



# GEOSS Progress in Seven Years. Achievements and Challenges





## GEO, the Group on Earth Observations

An Intergovernmental Organization now with 89 Members and 64 Participating Organizations







#### GEOSS has been building-up on 3 Pillars

- 1. Coordinated Data Access
  - 2. Open Data Policy
  - 3. Political Visibility







# What Have we Achieved Ten Years After Johannesburg?

...to create a world where decisions and actions are informed by coordinated, comprehensive and sustained Earth observations.





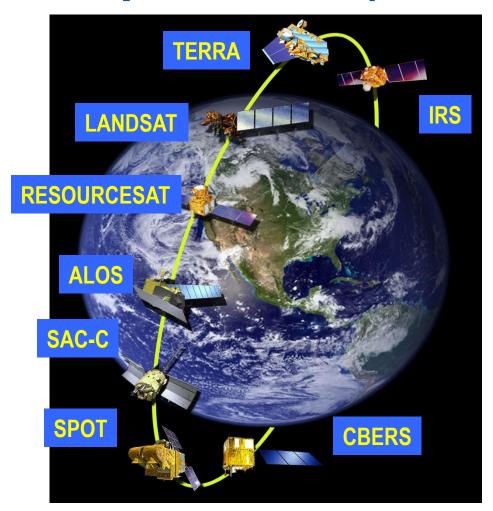
# GEOSS Provides Coordinated Access to Information from a Growing Number of Sources







# GEOSS has Achieved Coordinated Access to Space Data (with CEOS)













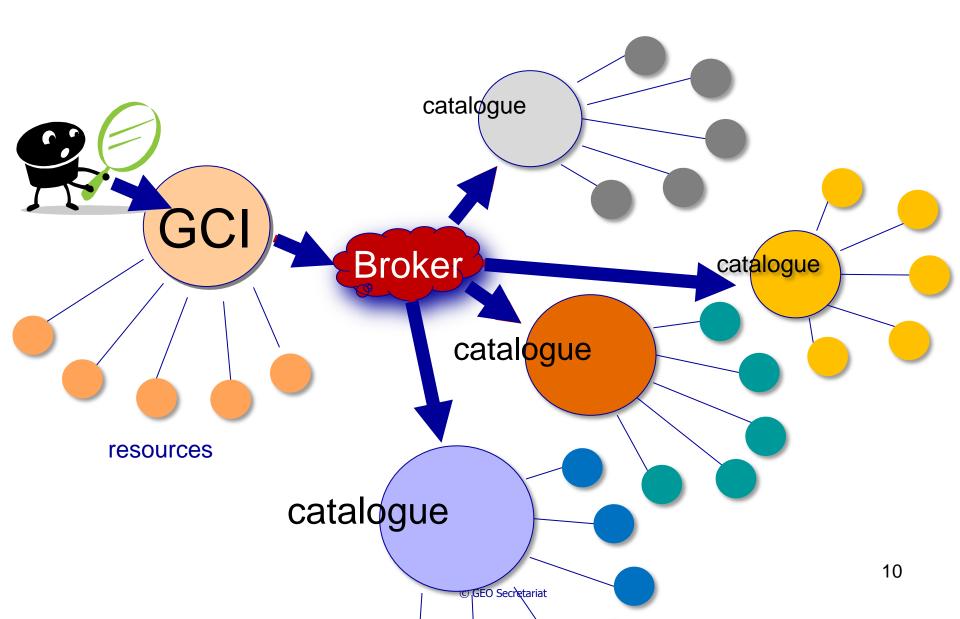
## ...and Improved Coordination with Insitu Data

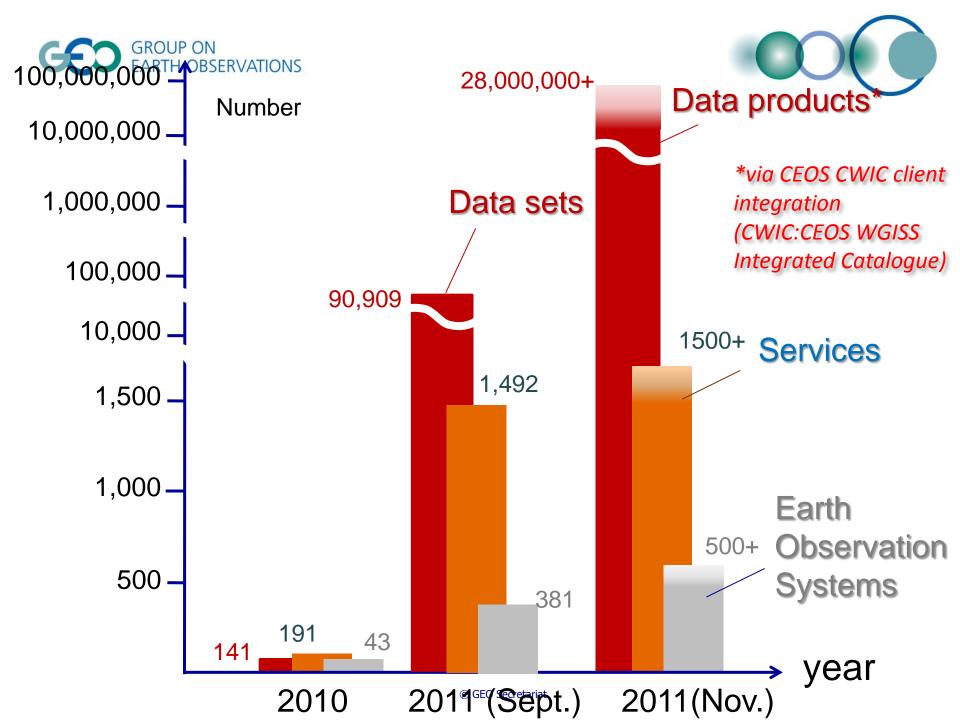
















## GFOI for National Reporting of Reduced Deforestation

Provide observations of suitable consistency, accuracy and continuity, and methodologies to support forest carbon Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

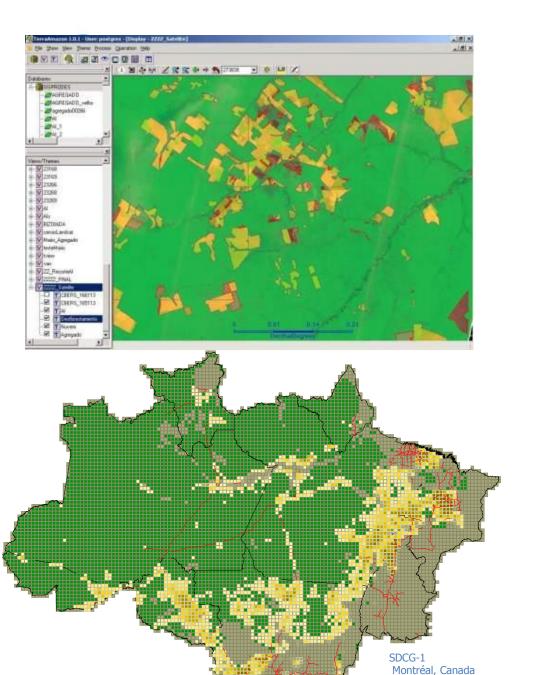






## Outcomes of the 3<sup>rd</sup> FCT Science and Data Summit

- This 3rd SDS meeting was was held on 6-10 February 2012 in Arusha, hosted by the Tanzanian MNRT, with support of the NSC and was attended by almost 90 participants, representing institutions from about 25 countries, out of which 15 developing countries, 8 in Africa).
- Several prototype "products", including forest and forest change mapping and initial carbon assessments, were produced with the support of dedicated Product Development Teams (one per country) that the GEO FCT task has established.
- The preliminary results show quite a different level of progress in the different ND countries, both for what concerns overall readiness for REDD+ implementation and for advancement of FCT activities. The end-to-end process (from observations to carbon assessment) is covered in few countries, while for others intermediate products have been produced.



6-8 March 2012

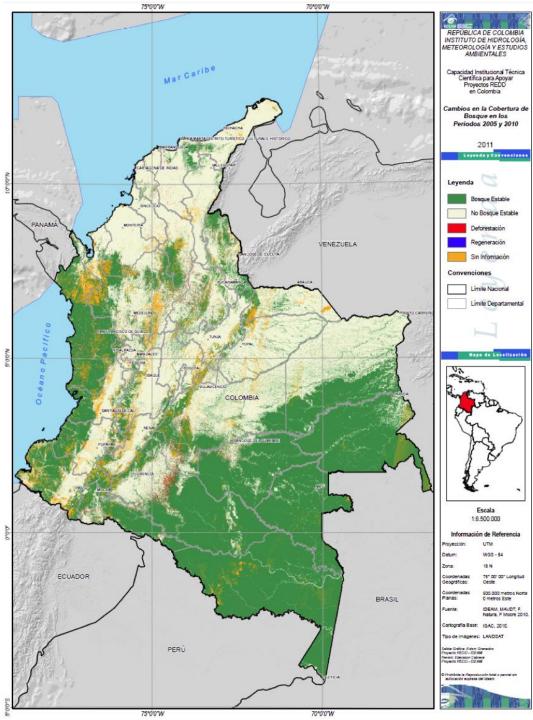
ecretariat

# Brazil OO ( ) Horizon 1a & 1b

Forest cover & forest cover change

PRODES – Brazilian Amazon (w2w) annual forest change. Operational system since 1988.
Minimum mapping unit 6.25 ha.

A range of different optical sensors have been used (Landsat 5, 7, CBERS, DMC, IRS)





National-scale (w2w)Horizon 1a and 1b product - (combined) forest cover and change - derived from Landsat data.

### GROUP ON Indonesia Horizon 1b & Horizon 2 EARTH OBSERVATIONS

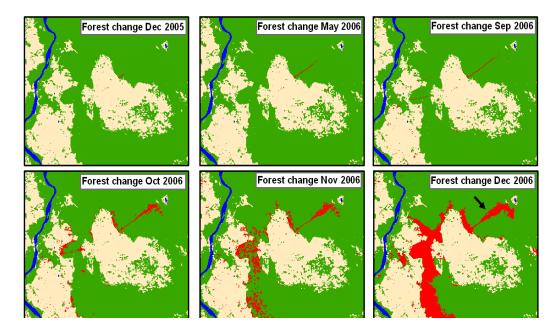
#### Forest cover change & Deforestation detection





ENVISAT ASAR APP has been demonstrated in Borneo as a fast and reliable tool for operational deforestation monitoring

Feasible to use optical (or L-band SAR) to generate forest/non-forest mask and monthly/bi-monthly timeseries of C-band SAR to monitor tropical deforestation



Optimising information extraction from C-band SAR





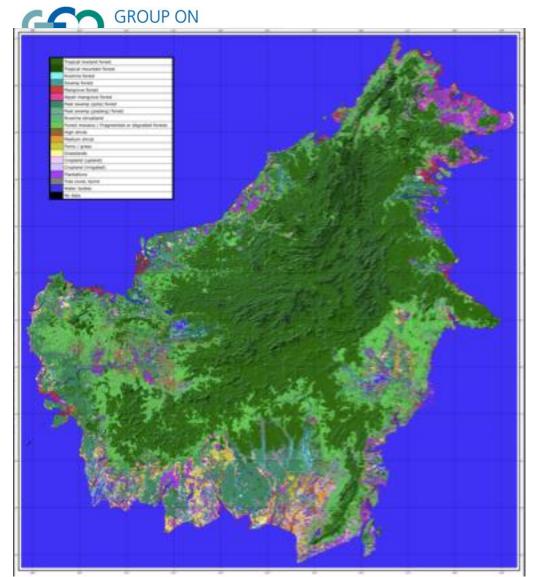








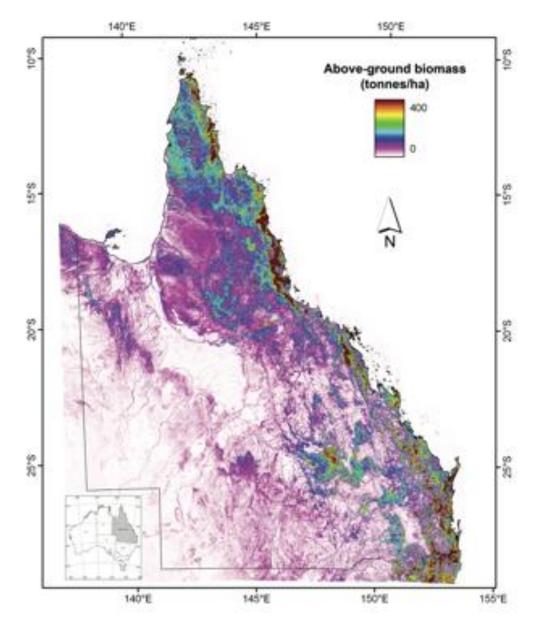




# Borneo Horizon 1c Land cover

Subnational-scale (w2w)Horizon 1c product derived from dual-season ALOS (L-band) data.

Multi-seasonal (2 obs/yr wet/dry) image pairs improve distinction between certain classes compared to only one acquisition per year.



# Australia (QL) Horizon 2

Above-ground biomass

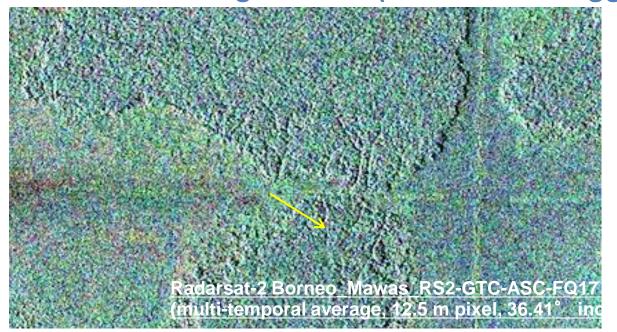
Subnational-scale (w2w)ABG map derived from a combination of Landsat and ALOS (L-band) data.

SDCG-1 Montréal, Canada 6-8 March 2012



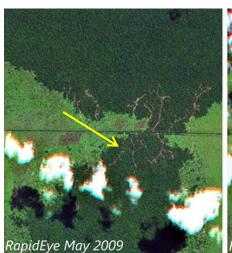
#### Indonesia Horizon 2a

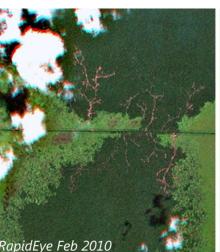
Degradation (detection of logging roads)



Dense time series (monthly/bi-monthly) of Radarsat-2 (C-band)

Multi-temporal filtering improves radiometric quality (speckle reduction) while maintaining spatial resolution







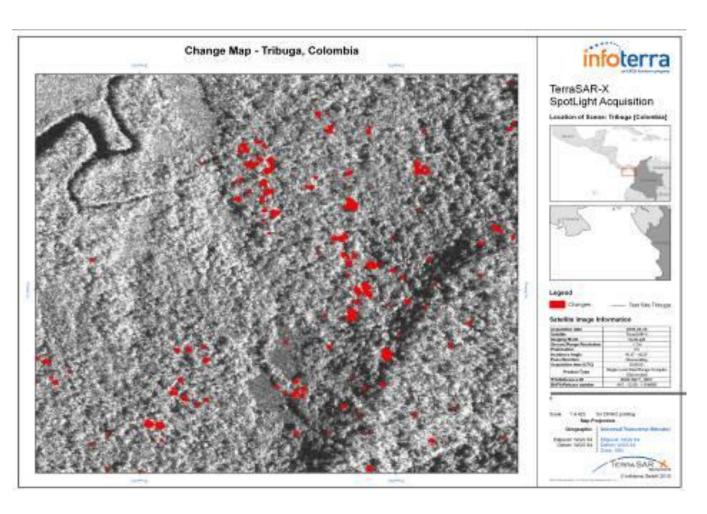
Logging roads remain visible longer in Radarsat-2 than in RapidEye





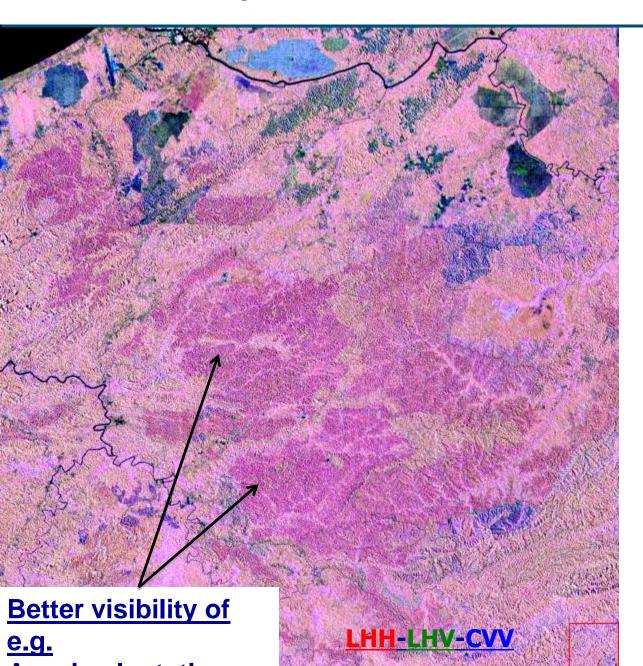
#### GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS Colombia Horizon 2a Degradation (selective logging)





Local scale Detection of the removal of individual trees detected in TerraSAR-X (spotlight mode)

#### Improved distinction of Forest types



L-band/C-band complementarity

Radarsat-2 WB C-band PALSAR FB L-band LHH-LHV-CVV

Sarawak, Malaysia

L-band/C-band
combination improves
contrast between forest
and Acacia plantations
and
between (medium
biomass level) forest
types and within forest
(biomass) variation



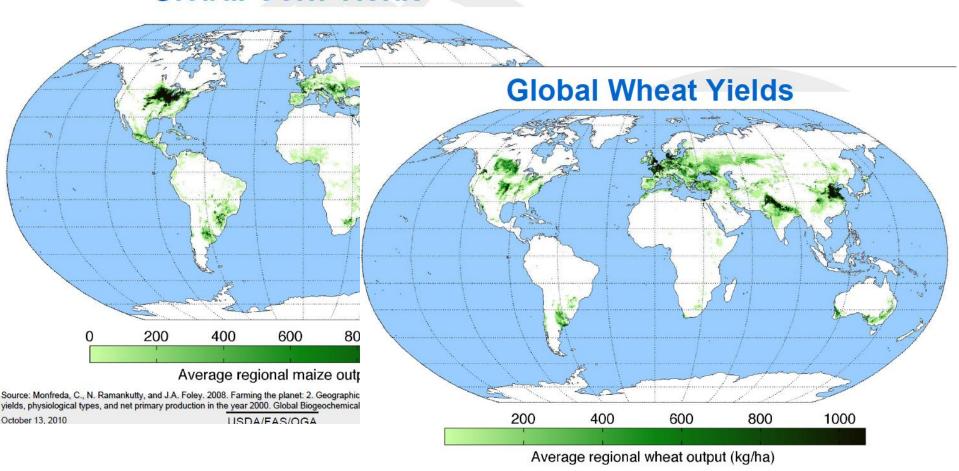




Linking U.S. Agriculture

## **Food Security**

#### **Global Corn Yields**



Source: Monfreda, C., N. Ramankutty, and J.A. Foley. 2008. Farming the planet: 2. Geographic distribution of crop areas, yields, physiological types, and net primary production in the year 2000. Global Biogeochemical Cycles 22: GB1022

USDA/FAS/OGA

October 13, 2010







#### The GEO led Initiative for **GLOBAL AGRICULTURAL MONITORING**

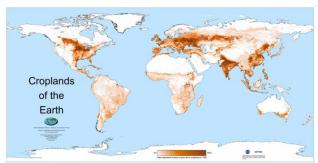




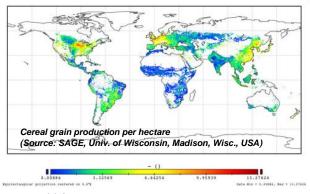


#### The GEO-GLAM Initiative : Objectives

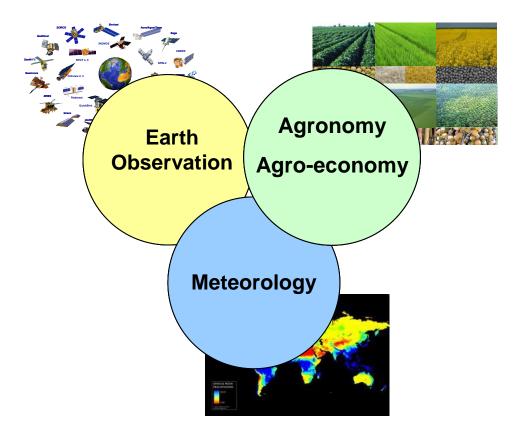
To reinforce the international community's capacity to produce and disseminate relevant, timely and accurate forecasts of agricultural production at national, regional and global scales.



Cultivated area / crop type area



Crop yield forecast







#### 2. The GEO-GLAM Initiative: Deliverables

Deliverable 1 : Access to Earth Observation data for agriculture monitoring

Deliverable 2 : Access to Meteorological data and forecasts

Deliverable 3: Cultivated areas, crop-type distribution, crop yield forecasts

Deliverable 4: Improved monitoring methods

Deliverable 5: Strengthened national agricultural monitoring capacities

Deliverable 6: Dissemination of data to stakeholders;

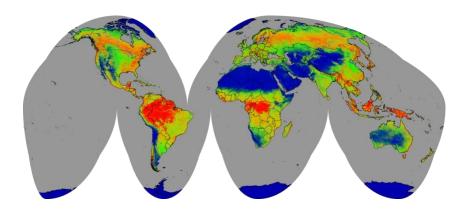
Deliverable 7: A sustained Earth observation system of systems for agricultural monitoring,

© GEO Secretariat



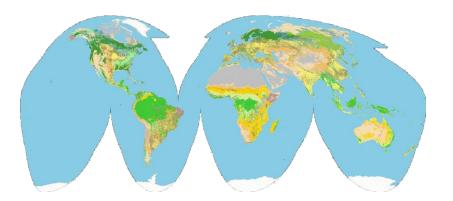


### **GEO Global 30m Land Cover Products**



#### **Annual land cover continuous variables**

- Quantitative annual continuous measures of per pixel percent tree, shrub, herbaceous, water, snow/ice, and barren cover.
- Change products



#### Mid-decadal year land cover types

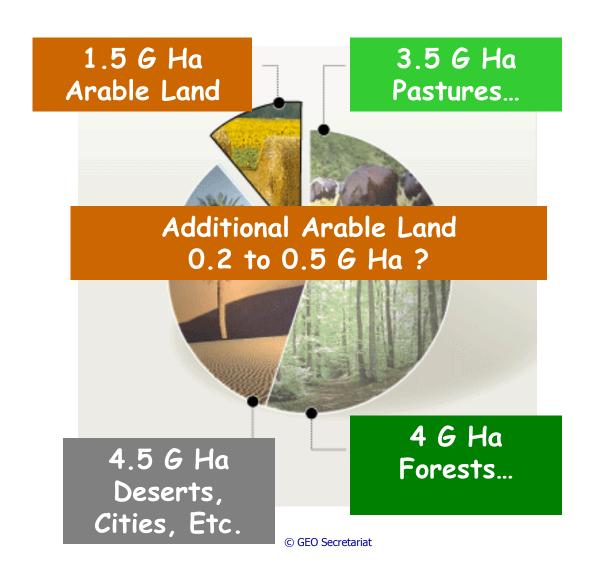
- Land cover categories (TBD)
   consistent with FAO Land Cover
   Classification System (LCCS)
- Maps and statistical estimates of major land cover types
- Complementary with other global land cover products (e.g., MODIS land

© GEO Sed**©**wer, Globecover)





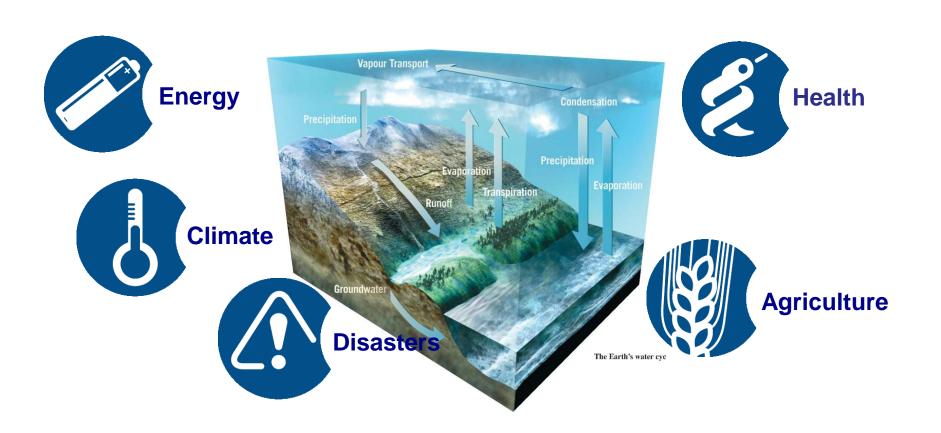
#### Global Land Use 2010-2030

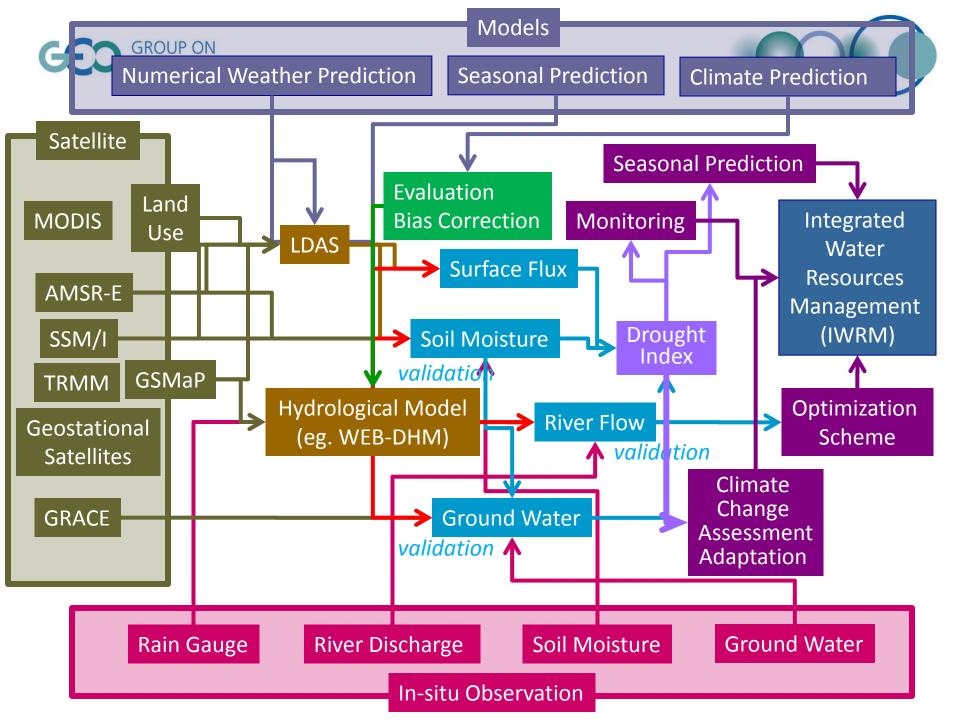






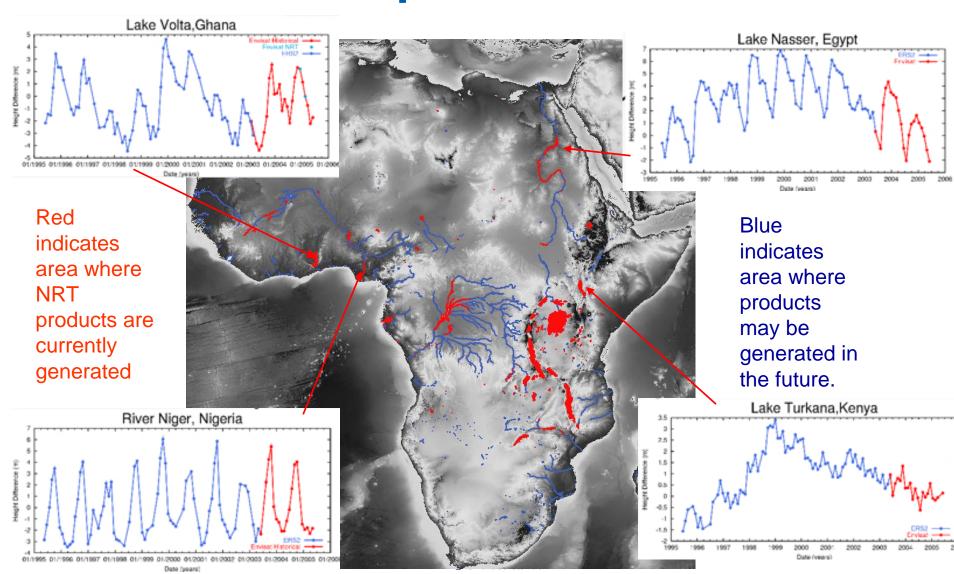
# Water Cycle Management: A complex problem requiring Coordinated Access to Heterogeneous Data Streams







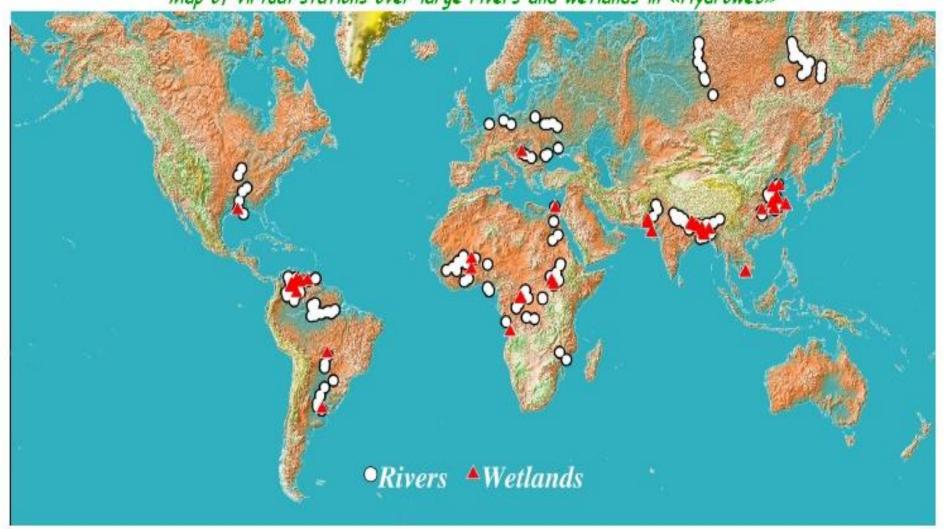
## To combine space observations...







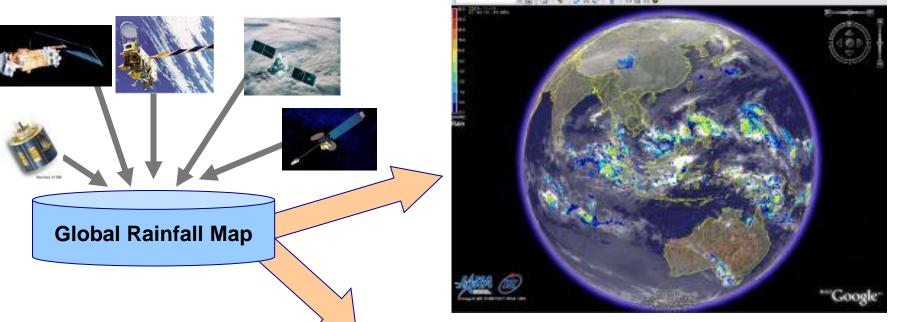
Map of virtual stations over large rivers and wetlands in «Hydroweb»

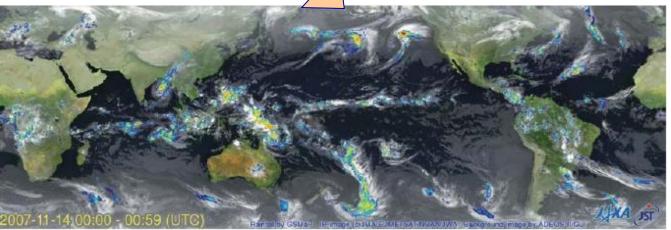






### **Global Rainfall Maps from Satellites**



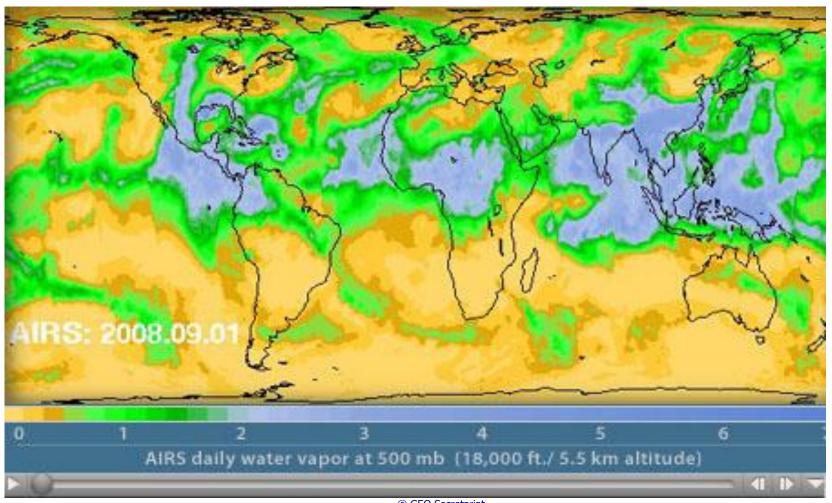


produced 4 hours after observation and updated every hour and accessible on internet as google files





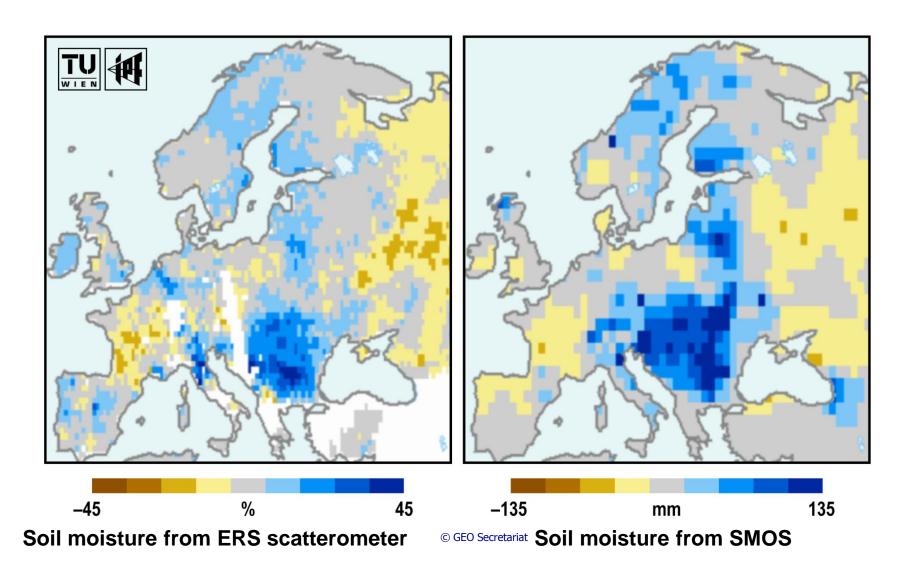
### **Atmospheric Water Vapor**







### Soil moisture

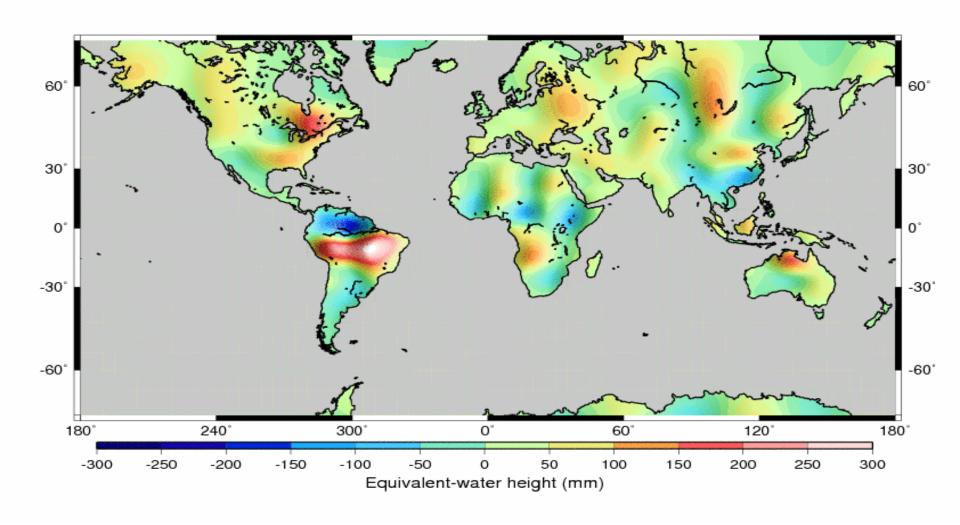






### **GRACE** subsurface water estimates

GRACE LW SOLUTION --- FEB 2004 --- DEG=25-30 --- 5 ITERATIONS







# GEO BON GEO Biodiversity Observation Network

Recent Accomplishments:

GEO BON submitted an "Assessment of the Adequacy of Existing Observation Capabilities for the CBD 2020 Targets" to the CBD's Ad Technical Expert Group Meeting on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

GEO BON is preparing a list of Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBV's) required for meeting the 2020 Targets.



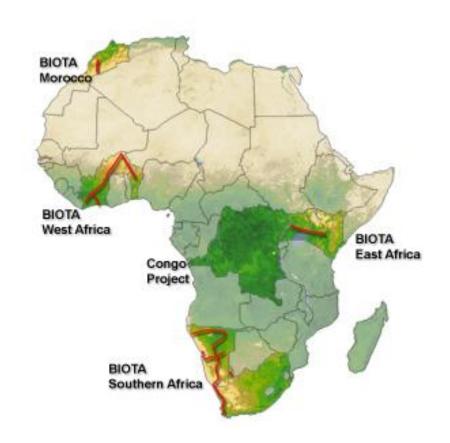




### **BIOTA AFRICA**

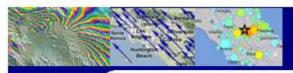
## A Contribution to GEOBON

BIOdiversity
monitoring
Transect analysis
in Africa









#### SUPERSITES

Welcome to the Supersites

Van, Turkey, earthquake of 23 October 2011



The Supersites have data for the study of natural hazards in geologically active regions, including information from Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), GPS crustal deformation measurements, and earthquakes. The data are provided in



50.000 ESA SAR scenes in the Cloud > Virtual Archive apply for (ESA processed data & repatriated data with a recent access upload of up to 2500 products a day)

Web portal managed by UNAVCO 

has proven in particular for Haiti and Japan Earthquake to become the science reference point

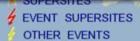








SUPERSITES



main

new event

news

documents

contributors

publications

reports to space agencies

links

contacts & mailing list

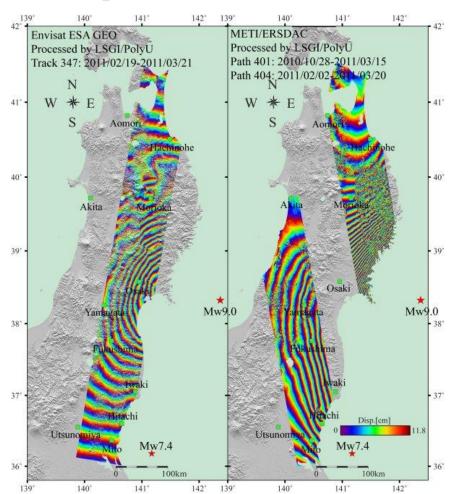
Los Angeles

Seattle-Vancouver





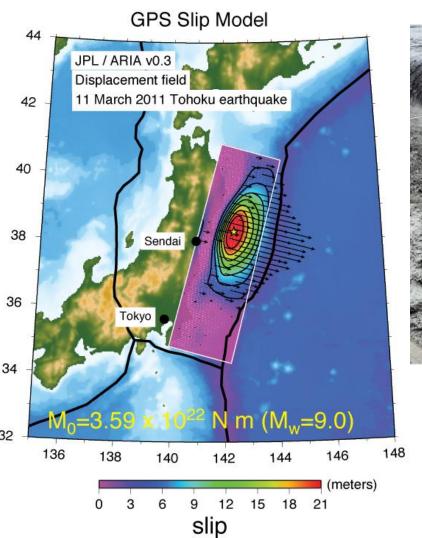
# Coordinate Data Collection and Access Develop and Share Products







### The Tohoku-Oki Supersite

















# Pillar #1: Coordinated Data and Information Access, the Challenges for GEO







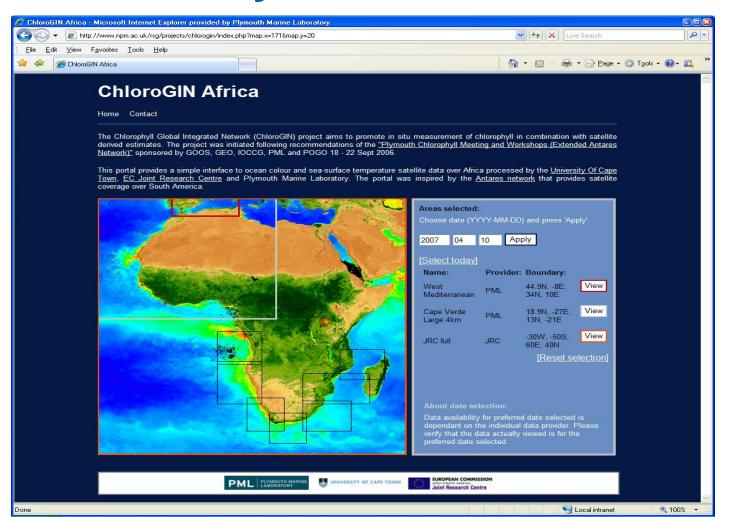
### **Consolidate GFOI and GEO-GLAM**

- Establish the proper management structures
- Strengthen/establish relationships with international organizations (Users / Capacity building / Donors)
- Build capacity in countries at need
- Develop Research and Development Plans
- Ensure Data availability through CEOS, commercial data providers, and data processing providers
- Prepare updated Implementation Plans for submission to the GEO-IX Plenary
- Identify Resources





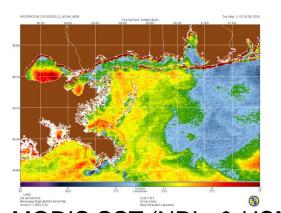
# Strengthen GEOSS for Coastal and Oceans Ecosystems and Processes

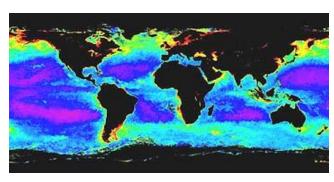




### Develop Water-borne Diseases Monitoring and Forecasting

- Satellites, computers and molecular biology have made public health forecasting a reality
- Sea surface temperature, sea surface height, color and other products can be used to predict the presence of harmful microbes in water and seafood





Color (NASA Sea WiFS)



#### Harmful microbes

- Toxic algae
- Dinoflagellates
- Bacteria
  - > V. cholerae
  - ➤ V. parahaemolyticus
  - > V. vulnificus
  - > Fecal indicators





### **Expand from Supersites to National Laboratories (SNL)**

Pooling Satellite imagery and terrestrial in-situ data for earthquake and volcano studies.

There are 3 different level of sites:

Supersite

→ all data

• Event Supersite 

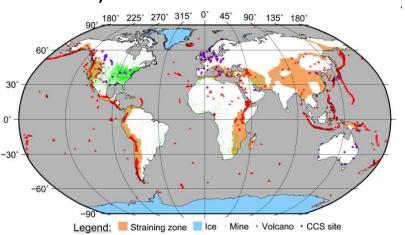
all data in case of large scale event

• Natural Laboratories 

• Representation of Natural Laboratories.

Providing online access to historic multi-sensor SAR data sets (digital heritage of Earth Observation for geohazards).

1 Million ERS/Envisat frames, under investigation.





### GEO, the Group on Earth Observations

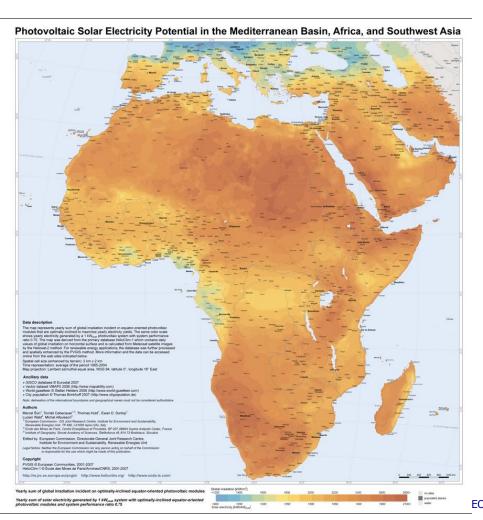
An Intergovernmental Organization now with 89 Members and 64 Participating Organizations







### AfriGEOSS: GEOSS in and for AFRICA



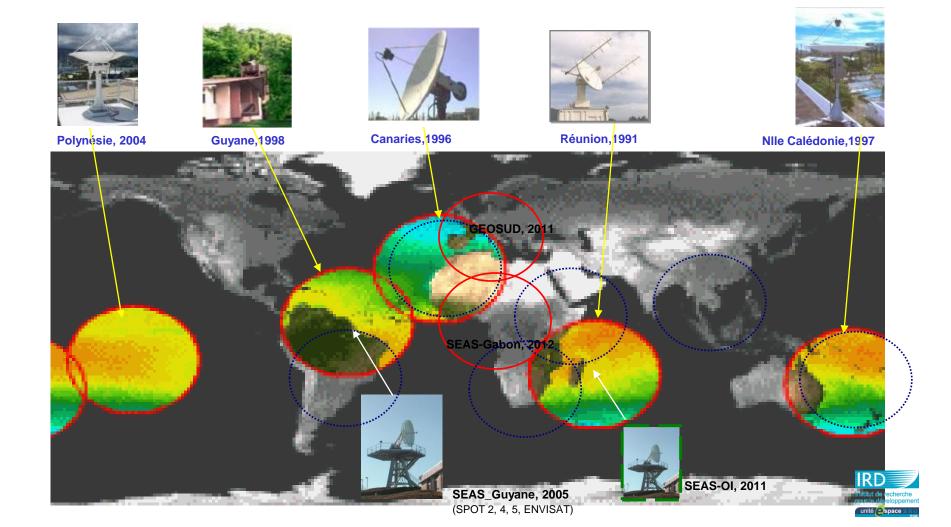
GEONETCast, CBERS, SERVIR, Sand and Dust Storm Warning System, AEGOS, Wildland Fire Early Warning System, Puma, AMESD and GMES Africa, BIOTA, TIGER, SoDa, MERIT, African Protected Areas, ClimDev Africa,

EO Secre ChlorOGIN, GeoAFRICA





### **SEAS-Gabon**







African Monitoring for Environment and Sustainable Development (EC)

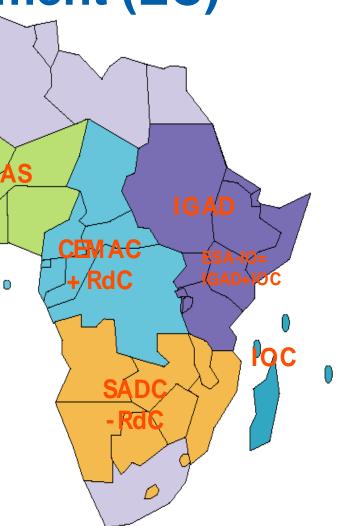
Water Resource Management, (CEMAC, CICOS, RDC)

Water Management for Cropland and Rangeland Management (ECOWAS, AGRHYMET, Niger)

Agricultural & Environmental Ressource Management (SADC, Meteorological Service, Botswana),

Land Degradation, Mitigation & Natural
 Habitat Conservation (IGAD, ICPAC, Kenya)

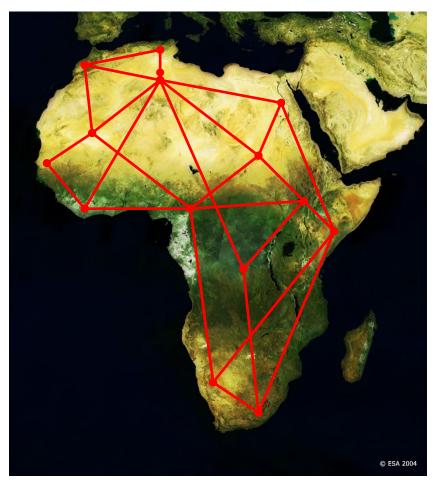
Marine & Coastal Management (IOC, MOI, Ile Maurice)







# TIGER: Water Information & Knowledge Network



TIGER involves more than 200 African experts (universities, technical centers, water authorities

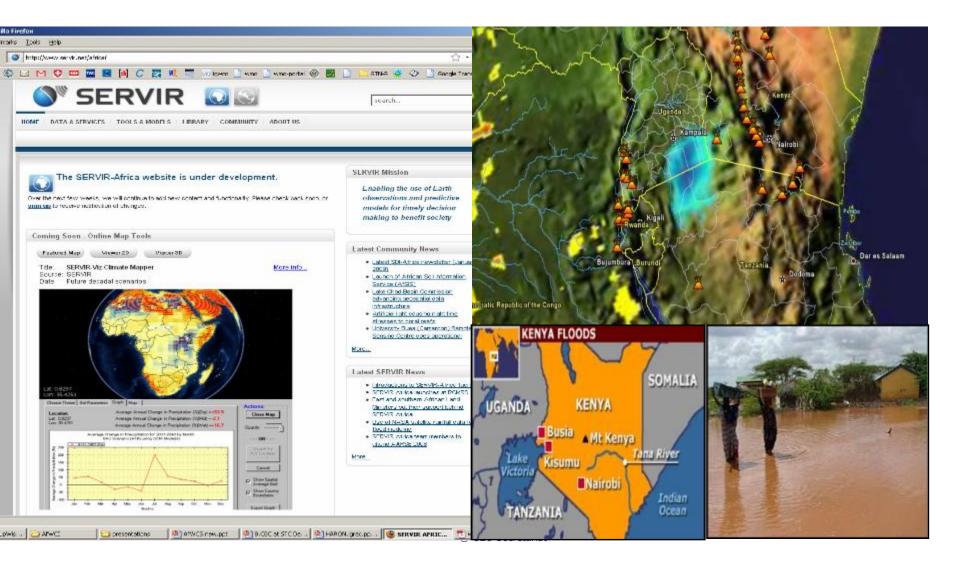
Actions dedicated to:

- Facilitate sharing of water knowledge, information and data;
- Support the development of common water research programs;
- Identify and promote best practices;





### **SERVIR-Africa and SERVIR-Himalaya**







### **AfriGEOSS: Priority Objectives**

#### Coordinate infrastructure pilot projects

- African Resources and Environmental Management Constellation (ARMC)
- AfricaGeoSat-1 Project
- African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD) and Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa (MESA)

#### Coordinate application pilot projects

- African Water Cycle Initiative
- Global Forest Observations Initiatives (GFOI)
- The Meningitis Risk and Information Technology project (MERIT)
- GEO-GLAM
- Bio-Energy Atlas for Africa

#### Promote data democracy and data sharing





# Pillar #2: Open Data Access, the Challenges for GEO

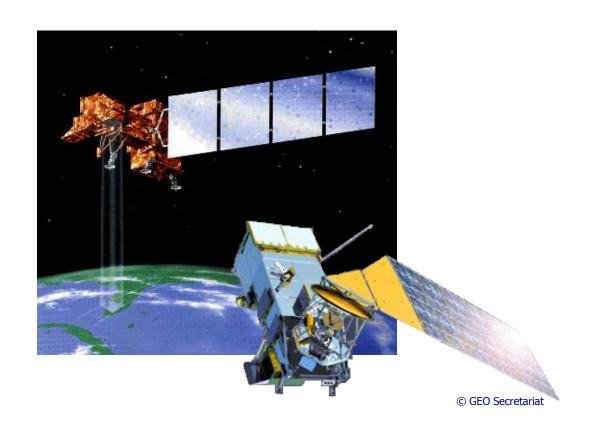
- Full and Open Exchange of Data, recognizing Relevant International Instruments and National Policies
- Data and Products at Minimum Time delay and Minimum Cost
- Free of Charge or minimal Cost for Research and Education







## Preserve Free and Open Access to Satellite Observations



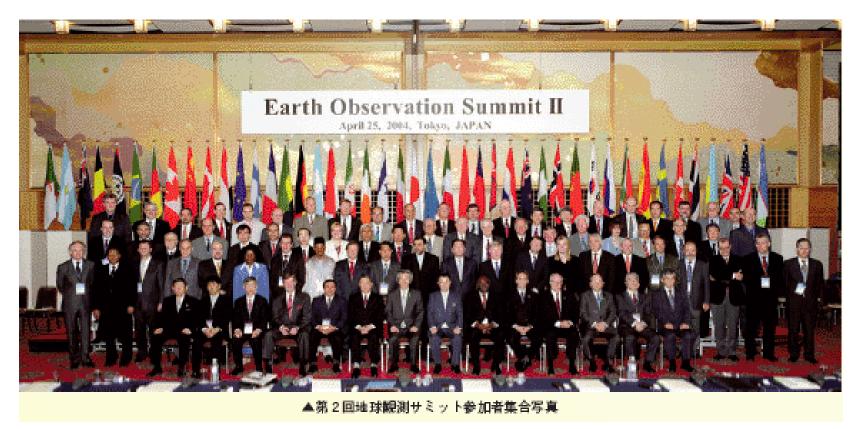








# Pillar #3: Political Visibility, the Challenges for GEO



2<sup>nd</sup> Earth Observation Summitrin Tokyo, Japan, 2004





#### **G8-2008**



"...we will accelerate efforts within the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), ... in priority areas, inter alia, climate change and water resources management, by strengthening observation, prediction and data sharing. ... capacity building for developing countries ... interoperability and linkage ..."





#### The G20 Agriculture Priority (2011)



#### **G20 Final Declaration**

- 44. We commit to improve market information and transparency in order to make international markets for agricultural commodities more effective. To that end, we launched:
- The "Agricultural Market Information System" (AMIS) in Rome on September 15, 2011, to improve information on markets ...;
- The "Global Agricultural Geo-monitoring Initiative" (GEO-GLAM) in Geneva on September 22-23, 2011. This initiative will coordinate satellite monitoring observation systems in different regions of the world in order to enhance crop production projections and weather forecasting data.

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# Ensure GEOSS Presence at RIO+20!!!

