishment of a mechanism for managing national spatial data.

NSDI Geoportal – **www.geoportalinds.gov.md** – may be defined as the single access point for the discovery, visualization and downloading of spatial data from various sources.

NSDI benefits are the following:

- improving the decision-making process (crisis management, urban planning, real estate management and development, environment management),
- avoiding spatial data duplication,
- reducing costs for spatial data production,
- enhancing the number of spatial data users.

EU TWINNING PROJECT COMPONENTS

1 Sustainable NSDI Governance established

Initial assessment of NSDI sector state-of-play.
Development of NSDI Strategy, Action Plan and Road Map and their promotion on national media.
Institutional and policy support to the NSDI Council and Working Groups.
Awareness raising on interoperability principles.
Development of licences for spatial data viewing, downloading, conversion, etc.

2 NSDI Cost Recovery Model developed

NSDI related costs identification.
Development of methodology for NSDI benefits' identification.
Survey on existing NSDI benefits.
Business model & plan development for ALRC's e-services.

3 Use of the existing data within the NSDI enabled

Development of Guidelines on analogue-digital conversion, geo-referencing, data specification, modelling, harmonisation and methodology for creation and maintenance of standard metadata.
Review and updating of the technical infrastructure.
Preparation of information flows and data processing.
Support to the NSDI geoportal development.
Promotion of online tools to explore spatial data.
Implementation of pilot project on the selected area with several NSDI stakeholders.

4 Capacity Building and Awareness

Capacity Building Plan development.
Conducting training courses for over 100 specialists.
Review of educational programs at Moldovan universities and colleges on SDI topics.
Five study visits to Croatia, Poland and the Netherlands for Moldovan NSDI stakeholders.
Conducting of trainings on specialised topics.
Development of Awareness campaign .
Organisation of NSDI/INSPIRE Conference.

5 Existing legislation on NSDI and proposed improvements reviewed

Review of national legislation and its improvement.
Development of Multi-Agency Memorandum of Understanding for data sharing and associated technical protocols.