



PROJECT DOCUMENT
Saudi Arabia



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Project Title: Advisory Services to the General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information

Project Number: SAU10- 128859

Implementing Partner: General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information

Start Date: May 1, 2022 **End Date:** Apr 30, 2025 **PAC Meeting date:** Apr 21, 2022

Brief Description

This project represents the third phase in a strategic partnership focusing on promoting surveying works and geospatial capabilities, and a myriad of actions and products stemming from these two areas of work. The key objective of this intervention is to maintain provision of advisory services in developing the national capacities for effective geo-spatial surveys, generating the national geo-spatial data infrastructure, generating multi-purpose knowledge from such surveys to efficiently boost national efforts in achieving the key directions provided by 2030 Saudi Vision, as well as promoting the national implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The completion of the previous phase has been instrumental in nurturing the idea of developing the foundation of financial sustainability whereby the General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information (GASGI, ex GCS) will achieve a high level of efficiency in all its geospatial products. It is through this quality and efficiency that GASGI wishes to expand the availability and marketing of its products and to broaden the public awareness about its products and services. The core areas around which all aspects of this project act upon are:

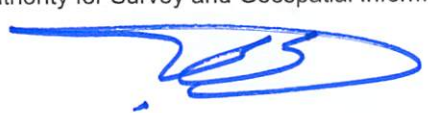

- Geodesy
- Geospatial Information
- Hydrography
- Map Production
- Planning and Development
- Establishment of GASGI Academy

Advisory services are provided towards achievement of financial sustainability and contribution to the national economy. Moreover, advocacy promoted for a wider visibility of GASGI

Capacity development will also focus on training in the core areas of land survey; geodetic survey; topographic survey' and Cadastral survey.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD): Improved knowledge-based equitable and sustainable development, underpinned by innovation and improved infrastructure Indicative Output(s): National Policies developed to promote economic diversification with increased employment of Nationals, specifically women. Gender marker: 2	Total resources required:	
	Total resources allocated:	Government: 10,666,136\$
	Unfunded:	

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP
Name: Dr Eng. Mohammed Yahya Alsayel President General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information 	Name: Dr Adam Bouloukos UNDP Resident Representative 
Signature:	Signature:
Date: 21 April 2022	Date: 21 April 2022

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Saudi Arabia is among the high achievers of human development. Linking development to a long-term vision of the economy toward the year 2030, Saudi Arabia is in fact seeking to achieve a diversified, prosperous, private-sector-driven economy that would provide rewarding job opportunities, quality education, health care and necessary skills to ensure the well-being of all citizens. Along this path, the Kingdom has achieved and sustained great gains with respect to its progress in the global Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by persistently ascending to the status of Very High Development category in 2016 from that of middle-income ranking in the 1990s.

Based on the three pillars of the Saudi Vision 2030 (April 2016), the significance of the geographical information has been accentuated. Such information is considered as the means for expanding the scope of electronic services provided to other services such as (GIS). In this basis, the General Authority for Survey and geospatial Information (GASGI) has studied and analysed its current status and the situation of survey and geospatial information in the Kingdom. GASGI is working towards developing the survey and geospatial information sector to be one of the contributors for economic growth and social development national income resources according to the best international practices for achieving one of the most important objectives of Saudi Vision 2030 to find other sources of income and not to reduce Saudi Arabia's dependence on oil as a major source.

As a result of the above, GASGI's recent new Statute (2021) expanded its customary areas of involvement, and even created new ones. Thus, GASGI's General Directorates have seen their operation (mission) expanded. This is explained below in detail.

Expanded mission of the General Directorate of Geodesy

The General Directory of Geodesy (GDG) has been the leading organization for geodetic activities in the KSA, fostering professional linkages with comparable agencies of the Middle East Region. More recently, the GDG mission was expanded to become an effective geodetic regulator, a leading operator, and advanced research and development coordinator of survey and geodetic earth-observations. This involves the production and marketing of geodetic data, the provision of services, improving relevant technologies, developing highly qualified personnel, including female professional and fostering cooperation with local partners to meet user and decision-maker requirements. More specifically, the GDG expanded operation involves:

- ✓ Maintenance of Saudi Arabia National Spatial Reference System (SANSRS)
- ✓ Further development of the Saudi Arabia National Spatial Reference System (SANSRS)
- ✓ Development of the national geodetic standards and specifications
- ✓ Development, maintenance and dissemination of a time-varying SANSRS
- ✓ Conducting and coordinating research and development activities
- ✓ Capacity building

Expanded mission of the Geospatial Information Center

Customarily, the mission of the Geospatial Information Center (GIC) has been to develop, operate and maintain GASGI geoportal where to publish all the Kingdom's geospatial data, offering geospatial related services to the public. Recently, the GIC was commissioned to also develop the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), including elements of geospatial governance, national geospatial standards, geospatial data policy, geospatial data, and the creation of a national geospatial platform.

In sum, the GIC has been trusted to create a mature geospatial environment to support economic development, investment and national security in the Kingdom. To achieve this mission, the GIC is to cooperate with national and international organization with similar objectives and levels of responsibility. More specifically, the GIC mission involves:

- ✓ Finalize and approve the Geospatial Data Governance Framework
- ✓ Complete and adopt geospatial standards to become National Geospatial Standards

- ✓ Operate and enhance the National Geoportal Platform
- ✓ Enhance geospatial data security
- ✓ Conduct quality control and update current geospatial data as part of the National Geoportal Platform
- ✓ Hire and train specialized personnel including professional females to help supporting GDGI's activities
- ✓ Enhance the geospatial data policy
- ✓ Prepare guidelines for the creation of geospatial Information systems departments in government (where applicable)
- ✓ Increase awareness raising activities target women and men equally about the importance of geospatial information (security, sustainability, business opportunities, decision making)
- ✓ Update and supervise the publication of KSA Atlases

Expanded mission of the General Directorate of Hydrography

The General Directorate of Hydrography (GDH) is the authoritative national hydrographic body engaged in all aspects of hydrography to advance maritime safety and contribute to the sustainable use of the marine environment. Its current mission is to build and maintain adequate capacity to provide standardized and timely hydrographic data, products and services. There have not been significant changes in GDH mission before and after Resolution No.90 (dated 5/2/1442H), when GASGI was created. Only two additional inputs are mentioned, a reference to supporting the Kingdom's Atlases (islands) and providing information on the Kingdom's Sea borders. Currently, the GDH mission is conducted by three technical sections (Departments), they are:

- ✓ Operations and Training
- ✓ Marine Nautical Cartography
- ✓ Marine Sciences

Expanded mission of the General Directorate of Planning and Development

The mission of the General Directorate of Planning and Development (GDPD) is to raise the efficiency and effectiveness of GASGI's organizational and strategic operations by supervising the preparation of strategic plans for the geospatial sector; following up on their implementation and evaluation; supervising the implementation of GASGI's major projects; defining the organizational structure of the authority; improving individual capacity to produce and deploy geospatial information Kingdom wide; managing atlases; and making the sector to private investors. More specifically, the GDIE mission involves:

- ✓ Preparing strategic objectives and plans, carrying out the corresponding actions, fully aligned with Saudi Vision 2030
- ✓ Managing strategic transformation, implementing GASGI's strategies, and full supervising to ensure the desired transformation
- ✓ Developing methodologies for the tasks of strategic planning, development, and integration with the GASGI's institutional frameworks and following their implementation
- ✓ Following up on the implementation of all initiatives, projects, teams, companies, and relevant technical commissions in GASGI
- ✓ Setting KPIs and supervising their application and optimal implementation, assessing and measuring the GASGI department's compliance with KPIs, and submission of the corresponding reports
- ✓ Undertaking a comprehensive assessment of GASGI and the geospatial sector, identifying gaps and proposing solutions
- ✓ Conducting studies, research, plans, innovation, local and international benchmarking, aligned with both sector and GASGI orientations
- ✓ Developing strategic plans and the implementation of initiatives and projects to help develop national competencies, plans and management of the geospatial academy

- ✓ Building partnerships and connections with the authorities, government entities, and international organizations to share experiences and knowledge
- ✓ Proposing policies and regulations that stimulate investment in the geospatial sector
- ✓ Participating in representing the Kingdom globally in the geospatial sector, and communicating directly with international organizations such as ISO, IHO, OGC
- ✓ Conserving and managing Atlases, follow up and participation in national committees.
- ✓ Managing the process of strategic outreach to ensure enhancing the support of the stakeholders for the implementation of the strategy

Expanded mission of the General Directorate of Map Production

The mission of the General Directorate for Map Production (GDMP) involves data capturing and classification of all natural, infrastructure and industrial features, building geospatial databases and producing maps at different scales according to national and international standards, using the latest technology. This includes the following:

- ✓ Aerial/Satellite Imagery Management (Inspection, Processing, Archiving...etc.).
- ✓ Triangulation
- ✓ Production of ortho-rectified Imagery
- ✓ Production of digital elevation model (DEM)
- ✓ Data capture and classification (production of vector and raster data)
- ✓ Geographical names collection and documentation
- ✓ Roman transliteration of geographical names
- ✓ Update of geographical names database
- ✓ Production of cartographic data (processing, symbology, etc.)
- ✓ Production of digital and paper maps in different scales
- ✓ Periodic update of geospatial database

Collaborative Partnership - 3D Digital Hydrogeologic Framework

While GASGI has always been very active sponsoring precise hydrographic surveys in costal and marine environments, a critical work still remains to be conducted in relation to (inland) mapping of streams and aquifers. Notably, the KSA is one of the few countries in the world with no permanent rivers, and where most of its water resources are stored underground in large multi-layer principal aquifers. Mapping the spatial distribution of groundwater and the physical parameters that control de movement of water underground, is of strategic importance to the Kingdom.

GASGI proposes the creation of three-dimensional hydrogeologic models for a better understanding of the Kingdom's principal aquifers systems. A digital framework model will provide a computer-based description of the geometry and composition of the hydrogeologic units that control regional groundwater flow. The result of this line of work will provide SGS¹ with a modern sequence stratigraphic approach, full 3D and high resolution, digital model. Also, it will allow MEWA² to rebuild numerical groundwater flow models of the principal aquifers (seven of them) to develop regional groundwater extraction policies for the orderly utilization of the aquifer reserves. In brief, this task proposes to build a:

- ✓ Three-dimensional (3D) hydrogeologic framework

The accomplishment of this task requires the creation of a collaborative partnership among GASGI, MEWA and SGS, to fill the gap on inland hydrography. Combining resources, expertise and data collected by these three agencies through so many years, will create great synergy, where the capabilities of the three agencies, working together, will be greater than the sum of the separate individual parts. At the same time, this task will contribute significantly towards one of the major policies instituted by the Saudi Vision 2030, what we may call Open Government Data (OGD), that

¹ SGS: Saudi Geological Survey

² MEWA: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

promotes transparency, accountability and value creation by making government data and information available to all public and private entities of the Kingdom.

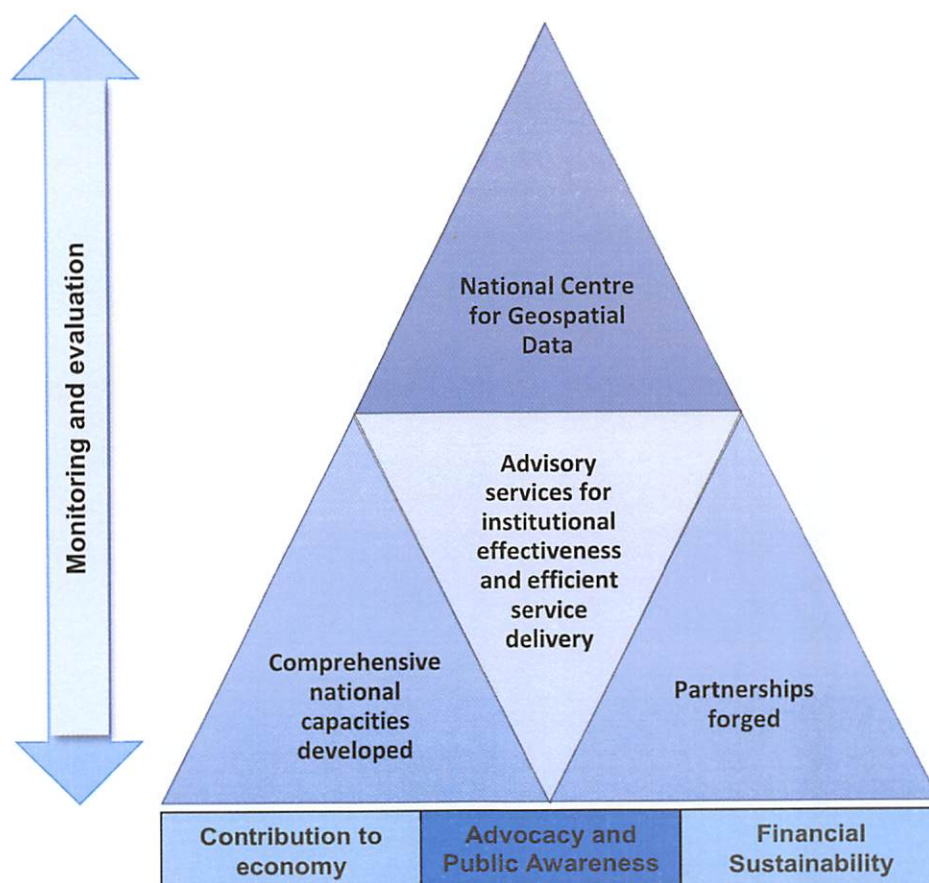
This project is in alignment with the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (DP/2021/28) and contributes to the Signature Solution 2 (Governance) and 3 (Resilience) - helping the country address emerging complexities by “future-proofing” governance systems through data driven anticipatory approaches and better management of land and water as well as support communities’ resilience to shock and the potential risks of climate change. The project will also contribute to achieve SDG 8 on economic growth, SDG 9 on innovation, SDG 11 on sustainable cities. The project is aligned with Pillar 1 of UNDP Saudi Arabia Country Project Document (2017-2021) on Improved knowledge-based equitable and sustainable development, underpinned by innovation and improved infrastructure. It is in alignment with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Outcome 1: Prosperity — Ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives) recently signed between the UN and the Saudi government. The project is also aligned with a number of national plans and policies including the Saudi Arabia Vision 2030 and will help the country better implement planned projects in the Kingdom’s efforts toward economic, social, and cultural diversification and are the crown jewel of Vision 2030.

II. STRATEGY

This project intends to utilize the strong capabilities of UNDP in capacity development and to forge partnership between GASGI and UNDP to enhance the national capacities for generation, compilation, processing and efficient usage of the geo-data and geographical information systems in Saudi Arabia. It is envisaged that the project provides the Government, represented by GASGI, with the platform to tap international best practices in terms of survey methods, geospatial variables, mapping capabilities and relevant expertise. In brief, the project pursues a series of key objectives to help GASGI accomplish the challenges presented in the previous section:

- ✓ To consolidate the presence of GASGI in the Kingdom to regulate, develop, supervise and monitor activities related to survey, geospatial information and imaging
- ✓ To develop strategic and operational cooperation between relevant counterpart agencies at the regional and international levels
- ✓ To act proactively in the capture, analysis and dissemination of geospatial data in the Kingdom, aiming firstly to innovation and economic growth of the Saudi economy, and secondly to accountability and transparency on the way government works.
- ✓ To prepare and implement sector related strategic plans to benefit other government agencies and the private sector as a whole
- ✓ To pursue financial sustainability by providing advisory services linked to its areas of expertise
- ✓ To build sufficient national capacities to better achieve its vision and mission

The matrix of objectives will be solidly based on three cross-cutting urgencies: contribution of the sector to the national economy through well-defined niches; advocacy and public awareness about the survey products and their significance for the evidence-based decision-making in all sectors; and realization of the financial sustainability through targeted marketing of the GASGI products to a wider audience. In line with this narrative, the theory of change is depicted as follows:



III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The end-result of this intervention is to develop the national capacities of the Government in coming up with high quality geospatial products. An important step towards this end-result will be the consolidation of the National Centre for Geospatial Data. The next two steps, which will be taken simultaneously, are the capacity development programme and the partnerships with the best practices around the world. The capacity development programme, initiated in previous versions of this program, will continue now with on-the-job training to help build the strategic, leadership and technical competencies of the GASGI in the various disciplines relevant to surveying, geospatial data processing, presentation and marketing. Public awareness will continue to be supported in order to promote visibility of GASGI among the private sector and the civil society.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

- This intervention shall deploy both long-term advisors and short-term consultants in the various units within GASGI. Capacity development is viewed from its three layers, with particular emphasis on the enabling environment to capture synergies of coordination across sectors and regions.

Partnerships

- The National Centre for Geospatial Data will identify national and sub-national modus operandi and lists of partners to assist in achieving the intended results.

Risks and Assumptions

- The key risks that might thwart efficient delivery of the intended results include the following, along with their proposed mitigation factors (detailed risk analysis presented in Annex II):
- Difficulty in smooth coordination across sectors and regions: There is a potential risk of encountering such a difficulty; however, the project's components of capacity development and the public awareness will mitigate this risk. It is well recognized that the present intervention entails a genuine change in the development paradigm through enrichment of evidence-based decision-making and through elevating the value of geospatial planning.
- Delays might be encountered in recruiting long-term and short-term top-notch advisors with bilingual competency (Arabic and English). While the urgency of this bilingual competency is quite noticeable in working at the regional level, yet the project will establish a translation supporting team for immediate deployment.

Stakeholder Engagement

- This intervention is grounded in a host of national and international partnerships. As the overall impact of the intervention is projected to reach all population of Saudi Arabia and in terms of both the existing generation and the future ones, the public awareness campaigns will be designed to engage all citizens, gender lens will be utilized to ensure that men and women equally benefits

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

- The project will utilize north-south and south-south cooperation modalities in support of the intended outcome. South-South Cooperation arrangements will be reached jointly with relevant countries of best practices in the areas of land survey; geodetic survey; topographic survey' and Cadastral survey.

Knowledge

- The project intends to produce reports on all aspects of the GASGI work for the national audience in the public and private sectors in addition to the Civil Society Organizations. In addition, the project conceives establishing a unified database, including data disaggregated by sex, age, and geographical affiliations
- It is intended that the lessons learned and best practices will be captured for dissemination utilizing UNDP's worldwide presence and knowledge networking.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

- This intervention is designed to ensure sustainability of development results over the long-run through the two tenets of capacity development; and promotion of national ownership. This will emphasize preference of national priorities involving both the Government, the private sector and the civil society.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

- The selected strategy of the intervention will deliver maximum results within the available funds as system-wide coordination is anticipated to reduce costs at downstream level with numerous synergies across sectors.

Project Management

- This project will be administered from the head office of the General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information, in addition to the UNDP's Implementation Support Services to be provided from the UN Premises. However, the success of the National Geospatial Information Centre relies on well-functioning system of focal points from all stakeholders. A detailed focal point mechanism will be developed for this purpose and will be trained to update geospatial data on a timely basis and with accuracy.
- Direct Project Costing (DPC) of 5% will be applied in addition to the General Management Service of 5%.

Project Audits:

- This project will be audited once a year based on UNDP's rules and regulations accordingly to UNDP guidelines

Results and Resources Framework

- Results (outputs) and resources for this project are assembled herein in tabular format, organized under five lines of work (General Directorates), resembling GASGI organizational structure:
 - Results and Resources Framework – General Directorate of Geodesy
 - Results and Resources Framework – Geospatial Information Center
 - Results and Resources Framework – General Directorate of Hydrography
 - Results and Resources Framework – General Directorate of Map production
 - Results and Resources Framework – General Directorate of Planning and Development
 - Results and Resources Framework – Establishment of Hydrogeological Framework

The work plan includes a sixth line of work. This is part of a collaborative partnerships between three government agencies (GASGI, MEWA, SGS) sharing financial resources, raw data, knowledge, and professional staff to create 3D hydrogeologic models of the principal aquifers of the Kingdom:

- Results and Resources Framework – Saudi Arabia Hydrogeological Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF Programme Results and Resource Framework: Improved knowledge-based equitable and sustainable development, underpinned by innovation and improved infrastructure

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels

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RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – 1 - GEODESY

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Target by Year			Data Collection Method and Risks
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Output 1.1 Saudi Arabia National Spatial Reference System (SANSRS) maintained Baseline: 200/400/4000 Indicators: Number of stations	1.1.1 Operation and maintenance of the national Continuously Operating Reference Stations (KSA-CORS network)	GASGI	200	2021	275	300 310	600 310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNSS Lack of qualified personnel, delay in financing
	1.1.2 Maintenance of the national Geodetic Reference Frame (KSA-GRF)	GASGI	200	2021	200	200	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNSS, Geodetic Survey (GS) and Earth Observations (GEOs) Lack of qualified personnel, delay in financing
	1.1.3 Maintenance of the national Vertical Reference Frame (KSA-VRF)	GASGI	0	2021	4,000	6,000	6,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNSS, Geodetic Survey (GS) and Earth Observations (GEOs) Lack of qualified personnel, delay in financing
Output 1.2 Further development of the Saudi Arabia National Spatial Reference System (SANSRS)	1.2.1 Validation/unification of all existing KSA spatial reference systems into one SANSRS	GASGI	0	2021	40%	70%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNSS, Geodetic Survey (GS) and Earth Observations (GEOs) Lack of qualified personnel and cooperation, delay in financing

<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> Percentage of task completion	1.2.2 SANSRS registration in international geodetic registries (EPSG, ISO)	GASGI	30%	2021	60%	80%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with EPSG, ISO • Lack of cooperation, delay in Output 2.1
	1.2.3 Prepare and publish GRF & VRF online transformation tools and online geoid height generation tool	GASGI	40%	2021	60%	80%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GNSS, Geodetic Survey (GS) and Earth Observations (GEOs) • Lack of qualified personnel and cooperation, delay in financing
	1.2.4 Publish SANSRS related manuals, guidelines, scientific papers, leaflets	GASGI	40%	2021	70%	85%	85%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&D for standards and specification development • Delay in Outputs 2.1 -2.3
	1.2.5 Conduct workshops, seminars, conferences; with the participation of international geodetic experts	GASGI	0	2021	40%	70%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and International cooperation, involvement of international experts • Force-major (covid) obstacles or delay in financing
Output 1.3 Development of the National Geodetic Standards and Specifications <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> Percentage of task completion	1.3.1 Gathering and analysis of all geodetic standards and specifications utilized in the development of SANSRS 1.3.2 Making the above material part of the national standards and specifications	GASGI	0	2021	50%	80%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and development, cooperation with leading international experts and institutions • Delay in other outputs providing necessary information
Output 1.4 Development, Maintenance and Dissemination of Time-varying SANSRS <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> Percentage of task completion	1.4.1 Applied research to incorporate time as SANSRS fourth component 1.4.2 Involvement of highly qualified international geodetic experts	GASGI	0	2021	30%	80%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Novel R&D with the involvement of highly qualified international experts, cooperation with national and international scientific institutions • Force-major obstacles; lack of funding for int'l partners; lack of qualified researchers-nationally

<p>Output 1.5 Conducting and Coordinating Research and Development Activities <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> Percentage of task completion</p>	<p>1.5.1 Provide KSA geodetic infrastructure with new state of the art geodetic technologies based on GASGI in-house studies and on world best practice</p>	<p>GASGI</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Novel R&D with the involvement of highly qualified international experts, cooperation with national and international scientific institutions • Force-major obstacles; lack of funding for international partners; lack of qualified researchers-nationally
<p>Output 1.6 Capacity Development and Support to GASGI Academy <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Indicators:</u> Number of professionals with improved skills</p>	<p>1.6.1 Improving the qualifications of GASGI local geodetic staff by involving them in post-graduate programs (M.S., PhD), in the Kingdom and abroad</p>	<p>GASGI</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International and national cooperation with universities by executing research projects linked to KSA Geodesy and other training and education institutions inside KSA and abroad • Lack of proper funding of research projects linked to KSA geodesy; force-major obstacles

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – 2 - GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Target by Year			Data Collection Method and Risks
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Output 2.1 Updated Version of Geospatial Data Governance Framework (V2) Baseline: Based on tasks Indicators: Weighted percentage accounting for the completion of all ten tasks	2.1.1 Adding themes and update National Logical Model (NLM) to V2	GASGI	60%	2021	70%	85%	100%	Method: Previous version V1 document Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Resource ▪ Lack of stockholders' cooperation ▪ Dependencies between tasks\activities funding
	2.1.2 Build National Physical Model (NPM) according to NLM		20%		80%	100%	--	
	2.1.3 Apply NPM on all stakeholders' environments		0%		20%	50%	100%	
	2.1.4 Development and adaptation of KSA metadata profile		60%		75%	100%	--	
	2.1.5 Development and enhancement of the foundation themes specifications		60%		75%	100%	--	
	2.1.6 Development of the national features dictionary		60%		15%	25%	--	
	2.1.7 Adopt the national Identifier and URL strategy		40%		25%	35%	--	
	2.1.8 Adopt the national API strategy		40%		25%	35%	--	
	2.1.9 Build and enhance the national registry		20%		20%	20%	40%	
	2.1.10 Setting up SLAs process and effectively enable it		20%		20%	20%	40%	
Output 2.2 Upgrade National Geoportal Platform (V3) Baseline: Based on tasks Indicators:	2.2.1 Apply NPM	GASGI	0%	2021	50%	50%	--	Method: Previous version V1&V2 document Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resources ▪ Lack of stockholders' cooperation ▪ Funding
	2.2.2 Connect all stakeholders with NGP to exchange data		15%		15%	25%	45%	
	2.2.3 Add more Geospatial Information (routing services, search metadata profiles, etc.)		30%		20%	25%	25%	
	2.2.4 E-commerce solution plan, design and implementation.		0%		25%	35%	40%	

Weighted percentage accounting for the completion of all 7 tasks	2.2.5 Updating data (POI, roads, building, 3D building, etc.)		60%		20%	10%	10%	
	2.2.6 Develop analysis tools and applications		10%		20%	30%	40%	
	2.2.7 Establish KSA Atlas portal		15%		10%	50%	25%	
Output 2.3 Enhance Geospatial Data Security <u>Baseline:</u> Based on tasks <u>Indicators:</u> Weighted percentage accounting for the completion of all 3 tasks	2.3.1 Develop new standards for data classification	GASGI	20%	2021	90%	10%	--	<u>Method:</u> Geospatial security initiative document <u>Risk:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resources ▪ Lack of stockholders' cooperation
	2.3.2 Develop workflows and processes				50%	50%	--	
	2.3.3 Monitoring and compliance				20%	30%	50%	
Output 2.4 Update National Geospatial Data Policy <u>Baseline:</u> One-time task <u>Indicators:</u> Weighted percentage accounting for the completion of all 3 tasks	2.4.1 Continue developing current draft of NGDP	GASGI	Draft version	2021	50%	40%	10%	<u>Method:</u> Update National Geospatial Data Policy Draft <u>Risk:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resources ▪ Lack of stockholders' cooperation
	2.4.2 Involve stakeholders to receive their feedback							
	2.4.3 Release final draft and guide to be applied.							
Output 2.5 Develop and Implement Geospatial Awareness Program <u>Baseline:</u> One-time task <u>Indicators:</u> Weighted percentage accounting for the completion of all 3 tasks	2.5.1 Develop a plan for awareness on different level (government, private and public sector)	GASGI	Some previous Ad-hoc activities (workshops, meetings)	2021	100%	--	--	<u>Method:</u> Some previous ad-hoc activities <u>Risk:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resources ▪ Funding
	2.5.2 Engage stakeholders to have specialized workshops, meetings				20%	80%	--	
	2.5.3 Execute plan and get feedback for enhancement				10%	25%	65%	

Output 2.6 Adapt International Best Practice to National Geospatial Standards <u>Baseline:</u> Permanent task <u>Indicators:</u> Weighted percentage accounting for the completion of the 2 tasks	2.6.1 Adapting international standards to national circumstances (continuing activity)	GASGI	74% (90 intranational standards adapted out of 121 targeted)	2021	26% (complete remaining adaptation for previous standards)	50% Candidate new international standards list for adaption	50% (adapt candicated international standard)	<u>Method:</u> Geospatial Standards Initiative <u>Risk:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resources ▪ Lack of stockholders' cooperation
	2.6.2 Start compliance program for National Geospatial Standards		No compliance program done yet		20%	40%	40%	
Output 2.7 Capacity Building Development <u>Baseline:</u> Permanent task <u>Indicators:</u> Number of professionals with improved skills	2.7.1 Prepare roadmap for capacity building and knowledge transfer around all deliverables, ensuring sufficiently trained personnel 2.7.2 Work with responsible GASGI's department to design training in specialized geospatial program on different level and different purposes. 2.7.3 Work with responsible GASGI's department to enhance education outputs in geospatial 2.7.4 Work with responsible GASGI's department to hire geospatial experts to help in planning, execution and operational activities of the centre	GASGI	Some activities preparation done (draft ideas)	2021	20%	40%	40%	<u>Method:</u> Some activities preparation experience <u>Risk:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shortage of time (human resource development may take longer time to assess)

<p>Output 2.8 Establish Geospatial Research and Development Center</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> One-time task</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> Weighted percentage accounting for the completion of the task</p>	<p>2.8.1 Build and operate a department in GASGI to do research and development to enhance geospatial maturity sector</p>	<p>GASGI</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>25%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>25%</p>	<p><u>Method:</u> Objectives</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resources ▪ Funding
<p>Output 2.9 Update KSA Digital Atlas, Develop Atlas Platform, and Atlas Standards Guidelines</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Permanent task</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> Percentage of completion of the task</p>	<p>2.9.1 Develop KSA digital Atlas</p>	<p>GASGI</p>	<p>draft</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p><u>Method:</u> KSA Atlas V2</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resources ▪ Funding
	<p>2.9.2 Develop KSA Atlas platform</p>		<p>0%</p>		<p>20%</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>10%</p>	
	<p>2.9.3 Develop KSA atlas standards, specifications and guidelines</p>		<p>10%</p>		<p>60%</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>-</p>	

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – 3 - HYDROGRAPHY

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Target by Year			Data Collection Method and Risks
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Output 3.1 Offshore Vessel Platforms, Operations and Training <u>Baseline:</u> Permanent task <u>Indicators:</u> Percentage of task completion	3.1.1 Generate, direct and coordinate all activities of the offshore seaborne platforms	GASGI	20%	2021	40%	60%	80%	DCM – annual report from Department technical supervisor <u>Risk:</u> dependent on qualified manpower
	3.1.2 Maintain communications with national and international organizations related to maritime activities	GASGI	100%	2021	100%	100%	100%	DCM – annual report from Department technical supervisor <u>Risk:</u> dependent on qualified manpower
	3.1.3 Coordinate training program, (onshore and offshore)	GASGI	Y/N	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	DCM – annual report from Department technical supervisor
Output 3.2 Marine Nautical Cartography <u>Baseline:</u> Permanent task <u>Indicators:</u> Number of marine data products Target 2024 24 NC* and 36 CZM**	3.2.1 Accept, assess, and authorize bathymetry data sets and related nautical information 3.2.2 Extraction, manipulation, validation of marine data products 3.2.3 Disseminate marine chart products	GASGI	8 ENC 12 CZM	2021	8 ENC 12 CZM	8 ENC 12 CZM	8 ENC 12 CZM	DCM – annual report from Marine Cartographic Manager and copy of archived Hydrographic database (HDM) printout and IC-ENC “ftps” validation log <u>Risk:</u> dependent on qualified manpower
Output 3.3 Coastal Vertical Datum Data Inputs <u>Baseline:</u> Permanent task <u>Indicators:</u> Number of tide/sea current table	3.3.1 Maintain the established national tide gauge network 3.3.2 Produce tide tables and other internal products 3.3.3 Collect related current and offshore information for production of current tables and products	GASGI	2	2021	2	2	2	DCM – annual report from Marine Science Manager and supply of hard copy of annual tide table and current table publication <u>Risk:</u> dependent on qualified manpower

(*) ENC: Chart Electronic Navigational

(**) CZM: Coastal Zone Management chart

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – 4- MAP PRODUCTION

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Target by Year			Data Collection Method and Risks
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Output 4.1 Remote Sensing Developments <i>Baseline:</i> Permanent task <i>Indicators:</i> Percentage of images processed vs task assigned	4.1.1 Processing aerial and satellite imagery	GASGI	60%	2021	90%	95%	100%	Method: Tasks register Risk: System and staff capability
	4.1.2 Production of ortho-rectified imagery and other raster data	GASGI	60%	2021	90%	95%	100%	
	4.1.3 Change detection and advising/applying artificial intelligence (AI)	GASGI	10%	2021	60%	90%	100%	
Output 4.2 Photogrammetry Developments <i>Baseline:</i> Permanent task <i>Indicators:</i> Percentage of completed tasks vs assigned	4.2.1 Photogrammetry: data capture and production of required layers	GASGI	65%	2021	80%	95%	100%	Method: Tasks register Risk: System and staff capability
	4.2.2 Feature classification	GASGI	45%	2021	75%	95%	100%	
	4.2.3 Massive GDB management and analysis	GASGI	35%	2021	70%	95%	100%	
Output 4.3 Cartography Developments <i>Baseline:</i> Permanent task <i>Indicators:</i> Percentage of completed tasks vs assigned	4.3.1 Final production of maps (symbolology, colours, generalization) 4.3.2 Dissemination of maps	GASGI	55%	2021	90%	95%	100%	Method: Tasks register Risk: System and staff capability
Output 4.4 Standardization of Geographical Names <i>Baseline:</i> One-time task <i>Indicators:</i> Percentage of completed tasks vs assigned (items combined)	4.4.1 Collection and documentation of geographical names 4.4.2 Building and management geographical names database 4.4.3 Developing applications and gazetteer of geographic names	GASGI	70%	2021	95%	95%	100%	Method: Tasks register Risk: System and staff capability

Percentage of names transliterated vs assigned	4.4.4 Roman transliteration of geographic names							
Output 4.5 Panoramic/Terrestrial Imaging Developments <u>Baseline:</u> One-time task <u>Indicators:</u> Percentage of images processed vs assigned (per year) Final Target: 100% Number of applications developed (per year) Final Target: 3 Number of employees trained (per year) Final Target: 8 Employees	4.5.1 Panoramic/terrestrial imagery processing	GASGI	0	2021	90%	95%	100%	<u>Method:</u> Tasks register <u>Risk:</u> System and staff capability
	4.5.2 Quality control of PID applications and projects		0	2021	90%	95%	100%	
	4.5.3 Number of employees trained	GASGI	0	2021	3	2	3	
	4.5.4 Number of applications developed	GASGI	0	2021	0	1-2	1-2	

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – 5- PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Target by Year			Data Collection Method and Risks
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
<p>Output 5.1 National Data Policy Options <u>Baseline:</u> National Standards Document (available on GASGI's website) <u>Indicators:</u> Number of policies and standards adopted</p>	<p>5.1.1 Desk review of the relevant geospatial policies and standards 5.1.2 Recommend national data policies and standards for GASGI to adopt in lieu of recent national and institutional strategies 5.1.3 Design the data system architecture for sharing geospatial data 5.1.4 Introduce international best practices in relation to standards and governance structures across all KSA geospatial data themes 5.1.5 Recommend levels of openness of geospatial data</p>	GASGI	0	2021	100%			
<p>Output 5.2 International Best Practice and Innovation <u>Baseline:</u> DIM3 Strategy <u>Indicators:</u> For 2.1: number of global best practices for sector innovation and entrepreneurship cases. For 2.2: number of latest emerging technologies For 2.3: number of innovative data capture technologies</p>	<p>5.2.1 Desk review on global best practices for sector innovation and entrepreneurship to better utilize geospatial data in public and private sector services 5.2.2 Recommend the latest emerging technologies to improve data capture capabilities and frequency of capture, while considering cost effective technologies and techniques 5.2.3 Identify and introduce innovative data capture technologies and develop ways for their adoption in the market (stratospheric balloons, for example) 5.2.4 Advise on R&D in the sector to foster growth, innovation and</p>	GASGI	0	2021	100%			

For 2.4: number of studies on R&D in the sector to foster growth, innovation and higher penetration on the use of geospatial information	higher penetration on the use of geospatial information in key economic and social sectors							
Output 5.3 National Geospatial Academy <u>Baseline:</u> DIM3 Strategy <u>Indicators:</u> For 3.1: submission of the competitiveness of local talent in the geospatial sector strategies For 3.2: submission of the strategies to meet current and future workforce needs of the geospatial sector For 3.3 implementation plan of how to build the National Geospatial Academy	5.3.1 Develop strategies to increase the competitiveness of local talent in the geospatial sector 5.3.2 Develop strategies to meet current and future workforce needs of the geospatial sector 5.3.3 Build the National Geospatial Academy to bridge the gap in 3.2.	GASGI	0	2021	75%	100%		
Output 5.4 GASGI Governance for the new mandate <u>Baseline:</u> Resolution 90, DIM3 Strategy <u>Indicators:</u> For 4.1: submission of regulations and legislation documents explaining GASGI's mandate For 4.2: number of implemented projects and initiatives of GASGI's internal operational plan and strategy For 4.3: number of GASGI overall fruition, services,	5.4.1 Support the implementation of GASGI's new mandate (Res.90) 5.4.2 Support the implementation of GASGI's internal operational plan and strategy 5.4.3 Support the development of GASGI overall fruition, services, governance, processes and enhancement	GASGI	0	2021	40%	80%	100%	

governance, processes and enhanced								
Output 5.5 Public-Private-Partnerships and Institutional Linkages <u>Baseline:</u> DIM3 Strategy <u>Indicators:</u> For 5.1: number of signed agreements. For 5.2: approved SLA indicating linkages between geospatial sector regulators and operators to enhance the Kingdom's position through the exchange of resources, capabilities and local talent	5.5.1 Building partnerships with private/public institutions within the KSA, including research and academic organizations, to foster collaboration and the exchange of capabilities and know-how 5.5.2 Develop institutional linkages between geospatial sector regulators and operators to enhance GASGI performance by incorporating best practices, experience and local talent	GASGI	0	2021	50%	100%		<u>Method:</u> - Interagency data sharing agreements <u>Risk:</u> no QA/QC on raw data received
Output 5.6 International Partnership <u>Baseline:</u> No previous baseline <u>Indicators:</u> For 6.1: signing of international interagency agreement For 6.2: number of technical staff attending specialization courses For 6.3: number of technical staff interacting overseas	5.6.1 UNDP assisting GASGI to foster a symbiotic interaction with a brother governmental agency abroad, whose work complements or converges with GASGI's 5.6.2 GASGI personnel interacting with senior technical specialists from foreign agencies, at their premises 5.6.3 GASGI technical personnel attending customized courses/seminars abroad, for continuing professional development	GASGI	0	2021	100%	--	--	<u>Method:</u> exposure to international best practices <u>Risk:</u> lack of foreign language skills affecting learning
					--	50%	50%	
					0	50%	100%	

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK – 6- HYDROGEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Target by Year			Data Collection Method and Risks
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Output 6.1 Submittal of Inception Report <u>Baseline:</u> No baseline (new activity) <u>Indicators:</u> Completion of the report	6.1.1 Define methodological approach and workflow 6.1.2 Identify geological units to be modelled 6.1.3 Identify data sources, data ownership 6.1.4 Define system architecture 6.1.5 Define technical team, timeline, cost sharing budget	GASGI MEWA SGS	0	2021	100%	--	--	<u>Method:</u> external consultant/s leading the preparation of the inception report, supported by agencies personnel <u>Risk:</u> lack of cooperation of agencies involved
Output 6.2 Signature of Collaborative Partnership Agreement <u>Baseline:</u> No baseline (new activity) <u>Indicators:</u> Signature of the agreement	6.2.1 Define the scope of the agreement, rights and responsibilities 6.2.2 Signature of the legally binding agreement between parties involved	GASGI	0	2021	100%	--	--	<u>Method:</u> institutional negotiations/agreements led by GASGI <u>Risk:</u> lack of cooperation of agencies involved
Output 6.3 Construction of 3D Digital Geological Model (DGM) <u>Baseline:</u> No baseline (new activity) <u>Indicators:</u> Number of geological units mapped	6.3.1 Construction of DGM grounded on the latest KSA Digital Terrain Elevation Model 6.3.2 DGM built (in part) from lithological information obtained from production boreholes (source: MEWA) 6.3.3 DGM built (in part) from lithological information derived from SGS geoscientific studies	SGS MEWA GASGI	0	2021	Number of geological units, and yearly progress, to be defined by the Inception Report			<u>Method:</u> Tasks register <u>Risk:</u> System and staff capability
Output 6.4 Construction of 3D Digital Hydrogeological Model (DHGM) <u>Baseline:</u> No baseline (new activity)	6.4.1 HDGM comes as a refinement/ extension of the lithostratigraphy of the DGM 6.4.2 Hydrogeological units characterized in terms of their hydraulic conductivity,	MEWA GASGI SGS	0	2021	Number of hydro-geological units, and yearly progress, to be defined by the Inception Report			<u>Method:</u> Tasks register <u>Risk:</u> System and staff capability

<p>Indicators: Number of principal aquifers mapped</p>	<p>transmissivity and vertical flow resistance 6.4.3 Built (in part) from the national network of groundwater observation wells -source: MEWA 6.4.4 Built (in part) on new and updated hydrogeologic data such as advanced borehole geophysics -source: MEWA</p>					
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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets			Responsible Party	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD mill)
Line-of-Work T1: Advisory services to support the General Directorate of Land Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advise services to put a clear mandate and workflow of GDLS Directorate and align them with the best international practices. - studying the existing standards & specifications of different domains and align them with international standards like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cadastral Survey. - Utility Survey. - Transportation Survey. - Hydrography Survey. - Topographic Survey. - Airport eTOD & OLS Obstacle Survey. - Annual online Updating of the National Enterprise Geodatabase in the Main Cities, etc. - Applying and training employees on the latest land surveying technologies used in international best practices such as (Mobile Mapping, Mobile GIS, UAV, etc.) 	35.3%	32.3%	32.3%	GASGI	GOV	Honorarium	

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Responsible Party	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	GASGI/UNDP	0
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	GASGI/UNDP	0
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	GASGI/UNDP	0
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP	0
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	GASGI/UNDP	0
Annual Progress Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		GASGI/UNDP	0

Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	GASGI/UNDP	0
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Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term	n/a	Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels	Improved knowledge-based equitable and sustainable development, underpinned by innovation and improved infrastructure	August 2023	GASGI/UNDP	\$25,000, project budget
Final Evaluation	n/a	Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels	Improved knowledge-based equitable and sustainable development, underpinned by innovation and improved infrastructure	January 2025	GASGI/UNDP	\$25,000, project budget

VI. ANNUAL WORK PLAN (1 MARCH 2022 – 28 FEBRUARY 2025)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets			Responsible Party	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD mill)
Line-of-Work T1: Advisory services to support the General Directorate of Geodesy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saudi Arabia National Spatial Reference System (SANSRS) - Further development of the Saudi Arabia National Spatial Reference System (SANSRS) - Development of the national geodetic standards and specifications - Development, maintenance and dissemination of a time-varying SANSRS - Conducting and coordinating research and development activities - Capacity building 	35.3%	32.3%	32.3%	GASGI	GOV	Honorarium	1,520,000
Line-of-Work T2: Advisory services to support the Geospatial Information Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated version of Geospatial Data Governance Framework (V2) - Upgrade National Geoportal Platform (V3) - Enhance Geospatial Data Security - Update National Geospatial Data Policy - Develop and Implement Geospatial Awareness - Adapt International Best Practice to National Geospatial Standards - Capacity Building Development - Establish Geospatial Research and Development Center - Update KSA Digital Atlas, Develop Atlas Platform, and Atlas Standards Guidelines 	35.6%	32.9%	31.5%	GASGI	GOV	Honorarium	800,000
Line-of-Work T3: Advisory services to support the General Directorate of Hydrography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offshore Vessel Platforms, Operations and Training - Marine Nautical Cartography - Coastal Vertical Datum Data Inputs 	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	GASGI	GOV	Honorarium	980,000
Line-of-Work T4: Advisory services to support the General Directorate of Map Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remote Sensing Developments - Photogrammetry Developments - Cartography Developments - Standardization of Geographical Names - Panoramic/Terrestrial Imaging Developments 	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	GASGI	GOV	Honorarium	1,520,000

Line-of-Work T5: Advisory services to support the General Directorate of Planning and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Data Policy Options - International Best Practice and Innovation - GASGI Workforce - GASGI Governance - Public-Private-Partnerships and Inst. Linkages - International Partnership 	52.5%	32.5%	15.0%	GASGI	GOV	Honorarium	440,000
Line-of-Work T6: Advisory services to support the collaborative partnerships between GASGI, MEWA and SGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submittal of Inception Report - Signature of Collaborative Partnership Agreement - Construction of 3D Digital Geological Model - Construction of 3D Digital Hydrogeological Model 	31.8%	36.4%	31.8%	GASGI	GOV	Honorarium	440,000
Line-of-Work M1: Advisory services to support the Office of Advising & Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GASGI President Advisor - Project Management 	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	GASGI	GOV	Honorarium	1,820,000
Line-of-Work PD1: Professional development (formal) - Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop facilitator - Logistics 	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	GASGI	GOV	Fees and services	1,000,000
Line-of-Work PD2: Professional development (formal) - Abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training facilitator - Airfare - Accommodations and per-diem 	16.2%	41.9%	41.9%	GASGI	GOV	Fees and services	1,000,000
Line-of-Work MO1: Technical Audits and Project Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical audit of deliverables for each line-of-work (end of each year) - Overall project evaluation (end of each year) 	33%	33%	33%	UNDP/ GASGI	GOV	Honorarium	80,000
Line-of-Work MO2: Financial Audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical Audits (mid-term and Final) 	33%	33%	33%	UNDP/ GASGI	GOV	Honorarium	30,000
Miscellaneous						GOV		44,500
Subtotal								9,674,500
Line-of-Work OH1: Direct Project Costing (5%)		33%	33%	33%	UNDP	GOV	General Admin.	483,725
Line-of-Work OH2: General Management Support (5%)		33%	33%	33%	UNDP	GOV	General Admin.	507,911
TOTAL								10,666,136

Schedule of Payments
Project: SAU10- 00128859 Advisory Services to GASGI

Payments	Amount in US\$	Contributor
Payment upon signature, May 2022	1,666,136	Government of Saudi Arabia
Payment to be made in November 2022	1,000,000	Government of Saudi Arabia
Payment to be made in May 2023	2,000,000	Government of Saudi Arabia
Payment to be made in November 2023	2,000,000	Government of Saudi Arabia
Payment to be made in May 2024	2,000,000	Government of Saudi Arabia
Payment to be made in November 2024	2,000,000	Government of Saudi Arabia
Total	10,666,136	

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project will be implemented under the National Implementation (NIM) modality with activities implemented through UNDP NIM modality, whereby GASGI assumes implementation responsibility with UNDP Implementation Support Services for recruitment of international and national advisors and other activities as noted in the Annual Work Plan.

Activities under the project will be done through standard Project Board mechanism to serve as a steering body to ensure coherence of all activities under the project. UNDP will provide technical advisory support to all activities through the UNDP Country Office in Riyadh.

Project Board

The Project Board is the group responsible for making consensual management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the National Project Manager, including recommendation for approval of project revisions. Project reviews by this group are made at biannual basis in Riyadh, or as necessary when raised by the National Project Manager. This group is consulted by the National Project Manager for decisions when management tolerances (i.e. constraints normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded. This group contains three roles: executive representing the project ownership to chair the group, senior Supplier role to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project, and senior Beneficiary role to ensure the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

The Project Board has the following members: the National Project Coordinator of the GASGI (Executive and Senior Beneficiary), Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme, Saudi Arabia (as Senior Supplier) Senior Staff from each department under the project and the National Project Manager. GASGI and UNDP must always be present in the project board which works on a consensus basis and final decision making on project activities and accountability in accordance with its applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

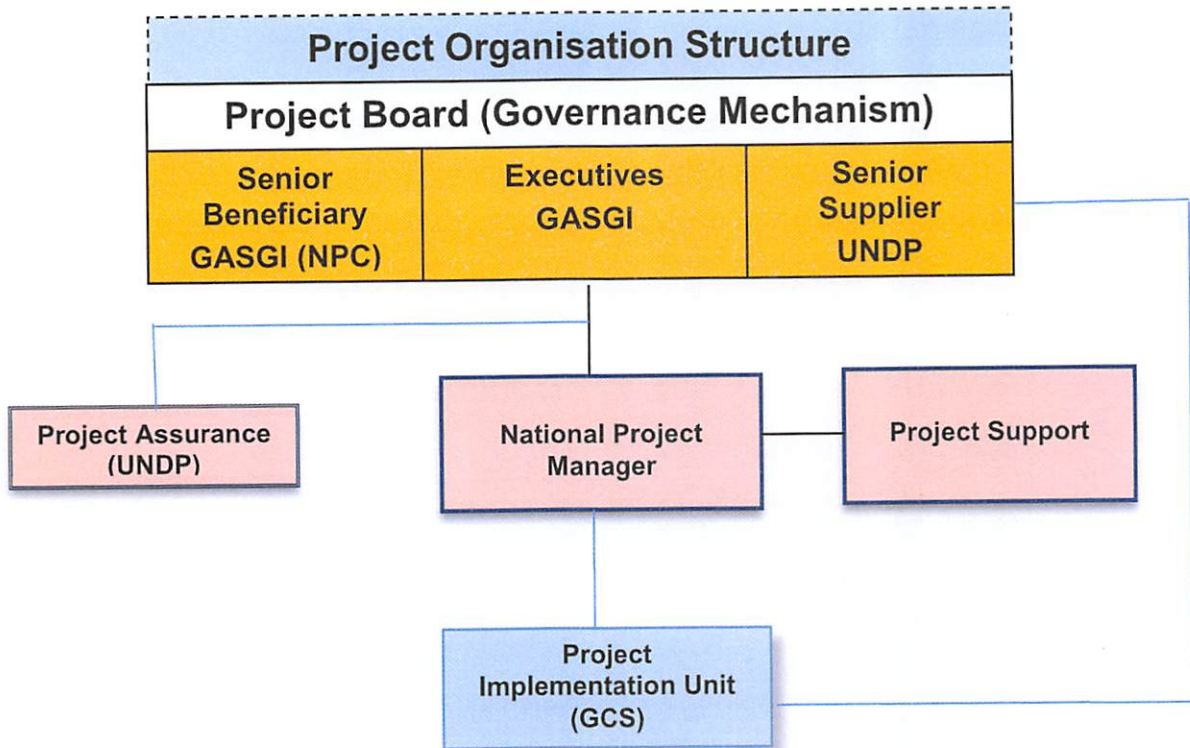
Project Assurance

Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member, but the role can be delegated to staff within each agency. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Team Leader at UNDP Saudi Arabia will hold the Project Assurance role for the UNDP, and a similar level government representative would undertake this role for GASGI. The National Project Manager and Project Assurance roles will never be held by the same individual in GASGI.

National Project Manager

The National Project Manager will be a senior official of GASGI and shall have the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Project Board. The National Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The National Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The National Project Manager is appointed by the GASGI through letter to UNDP. GASGI will also provide counterpart staff, offices facilities and necessary office equipment (including computers) for project staff, other project support facilities as required including for project related seminars, workshops and training facilities; other support in kind.

Terms of Reference/job descriptions for the respective long-term advisers and short term experts/consultants are set out in the **Annex IV**.



VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

LEGAL CONTEXT STANDARD CLAUSES

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Saudi Arabia and UNDP, signed on 4 January 1976. Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency. The executing agency shall: put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; and assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement. The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

This project will be implemented by the General Commission for Survey ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

RISK MANAGEMENT STANDARD CLAUSES

Option a. Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required

hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document [and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner].

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document.
4. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
5. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

IX. ANNEXES

- 1. Social and Environmental Screening Template, including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant.**
- 2. Risk Analysis.**
- 3. Agreement between UNDP and the Government for the Provision of Support Services**
- 4. Quality Assurance Report**
- 5. TORs of the key professional posts (to be elaborated upon work commencement)**

ANNEX 1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) and [Toolkit](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Advisory Services to the General Commission for Survey
2. Project Number	SAU10- 110186
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Saudi Arabia

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

This project represents the second phase in a strategic partnership focusing on promotion of the surveying works and the myriad products of surveying. The key objective of this intervention is to maintain provision of advisory services in developing the national capacities for effective geo-spatial surveys, generating multi-purpose knowledge from such surveys to efficiently boost national efforts in achieving the key directions of the Saudi Vision 2030 as well as promoting the national implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project's objectives do not differentiate between genders and serve population at large.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

This project will enhance and develop ways to environmental sustainability.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?		QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?		QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>		<p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>		
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 1: Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups	I = P =	Low Low		The NSS has a component addressing equality of distribution of municipal services across all regions of Saudi Arabia
Risk 2 : none	I = P =			
Risk 3:	I = P =			
Risk 4:	I = P =			
[add additional rows as needed]				
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
Low Risk <input type="checkbox"/>			Low	

	Moderate Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		Comments
	Principle 1: Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	This is the only relevant SES so far.

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor	1 May 2018	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ³	NO
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	NO
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	NO
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	NO
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	NO
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	NO

³ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	NO
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	NO
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	NO
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	NO
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁴ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	NO
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	NO
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	NO
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	NO

⁴ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	NO
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	NO
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁵	NO
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	NO
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	NO
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		

⁵ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	NO
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

RISK LOG

Risk	Probability	Impact	Risk Response
Institutional			
<i>Deficiencies of national capacities</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	GASGI to seriously consider creating retention policies and incentives
High rate of turnover among professional posts	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>High</i>	Formulate career development paths through post-graduate scholarships

Appendix A
**AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF
SUPPORT SERVICES**

- 1) Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant programme support document or project document, as described below.
- 2) The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.
- 3) The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:
 - a. Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;
 - b. Identification and facilitation of training activities;
 - c. Procurement of goods and services.
- 4) The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies, and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the programme support document or project document, in the form provided in the Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annex to the programme support document or project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the designated institution.
- 5) The relevant provisions of the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Nations Development Programme signed in 4th January 1976 (the “SBAA”), including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the programme support document or project document.
- 6) Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.
- 7) The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the programme support document or project document.
- 8) The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.
- 9) Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10) If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

**On Behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
UNDP Resident Representative**

Signature:

**Dr. Adam Bouloukos
Resident Representative, Saudi Arabia**

Date:

21 April 2022

On Behalf of the GASGI

Signature:

**H. E., Dr Eng. Mohammed Yahya Alsayel
President, the General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information**

Date:

21 / 04 / 2022

ATTACHMENT TO ANNEX 3

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between the General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information (GASGI) of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed and UNDP-supported project “**Advisory Services to the General Authority for Survey and Geospatial Information**”.
2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed in (.....) and the project document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.
3. Support services to be provided:

Support Services	Schedule for the provision of the support services	Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)	Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)
Advisory services	Throughout project	7,520,000 USD	5% of project annual expenditure
Training Development	Throughout project	2,000,000 USD	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Throughout project	110,000 USD	
Miscellaneous	Throughout project	44,500 USD	

[TORS](#)

The Project Board:

The Board will overall have the following main functions and responsibilities:

- Reviews and approves the programme document and annual work plans, provides strategic direction and oversight, reviews progress and addresses problems
- Reviews and approves progress reports and evaluation reports, notes budget revisions/reallocations, audit reports, initiates investigations if needed
- Carry out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions
- Meets at least semi-annually: