Spatial Decision Making

Geospatial Delhi Limited
Spatial Decision Making

- Decision Making...
What is Spatial Data/information?

- Geographical Data
- With reference to Geographical Coordinates (Latitudes & Longitudes)
- Explicit Relations among spatial features
Distribution of Spatial Features
What is Spatial Decision Making?

- Spatial decision making is an everyday activity, common to individuals and groups based on Geography (Spatial Parameters)
Companies, government agencies, and other organizations make decisions that have far-reaching effects, and Spatial data affects these decisions.
Why is Spatial Decision Making?

- Applying Spatial information improves the decision-making process by addressing problems in a systematic, analytic, and visual manner.
Understanding Spatial Decision Making

- People take into account the realities of spatial organization when selecting a locale to live, choosing land development strategy, managing infrastructure or choosing a route.

- E.g. Identify shortest path that connects a specified set of points.
Identify shortest path that connects a specified set of points
Map showing Road & Metro Network
Map Showing Metro Line

Distance: 4.5 Km
Map Showing Bus route 1
Map Showing Bus route 2
Significance of SDM

- Due to technological developments and trends everything has become spatial / spatial usage increased.

- Developments in data collection systems, GIS technology, geographic information science, and computing have made the decision-making process more feasible and attractive.

continued.............
Significance of SDM

- Volumes of data (non-spatial data and spatial data) are more effectively analyzed using the data integration and management capabilities of GIS.

- These developments make it possible for decision makers to have a much broader view of phenomena.
GIS role in SDM?

- For many applications, the main information requirement of the decision-makers is for relatively structured spatial information.

- GIS systems incorporates facilities for manipulating and analysing spatial data.

- Huge volume of Spatial and Non-Spatial data can be analysed with different combinations using GIS.
GIS role in SDM?

- GIS furnishes digital tools for abstracting and organizing data, modeling geographic processes, and visualizing information that enable planners to make meaningful and effective decisions.
Spatial Decision Making

........How it can be done?

An approach...
Spatial Decision Making

The Spatial Decision Making Process

1. Define the Problem
   - Gather facts and develop alternatives.
2. Evaluate Alternatives
   - Select the best alternative.
3. Implement the chosen Alternative
   - Follow up and evaluate the chosen alternative.
Spatial Decision Making process

- Identify a problem / Requirement
- Identify Factors influencing the problem
- Allocating weights to the factors
- Developing & Analysing alternatives
- Selecting an alternative that can resolve the problem
How it can Help?

- Analysing & Displaying spatial and non-spatial data help the planners and administrators in taking quick decisions during.....

  - Crisis
  - Calamities and
  - For the regular developmental planning
Spatial Decision Making

Where it will be used.... spatial information is one of the most critical elements underpinning decision-making for many disciplines,

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Spatial Decision Making

- Benefits......
  - To make things more accessible
  - Save time and Money
  - Avoid wastage
  - Reach aid at right time.
Spatial Decision Making

Identifying Areas prone for Spread of Dengue / Malaria

(Step1: Identify a problem / Requirement)
Input Data:

- Data available with GSDL (Spatial Data)
Step2: Identifying Factors influencing

The Following maps represented certain areas as favorable for Mosquito breeding.

1. JJ Cluster /Slum area,
2. Parks & Open spaces,
3. Storm Water Drainage,
4. Tanks & Ponds
Identification Factors Influencing – 1
Identification Factors Influencing – 3
Identification Factors Influencing 4
Identification Factors Influencing
Step 3: Allocation of Weightage

- Depends on the intensity, Weightage has been given to the individual thematic maps.

Open Drainage – 4
Slum Area – 3
Tanks & Ponds – 2
Open Spaces & Parks – 1
Data Assessment

- A grid of 1750/1750 meter has been created for the study area and density of each parameter per grid was assessed.
- JJ Cluster /Slum area, Storm Water Drainage, Parks & Open spaces, Tanks & Ponds data were analyzed separately.
- Based on the Density thematic layers have been categorized as High, Medium and Low.
**Data integration and prioritization**

- Data integration and prioritization were performed through thematic map integration.

- Spatial data (Thematic maps) on Storm water, Open spaces & Parks, Slum areas and Ponds were placed over the grid separately and density of each feature per grid was assessed using GIS techniques.

- Depending upon the number of combinations, the areas were demarcated as Most Prone, Prone, Less prone and Safe zone areas.

- Wherever all four parameters coincided, they were demarcated as Most prone areas for Dengue spread / Malaria paradigm..
Wherever Parameters like slums, Parks & open area and Sewerage Open drains or Tanks are coinciding were marked as areas prone for Dengue / Malaria disease.

Wherever Categories like Tanks or Ponds & Open spaces are coincided were marked as less prone areas.

Areas with no category or sparsely open spaces have been categorized as safe areas.
Could we able to predict the effected areas before actually it spreads?
GSDL Data Correlation with Actual Occurrences in West Region of MCD
Conclusion:

- Spatial Data along with GIS technology plays a vital role in Decision making process
Thank You