

## Basics of LogIE

### LogIE datasets are GIS layers

LogIE maintains and shares structured logistics datasets across all LC countries. This data is geo-referenced, meaning each dataset is linked to specific coordinates. In the GIS (Geographic Information Systems) community, these datasets are referred to as layers.

Built on GIS technology, LogIE organizes all its datasets into layers. The main layers in LogIE include aerodromes, ports, crossings, road statuses, bridges, supply corridors, and the LC concepts of operations.

### The Module Approach

LogIE structures information into modules, each designed for a specific use case. Unlike traditional GIS software, which displays all available layers on a single page, LogIE groups layers into modules that present only the information relevant to a specific need. This approach ensures users can easily find the data they are looking for faster and more intuitively.

Think of LogIE's modules as different ways to interact with logistics data depending on the situation. For example:

- **Physical Access Constraints Module:** Helps partners assess infrastructure accessibility by displaying the current status of roads, bridges, ports, and aerodromes.
- **Partner Storage Capacity Module:** Supports organizations in identifying available storage facilities and potential shared spaces.
- **Concept of Operations (CONOPS) Module:** Provides an overview of the services and support offered by the Logistics Cluster.

In the GIS community, these are all considered layers. However, LogIE organizes them into modules, adjusting how the layers are grouped, displayed, and symbolized. This modular approach makes LogIE more intuitive and user-friendly, ensuring logistics partners can quickly access relevant information without navigating through all available layers.

For more information on the modules available on LogIE see: <http://logcluster.org/logie/about>

### Baseline and Situational Information

In LogIE, logistics-related information is organised into two different categories to ensure data remains accurate and up to date: baseline information and situational information..

- **Baseline information** refers to the static, long-term characteristics of logistics infrastructure—details that typically remain unchanged over time. For example, when it comes to roads, baseline information could include attributes like the shape and location of the road, the type of road (primary, secondary, tertiary, path, trail, etc.), the road name,

or its road number. These are just examples of the kinds of baseline details for roads that generally don't change frequently.

Similarly, for airports, baseline information might include attributes such as the number of runways, their dimensions, IATA/ICAO codes, the number of helipads, and the presence of facilities like customs offices, cargo terminals, or ground handling services. These are also just examples of the baseline details related to airports.

- **Situational information**, on the other hand, refers to the current status of logistics infrastructure, which can change more frequently. For example, a road might be impassable today due to flooding in a specific area but could become passable again in a week. Similarly, due to the same flooding, an airport might remain closed for all flights for the first three days. These are examples of situational information which changes in response to ongoing events.

Most of the baseline information related to logistics infrastructure is already maintained through the LCA (Logistics Cluster Assessment), which LogIE integrates and links. This means that when you click on an infrastructure element, such as a port, airport, or border crossing, the relevant baseline information will automatically display.

As an IMO, your main focus will typically be on updating situational information, as the baseline data is already maintained and linked within LogIE. While you may occasionally need to update baseline information, your primary responsibility will be ensuring that situational data remains current and accurate.