

# International Coordination and Cooperation in Meeting Global Needs

The First High Level Forum on United Nations  
Global Geospatial Information Management

Global Geospatial Information Management (GGIM)

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# African Context

Globally market size around \$4b annually, but this is driven by Europe and US where GIM is well established

- Growing, despite decline in growth
- Probably linked to better decision making and policy due
- Asia Pacific (including India, China) seem to be developing quickly as awareness increases

In Africa, GIM is driven primarily by developmental and aid agencies, except in a few countries

- How do we change this as affordability is a key issue
  - Software costs are relatively high
  - Data development costs
- Africa is always seen as part of EMEA – but the requirements are very much different and Industry needs to understand this

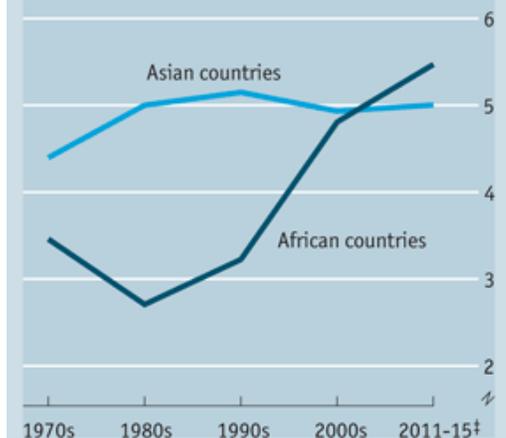
Africa is Growing – 5-6% on average

World's ten fastest-growing economies\*  
Annual average GDP growth, %

2001-2010†		2011-2015‡	
Angola	11.1	China	9.5
China	10.5	India	8.2
Myanmar	10.3	Ethiopia	8.1
Nigeria	8.9	Mozambique	7.7
Ethiopia	8.4	Tanzania	7.2
Kazakhstan	8.2	Vietnam	7.2
Chad	7.9	Congo	7.0
Mozambique	7.9	Ghana	7.0
Cambodia	7.7	Zambia	6.9
Rwanda	7.6	Nigeria	6.8

Sources: *The Economist*; IMF

GDP growth, unweighted annual average, %



\*Excluding countries with less than 10m population and Iraq and Afghanistan †2010 estimate ‡Forecast

# Geospatial Information in Africa

Similar to all Emerging and Developing Countries

- Software
- Data
- Skills

Except for the Automotive/Navigation Industry and Utility Companies in some countries, Government are still the primary user of GIS at all levels, and mostly from a survey and mapping basis

Level of academic institutions focusing on GIS skill development in some countries eg Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa



# A Better Life for All

Democracy demands the improvement of citizens lives

- Poverty eradication
- Education
- Healthcare

Governments **MUST** GIM to increase efficiency and decision making in meeting their challenges

- Service Delivery
- Financial Accountability
- Infrastructure management
- Disaster management
- Environment Protection

But – how do we convince political leadership of the role of spatial technology in assisting to deliver their mandates

- UN-GGIM
- African Union (AU)
- NEPAD

# Taking it Forward

GGIM is the initiative to drive geospatial utilization in Africa

- EC/AU/NEPAD need to remain significant partners to the initiative
- ARSDI Implementation

Strategic Adoption of GIM

- National asset and Govt must adopt more responsible approach to this
- Survey departments can ensure the data management and develop the Base Maps
- Local Government needs special focus

Simplicity

- Removing the complexity from the user perspective
- Key functionality is Display, Analyze, Print and Edit

# Drivers for Co-operation

## Making Software more affordable and therefore available

- Open Source
- Lower costs
- GIS software is complex
- Web based architecture
- Interoperability with all databases

## Cloud Based Services

- Cost Effective
- Broadband access is still a limiting factor
- Privacy and Security issues to be overcome
- Possibly SaaS as an alternative

## Data Sharing

- UN-GGIM for regional data
- Updated satellite imagery
- More accurate data held privately by MNCs, although trend is to share this
- Standardization of data across government departments to enable data sharing
- Demand for easy access to data, based on Google/Bing concepts

## Data

- Accuracy/Verification
- Increasing number of data sources
- Mobility
- Privacy
- Security

## Skills development

- SDI Implementation
- Capacity building for civil servants
- Data management and maintenance

# Summary

