3rd GEO DATA PROVIDERS WORKSHOP

DATA PROVIDERS MEET USERS

FRASCATI, ITALY 2-4 MAY 2018

















UNESCO International Initiative on Water Quality World Water Quality Portal Monitoring water quality using EO

Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, PhD / International Hydrological Programme / UNESCO





Can Earth Observation fill the global water quality data gap for the SDGs monitoring?





UNESCO International Initiative on Water Quality (IIWQ) Activities on water quality monitoring



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UNESCO-IHP International Initiative on Water Quality UNESCO World Water Quality Portal

- A demonstration project on water quality monitoring, using Earth Observation under the International Initiative on Water Quality (IIWQ) of UNESCO-IHP
 - Aims at improving global water quality information, focusing on inland freshwater resources
 - A valuable tool to obtain water quality data and information, especially in remote areas and developing countries (Africa, Asia, Latin America, and SIDS) where water quality monitoring networks and laboratory capacity are lacking
 - Promotes the use using innovative scientific approaches and technologies for better water management

Demonstrates the capabilities and use of Earth Observation (satellite-based data) for monitoring water quality in inland freshwaters

• Supports the implementation and monitoring of the SDGS at the global, regional, national and local levels.





www.worldwaterquality.org

Water quality parameters

- Turbidity (sedimentation)
- Chlorophyll-a
- HAB indicator
- Total absorption
- Surface temperature



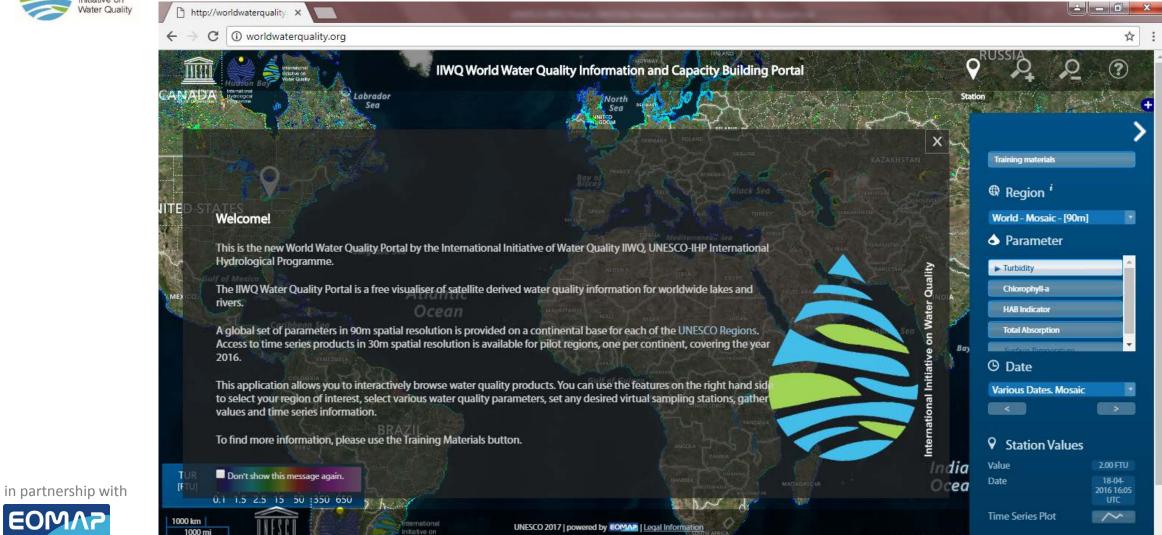
- Regional layers/demonstration basins (30-meter resolution):
 - Lake Sevan in the Caucasus highlands Armenia, Azerbaijan
 - Itaipu and Parana River Basins Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay
 - The Mecklenburg Lake Plateau Germany
 - River Nile and Aswan Reservoir *Egypt, Sudan*
 - The Mekong Delta Vietnam
 - Florida Lakes USA
 - Zambezi River Zambia, Zimbabwe



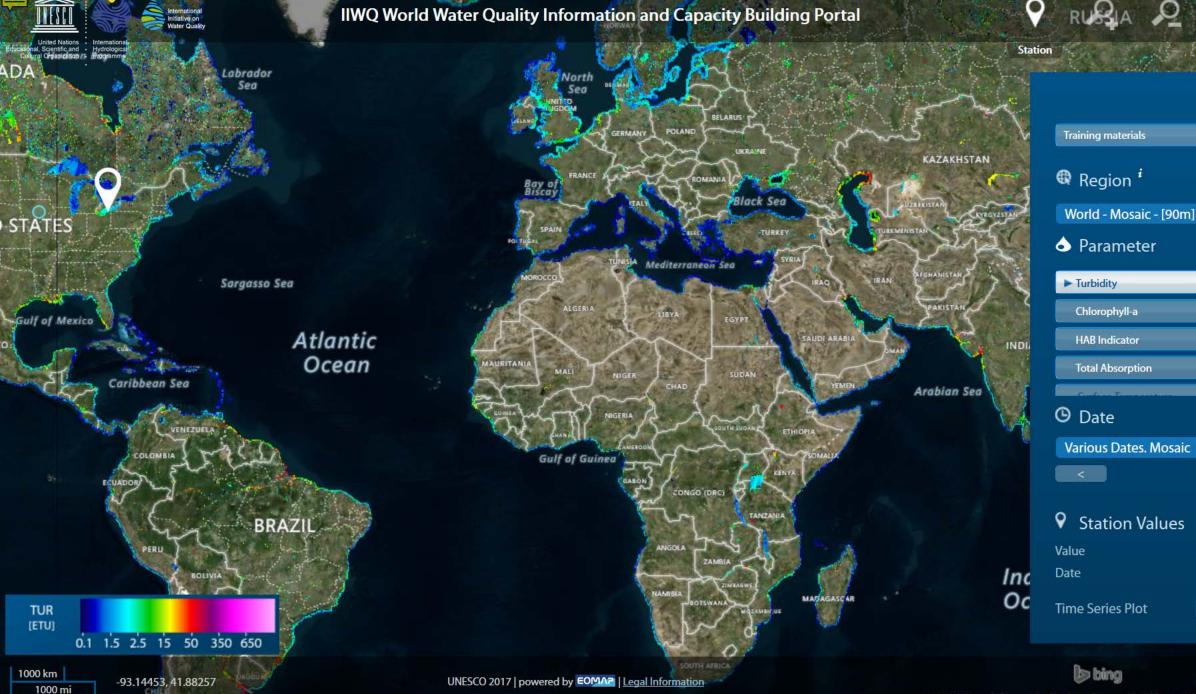




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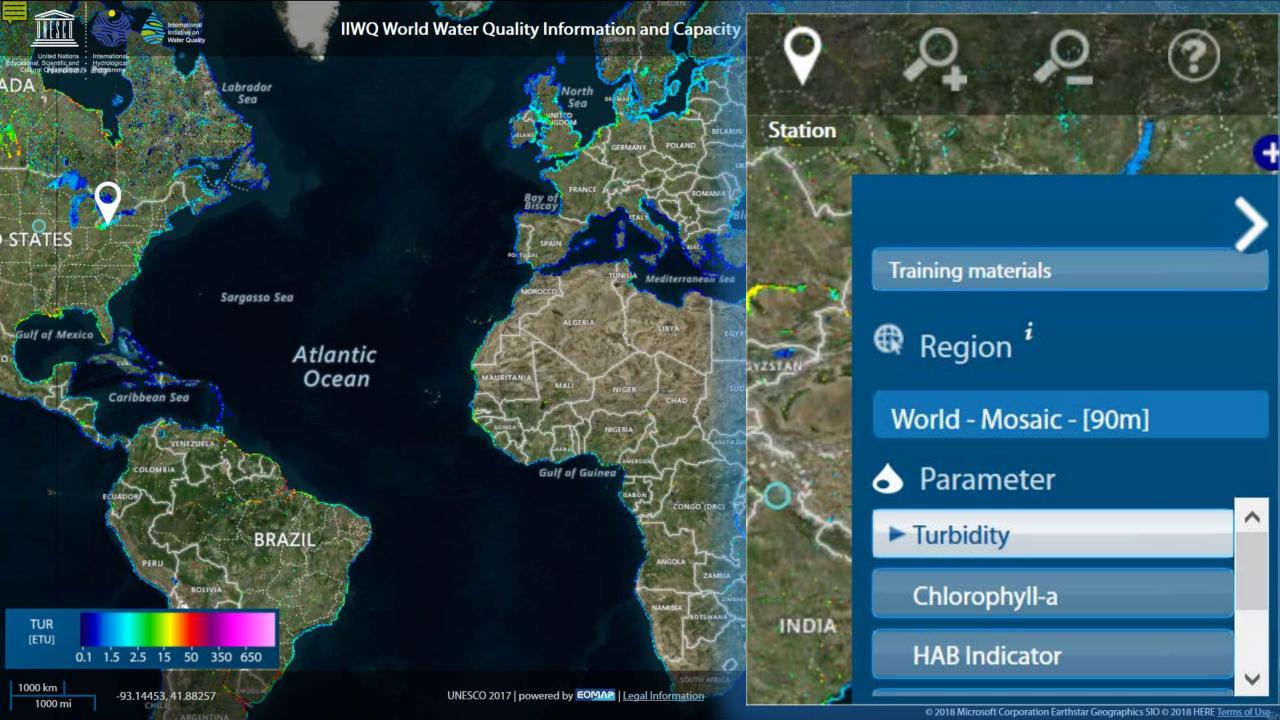
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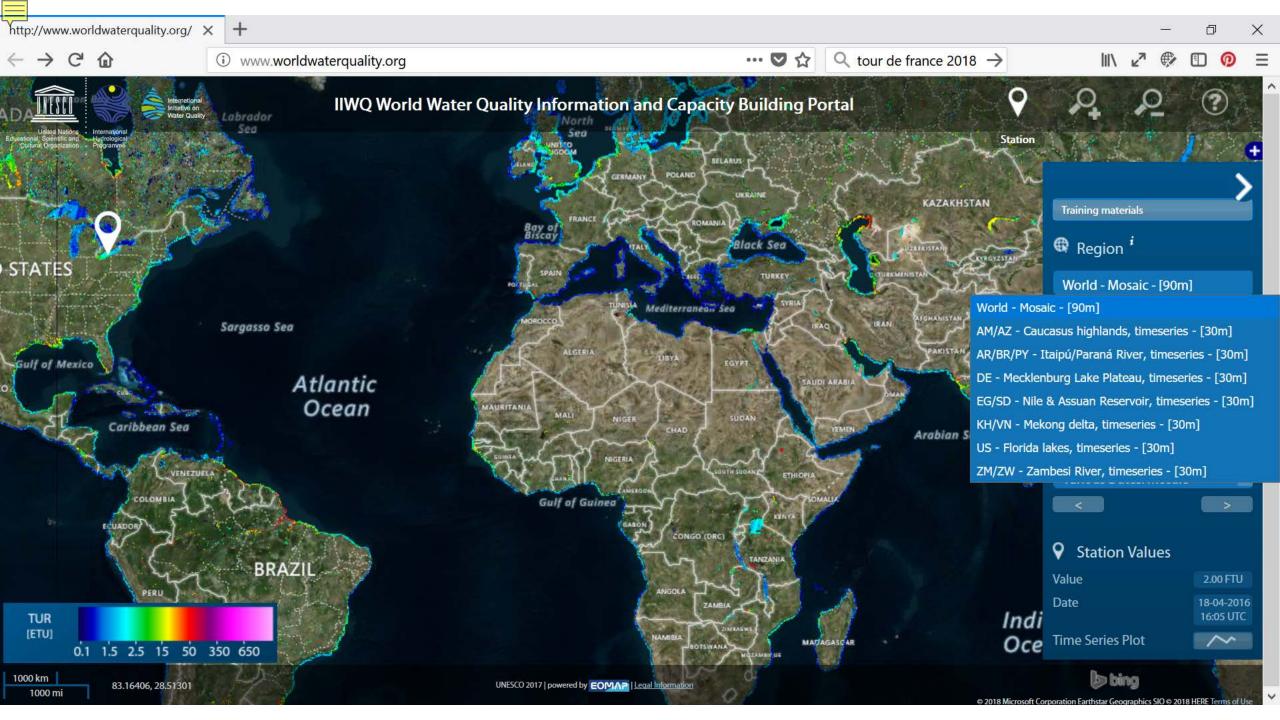
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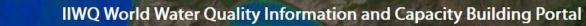
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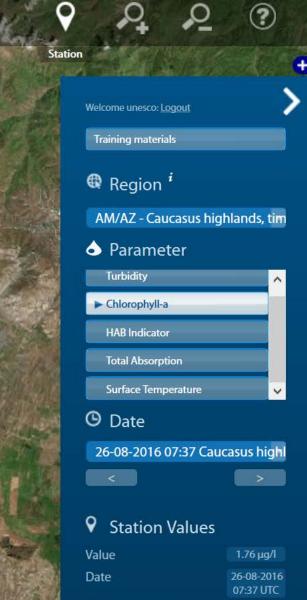
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Time Series Plot



CHL (μg/l) 0.1 0.6 4.0 24 150

5 km

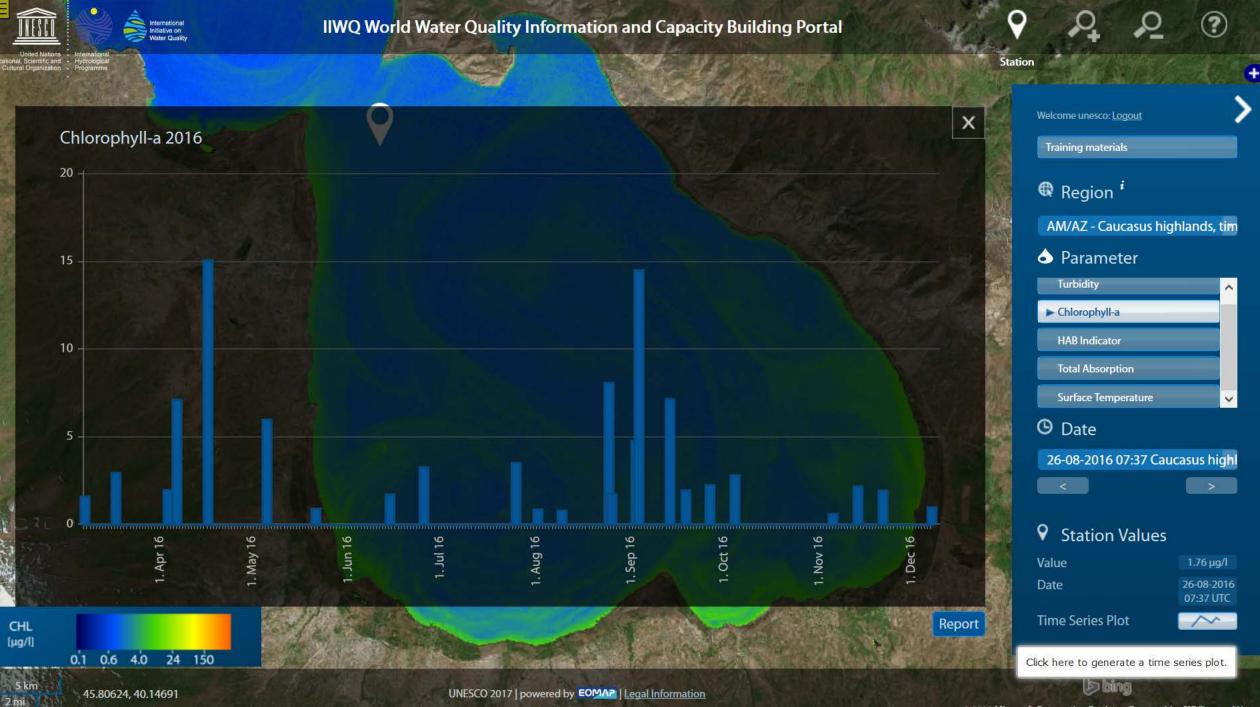
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International Initiative on Water Quality

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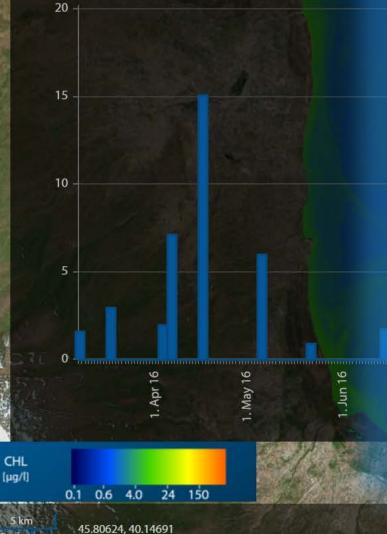




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IIWQ World Water Quality Information and Capacity Building Portal

Chlorophyll-a 2016

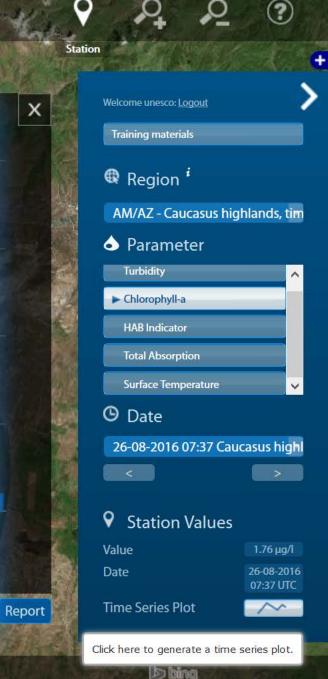


WATER QUALITY REPORT

Generated at: 2018-01-21 Time 17:41:40 Parameter: Chlorophyll-a Unit: μg/l Product: eoWater (satellite based)

Region: AM/AZ - Caucasus highlands, <u>timeseries</u> - [30m] Station lat/lon: 40.41433 / 45.26688 Year: 2016 Median: 2.24 Mean: 3.97 Minimum value: 0.62 Bottom quintile: 1.38 Top quintile: 6.46 Maximum value: 15.09

Trophic State Index (according to Carlson 1977): Oligotrophic Oligotrophic: 54.17% Mesotrophic: 33.33% Eutrophic: 12.50%







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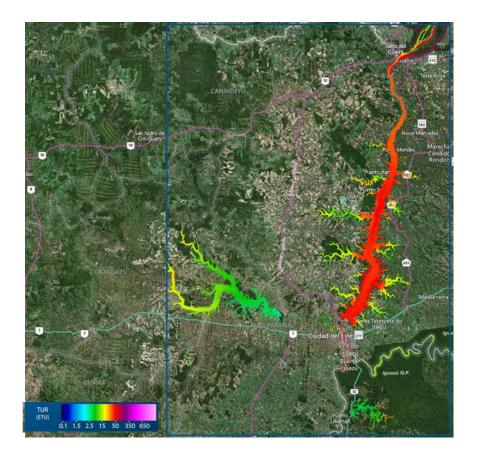
- A useful tool to assess the interlinkages between the human and natural (ecological) systems.
- Provides information on impacts and pressure on water quality from other sectors:
 - urban areas,
 - agriculture
 - energy sectors (dams and reservoir management)
 - climate change

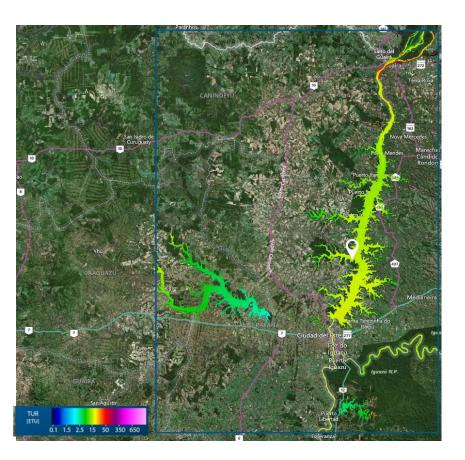






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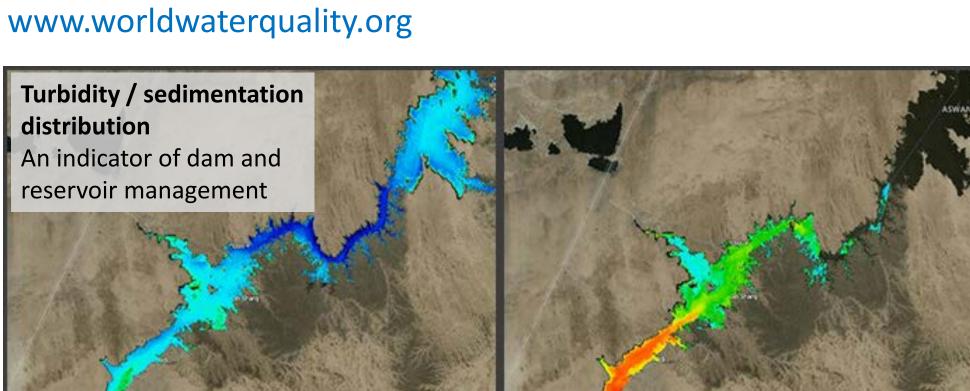




Paraná River Basin: Sedimentation distribution in the Itaipu reservoir zone (08 June & 11 August 2016) Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina







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Turbidity distribution, River Nile and Aswan Reservoir, on 17 January and 20 August 2016. IIWQ World Water Quality Portal, UNESCO / EOMAP





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Chlorophyll-a - An indicator of eutrophication in lakes - Impact of nutrient loadings from agriculture and wastewater disposal 01 06 40 24 150

Chlorophyll-a levels in Lake Sevan on 26 August and 04 September 2016. IIWQ World Water Quality Portal, UNESCO / EOMAP





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Harmful Algae Bloom (HABs)

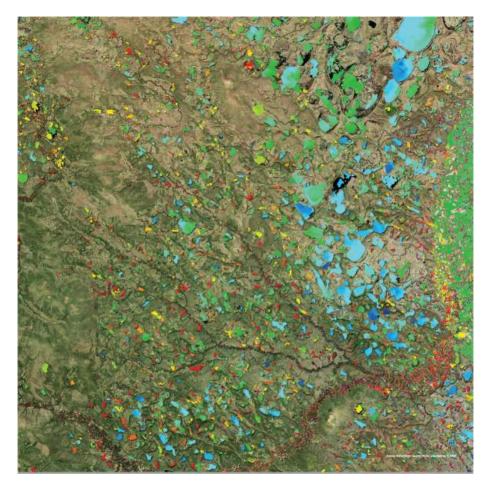
- An indicator of antropogenic nutrient enrichment / Eutrophication in surface waters
- Impact of agricultural activities and wastewater discharges on water quality

Florida Lakes (USA)





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Dissolved organic substances

- Permafrost melting
- Impact of climate change on water quality

The Sakha Region (Russia)

The technology behind the UNESCO IIWQ portal

Landsat 8, Sentinel-2

Satellite sensors:

Data processing:

Data portal:

Combined approx. 2 records per week, 10m/20m & 30m resolution MIP - Modular Inversion and Processing System Fully physics based, sensor generic, globally harmonized measures Online web application & Geoserver based on EOMAP eoApp web application technology

Satellite sensors used for the UNESCO IIWQ portal (Version 2017)



Landsat 8 (from USGS)

spatial resolution 30m, 2x/month

Sentinel-2 a/b (from ESA)

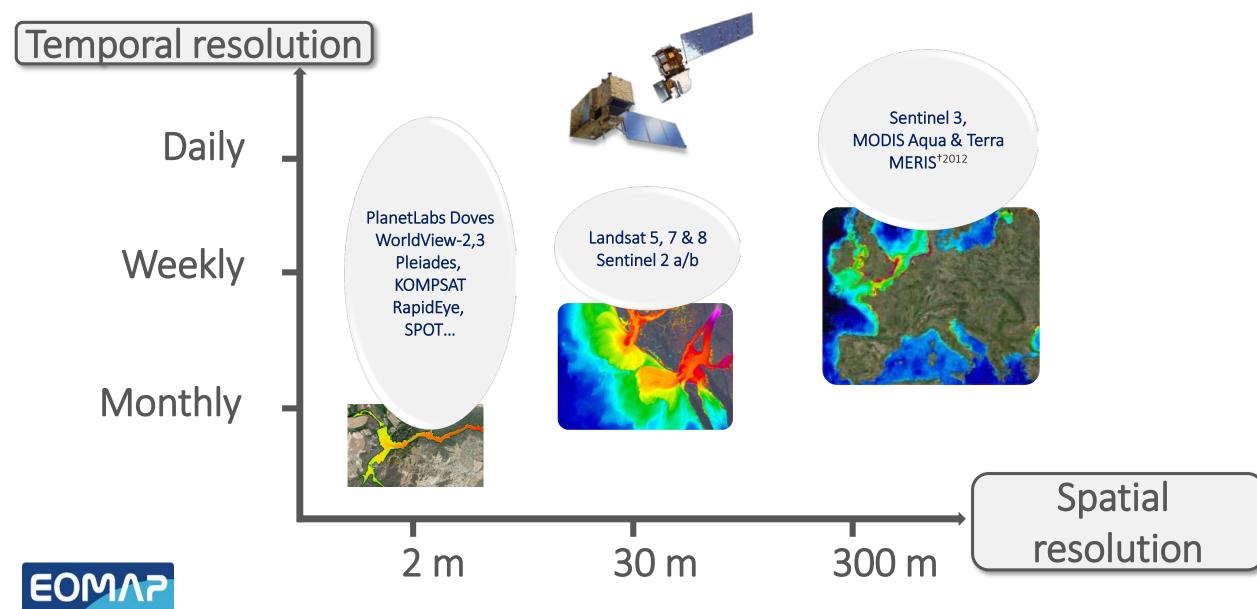
spatial resolution 10m&20m, 3x/month per sensor



Combined temporal resolution Landsat 7&8, Sentinel 2a&b: 10x/month



Sensors used for the IIWQ portal: Landsat 8, Sentinel-2

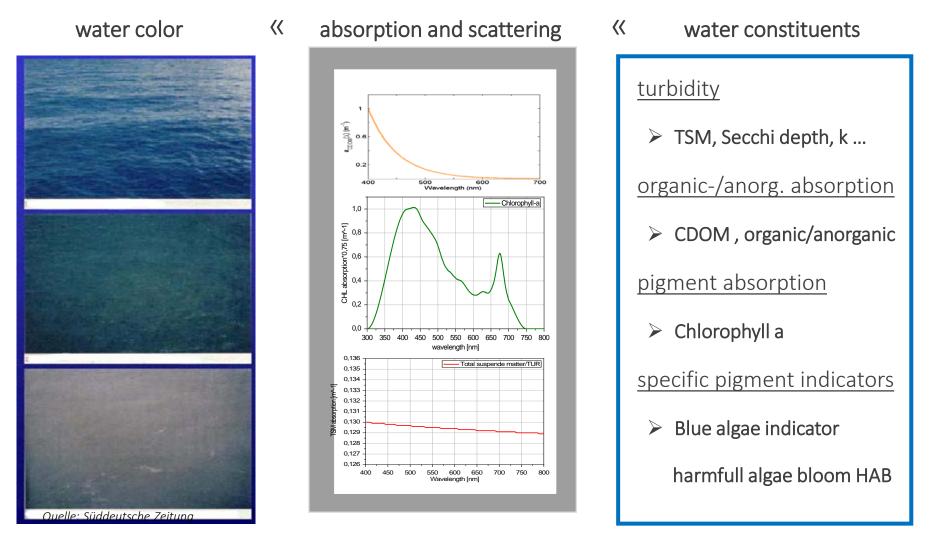


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EO derived water quality properties

• *Reference properties: Spectral absorption and scattering coefficients*

o Interface to establishe hydro-biological measurements







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Capacity building and training on monitoring water quality using Earth Observation

User Guide

How to use the UNESCO-IHP IIWQ World Water Quality Portal

General Information

The portal is a user-friendly and intuitive website, thatcan be

used like similar websites that use maps to show specific



information. Please note that the portal might need a while to load and show the desired information, since the data behind consist of large geospatial datasets that need to be loaded. This depends on the speed of the user's internet connection, the browser and its cache storage. It is recommended to stay patient while using the portal and not try to rush things, since each action is interpreted as a request to the data server and needs to be run in the background.

Navigation

Using a computer mouse with a wheel, moving (click and pan simultaneously) and zooming (scroll the mouse wheel) the map can be achieved as the user would expect it. The same holds true for the usage of touchscrees on mobile devices, where the map can be moved by tapping, holding and moving the finger, while zooming is either achieved with a double-tap or using two fingers that spread or are brought together. Virtual stations can be set by single mouseclicks or a single finger-tao.

Alternatively, basic tools are provided on the top right in the header bar of the portal. Once clicked, single mouse-clicks or finger-taps perform the selected task (setting a virtual station, zooming in or zooming out).

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Main Menu

On the right-hand side, a blue function bar is included, which serves as the main menu for the selection of the region of interest, the product that shall be shown as well as information about the current virtual station and the creation of time series joits and reports. It includes:



The IIWQ World Water Quality Portal - Whitepaper -

UNESCO International Initiative on Water Quality

This document is accessible through the UNESCO IIWQ World Water QualityPortal.

This brochure was prepared under the coordination of Dr. SarantuyaaZandaryaa, Programme Specialist for Water Quality, Division of Water Sciences, UNESCO.

Supported by: EOMAP GmbH & Co.XG, Seefeld / Germany

Errors and technical modification subject to change

22 January 2018



Training handbook

"How to use Satellite-based Water Quality Information available at the UNESCO-IHP IIWQ World Water Quality Portal"

Comments from the UNESCO-IHP ITWQ Expert Advisory Group members and IHP Secretariat staff are gratefully acknowledged.

This brochure was prepared under the coordination of Dr. Sarantuyaa Zandaryaa, Programme Specialist for Water Quality, Division of Water Sciences, UNESCO

Supported by: EOMAP GmbH & Co.KG, Seefeld /Germany

22 January 2018



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International

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Supporting the SDGs monitoring and implementation

Water Quality	Targets	Indicators
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	6.3: Improve water quality by reducing pollution , eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
	6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems , including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time spatial extent quantity of water state if ecosystem health (water quality)
LIFE BELOW WATER	14.1: Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density





Supporting science-based decision-making

- Promotes science-based, informed decision-making and policy development on water quality, leading to sustainable water resources management.
 - A decision-support tool, helping countries identify the most pressing water quality problems such as pollution hotpots and consequently the action needed.
- Supports national efforts for the implementation of water quality related
 SDG targets as well as for monitoring progress towards their realization.



For more information

UNESCO World Water Quality Portal <u>www.worldwaterquality.org</u>



UNESCO International Initiative on Water Quality

http://en.unesco.org/waterquality-IIWQ





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