## Asia Oceania Group on Earth Observations - Networking networks -

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Earth Observations for Asia-Oceania

11<sup>th</sup> APBON Workshop / 26-28 June 2019 / Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



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#### "Takayama" site (Gifu University & AIST, Japan) ER **IKY** (Deciduous broadleaf) 1993~ Fores Betula, Quercus, Magnolia, Acer, Grass land Lake, Estuar and Coast $CO_2$ flux ree phenolo 2003 2004 2005 2006 Canopy spectral okcord In-situ remote sensing

**TKC** (Evergreen coniferous) 2005~ Cryptomeria, Chamaecypris

## **Canopy leaf photosynthesis**

Canopy access

**Biomass** 

Physiology

Soil Carbon

#### **International Long-Term Ecological Research Network ILTER-EAP** East Asia and Pacific regional network **Participating Organization of GEO** HELTER Internationa Long Term Ecological Research Jalter TERN ThailandLTER PhilTERnet MalaysiaLTER NORTH AMERICA AFRICA SOUTHAMERICA AUSTRALIA GEOBON Bid 8 member 44 member networks **TERN** networks )25 ANTARCTICA

Mirtl et al. (2018) STOTEN

Kim et al. (2018) Ecol Res

Vietnam is preparing to join.

## Group on Earth Observations (GEO)

## **GEO** Vision

To realize a future wherein decisions and actions, for the benefit of humankind, are informed by coordinated, comprehensive & sustained Earth observations & information.







Africa: 27 - Asia/Oceania - 21, Europe: 34 - C.I.S: 7 - Americas: 16Total: 105Participating Organizations (127)



# Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)

#### What is GEOSS?

G

EAF

GEOSS is a set of coordinated, independent and open Earth observation (EO) collection, information and processing systems.

#### What does GEOSS do?

GEOSS links observing systems to strengthen monitoring of the state of the Earth, ensuring that data is accessible and interoperable.

#### Why does GEOSS matter?

GEOSS increases our understanding of Earth processes, and enhances predictive capabilities that underpin sound decision-making.



## Asia Oceania Group on Earth Observations (AOGEO)

#### Asia-Oceania region

Complex geographic characteristics Large population (60% of the world) Climate change drastically Natural disasters occur frequently Unbalanced socioeconomic development Deteriorating ecosystems



A regional cooperation program on **Earth observation** with broad involvement Strengthen comprehensive ability of Earth observation and applications for sustainable development at regional level.



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## Development of Earth Observations, Community of Practice, Capacity Building and Engagement in Asia Oceania region 2005-2015,

#### **GEOSS Asia Pacific Symposium**

1<sup>st</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Jan 2007, Tokyo)
2<sup>nd</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Apr 2008, Tokyo)
3<sup>rd</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Feb 2009, Kyoto)
4<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Mar 2010, Bali)
5<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Apr 2012, Tokyo)
6<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Feb 2013, Ahmedabad)
7<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (May 2014, Tokyo)
8<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Sep 2015, Beijing)
9<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Jan 2017, Tokyo)
10<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Sep 2017, Hanoi)
11<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Oct 2018, Kyoto)
12<sup>th</sup> AOGEO Symposium (Nov 2019, Canberra)

#### **AOGEOSS Workshop**

1<sup>st</sup> AOGEOSS Workshop (May 2018, Deqing) 2<sup>nd</sup> AOGEOSS Workshop (Apr 2019, Jakarta)

Disaster Risk Reduction

## **GEOSS-AP** Symposia



www.earthobservations.org

## Asia Oceania GEO (2020-2022)

**AOGEO will engage** regional stakeholders, including national agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations, in global GEO activities and coordinate implementation of GEO activities within the AO region.

#### AOGEO will also:

- 1. identify regional needs for EO applications and conveying these to global GEO activities;
- 2. facilitate regionally coordinated EO activities and utilize available infrastructure, resources and capacity to develop integrated and sustained observations in the AO region;
- 3. provide a platform for regional countries to advance data sharing and services;
- 4. promote dialogue, communications and cooperation among the AOGEO Members and other participants, as well as with other Regional GEOs; and
- 5. support sound decision-making at local, national and regional scales by making maximum use of EO data and information.



#### **TG1: GEOSS Asian Water Cycle Initiative (AWCI)**

#### Platform on Water Resilience and Disasters



#### **TG2:** Asia Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON)





#### TG3: The GEO Carbon and GHG Initiative (GEO-C)

**The Global Carbon Cycle:** a complex interaction of different systems in different domains – directly linked to climate change



#### **TG4: Ocean, Coasts and Islands**

#### **GEOSS-AP Ocean Data Networking System**





Extension of the current Ocean Data Networking, which will ensure national security and help efforts of individual observation projects for data exchanges through collaborative works. In particular, we seek possible extension to biogeochemical and ecosystem observation (e.g. ocean acidification)

## TG 5: Agriculture and Food Security – Asia-RiCE



Asia-RiCE (Asia Rice Crop Estimation & Monitoring) program led by JAXA with CNES and more than 20 Asian Space agencies and Ministries of Agriculture with International organization such as ASEAN/AFSIS, UN/FAO, IRRI from 2013 to enhance rice production estimates through the use of Earth observation satellites data (POC: <u>Sobue.shinichi@jaxa.jp</u>, <u>ohyoshi.kei@jaxa.jp</u>, Thuy.letoan@cesbio.cnes.fr)

ID	Target Agricultural Products	Requirements of EO data for operational use		Market Monitor
P1	Rice Crop Area Estimates/Maps	Wall-to-wall observation with SAR dual polarization with Opticals (week – bi-weekly - monthly) : Indonesia, Vietnam/Cambodia and Thailand/Lao projects	erodcræd by the G20 Summit, aims to enhance regional and global	No space where is a varies of size appropriate states of the size
P2	Crop Calendars/Crop Growth Status	Mid/coarse resolution opitcal frequent observation (MODIS, GCOM-C, Landasat, Sentinel-2, etc.) with SARs weekly	production estimates through the use of Earth observations	itions in AMIS countries (as of June 28th)
Р3	Crop Damage Assessment	Very High resolution SAR and Optical timely under international disasater charter, Sentinel Asia, etc.		Geoglan Global Agricultural Monitorin
Ρ4	Agro-meteorological Information Products	Daily Mid/coarse resolution optical, passive microwaver and PR with geostatinary met sat frequent observation (MODIS, Sentinel, GCOM-C/W, GPM, Himawari, etc.)	Conditions mention	
Р5	Production Estimation and Forecasting	Data fusion, data integration with ground base observation / statistical information and crop models		





Vietnam Data Cube starting fromsGEOSSAP (Hanoi, September 2017) by VNSC/VAST Time series rice crop growth monitoring for top 10 Indonesia main rice regions by ALOS-2 with MOA

15 Feb - 28

**Plant Age** 

(days)

28 Jan - 10 Ap



Market Monitor is published by FAO.AMIS on monthly basis to assess international agricultural market situation and outlook of wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans.

## **Key Joint Activities in 2017-2019**

#### Meetings and Capacity building

9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th,</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> GEOSS Asia Pacific Symposium 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> AOGEOSS Workshop

#### **Pilot case studies**

Mekong River Basin Himalayas Pacific islands 11<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP Symposium (Oct 2018, Kyoto)





2<sup>nd</sup> AOGEO Workshop (Apr 2019, Jakarta)

Mapping analysis on

**Engagement Priorities** 



#### Mapping AOGEOSS Initiative TG Activities with GEO Priorities

	GEO Priorities	Cross-Cutting Areas	TG1	TG2	TG3	TG4	TG5	TG6	TG7	TG10	TG11	TG12
	1.NO POVERTY		3	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	1
	2.ZERO HUNGER		3	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	2
	3.GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING		1	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
	4.QUALITY EDUCATION		1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
	5.GENDER EQUALITY		2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
	6.CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION		3	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	3
	7.AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY		2	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	8.DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GRO	STAINABLE VELOPMENT	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	1
DGS	9.INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND		2	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1
S	10.REDUCED INEQUALITIES		1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1
			3	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	3
	12.RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION		1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
	13.CLIMATE ACTION		3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	3
	14.LIFE BELOW WATER		2	3	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	1
	15.LIFE ON LAND		3	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	2
	16.PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS		1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	17.PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS		3	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	3
	Adaptation		3	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	2
mem	Loss & Damage	DADIS2015	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Agree	Capacity Development/Technology Tra	COP21.CMP11	3	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	3
aris	National Reporting/Global Stocktake		0	2	3	2	0	1	1	2	2	1
•	Mitigation		2	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
ž	Understanding disaster risk		3	3	3	1	0	2	0	2	2	2
newo	Strengthening disaster risk governance Manage disaster risk		3	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	2
i Fran	Investing in disaster risk reduction for r	orld Conference on aster Risk Reduction	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	2
Senda	Enhancing disaster preparedness for ef response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction	2015 Sendai Japan	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2
		Data Sharing Infrastructure	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
		User Engagement and Communication	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
		Total:	64	74	39	32	36	33	17	36	36	51

\*Scoring: 0=Do nothing, 1=less active, 2=active ,3=very active

Mapping APBON contribution to SDGs and Paris Agreement on Climate Change (11<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP symposium, October 2019, Kyoto, Japan)



**GROUP ON** 

EARTH OBSERVATIONS



@GEOSEC2025 www.earthobservations.org Mapping APBON contribution to SDGs and Paris Agreement on Climate Change (11<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP symposium, October 2019, Kyoto, Japan)



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OBSERVATIONS





## **AOGEO Integrated Priority Studies**

#### **Thematic areas**

Water resources and management Disaster resilience Biodiversity and ecosystems Food security ... and their interactions

#### Methodology

Field observation

• survey

• sensors

Satellite observations Models

The ideas will be shared with AOGEO at 12<sup>th</sup> AOGEO Symposium (2-4<sup>th</sup> November 2019, Canberra) Please put any keywords/existing information of products etc. on this table (or any other styles) which might be helpful to discuss and communicate with AOGEO

	Terrestrial	Fresh water	Marine and coasts
Mekong River Basin		<ul> <li>Dam and fish species diversity</li> </ul>	
		I	
Pacific islands			
Himalayas	<ul> <li>Plant and animal biodiversity hotspots</li> </ul>		

## Collaborations of communities for shared objectives





Satellite remote sensing Earth system modeling

**Ecological process research** Tower flux observations **Ecosystem modeling** 

Species distribution Genetic diversity **Ecosystem services** 

# Your ideas, participation and collaborations are welcome.

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#### Climate observations and biodiversity & ecosystem observations

GCOS (Global Climate Observing System) Essential Climate Variables

**Ecosystem functions** 

#### GEO BON Essential Biodiversity Variables

**Essential Biodiversity Variables** 

EBV Classes

Genetic composition

Species populations

Species traits

Community composition

Ecosystem function

Ecosystem

structure

	Atmosphere	Terrestrial	Ocean
Energy and temperature	Surface radiation budget, Earth radiation budget, surface temperature, upper-air temperature, surface and upper-air sind speed	Albedo, latent and sensible heat fluxes, land surface temperature	Ocean surface heat flux, sea surface temperature, subsurface temperature
Other physical properties	Surface wind, upper-air wind, pressure, lightning, aerosol properties		Surface currents, subsurface currents, ocean surface stress, sea state, transient traces
Carbon cycle and other GHGs	Carbon dioxide, methane, other long-lived GHG, ozone, precursors for aerosol and ozone	Soil carbon, above-ground biomass	Inorganic carbon, nitrous oxide
Hydrosphere	Precipitation, cloud properties, water vapour (surface), water vapour (upper-air), surface temperature,	Soil moisture, river discharge, lakes, groundwater,	Sea surface salinity, subsurface salinity, sea level, sea surface temperature
Snow and ice		Glaciers, ice sheets and ice shelves, permafrost, snow	Sea Ice
Biosphere		Land cover, LAI, FAPAR, fire	Plankton, oxygen, nutrients, ocean colour, marine habitat properties
Human use of natural resources		Water use, GHG fluxes	Marine habitat properties

#### **Ecosystem Integrity**

Components I	Components II	Basic Ecological Integrity Indicators III		EBV
		Flora diversity		Co-ancestry
e	Biotic diversity	Fauna diversity		Allelic diversity
Components I     Control       analytic descent in the second seco		Within habitat structure		Population genetic differentiation
		Soil		Breed and variety diversity
		Water		Species distribution
	Abiotic	Air		Population abundance
	neterogeneity	Habitat		Population structure by age/size class
		Additional variables when indicated		Phenology
		Input		Body mass
		Storage		Natal dispersal distance
	Energy budget	Output		Migratory behaviour
		Other state variables when indicated		Demographic traits
6		Efficiency measures		Physiological traits
esse		Input		Taxonomic diversity
oroces	Matter	Storage		Species interactions
em l	budget	Output		Net primary productivity
osyst		Other state variables when indicated		Secondary productivity
ECC		Efficiency measures		Nutrient retention
		Input		Disturbance regime
	Water	Storage		Habitat structure
	budget	Output		Ecosystem extent and fragmentation
		Other state variables when indicated		Ecosystem composition by functional type
		Efficiency measures		
			M 1.	

#### Haase et al. (2018) STOTEN



## Key Thematic Activities in 2017-2019 : Task Groups



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	<b>GROUP ON</b>
EARTH OBS	SERVATIONS

AOGEO Task Groups	Global programs
Asian Water Cycle Initiative (AWCI)	GEOGLOWS
Asia Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (APBON)	GEO BON
GEO Carbon and GHG Initiative (GEO-C)	GEO-C
Ocean, Coasts and Islands (OCI)	Blue Planet
Asia Rice Crop Estimation & Monitoring (Asia-RiCE)	GEOGLAM
Environmental Monitoring and Assessment	
Disaster Resilience	GEO-DARMA
Himalayan GEOSS	GEO-GNOME
DIAS	GCI
ODC	GCI

## Coordinated observations/experiments/analyses for interdisciplinary research, outreach and development.

#### **ILTER-EAP** sites





#### AP BON sites



## AsiaFlux and OzFlux sites



www.earthobservations.org

#### Concerted, operational biodiversity and ecosystem





Cological Research Monographs

S. Nakano - T. Yahara T. Nakashizuka *Editors* 

The Biodiversity Observation Network in the Asia-Pacific Region Toward Further Development of Monitoring

Springer





Muraoka et al. 2012

THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

 ${old E}$ 

6 PEACE AND J

5 GENDER

Ø

17 PARTNERSHIPS

6 GLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

1

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION

 $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{O}$ 

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ON LAND

## Biodiversity and ecosystems are the basis of our environment

 $\rightarrow$  Tackling cross-cutting issues by networking

Moss et al. (2010) Nature





## Aichi Targets and SDGs



#### Cross-mapping of the indicators within the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership to **Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs**

In this table the current suite of indicators brought together under the Biodiversity indicators Partnership (BIP) have been mapped to both the Acht Biodiversity Ingrets (ASTs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDBs) to support the identification of Indicator syntregies between the processes. In this table the indicators under the BIP have been mapped to their primary ABTs only. Many of these indicators also map to further ABTs and these links can be explored further via the BIP website. This is a working table and will be further updated as the BIP expands. The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) website All of the inductions in this cores mapping document can be explored in more data on the BIP website www.bipindcators.vet. Each indicator has a declated web page, which includes information on the methodologi, current tapying, rainolar use, alignment with targets and Stolan dir provides cancel points for indicator provides. The website also allows you to browse which includes information on the methodologi, agroutine and point, Stoland and point.



www.bipindicators.net LARTIN ODSERVATIONS

Operational BIP Indicators	Aichi Biodiversity Targets''	SDGs and Targets						
Biodiversity Barometer		10 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Y					
WAZA bio-literacy survey (Biodviersity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors)	1		Operational BIP Indicators	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	K.	SDGs and Targets		
Trends in potentially environmentally harmful elements of government support to agriculture (producer support estimate)		ag sa sh	Protected area coverage				Y	
Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant taxes			84	Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas			45 1500 industor	Y
Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant charges and fees			194				85 97 F	
Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant tradable permit schemes		94	Protected area coverage of ecoregions		5.5	n.4 145(50G indicator 151(50G indicator mi.1450) mi.1540(51.54. 155.157		
Ecological Footprint			Protected Area Management Effectiveness			45 03.04.95	Y	
Red List Index (impacts of utilisation)		La UA VA 197	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		rga (SDG indicator		Y	
Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production		100 E	Protected Area Representativeness Index (PARC-Representativeness)		MA ISAN		Y	
Percentage of Parties with legislation in Category 1 under CITES National Legislation Project		144 H92/15F	Protected Area Connectedness Index (PARC-Connectedness		51.54		Y	
Wetland Extent Trends Index		6.6 (EDG indicator on 6.6.)	Wildlife Picture Index		8194		Applic	
Forest area as a percentage of total land area		100 informer	Wildlife Picture Index in tropical forest areas		10.0×		able at Y	
CGMFC-21 - Continuous Global Mangrove Forest Cover for the 21st Century	15	III 910.93	Living Planet Index		141.144 SL	12 12 12 12	the nati	
Biodiversity Habitat Index		54.94.93	Living Planet Index (forest specialists)		100 No.	2.15#	Y Y	
Marine trophic index		94.93	Red List Index		14	na HANANS NANGANSAN DA DA DA DA	vel?†	
Marine Stewardship Council certified catch					F-10	143, 147 153, 147, 152, 154 153, 153, 154	_	
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels		144 CIDC indicator	Red List Index (internationally traded species)		957.15×		Y	
Red List Index (impacts of fisheries)	•••	m 444), 45, 44	Red Last index (intest specialist species)  Proportion of Innoun emotion second through the HV/N Red Liet		SA SA SS		-	
Living Planet Index (trends in target and bycatch species)		44.47	Number of estinctions prevented		55			
Area of forest under sustainable management: total FSC and PEPC forest management certification	82			Number of species extinctions (birds and mammals)				
Wild Bird Index			Biodiversity Intactness Index		05		Y	
Living Planet Index (farmland specialists)			Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals				Y	
Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment			See List Index (marine used for food and medicine)		- 45		v	
Trends in nitrogen deposition	21				0.1	44 85.107	App	
Red List Index (impacts of pollution)		100 M	Ocean Health Index	14		44 0.5.0.8 0.5.0.5 0.5 0.6.0.5.0.7	licable	
Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species)		94	Red List Index (pollinating species)			54 	at the n	
Trends in the numbers of invasive alien species introduction events	(33)	94 94	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Pfe D	ry. 4 (SDC tedicator ms. 19.4.0)		aution.a	
Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	20	s.R (OG industre man Ad	Proportion of land that is degragded over total land area	15	ry. y (NOG indicator mo. ry. y r)		l level?	
Trends in invasive species vertebrate eradications			Number of Parties to the CBD that have deposited the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Nagoya Protocol	16	A5 156 (50	Ni tafastar Ni tafastar	+	
Climatic impacts on European & American birds	Image: Second			Number of countries with developed or revised NBSAPs		and a	20 CM	Appli
Cumulative human impact on marine ecosystems		12		X	cable at			
Live coral cover		14A.N.5.145	E Constituine and a constant of the state of		-		t the na	
			Growth in species occurrence records accessible through GBIF	19			tional I	
			Official development assistance for biodiversity	20	ary	n-4 ng.4 (DD indicate 12) indicate to 13.4) indicate to 13.4)	rvel?†	

#### Our interests and approach

What are the hypotheses for long-term research under conditions of increasing atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, climate change and societal change?

#### How do we develop our research to tackle those hypotheses? What are the gaps and challenges of cross-scale and multidisciplinary approach?



**Community:** and contribute to sound decision making?



## ILTER site network & data

## **DEIMS: Dynamic Ecological Information Management System**





Yamano et al. (2014)