



UN-GGIM
UNITED NATIONS
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



Second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress

Theme: "Geo-Enabling the Global Village: No one should be left behind"

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Title: Geospatial Referencing a key element in government's performance monitoring – South African case study

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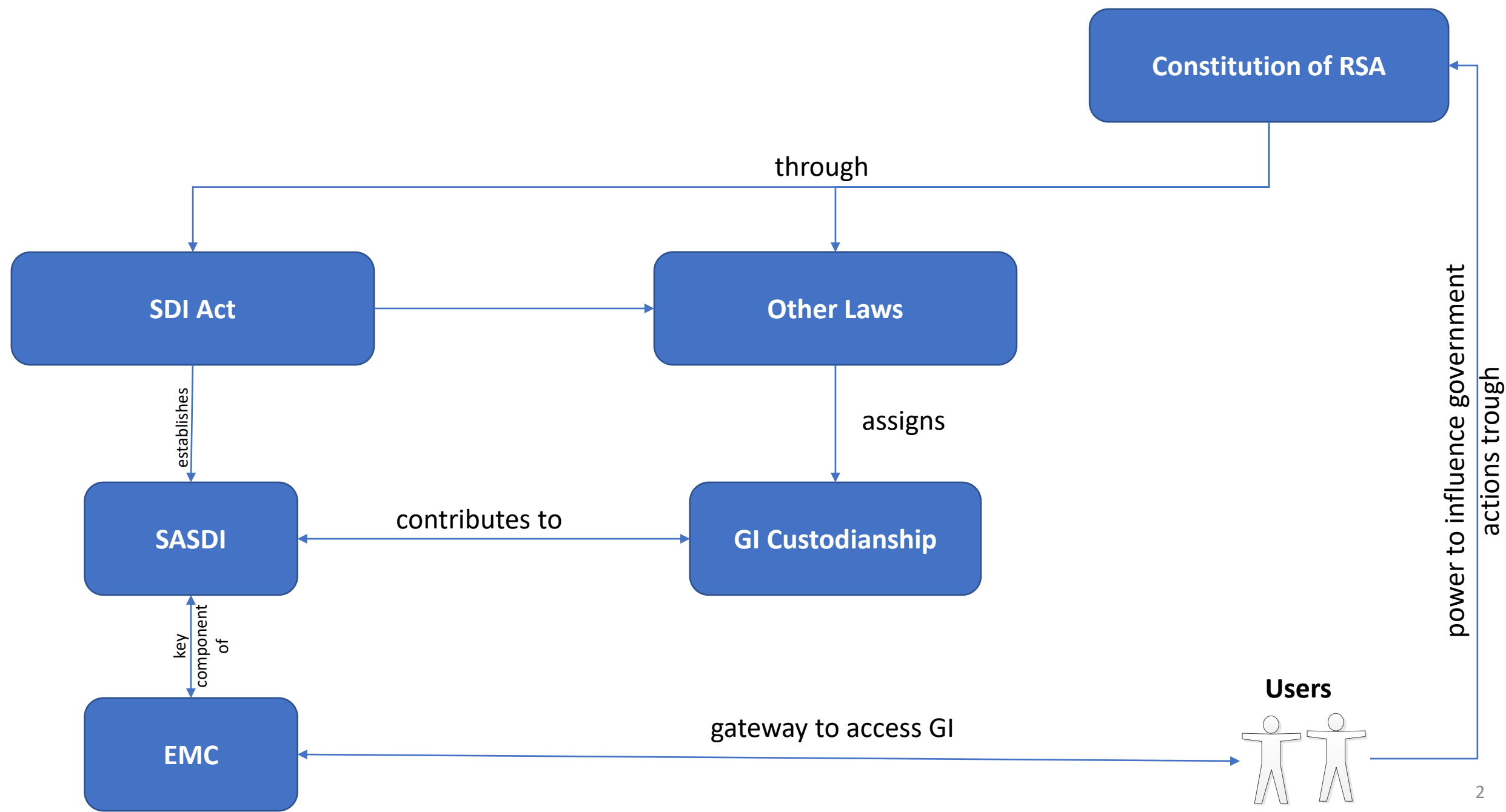
agriculture, land reform
& rural development

Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

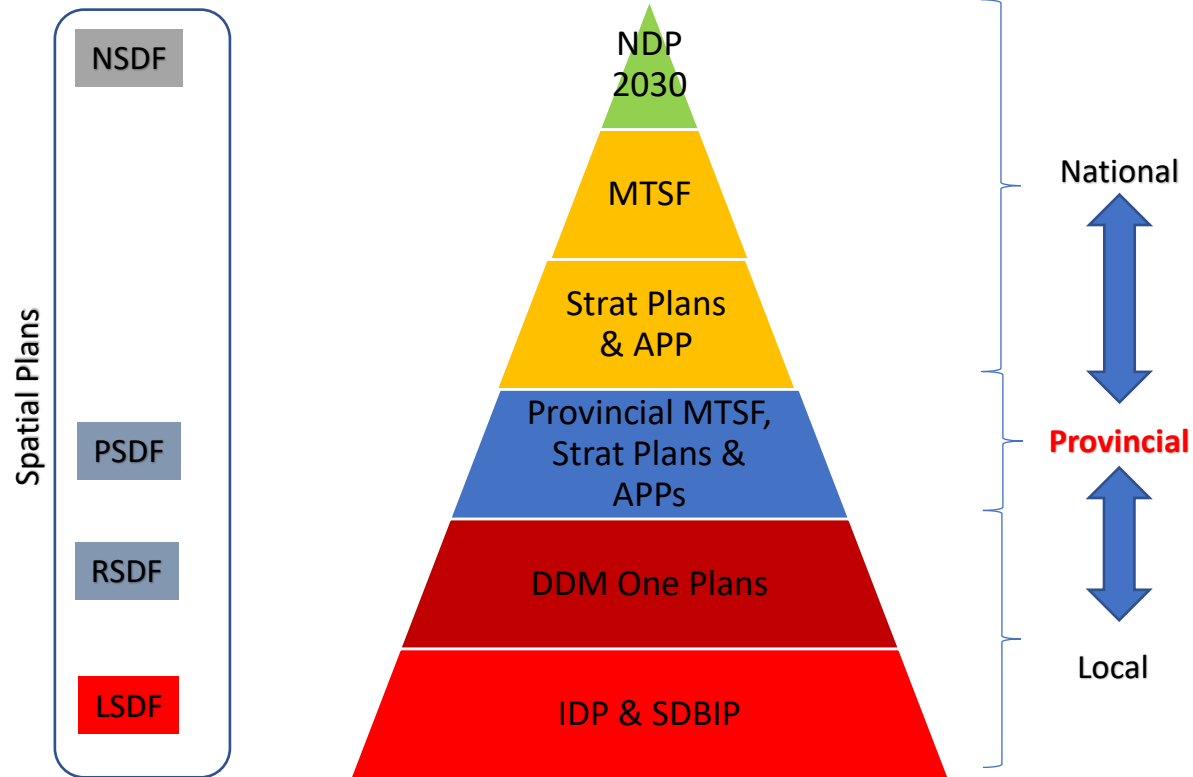


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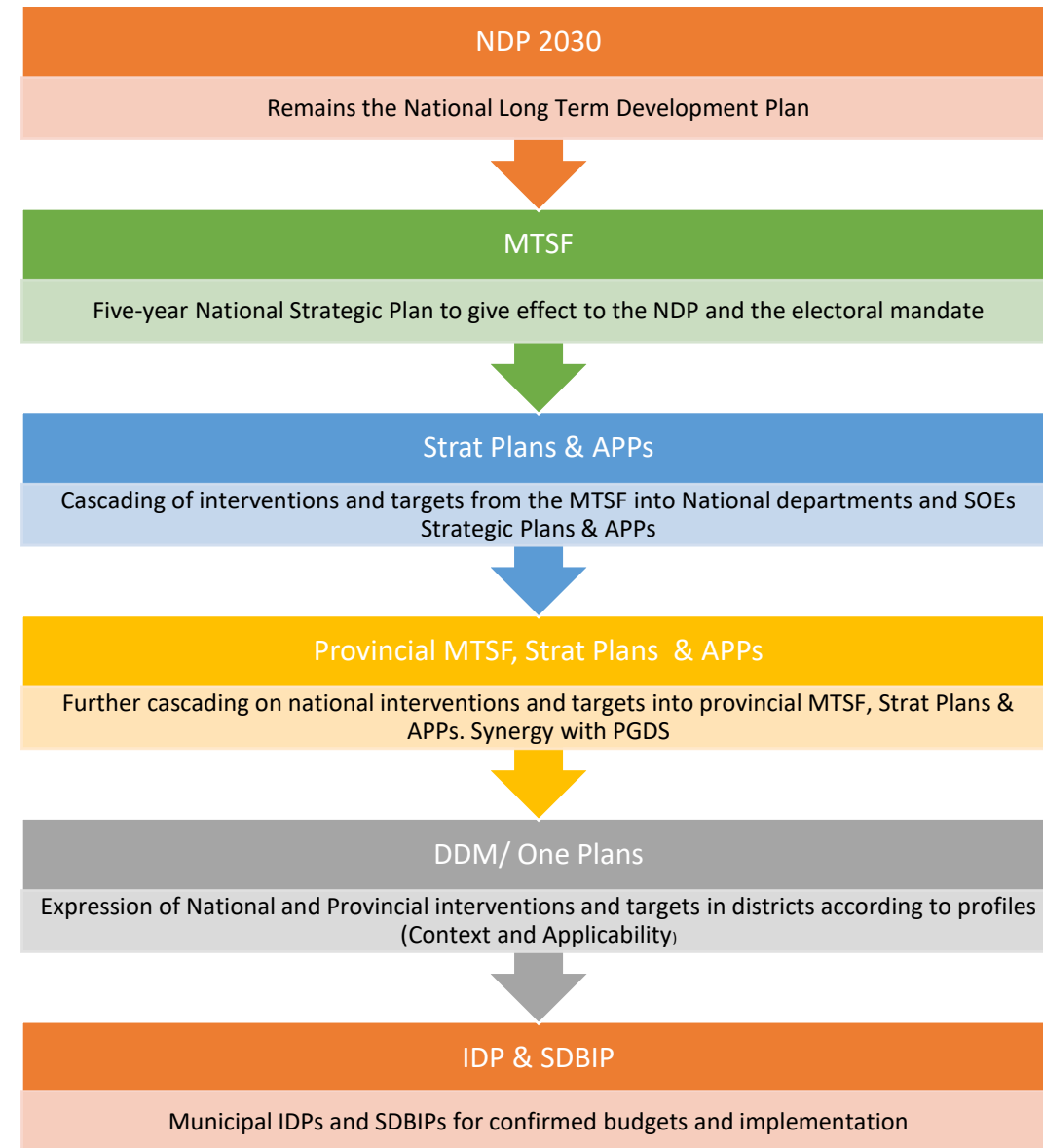
SA Geospatial Legislative Framework



SA Government Planning System



Top – Down and Bottom – Up
 Iterative process that provides cumulative contribution to the desired impact of the MTSF



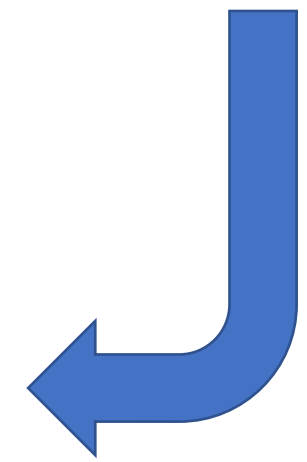
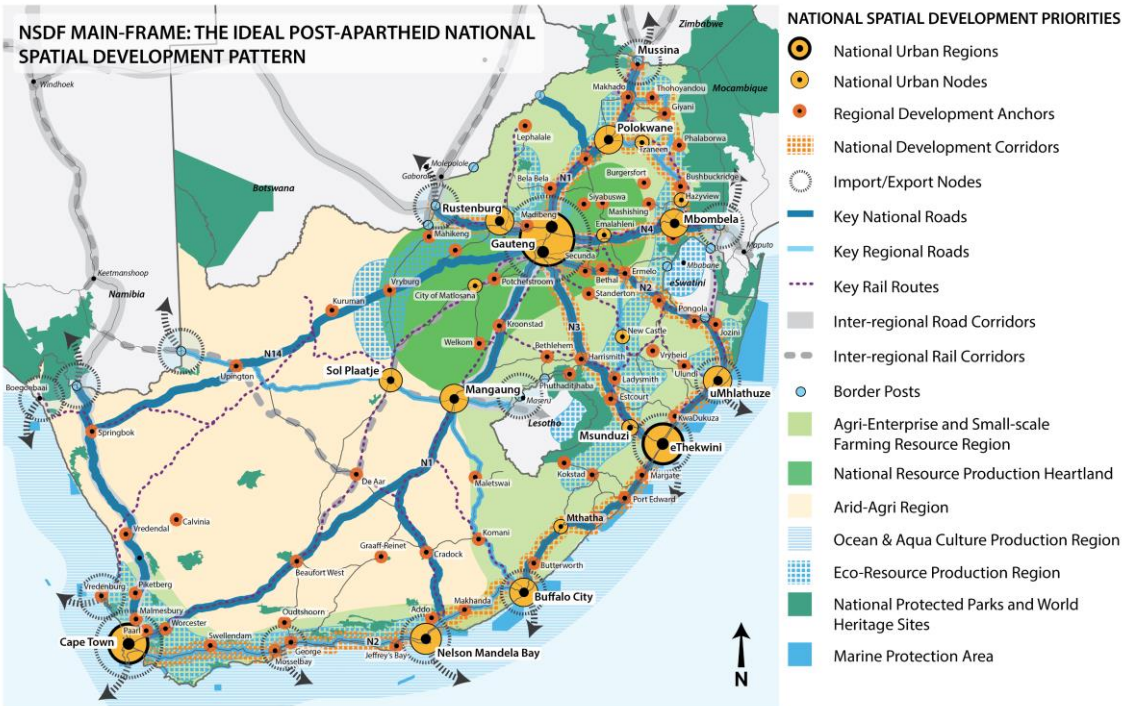
Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF 2019-2024)

7 PRIORITIES

81 OUTCOMES

337 INTERVENTIONS

561 INDICATORS



Used to monitor the implementation of interventions

Geospatial referencing

Definition: Our simple definition of geospatial referencing sometimes called spatialisation refers to a process of assigning a location to government's interventions or projects.

Some of the techniques used:

- ❖ Use of mobile GPS-enabled devices to collect x,y locations
- ❖ Use of existing geospatial reference frame
 - Land parcel boundaries identifiers (LPI code referred to 21-Digit SG code)
 - Ward, Municipal, District, Provincial and National boundaries
 - Village / settlement boundaries, etc.

Key Guiding principles

- Data submission must be accompanied by metadata compliant to SANS1878-1: Metadata Standard
- Can be submitted either as a point, line, polygon in a geographic coordinate system using hartebeeshoek 1994 datum or in a tabular format.
 - A point must be created at the entrance point of the project,
 - Line must show the entire area covered from start to finish with the kilometers
 - A polygon must be enclosed
 - A tabular format must include coordinated taken or converted into degrees decimal or can reference a spatial feature (e.g. a land parcel ID, etc.)
- The report should include a picture depicting progress made on the project. This picture will be different on quarterly basis (e.g. the initial picture if it's a building may show an empty space)



Key challenges

- Geospatial capacity limited in government both in terms of human resources, infrastructure and technology
- Geospatial skills not sitting in the divisions that are responsible for M&E
 - e.g. DALLRD has the largest GISc professionals in government, yet were amongst those who did not include their GI in the report. Not because the info is not available, but due to project management system sitting outside GI space & not integrating with the reports.
- Lack of understanding in the use of geospatial standards affecting their adoptions
 - A number of initiatives by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in the office of the Presidency is conducting a number of workshop to build capacity on the use of guide and the SANS1878: Metadata standard in partnership with DALRRD.
- Governance not properly set-up to allow for proper reporting at all spheres of government
 - DALRRD has set up a Geospatial Information Management Governance Structure to deal with all queries related that impact the Department.

Opportunities

- Public Private Partnerships to assist in building a GISc capacity
- Need to start measuring the contribution of geospatial industry to the GDP of the country
- Creation of more awareness in the use of GI applications and technologies
- Putting GI at the center of government programs

Work underway

- Developing a country-level action plan
 - Aligning SASDI base data set themes with UN-GGIM fundamental geospatial data themes
 - Building a Country SDG data hub
- Special thanks to our Mentors, Derek Clarke, Tim Trainor and John Kedar

Status

- Component 1 completed (Initiation, Stakeholder Identification & Plan of Action)
- Component 2 (Current and Desired Situational Assessment and Baseline Survey)

Key Observations w.r.t. performance monitoring

- Geolocation of government's intervention is central to planning, monitoring and evaluation of government's performance.
- SA has a defined criteria to define base data set. Intervention GI may/not fit the definition of base data set.
- SASDI provide a framework to include data not fitting base definition but of key importance (e.g. Land capability)
- Extension of the current framework to include pathway such as Innovations, Partnership, Governance and Institutions and Financial.
- The new CSI is aligning its work to the 9 pathways



Thank you

