

# Knowledge Transfer for NGOs within SDI

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# Content:

- NGOs in the SDI framework
- Strengths of NGOs
- Spatial data in a NGO
  - theoretical aspect
  - practical impact and possibilities
- Introducing GIS in the NGO
  - user-centered approach
- Recommendations in NGO4SDI context

# NGOs in the SDI framework

- connecting local/regional community activities
- mechanisms and platform for fields out of scope for government and/or business sector
- (in)dependant from governmental and private donations

# Strengths of NGOs

- SDI context
- budgeted projects implementation
- interaction and communication with all levels of society – simultaneously
- stronger motivation of the staff

# Spatial data in a NGO

- theoretical aspect
  - usability in strong relation to GIS use
  - underestimated potential and insufficiently used where present
  - GIS components not integrated enough
  - systematic approach to key components need
    - hardware
    - data
    - people
    - software
    - procedures

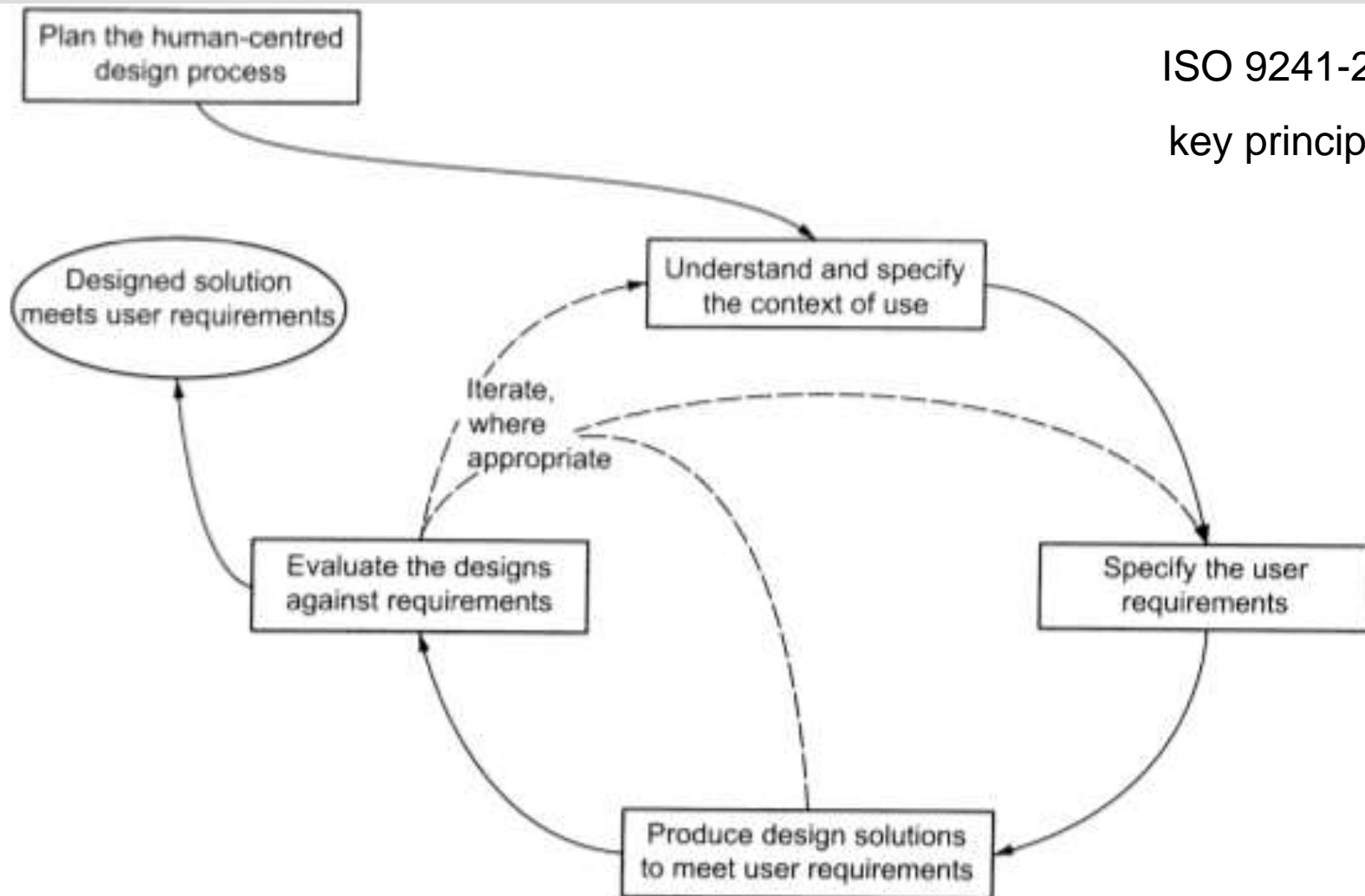
# Spatial data in a NGO

- practical aspect
  - number of surveys on the implementation
    - top factors: costs, functionality, compatibility with existing hardware and software, technical support
  - the key issue for successful approach found to be – user centered approach to GIS implementation
  - user centered approach – users involved in any decision making concerning GIS



# User-centered approach

ISO 9241-210  
key principles





# Recommendations in NGO4SDI context

- spatial data use
  - access to public information
  - environmental issues assessment
  - environmental advocacy
- user requirements
  - public sector data need for resolving local issues
  - locating and evaluating influence on the community
  - improving quality of living
- possible solutions
  - spatial database of identified environmental issues and their significance/influence on the environment
  - GIS application mapping/visualising/analysing cross-referenced mapped issues
- evaluation of the proposed process + iteration and
- implementation in context of detailed Florozon needs

# Conclusion

- theoretical aspect showed full potential for implementing GIS in the NGOs – generalized from the example of Florozon
- awareness rising needs to be applied further
- capacity building is the necessity for better spatial usability definition in concrete cases
- pilot applications can significantly contribute to the development of need, understanding of potentials and support current activities
- connecting and communication among NGOs with similar characteristics is essential for the long-term effects