

2.09 GIS for Coordination and Cooperation between LGUs and Private Sector



The LGU plays a dominant role in the capture and use of geographic information for all stages of development related planning. The use of GIS supports more open, collaborative planning processes, and improves public access to geographic information in urban and rural planning issues. The private sector is also mobilized in local governance and planning, for example, privatization affects the capture and distribution of what were formerly public domain spatial data. A more accessible public database enables investors to analyze the impact of development projects in relation to municipal objectives for land uses.

A GIS system that allows mutual access to and interaction among public and private sectors provides the following benefits:

- 📄 Savings from elimination of redundancy;
- 📄 More resources available to improve data;
- 📄 Better understanding of user needs;
- 📄 Users gain better understanding of proper uses for the data sets;
- 📄 Conclusions/analysis have more credibility and chance of accuracy the more current and standardized the data is; Better accuracy of data and reports;
- 📄 Ability to identify source and credibility of data including liability;
- 📄 Ease of access which encourages more, and possibly new, uses;
- 📄 Standardization helps to compare data sets to clean out errors;
- 📄 Reduces data cost which serves as a barrier to entry for GIS learners /beginners & small businesses;
- 📄 New uses based on ability to combine data from different sources;
- 📄 Cycle time improvements make it easier and quicker to generate reports while also reducing the overall costs to generate a report. In addition, by using GIS it can help make private sector input more timely;
- 📄 Reduces distribution costs for transacting/exchanging data;
- 📄 Private sector may eventually provide additional funding sources if there is a central repository where they could gain access;
- 📄 Development of best practices;
- 📄 Increased expertise in the municipality;
- 📄 Increased chance of government access to private data as private data sources can use the cooperative GIS to market/showcase their GIS data.

Below are some examples of valuable cooperation between the Public and Private Sector:

- 📄 Creation of a model for GIS Data sharing. This might be a form of a Private Sector venture to provide access to data for a fee;
- 📄 Provide access to municipal data;
- 📄 Provide access to catalogued commercial data sets centralized in one single location or site;
- 📄 Sample data sets for educational purposes;

-  Provide emergency response tools and data sets to both public and private sectors. This would enhance current operations by having data readily available 24 hours a day and 7 days a week instead of just when an extreme emergency strikes, although generally, emergency responses may be transboundary which makes data access and sharing difficult.