





# EO Applications

#### Maritime

- Ship detection
- Oil Spill monitoring

#### Natural resource management

- Water resource management
- Energy infrastructure optimisation
- Oil and Gas
- Mining
- Vegetation

#### Defence and Security

- Border management
- Conflicts

#### Air quality

- Air pollution
  - Climate change



#### Agriculture

- Precision farming
  - Crop health mapping
- Crop pests
- Illicit crop monitoring

#### Forestry

- Forest stock mapping
- Burn scar mapping
- Deforestation

#### Risk management

- Continental scale mapping
- Urban growth
- Land cover classification
- Financial planning
- Informal settlement encroachments
- Policy and regulations

#### Disaster Monitoring

- Flooding
- Land subsidence and Land slides
- Seafloor Oil spills

#### **Built-environment**

- Human settlements
- Infrastructure



# Advantages (data democracy & costs)

- Relatively cheap compared to traditional methods of surveying.
- Many data providers have opted for data democracy.
- Costs (if any) are limited to extraction and processing as costs of production and delivery
- Many are freely available to the scientific community
- Many more are commercial, but prices are becoming accessible





### Advantages of satellite based remote sensing

- Large areal coverage (inaccessible areas)
- Resolutions spatial/spectral/radiometric/temporal
- Multi sensors
- Multi –users
- Operational monitoring
- Multiple Applications
- See what the human eye cannot see







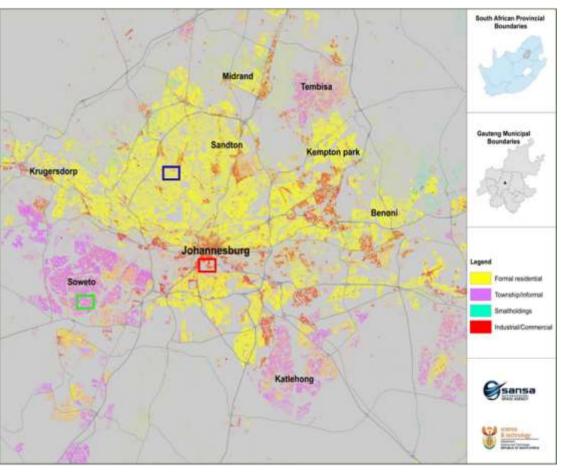
#### Understanding of the status of human settlements

- ✓ Higher urbanization rates are expected to take place in developing countries
- ✓ Increased land for habitation
- ✓ Human settlements indicate where people live, socialize and work
- ✓ Population is not always up-todate
- ✓ High spatial resolution imagery provides the data to map and monitor settlements
- ✓ Human settlement give an indication of standard of living
- ✓ Base during planning of services









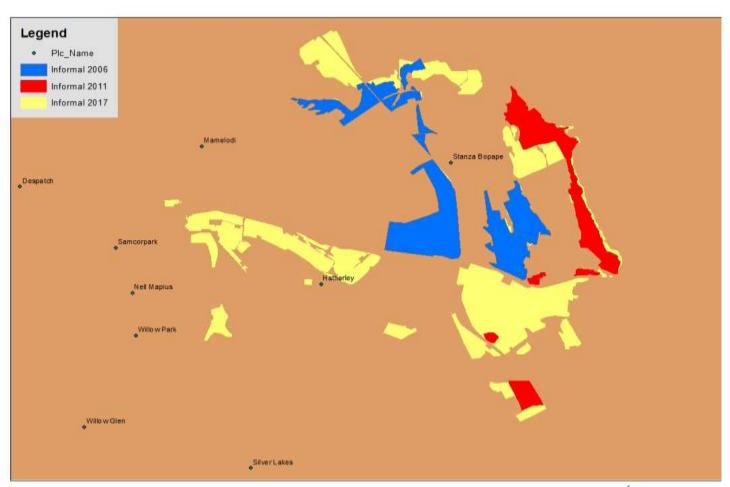




#### Mapping informal settlements

- Over 1 billion people live in slums
- Urbanization: increased development of informal settlements/slums
- Illegal, lack access to services, vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters
- May lead to environmental degradation







### Infrastructure development projects



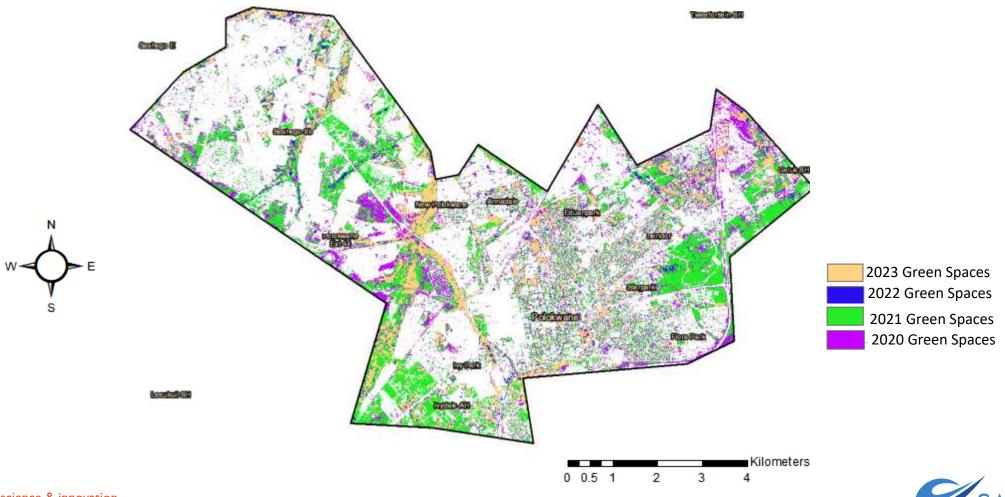






### Urban Green Spaces

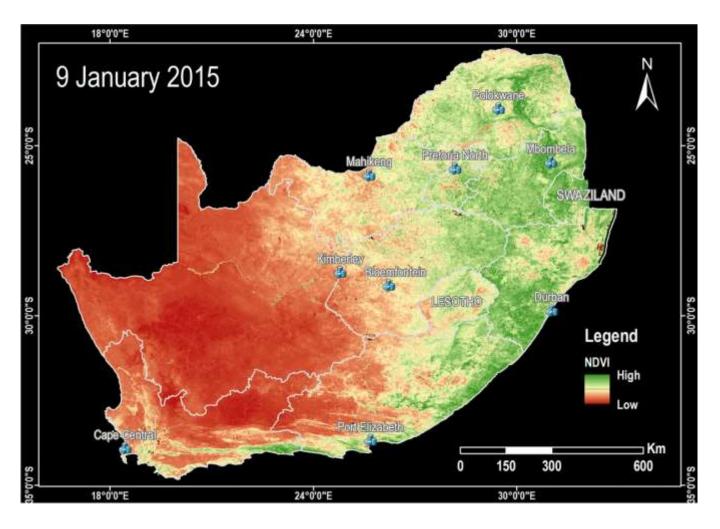
Changes in urban green spaces over time







#### Drought: Vegetation indices indicator



- Assist livestock farmers with development of risk management and coping strategies.
- Support implementation, improvement and update of policies and assessing their effectiveness.

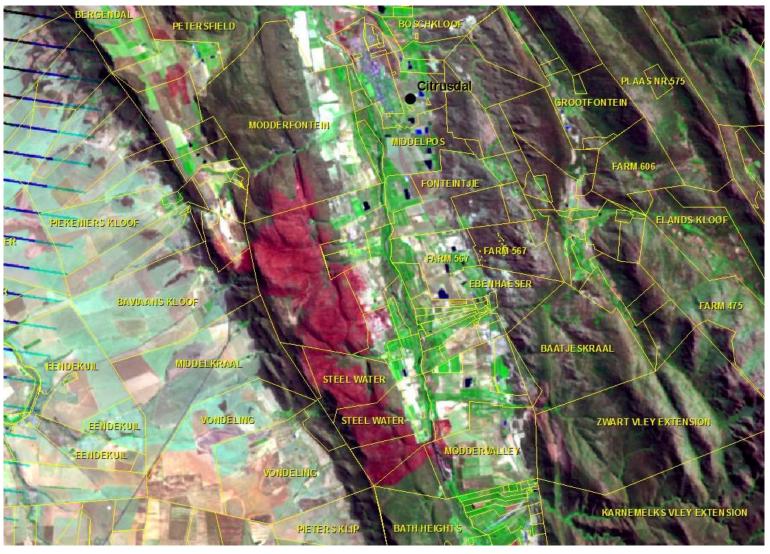
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983)(CARA)

"the grazing/browsing capacity of veld and the maximum number and the kind of animals which may be kept on veld."





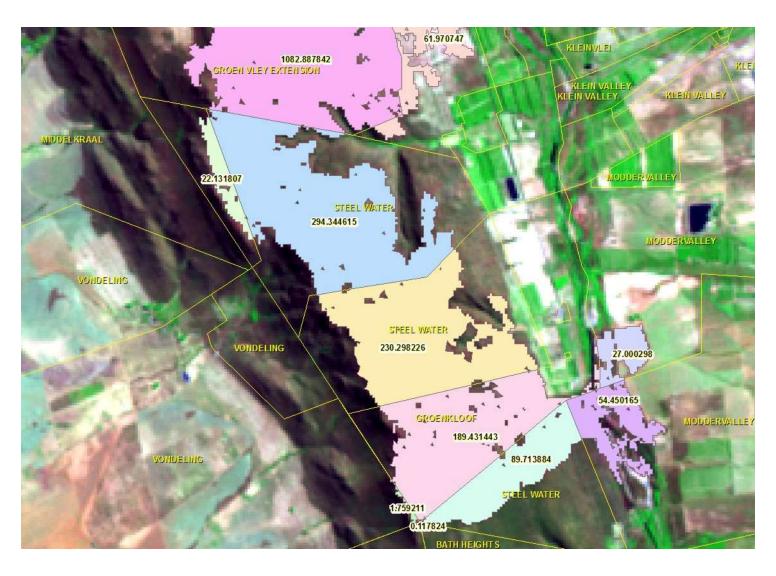
#### Veldfire assessment







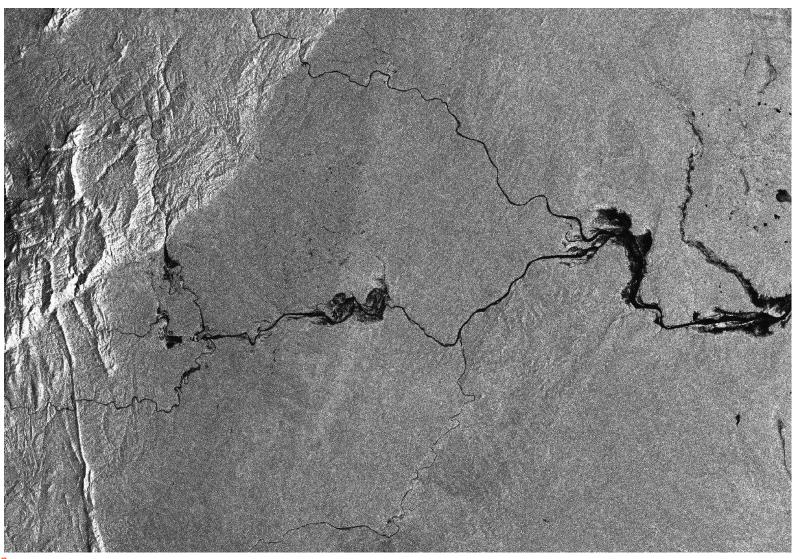
#### Veldfire assessment







# In-situ flood mapping







### Flood damage mapping

Umlazi Mega City Informal Settlement, eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality, South Africa









Interpretation:

The map indicates the damage caused by overflow from Mlazi river affecting informal settlement north of Umlazi Mega City Mall in eThekwini Metro Municipality, South Africa. Satellite imagery showing after floods was acquired on 14 April 2022. The overflow of Mlazi river flooded the informal settlemet. There is a high likelihood that the houses (shacks) were flooded, and some house washed away by the floods.











#### Flood damage mapping cont...









#### Flood damage mapping cont...



#### Jagersfontein

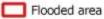


Narrative: imagery demonstrating damage caused by flooding water from the mine dam. On 11 September 2022, a mine slime dam wall collapsed Jagersfontein, South Africa, causing flooding downstream. flooding water from the dam destroyed and flooded houses, infrastructure. environment was also damaged, affecting the biodiversity and ecosystem along the path of the flooding

Imagery supplied by Airbus © Copyrights Pleiades image date: 13/09/2022

#### Legend





Pleiades image



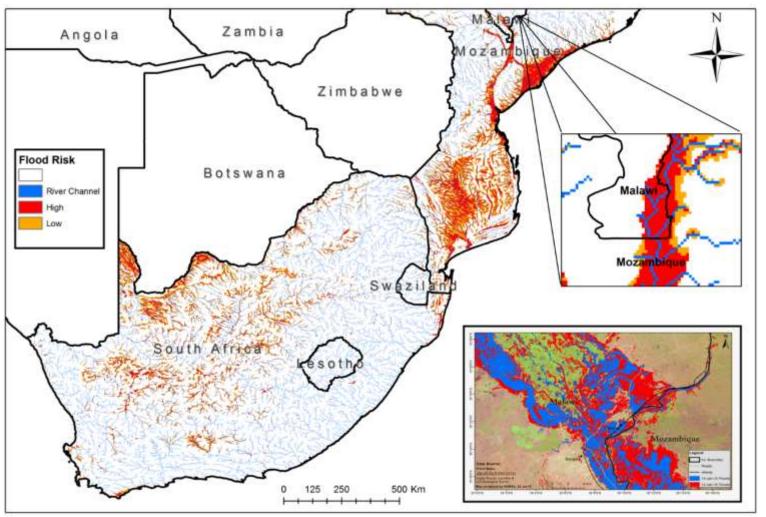








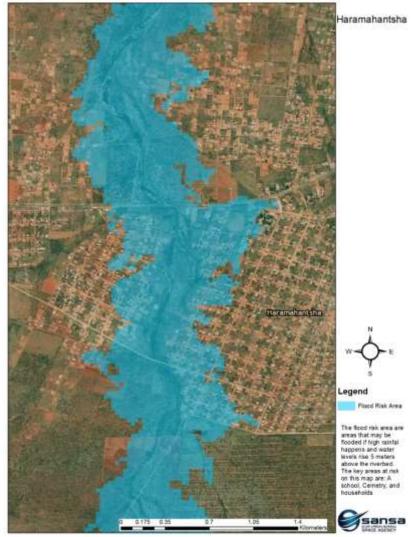
# Flood Risk Map

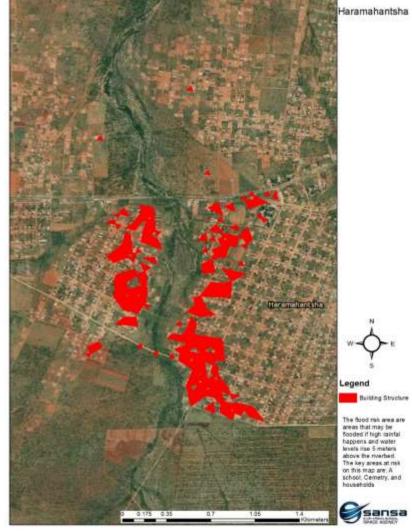






### Flood Risk Map: Vhembe District Municipality

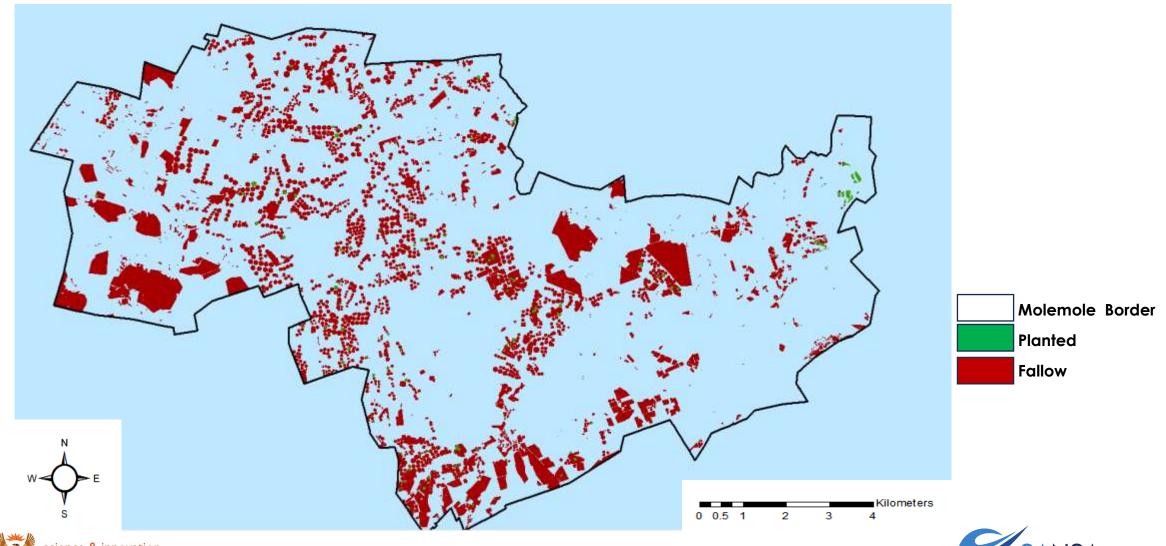








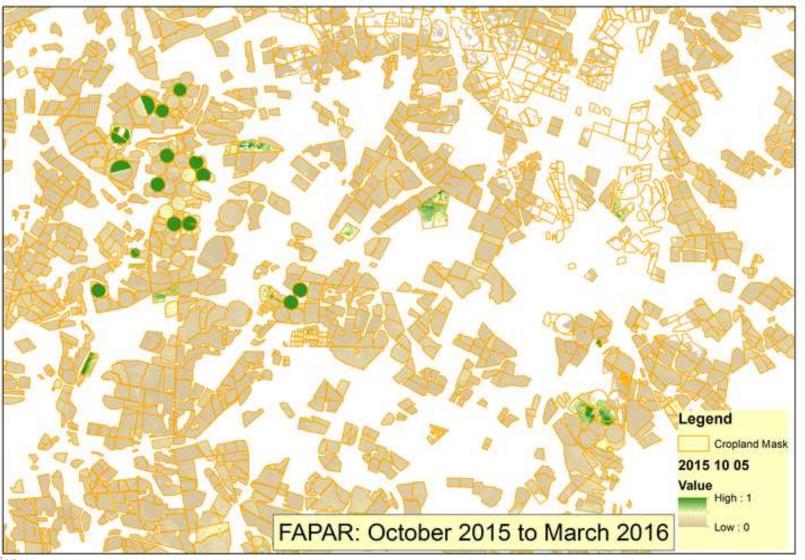
### Cropped Arable Land: Polokwane







### Cropland change







# **Crop Condition & Growth Monitoring**







CROP STRESS DUE TO: hail, pests, diseases, water & nutrient deficiency, etc



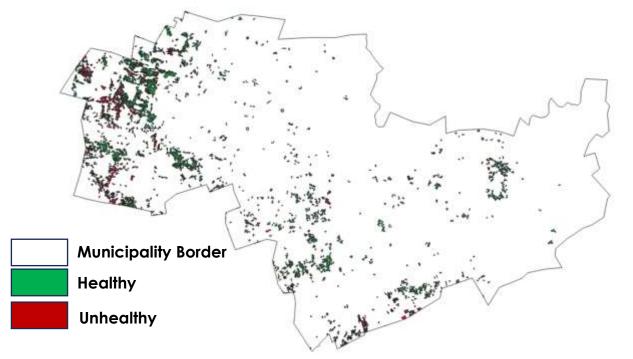


Healthy maize

Biophysical parameters such as Leaf Area Index, canopy chlorophyll, fAPAR, canopy water, etc are used.



#### Rangelands Health monitoring



- Assist livestock farmers with development of risk management and coping strategies.
- Support implementation, improvement and update of policies and assessing their effectiveness.

Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983) (CARA)

"the grazing/browsing capacity of veld and the maximum number and the kind of animals which may be kept on veld."

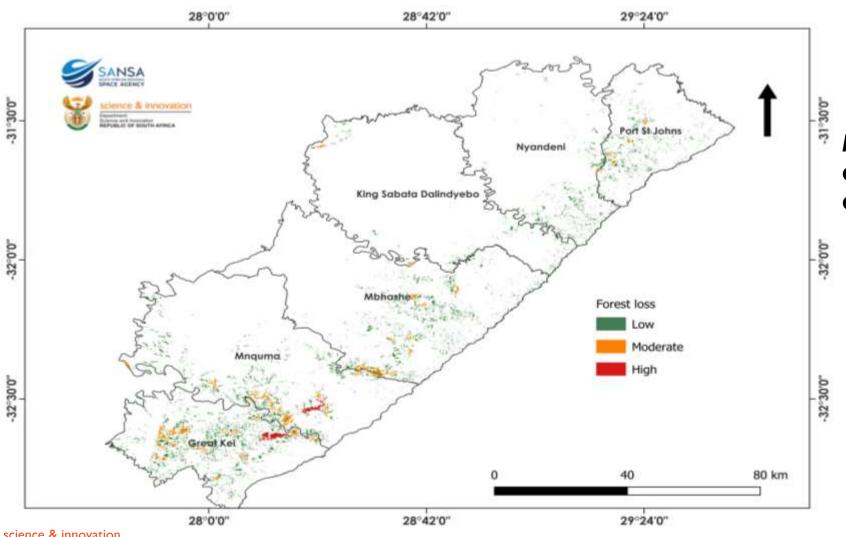
#### Rotation/rest grazing system

	Dec/Jan/Feb	Mar/Apr/May	June/July/Aug	Sept/Oct/Nov	Rest	
Year 1	Camp A	Camp B	Camp C	Camp A	Camp D	
Year 2	Camp B	Camp C	Camp D	Camp B	Camp A	
Year 3	Camp C	Camp D	Camp A	Camp C	Camp B	
Year 4	Camp D	Camp A	Camp B	Camp D	Camp C	





# Deforestation Mapping



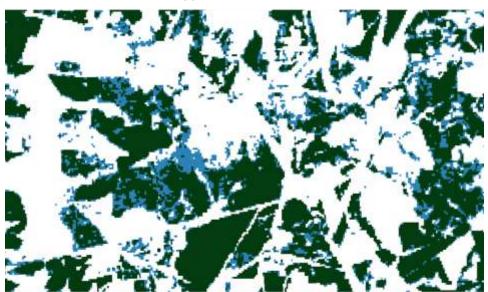
Mapping the extent and intensity of deforestation





### Forest type & change mapping

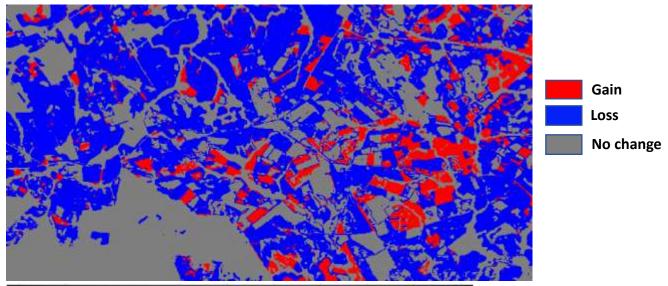
**Eucalyptus and Pine extent - 2021** 

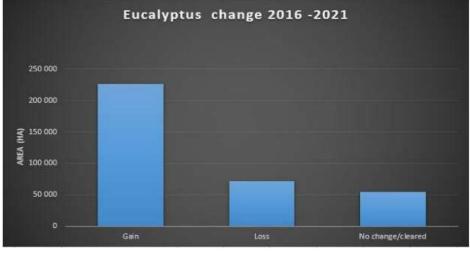


- Pine Eucalyptus
- Provide information about the size of the plantation area for water use monitoring.
- Monitor changes from one plantation to another for compliance purposes.



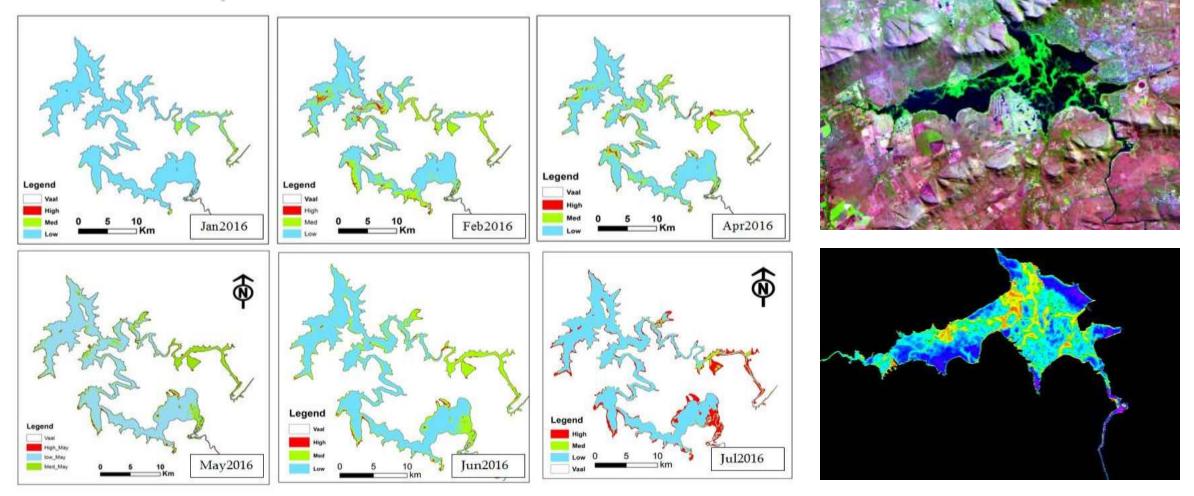
Changes in eucalyptus between 2016 and 2021







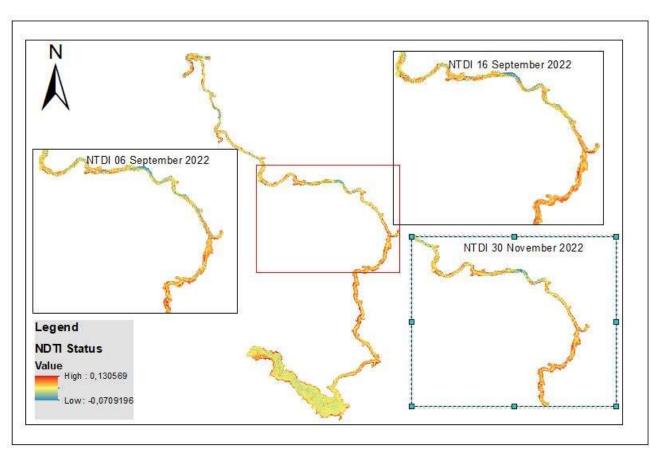
Water Quality: Algal bloom monitoring (Vaal Dam & Hartbeespoort Dam)

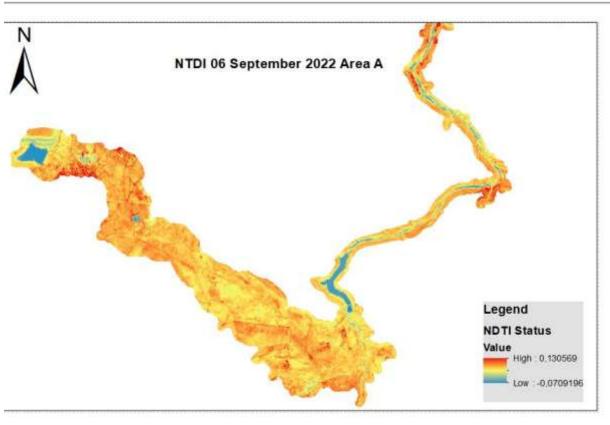






### Water Quality: Turbidity monitoring

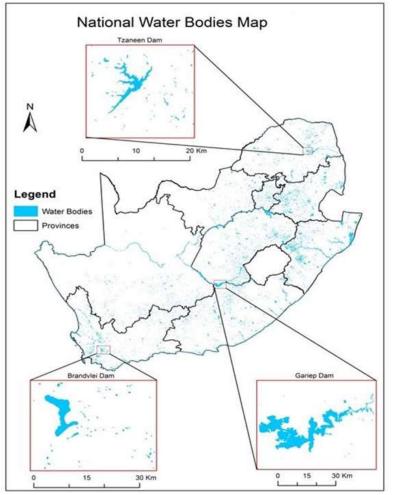


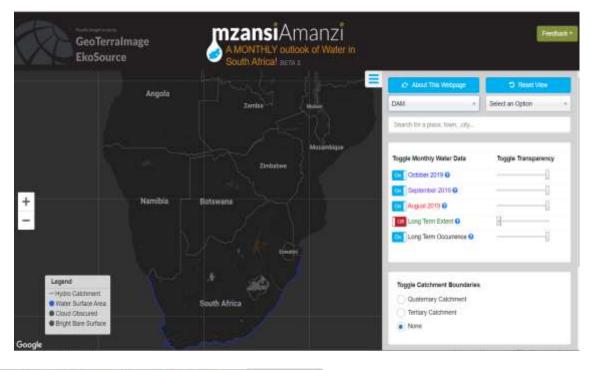


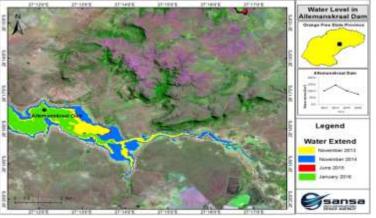




## Water body mapping





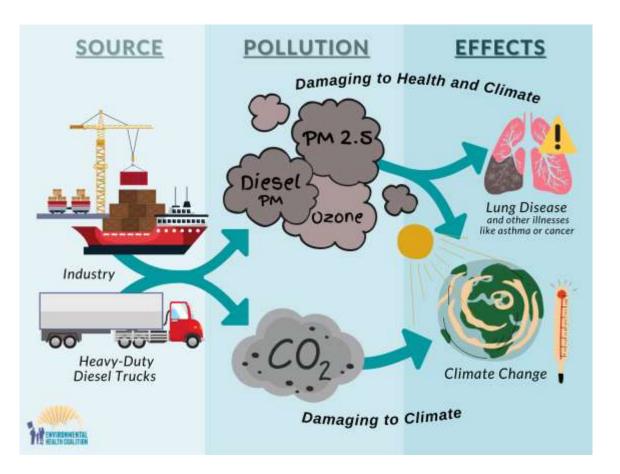


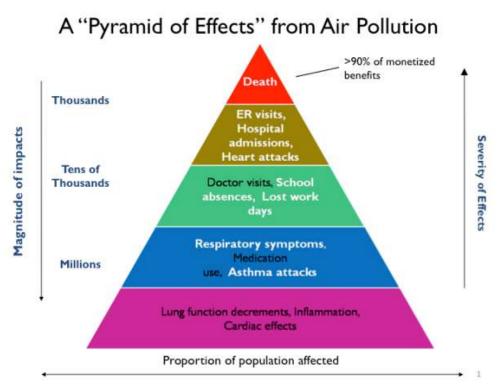
#### Water Level Mapping in Allemanskraal Dam





### Air quality: Effects of air pollution





https://www.epa.gov/benmap/how-benmap-ce-estimates-health-and-economic-effects-air-pollution





## Sentinel-5P (TROPOMI)

Sulphur dioxide (SO2)

Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) Ozone (O3) Carbon monoxide (CO)

Methane (CH4)

Spatial resolution Up to 7.0\* km x 3.5 km.

**Revisit time** Less than one day.

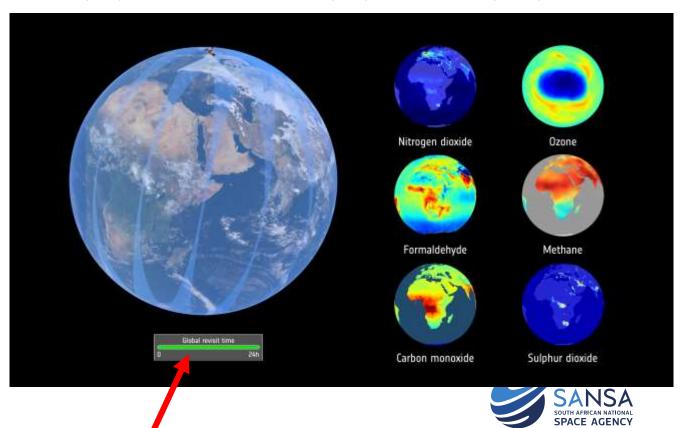
Data availability Since April 2018.

NRTI-for near real-time

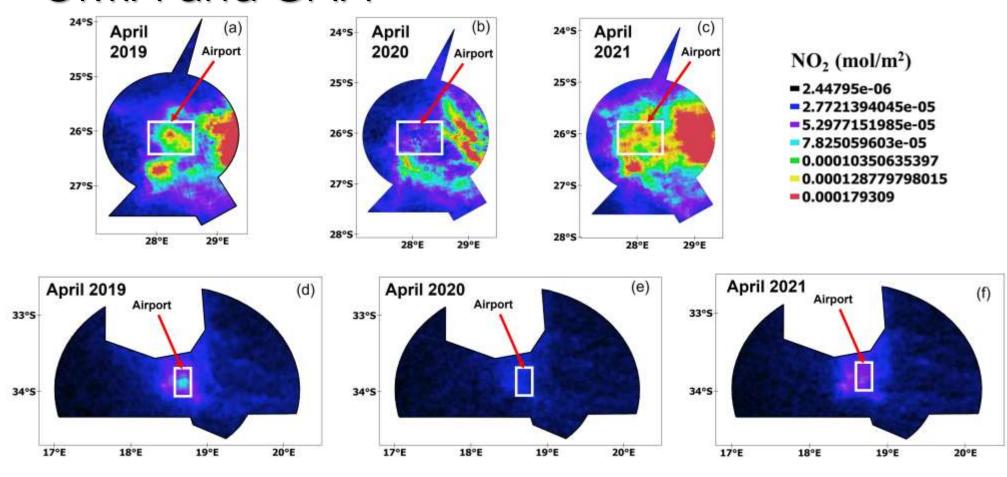
**OFFL** -for offline

**RPRO-for reprocessing** 





# Example data from GEE: NO2 emissions from aircrafts at ORTIA and CPIA







#### Future aspirations: Data integration

Why: Services provided by government in integrated manner







#### Benefits of data integration









Data integrity and data quality.

Easy, available and fast connections between data stores

Seamless data analysis and knowledge transfer between users

Better collaboration







Complete real-time business insight, intelligence and analytics

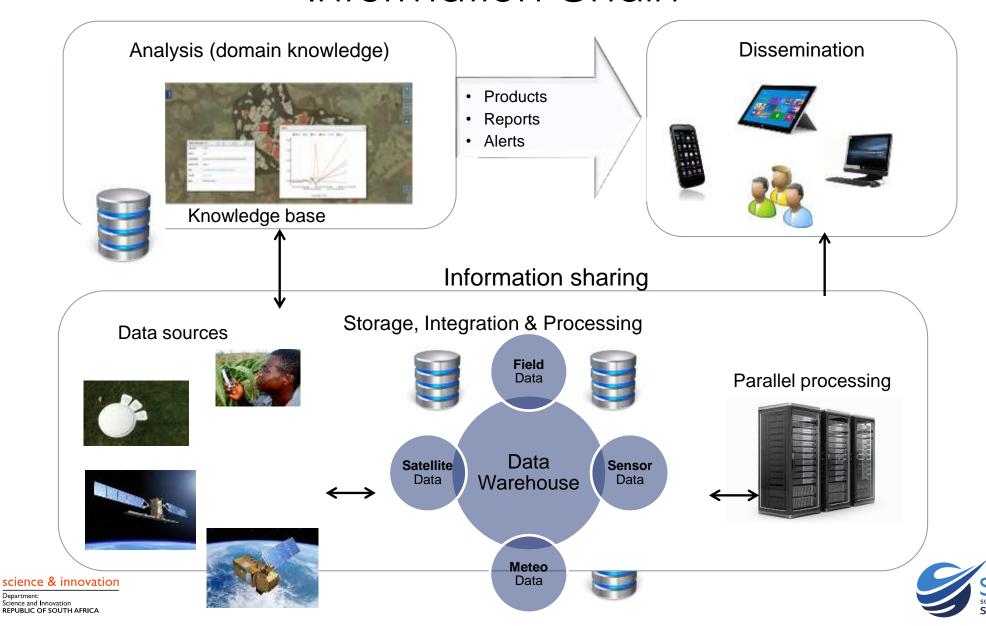
Better and more precise information can be collected (Using and analyzing different data

Integration of GIS & RS lead to synergistic approach to spatial data handling

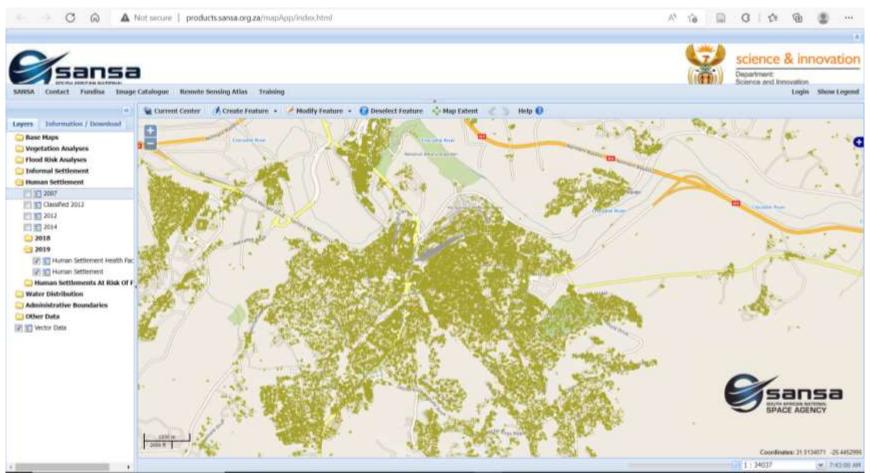




#### Information Chain



# Access to value added products-Urban mapping and infrastructure monitoring



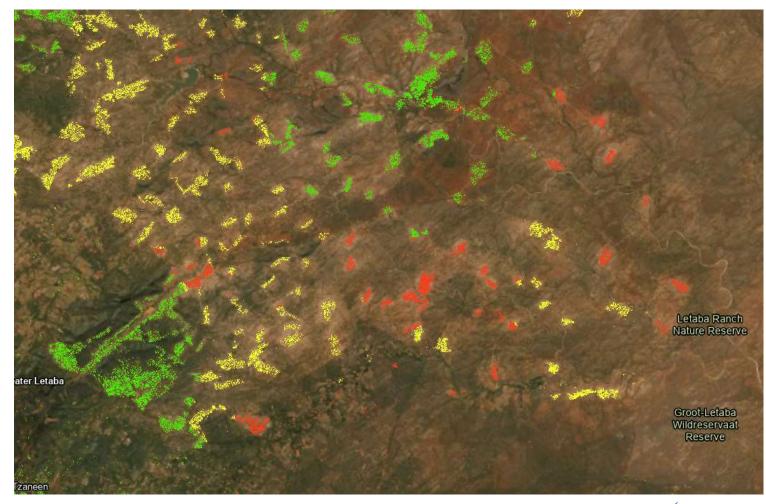






#### Assessment of areas that require services

- ✓ Health services should be5km from the settlements
- ✓ Identification of areas that are far from the services
- ✓ Accessibility to be assessed using road network
- ✓ Identification of suitable sites for new health facility
- ✓ Human settlement density





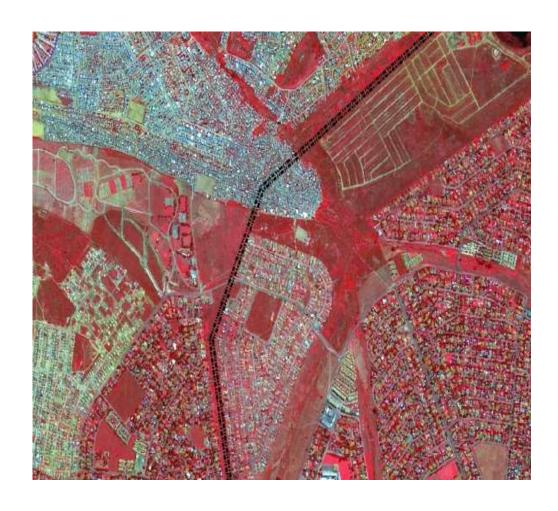


# Servitude/asset management

- ✓ Safety
- Environmental regulations
- Regular monitoring using satellite and crowd sourcing
- ✓ Suitability analysis for Human settlement





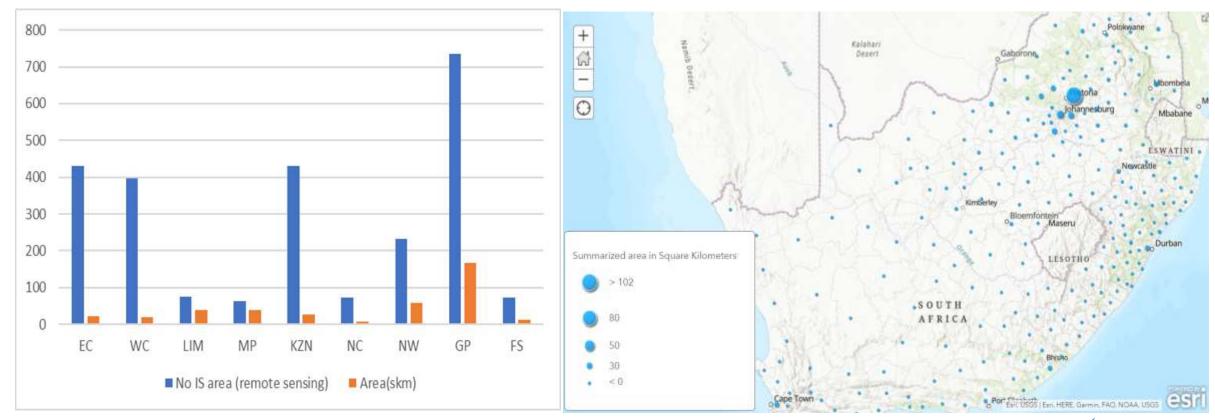






#### Mapping of informal settlements: Indication of areas that require services

Informal settlement: not included in disaster management; no waste collection; vulnerable to disaster

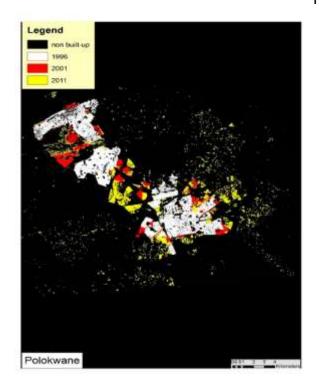


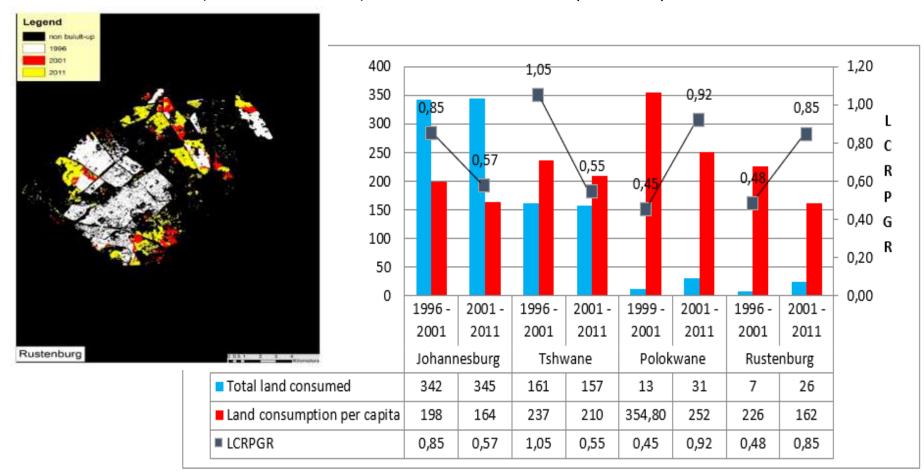




# SGD 11.3.1 reporting

Ratio of Land Consumption Rate to Population Growth Rate (LCRPGR)

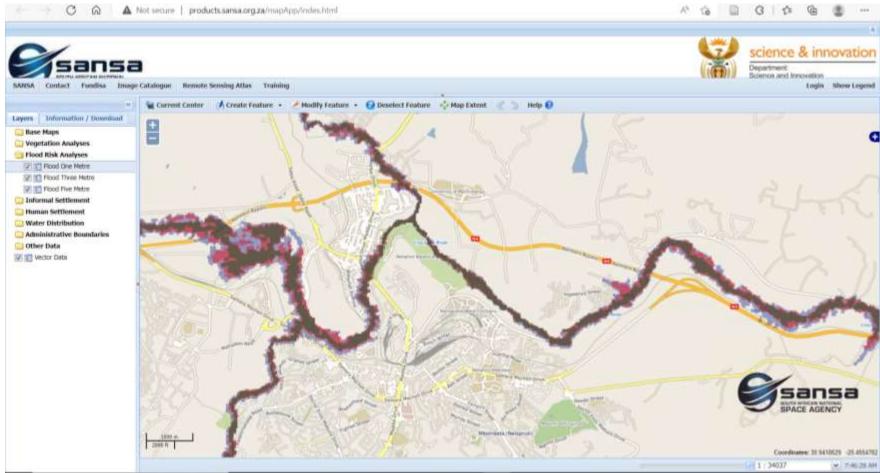








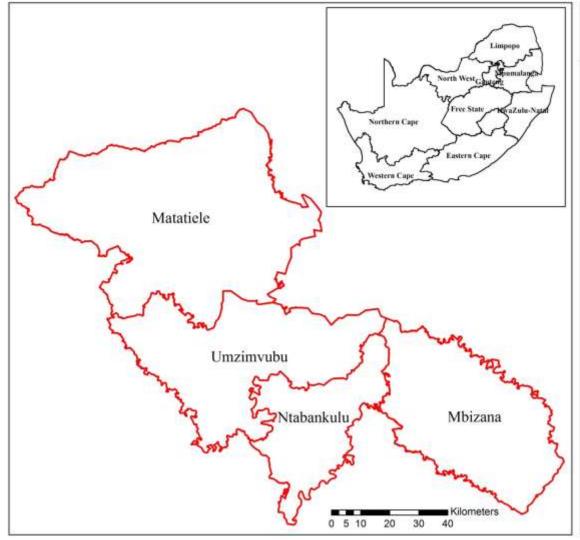
#### Access to value added products-Flood early warning info



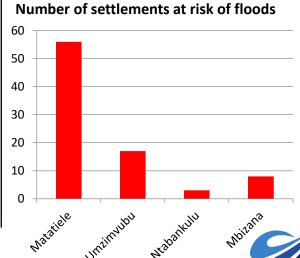




#### Alfred Nzo District Flood Risk Profile



86 structures at risk of flooding, in 44 Stats SA Enumerated areas. 27 located in Traditional residential, 9 Traditional Vacant, 1 Urban residential, 7 in farms





### Crop area estimates

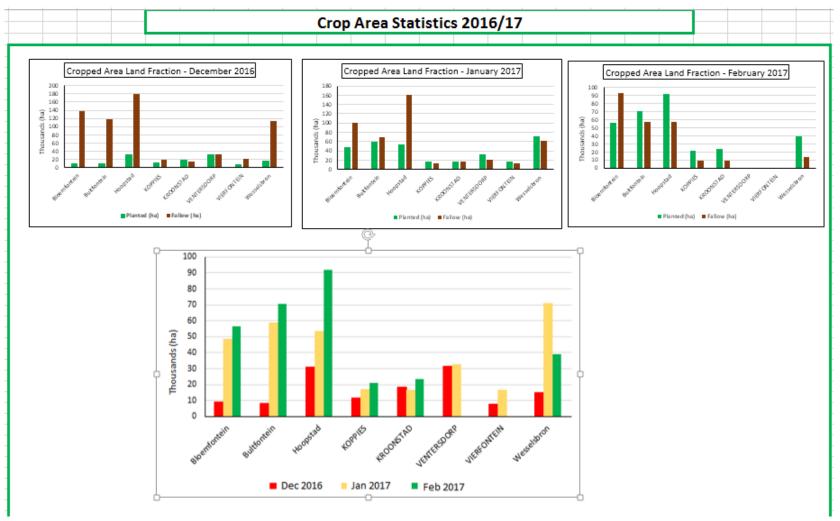
Service Area	Sum (excluding Pivot Irrigation, Horticulture / Viticulture & Shadenet)		Planted (ha)		Sum (excluding Pivot Irrigation, Horticulture / Viticulture & Shadenet) - P.Pastures	P.Patures	% Planted	Image Date
Bloemfontein	146950.69	9854.68	9277.01	137673.68	143113.69	3837.00	6.48	06-12-2016
Bultfontein	125527.90	4622.97	8277.18	117250.72	118827.90	6700.00	6.97	06-12-2016
Hoopstad	211018.85	10954.49	30988.69	180030.16	204621.85	6397.00	15.14	06-12-2016
KOPPIES	30016.07	461.15	11726.49	18289.58	29561.07	455.00	39.67	03-12-2016
KROONSTAD	32311.63	412.99	18598.99	13712.64	32133.63	178.00	57.88	03-12-2016
VENTERSDORP	64289.82	4821.76	31709.65	32580.17	64096.82	193.00	49.47	06-12-2016
VIERFONTEIN	29920.77	916.21	7849.11	22071.66	29859.77	61.00	26.29	06-12-2016
Wesselsbron	128143.98	5543.07	15017.74	113126.24	122169.98	5974.00	12.29	06-12-2016

Service Area	Sum (excluding Pivot Irrigation, Horticulture / Viticulture & Shadenet)	NODATA	Area: Pivot Irrigation, Horticulture / Viticulture & Shadenet (ha)	Planted (ha)	Fallow (ha)	Sum (excluding Pivot Irrigation, Horticulture / Viticulture & Shadenet) - P.Pastures	P.Patures	% Planted	Image Date
Bloemfontein	149919.80	132.32	9854.68	71743.50	78043.98	146082.80	3837.00	49.11	16-02-2017
Bultfontein	127252.98	310.75	4622.97	87122.73	39819.50	120552.98	6700.00	72.27	16-02-2017
Hoopstad	220380.8756	2819.00	10954.49	178521.7051	39040.17	213983.8756	6397	83.43	16-02-2017
KOPPIES	30596.65	68.38	461.15	30210.66	317.61	30596.65	455.00	98.74	09-02-2017
KROONSTAD	33048.82	25.57	412.99	32557.68	465.57	32870.82	178.00	99.05	09-02-2017
VENTERSDOR P	65890.13527	406.76	4821.76	65402.41	80.97	65697.14	193	99.55	16-02-2017
VIERFONTEIN	30315.5676	56.04	916.21	30235.95	23.58	30254.5676	61	99.94	16-02-2017
Wesselsbron	132564.1547	276.12	5543.07	127991.88	4296.15	126590.1547	5974	96.75	16-02-2017





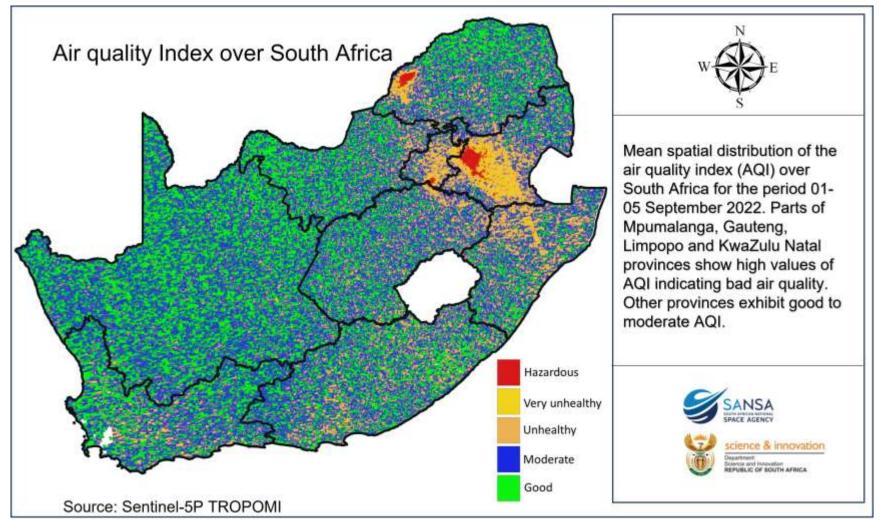
# Cropped Area Estimation







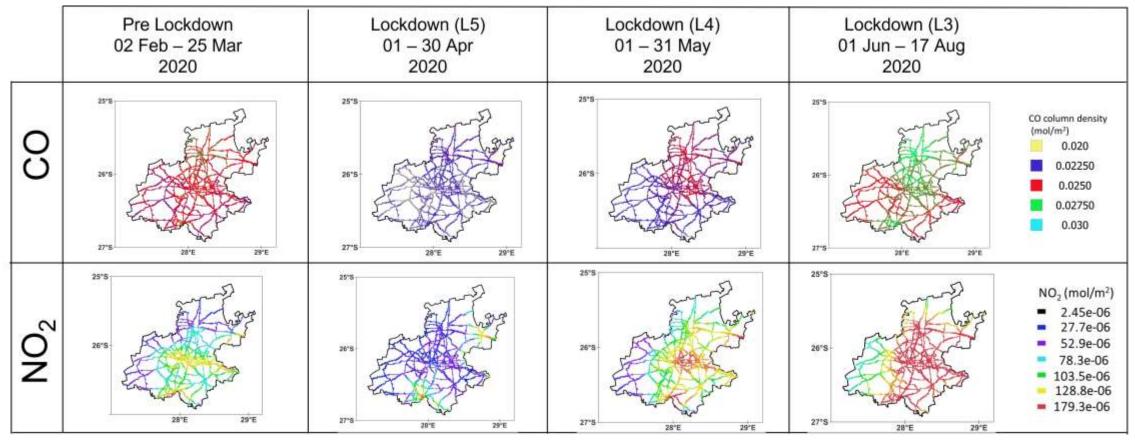
#### Calculated Air Quality Index over South Africa using GEE







# Measurements of emissions from major highways in Gauteng Province, South Africa example



Shikwambana, L., Kganyago, M., Mhangara, P. (2023). TROPOMI Utilized for the Monitoring of Emissions on Major Road Networks: A Case Study in South Africa During the COVID-19 Lockdown. In: Li, P., Elumalai, V. (eds) Recent Advances in Environmental Sustainability. EESIWC 2021. Environmental Earth Sciences. Springer.



### Determination of existing lawful water use

