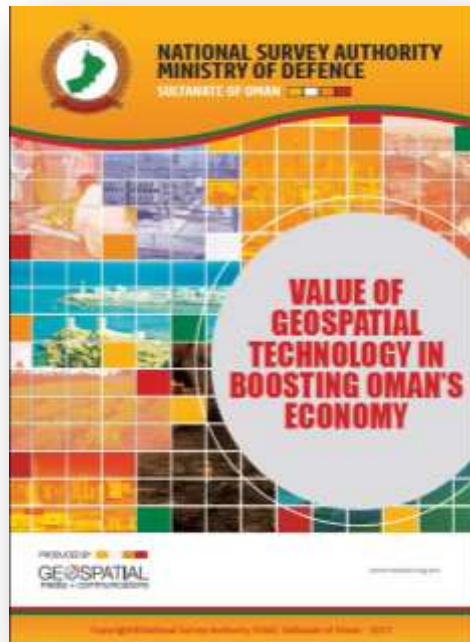


VALUE OF GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY IN BOOSTING OMAN'S ECONOMY



RESEARCH REPORT KEY FINDINGS

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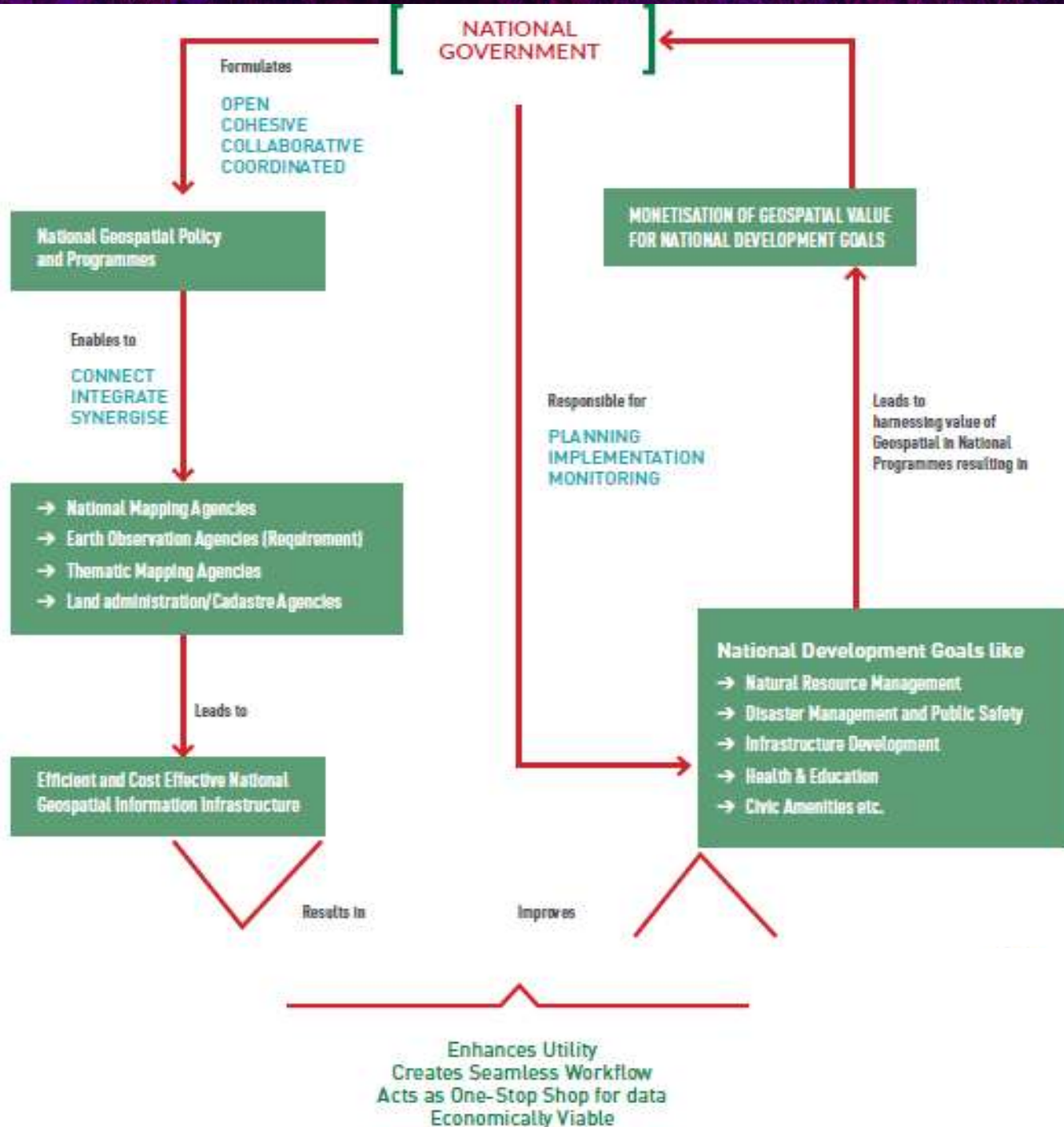
Geospatial Media and communications

OUTLINE

- ❑ Oman Today & Tomorrow, Transformative Scenarios
- ❑ Future Trends of Geospatial Technology Applications in Oman
- ❑ Recommendation for the Future

OMAN TODAY & TOMORROW, TRANSFORMATIVE SCENARIOS

Incremental Value of Stakeholders in Geospatial Value Addition to the Economy



INTRODUCTION

To evaluate the present and to define the way forward, the research study assesses Oman's geospatial ecosystem in the following four parameters:

- **Geospatial Data Infrastructure and Policy Framework**
- **Institutional Capacity**
- **Industry Fabric**
- **User Adoption Level**

GEOSPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE & POLICY FRAMEWORK

+ STRENGTHS

- More openness from government data providers
- Procuring data takes 6 months
- Spatial data has been transferred into digital format
- Quality levels of geospatial data are well-defined
- National Continuously Operational Reference Station Network (OMANCORSNET) established

- WEAKNESS

- Organizations contributing to ONSDI do not adhere to common standards and technical specifications
- Process of accessing data is manually driven
- Lack of public-private engagement

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

+ STRENGTHS

- Inclusive geospatial programs in schools and university curriculums
- More opportunities of geospatial training for teachers
- Educational universities like Sultan Qaboos University are involved in national geospatial projects like – coastal erosion projects, water quality, etc.
- Induction programs that lead to employment by NSA

- WEAKNESS

- Students don't want to be 'geospatialists' but engineers
- Value addition of geospatial education not recognized
- Job ready students from universities is a challenge

INDUSTRY FABRIC

+ STRENGTHS

- Collaboration with foreign geospatial industry players
- Presence of geospatial consultants who understand the culturally different industry of Oman
- Service Oriented geospatial industry
- Geospatial use active in workflows

- WEAKNESS

- Not a well-established geospatial industry ecosystem
- Mostly outsource their products (data/content) and services from foreign countries
- Economic slow-down has resulted in negligible fund allocation for geospatial projects
- Lack of public-private partnerships
- Adoption of new geospatial technology is slow and user community is still dependant on traditional methods and data

USER ADOPTION LEVEL

The real-value of technology is assessed on how and to what level it is being implemented by the end user.



Oil & Gas



Utilities



Telecommunications



Municipality



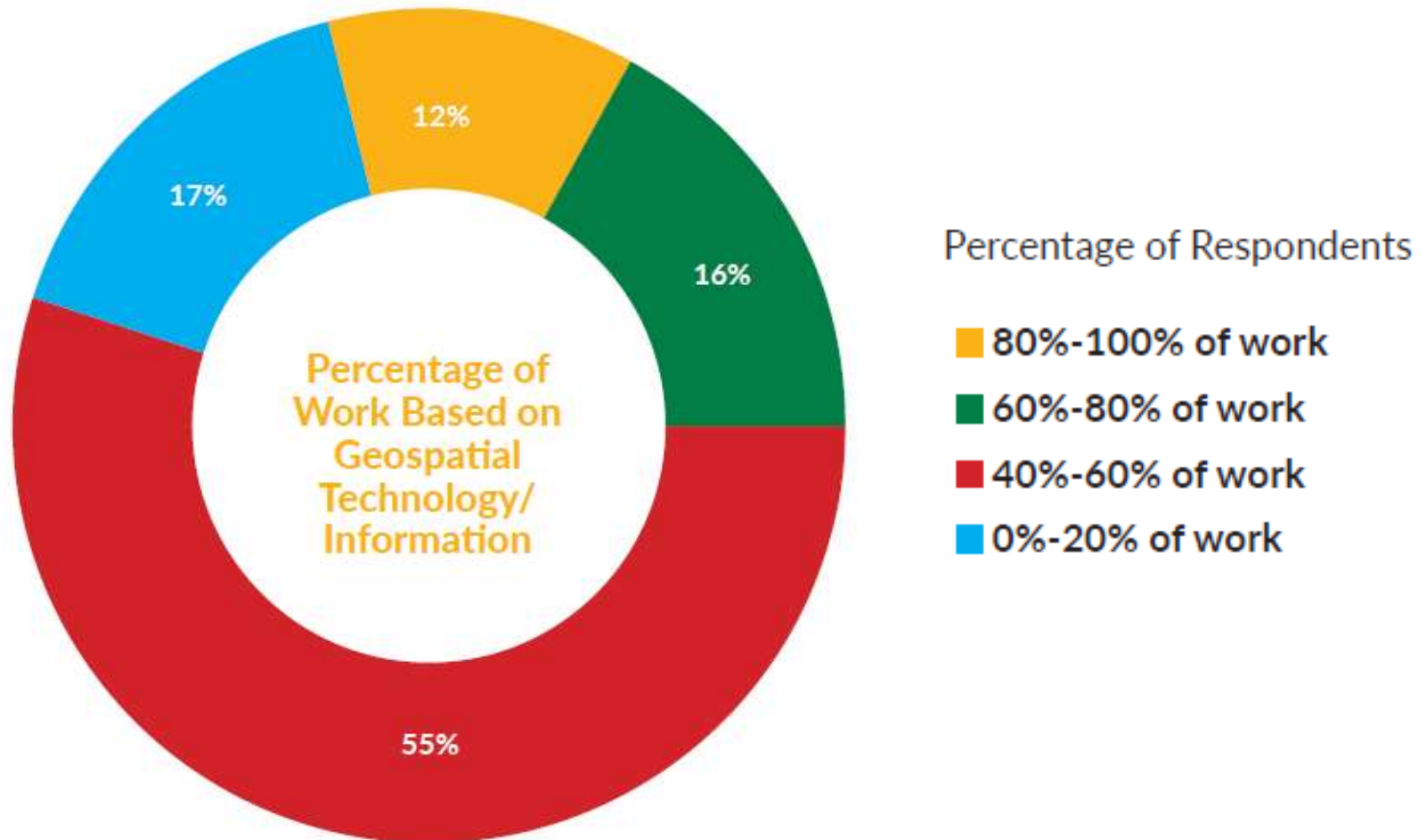
Infrastructure



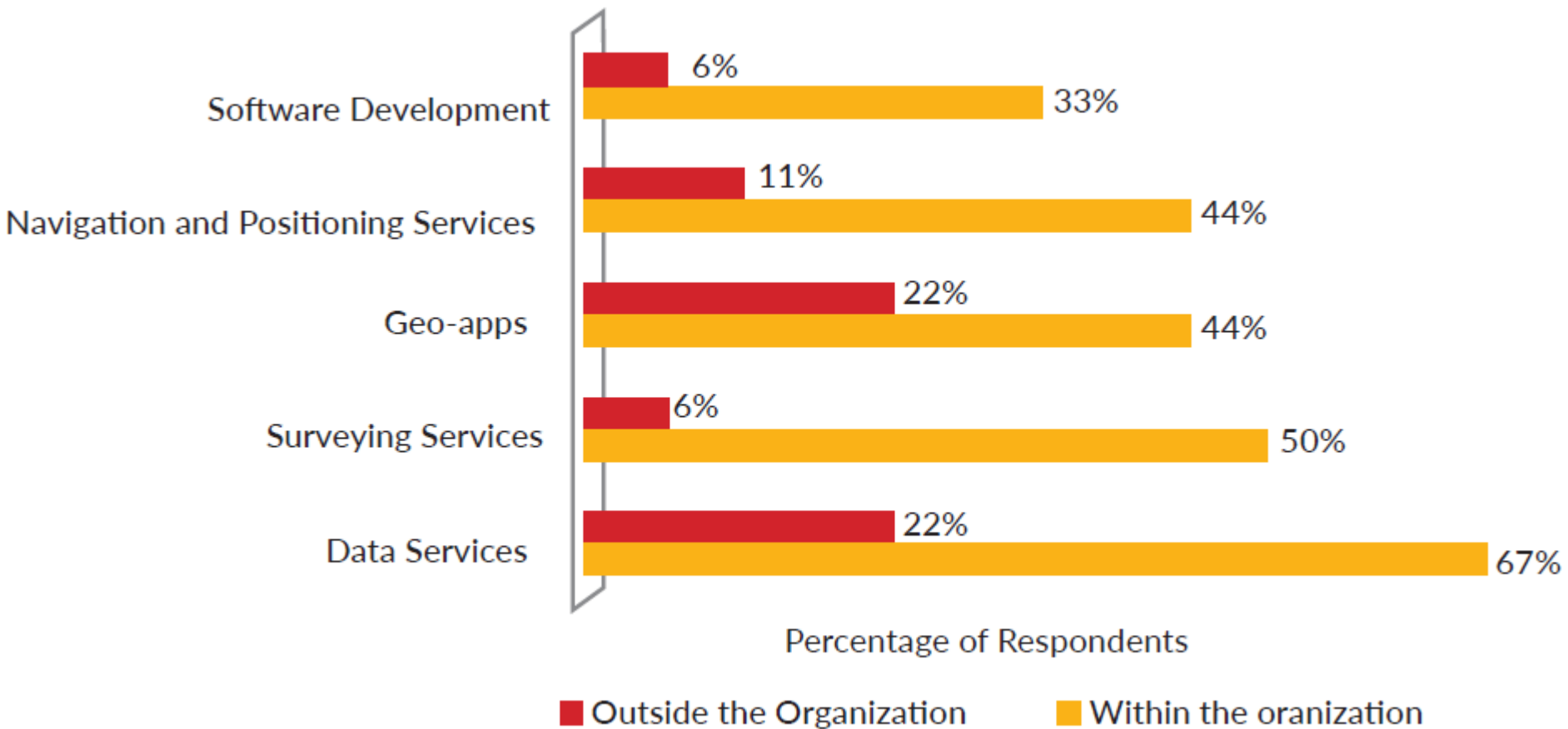
Defence

**Significant users of
Geospatial Technology
and Information in Oman**

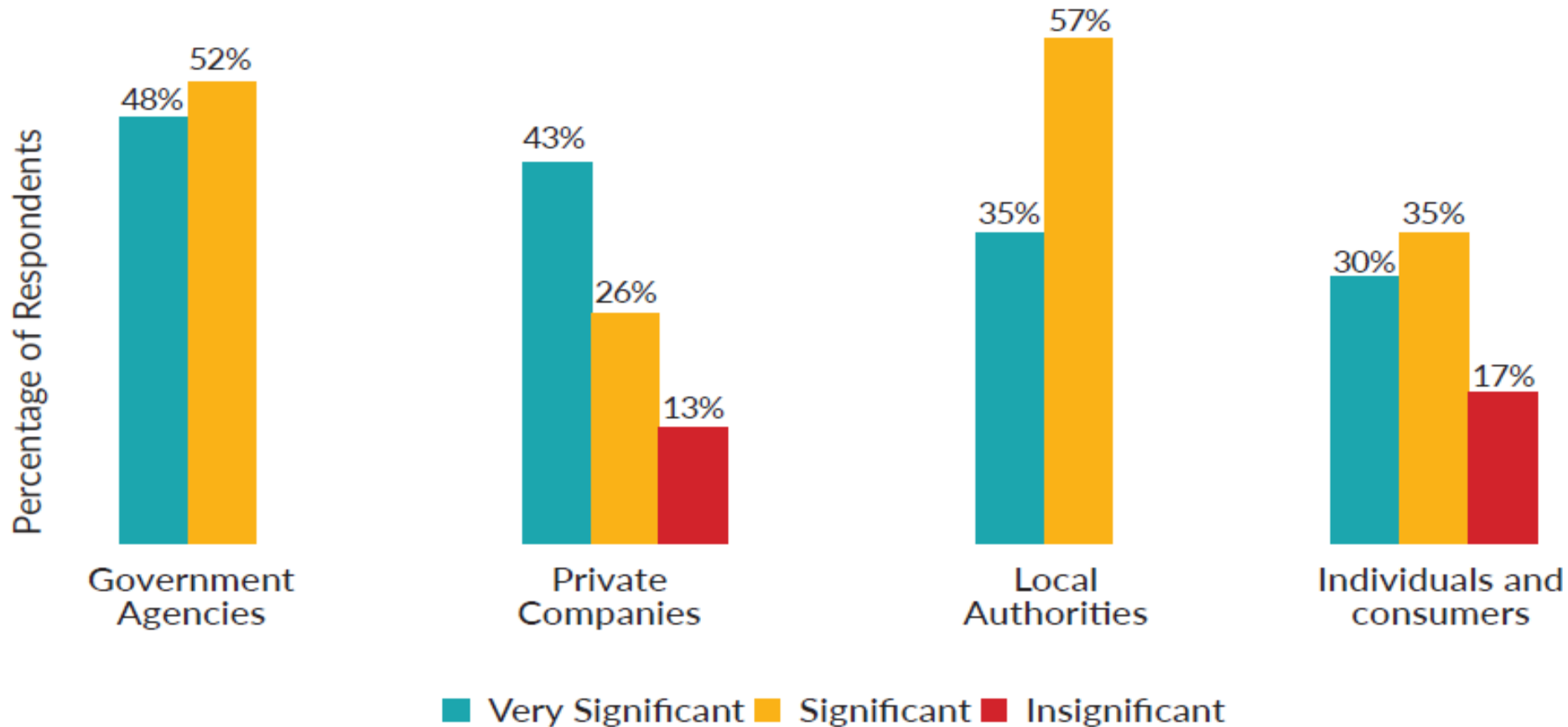
Work based on Geospatial Technology/Information



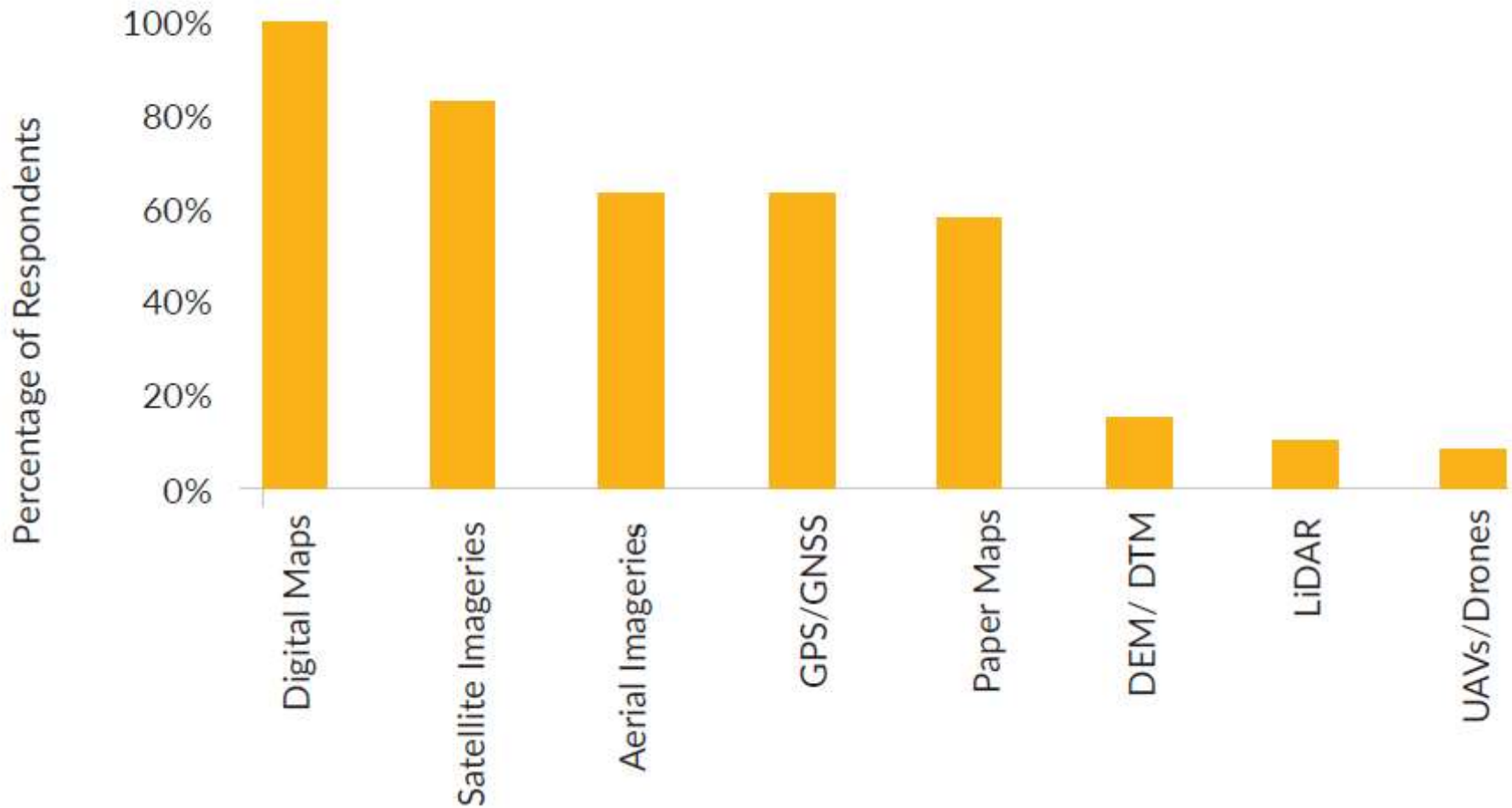
Services offered by Geo-Division of Users



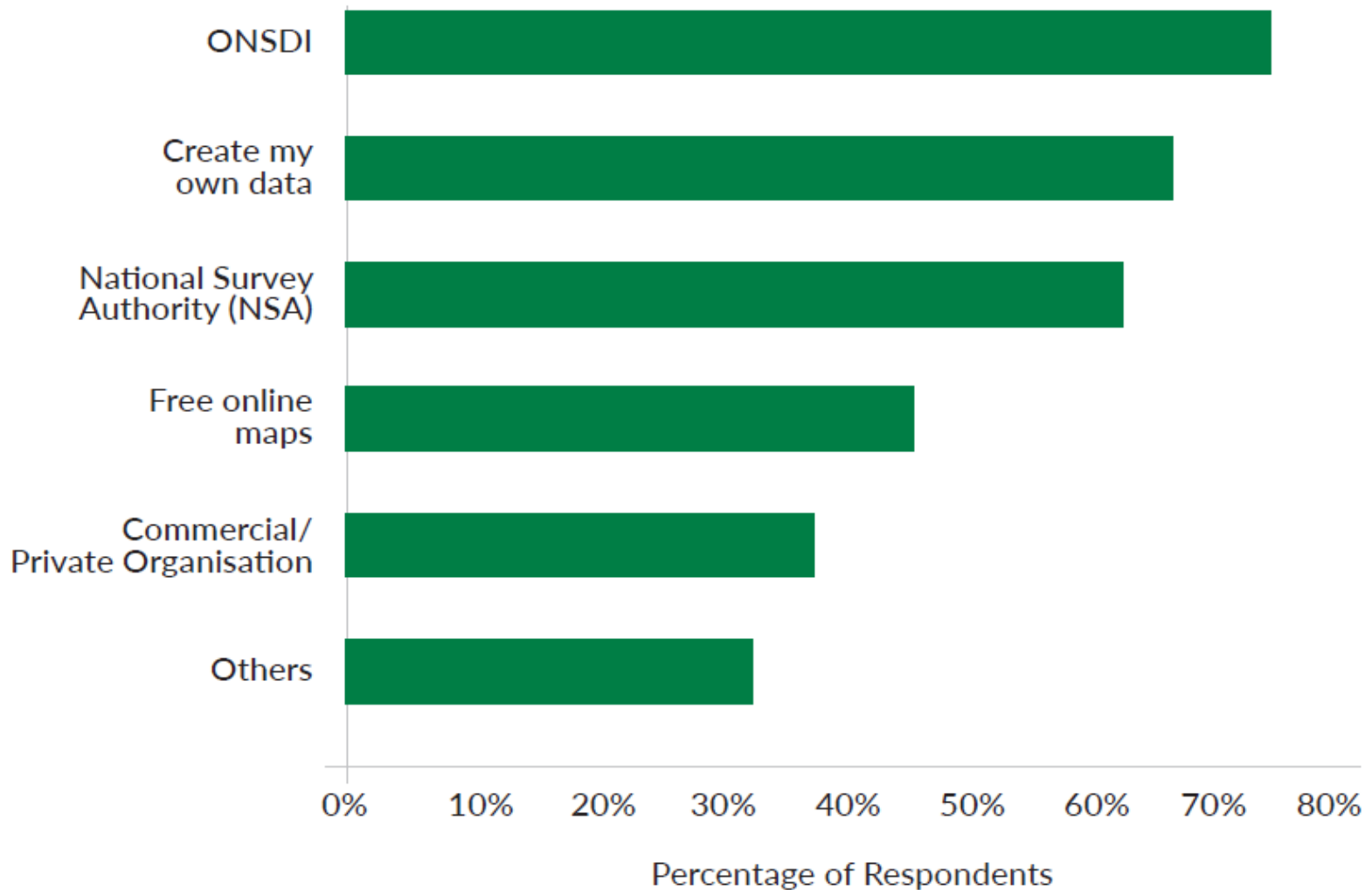
Beneficiaries of the Benefits arising from use of Geospatial Technology



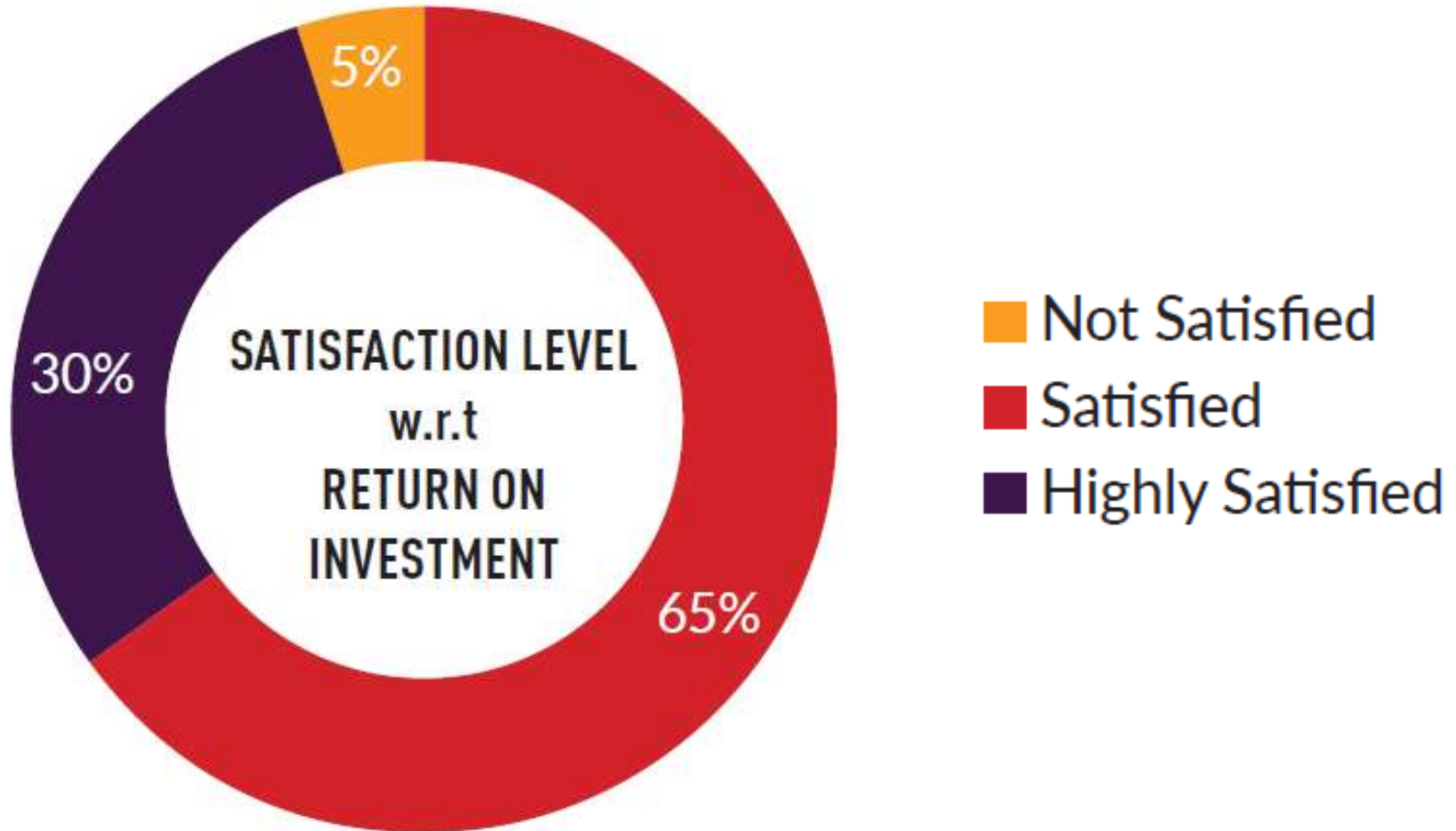
Types of Geospatial Technology/Information Used



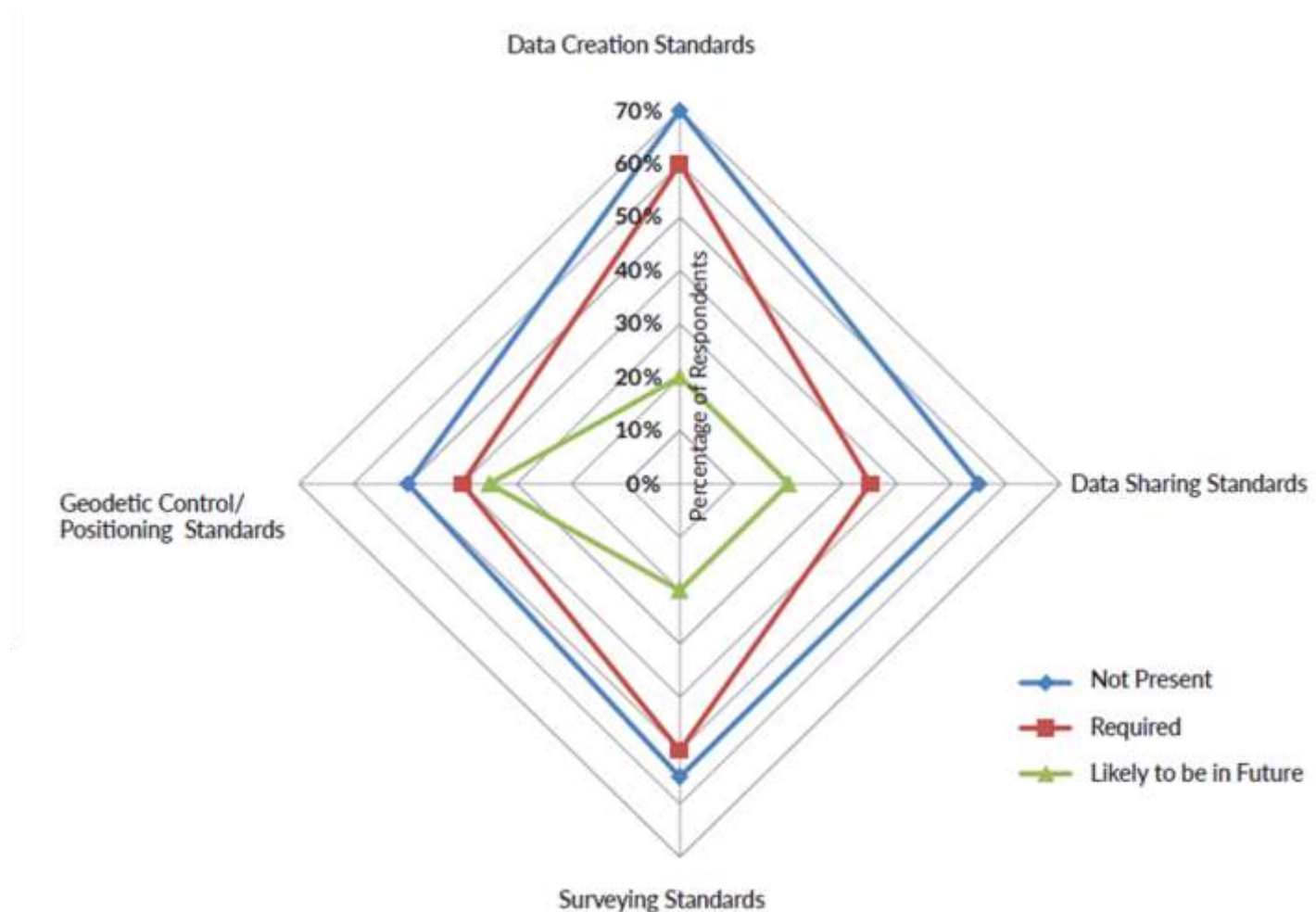
Popular Data Sources for Geospatial Information



Satisfaction Level w.r.t Return On Investment (ROI)



Challenges faced by users with respect to Standards



USER ADOPTION LEVEL

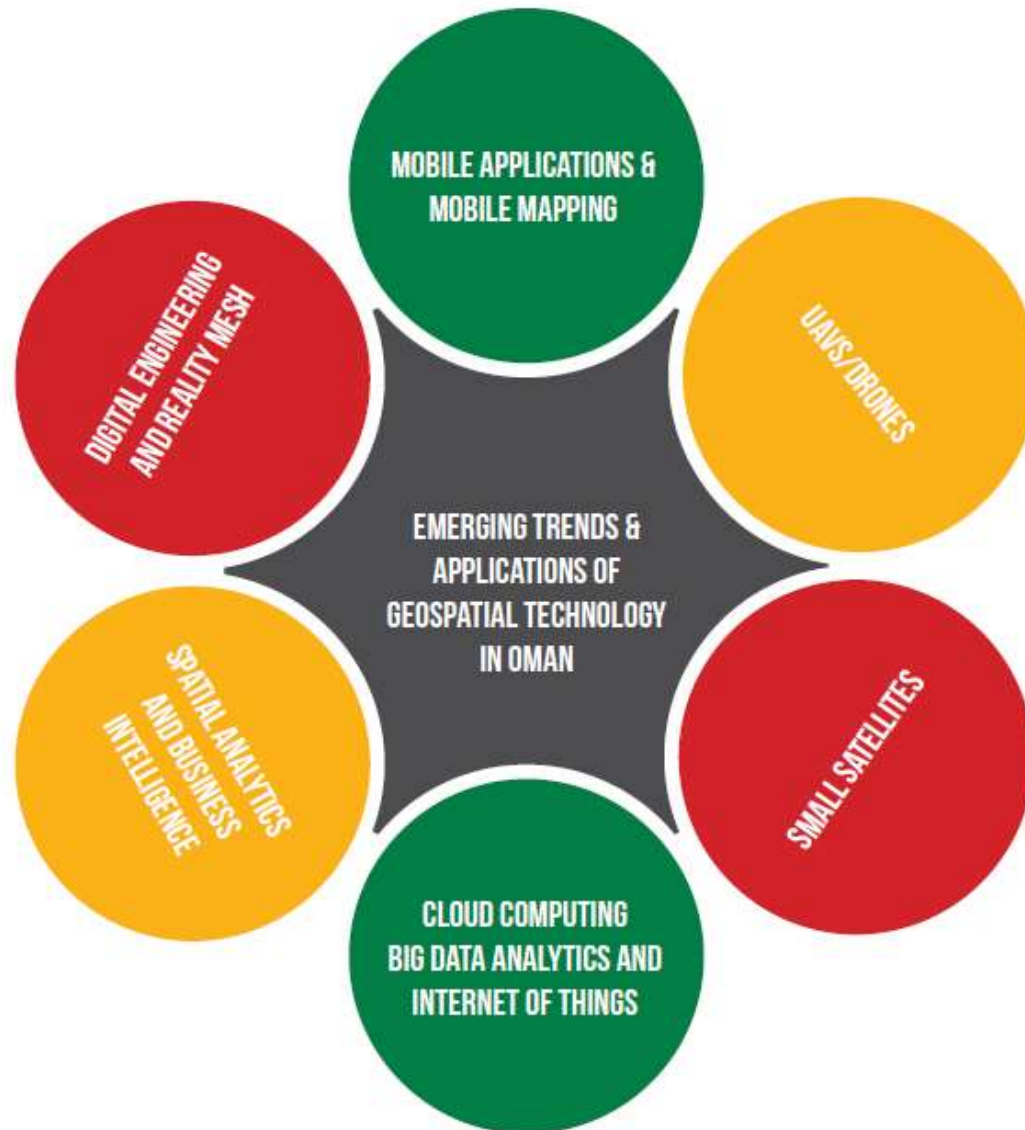
+ STRENGTHS

- ONSDI is gaining traction as the data source for spatial data
- NSA remains as the most important data source for most users
- Return on Investment is the major benefit derived from use of geospatial technology
- Geospatial technology is being integrated into everyday workflow management

- WEAKNESS

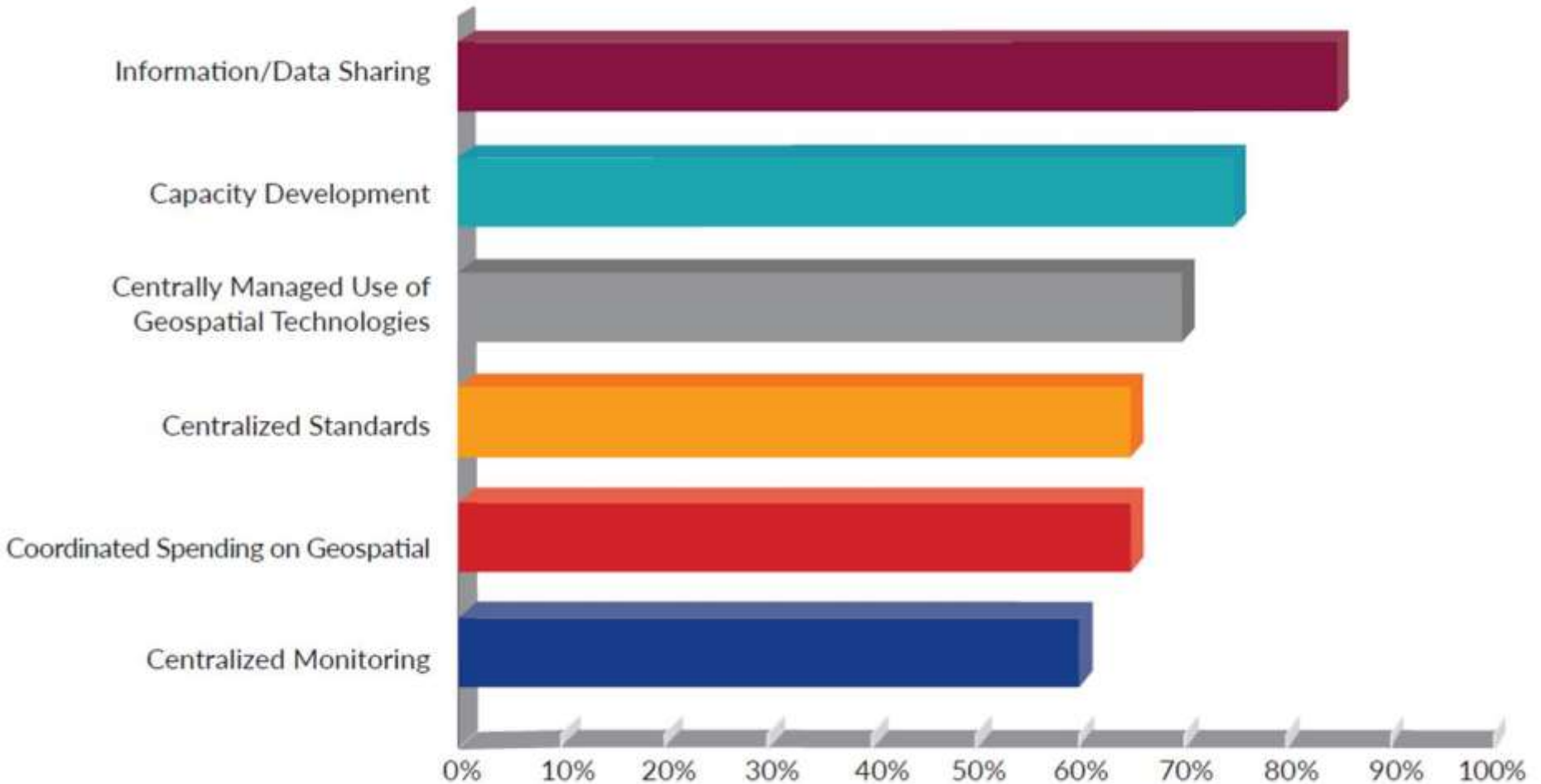
- Lack of unified data standards
- Lack of supportive policies
- Dependency on traditional methods
- Lack of complete and interoperable data

FUTURE TRENDS OF GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS IN OMAN



RECOMMENDATION FOR THE FUTURE

Desired Salient Features of a National Geospatial Policy



THANK YOU