

Application of standards for Spatial Data Building and Sharing

Data Sharing: NGO Experience

Lucy Waruingi.

African Conservation Centre.

KNSDI Seminar III February 21st 2008



Nature of NGO's

- Not for profit
- For good of civil society
- Programmatic needs
- Mandate within funding regulations

Definition

Spatial Data sharing is defined as transactions in which individuals, organisations or parts of organisations obtain access from other individuals, organisations or parts of organisations to spatial data. These transactions may or may not include financial payment.

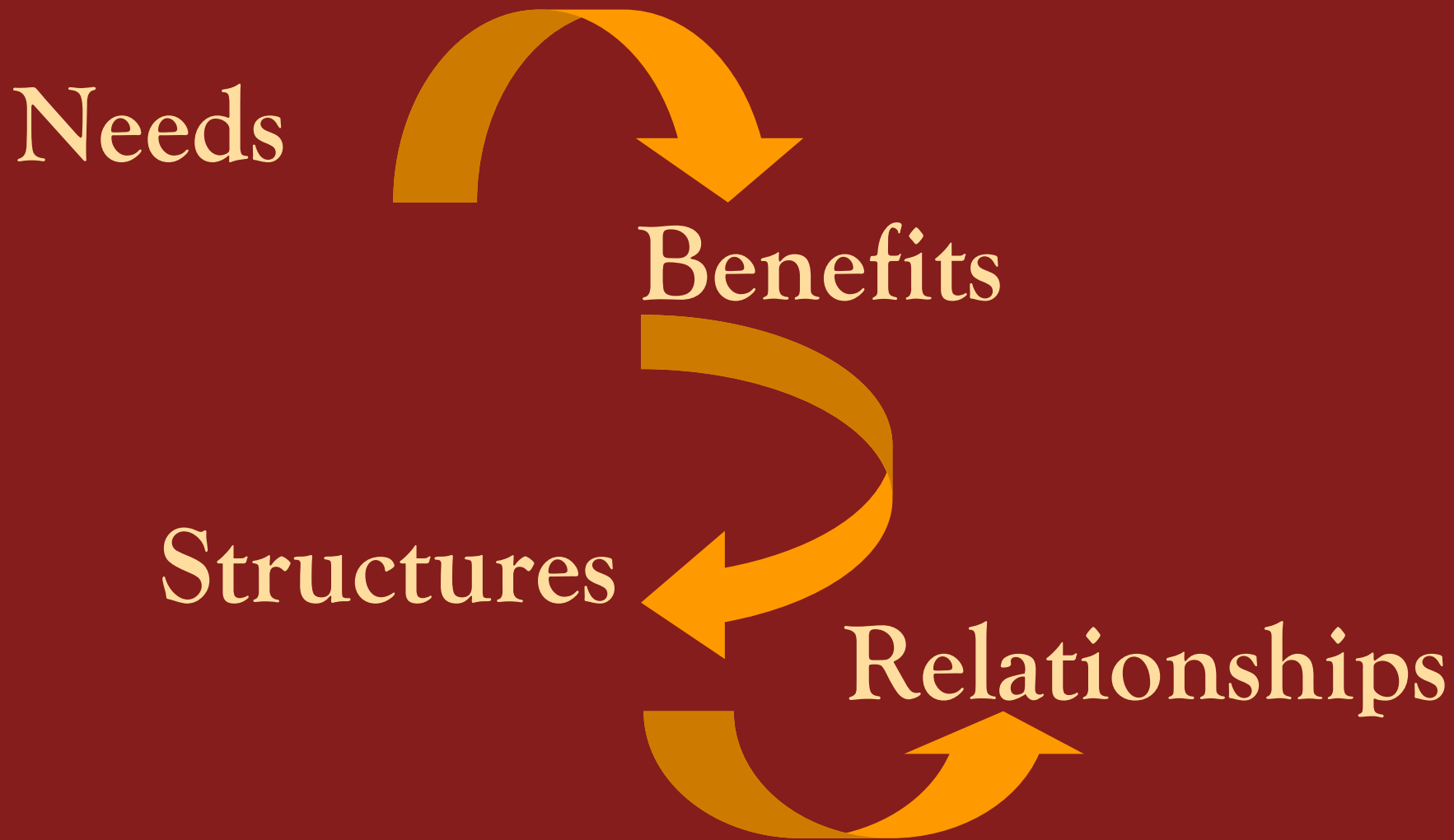
- Omran and van Etten 2007

Motivating Factors

- *Resource scarcity*
- *Legitimacy*
- *Authority*
- *Cost saving*
- *Data availability*



Components of Data Sharing



Institutional needs

- *Donor requirements*
- *Institutional needs*

Benefits of Data sharing

- *Significant savings for data collection*
 - *Enhancement for decision making*
 - *Reducing duplication*
 - *Improves data/information quality*
 - *Synergies for common interests*
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Structures for data sharing

- *Technological*
- *Organisational*



Spatial data sharing relationships

- *Pairwise relationships*
 - *Inter-organisational sets*
 - *Inter-organisational networks*
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Strategic reasons for SDS relationships

- *Necessity*
- *Reciprocity*
- *Efficiency*
- *Stability*
- *Legitimacy*



Challenges with SDS

- *Fostering relationships*
 - *Data sharing policies*
 - *Access, permission and cost*
 - *Usability (accuracy and currency)*
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Exchange theory

Exchange theory assumed that if 'spatial data' is a private good then it is up to the owner of that good to decide whether to share or not.

Spatial Data Sharing:

Bridging the Gap

Full benefits of SDS cannot be fully realised unless the adoption of technology is accompanied by organisational, institutional, and behavioural changes (causal organisations).



*SDS not about technology - it is
about ...Relationships.*

Spatial Data Sharing:

Lets make it happen!

