

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 Dissemination Event | Bucharest

EO Projects in the Balkans



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LandSense

A Citizen Observatory and Innovation Marketplace for Land Use and Land Cover Monitoring



Reinforcing CAP: peRsonalised sErvices in support of the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy

INSO-1-2015: ICT-enabled open government 2016-2018





Common Agricultural Policy of the EU

- Cross compliance & Greening environmental concerns are integrated as a condition for receiving direct payments
- Agro-payment agencies must intensively monitor, and incur high costs
- Farmers find regulations difficult to understand and apply





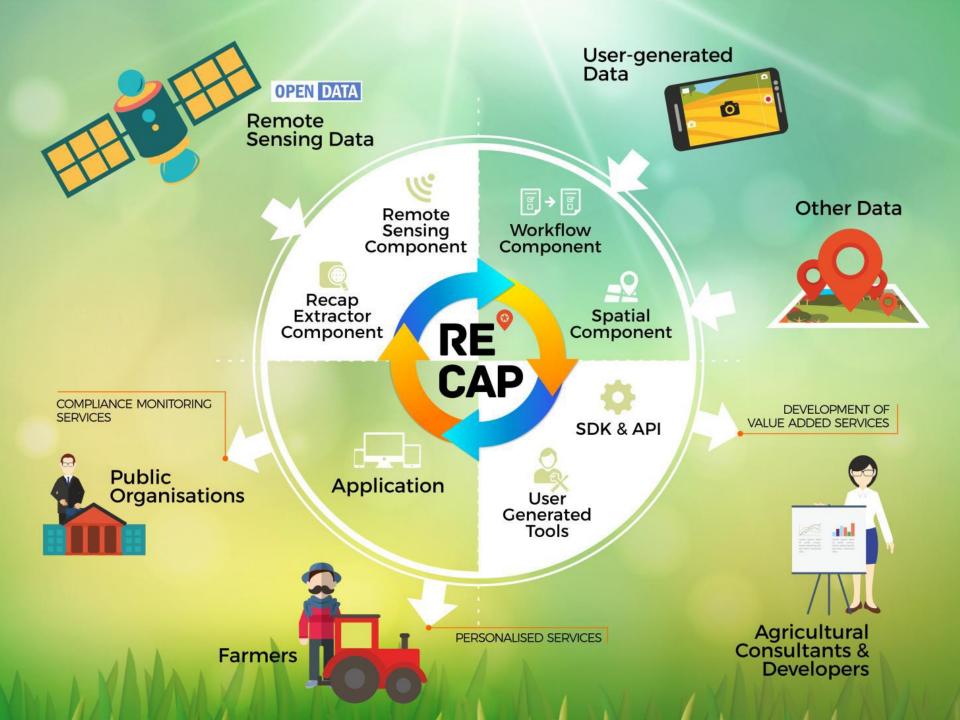
Objectives

Develop and test an ICT platform for delivery of public services that will enable improved CAP implementation

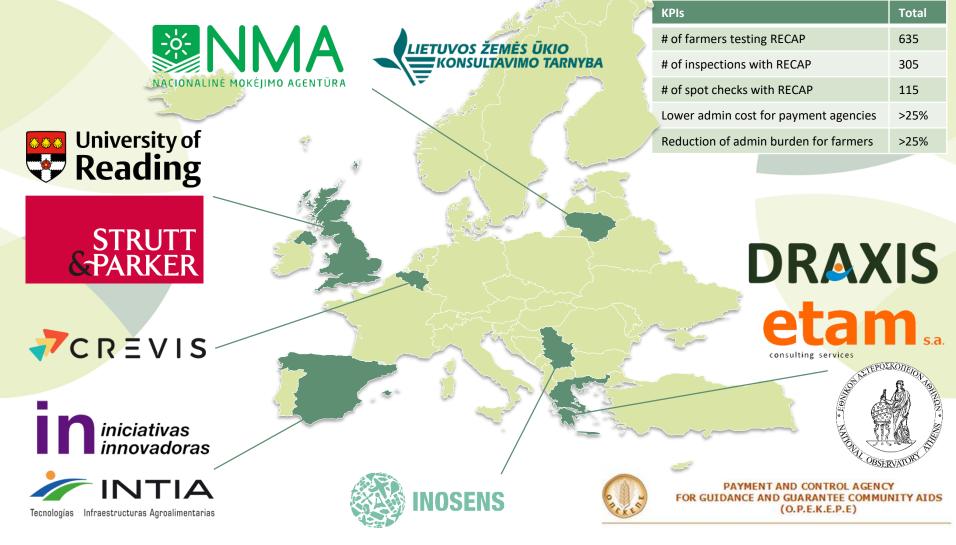
- Efficiency for **Paying Agencies**/inspectors
 - lower cost for field inspections
 - transparency
- o Simplify for farmers
 - o personalized services
 - \circ early alerts for (non)/conformity
- Added value services from agricultural consultants & developers
 - $\circ~$ access to open data
 - API/SDK



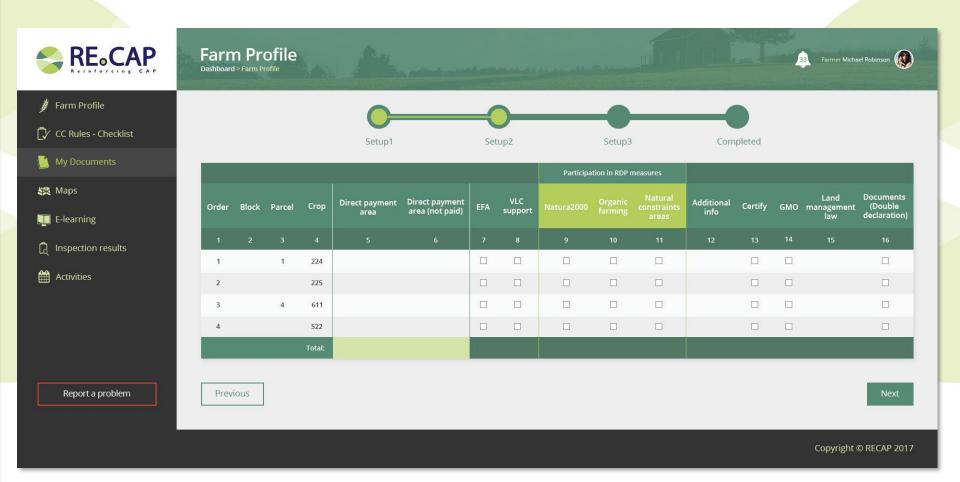




Partners & Pilot Locations



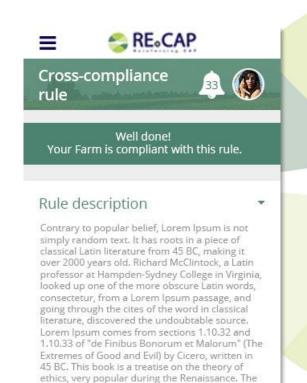












first line of Lorem Ipsum, "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet..", comes from a line in section 1.10.32.

Must do

Task:







LandSense:

A Citizen Observatory and Innovation Marketplace for Land Use and Land Change Monitoring

SC5-17-2015: Demonstrating the concept of 'citizen observatories' **2016-2020**



http://www.landsense.eu



Bringing together citizens and earth observation data to...

Create new knowledge about our planet

Innovate citizen-powered science for impact

Kickstart an EO-enabled crowdsourced economy

Support environmental decision making

LandSense

17 Partner Institutions 9 Countries

5 Research institutes, 5 SMEs, 3 NGOs, 3 Public Authorities, 1 Professional Network

September 2016 → August 2020



LandSense Objectives

Assess current practices, user requirements and barriers of present LULC technologies and illustrate the potential of in-situ citizen observatories



Engage key stakeholders in the LandSense platform, which facilitates the collection, integration, management, and contextualized presentation of LULC information

LandSense Objectives

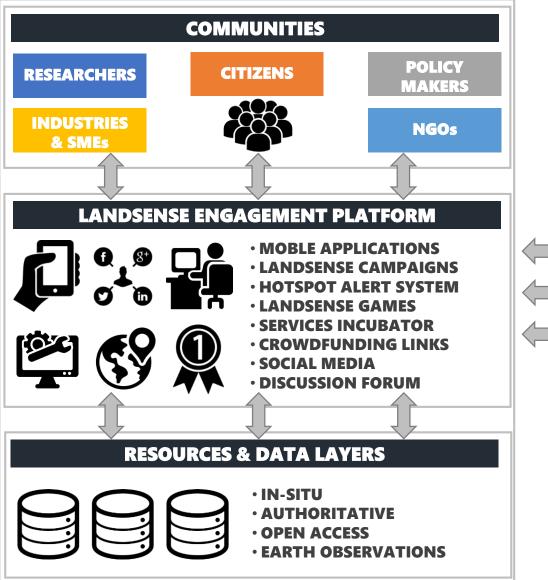
Deliver four innovative and scalable LULC services and implement a strategy detailing the sustainable exploitation of these technologies post-project



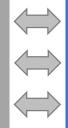
3

Demonstrate the quality, confidence and added value of in-situ citizen-driven observations for improved LULC monitoring through demonstration cases across Europe and beyond

LandSense Concept







ANDSENSE SERVICE



Demo Cases







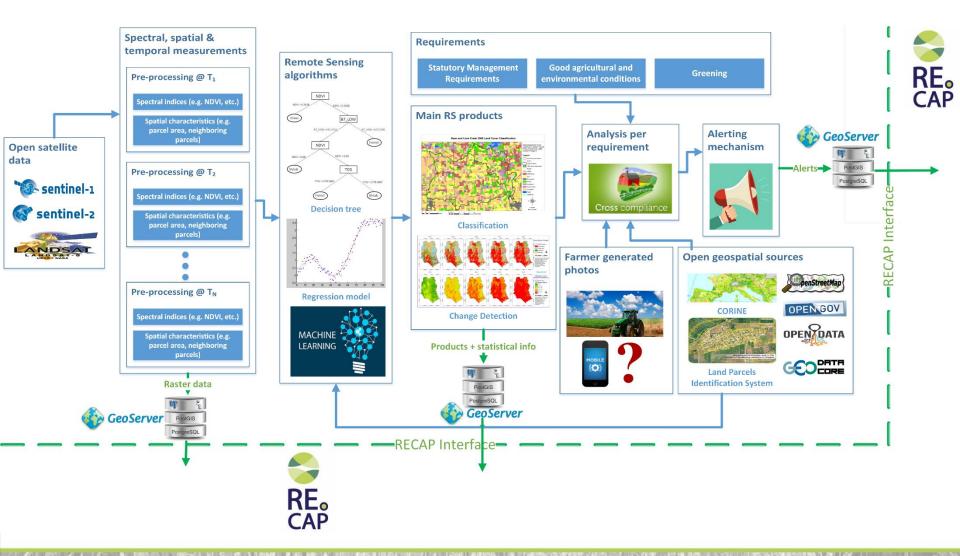
Specialized in a strategic sector

Synergistic partnerships

Focus on value & impact

Thank you milosavljevic@inosens.rs

Remote Sensing Component





Expected Impacts



Cost-effective support tool

Improved CAP implementation



What are the objectives of the project?

Overall Objective

to develop and pilot test a platform for the delivery of public services that will enable the improved implementation of the CAP

- to simplify CAP administrative procedures
- to support farmers to better comply with CAP requirements
- to increase the transparency of cross compliance monitoring procedures
- to enable the reuse of data by agricultural consultants and developers for delivering their own added value services for farmers





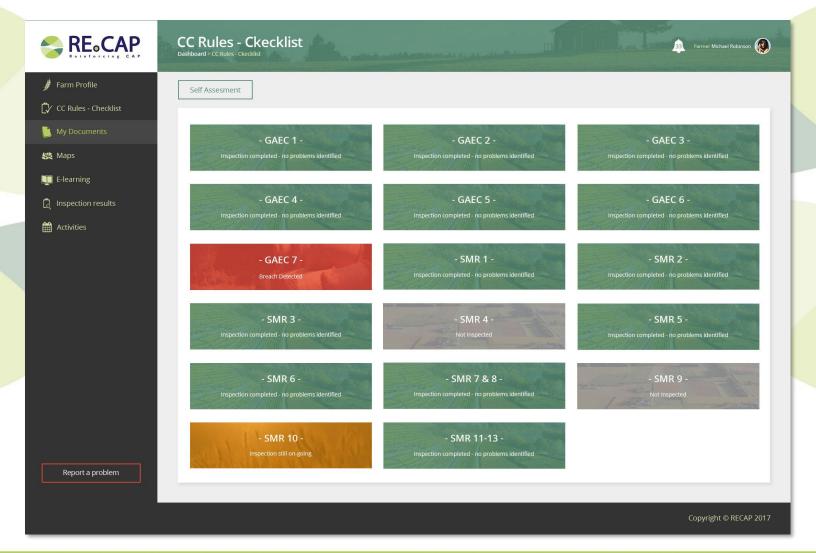
Possible areas to be checked via open RS data

Ranked priority areas to be cheched via open satellite data (e.g. S-1 & S-2)

Soil/Carbon: Soil Organic matter	Crop residue burning restrictions (may not burn crop residues unless there is a plant health reason)	GAEC 6	
Biodiversity: Crop Diversity	Diversification of crops	Greening 1	
Soil/Carbon: Grassland	Maintenance of permanent grassland	Greening 2	
Soil/Carbon: Soil cover	Maintain soil cover (unless agronomic justification)	GAEC4	
Water: Nitrates	Area treated with N	SMR1	
Water: Abstraction	Permits required for irrigation	GAEC2	
Biodiversity: Habitats	Maintenance of semi-natural habitats	SMR2, SMR3	
Landscape Features	Protecting scheduled ancient monuments	GAEC7	
Water: Nitrates	Must inform of new slurry installation construction	SMR1	
Water: Buffer Strips	Location of watercourses	GAEC1	

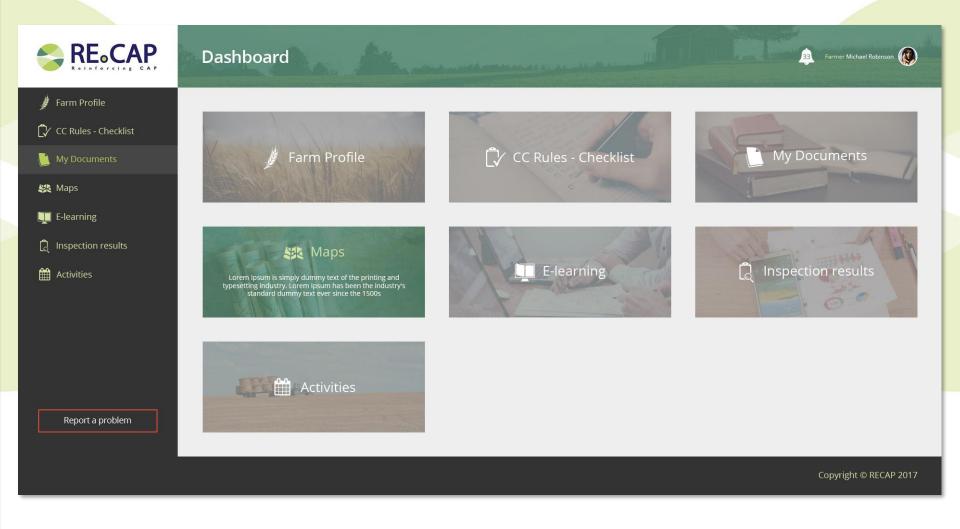
















	CC Rule - GAEC 6 Dashboard > CC Rules - Checklist > CC Rule - GAEC 6			Farmer Alan Ford
Farm Profile				
CC Rules - Checklist	GAEC 6 - Maintaining the level of organic matter in soil			
My Documents	GALC 0 - Maintaining the level of organic matter in soli			
Report a problem	Description Comments	Documents	Images	Compliance
	Maintain soil organic matter through appropriate practices.	+ 👁	ALC: NO	0
	Must do Tasks	Comments	Documents Images	Date Time Checked
			Documents Images	Date Time Checked
	Tasks If burning residue for plant health reasons, have 1000l of water available, capable of spraying at 100l per minute; have at least 5 fire beaters available,		Documents Images	
	Tasks If burning residue for plant health reasons, have 1000l of water available, capable of spraying at 100l per minute; have at least 5 fire beaters available, fire extinguisher on all vehicles.		Documents Images	D





Motivation

- Improving the quality of remotelysensed LULC products
- Uncovering the potential of citizen science and crowdsourcing at the intersection of LULC & EO
- Lowering cost and extension of in-situ component of LULC monitoring and management
 - > Business innovation and bringing technologies to market



LandSense Services

LandSense Services

EXISTING ECOSYSTEM

GEO-WIKI LACO-WIKI FOTOQUEST **GEOPEDIA** SENTINELHUB **CLEVERFARM** AGROSENSE EODC **COBWEB**

ANDSENSE SERVICES



Demonstration Cases

Demo Cases



Complementing authoritative data sources

- Reducing costs on professional surveying
- Optimizing workflows of mapping agencies
- Opening up access to land take information





EO-driven services for farm management

- Lowering barriers to technology for farmers
- Creating an ecosystem of EO-based services
- Improving agriculture policy compliance



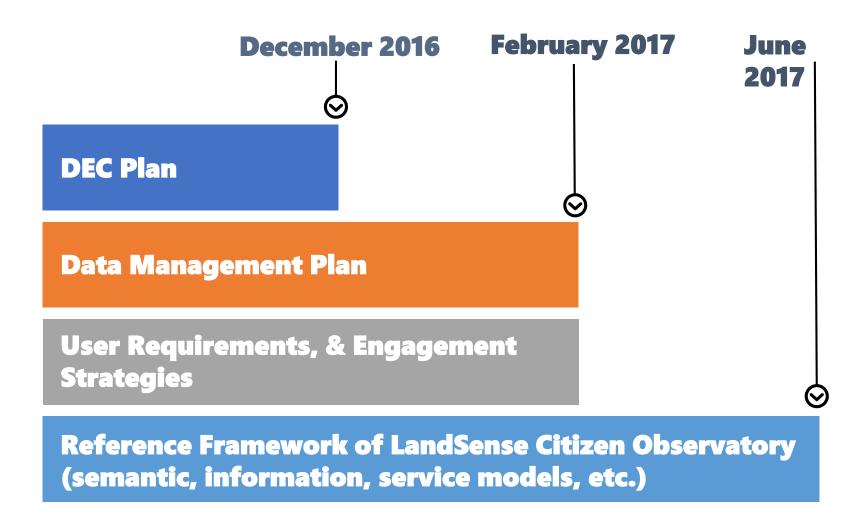


EO data for biodiversity conservation

- Adding LULC data into biodiversity databases
- Reducing habitat degradation and deforestation
- Opening up EO-data for forest monitoring



LandSense Outlook



Collaboration

LandSense can offer:

- Federated system of services
- Quality control and assurance
- Calibration/validation database for LULC
- ...

> How can we foster collaboration between the citizen observatories?





Balkan GEO Network: Towards Inclusion of Balkan Countries into Global Earth Observation Initiatives

ENV.2010.4.1.4-1: Identification & networking of EO activities in the Balkan area 2010-2013



http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/97148_en.html http://pnf.unist.hr/

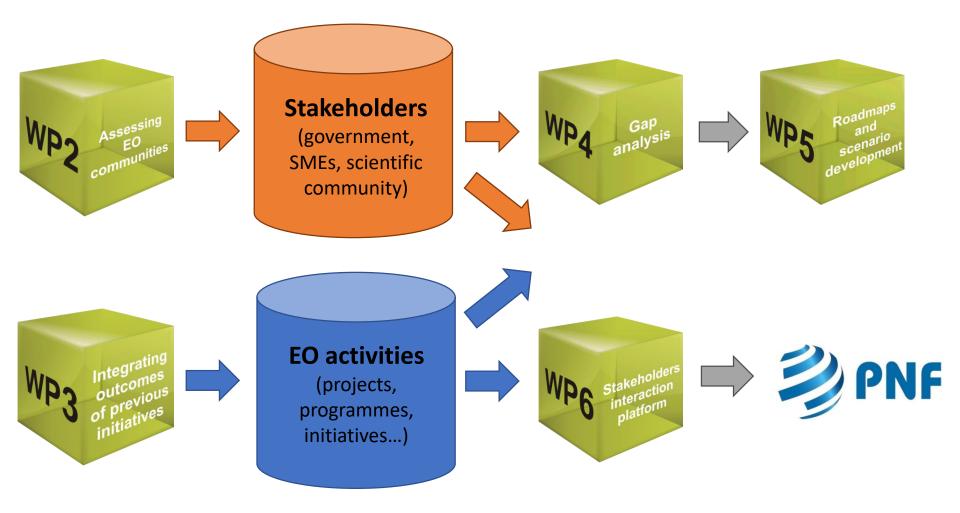




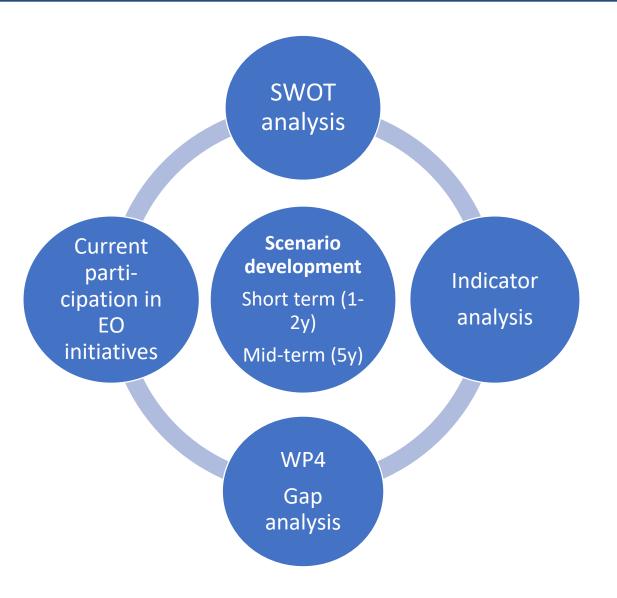
FP7 Coordination & Support Action



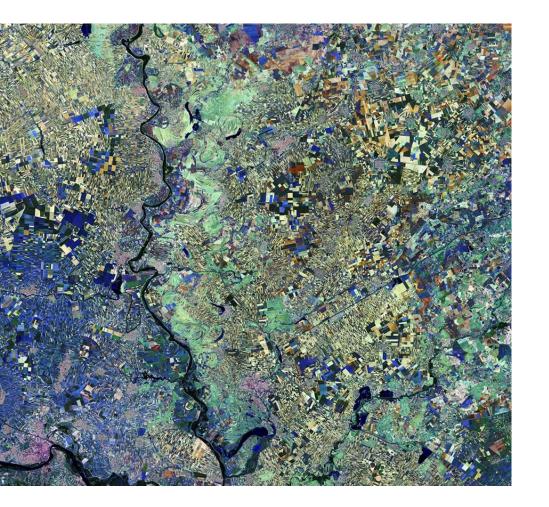
BalkanGEONet Activities











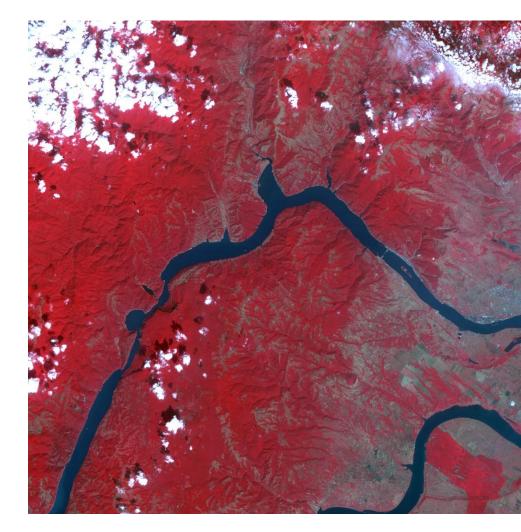
Strengths

- Land monitoring, environmental monitoring, climate change and natural hazards are key EO applications for most Balkan countries
- Organizations involved in research programs or other EO related activities have already developed results and services in this field



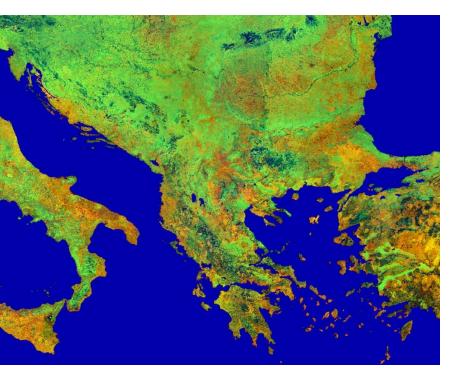
Weaknesses

- Interoperability between EO providers & users, nationally & regionally
- Use of research results for sustainable/innovative products
- Limited funding for EO related activities
- Low level of awareness on EO benefits
- Lack of EO national policies & priorities





SWOT for Balkans as a Whole



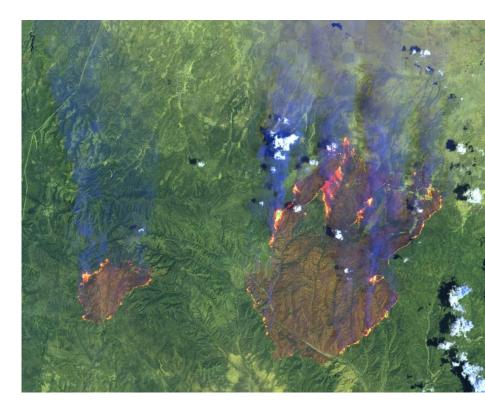
Opportunities

- Via European/global initiatives, collaboration among academic institutions is increasing
- Interest within specialized research organizations is increasing
- Networking between data providers nationally and regionally
- Laggard countries could learn from best practices study cases in stronger countries
- well trained or/and highly qualified EO personnel in public/private sector
- Most countries integrating into EU



Threats

- Economic crisis along with already low or non existing national funding.
- Difficult access, cost of data, and not well defined distribution policies.
- Not all the countries have adopted EU standards for EO data, thus compatibility of data is disputed among different organizations at regional level.
- Collaboration among Balkan countries and ex-YU is weak and should be improved and increased, mainly in terms of sharing regional datasets
- The collaboration among academic institutions and decision makers for EO data development could be improved





Following BalkanGEONet Recommendations

BalkanGEONet results provide a good insight into the region

alkanGEONet methodology for development of scenario and recommendations:

- Universally applicable
- Applicable on various scales
 - Modifiable through selection of additional indicators

Life-long-learning programs in EO very much needed



www.balkangeo.net

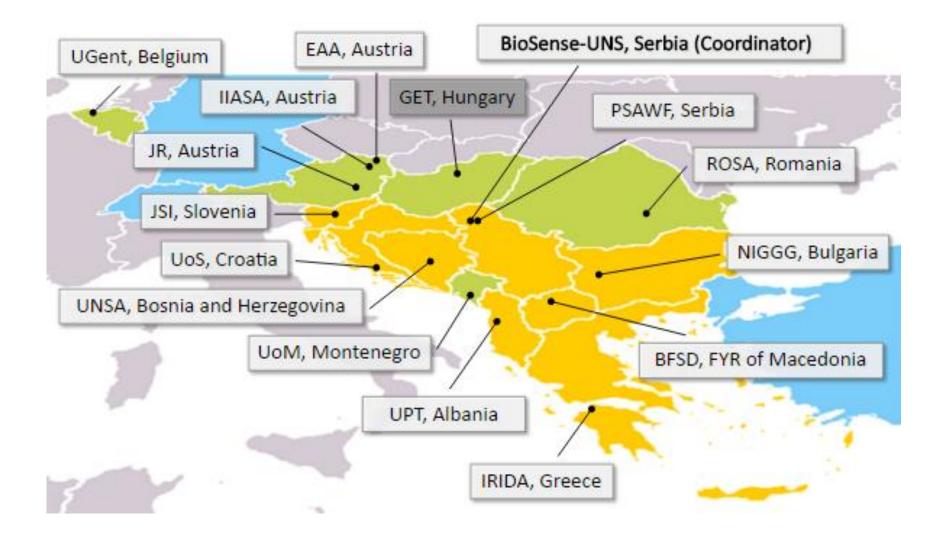
- Project description: about, objectives, partners, work packages, etc.
- Info about workshops & trainings including material (e.g. presentations)
- Deliverables

www.pnf.unist.hr

• Metadata on EO community and projects











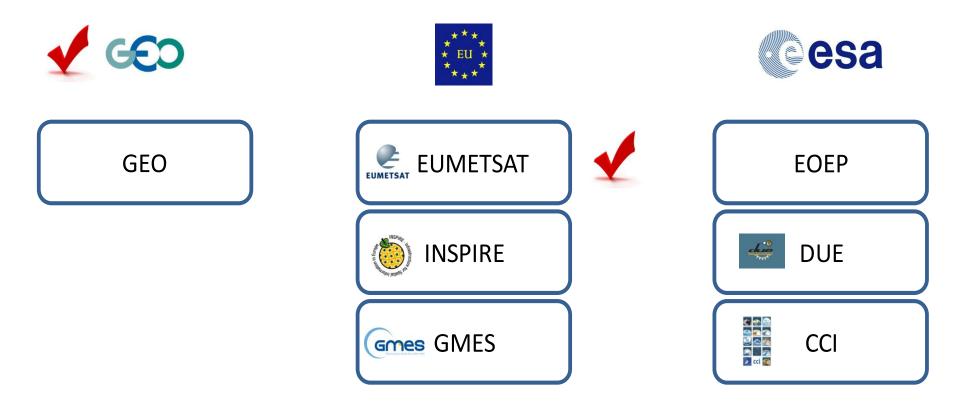
- To derive scenarios of participation of various Balkan countries in the global EO activities
- To assess their potential future contribution to EO
- In addition:
 - To derive scenarios of participation in ESA, EUMETSAT, etc.
 - To perform SWOT analysis
 - To present case studies and identify best practices



Strengths		Weaknesses
AAA	Greek organizations have already obtained results and produced services in EO projects. Land monitoring, atmosphere – climate change, natural hazards and marine monitoring are key application areas for Greece. Greece draws profits from its participation in ESA.	 Greek EO organizations fail to transform good research results in innovative and sustainable products and services. There is a limited amount of national funding in EO related activities. There is a strong need for determination of EO policy on national level.
	Opportunities	Threats
A A A	Greek organizations have acquired an adequate sufficient volume of EO data during the past five years. There are small scientific and technical teams with qualified EO personnel both in public as well as private organizations. The public awareness for Earth Observation has significantly increased.	 The potential role of Greece in Balkans, or South East Europe is at risk by the lack of an EO national policy. Greece may lose investments in the commercial EO service sector if there is not a clear national landscape with EO priorities and budget.



Example: Serbia





per country and the Balkans as a whole

- S&W capabilities, participation in EO initiatives, etc.
- O&T further EO involvement





Current Situation in Balkan GEO Countries



- GREECE: Increase of investment in EO field
- CROATIA: Allocation of funds dedicated to EO
- SERBIA:

Opportunities arise through IPA funds No compliance with INSPIRE

 GREECE, SERBIA, SLOVENIA: Stronger countries in EO field.

Becoming more aware on benefits of EO applications.

ALL:

Large involvement in EO projects.



Current Situation in Non-GEO Countries



- BULGARIA, MONTENEGRO: Increase of investment in EO field
- ALBANIA, MONTENEGRO: Allocation of EO dedicated funds
- BiH:
 Opportunities arise through IPA funds
- BiH,FYROM: No compliance with INSPIRE
- MONTENEGRO:
 Only non-GEO country that participates in the INSPIRE directive
- BULGARIA: Large involvement in EO projects



Identified Challenges in Balkan GEO Countries



- Lack of a defined national EO policy.
- Weak interoperability among the organizations involved in EO related activities.
- Low institutional and/or public awareness about EO activities.



Identified Challenges in non-GEO Balkan Countries



- Lack of a defined national EO policy.
- Lack or limited amount of national funding allocation.
- Lack of increase of investment into EO related activities.
- Poor or zero level of conformation with INSPIRE Directive.
- Lack of permanent educational programs.
- Low institutional and/or public awareness about EO activities.
- Very poor coordination between the organization.
- Lower number of EO related projects wrt. GEO countries.



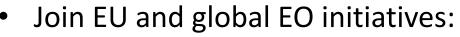
Recommendation for GEO Countries



- Increase exploitation of the existing infrastructure:
 - Take advantage of the new Sentinel missions in 2013,
 - Exploit the human potential.
- Create guidelines for a more targeted EO national policy:
 - Define national goals towards EO,
 - Dedicate specific funds.
- Fully integrate in global and European initiatives:
 - Full membership in EU,
 - Full membership in ESA.
- Improve networking among organizations in a country.



Recommendations for non-GEO Countries



- GEO, GEOSS and GMES.
- Participate in INSPIRE directive.
- Define EO national policy:
 - Further implement National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI),
 - Define priorities and budget.
- Enhance educational EO programs and trainings:
 - Integrate EO related courses in curricula,
 - Organize EO life-long-learning programs for professionals.



- Strong tradition in in-situ monitoring & expertise in geodetic data collection
- Could play a key role in the region and provide best practice to others, *if empowered in*:

Short term (1-2 years)

- National level:
 - Define a cooperation model for share and use of EO data
 - Vertical communication among institutions
- Participation to EO initiatives:
 - Membership to ESA
 - Follow INSPIRE directive

Mid-term (5 years)

- Full integration to EU
- Become a regional pole
- Transfer of expertise and knowledge



Following BalkanGEONet Recommendations:

