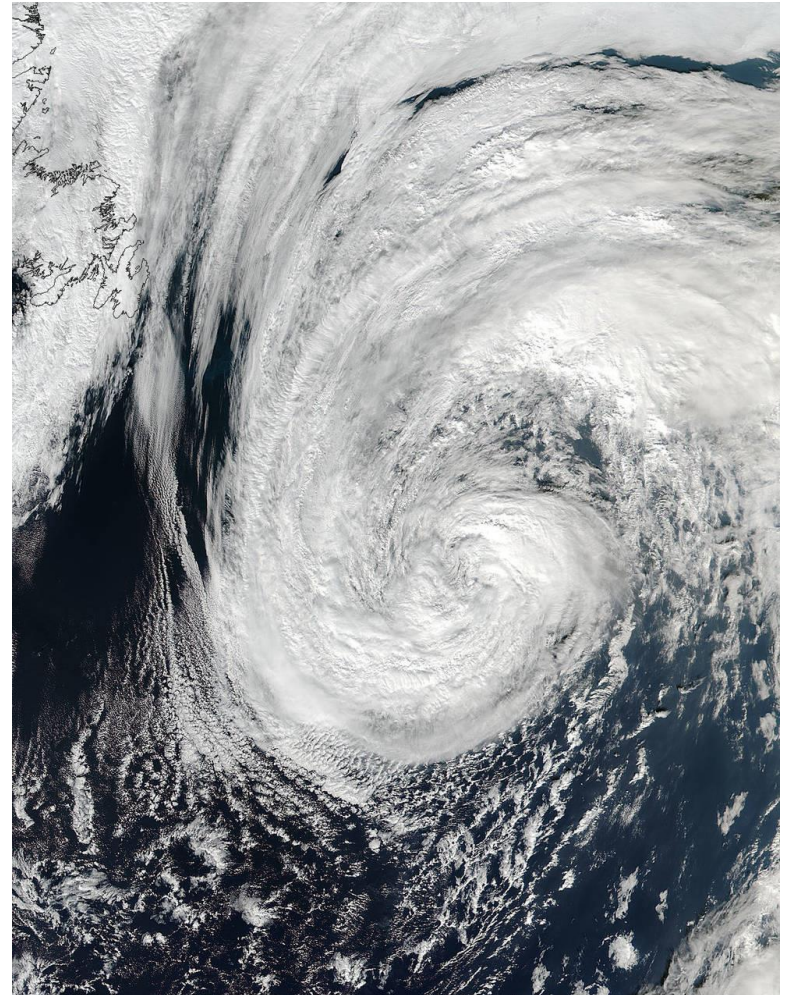


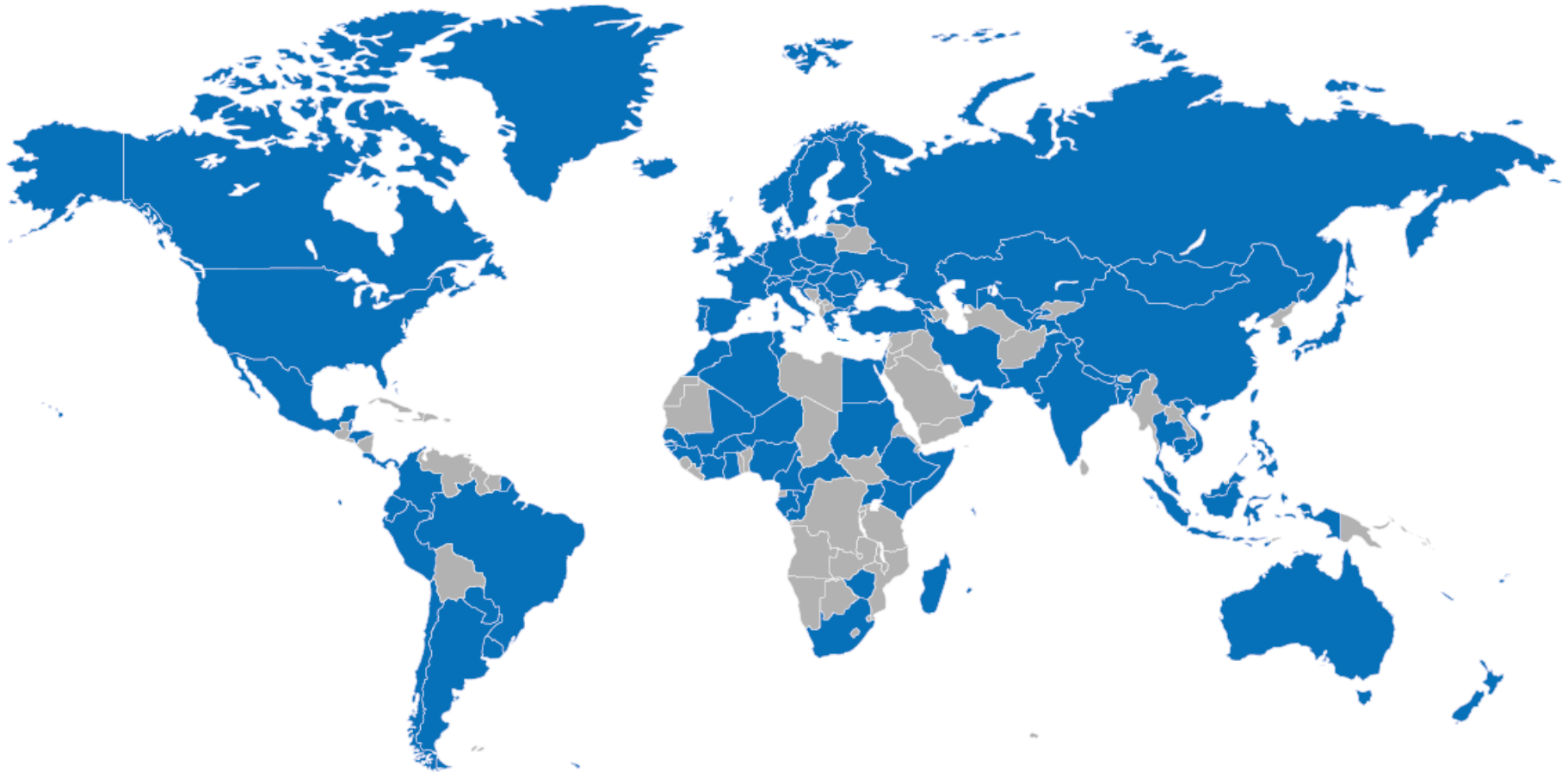
**GEO: Intergovernmental  
organisation focusing on  
open Earth observations –  
insights for decision making**

COUNTRIES HAVE BORDERS,  
EARTH OBSERVATIONS DO NOT.

# Observations in, on and around the Earth



## 105 GEO Members – National Governments (including European Commission)



Africa: **27** - Asia/Oceania - **21**, Europe: **34** - C.I.S: **7** - Americas: **16**

**Total: 105**



# 109 GEO Participating Organizations (international and non-governmental)



## GEO Engagement Priorities 2017-2019



PARIS2015  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
COP21·CMP11

Climate Change  
Greenhouse Gas Monitoring

---



UN World Conference on  
Disaster Risk Reduction  
2015 Sendai Japan

Disaster Risk Reduction

---



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

## GEO Regional Initiatives



Africa region



Americas region



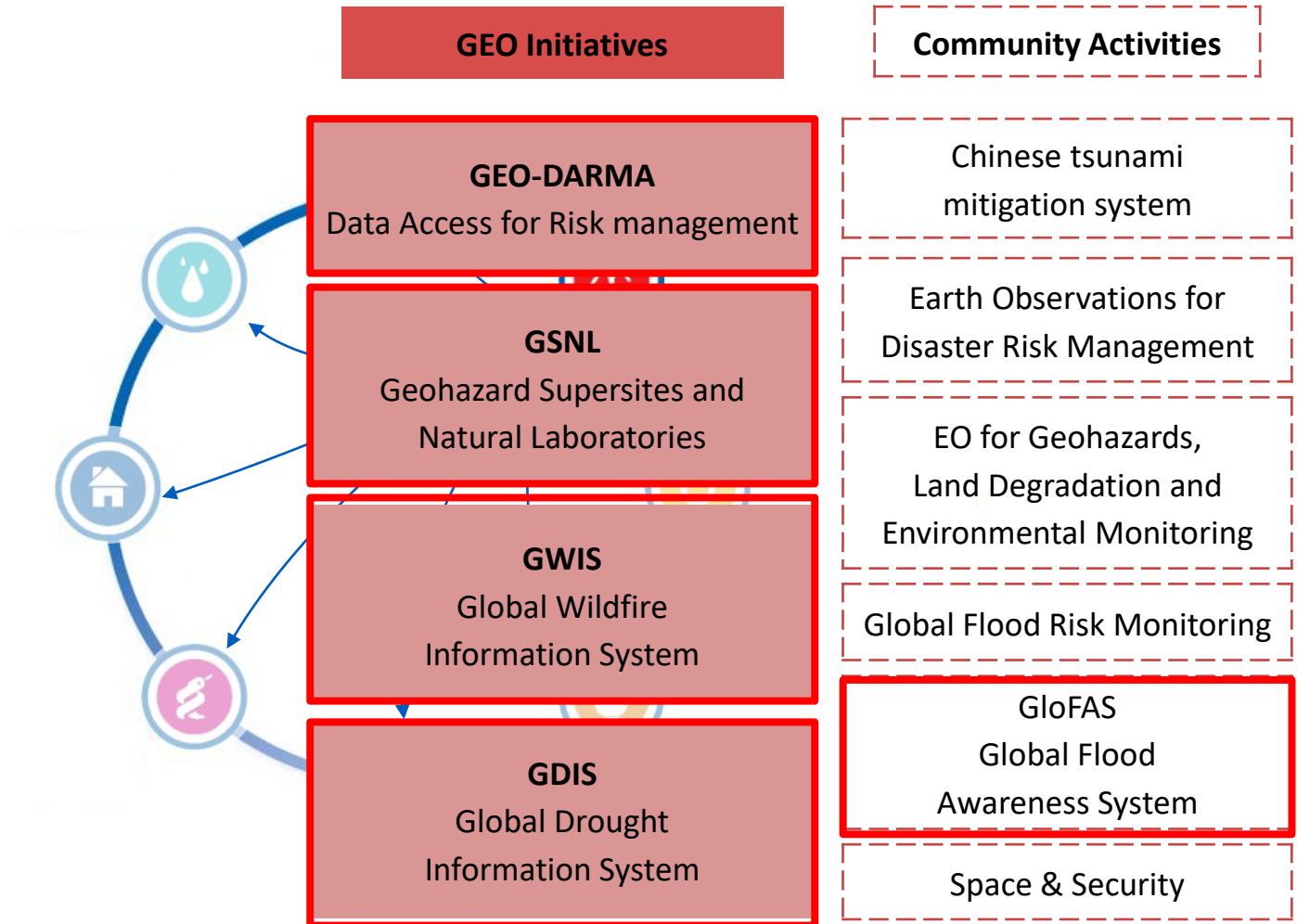
Asia Oceania region

## Societal Benefit Areas





# Disaster Resilience





# UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster-related Data for Sustainable Development

## **Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review 2017**

Global Summary Report, Section 2.2

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/53080\\_entrybgpaperglobalsummaryreportdisa.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/53080_entrybgpaperglobalsummaryreportdisa.pdf)



22-26 MAY, 2017 | CANCUN, MEXICO

## **2017 GLOBAL PLATFORM**

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

# Global Partnership on Disaster-related Statistics

NSOs called for establishment of a **Global Partnership on Disaster-related Statistics** at the World Data Forum 2017 in Cape Town.

Overall objectives:

- Support Member States' reporting on Sendai Framework and SDG Indicators
- Establish long-term partnerships between National Statistical Offices, national sectoral ministries / disaster risk management / technical institutions, International Organizations and relevant technical partners
- Respond to the instructions of Member States:
  - Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology for Disaster Risk Reduction - A/RES/71/276
  - Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDGs Indicators - E/CN.3/2017/2\*

# CES Task Force on measuring Extreme Events and Disasters

## **Substantive chapters of the *Recommendations to National Statistical Offices for measuring extreme events and disasters***

- Scope and conceptual understanding of Extreme Events and Disaster-related Statistics
- Defining the role of National Statistical Offices
- Statistical tools for EED-related statistics
  - Surveys
  - Registers
  - Big data
  - **Geospatial information (GEO leading this work package)**
- Conclusions: recommendations to NSOs
- Proposed follow up work
- Glossary of important terms



**UN-GGIM Working Group on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters**

[http://ggim.un.org/UN\\_GGIM\\_wg5.html](http://ggim.un.org/UN_GGIM_wg5.html)

**Kunming Forum on UN-GGIM "Cities of the Future: Smart. Resilient and Sustainable"  
May 2017**

Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters.

[http://ggim.un.org/Kunming\\_Forum.html](http://ggim.un.org/Kunming_Forum.html)

**UN-GGIM International Forum on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters  
September 2016**

<http://ggim.un.org/Barbados%20Disaster%20Forum.html>

**Chengdu Forum on UN-GGIM "Development & Applications in Urban Hazard Mapping"  
October 2013**

Disaster managers and geospatial experts.

<http://ggim.un.org/Chengdu%20Forum.html>



*“We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including Earth observation and geo-spatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.”*

- Direct measures of some *Indicators* and indirect support to others.
- Contribute to progress on the *Targets*, which will show up in the *Indicators*.

[illegible]

## GEO support for SDGs



Target Contribute to progress on the Target yet not the Indicator per se							Goal	Indicator Direct measure or indirect support
						1.5	1 No poverty	
				2.3	2.4	2.c	2 Zero hunger	2.4.1
			3.3	3.4	3.9	3.d	3 Good health and well-being	3.9.1
							4 Quality education	
							5 Gender equality	5.9.1
	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.a	6.b	6 Clean water and sanitation	6.3.2 6.4.2 6.5.1 6.6.1
			7.2	7.3	7.a	7.b	7 Affordable and clean energy	7.1.1
						8.4	8 Decent work and economic growth	
			9.1	9.4	9.5	9.a	9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.1.1
							10 Reduced Inequalities	
	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.b	11 Sustainable cities and communities	11.3.1 11.6.2 11.7.1
				12.2	12.a	12.b	12 Responsible consumption and production	
				13.1	13.3	13.b	13 Climate action	13.1.1
	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.7	14 Life below water	14.3.1
15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8	15 Life on land	15.1.1 15.2.1 15.3.1 15.4.1 15.4.2
							16 Peace, Justice and strong Institutions	
			17.6	17.7	17.9	17.16	17 Partnerships for the goals	

Work closely with UN-GGIM.

GEO represented on Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) of the UN Statistics Division.

GEO is the Earth Observation Anchor Partner to the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD).

# Sustainable Development Goals



- Multiple applications of land cover and land cover change exist to **evaluate progress** towards various SDG targets;
- Usefulness of land cover information for the **implementation** of the SDGs is being recognized.



- 1) Progress the Targets
- 2) Support the Indicators
- 3) Relevance for Land Cover

[illegible]

**6 CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION**

**6.6** By 2020, **protect and restore water-related ecosystems**, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

- **Indicator 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (Tier III, Custodian agency: UNEP, Other: UN-Water, IUCN)**
- Land cover datasets can be used to detect changes over time in the extent of wetlands, forests and drylands;
- GEO is referred to in the stakeholder comments as an institution to collaborate with regarding the collection of data (GEOSS);
- Several satellite-based datasets are proposed for the detection of the percentage change in extent of freshwater systems, e.g. derived from Sentinel-2 or Landsat data.





**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES**

**11.3** By 2030, **enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization** and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

- **Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (Tier II, Potential Custodian agency: UN-Habitat, Other: UNEP)**
- The value of satellite-based EO data to monitor land cover change is acknowledged in the stakeholder comments.
- UNEP proposed to contribute to this indicator through work with GEO-GEOSS on land conversion.



# Land degradation

15

LIFE  
ON LAND



**15.3** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a **land degradation-neutral world**

- Indicator 15.3.1 Percentage of land that is degraded over total land area (**Tier III, Potential Custodian agency: UNCCD, Other: FAO, UNEP**)
- Proposed sub-indicators:
  - Land cover
  - Land productivity
  - Soil organic carbon
- According to UNCCD “land cover and land cover change have multiple applications for evaluating progress towards various SDG targets and give a first indication of land degradation”



# Multilateral Environmental Agreements



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



- 4 Aichi Targets relate to land cover



- Targets 5, 6 and 12 can be informed by land cover



- Focuses on attaining Land Degradation Neutrality and SDG Target 15.3

# Climate

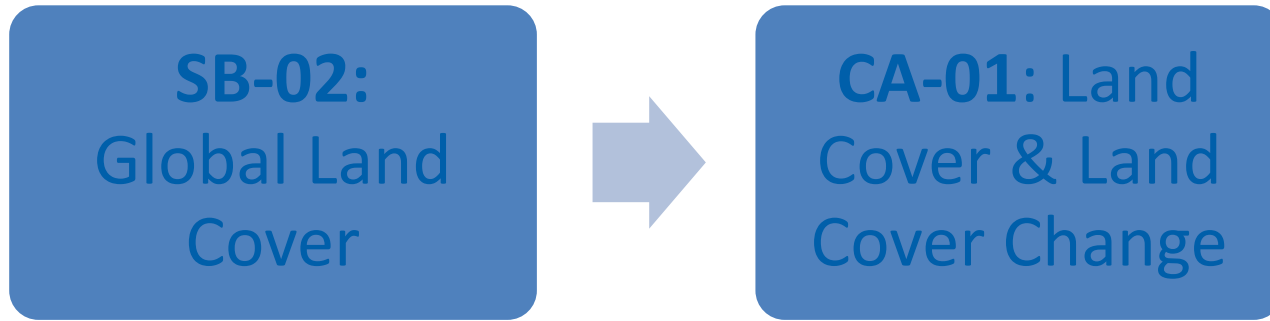
- Land Cover is an Essential Climate Variable (ECV)
- Global-scale wall-to-wall land use products allowing change analysis, are needed by climate modelers, mitigation and adaptation communities
- Parties must submit annual national GHG inventories including estimates of anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector
- Six broad land use categories in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- Basis for estimating and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use and land use conversions

# GEO Plenary 2016 outcomes

- Growing demand and expectations
  - Use of LC information in legally binding situations (e.g. reporting) requires high accuracy, accountability, transparency and reliability
- Need for more levels of classification and types of input data sources
  - Multi-level classification legends, data fusion, integration of socio-economic data, more sources of remote sensing data
- New technologies and approaches
  - Data cube, separation of preprocessing and classification, single-class approach, fusing local and regional maps into global datasets
- Land Cover Portal
  - Increased access to land cover datasets and services
- Varied user needs
  - No single map fits all purposes, need for more dialogue



# GEO Work Programme



*New emphasis on:*

- **Regional and national products**
  - Limited use of global maps at regional/national level
  - Most decisions take place at the national level
- **Land Cover Change**
  - Users articulated the importance of land cover change

*→ Plan to evolve into a GEO Initiative*

# Land cover & land change

## *Goals:*

- Informing policy initiatives, such as the Sustainable Development Goals and at the national level
- Operational systems for LC products that meet the varied needs of users, including those at the global, regional, national, and sub-national levels
- Easy access to existing LC and LCC information, including making it easier for users to find the data that best meets their needs

## *Leadership:*



# Steps towards the goals

- Generate LC products by utilizing recent advancements in science and technology
- Develop a coordinated LC reference database
- Develop shared tools to facilitate validation of LC datasets and that help standardize accuracy assessments
- Establish a community-oriented global LC portal and a collaborative information service platform

## GEO Flagship



Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network

GEO Biodiversity Observation  
Network (GEO BON)



GEO Global Agriculture  
Monitoring (GEOGLAM)



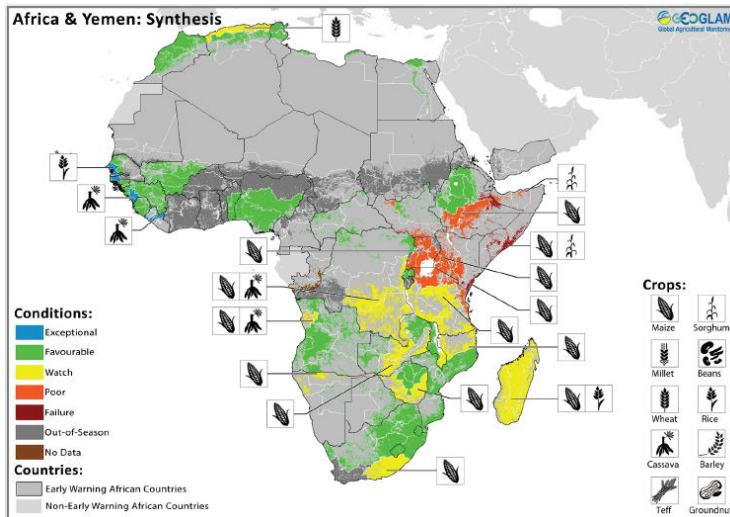
The Global Forest  
Observations Initiative (GFOI)



Global Observation System  
for Mercury (GOS4M)

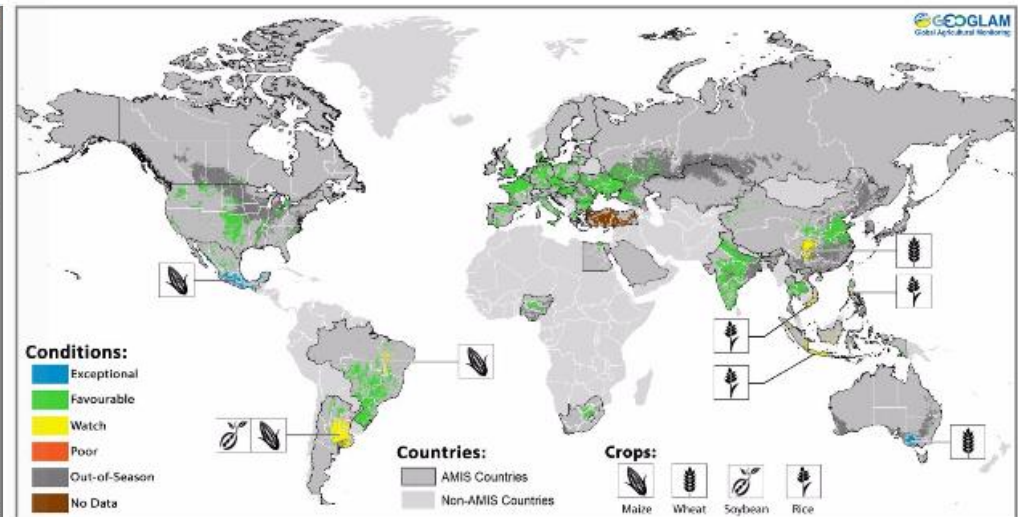
# GEO GLAM – leveraging Earth observations for a food-secure world

## Crop monitor for Early Warning



## Crop monitor for AMIS

Conditions at a glance for AMIS countries (as of January 28th)



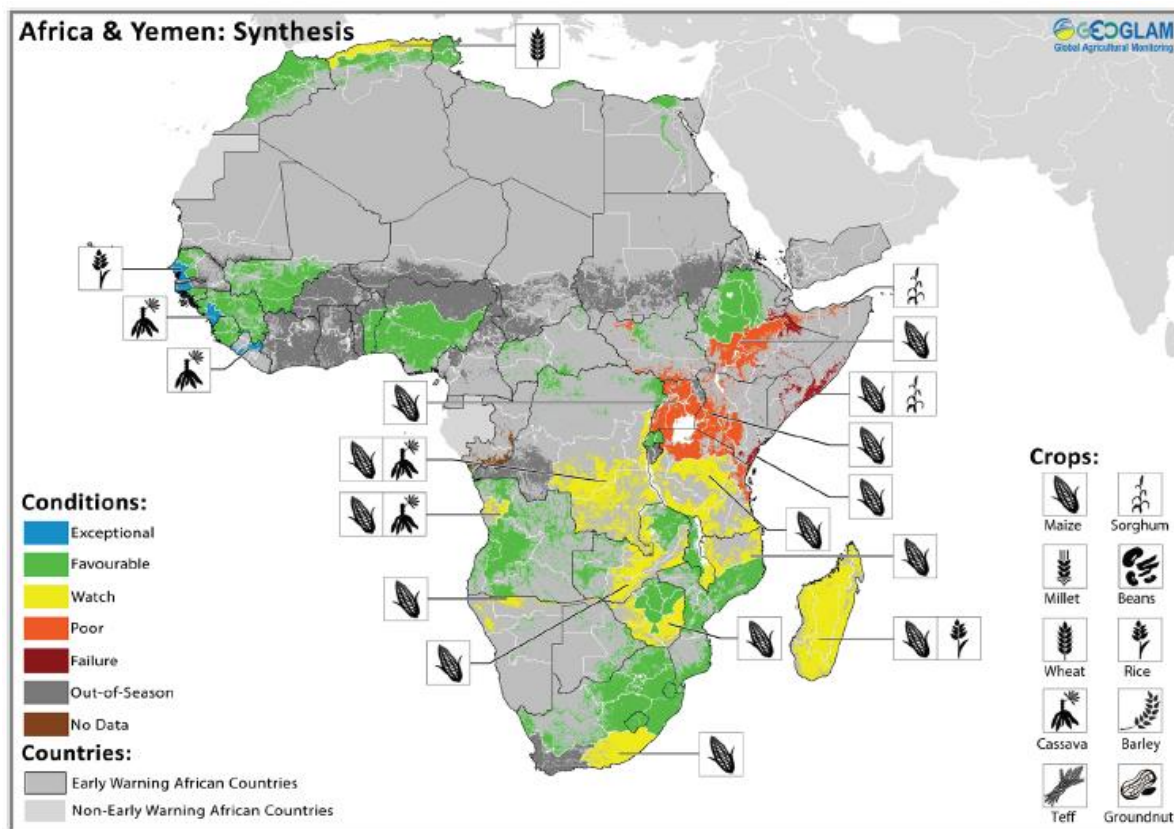
*Crop condition map synthesizing information for all four AMIS crops as of January 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas for wheat, maize, rice, and soybean are based on a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Crops that are in other than favourable conditions are displayed on the map with their crop symbol.*



2.c

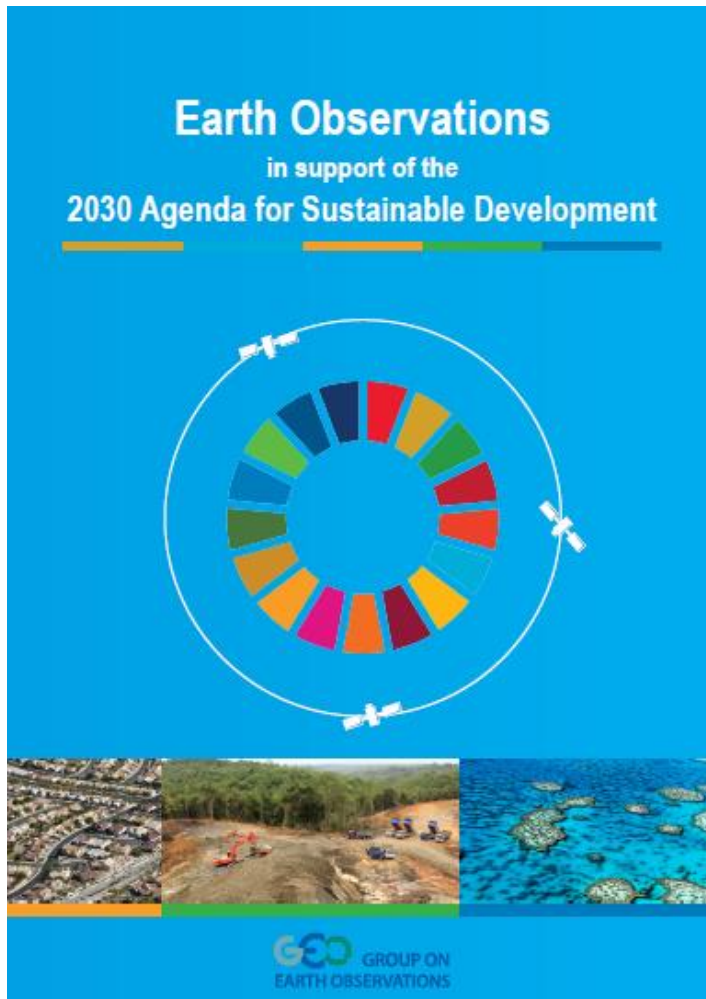
Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

GEOGLAM can also support other Targets (2.1, 2.4, 2.a, 2.3) and other Goals (12 and 13, with Indicators 12.3 and 13.3).



Crop Monitor for Early Warning: Crop Conditions in Africa and Yemen as of 28 January 2017. Areas which are in other-than-favourable conditions are shown with the affected crop.

## EO case studies: Agenda 2030

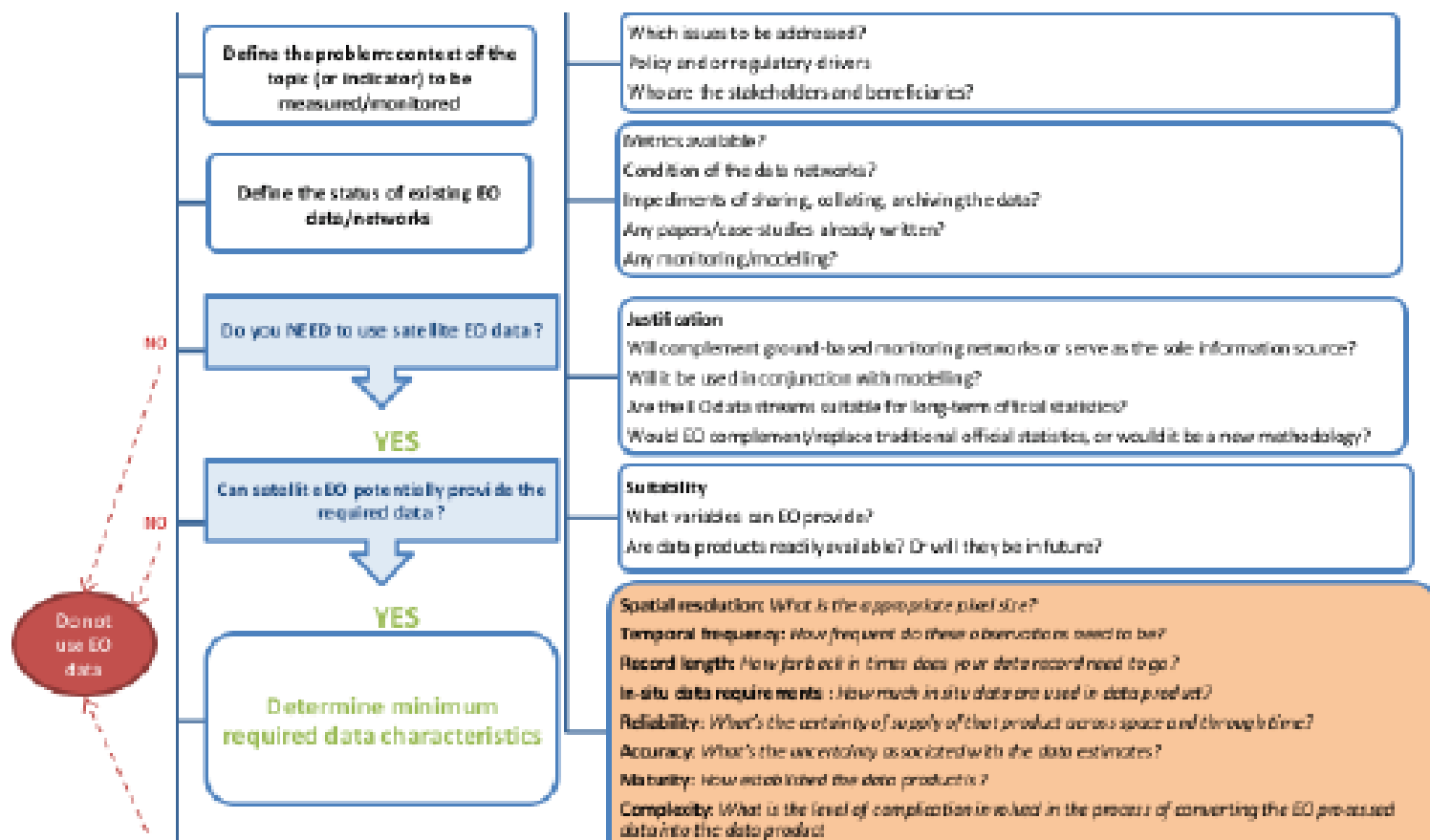


GEO is instrumental in integrating use of Earth observation data into the methodology of measuring and achieving Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

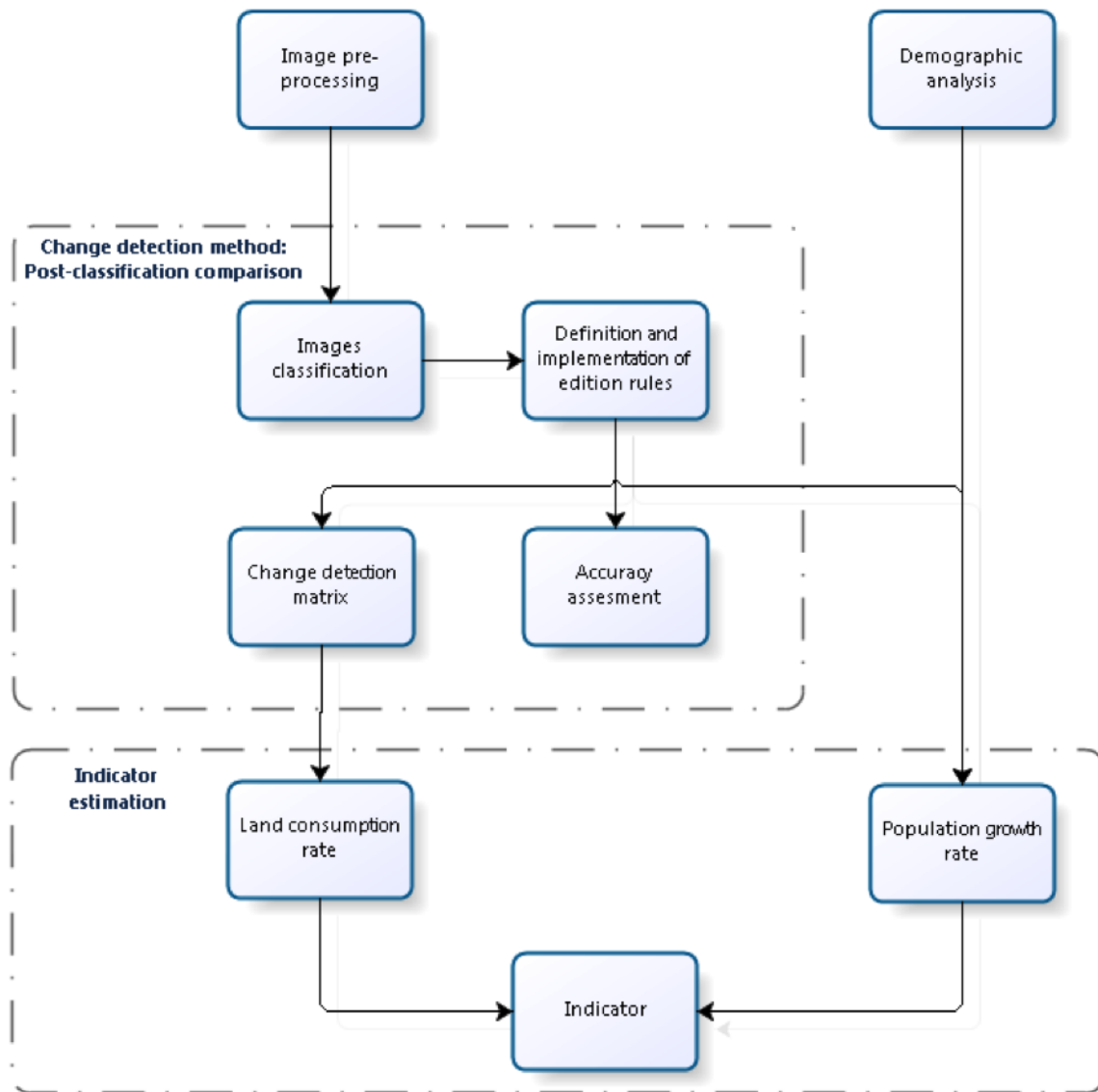
This brochure gives graphic illustration of the types of EO data sets and images available which means decision-makers can not only use data to identify the status they need to report, they can visualize the solution, too.

[https://www.earthobservations.org/documents/publications/201703\\_geo\\_eo\\_for\\_2030\\_agenda.pdf](https://www.earthobservations.org/documents/publications/201703_geo_eo_for_2030_agenda.pdf)

## Decision tree on usage of EO data for National Statistical Organisations



## Integration of EO & statistical data to report on SDGs [Indicator 68: Ratio of land consumption & population growth rates]



USE OF SATELLITE IMAGES TO CALCULATE STATISTICS ON  
LAND COVER AND LAND USE: PILOT PROJECT REPORT  
FROM DANE (National Statistics Office of Colombia)



Tweet



**Steven Ramage**

@Steven\_Ramage



200,000,000 free & open Earth  
observation data resources  
[geoportal.org](http://geoportal.org) [#unlockarchives](#)  
[#opendata](#) [#EO](#)

14/12/2016, 11:00 from [Meyrin, Suisse](#)

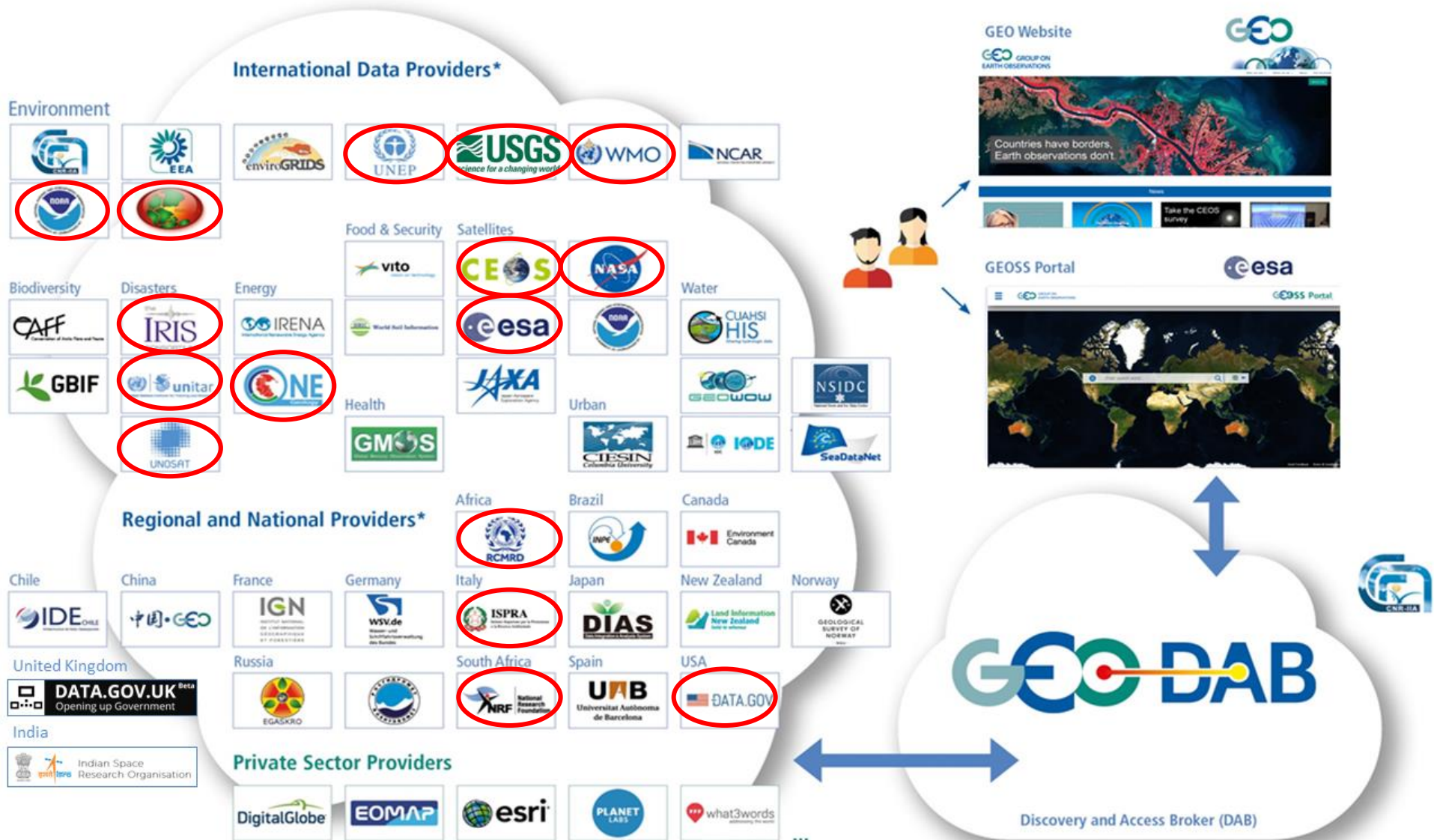
|| VIEW TWEET ACTIVITY

**270** RETWEETS **202** LIKES





GCI: [www.geoportal.org](http://www.geoportal.org)



\*158 Data Providers

## **GCI for Water**

### **GCI for Water - Virtual Seminar**

**29 March 2017**

Presentation of Flagships and Initiatives under the Water SBA

- ☐ Toshio Koike – DIAS (Data Integration and Analysis System)
- ☐ Will Pozzi - GDIS (Global Drought Information System)
- ☐ Angelica Gutierrez, GEOGLOWS (GEO Global Water Sustainability)
- ☐ Steven Greb – Aquawatch (GEO Water Quality Community of Practice)
- ☐ Hannele Savela – GEOCRI (GEO Cold Region Initiative)

**GCI for Agriculture -Virtual Seminar**

**GCI for Climate - Virtual Seminar**

**GCI for Disasters - Virtual Seminar etc**



# GEO Observations Blog

## News

### New Zealand Government thanks ChinaGEOSS, CODATA and IRDR for their help following 2016 Kaikoura Earthquake.

New Zealand was hit by a 7.8 magnitude earthquake in Kaikoura in November 2016, and the government has expressed thanks to [ChinaGEOSS](#), [CODATA](#) and [IRDR](#) for their timely and free provision of satellite data that helped with damage and loss estimation following the disaster.

Damage and loss estimation is often difficult in the hours and days after a natural disaster as data and information are not available. During the Kaikoura earthquake, [IRDR's Disaster Loss DATA project](#) and the [CODATA Task Group Linked Open Data for Global Disaster Risk Research \(LODGD\)](#) worked together with environmental and engineering consultancy Tonkin +Taylor in New Zealand to provide TripleSat , Jilin-1A and FY satellite images of the affected Hurunui District.

As both the technical manager of ChinaGEOSS Portal and a member of CODATA LODGD Task Group, Professor Li Guoqing organized the above emergency response data sharing activity under the leadership of China GEO Office.



# Commercial Sector Engagement

## Data providers



## Value-added providers



## Users





# AfriGOSS SYMPOSIUM 2017

13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 Sunyani, GHANA

*Delivering Earth Observations  
for Policy and Sustainable Societal  
Impact in Africa*





**Steven Ramage, GEO Secretariat**  
**[sramage@geosec.org](mailto:sramage@geosec.org)**

**Connect and collaborate:**



**[@GEOSEC2025](#) and [@steven\\_ramage](#)**



**[Group on Earth Observations](#)**



**[Group on Earth Observations](#)**

**[earthobservations.org](http://earthobservations.org) and [geoportal.org](http://geoportal.org)**

