

# CONTEXTUALIZING OPENSTREETMAP IN MAPPING FAVELAS IN

### **BRAZIL**





<sup>1</sup> Department of Geomatics, Federal University of Parana, Curitiba, Parana, Brazil; evertonbertanbortolini@gmail.com, silvanacamboim@gmail.com

### INTRODUTION

#### Favelas ...

- ... are living area for about 6% of Brazilian population [1];
- are characterized by their informality, precariousness and social vulnerability [2];
- have outdated or lack of geographic information, but have high demands for them [2].

First researches that systematized knowledge about the mapping for spaces that are precarious and social vulnerable began in 1990s -> left for PPGIS [3] and PGIS [4,5] mapping techniques -> used analogic tools and Geographic Information Systems [6].

Web 2.0 provide news tools [6] -> Collaborative Mapping Platforms -> **OpenStreetMap**.

#### Research aims:

- To describe the collaborative mapping processes using **OpenstreetMap** in the context of **favelas**.

### **METHODOLOGY**

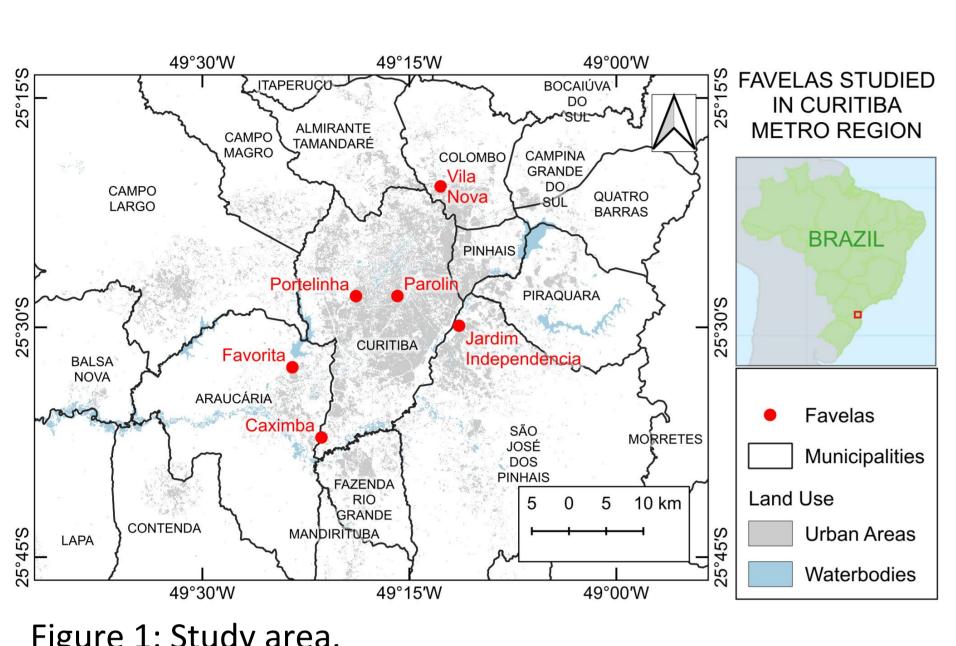


Figure 1: Study area.

Case study -> Mapping activities in favelas' upgrading and housing projects supported by Non-Governmental Organization TETO-Brasil.

Study area (figure 1) -> Six favelas that TETO-Brasil works in Curitiba Metropolitan Region, in Parana state, in southern Brazil.

Period -> from 2017 to 2018.

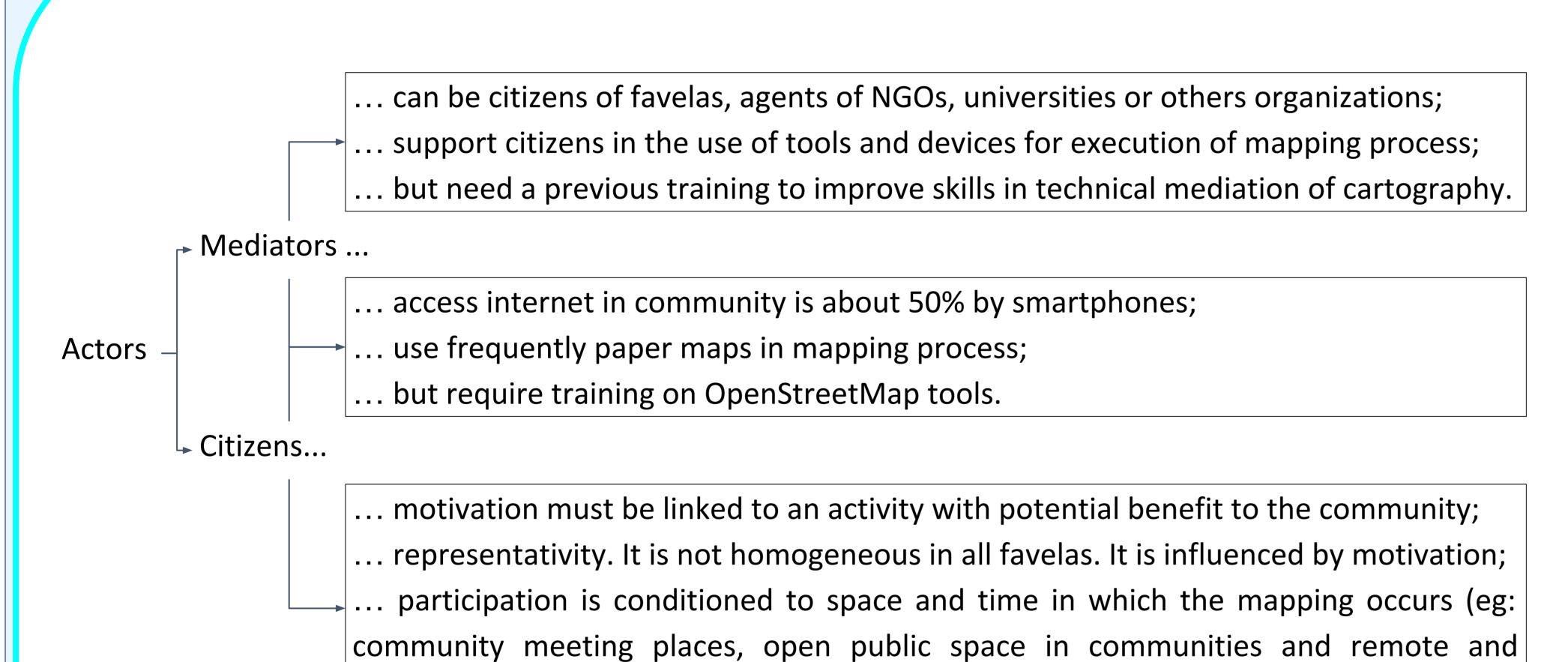
Methods and Participants (figure 2) ->

- 32 Questionnaires and participant observation -> about 200 volunteers of TETO-Brasil;
- TETO Brasil's favelas census and participant observation -> about 15000 residents of favelas (study area).



Figure 2: Favela's resident and TETO's volunteer in mapping activity in favela (Photo by TETO Brasil).

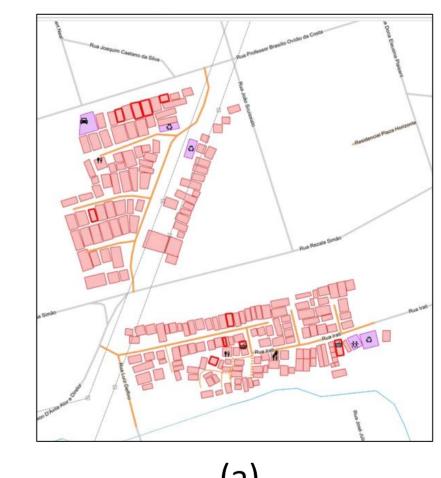
### RESULTS AND ANALYSES



Geographic Informations (GI) and their privacy and security:

Because the lack of addresses or generic references points it is necessary to use abstract or personal references (figure 3a);

This references do not fit into OpenStreetMap proposal (figure 3b).



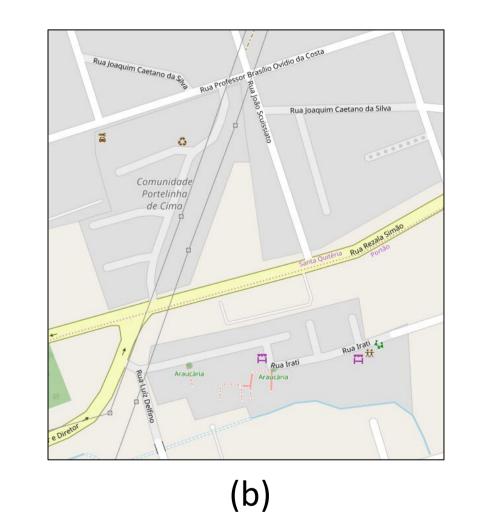


Figure 3: Portelinha Favela Map in 2017. a) GI acquired in mapping activity (by OpenStreetMap contributors and TETO GI uploaded in OpenStreetMap (by Brasil); b) OpenStreetMap contributors).

## CONCLUSION

Using OpenStreetMap to create spatial information in favelas in conjunction with locals requires a lot of care, but this project has shown that its application is possible and can reduce the cartographic invisibility of vulnerable populations.

### REFERENCES

[1] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (2010). Censo demográfico 2010. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

sometimes asynchronous).

[2] Olthuis, K., Benni, J., Eichwede, K., & Zevenbergen, C. (2015). Slum Upgrading: Assessing the importance of location and a plea for a spatial approach. Habitat International, 50, 270-288.

[3] Harris, T. M., Weiner, D., Warner, T. A., & Levin, R. (1995). Pursuing social goals through participatory geographic information systems. Ground truth: the social implications of geographic information systems, 196-222.

[4] National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (1996). GIS and society: the social implications of how people, space and environment are represented in GIS. University of

California, Santa Barbara, United States.

[5] Sieber, R. (2006). Public participation geographic information systems: A literature review and framework. Annals of the association of American *Geographers*, *96*(3), 491-507.

[6] Elwood, S. (2014). Straddling the fence: Critical GIS and the geoweb. Progress in Human Geography, 1-5.

More informations about





Scholarship by



This research was developed in OpenGeoLab UFPR with partnership of Non Government Organization TETO-Brasil. The Master Degree scholarship of Everton Bortolini was financed by Conselho Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES).

OpenGeoLab UFPR