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Okavango Collections: Sharing Environmental Information Resources of the Cubango-Okavango River Basin*

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Abstract

This paper provides an account of the development of the web-based *Okavango Collections (OC)* metadata catalogue. In light of climate change, growing population, and developmental pressures on the transboundary Cubango-Okavango river basin, there is an urgent need to ensure timely access to reliable environmental data and information for environmental decision-making. Commissioned by the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM), *OC* provides a searchable directory of collections of data, data sets, image archives, books, reports and other information available both in the region and in other parts of the world. It is based on GeoNetwork Opensource, a standards-based and open source web catalogue, implementing international standards for metadata content and system interoperability. Its main features include a geospatial catalogue application, providing metadata editing and advanced search and discovery capabilities, and an integrated map viewer. Key development challenges included the creation of a regional geographic names thesaurus as a controlled vocabulary for place keywords, an email notification system to facilitate ongoing maintenance of metadata records, and enhancing search and discovery functionality. In addition to providing an important environmental information service for the Cubango-Okavango region, *OC* potentially offers a model system for implementation elsewhere.

Keywords: environmental management, river basin management, Cubango-Okavango river basin, information systems, metadata, international standards, interoperability, spatial data infrastructure, open source software, GeoNetwork.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Cubango-Okavango river basin (Figure 1)[1], a major transboundary system of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia, is a region of high national, regional and global environmental significance (OKACOM 2011a). The river is one of the least developed in Africa, one of the longest in southern Africa (extending some 1000km), and the inland Okavango Delta is one of the largest Ramsar sites in the world (Kgathi et al., 2006, OKACOM 2011a). While the basin is described as currently being in 'near-pristine status', it is threatened by population growth, land use change, poverty and climate change (OKACOM 2011a). In terms of importance, the hydrological impact of climate change could be greater than development activities, apart from the 'high development scenario of hydropower schemes'[2] (Andersson et al. 2006, Boko et al. 2007). The governments of the three member states, through the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM) are looking for ways to improve livelihoods of people living in the basin and to increase joint economic benefits to the countries without degrading the river system.

Effective joint planning and management of the Cubango-Okavango river basin requires timely access to up to date and reliable information. Currently, no single access point exists to enable search and discovery of information resources about the river basin. Collections of pertinent data and information are held at various government agencies and organisations throughout the region, with metadata records of these scattered collections either lacking or inadequate. To address this limitation, an online geospatial metadata catalogue and integrated web map viewer - *Okavango Collections (OC)* - was commissioned by OKACOM. This paper provides some background to the development of the portal in relation to ongoing efforts to facilitate information access for environmental decision-making, and describes its key features and functions including challenges to its development and sustainability.

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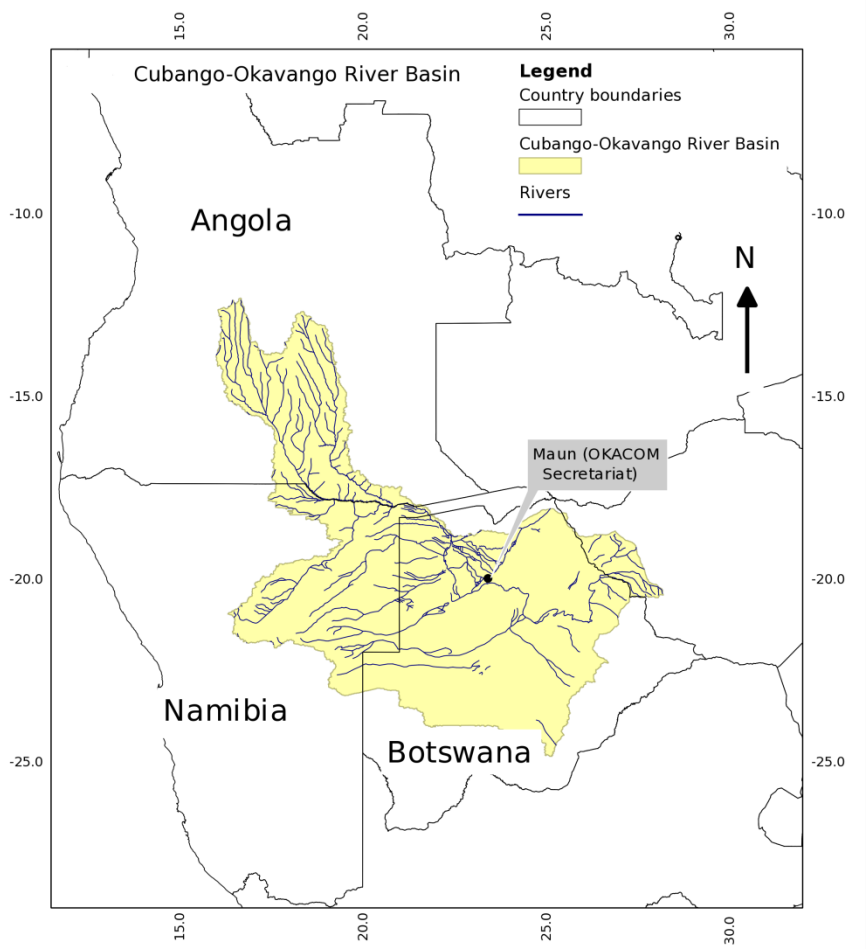
1 The rivers and catchment boundary shown in Figure 1 are derived from the GIS files available at http://www.fao.org/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.show?id=12 and http://iwlearn.net/iw-projects/842/maps_graphics/okavango-river-basin.

2 Note: 'the uncertainty in these predictions is high. Nevertheless, there is a clear indication of reduced flow from 2050 onwards' (Andersson et al. 2006).

Figure 1: Cubango-Okavango River Basin



2. FACILITATING ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

This section places the development of *OC* within the context of international and regional approaches to data and information access, including development of spatial data infrastructure, and implementation of international standards for system interoperability and the benefits of open source software.

2.1. International and regional context

The need for improving access to data and information for environmental decision-making has been articulated on a number of occasions at international

and regional meetings in Africa over the last decade. It was highlighted in the 'Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development' (WSSD 2002), which identified the need to 'develop information systems that make the sharing of valuable data possible, including the active exchange of Earth observation data'. In a broader context, linking Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to sustainable development, it was reported at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Southern Africa (ICE), held in Lusaka (UNECA 2007) that 'Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) were central to the creation of a global knowledge based economy and could play an important role in accelerating growth, promoting sustainable development and eradicating poverty in developing countries'.

More recently, in the 'White Paper on GEO Capacity Building and Water Resources in Africa' (AWCS 2011), water information systems were described as 'fundamental for improving water governance and implementing Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) successfully', and that there 'must be improvements to the data sets that are available to decision makers and to the systems whereby these data are distributed and displayed'. However, access to information is only one step towards improved decision-making. The availability of information and the capacity to properly interpret and apply it will determine the success of river basin management (Roehrig 2002). Key linkages identified between data and information exchange and democracy in transboundary water management settings reinforce the need to develop systems that facilitate this vital exchange (Gerlak et al., 2011).

2.1.1 Spatial Data Infrastructure

> *Countries should document their geo-information resources and publish this information widely. Adequate documentation of existing information and data is needed to ensure its continued use. Documentation, too, should be standardised. A system enabling a potential user to search and retrieve documentation on information resources should be implemented and maintained (EIS-AFRICA 2002)*

The latter quotation is one recommendation from EIS-AFRICA[3] (2002) for implementing an African spatial data infrastructure (SDI), where developing a mechanism to provide improved access to geospatial information can be considered as one component for building an SDI. While there is no single

3 EIS-AFRICA: 'a network for the co-operative management of environmental information in Africa' (EIS-AFRICA 2002); http://www.eis-africa.org/EIS-Africa

definition of an SDI, it can be considered as 'the mechanisms for efficient production, management, dissemination and use of geospatial information' or 'the framework of elements/factors that are needed by a community, to *make effective use of spatial or geographic data*' (UNECA 2012). The EIS-AFRICA (2002) policy paper identified various factors required for ensuring the use of geographic information (jointly called the spatial data infrastructure), including data availability and access; provision of core data sets; availability of metadata; standards to ensure interoperability; policies and practices encouraging the sharing of data and information; and adequate human and technical resources. At the international level, the Global Spatial Data Infrastructure (GSDI) Association seeks to 'promote international cooperation and collaboration in support of local, national and international spatial data infrastructure developments that will allow nations to better address social, economic, and environmental issues of pressing importance' (GSDI 2012).

The *OC* provides OKACOM's stakeholders with a service to facilitate access to environmental information resources, and can be considered as a key component contributing to a spatial data infrastructure for the region. For example, as a national spatial data infrastructure initiative, GeoNetwork Opensource software[4], the platform used for *OC*, was adopted for developing the Rwanda Metadata Portal[5] (Akinyemi & Kagoyire 2010).

2.1.2 Environmental information sharing for the Cubango-Okavango river basin

It is within this international and regional context calling for improved access to information resources that the *OC*[6] online metadata catalogue has been developed by the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM)[7]. The latter provides technical advice to the three contracting parties of the 1994 OKACOM Agreement (i.e., the governments of Angola, Botswana and Namibia) with regard to management of the Cubango-Okavango river basin, and its permanent Secretariat (established in 2008) has among its responsibilities leading information sharing and communication efforts on behalf of the Commission (OKACOM 2011b).

Recognizing that the sources of data and information relevant to its work were diverse and geographically widespread, in 2005 OKACOM requested assistance from the USAID IRBM Project[8] to propose an alternative to a centralised

4 GeoNetwork Opensource: http://geonetwork-opensource.org/
5 Rwanda Metadata Portal: http://www.cgis.nur.ac.rw/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home
6 Okavango Collections (*OC*): linked from OKACOM's homepage at http://www.okacom.org
7 The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM): http://www.okacom.org
8 Okavango Integrated River Basin Management Project (IRBM): http://www.okacom.org/images/IRBM Final Report - August 31 2009.pdf

repository of such material. The result was a metadatabase: a set of descriptions of data sources that identified their content, thematic and temporal coverage and their ownership and management. These descriptions were in the format of electronic documents and it was proposed that the content be migrated to a database, incorporating the international standards for description used by the project.

In 2010, OKACOM's recently established Secretariat picked up this work and, in the context of developing its new interactive web site, created *OC*, the starting point for discovery of collections of knowledge resources related to the Cubango-Okavango river basin in Angola, Botswana and Namibia. OKACOM's Secretariat has identified and updated relevant sources of information to ensure access to reliable and appropriate data to support researchers, planners and managers working in the Basin. The resource comprises a searchable directory of collections of data, data sets, image archives, books, reports and other information available both in the region and in other parts of the world (OKACOM 2011c).

2.2. Okavango Collections: a standards-based and open source web catalogue

> *Standardization is one of the essential building blocks of the Information Society. There should be particular emphasis on the development and adoption of international standards. ... International standards aim to create an environment where consumers can access services worldwide regardless of underlying technology (Geneva Declaration of Principles, World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS 2003)*

The *OC*, which is based on GeoNetwork Opensource, is a standards-based and open source geospatial metadata catalogue. System interoperability[9] is supported by the use of standards which facilitate the search and discovery of data and information pertinent to management of the Okavango region. Geonetwork is an established open source software system, with a decade of development and implementation worldwide (GeoNetwork 2011). Initially developed as a prototype in 2001 by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, it has since received support from the UN World Food Programme, UN Environment Programme, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the

9 In general, interoperability refers to the 'capability to communicate, execute programs, or transfer data among various functional units in a manner that requires the user to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units' (ISO/IEC 1993 cited in Lassoued et al. 2011).

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CSI-CGIAR), and many other contributors (GeoNetwork 2011). The present Okavango Collections is based on version 2.6.3 of GeoNetwork with additional OKACOM-designed customisations, as described later in this paper.

2.2.1 Metadata standards

Metadata, commonly referred to as 'structured data about data', provide a descriptive record of a data set or other information resource. Metadata provides a record of a resource's characteristics, including such details as its title, creator, date of publication, content description, language, and spatial extent. A metadata record can be considered comparable to a library card containing the description of a book, or might be thought as the who, what, why, when, where, and how of the resource. Metadata are crucial for resource search and discovery, access, and interpretation of quality and applicability; inadequate metadata can make data unusable.

Many organisations managing metadata catalogues have adopted international or national metadata standards. Standards ensure a structured set of terms or definitions are captured to describe an information resource. Commonly used standards include those that are used to describe general documents, such as the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)[10], and geographic resources, including ISO19115:2003/19139:2007[11], and the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM) of the U.S. Federal Geographic Data Committee[12]. The U.S. is moving towards a national profile of ISO 19115, which will enable it to join a global spatial data infrastructure, where geographic resources are described under a common standard (FGDC 2010).

The metadata standards adopted by *OC* are ISO 19115:2003 (ISO/TC211 2003) and ISO/TS 19139:2007 (ISO/TC211 2007). The ISO 19115:2003 standard comprises a set of mandatory, optional and conditional elements to describe the information resource, and ISO/TS 19139:2007 defines its XML[13] implementation; ISO 19115 specifies a core set of seven mandatory, and eleven optional and four conditional elements for improving interoperability. The *OC* metadata template

10 Dublin Core Metadata Initiative: http://www.dublincore.org

11 ISO19115:2003 and ISO19139:2007 were developed by the TC211 committee on geographic information/geomatics of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO 2012).

12 Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata is developed by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) of the United States; commonly referred to as the 'FGDC Metadata Standard' (FGDC 2012).

13 XML or eXtensible Markup Language was selected as it is the data exchange format used on the Web (Lassoued et al. 2011)

additionally incorporates new elements defining MARC[14] 'Nature of contents' categories[15] and 'Collection type'[16] categories. While ISO19115 is directed toward description of digital geographic data (datasets, dataset series, and individual geographic features), 'its principles can be extended to many other forms of geographic data such as maps, charts, and textual documents as well as non-geographic data'[17] (ISO/TC211 2003). In other words, it can be applied to all types of digital and hardcopy resources, whether geographic or not, but as mentioned in the standard's documentation, 'certain mandatory metadata elements may not apply to these other forms of data.' This potential broad applicability of the standard is leveraged by *OC* as a means to describe hardcopy documents, such as the national atlases of OKACOM member countries.

2.2.2 Additional standards supporting system interoperability

In addition to the metadata standards described above, the *OC* application makes use of a variety of other standards. The overall structure of GeoNetwork is mostly compliant with the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)[18] Portal Reference Architecture, by incorporating a geospatial portal, catalogue services and map viewer (OGC 2004, GeoNetwork 2011).

A number of mechanisms are incorporated to support harvesting of metadata from remote servers to facilitate searching of multiple metadata catalogues from a single GeoNetwork application (i.e., collecting/copying for local storage). This is especially useful where poor connectivity hampers searching across multiple servers (i.e., a distributed search) (GeoNetwork 2011). Standards used for retrieving metadata include the OGC Catalog Services for the Web (CSW)[19],

14 MARC: MAchine-Readable Cataloging standard for recording bibliographic information is used by libraries worldwide (LOC 2012)

15 MARC 21 Bibliographic - Full. URL: http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd008b.html [last accessed 26 April 2012]

16 Collection type categories specified by OKACOM: Archive, Library, Natural history collection, Herbarium, Entomological Collection, Museum, Geological collection, Seed bank, Laboratory.

17 Presentation format codes of ISO 19115 standard (i.e, mode in which resource is represented): documentDigital, documentHardcopy, imageDigital, imageHardcopy, mapDigial, mapHardcopy, modelDigital, modelHardcopy, profileDigital, profileHardcopy, tableDigital, tableHardcopy, videoDigital, videoHardcopy (ISO/TC211 2003)

18 The Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) is an 'international consortium of more than 440 companies, government agencies, research organizations, and universities participating in a consensus process to develop publicly available geospatial standards' (OGC 2012).

19 OpenGIS Catalogue Service Implementation Specification. URL: http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/cat [last accessed 26 April 2012]

z39.50[20], Open Archive Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH)[21], WebDAV[22], and OGC Web Services[23] (GeoNetwork 2011, 2012).

2.2.3 Adoption of open source software

The *OC* leverages the benefits of GeoNetwork Opensource and should offer a long-term sustainable solution in the provision of an online service for the search and discovery of information resources pertinent to the Cubango-Okavango river basin. GeoNetwork Opensource is an established, tested, and widely implemented open source software system and supported by an active community of users and developers[24]. Moreover, the application is well documented for users and developers[25], and being open source in nature (licenced under the GNU General Public Licence), the software could be customised to meet the specific needs of OKACOM, and is free from any restriction and change commonly imposed by proprietary software vendors. A key benefit of open source software being that innovation can be driven by end user collaboration, rather than vendors, which has typically been the case with proprietary software (AGIMO 2011).

3. KEY FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS OF OKAVANGO COLLECTIONS

The *OC* draws on the archival approach to collection level description, an approach that can let potential users of information know that an organisation has a collection of useful material, even if that hasn't been described at the level of specific items. This is especially relevant in a developing country environment where collections of legacy materials ranging from natural history specimens to reports and sound recordings have not yet been considered for digitization and, in many cases, do not even have electronic catalogues. Even when databases and other electronic resources have been developed, they are still not frequently made available on the open internet. A resource like *OC* can alert and guide the user to the people who manage such collections, providing enough of a

20 Z39.50 is maintained and registered by the Library of Congress, U.S.A. URL: http://www.loc.gov/z3950/agency [last accessed 27 April 2012]
21 Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting. URL: http://www.openarchives.org/pmh/ [last accessed 26 April 2012]
22 WebDAV: Web-based Distributed Authoring and Versioning (GeoNetwork 2011)
OGC Web Services include the Web Map Service (WMS), Web Feature Service (WFS), Web Coverage Service (WCS) and Web Processing Service (WPS). URL: http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards [last accessed 27 April 2012]
24 GeoNetwork community: http://geonetwork-opensource.org/community.html [last accessed 27 April 2012]
25 GeoNetwork documentation: http://geonetwork-opensource.org/docs.html [last accessed 27 April 2012]

description to allow a user to decide whether it is worth their time and effort to investigate further.

The *OC* is an online geospatial catalogue application, providing metadata editing and advanced search and discovery capabilities, and an integrated interactive map viewer for displaying uploaded information layers and geographic content from remote WMS servers (see GeoNetwork 2011). The following section gives an overview of the key features and functions of *OC*, highlighting additional customisations integrated into GeoNetwork by OKACOM[26]. The GeoNetwork User Manual (see GeoNetwork 2011) provides a comprehensive guide on its standard features and functions, and may be accessed from the '*Help'* link in *OC's* top banner[27]. A number of OKACOM's modifications plan to be integrated into a subsequent official release of GeoNetwork Opensource software (Table 1).

Table 1. Key OKACOM customisations to be integrated into a future official release of GeoNetwork Opensource

1. Email notification tool - to alert the maintenance status of metadata records
2. Search strategy expanded to include saved searches and date of saving
3. Ability to search by organization name
4. Ability to switch display language of individual metadata records (e.g., toggle between English and Portuguese, the two official languages of OKACOM)
5. Ability to associate a clickable hyperlink to a word/phrase in the metadata abstract field
6. System loading indicator (especially useful if accessing site from area with poor internet connectivity)
7. Refined useability of metadata thesaurus (including automatic insertion of translated keyword, and in theme and disciplines thesauri (based on FAO's AGROVOC thesaurus) indication of broader, narrower and related terms.
8. Incorporation of ISO Topic category dropdown list.

Key features of the home page (Figure 2) include: the top banner with various navigational links; selection of search options in the left column; introduction to

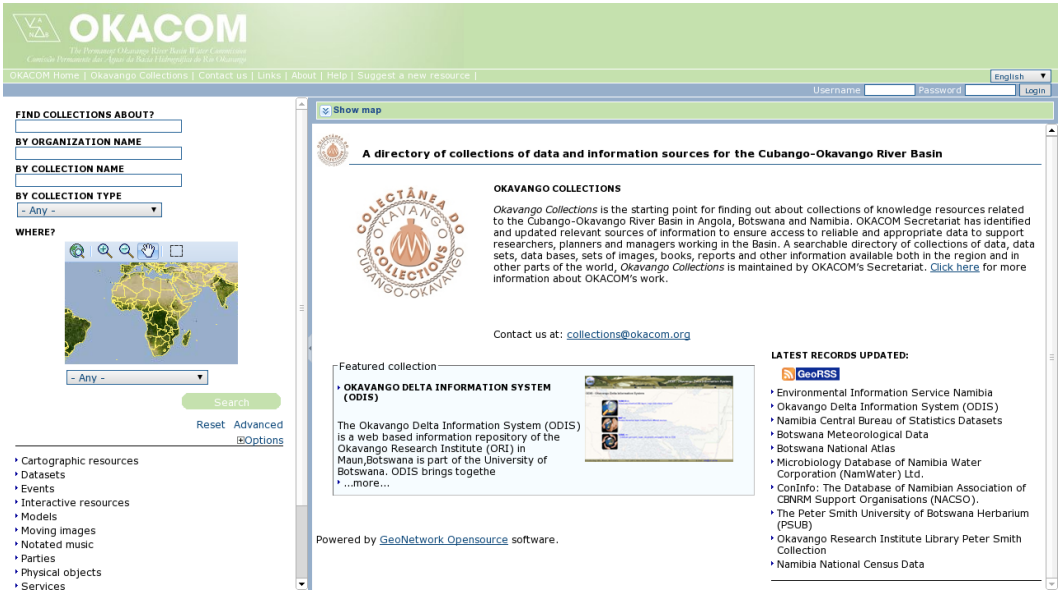
26 Customisations were implemented by GeoCat: http://geocat.net

27 GeoNetwork user and developer manuals also available from the GeoNetwork Opensource site at http://geonetwork-opensource.org/docs.html

OC; automatically changeable display of a featured collection; and GeoRSS feed listing the most recently updated metadata records. The top banner includes links to the home page of *okacom.org*, Contact Us page, contact form for users to suggest additional data and information resources, and username/password login fields in the top right corner. The language of the site can be readily switched between English and Portuguese using the drop down menu above the latter.

Additional search options were integrated into the site to enhance the ease of finding information resources and are accessible from the home page. Options include free text search of all metadata fields (labelled 'Find collections about'), and searching by organisation name, collection name and collection type, in addition to more advanced options. Resources can also be searched geographically by country or region[28], or by clicking on the frame icon and selecting the area of interest interactively on the map, or records can be listed according to categories in the left hand column.

Figure 2. *OC* home page

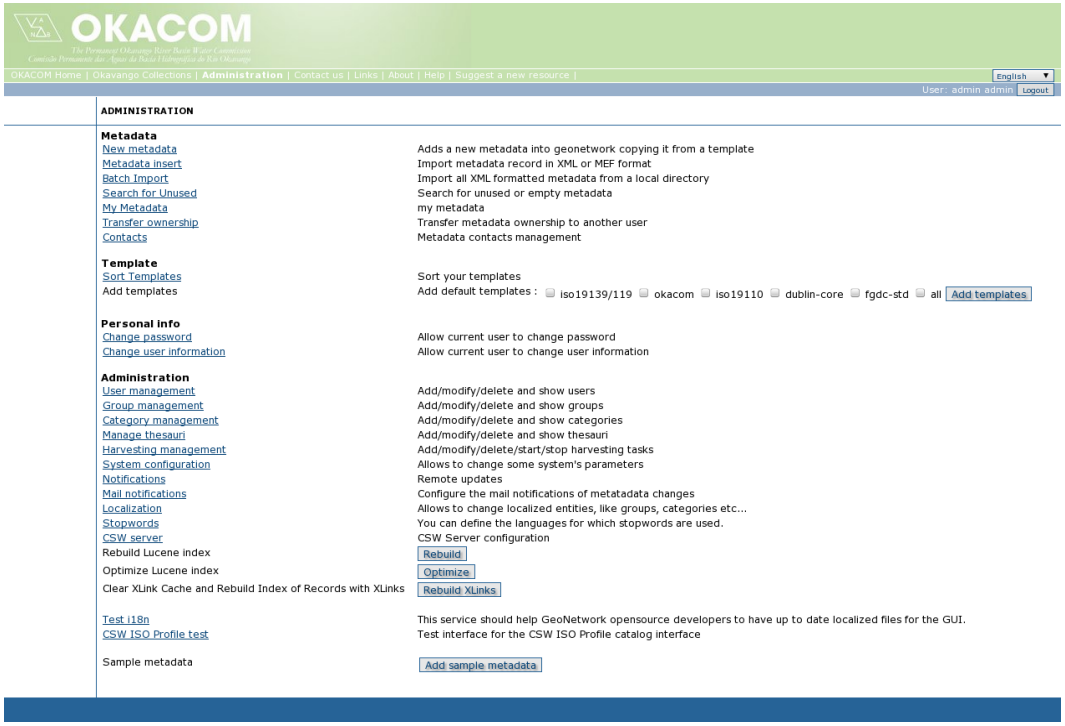


28 The modified list of predefined geographic areas comprises all countries of Africa, plus OKACOM and South African Development Community (SADC) regions.

3.1. Administration page

The administration page (Figure 3) allows users to access a range of functions dependent on the type of user logged in (e.g., whether an administrator or editor). Access to the administration page is via a link in the upper banner made visible after logging into the site. Key administration functions include, among others: creating a new metadata record; user management; group management; category management; importing metadata records; mail notifications; and localization to enable multilingual possibilities for the portal (*OC* is bilingual English/Portuguese).

Figure 3. Administration page

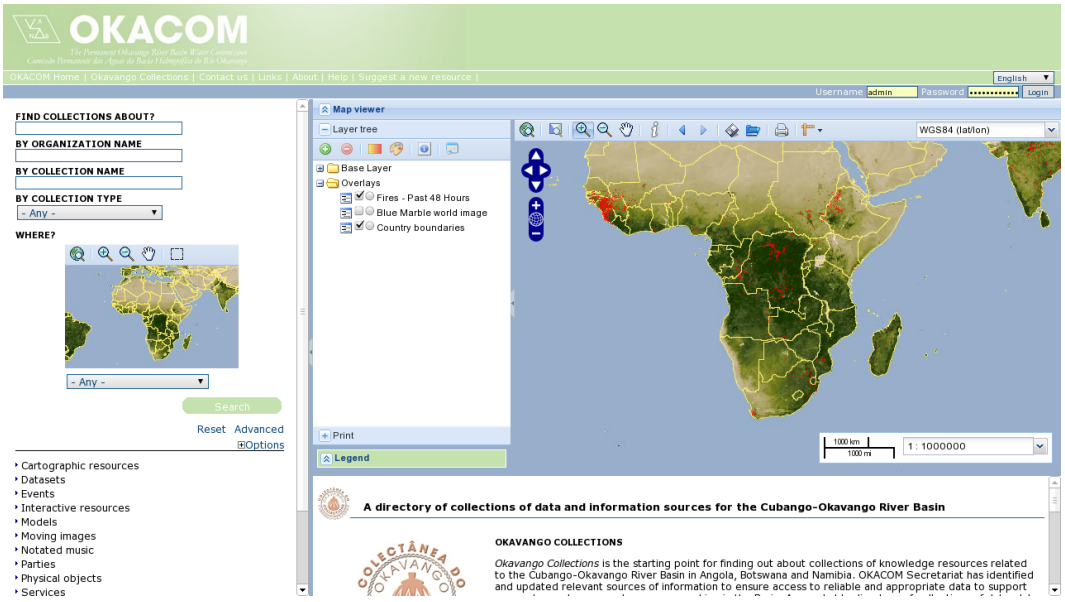


3.2. Interactive viewer

A map viewer (Figure 4) is accessible by clicking on the *Show map* link located just beneath the banner. The map viewer allows geographic data to be viewed and overlain. Images generated by both geographic data hosted on the GeoServer application integrated into *OC* and from remote servers can be displayed (via OGC Web Map Services). A PDF output of the map can be created by clicking on the printer icon.

The local *OC* GeoServer application is identified in the map viewer as *OKACOM GeoServer*, and three layers are currently being served by default. Additionally, four remote WMS servers have been added to enable users to display additional information layers. There is future potential to add more layers relevant to the Okavango region, by adding layers to the local *OC* GeoServer or from remote web services.

Figure 4. Interactive map viewer



3.3. OKACOM's metadata template

All *OC* metadata records use a modified version of the ISO 19139 template provided in the default installation of GeoNetwork - '*Template for Vector data in ISO19139 (multilingual)*'. This has been modified by inserting new elements into the template to permit inclusion of new 'Collection type' (Figure 5) and MARC 'Nature of contents' (Figure 6) categories (see below).

Additionally, the default view of the template has been modified to make editing easier. For example, metadata can be readily added in two languages (English and Portuguese); the geographic area is set to OKACOM's region of interest; contact details of metadata authors are included; multiple copies of some elements are displayed in the template's default view, avoiding the need to insert copies via the more detailed package view (e.g., topic category code).

Figure 4. Collection type categories

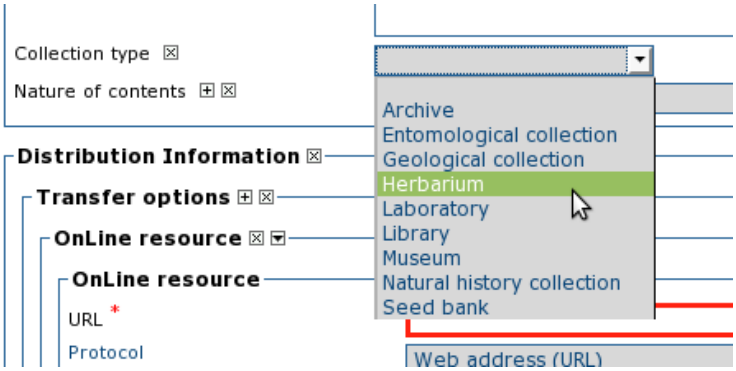
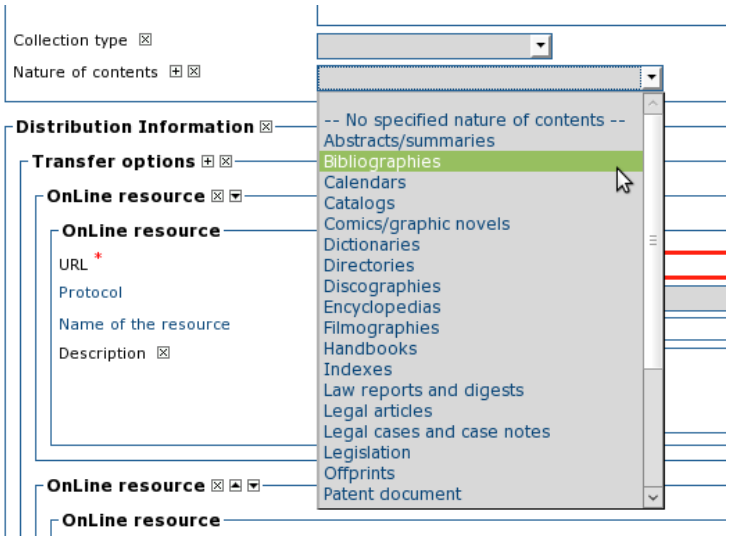


Figure 6. MARC Nature of Contents categories



The metadata language list, from which languages used within the collections are specified, is derived from the Open Language Archives Community (OLAC)[29], a

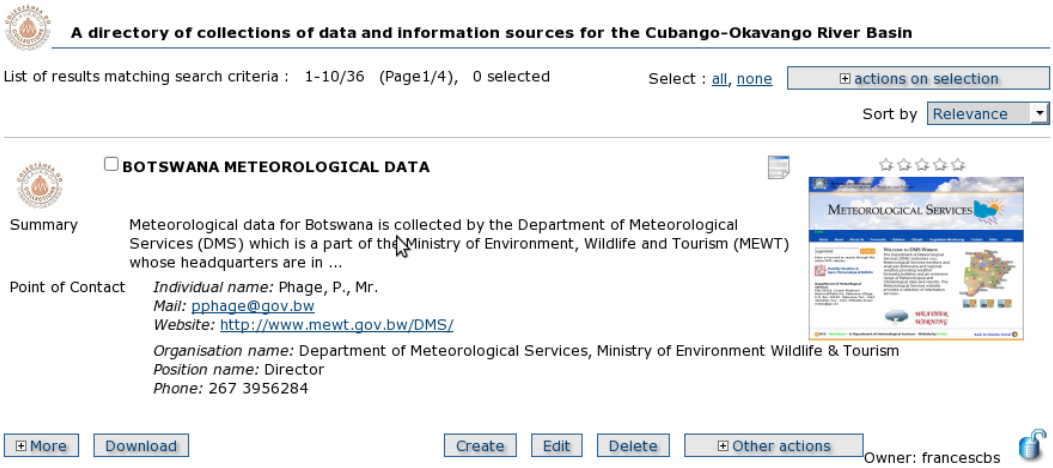
29 Open Language Archives Community: http://www.language-archives.org [last accessed 27 April 2012]

global partnership of organisations and individuals that are creating an online library of language resources. Sixty-four languages from Botswana, Namibia and Angola were inserted into the list, with language codes and spelling matching entries specified in the ISO639-3 standard (Codes for the representation of names of languages)[30]. The languages listed in the latter standard are based on two sources - Ethnologue[31] and The Linguist List[32] (SIL 2012). The *OC* languages list will likely be further refined through consultation with OKACOM partners.

3.4. Search results

Search results are displayed in the right panel of the page display (Figure 7). Each record listed provides an excerpt of the summary of the information resource and associated contact details of the person and organisation. The selection of buttons displayed beneath the record will vary according to the privileges set for the record and the permissions of the user.

Figure 7. Search results layout



ISO 639-3 list of languages and codes: http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/iso-639-3_20100707.tab. A three-letter code is specified for known human languages. SIL International is the Registration Authority for ISO639-3: *Codes for the representation of names of languages - Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages*.

31 Ethnologue, Languages of the World: http://www.ethnologue.com [last accessed 27 April 2012]

32 The Linguist List, International Linguists Community Online: http://linguistlist.org [last accessed 27 April 2012]

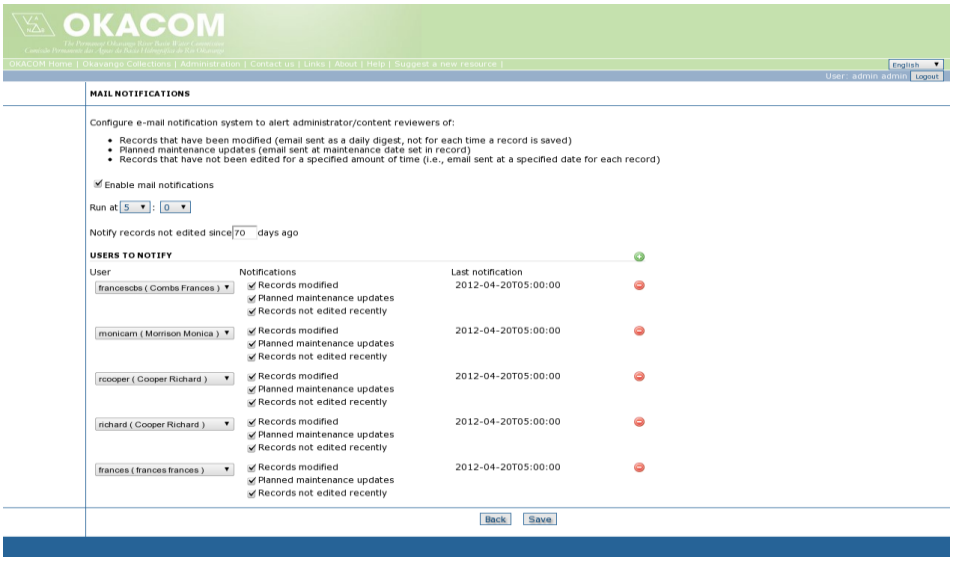
Clicking on the *More* button will reveal all of the details of the metadata record. Associated resources may be accessed via the *Download* button if available (e.g., data, documents). The *Create*, *Edit, Delete* and *Other actions* buttons are only visible to logged in users with sufficient permissions. Clicking on the latter reveals additional functionality including *Privileges*, *Categories*, and *Create child* record to allow for description of sub-collections.

A variety of actions can be applied to the displayed list of results, via the *actions on selection* button located above the topmost record in the right corner of the page. Options are mostly self-explanatory with the *Export (ZIP)* a useful means of exporting (also backing up) existing metadata records, and *Export (TXT)* allows records to be viewed in a spreadsheet. The details of a search can be recorded by selecting the '*Print to PDF*' option.

3.5. Mail notification tool

To ensure currency of information in *OC*, the OKACOM-designed mail notification tool alerts administrators and content reviewers of the maintenance status of metadata records (Figure 8). The mail notifications tool is accessible via the administration page.

Figure 8: Mail notifications configuration page



Email alerts are sent as a daily digest indicating which records:

(i) have been modified during the last 24 hours;

(ii) require updating (maintenance date set in metadata record); and

(iii) have not been edited for a specified amount of time (number of days set in mail notifications tool).

3.6. Keywords and thesaurus development

Metadata keywords can be selected from one of five types of thesauri developed for *OC* (as per the ISO 19115:2003 standard): theme; place; discipline; temporal; and stratum. The *theme* thesaurus comprises the FAO's AGROVOC thesaurus[33]; this is a managed resource, comprehensive, and applicable to OKACOM's catalogued information resources. The *place* thesaurus is based on place names derived from the GeoNames geographical database[34], which will subsequently be refined through consultation with the naming authorities of Angola, Botswana and Namibia. The *discipline* thesaurus is based on terms derived from the AGROVOC thesaurus. Temporal and stratum terms are derived from vocabulary lists of the Oregon Geospatial Enterprise Office of the Oregon State Government[35] and the GIS unit of the Oregon Department of Forestry[36]; the stratum keyword list gives an idea of the vertical location represented by the dataset.

4. KEY CHALLENGES IN *OC* DEVELOPMENT

4.1. Outdated information

The data gathered in 2005 as part of the IRBM project was the starting point for development of the web-based resource. It was clear that updating of the data would be required: in six years managers would have changed, collections enlarged and digitized, and new collections would have been established. OKACOM Secretariat contracted a dedicated researcher for six months to establish the scope of the updating work required, using telephone and email communications.

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33 FAO's AGROVOC thesaurus: Downloaded in December 2010 from http://aims.fao.org/website/Download/sub.

34 GeoNames geographical database: http://www.geonames.org. Data sources used by GeoNames: http://www.geonames.org/data-sources.html

35 Oregon Geospatial Enterprise Office of the Oregon State Government: http://gis.oregon.gov/thesaurus

36 GIS unit of the Oregon Department of Forestry: http://www.odf.state.or.us/gis/docs/metadata_keywords.doc

It was found that, while the organizations and collections described in 2005 still existed, many had merged and changed names. Contacting and eliciting information from government institutions – OKACOM's most important stakeholders – was a challenge. This was especially so in the context of Angola, where work on many collections had been suspended during years of civil war and new institutional structures for their support were not yet fully functional. Explaining the nature of the *OC* work was made easier because of data owners' knowledge of OKACOM's mandate and responsibility, and the requisite level of trust was established fairly quickly. Nevertheless, simply updating information about a collection previously identified required at least three working days of contact and follow-up, as draft descriptions were compiled, edited and sent to the owners for review.

4.2. Item versus collection

Parallel to updating of data about the collections was adaptation of the GeoNetwork templates for entry of data. This turned out to be more of an iterative process than had been anticipated. At the beginning of the development work, it had become clear that the work carried out in 2005 had not distinguished between item and collection level description. For example, single document-based datasets and individual maps had been treated at the same level as whole collections of reports and images. While this approach did capture the existence of useful resources, no matter what type, and was well suited to the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) nature of other GeoNetwork resources, it caused some delay in *OC*'s development while the development team clarified what was to be included in the work. Eventually it was agreed that *OC* would focus on collections made up of multiple resources, and any individual resources of value identified in the process would be catalogued as items through other means.

4.3. Adapting GeoNetwork's GIS metadata bias

Another challenge related to the structure of the GeoNetwork database was the shortage of metadata capacity for description of the nature of content of a variety of types of collections. Templates designed for specific types of spatially referenced data such as maps were not necessarily well suited for describing other types of materials. Adaptation of the templates eventually revealed the need for addition of fields and search capacity to the final GeoNetwork resource.

4.4. Identifying existing naming authorities

Unrelated to GeoNetwork's database structure and built-in assumptions about the nature of content was the challenge presented by the lack of lists of standard names for description of regional resources. Name of places and of languages in particular were problematic as none of OKACOM's three riparian member states had established authorities for these. Eventually compromise solutions were

found to enable *OC*'s development, but the political implications of this work will continue to be a challenge for some time to come. Overall, the standards and supporting institutions for systematic content description at a regional and local level are lagging far behind the capacity of technology to assist in managing this information.

4.5. Useability

OC is intended to be a tool for those seeking information to support work in the river basin and understanding of its nature and natural resources. These users range from academic researchers to government officials to business people. A concern is that many of these non-technical users, familiar with user-friendly and aesthetically designed mass market online services would find the detailed and heavily structured information in the resource difficult to manipulate. As a resource discovery tool, it was important that it be easy to use and its powerful data management tools be transparent to the user. Considerable time and effort was spent in making the user interface clean, suppressing display of information such as lists of keywords that was not central to a user's quest.

5. *OC* SUSTAINABILITY

Key to sustainability of a resource like *OC* is the relevance of its content to the ongoing work of the organization that maintains it. Management of information resources can only make sense in the context of an organization's activities. *OC* meets this criterion, by providing OKACOM with a container and tracking system for discovered resources that are relevant to its work and by functioning as a networking tool to stay actively engaged with the organization's large and varied stakeholder community.

There is, however, a cost to this utility. Systems to manage codified knowledge resources such as large databases still require substantial human input. OKACOM's small secretariat may be challenged to dedicate the resources needed to maintain *OC* as a tool with current, high quality content. Such work does not lend itself to outsourcing since it is OKACOM's core business to be aware of the best information available about the river basin, and the constant flow of new information into the secretariat from partner projects is best captured when it reaches OKACOM.

These factors were kept in mind when *OC* was developed. Features for partial decentralization and automation of content maintenance were built in as customizations: a facility to assign data editing permissions to owners and managers of collections, an alerting system to remind *OC*'s managers that a particular resource had not been updated for some time and provision of an online form to allow users to identify new resources for inclusion in *OC*.

OKACOM learned through creating *OC* that there is a role for dedicated information management expertise to provide the human interface between owners and users of collections of data and information. With this expertise in place, currency and relevance will be ensured and the full power of the technology used.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The *OC* represents the first online metadata catalogue focusing on the Cubango-Okavango river basin. Collections of data and information are now more accessible to OKACOM's stakeholders. The resource offers a single point of entry to search and discover relevant information about the region. Details about the contents of various collections of data and information can be readily accessed and their potential value determined, and the names and contact details of people and agencies responsible for their management should allow for more effective use of existing information resources.

In addition to *OC* providing a key environmental information service for the Cubango-Okavango region, the resource potentially offers a model system for implementation elsewhere. From a technical perspective, *OC* builds substantial new features and functionality on top of the already well established GeoNetwork Opensource software. In particular the email notification tool will facilitate the updating of metadata records and their management. As with any web-based system, it is crucial post-development that the system is actively maintained in order to sustain its services and also the confidence of users that the information is up to date and accurate. Maintaining system sustainability is arguably as great a challenge as initial development given the need for ongoing financial, technical, and management support.

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