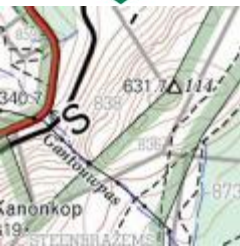
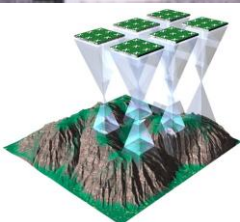




SASDI



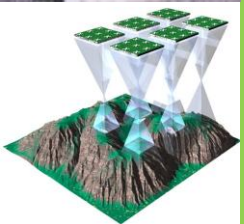
WORK OF THE COMMITTEE FOR SPATIAL INFORMATION AS ESTABLISHED BY THE SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE ACT (ACT 54 OF 2003)

DIRECTORATE: NATIONAL SPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

SOURCE OF MANDATE



SASDI



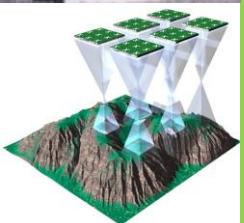
- Spatial information used in various institutions
- High cost and duplication of data collection
- Data incompatibility and the need for standards
- Limited resources within government
- Effective, efficient and economic use of resources
- A component was established in then Department of Land Affairs in 1997 to drive the development of Spatial Data Infrastructure in South Africa = NSIF
- 28 April 1999, Cabinet mandated the DRDLR to develop tools (legislative, technical, administrative etc) to address these issues
- Cabinet endorsement of NSIF (29 April 1999)

History of the Act

- SDI Act is a product of Cabinet Mandate after consultation with stakeholders
- The SDI Act assented on 28 January 2004 as Act 54 of 2003: The Spatial Data Infrastructure Act
- SDI Act sections 1-11, 13, 19-22 commenced 28 April 2006 with regulation calling for nominations
- Remainder of sections awaited for the CSI to be established first.



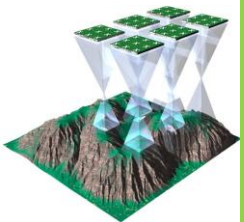
SASDI



Objectives of the Act



SASDI



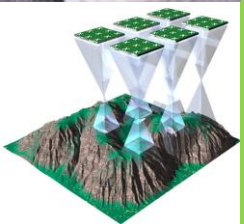
- Establish the SASDI
- Establish the Committee for Spatial Information
- Creation of an electronic metadata catalogue
- Facilitate the capture of spatial information
- effective management and maintenance of spatial information
- promote the use and sharing of spatial information
- eliminate duplication

Application of the Act

- In terms of Section 2
- Applies to data custodians
- Applies to users of spatial information
- Applies to independent contractors who do work on behalf of government
- The Act applies to all organs of state at all levels



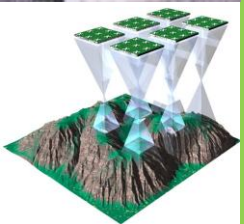
SASDI



Objectives of the SASDI



SASDI



Act establishes the SASDI in terms of Section 3:

Includes the technical, policy and institutional framework established to :

- achieve the use of accurate spatial information in spatial planning
- support effective and efficient development planning and governance
- ensure economic, effective and efficient collection, maintenance of spatial information,
- ensure integration and management of information
- Maximizing resources within government

Components of the SASDI

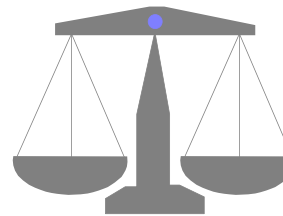
SMD
(metadata)



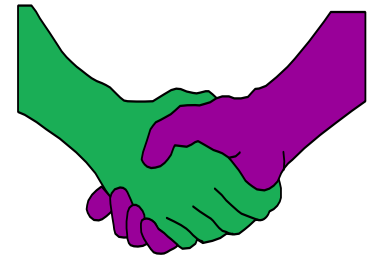
Standards
(STANSA)
(ISO)



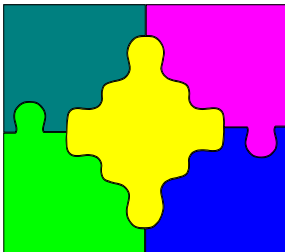
SDI Act
Regulations



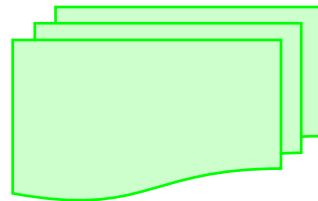
Institutional
Arrangements
(CSI)



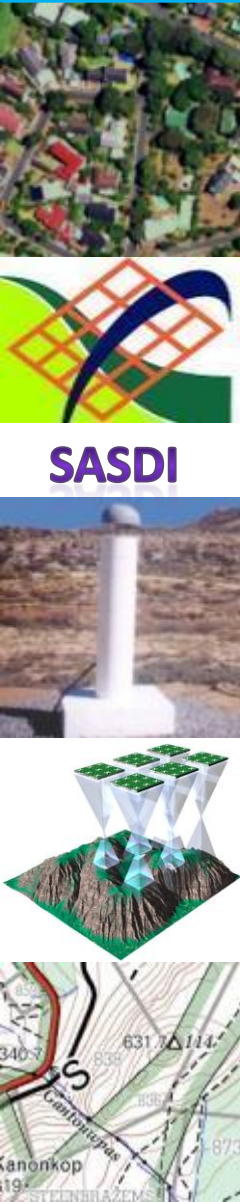
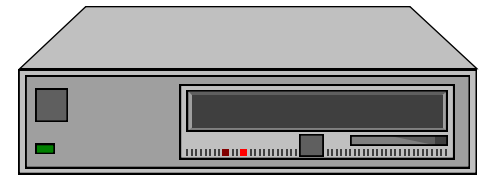
Fundamental
Spatial Data



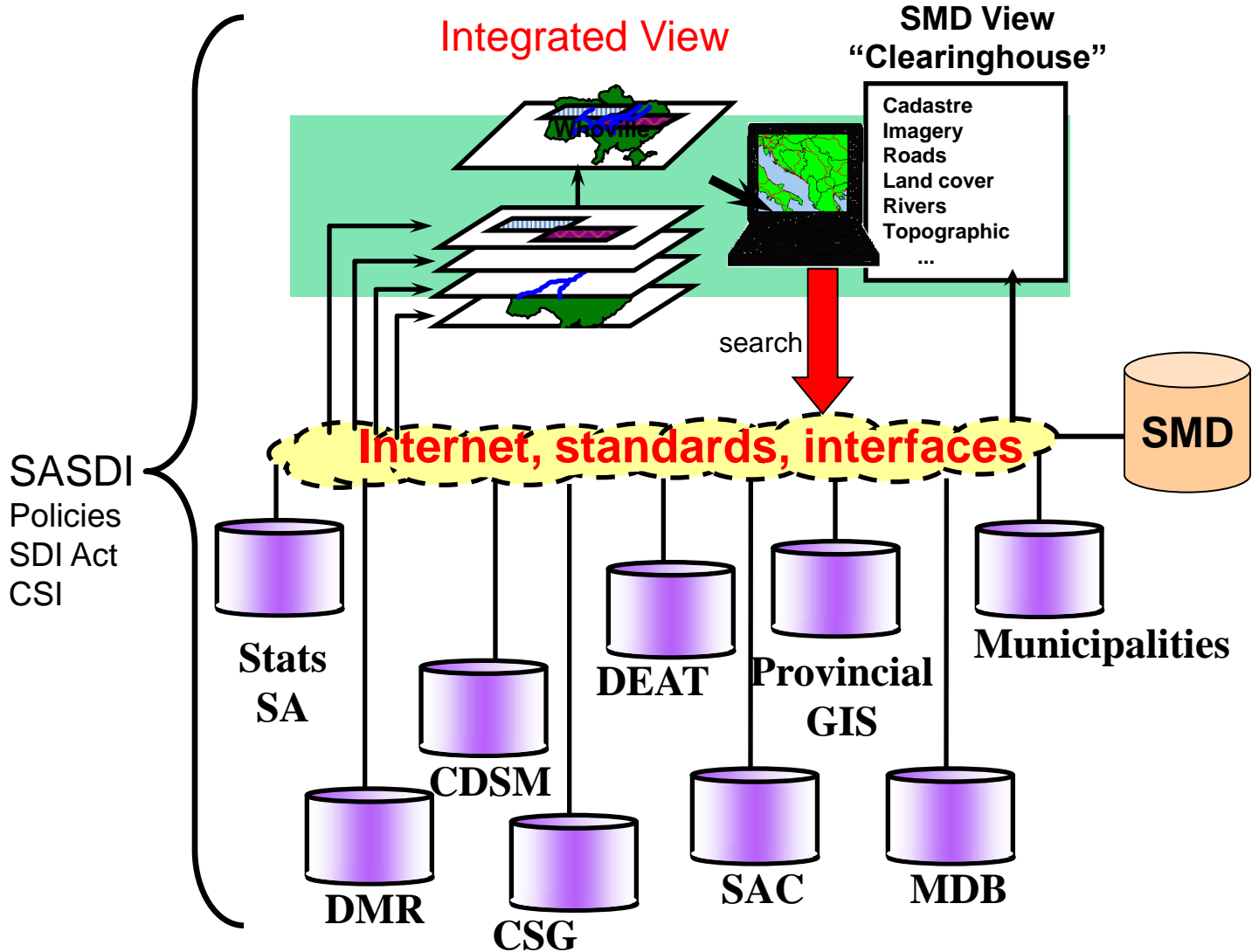
Policy Framework



Technical



SASDI goal



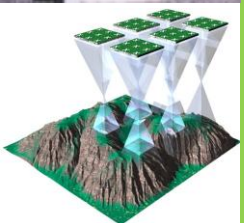
Functions of the CSI

In terms of Section 6:

- Policy and regulation formulation
- Identify suitable standards for spatial information
- Attend to complaints
- Enforcement of the SDI Act and its provisions
- Advise the Minister on spatial issues
- Create environment for effective collection of spatial information



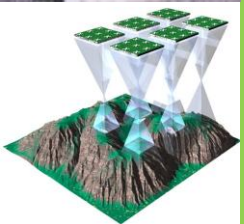
SASDI



Constitution of the Committee for Spatial Information



SASDI



CSI established in terms of the SDI Act Section 5:

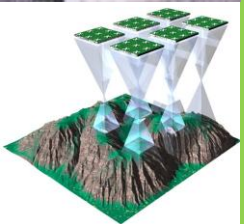
- 1 person to represent the Minister, 2 persons from DRDLR
- 1 person from Government Departments.
- 1 persons from each provincial government = 9
- 2 persons (urban & rural municipalities)
- 1 person (GITO Council)
- 1 person (teaching of GISc)
- 1 person (Professional bodies) (PLATO, GISSA, SACNASP)
- 1 - 4 persons from state agencies MRC, ARC, ESKOM, HSRC)
- 1 person from each data custodian (CDSM, CSG, MDB, DWAF, Stats SA, etc.)

Achievements of the CSI

- First term started 15 March 2010 and ended 31 March 2013
- Developed and consulted on two policies (Data Custodianship and Pricing)
- Conducted a study on the identification of base datasets and Base Data Custodians
- Initiated the development of a National Geo-information Management Strategy



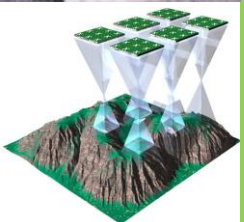
SASDI



National Geo-information Management Strategy



SASDI



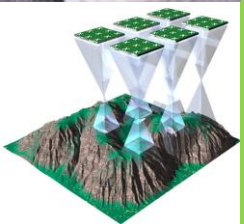
- Respond to Vision 2030 as outline in the National Development Plan
- Four Commissions established:
 - Policy and legislation
 - Data
 - Capacity and Capability building
 - Infrastructure and Technology

NGIMS: Vision

- How to position South Africa as a world leader in geo information, create an enabling environment for the building of sustainable and efficient geo spatial technologies, products and services industries.
- How to positioning SA as a net exporter of GI applications



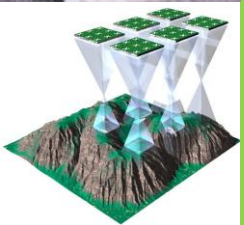
SASDI



Common Understanding

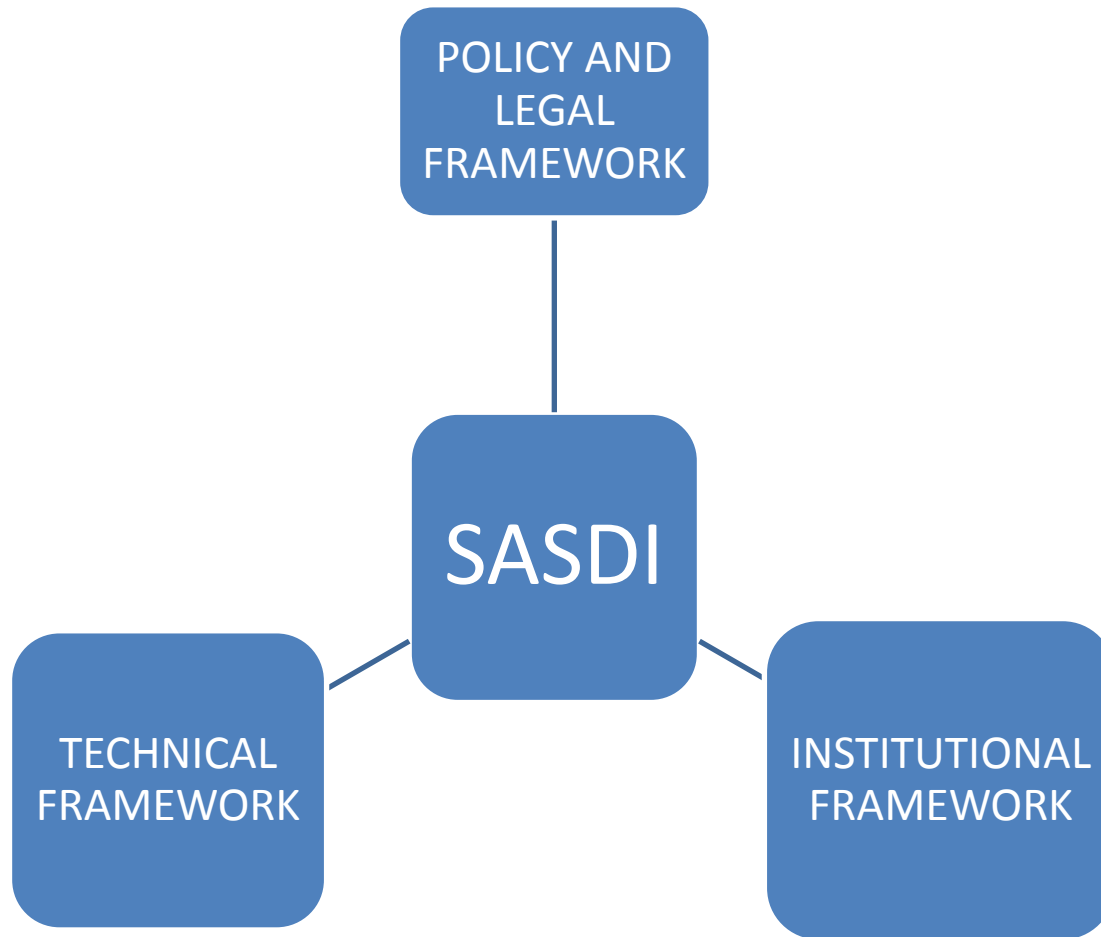


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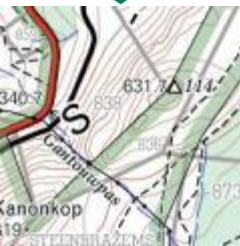
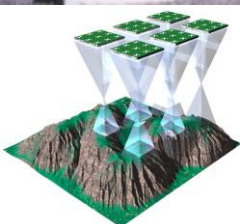
- As a country we understand the role of spatial information in spatial planning and we appreciate that Geospatial information is truly an enabler in assisting government achieve its objective which is to create a better life for all.
- The accessibility, availability and usability of spatial information is generally influenced by the availability of the ICT infrastructure.

Conclusion





SASDI



THANK YOU

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nsif@ruraldevelopment.gov.za