







22-26 April, Hanoi, Vietnam

"Geospatial Information for a Smarter Life and Environmental Resilience"



# Historical Analysis of Road Infrastructure Accessibility in Colombia

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#### Colombia

**Area** 1.141 e6 km<sup>2</sup>

2017:

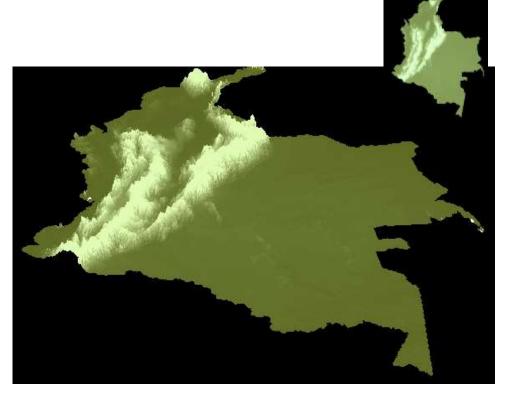
Population: 49,057 e6 Habs

Roads 2017: 2070,112 km/e6 Habs

1938:

Population: 8,695 e6 Habs

Roads: 1969,618 km/e6 Habs











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#### **Developing an Accessibility Indicator**

- National road network historical data
- Cost Factor (Displacement cost)
  - Elevation
  - Land Cover
- Accessibility as distance
- Accessibility indicator
- Conclusions





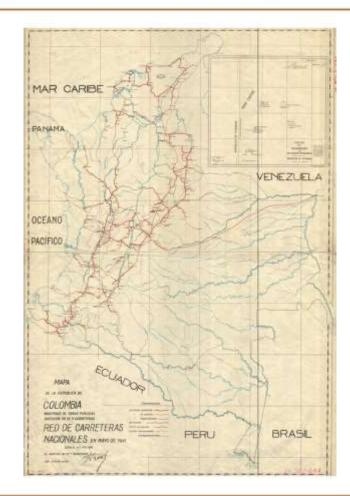


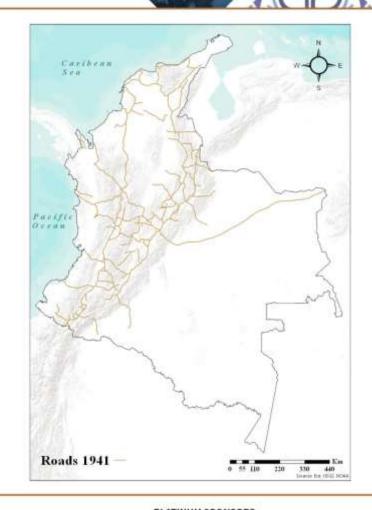


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Historical Roads' Maps to Historical Geographic Data











THE SCIENCE OF WHERE

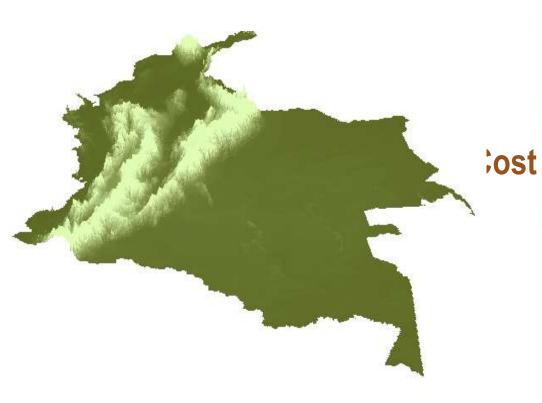


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#### **Elevation Cost Factor**



















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#### **Land Cover Cost Factor**

- CORINE Land Cover Classification System
  - 91 categories
  - Cost Factor 1 10

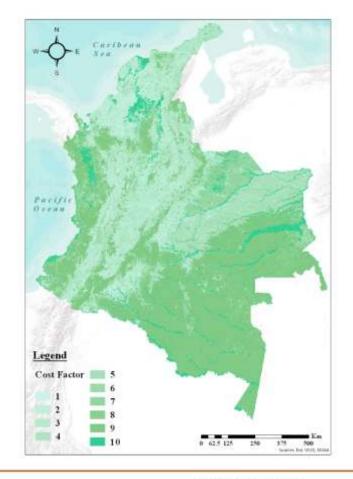
e.g.

Airports: 10

Rivers (50m): 10

Roads: 1

Continuous urban fabric: 1













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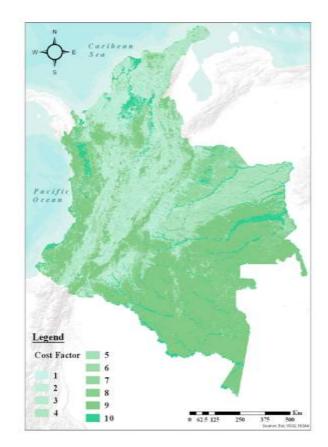
#### **Displacement** Cost

**SLOPE** COST FACTOR (SC) (1 - 10)

**LAND COVER** COST FACTOR (LCC) (1 - 10)

**Total Cost Factor (TCF)** (1,5-15)

TCF= SC+0,5LCC















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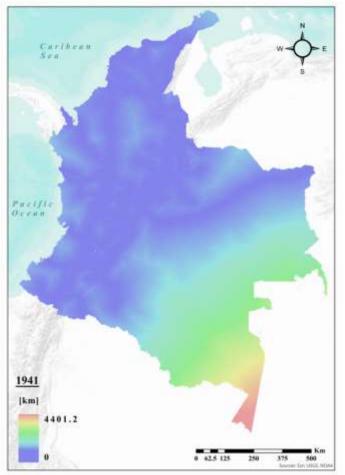
#### Accessibility as distance

Path distance creates a raster in which each cell stores the accumulative cost distance to the source at lower cost.

Cost distance between two cells (a, b) is calculated as the product of the surface distance between the two nodes and the average cost between them.

Cost distance<sub>ah</sub>

$$= Surface \ distance_{ab} * \frac{Cost_a + Cost_b}{2}$$





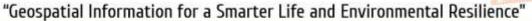








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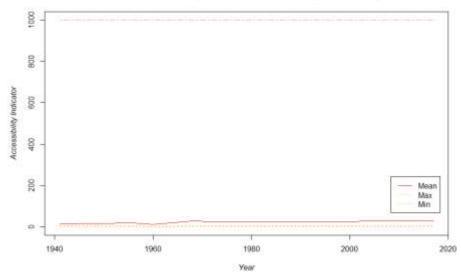




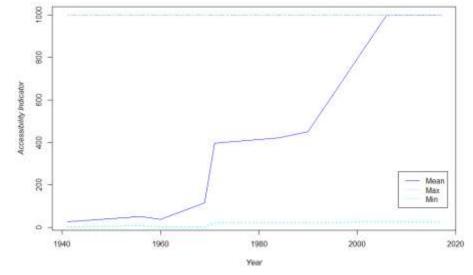
Accessibility indicator 
$$[-] = \begin{cases} \frac{1000 \text{ [km]}}{\text{path distance [km]}}, & \text{path distance } > 1 \text{ km} \\ 1000, & \text{path distance } \leq 1 \text{ km} \end{cases}$$

(0.23 - 1000)

Historical Accessibility to Road Infrastructure (Region: Putumayo)



Historical Accessibility to Road Infrastructure (Region: Boyacá)

















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#### **Conclusions**

- Although there is a positive trend on the growth of accessibility in Colombia, some regions have had an stagnation on the development of road infrastructure.
- To analyze nationwide accessibility, it's necessary to execute an study that considers other transportation modes, since roads are not the main connectivity source for the southern regions of the country.
- Lack of historical data on determinant factors like Land cover, represent a source of error for the accessibility indicator of this study.





