

Coordinating and integRating state-of-the-art Earth Observation Activities in the regions of North Africa, Middle East and Balkans and Developing Links with GEO related intiatives toward GEOSS

GEO-CRADLE Pre Kick-Off Meeting Thursday, 18th of February, 2016

inter-Balkan Environment Center

Presentation of the Project: "Implementation of a Balkan Land Monitoring System"





IONIC Centre, 11 Lysiou Street Athens, Greece



Work-breakdown structure

- 1. Trends, Drivers and Priorities for Balkan Land Management
- 2. Analysis of Data Collection Technologies for Balkan Land Monitoring
- 3. Roadmap for Implementation of an inter-Balkan Land Monitoring System





Result of surveys and interview process



- 35 survey responses (running for 20 days)
- 2 interviews with key stake-holders

Participation per country

у 10

Water resources management Urban planning Tourism Spatial data infrastructure Soil (soil quality / soil changes) Meteorological sciences 3 Landscape management / protection 12 Land / territory management ALBANIA BULGARIA CROATIA Infrastructure and Transport SERBIA GREECE Geology Forestrv Fisheries Academi Energy SME а **Cultural Heritage** 9 Climate change 11 Cables and communication Researc **1**5 Biodiversity Industry h centre Agriculture 2 Public 0 2 6 8 10 12 4 Authorit

Participants' areas of interest





Strengths	Weaknesses
 High awareness of satellite RS products and GIS Land Monitoring understood as key instrument for land management 	 No systematic use of RS satellite imagery Lack of funding Low support from decision makers
 Opportunities New trans-regional projects on Land Monitoring Tackling climate change Innovation policies to include Land Monitoring & Management 	 Threats Low public incentives and policy support Low update of services





Main **drivers** for changes in the Balkan region:

- **Political**: accession to EU, implementation of environmental laws, introduction of sustainability policies and innovation policies
- Social: awareness rising towards environmental issues and innovation policies
- Environmental: characterization of climate change indicators, evaluation of impact and risk mitigation strategies
- Priority changes over the time period to 2030:
- Awareness raising for land monitoring technologies
- Strengthening the land monitoring network of experts
- Implement specific funding and capacity building measures
- Set up risk mitigation strategies (esp. for flooding and fire events) that would include systematic use of land monitoring technologies, services and products
- Propose coordinated trans-regional actions on specific topics of interest such as: Agriculture, Land management, Forestry, Climate change, Soil quality, Water resources management



Review of data collection technologies





Satellite EO data sources

- Currently active: Sentinel-2, Landsat 8, Worldview 2, Sentinel-1, COSMO SkyMed, RADARSAT-2, TerraSAR-X
- Planned: PRISMA, EnMAP, SHALOM, VENuS



In-situ monitoring networks

- Common in the region
- Field spectroscopy
- Energy-independent telemetry stations with multi-parameter measuring equipment



Airborne platforms

- Low altitude UAVs (drones)
- EUFAR2
- Airbus HAPS







- Real-time data
- High revisiting frequency
- Higher persistence than commercial UAVs
- Large area coverage
- High spatial resolution



Suitable for a wide range of monitoring applications such as:

Agriculture, soil monitoring, forestry, quality assessment of water resources, animal monitoring, degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity, disaster monitoring, climate change.





The proposed BLMS will mitigate the following issues:

- EO communities in the Balkans still developing at different rates
- "Bottom-up" approach in addressing EO issues, driven by sporadic and insufficiently coordinated user needs
- Most data providers and producers disagree with free data access
- Lack of utilization of existing standards for data collection, storage and sharing
- Low awareness regarding the benefits of a global EO system











- Top down approach
- Cooperation of all levels through a continuous feedback loop







Team coordinator and global leader	International representation of the group Determination of policies
	Establishment of rules and communication protocols
	Acquiring the external capabilities (e.g. Airbus HAPS)
	Identifying potential funding sources
	Cooperation with regional leaders to develop plans for land monitoring activities
	Development and maintenance of the central data repository
Regional leaders	At least one regional leader per country
	In direct communication with the global leader regarding policies, rules, protocols, funding and project proposals.
	Responsible for managing the partners, submitting project proposals and raising awareness for land monitoring in the respective country





Partners	SMEs, regional institutions, universities, research facilities, medium- sized public organizations etc.
	Collecting and processing the data
-	Implementing the products and services that will be used by the end users
End users	All possible groups or individuals that benefit by the use of the system
_	Giving feedback to the partners about how the services can be improved or how new services can be incorporated into the system







Committee:

- Global leader
- Regional leaders

Extended Consortium:

• Committee + Partners + End Users

Advisors:

 Provide expertise, help to accelerate the technology transfer

Stakeholders:

- Provide directions and observations to facilitate the operation of the system
- ESA, EC





Possible funding sources for the BLMS are:

- Horizon 2020 programs
- EGTC
- Industrial Policy and Geographical Distribution (GeoReturn)
- Other EC programs (e.g. Interreg programs, etc.)
- National and regional projects
- Partially self-funded by the services provided
- Private investments