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FRASCATI, ITALY 2-4 MAY 2018











#GEODATA18 bit.ly/GEOdataworkshop







How EO data is critical in SDGs decision making

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Improving world water quality is essential to achieve the SDGs





Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

SDG 6 - Water

Target 6.1 & 6.2

... access to safe water and sanitation Target 6.3

... improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials...

SDG 3 - Health

Target 3.3 ... combat water-borne diseases... **Target 3.9** ... reduce deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals ... and air, water and soil pollution

SDG 12 – Production & Consumption Target 12.4

... significantly reduce release of chemicals to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and environment



Water quality monitoring for the SDGs implementation and progress evaluation



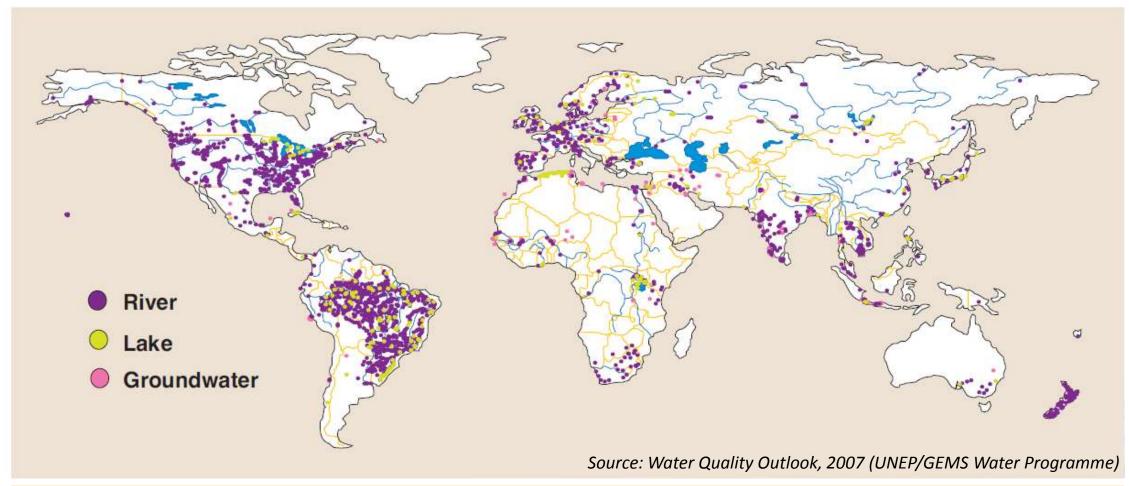
Lack of global water quality data and information

Lack of human and technical capacity for water quality monitoring

Need to evaluate and monitor progress towards SDGs achievement

An urgent need to enhance global water quality data and information, supported by capacity building on water quality monitoring

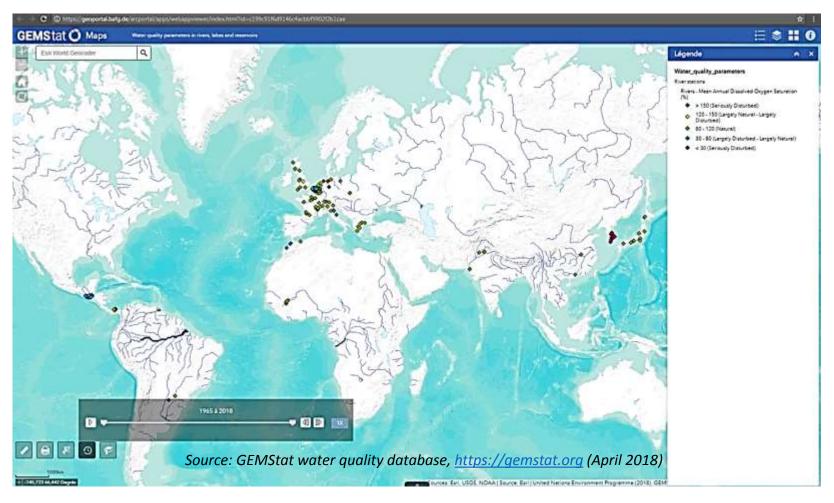
GEMS/Water quality monitoring stations: Inadequate worldwide coverage



Lack of water quality monitoring stations and data in Africa, Asia, Small Island States, Latin America (except for Brazil)

GEMStat - The global water quality database

Scarce global water quality data



River water quality monitoring stations: Mean annual dissolved oxygen (%), 1965-2018



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









UNESCO IIWQ International Symposium on Water Quality Monitoring (Kyoto, Japan - 2015)

Focus on scientific, technological and policy innovations for improved water quality monitoring in the SDGs framework





A Special Session on Water Quality Monitoring using GIS and Remote Sensing co-convened with JAXA

- The use of GIS and remote sensing technologies in water quality monitoring
- The potential use of satellite and remote sensing data in:
 - monitoring and assessing inland water quality, especially in inaccessible areas
 - > collecting water quality data and information on systematic spatial and temporal scales.
- The role of Earth Observation in monitoring SDG targets related to water quality



UNESCO IIWQ Regional Consultation on Water Quality in Europe (Koblenz, Germany – 2015)



Focus on addressing water quality challenges and sharing and promoting best technical and policy practices



A Technical Session on Water Quality Data and Monitoring

- Water quality assessment, data and monitoring at national and regional scales.
 - ➤ Scarce water quality data in some sub-regions (Eastern European countries)
- Applications, capabilities and limitations of various water quality monitoring approaches
- Earth Observation tools for the interpretation and analysis of the quality of surface water resources
 - ➤ A decision was made to develop the UNESCO IIWQ World Water Quality Information and Capacity Building Portal







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.



UNESCO World Water Quality Portal

www.worldwaterquality.org



Water quality parameters

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



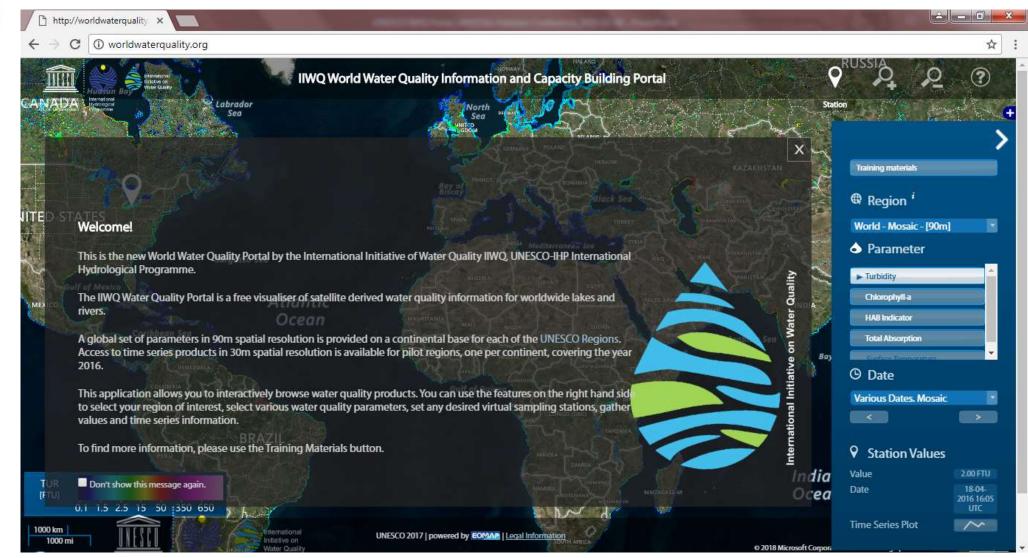
- Regional layers/demonstration basins (30-meter resolution):
 - Lake Sevan in the Caucasus highlands -Armenia, Azerbaijan
 - Itaipu and Parana River Basins Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay
 - The Mecklenburg Lake Plateau Germany
 - River Nile and Aswan Reservoir Egypt, Sudan
 - The Mekong Delta Vietnam
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



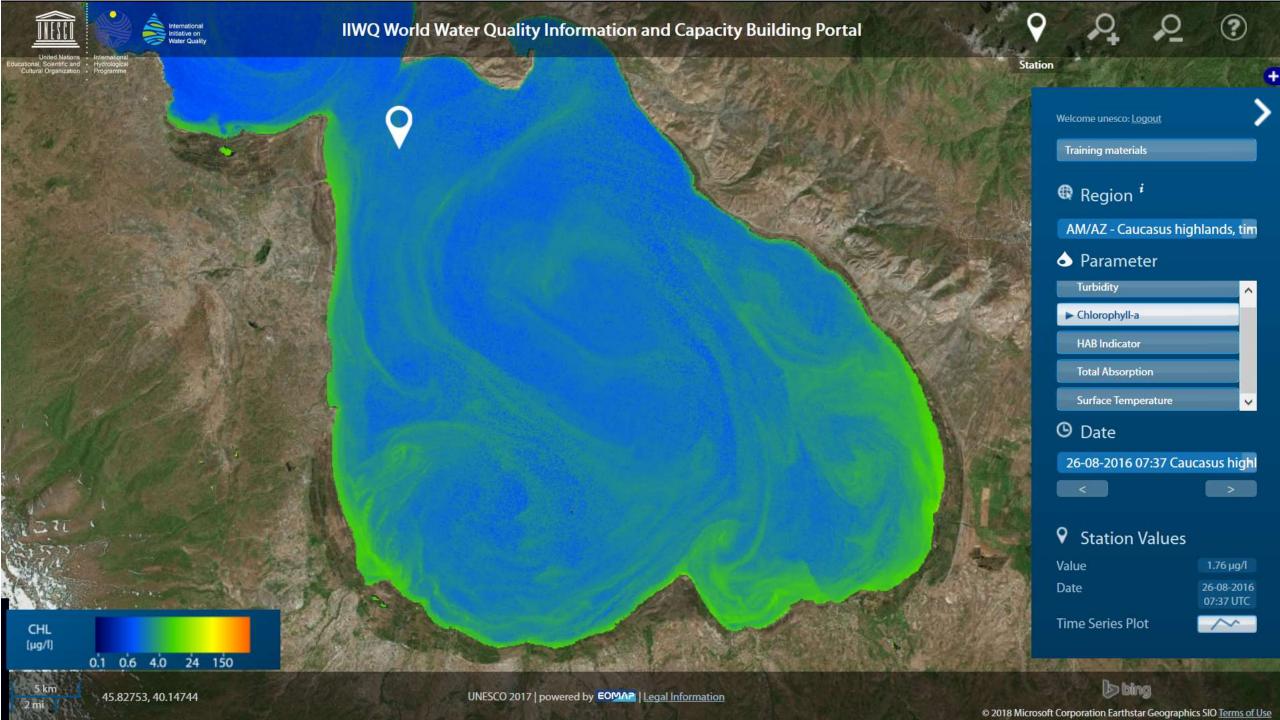


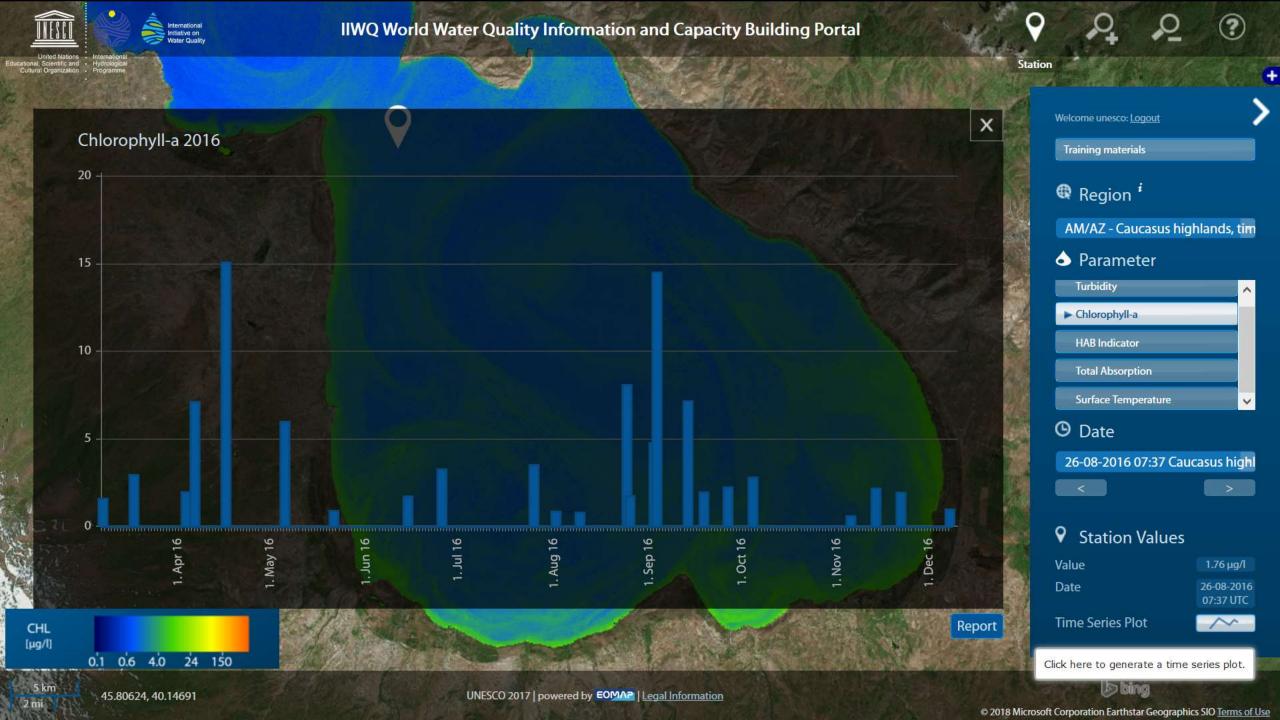


UNESCO World Water Quality Portal













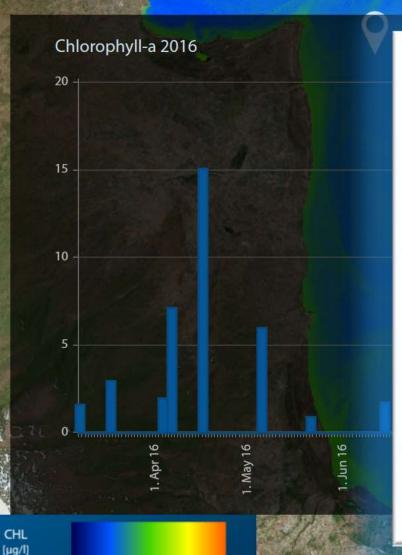








X



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, timeseries - [30m]

Station lat/lon: 40.41433 / 45.26688

Year: 2016

Median: 2.24

3.97 Mean:

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%

Welcome unesco: Logout O Date

Training materials Region i AM/AZ - Caucasus highlands, tim Parameter

Turbidity ► Chlorophyll-a **HAB Indicator Total Absorption** Surface Temperature

26-08-2016 07:37 Caucasus highl



Value

1.76 µg/l

Date

Report

26-08-2016 07:37 UTC

Time Series Plot



Click here to generate a time series plot.

0.1 0.6 4.0 24 150



UNESCO World Water Quality Portal

- 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



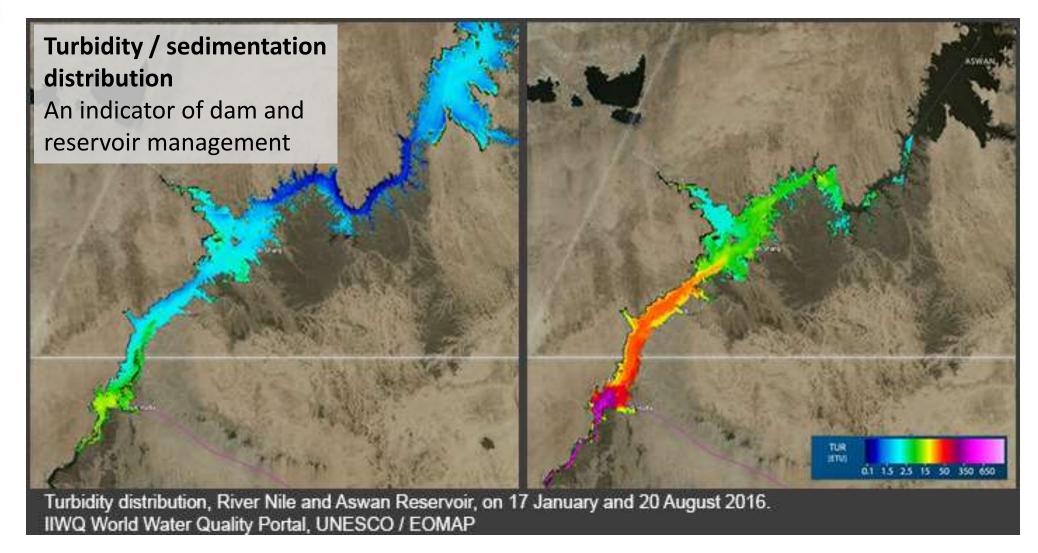








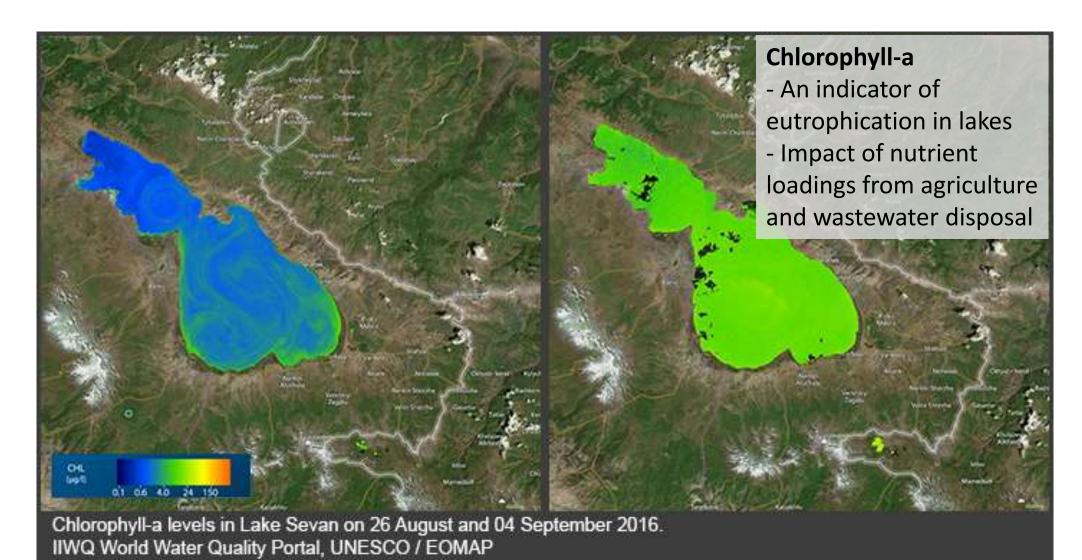
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Florida Lakes (USA)

Harmful Algae Bloom (HABs)

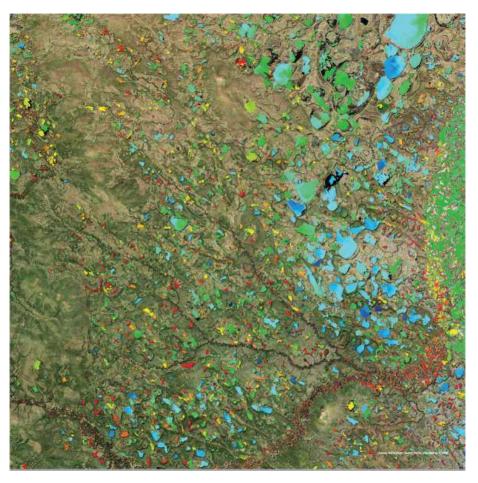
- An indicator of antropogenic nutrient enrichment / Eutrophication in surface waters
- Impact of agricultural activities and wastewater discharges on water quality



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The Sakha Region (Russia)

Dissolved organic substances

- Permafrost melting
- Impact of climate change on water quality





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Capacity building and training on monitoring water quality using Earth Observation











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Supporting the SDGs monitoring and implementation



Targets	Indicators
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)



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





UNESCO World Water Quality Portal:

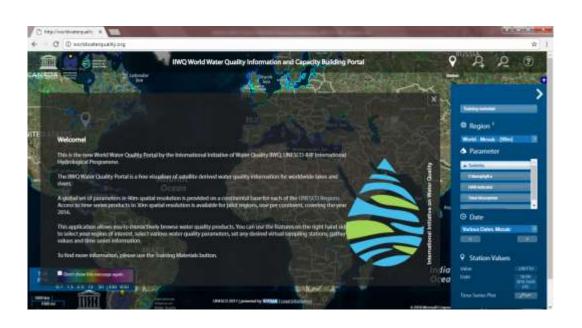
Supporting science-based decision-making

- 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 www.worldwaterquality.org



UNESCO International Initiative on Water Quality

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







International Initiative on Water Quality (IIWQ)

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Thankyou!