



Survey on geospatial support to COVID-19 in the Americas



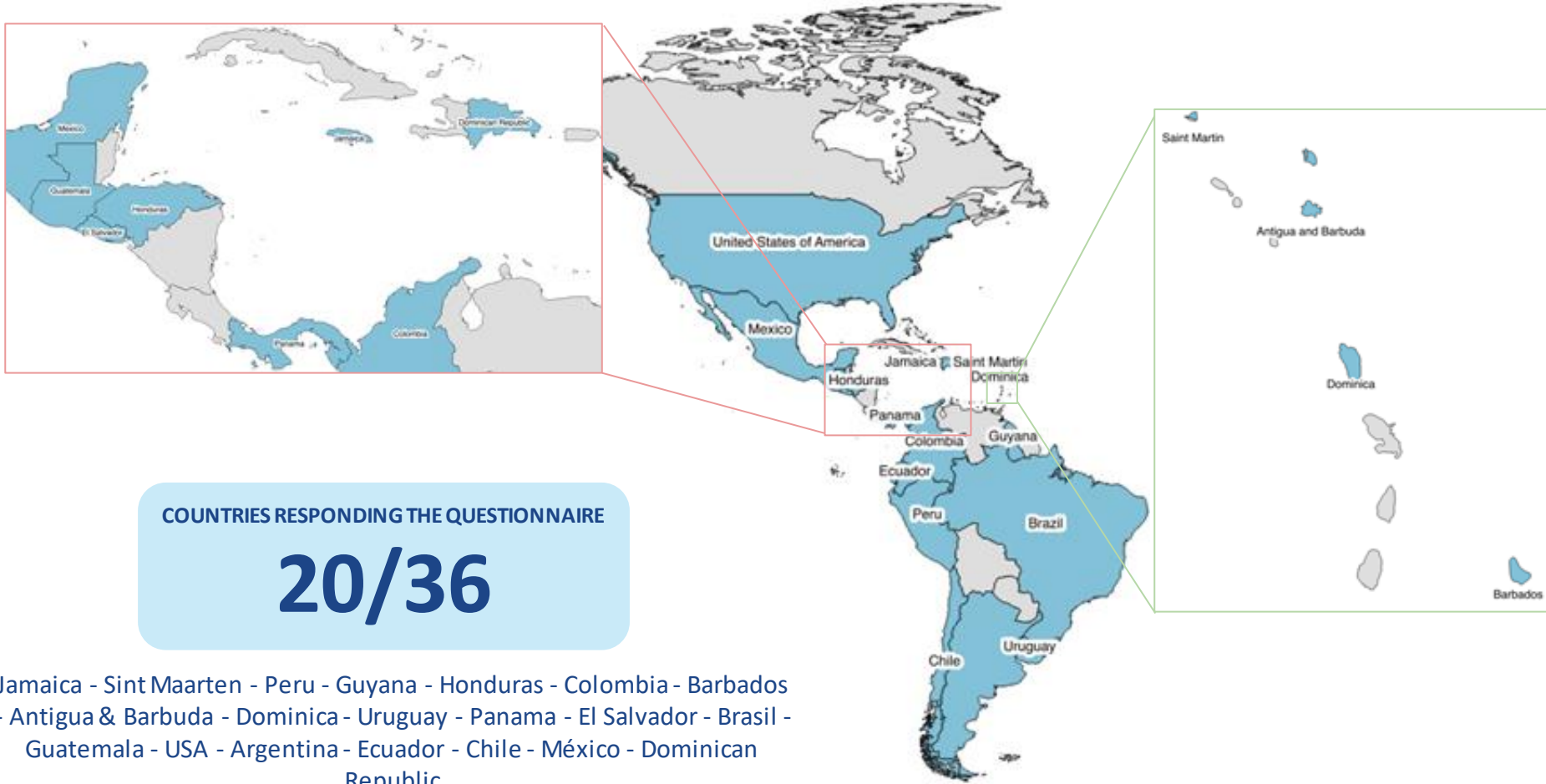
UN-GGIM:Américas
COMITÉ REGIONAL DE LAS
NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE
LA GESTIÓN GLOBAL
DE INFORMACIÓN GEOESPACIAL
PARA LAS AMÉRICAS

UN-GGIM Virtual Seminar Series

COVID-19: Strategies for a Geospatial Response in the Americas

May 15th 2020

Participation in the regional geospatial COVID-19 questionnaire

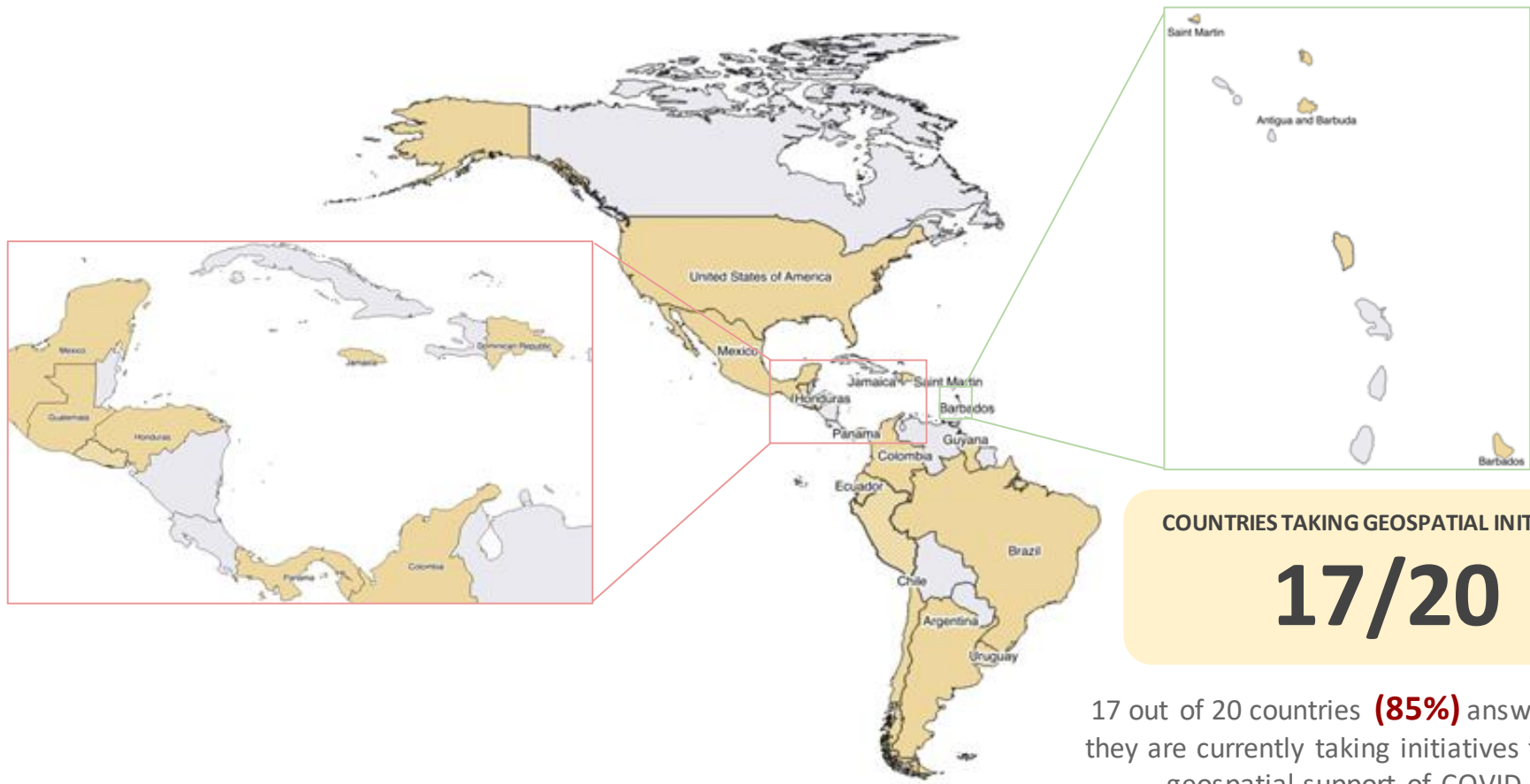


COUNTRIES RESPONDING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

20/36

Jamaica - Sint Maarten - Peru - Guyana - Honduras - Colombia - Barbados
- Antigua & Barbuda - Dominica - Uruguay - Panama - El Salvador - Brasil -
Guatemala - USA - Argentina - Ecuador - Chile - México - Dominican
Republic

Initiatives or actions underway to provide geospatial support to monitor the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic



COUNTRIES TAKING GEOSPATIAL INITIATIVES

17/20

17 out of 20 countries (85%) answered that they are currently taking initiatives to provide geospatial support of COVID-19.

Three contexts for geospatial response

1. Activation of emergency protocols (8 countries)



National Emergency Response Systems

National Geographic Institute

National Risk Management System

2. Creation of exceptional working committees (5 countries)



Composed by related ministerial or institutional entities, including statistics offices.

3. In case of absence of specific protocols (2 countries)



Adjusted ministerial plans

External assistance

National or international health expert advisers.

Participating agencies in geospatial response to COVID-19 at country level



SINT MAARTEN

Ministry of Health, Emergency Operations Centre, Statistics Department.

JAMAICA

National Emergency Response Geographic Information Systems Team (NERGIST), collaborating with ministries.

MEXICO

Institute of Statistic and Geography (INEGI), Health Ministry, National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Ministry of Public Health, ARCOIRIS collaborative group (geospatial, statistics and emergency team work)

HONDURAS

Competent offices such as Health, Agriculture, Education, etc.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Coordinating National Office of Disaster Services, collaborating with ministries & statistics division.

USA

The Census Bureau

ARGENTINA

Collaborative work between ministries, emergency office and statistical institute,

GUYANA

Office of the Prime Minister Agencies, Civil Defence and Lands and Surveys commissions, etc.

URUGUAY

National Emergency System (SINAE), SDI recopiling ministry data.

BRAZIL

Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

ECUADOR

National Institute of Statistics and Censuses

BARBADOS

Ministry of Health, Ministry of People, and collaborating agencies: lands and surveys.

PANAMA

Health Ministry plans, Geographic Institute (IGNTG) and Statistics Institute.

GUATEMALA

Geographic and statistics institute, health ministry, and others.

CHILE

Ministry of Property, though SNIT-SDI Chile.



Mapping of COVID19 cases (disaggregated)

- Confirmed
- Recovered
- Deaths
- Quarantined áreas
- Hospital beds availability and occupancy
- Contact tracing, etc.



Mapping of vulnerability



Logistic and aid supply map

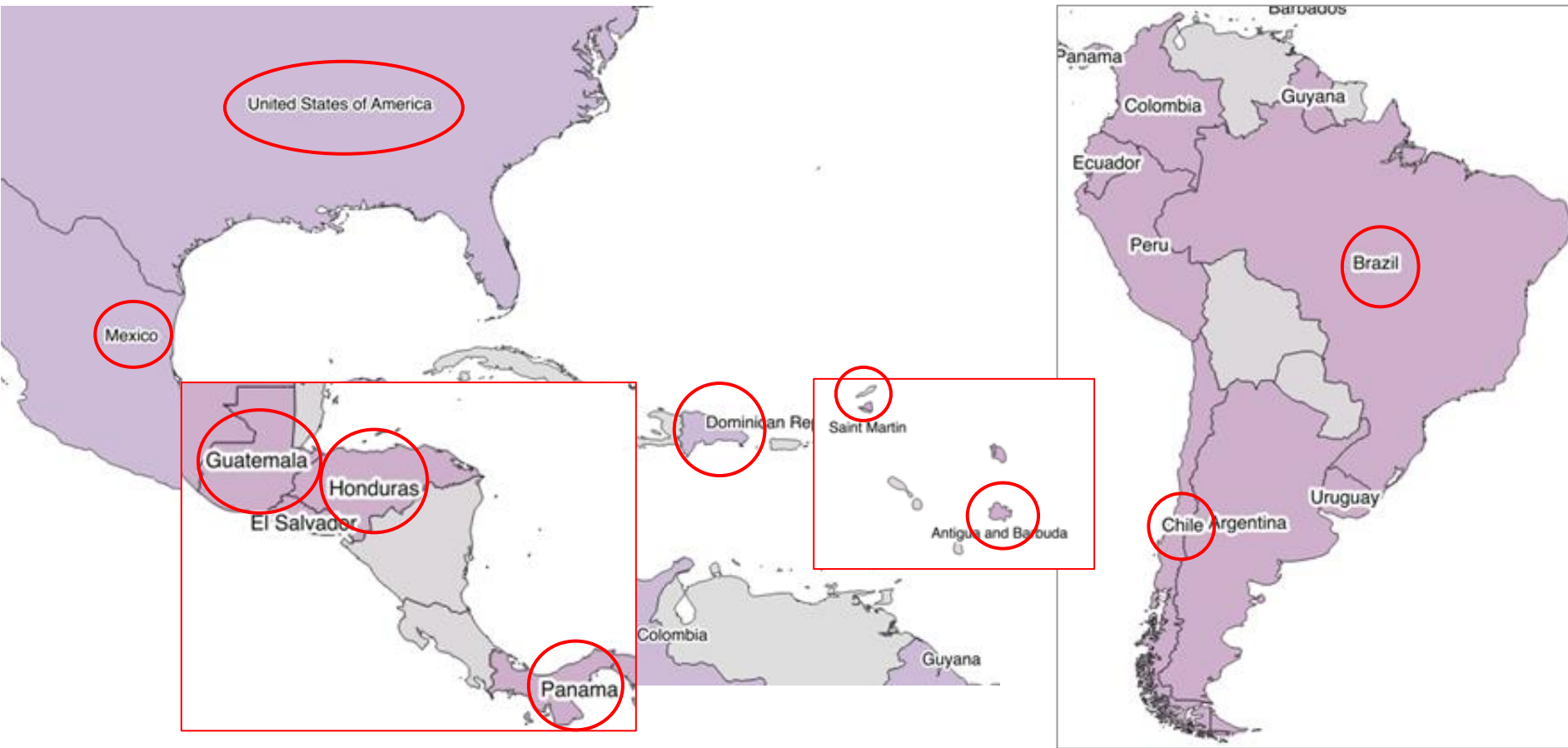


Hotspots interactive maps



Viewers and dashboards for authorities and citizenship

Platforms or dashboards for dissemination of COVID-19 geospatial data



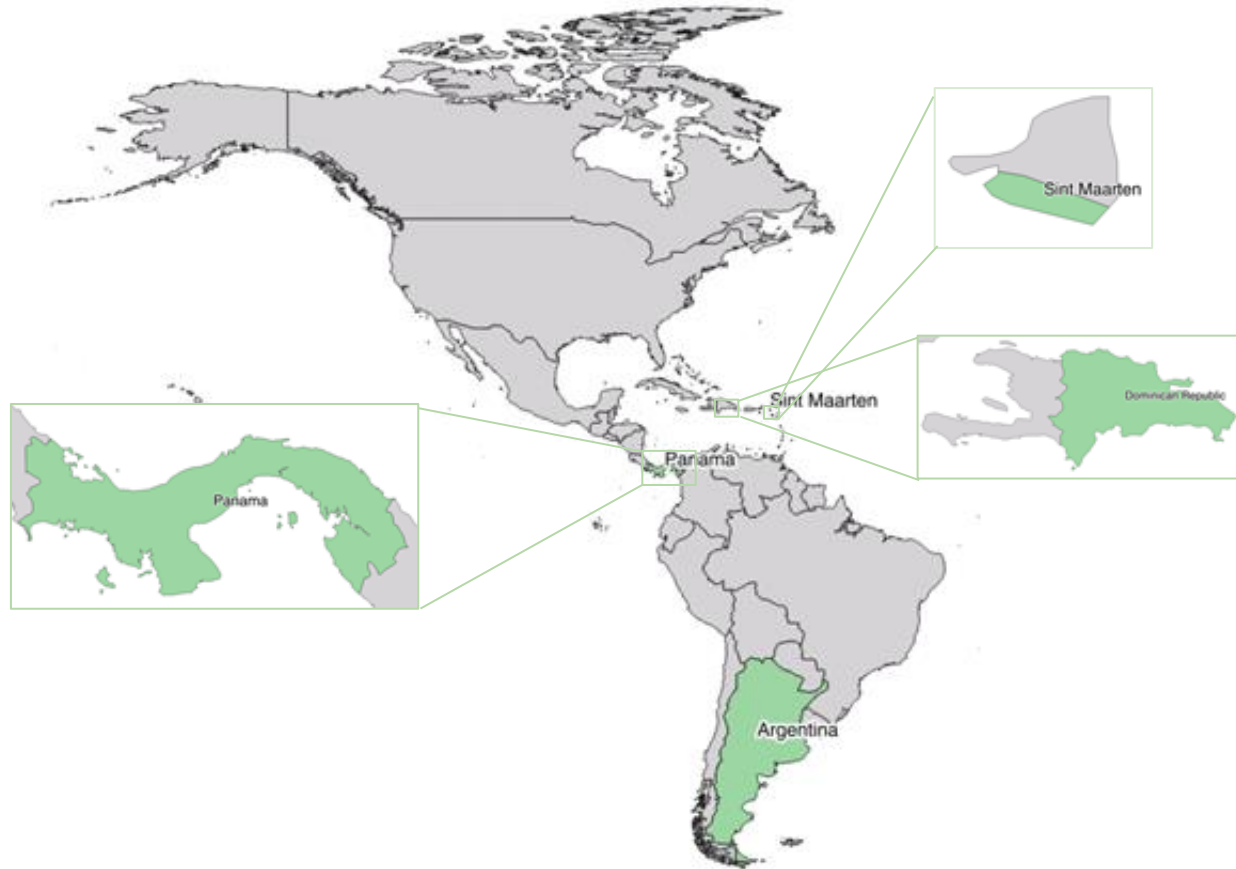
Use of satellite images as a source to obtain geo-referenced information or statistical data to support territorial analysis in the context of the pandemic

Only **4** countries reported to be using satellite images as resource:

Sint Maarten, Dominican Republic, Panama and Argentina.

Generally, they are used to improve georeferencing and to work with the national cartography.

Countries that have not yet implemented the use of these, believe that it would be helpful in order to monitor COVID-19 cases in greater detail, as well as validate some situations.



Geospatial gaps facing the requirements of COVID-19 management



More frequency

Data accessibility

- Difficult access to confidential data.
- Delays getting day to day data
- Outdated basemaps and satellite images.
- Lack of fundamental disaggregated data.
- Poor interoperability between statistical and geographic databases.
- Lack of regulation regarding the use of information.

Work team, training and capacity

- The need for continuous upgrading of geospatial skills.
- Lack of GIS professionals.
- Difficulties with technical details at GIS on implementation stage.

Awareness on GIS potential

- Make authorities aware about effectiveness of GIS in capturing, analyzing and disseminating spatial data.

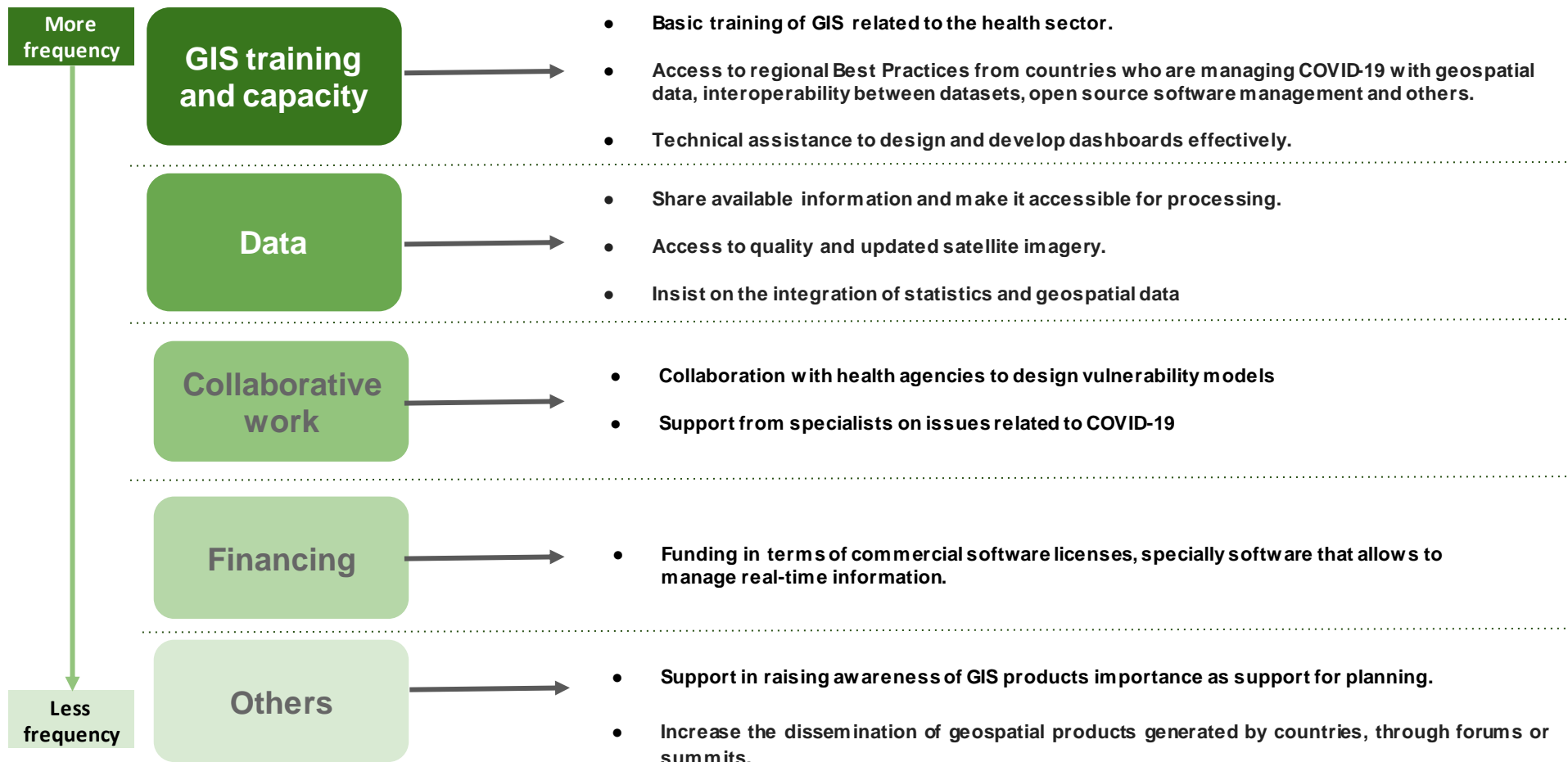
GIS Technical aspects

- Need to upgrade GIS infrastructure.
- Need to conduct a GIS Needs Assessment
- Access to GIS software

Less frequency

Technological infrastructure

- Need of development of geodatabases to support, access and deploy data storage.
- Need of developing a SDI





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Thank you !

May 15th 2020