



Digital Earth
AFRICA

Unlocking the promise of Tomorrow from the patterns of the past

*5th International conference on the use of space
technology for water resources management -
Accra*

May 10, 2022

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Coordinator, Ghana Statistical Service

Agenda

1. Introduction - DE Africa
2. Use Cases
3. Questions and Open Discussion





What is Digital Earth Africa?

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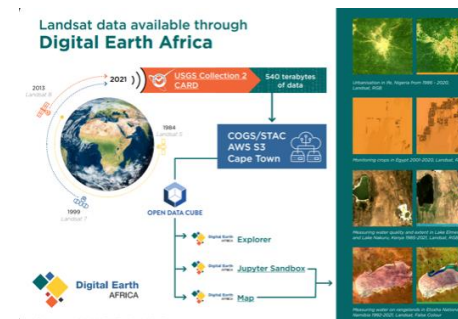
Our platform and services provide free, open and accessible analysis ready satellite data.

Users, including African governments, industry and decision makers can use the Digital Earth Africa Map and Sandbox to track changes across the continent in unprecedented detail. This provides valuable insights for better decision making across many areas, including:

- Flooding
- Drought
- Soil and coastal erosion
- Agriculture
- Forest cover
- Land use and land cover change
- Water availability and quality
- Changes to human settlements



Empowering Country-level Climate Action in Africa



37 years' of Earth observation data available for the African continent



EO for conservation: rehoming giraffes on Lake Baringo, Kenya

Our Vision

DE Africa will provide a routine, reliable and operational service, using Earth observations to deliver decision-ready products enabling policy makers, scientists, the private sector and civil society to address social, environmental and economic changes on the continent and develop an ecosystem for innovation across sectors.

Land degradation

Coastal erosion

Urbanisation

Water resources and flood risks

Agriculture and food security

Added value of satellite data and products available through Digital Earth Africa

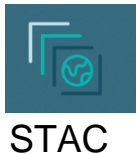


Space agencies

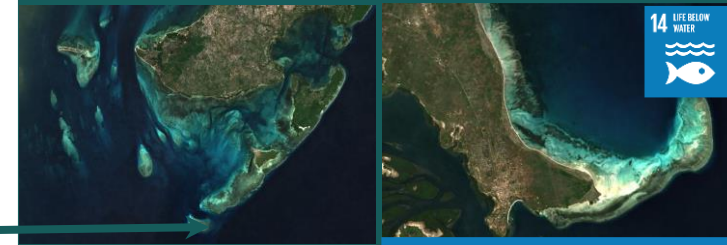
Analysis ready Data



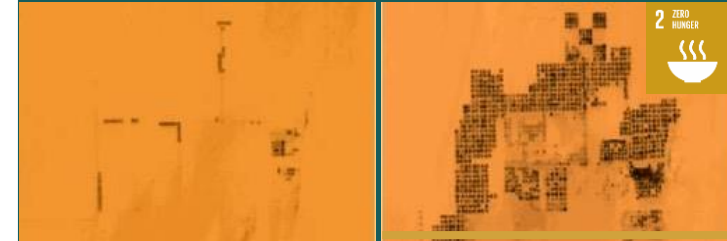
- Free access, even for commercial purposes, to 3.1 petabyte of optical and radar data captured by [7 satellite missions](#), centralised on the [African continent, at Cape Town AWS Hub](#)
- [Analysis-ready data](#) optimised for remote [research, discovery](#) and [analysis](#), updated regularly. no need to download data.
- [Continental derivative services](#) ready for decision-making and adapted to the challenges of Africa, for monitoring water, land and the coastline
- [Full visibility](#) into the generation of continental services
- Data available through [interactive](#) or [programmatic](#) interfaces in French and English, or [via GIS software](#)
- [Complex analyses](#) on a specific topic supported by a large library of [open source](#) SDG-oriented tools
- [A large network of institutional partners in Africa](#) and experts allowing capacity building and the dissemination and use of services
- Free [learning](#) and [support](#) platforms in FR and ENG



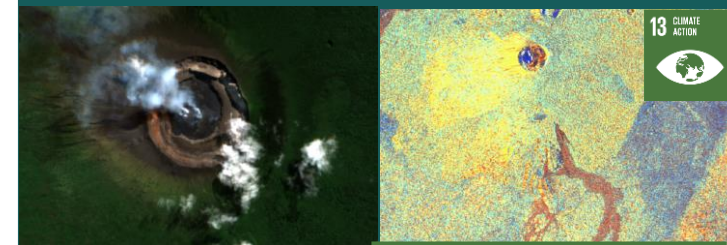
Find out more technical detail in Digital Earth Africa Docs



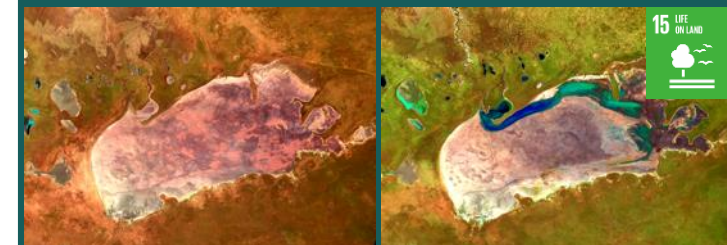
Study of the coast of Tanzania with GeoMAD, 2019, RGB



Crop monitoring in Egypt 2001-2020, Landsat, RGB



Mount Nyiragongo monitoring, 2018 Sentinel-2 RGB and 2018 Sentinel-1

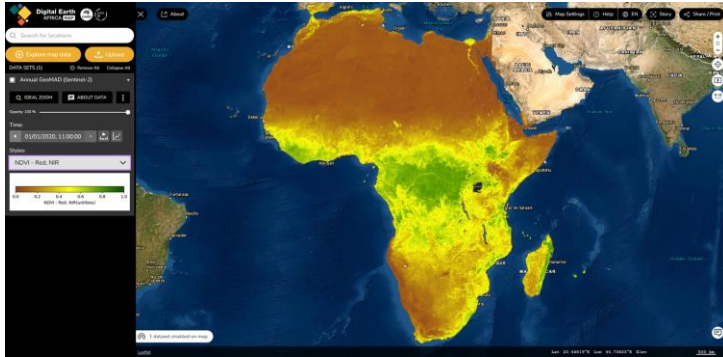


Measuring water extent on rangelands in Etosha National Park, Namibia 1992-2021, Landsat, False Color

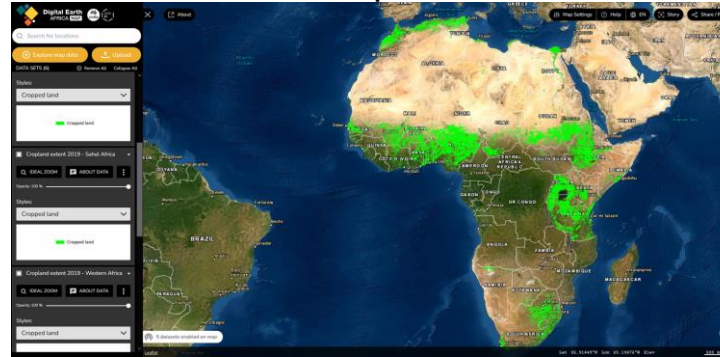
DE Africa Dataset and Services



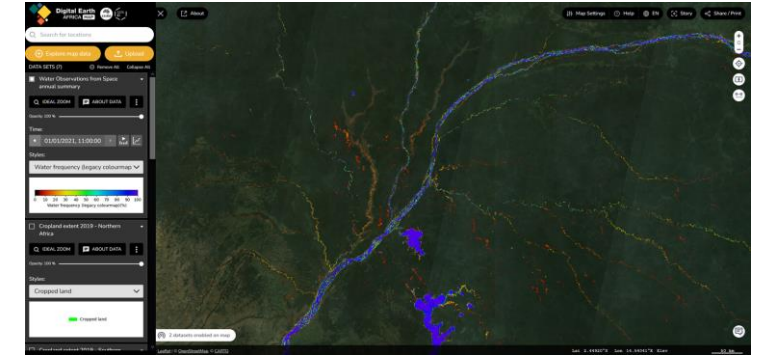
Geomedian



Crop mask



WOfS





- (i) **Geomedian annual images** provide seamless, cloud-free coverage over the whole continent, useful for characterising landscape changes, monitoring crops, etc.
- (ii) **Median Absolute Deviation** to characterise and measure change in the landscape. This service can be used in machine learning for change detection, land cover mapping, and environmental monitoring. Detecting seasonal variation supplements long-term decision-making by policy makers and industry with short-term, cyclical environmental management considerations.
- (iii) **Water Observations from Space (WOfS)** allows users to understand the location and movement of water present in a landscape. This product can be used for environmental monitoring, flood mapping, monitoring planned water releases, and management of water resources in highly regulated systems.
- (iv) **Food Security - cropland extent map** identifies areas that have been cropped in a given year. A consistent, up-to-date cropland extent map for the continent would assist in implementing the GEOGLAM crop monitor program.
- (v) **Seasonal fractional cover** allows users to understand large scale patterns and trends and inform evidence based decision making and policy on topics including wind and water erosion risk, soil carbon dynamics, land surface process monitoring, land management practices, vegetation studies, fuel load estimation, ecosystem modelling and rangeland condition.
- (vi) **NDVI anomalies** - demonstrating monthly anomalies going back to 1980s using the Landsat archive to allow effective monitoring of seasonal and long-term changes in cropping patterns across the African continent, allowing farm-level action.

How do I access the data?



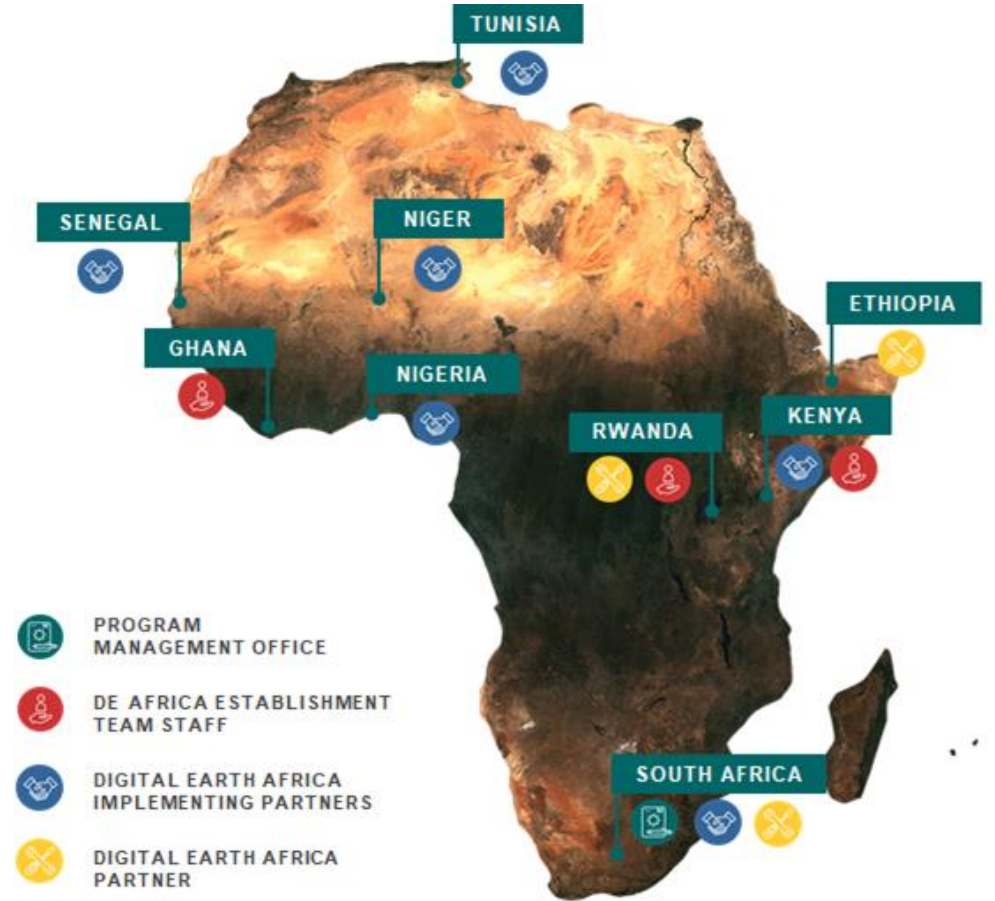
There are many ways to access DE Africa data:

View data	DE Africa Map		http://maps.digitalearth.africa/
Analyse data	DE Africa Sandbox		https://sandbox.digitalearth.africa/
<i>Other platforms include:</i>			
Access in GIS software	OWS Map Services	https://ows.digitalearth.africa/	
Learn how to access & analyse data	Digital Earth Africa Learning Platform	https://learn.digitalearthafrica.org/	

Who are we working with?



Technical Advisory Committee

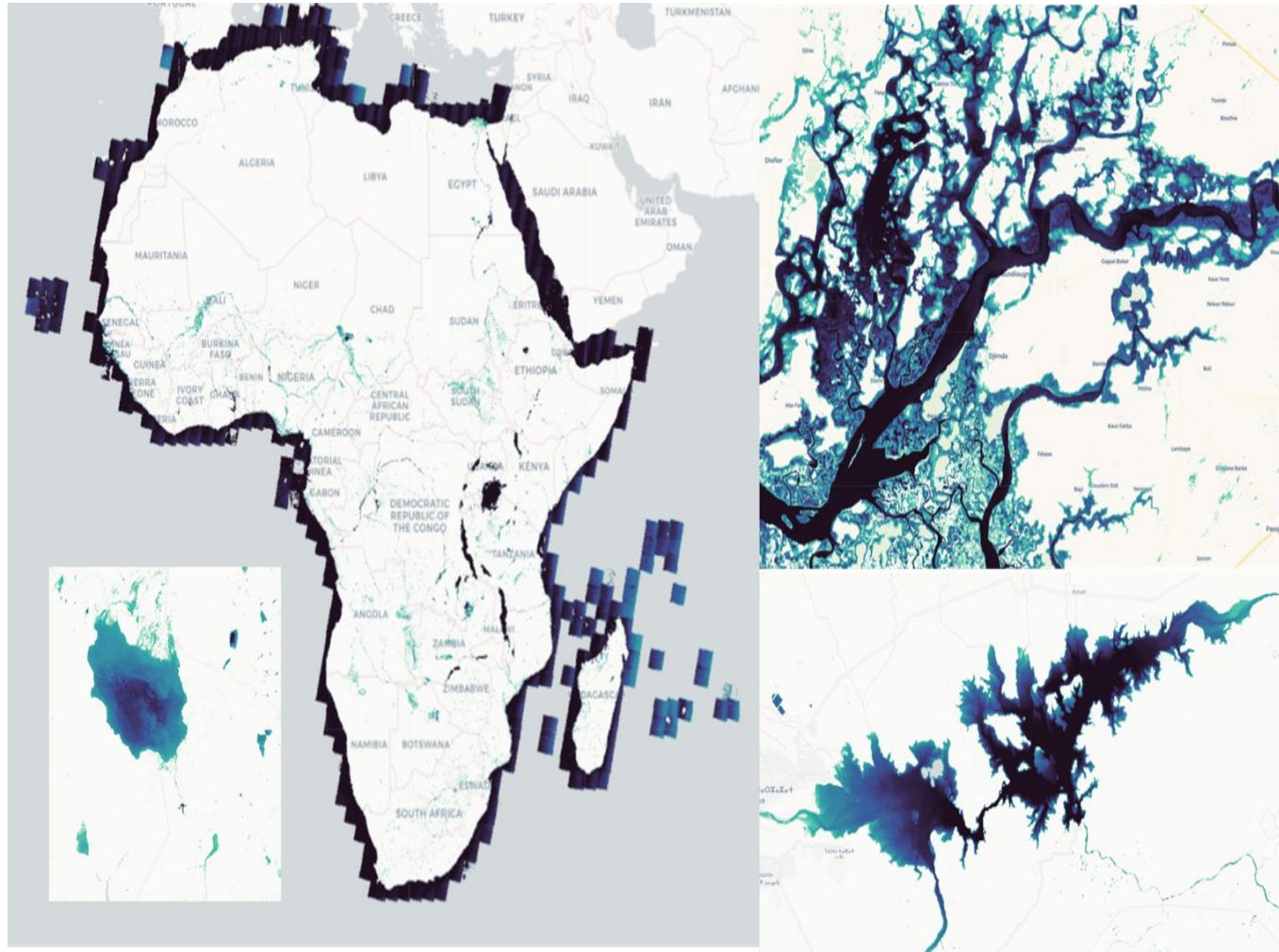


PMO - lead, manage, oversee, ensure delivery



Use cases

Water Observations from Space

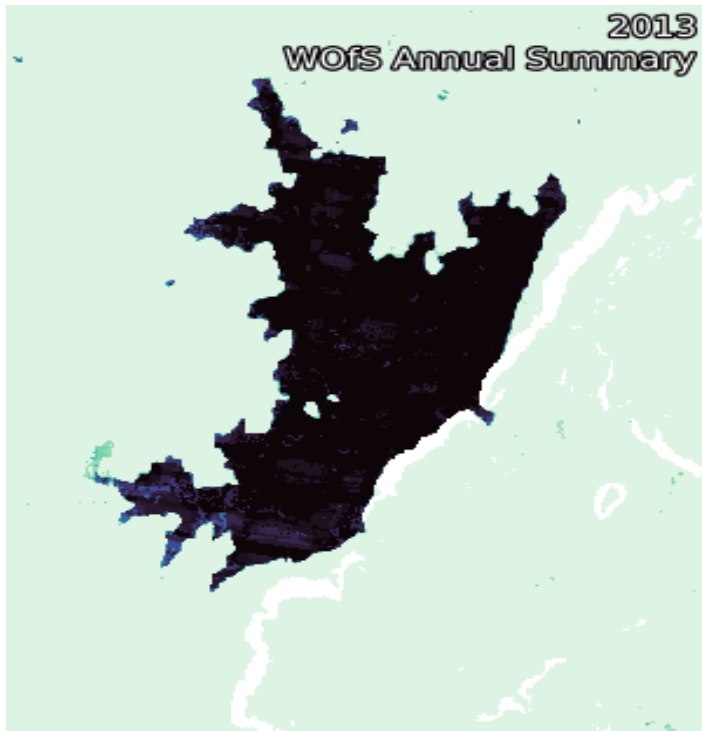


Water Observations from Space (WOfS) allows anyone to better understand water availability anywhere in Africa. It translates years of satellite imagery of surface water into easy-to-consume information on the presence, location, and recurrence of water within Africa. This allows users across the Continent to map, assess, visualize, and manage water resources and understand trends over time.

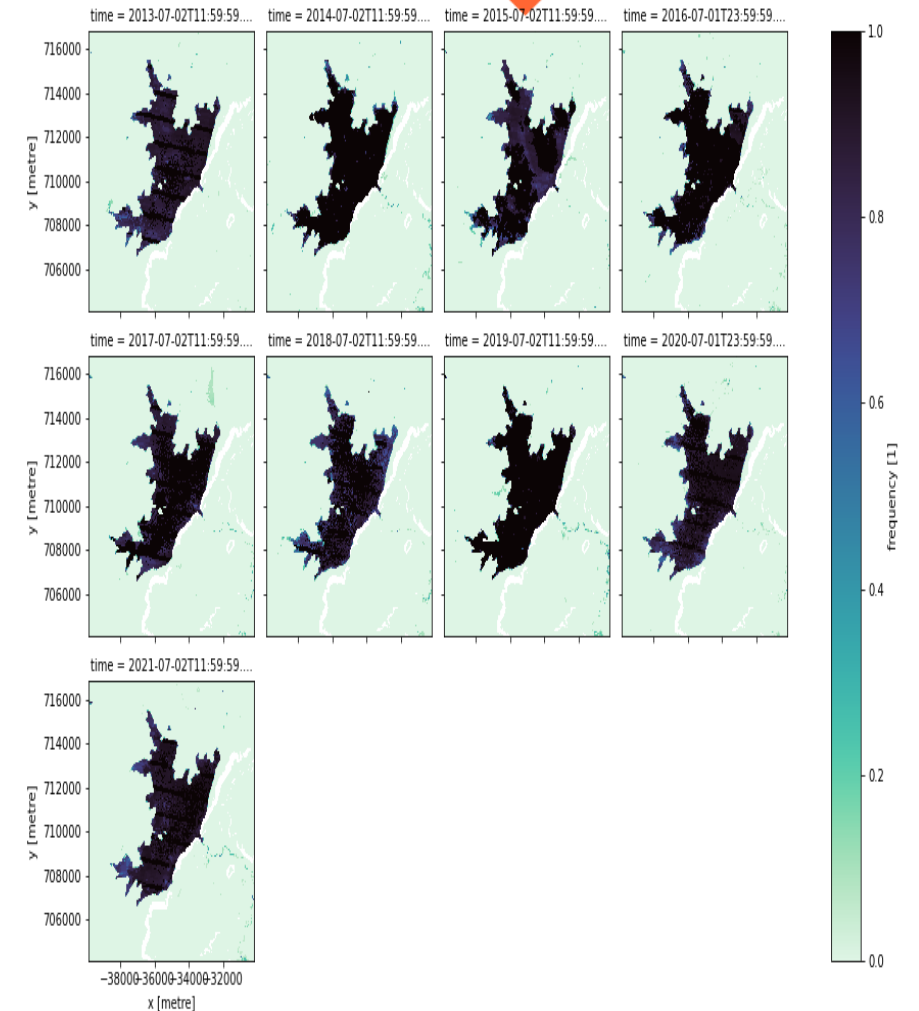
This has the potential to inform and support the Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs, and African Union's Agenda 2063 goals.

Monitoring the extent of Water Bodies

Digital Earth Africa shows that change of extent of the **Weija Dam**. This shows that earth observation supports monitoring of water bodies, and inform policy makers to make informed decision. DE Africa used the Water Observation from Space(WOFS) – shown on the right (from 2013 and 2021).

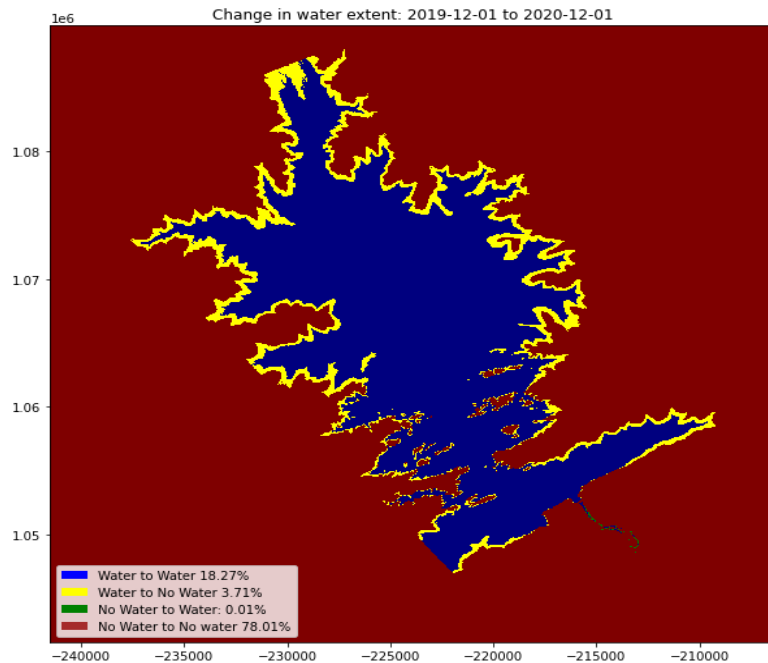


Animation showing the extent of Weija Dam 2013 and 2020(left)

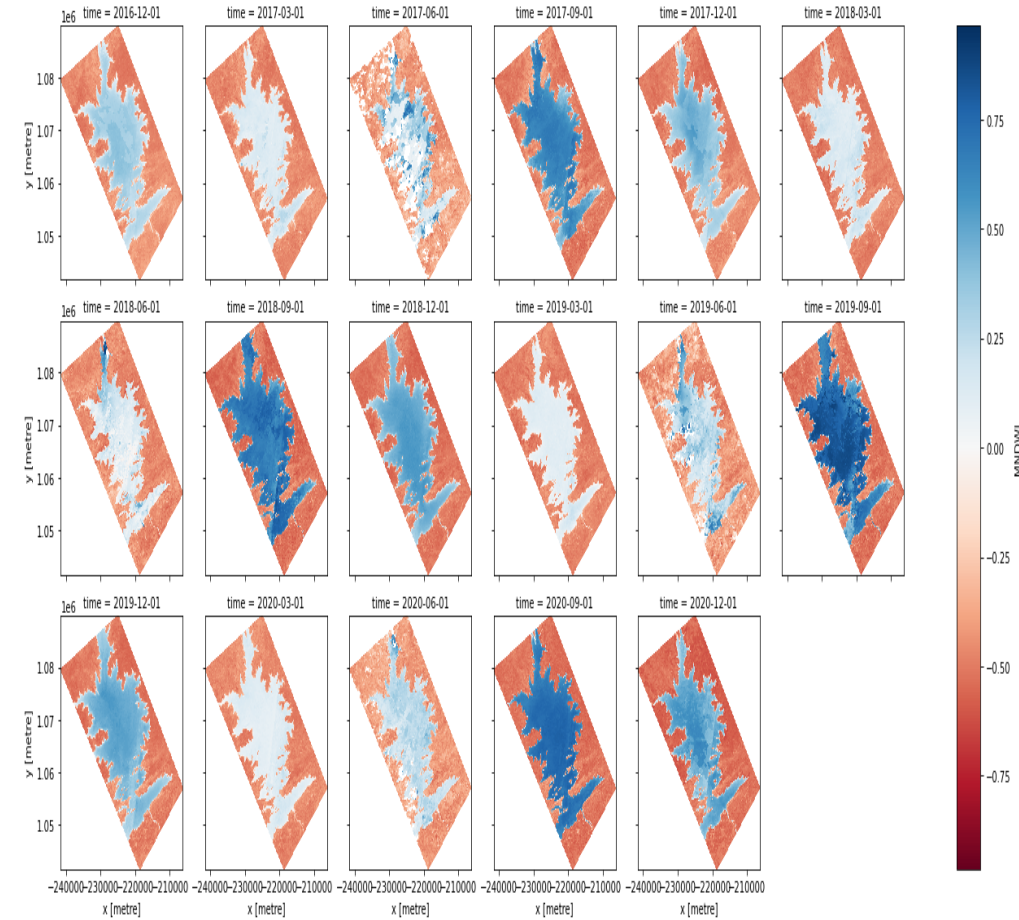


Monitoring the extent of Water Bodies

Digital Earth Africa shows that change of extent of the **Bui Dam**. This shows that earth observation supports monitoring of water bodies, and inform policy makers to make informed decision. DE Africa used the Modified Normalised Difference Water Index (MNDWI) – shown on the right (from 2016 and 2020-12 from Sentinel 2).



Modified Normalised Difference Water Index (MNDWI) shows changes on the right in the year 2019-12 and 2020-12.



How can I learn more about DE Africa?



- Website <https://www.digitalearthafrika.org>
- The opportunity to subscribe to the DE Africa community to receive quarterly newsletters and invitations to attend events <https://helpdesk.digitalearthafrika.org> and user guide <https://docs.digitalearthafrika.org/>
- Digital Earth Africa online learning <https://learn.digitalearthafrika.org/>
- How to sign up to the DE Africa weekly Live Learning Sessions: every Wednesday at 11am, GMT zero) - ask questions and connect:
<https://zoom.us/j/5890793425>
- Email address info@digitalearthafrika.org

Acknowledgements



Thank you

Meda mo ase

Merci

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