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Que, y por que el GIS?
Resumen de herramientas geoespaciales del taller

Que, y por que, el GIS?

GIS: Sistema o ciencia

Herramientas, repositorio de data, recurso, resolución de problemas,toma de decisiones

La importancia de saber donde y por que están las cosas

Data + Software + Analisis = “Mapas Inteligentes”

GIS como un sistema coordinado

Data
Algorithms
Muestra
Manejo
Gente

→

Hardware
Software
Data geografica

→

Visualizacion
Analisis

↳ Georeferenced: attributos
Capas de informacion

El Proceso de la información

Data: colleccion de observaciones y medidas sobre el mundo real

Informacion: modelacion y analisis de data

Conocimiento: Interpretacion y comprension de la informacion para tomar decisiones sabias

Sabiduria: Experiencia

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Estrategia de Manejo de la Informacion

- Definición clara del programa
  - Prioridades
- Informe de data
  - Revisar data existente
- Informe de recursos disponibles
- Proceso de analisis
  - Flowcharting
- Documentacion
- Salidas

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Data

Digital

- Variedad de recursos - La mejor data disponible
- Nuevas herramientas geoespaciales:
  - GPS
  - GIS
  - Teledeteccion
  - Collaborative/participatory mapping
- Preguntas antiguas:
  - Donde encontramos esta data?
  - Cual es la precision?
  - Que tan confiable es?

Comunicando con Mapas: Conceptos Cartograficos

Escala
- Que deberiamos y que no deberíamos ver?

Proyeccion
- Que debería estar distorsionado?

Leyenda
- Que esta haciendo mapeado?

Simbolizacion
- Que historia esta siendo contada?

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Elementos de Mapa

- Titulo
  - En que consiste el mapa?
- Direccion
  - Como esta orientado el mapa con respecto a la tierra?
- Fuente
  - De donde proviene la data?
- Fecha
  - Que tan antigua es la información?
- Autor
  - Quien hizo la mapa?

Generalizacion Cartografica

Cada mapa es tanto lo representado como lo que no ha sido representado

- Simplicacion
- Classificacion
- Induction

Ejemplos de data de geografia humana

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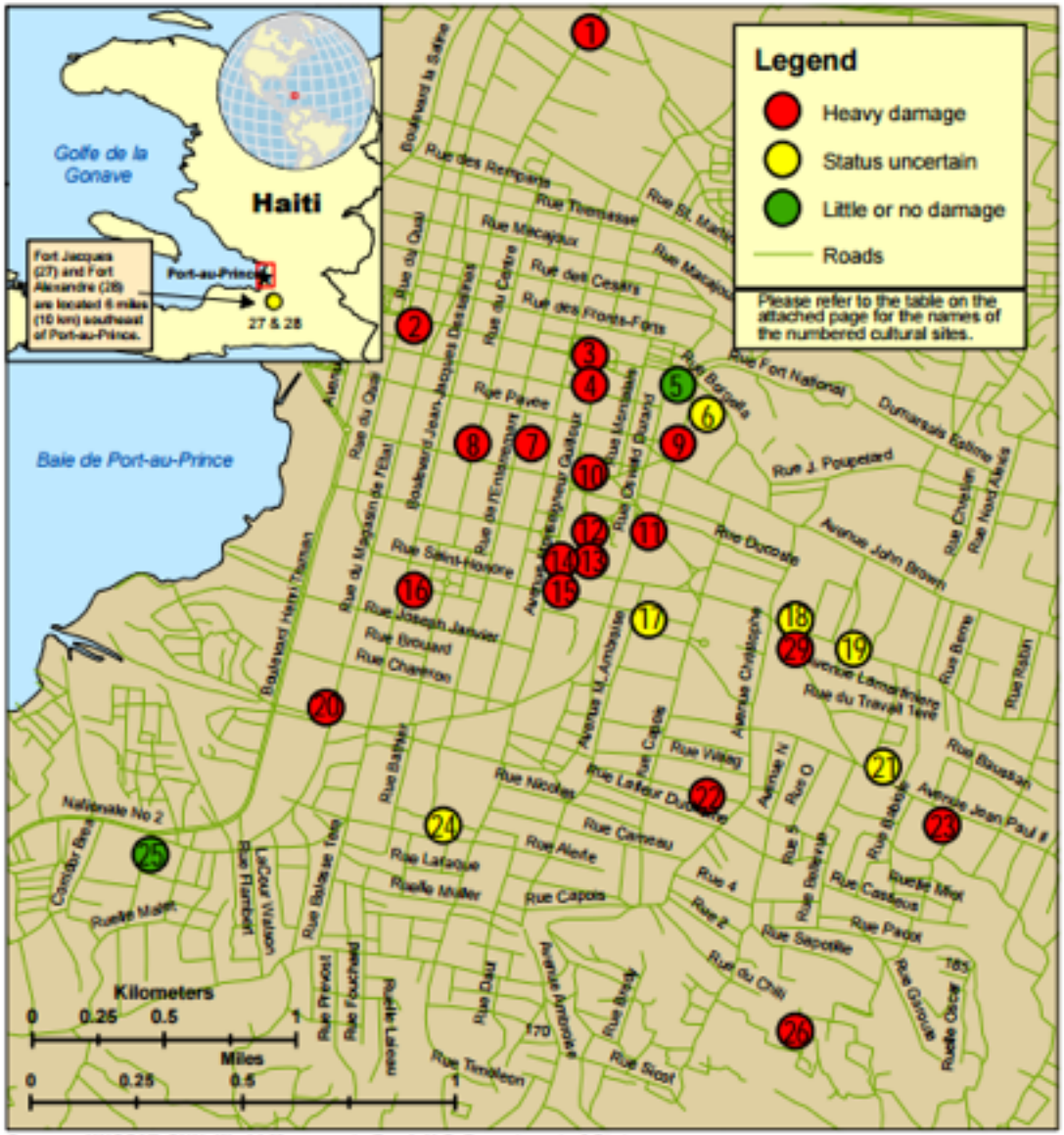
Haiti: Damage Assessment of Selected Cultural Sites in and near Port-au-Prince



Sources: UNOSAT, CNN, World Monuments Fund, U.S. Department of State

February 23, 2010 - U129 STATE (HIU)

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PEPFAR Operating Unit: Physical Access to HIV Testing and Site Yield in a High HIV Burden District

PEPFAR

HIU HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION UNIT

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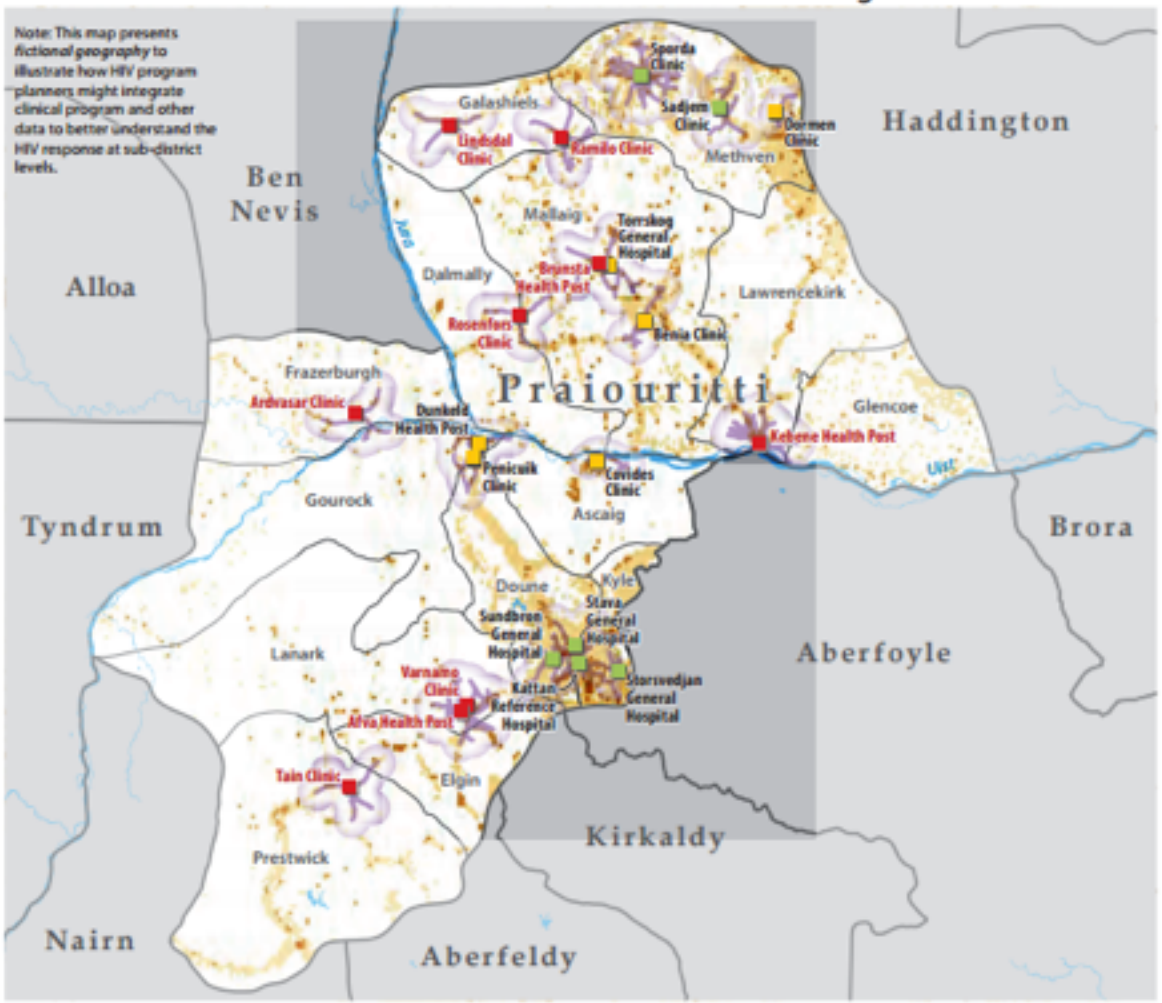
http://hiu.state.gov

Large spatial variation in HIV is likely within small areas, even in high HIV burden districts. Therefore, HIV programs should map facility level program data and estimate the geographic reach of their response. In this district, the estimated catchment area of HIV testing sites shows that parts of the population are further than 20 kilometers by road from an HIV testing site. Approximately 49% of the population in this priority district has estimated physical access to an HIV testing site. Maps that relate HIV testing and population distribution can help answer key programmatic questions at the subdistrict level such as:

- Do high-, low-, or no-yield sites cluster?
- Are sites with high HIV testing yields located in places with high population density?
- Which areas outside of estimated HIV testing catchments might be prioritized for expanded testing?

Note: This map presents *fictional geography* to illustrate how HIV program planners might integrate clinical program and other data to better understand the HIV response at sub-district levels.



HIV testing yield
- High
- Low
- No

Population density
- High
- Low

20 km road distance from HIV testing site

Physical access buffer

State boundary

District boundary

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

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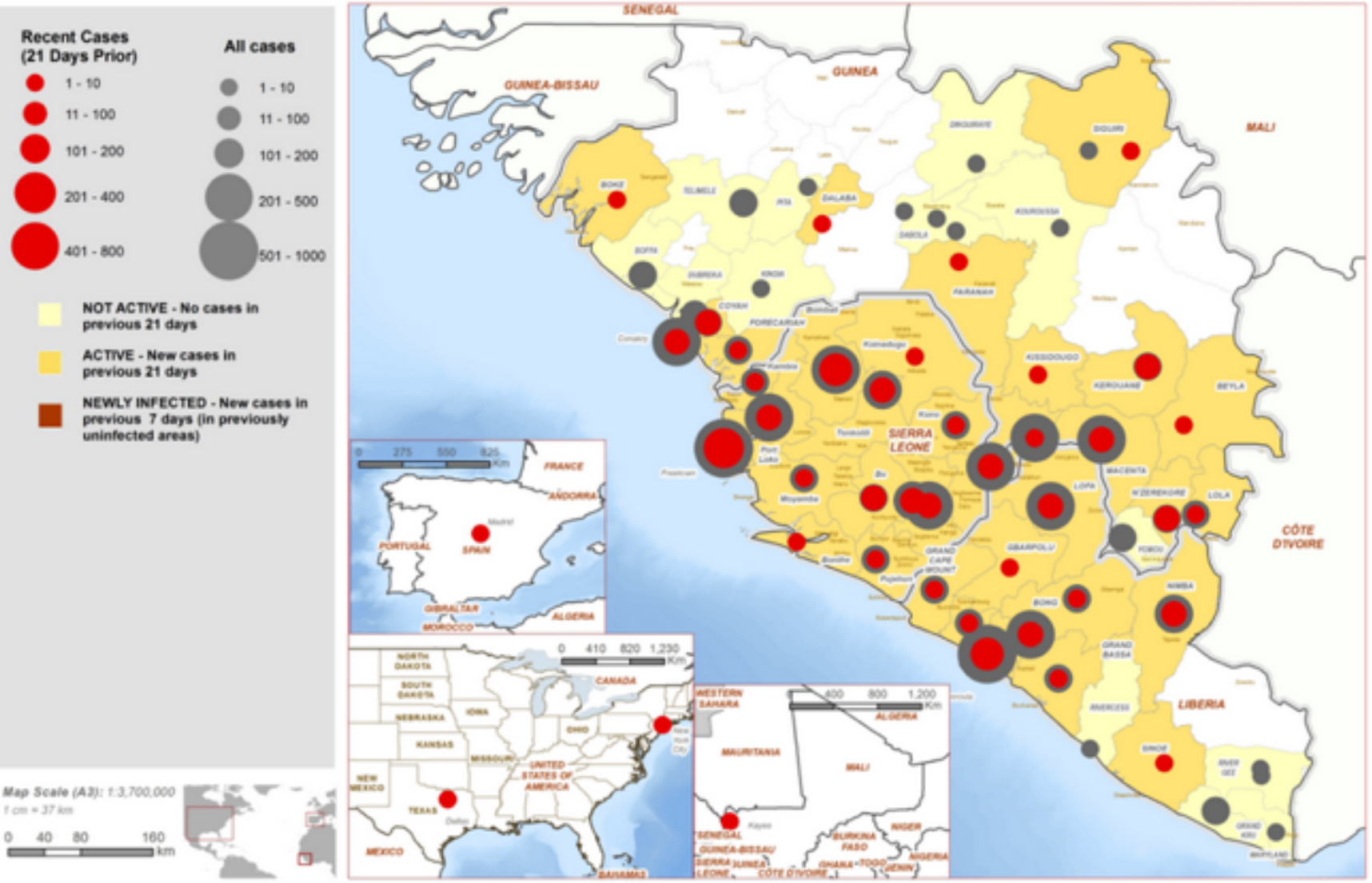
Source: PEPFAR

September 12, 2014 - U1088 STATE (HIU)

EBOLA OUTBREAK RESPONSE: REGIONAL CONFIRMED AND PROBABLE CASES

World Health Organization

MAP DATE: 29 October 2014



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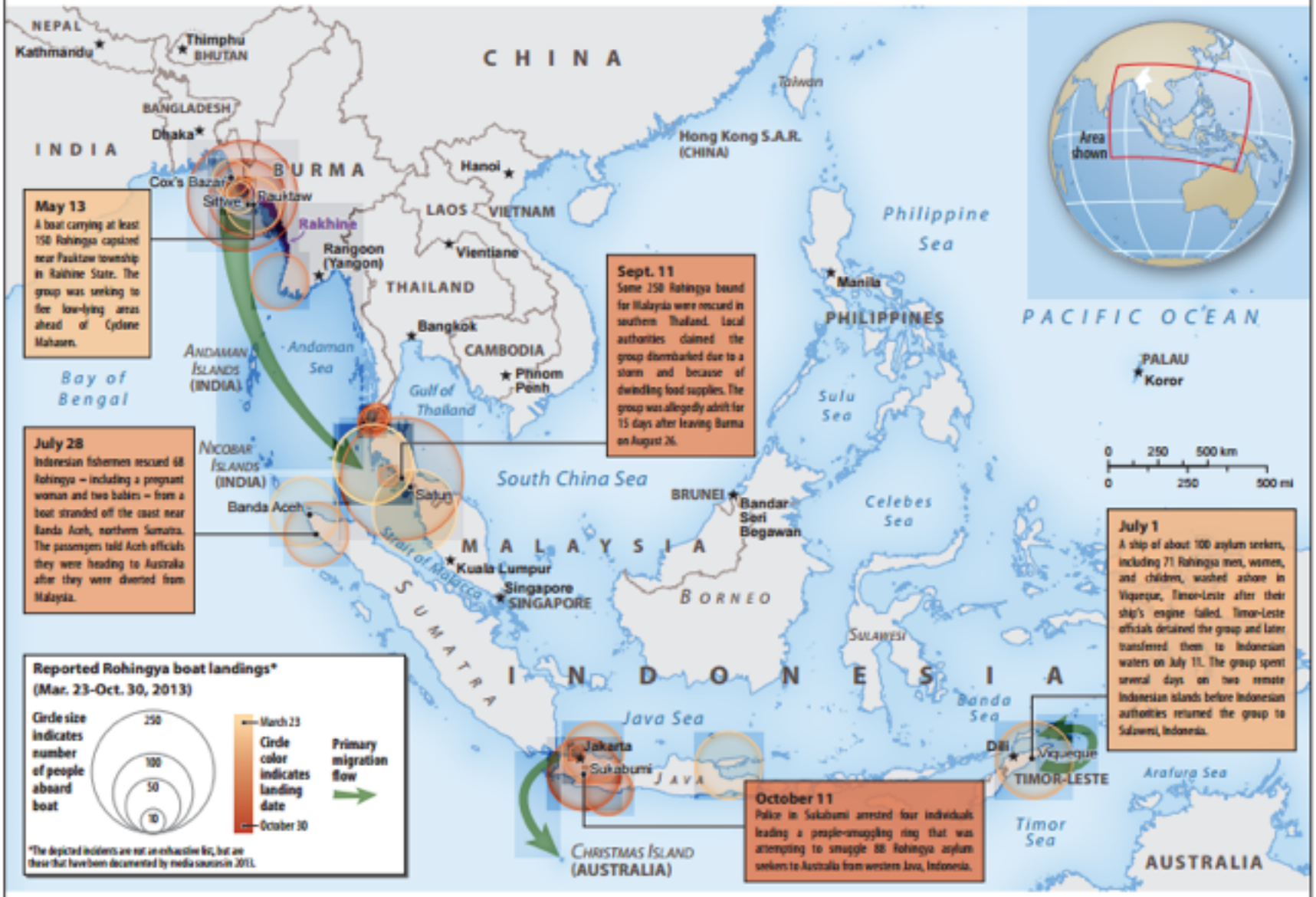
Southeast Asia: Rohingya Maritime Migration Update (March-October 2013)



May 13
A boat carrying at least 150 Rohingya capsized near Pauktaw township in Rakhine State. The group was seeking to flee low-lying areas ahead of Cyclone Mahasen.

July 28
Indonesian fishermen rescued 68 Rohingya – including a pregnant woman and two babies – from a boat stranded off the coast near Banda Aceh, northern Sumatra. The passengers told Aceh officials they were heading to Australia after they were diverted from Malaysia.

Sept. 11
Some 250 Rohingya bound for Malaysia were rescued in southern Thailand. Local authorities claimed the group disembarked due to a storm and because of dwindling food supplies. The group was allegedly adrift for 15 days after leaving Burma on August 26.

July 1
A ship of about 100 asylum seekers, including 71 Rohingya men, women, and children, washed ashore in Viqueque, Timor-Leste after their ship's engine failed. Timor-Leste officials detained the group and later transferred them to Indonesian waters on July 11. The group spent several days on two remote Indonesian islands before Indonesian authorities returned the group to Sulawesi, Indonesia.

October 11
Police in Sukabumi arrested four individuals leading a people-smuggling ring that was attempting to smuggle 88 Rohingya asylum seekers to Australia from western Java, Indonesia.

Reported Rohingya boat landings* (Mar. 23-Oct. 30, 2013)

Circle size indicates number of people aboard boat: 250, 100, 50, 10

Circle color indicates landing date: March 23 – October 30

Primary migration flow

*The depicted incidents are not an exhaustive list, but are those that have been documented by media sources in 2013.

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

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Source: Open source press reporting

Burma 2010 Election Results

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One small step for democracy?

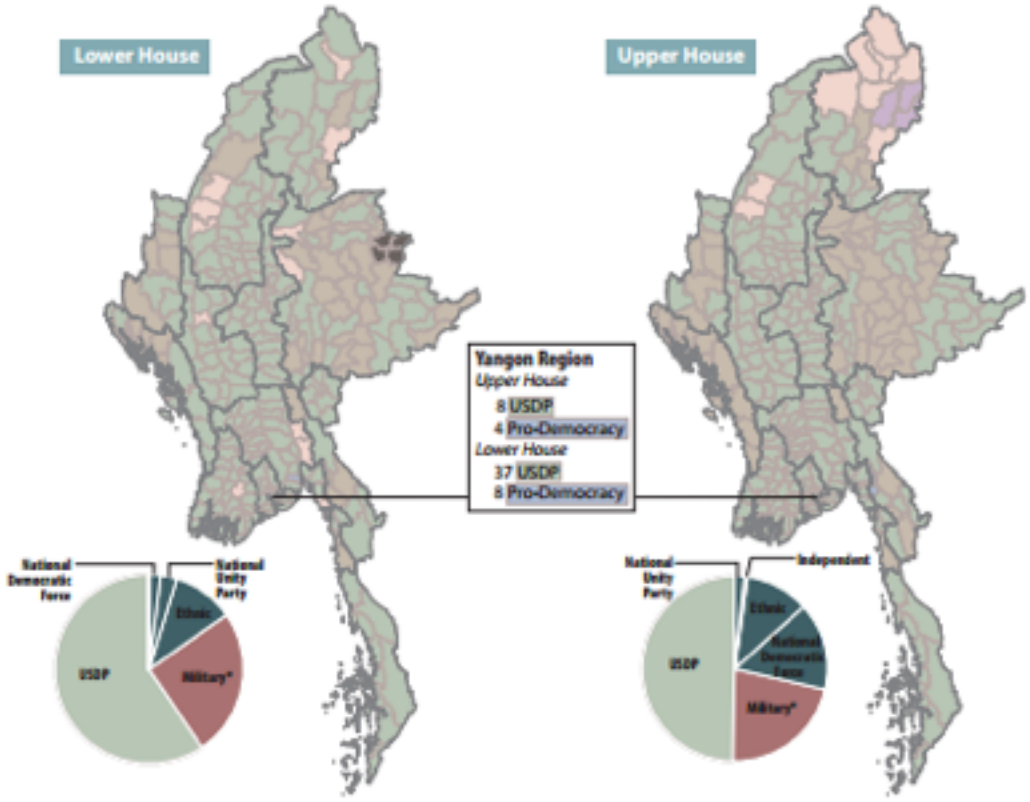
Amid allegations of election irregularities, including ballot stuffing, coercion, fraud, intimidation, and violence (see Burma 2010 Election Irregularities, page 2), the regime-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) won national, regional, and state elections.

Despite USDP using election apparatus and military force to manipulate votes, some people voted for the party of their choice. Ethnic states in particular voted for non-USDP candidates (see table below).

National Parliament election results, 2010*

	USDP	Ethnic	Pro-Democracy	National Unity Party	Independent	Cancelled
People's Parliament (Lower House)	258	47	9	12	0	4
Nationalities Parliament (Upper House)	129	26	7	5	1	0

* The military appoints 25% of all seats to its soldiers: 56 additional seats in the Nationalities Parliament, 110 additional seats in the People's Parliament



Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative.

Sources: Democratic Voice of Burma, Burma News International, Irrawaddy, International Crisis Group, AltASEAN.org

March 26, 2012 - US53 STATE (HIU)