



GLOBAL MAPPING NEWSLETTER 39

CODI Meeting and its Impact on Global Mapping

Mr. Kombo Mwero

Director of Surveys, Survey of Kenya



Mr. Kombo Mwero

Overview

The CODI-IV meeting took place at the ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 25th to 28th April 2005. The meeting was preceded by a workshop held on the 23rd and 24th April 2005 during which the question of the CODI-IV agenda was explained and reviewed. An exhibition was also a major feature of this meeting. The meeting was opened by the outgoing chair, Uganda, who presided at the CODI-III meeting, followed by the election of the new bureau as follows:

Bureau	Chair	Subordinate offices
CODI-IV	Tunisia	First Vice Chair -South Africa Second Vice Chair -Rwanda First Rapporteur -Ghana Second Rapporteur -Cameroun
Sub Committee on CODI-Geo	Sudan	Vice chair -Swaziland Rapporteur -Ethiopia
Sub Committee on Statistics	Tanzania	Vice chair -Tunisia Rapporteur -Ghana
Sub Committee on ICT	Nigeria	Vice chair -Nigeria Rapporteur -Tanzania

The theme of CODI-IV was "Information as an Economic Resource." The various sessions were later devoted to examining Information as a strategic factor of production of goods and services and a tool

for development and poverty reduction.

The proceedings of the meeting were held under both plenary and technical sessions. At the end CODI-IV adopted the following general resolutions and recommendations.

- Creation of a new subcommittee on "Knowledge, Libraries and Information Services for Development" CODI-KLIS. This new subcommittee would be responsible for
- Proposing regional and sub-regional policy directions, in the field of Libraries and Information Services;
- Assist Member States in identifying national objectives and evaluating the progress at the national level, in the field of Libraries and Information Services.

Recommendations

Recognizing that the global economy was in transition to an information and knowledge based economy the member states were urged to develop NICI strategy that would integrate all sectors of information development namely, SDI, statistics and library and incorporate them as a full component of the national development plan and poverty reduction strategy.

The international partners are to support the implementation by Member States with the recommendations agreed upon and make information and ICT promotion key component of their development assistance to the African countries as a means to poverty reduction and growth acceleration.

This was a moment to review progress made since the last CODI-III meeting held in year 2003. Accordingly each subcommittee held separate and parallel sessions during which the following was resolved

ICT Sub-committee

1) Implementation of CODI recommendations

In recognition of the importance given in monitoring of the progress made in the implementation of CODI recommendations:

- a) Each member state was taxed to set up a national Committee to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the recommendations agreed upon during the CODI meetings.
- b) ECA was to set up mechanisms on follow up with member States on issues agreed upon.

2) Creation of an enabling environment for the development of the E-Economy.

CODI upheld that Member States

- Scale up investments in the infrastructure development and e-commerce initiatives
- Encourage more participatory policy processes involving all stakeholders
- Harness creative and innovative technologies and business models, such as Voice over IP (VOIP), ICT-enabled export services and mobile commerce, to enhance competitiveness of Africa's private sector and meet the needs of the public.
- Increase efforts to develop and expand infrastructure as a foundation of the e-economy, while reducing telecommunication tariffs;
- Support centres of excellence to produce the critical mass of the required ICT skilled manpower;

CODI recommended that ECA undertake the following

- Assist Member States to raise awareness on challenges and opportunities of e-commerce;
- Scale up its support to Member States in the area of institutional and individual capacity

building in the formulation and development of e-strategies as a vehicle to create an enabling environment;

- Support the implementation of initiatives to enhance capacity of Member States in the area of monitoring and evaluating progress made through Information Society indicators.

Use of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS)

Member States were encouraged to

- Consider FOSS as a strategic option to strengthen the provision of cost-effective, easily adaptable and modifiable services to the citizens;
- Take FOSS into account in the formulation and implementation of ICT industrialization initiatives;
- Ensure open standards and interoperability of computer operating systems which have now been considered as part of infrastructure.

CODI –GEO

Recommended:

- a) The inclusion of Situs addressing as a component of core data sets of the NSDIs and national Information content;
- b) Adoption of the Durban statement on mapping Africa for Africa (MAFA)
- c) Further urged that MS particularly through their NMA to
- d) To implement the recommendations of the Durban statement on MAFA, and
- e) Support the SALB project and provide the necessary data and information it requires.
- f) That African Governments participate in the African Resources Management (ARM) Constellation System as part of the SDI/NICI processes to ensure maximum benefit.
- g) That AFREF and ARM constellation System work together on the possibility to create a mosaic for Africa that could be used as a ground reference to be served as a support for SDI initiatives in MS.

8th United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (UNRCCA)

New York, 27 June - 1 July, 2005

The Chair of ISCGM, Professor Taylor, the Vice-Chair, Mr. Peter Holland, and the Secretary-General, Hiromichi Maruyama, attended this meeting in New York on behalf of Global Map. A presentation entitled "Global Mapping and Spatial Data Infrastructure: Development and Challenges for Dissemination of Geospatial Data" written by Professor Taylor, Mr. Maruyama, Mr. Sasaki and Mr. Okatani was presented to the meeting reporting on the significant progress made by Global Map. This presentation was well received by the participants and will be distributed as part of the proceedings of the meeting. A resolution in support of Global Map was passed at the meeting. Discussions were also held with Dr. Laaribi of the United Nations on the organization of a special workshop jointly organized by ISCGM, ICA and PCGIAP to be held in conjunction with the UNRCCAP in Thailand in September 2006. Agreement was reached in

principle on the organization of this workshop on The Use of Geoinformation for mitigating Large-scale Disasters and attaining Sustainable Development.

The UNRCCA was attended by delegates from many of the Latin American countries as well as other countries and international organizations.



Mapping Approaches into a Changing World XXII International Cartographic Conference

A Coruna, Spain, 11 - 16 July, 2005

Over 1600 people attended this important conference. The International Cartographic Association (ICA) is a valuable partner for Global Map and Professor Taylor represented ISCGM at this meeting. He made a presentation to the technical program entitled "Progress Towards the Completion of Global Map: A New International Map of the World". He also held discussions with ICA President Milan Konecny and Vice-President Victor Tikunov on cooperation between ICA and ISCGM in the organization of a joint workshop

on the mitigation of natural disasters at the next UNRCCAP meetings in Thailand in 2006.

The ICA conference was an outstanding success and the Organizing Committee is to be congratulated on an excellent job.

The Exchange

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, July 3 - 6, 2005

Professor Taylor attended this meeting on behalf of ISCGM. The Exchange is a follow-up to the important Cambridge Conference held in 2003 and brought together heads of national mapping agencies from all over the world. The Cambridge Conference, until now, has been held once every four years but, at the request of delegates, will now be supplemented by a meeting every two years.

One of the highlights of the meeting was a visit by HRH Prince Edward, the Earl of Wessex. Speaking at the Opening of the conference, the Prince said that he, like many other members of the royal family, was fascinated by maps and map making. In his address the Prince commented, "This conference is about meeting the challenges you face today as map makers in this high tech, increasingly high-paced world. The world may seem to be getting smaller in terms of communications but there is nothing like sitting down face-to-face."

During the meeting Professor Taylor had the

opportunity to meet with Ms. Preetha Pulusani, the President of Intergraph, to discuss the details of Intergraph's generous grant program to ISCGM and with Dr. Nick Land, the Executive Director of EuroGeographics.

Ms. Vanessa Lawrence, Director General of the Ordnance Survey, and her staff did an excellent job of organizing a first class meeting.



Prof. Taylor with Ms. Pulusani

The three articles, 8th UNRCCA, Mapping Approaches into a Changing World and The Exchange are reported by Prof. D. R. Fraser Taylor, Chairperson of ISCGM.

From the Secretariat

• *Technical Note for Global Map*

Second Round : Composition and Characteristics of Drainage Layer

Following the previous issue, technical problems frequently found in the data submitted to the ISCGM Secretariat are illustrated. In this issue, as the second round, compositions and frequently found errors are illustrated. As drainage layer contains several important features in relation to boundary layer, descriptions are made in consideration of boundary layer.

<Compositions of Drainage Layer>

Drainage layer is composed of line, polygon and point. Each element includes the below features.

Line:

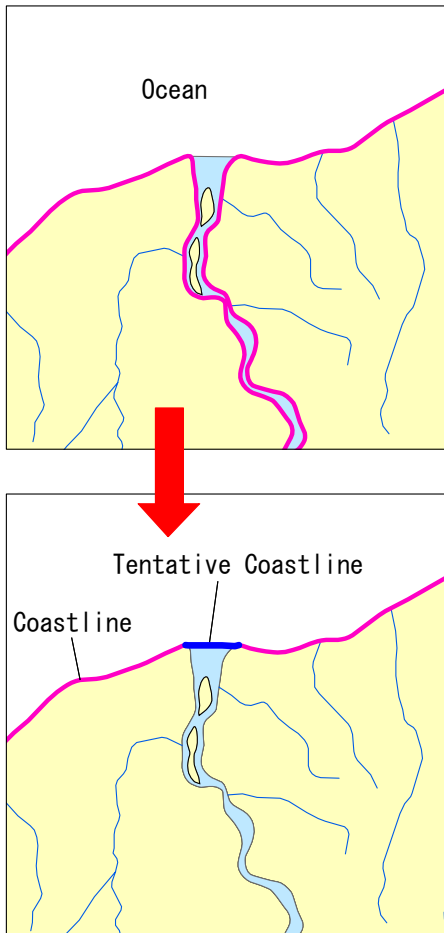
1. water course (less than 1 km wide)
2. dam/weir (1 km long or more)
3. aqueduct/canal/ flume/penstock

Polygon:

- 1. inland water (lake/marsh and water course of 1 km wide or more)

Point:

- 1. dam/weir (less than 1 km long)
- 2. island (island in inland water smaller than 1 km²)
- 3. spring/water hall



<Frequently Found Errors>

How to obtain coastline and inland water polygons at river mouth

A method to obtain coastline and inland water polygons at a mouth of a river of 1 km or wider is illustrated. Coastline has to be obtained continuously to completely surround continent and/or island, however, a boundary line separating land from water to define the boundary between land and sea cannot be drawn as there is not land to determine the boundary between sea. In order to solve this problem, a provisional line at the

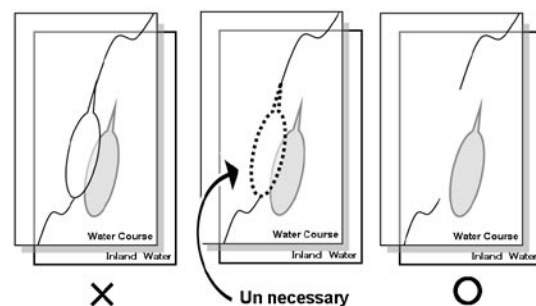
boundary between river and sea at the river mouth is drawn to avoid discontinuity of coastline. An attribute value of the provisional coastline is set as accuracy category ACC=3 and existing category EXS=3 to discriminate it from the coastline obtained as the boundary line between land and sea. This definition is made at the ISCGM12 held in April this year and stipulated in the revised specifications, Ver. 1.2.

Inland water polygon, on the other hand, is obtained for the part which exceeds 1 km or wider to the limit of the coastline determined as above. An area surrounded by entire coastline, including the provisional one, and national boundary line must conform to the entire administrative boundary polygon. These points have to be noted in producing boundary layer.

Coastline is included in boundary layer, whereas inland water is a feature included in drainage layer. In acquiring data, attention has to be paid to the above-mentioned difference.

How to obtain inland water

Inland water is obtained as polygon in drainage layer. It is not correct to obtain the outline of inland water as line data.



How to obtain island in inland water

A method to obtain land in inland water (inland island), such as a bar in a river and an island in a lake, is described in comparison with "island in sea" obtained in boundary layer. Island is

classified into following four categories according to the shape and the difference of method obtained:

1. Island in inland water with the size of 1 km² or larger,
2. Island in inland water smaller than 1 km²,
3. Island in the sea with the size of 1 km² or larger,
4. Island in the seas smaller than 1 km².

The above "1" case, island in inland water, is produced by simply making a hole by delineating land area. It is understood that island data do not exist, but island and bar are displayed graphically as an absence of inland water polygon. As for the case 2, it is obtained as island point of drainage layer.

It is often found that the case 3 and 4, which are island in the sea, are obtained as island point of drainage layer similar to case 2, but this is not correct. As mentioned in the previous issue, for the case 3, outline of island is obtained by coastline and then administrative area polygon is obtained to conform to it. As to the case 4, it is obtained as administrative area point. In each case, the entire island is obtained as boundary layer and will not affect drainage layer.

The column in the next issue will focus "composition and characteristics of transportation layer."

- A capacity building grant from Intergraph referred to in the resolutions of the Twelfth Meeting of ISCGM was inaugurated. Please refer to <http://www.intergraph.com/interop/grant.asp>
- ISCGM Secretariat send a questionnaire on the raster layer development by Working Group 4 to the Global Mapping project participating organizations, in the first week of June by e-mail and/or fax and airmail. **An earlier reply will be very much appreciated.**
- Three countries/regions newly participated in the Global Mapping project: Timor-Leste on 27th June, Tristan de Cunha on 29th July and Chad on 9th September which totals the number of project participating countries/regions to 149.

Global Map and Related Meetings

Followings are Global Map and related meetings. Information on related meetings will be highly appreciated.

2005

- **November 24, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam**
PCGIAP Workshop
- **November 21-25, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam**
8th South East Asian Surveyors Conference
- **December 14-15, Geneva, Switzerland**
GEO II

2006

- **September 5 - 9, Bangkok, Thailand**
17th UNRCC-AP
- **November 6 - 10, Santiago, Chile**
GSDI 9th Conference
- **November 11, Santiago, Chile**
13th Meeting of ISCGM

Published by : The Secretariat of the International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM)

*Geographical Survey Institute (GSI)
1 KITASATO, TSUKUBA-SHI, 305-0811 JAPAN
Phone : +81-29-864-6910 Fax : +81-29-864-6923
Homepage : <http://www.iscgm.org>
E-mail : sec@iscgm.org*