



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

**TWENTY-NINTH**  
SESSION OF

**THE ASIA  
AND PACIFIC COMMISSION  
ON AGRICULTURAL  
STATISTICS**

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia  
22-25 November 2021

**Using Earth Observation  
data for producing  
environmental statistics**

**APCAS29**

**Francesco N. Tubiello**  
Senior Statistician, Team Leader Environment  
Statistics  
FAO Statistics Division



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

# *Using Earth Observation data for producing environmental statistics*

Francesco N. Tubiello

Senior Statistician, Team Leader Environment Statistics

FAO Statistics Division



APCAS, 29<sup>th</sup> Session  
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia  
22-25 November 2021

# INTRODUCTION

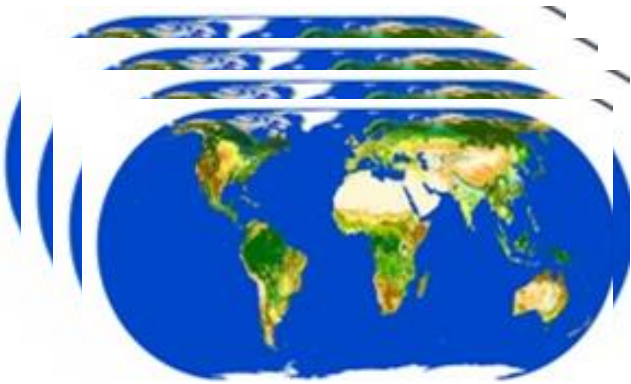
- FAO collects annually, from its member states, statistics on the agri-environment, in relation to factors of production (fertilizers and pesticides, land use, water)
- World total response rates are 40-50%. RAP region at 40-50%
- Actual data provision through questionnaires is nonetheless more lacking. For instance, only 4-9 countries (out of 54) in RAP provided official data on Agricultural Land over the period 2010-2019; 11-17 for Cropland, 10-13 for meadows and pastures
- Against this background, countries are asked to provide even more data for reporting on multiple international processes, chiefly sustainability (2030 SDG Agenda) and climate change (UNFCCC)

# INTRODUCTION (cont'd)

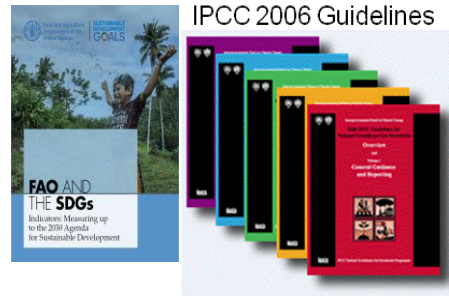
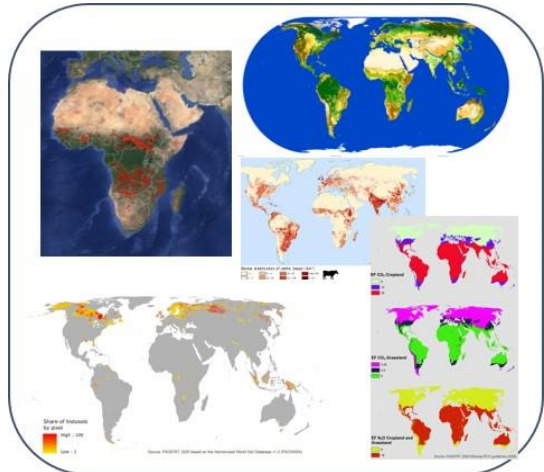
- To bridge this data gap, FAO develops methods and tools to support experts in member countries to work with available geospatial information to produce better environmental statistics, with multiple goals:
  - Increase national data availability, and improve dissemination by FAO of basic environmental statistics  
(example 1: Land Cover-Land Use statistics)
  - Enhance reporting by member countries to international processes  
(example 2: fires and peatland degradation statistics)



# FROM GEOSPATIAL TO STATISTICS



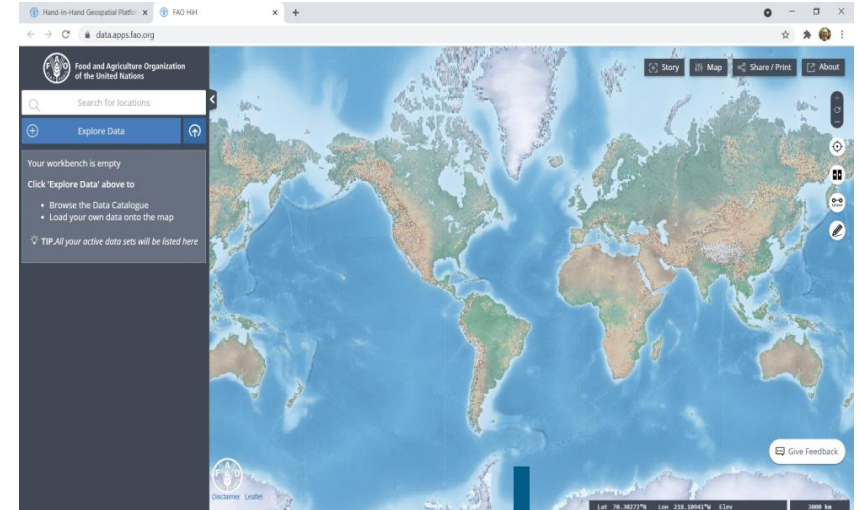
ESA-CCI LC 1992-2019  
NASA MODIS LC 2001-2019  
MODIS FIRES 2001-2019  
CLIMATE ZONES, IPCC EF



Source: FAO

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontier and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

## FAO Hand in Hand Platform



Source: FAO Hand in Hand Platform



Source: FAOSTAT

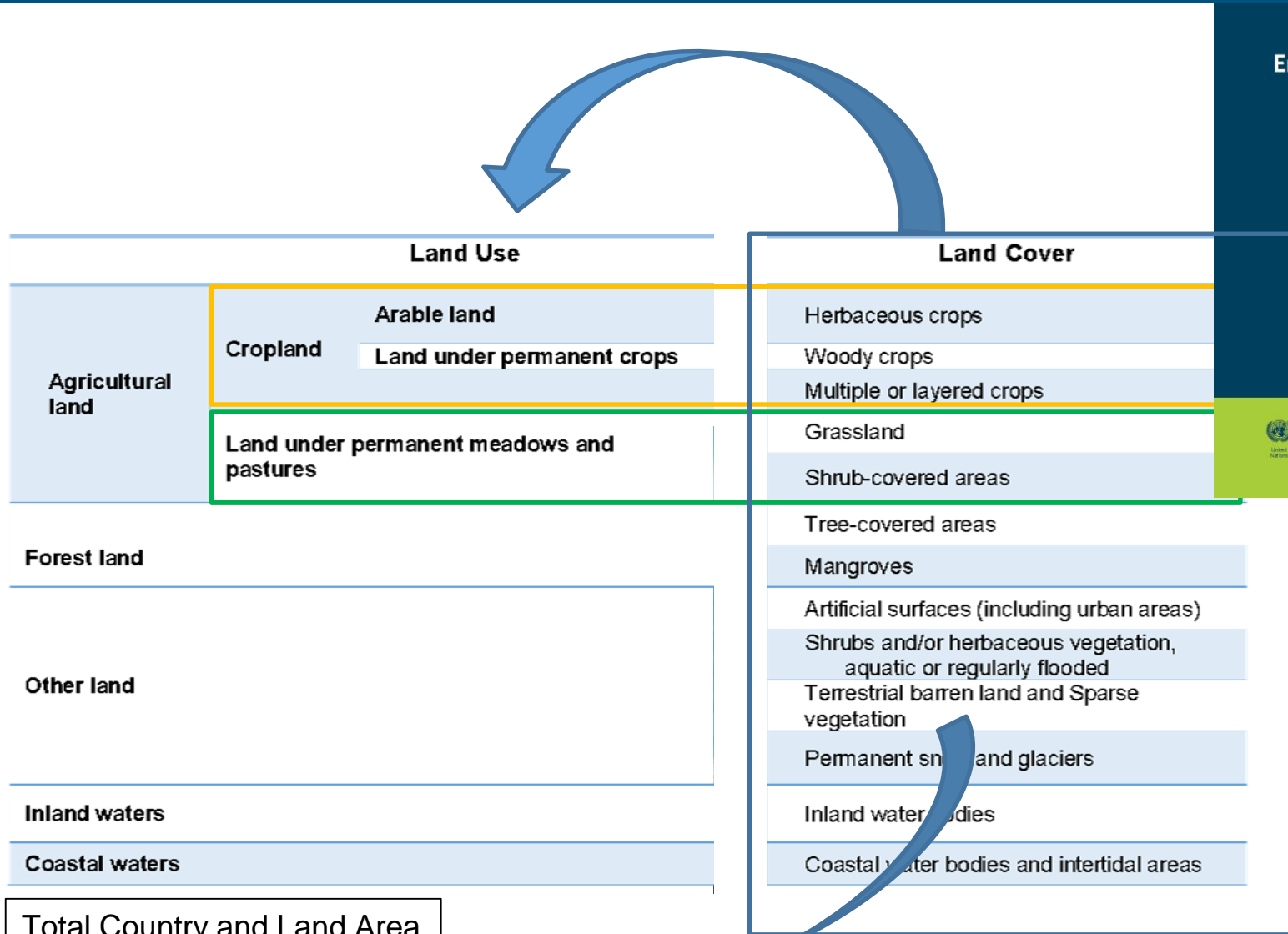
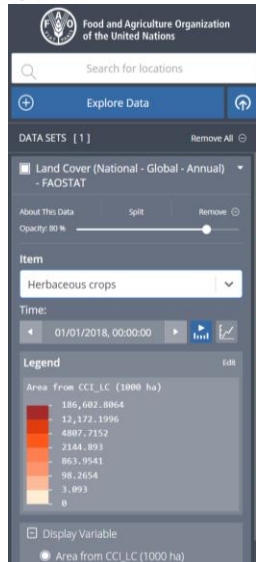
# EXAMPLE 1: LAND COVER TO ESTIMATE LAND USE STATISTICS



FAOSTAT ANALYTICAL BRIEF 15

## Land statistics

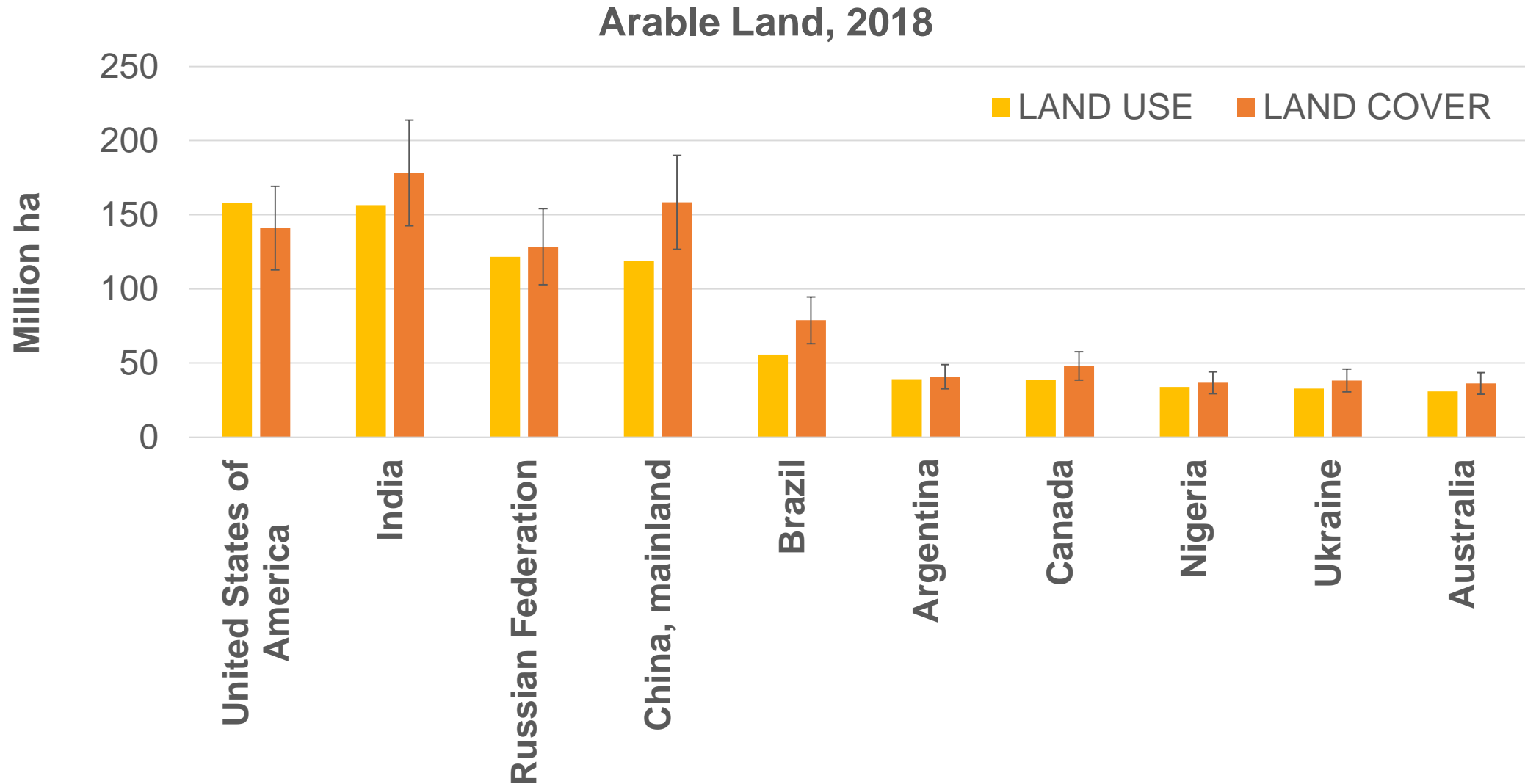
Global, regional and country trends  
1990–2018



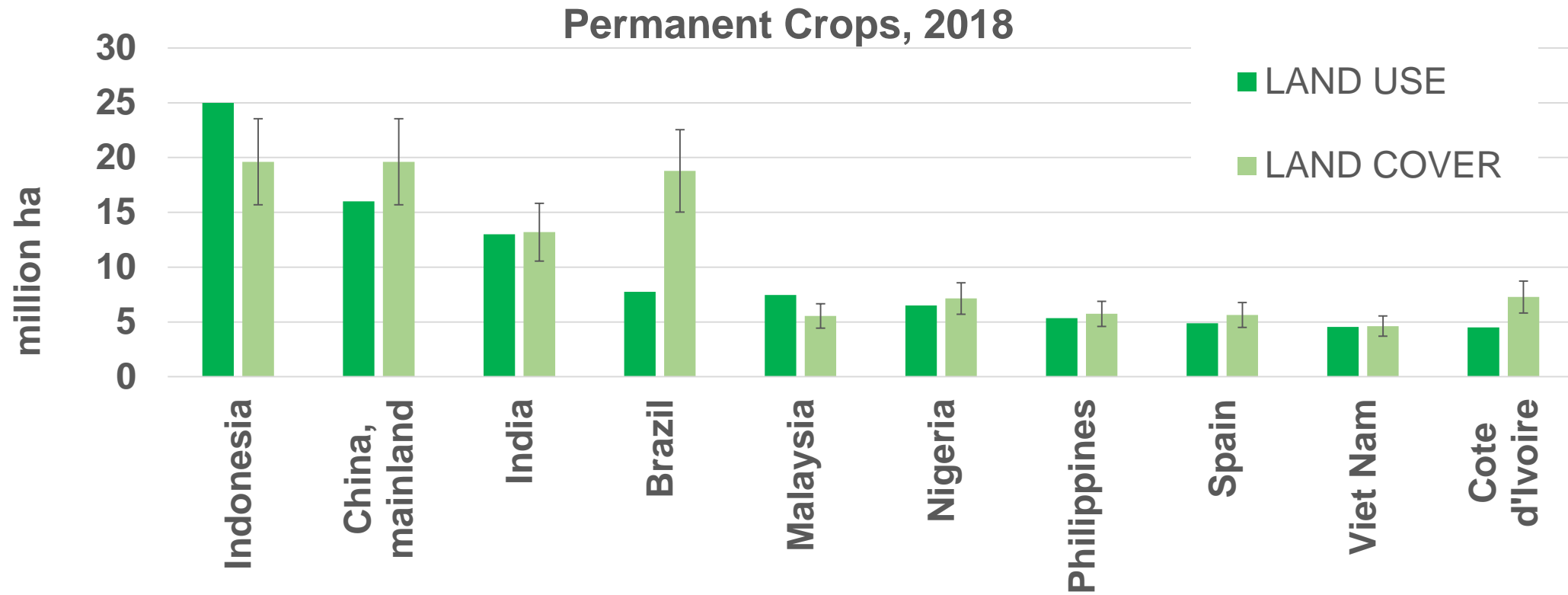
System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012  
Central Framework



# EXAMPLE 1: LAND COVER TO ESTIMATE LAND USE STATISTICS



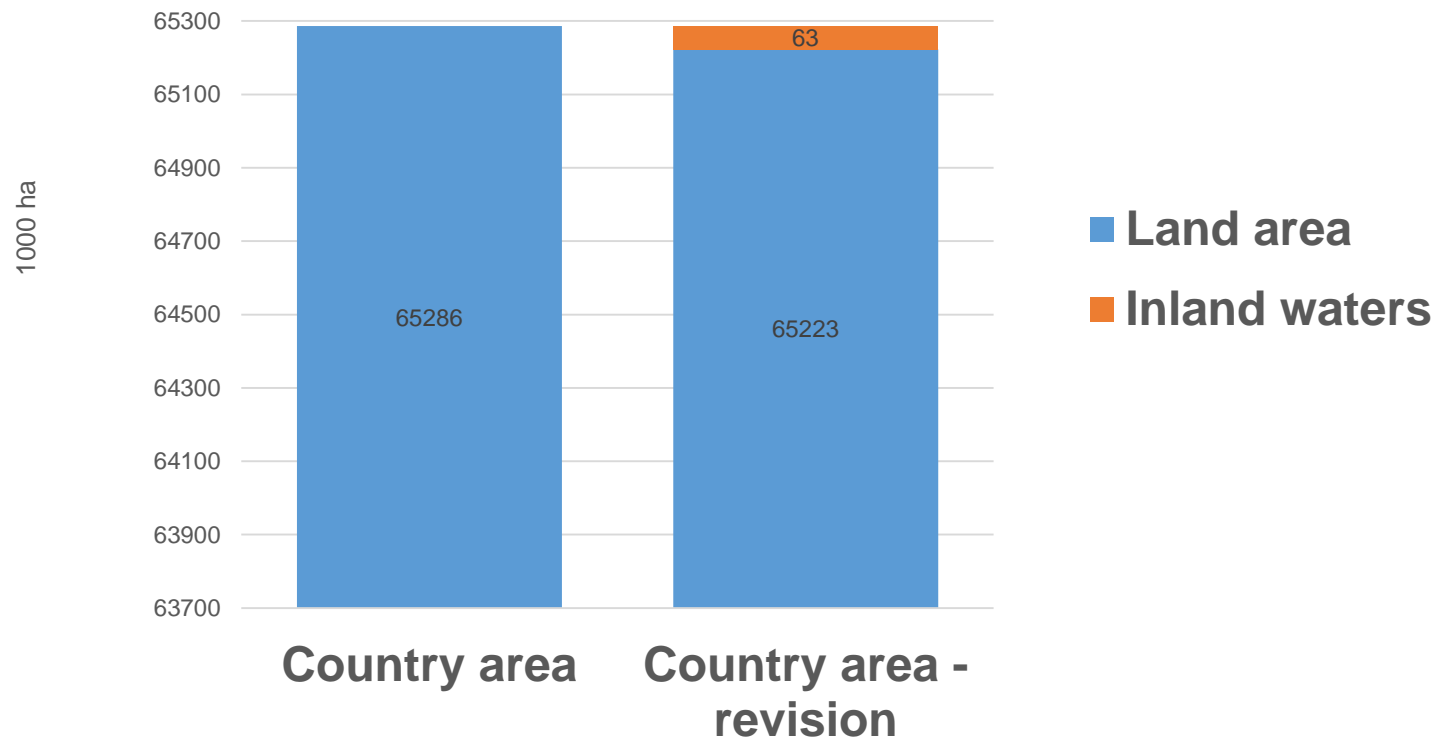
# EXAMPLE 1: LAND COVER TO ESTIMATE LAND USE STATISTICS





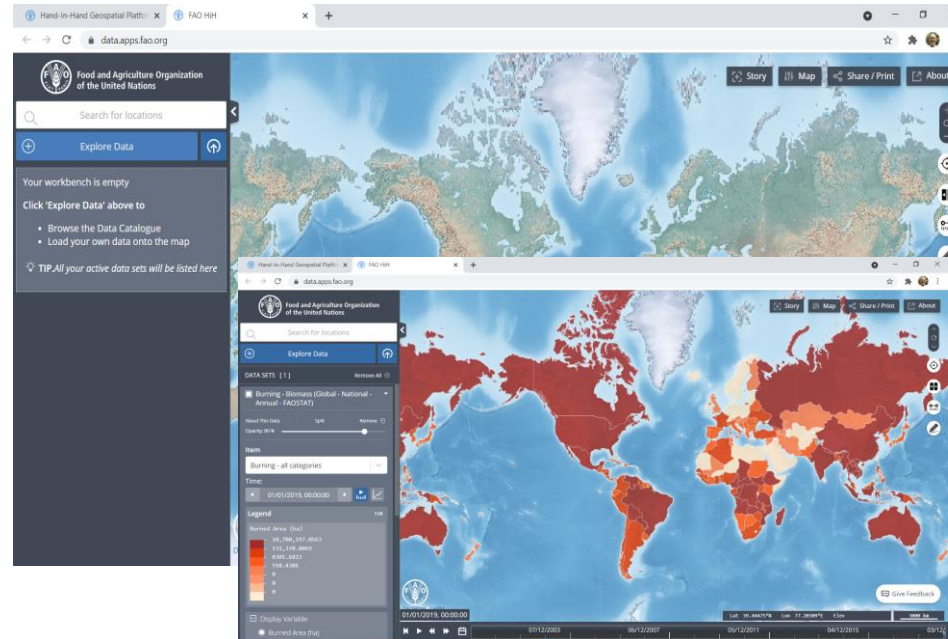
# EXAMPLE 1: LAND COVER TO ESTIMATE LAND USE STATISTICS

## Afghanistan QA/QC

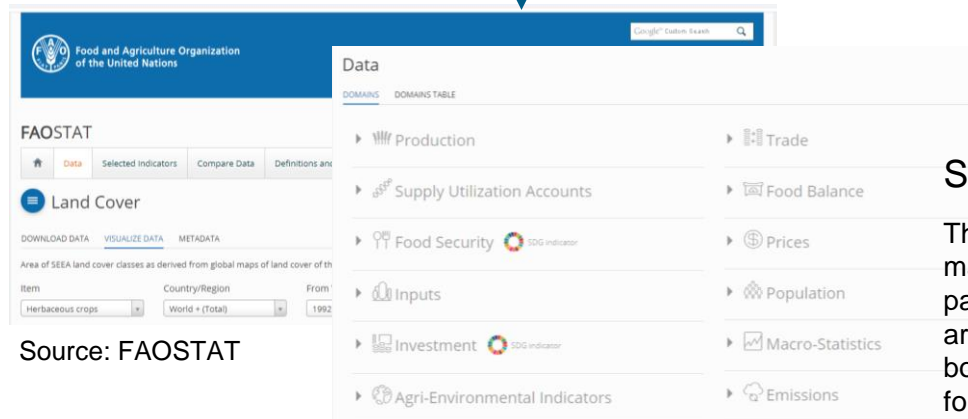


# EXAMPLE 2: ECOSYSTEM DEGRADATION and GHG EMISSIONS

FAO Hand in Hand Platform



Source: FAO Hand in Hand Platform



Source: FAOSTAT

**INICIATIVA MUNDIAL PARA LAS TURBERAS Y EL PERÚ: LOGROS Y OPORTUNIDADES PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN Y GESTIÓN SOSTENIBLE DE LAS TURBERAS**

**Congreso Peruano de Humedales**  
**VIERNES, 5 Febrero 2021**  
**9:30-10:15 a.m (UTC-5)**  
**En línea**



**El Perú es uno de los países más ricos en turberas de los trópicos, que se extienden desde la Amazonia a las mesetas de los Andes y hasta la costa**

Source: FAO

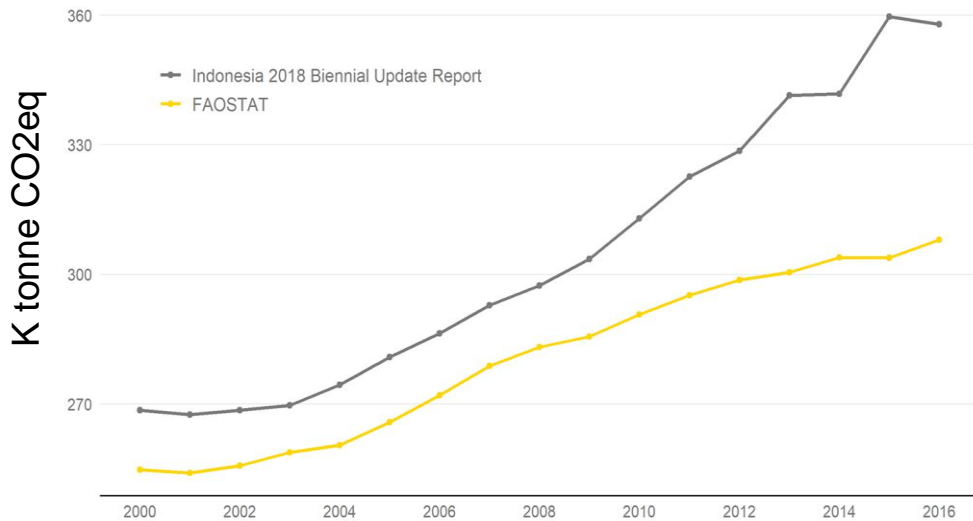
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontier and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

# EXAMPLE 2: CURRENT VALIDATION

## DRAINED PEATLANDS AND FIRES, 2002-2019



Drained Peatlands, 2000-2018



Source: FAOSTAT, 2020

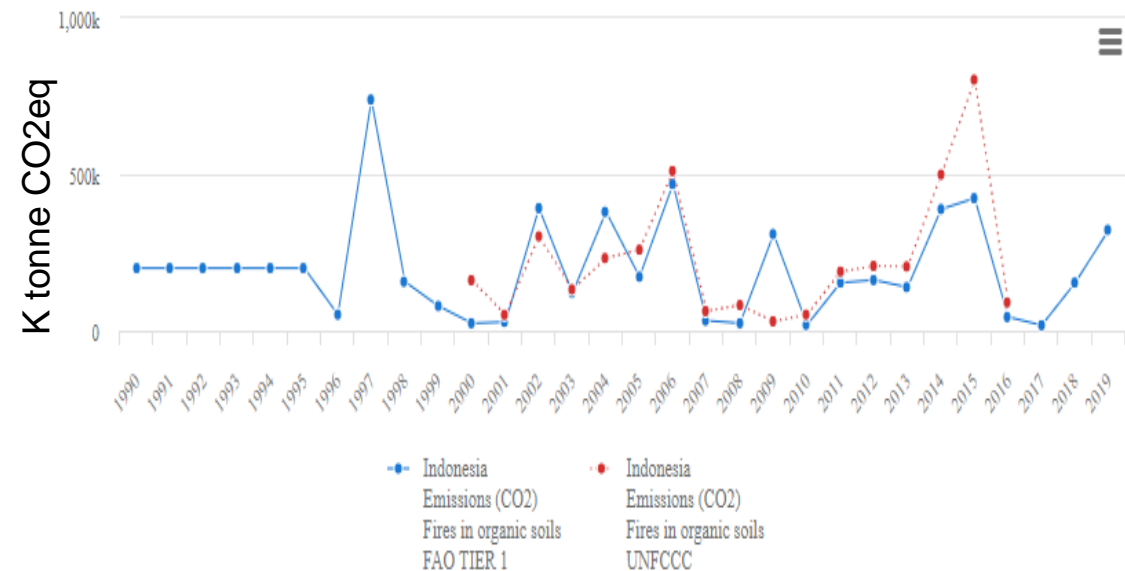
Source: FAO

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontier and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

## Peatland Fires, 1990-2019

Emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>), Fires in organic soils

1990 - 2019



# PROPOSED DISCUSSION POINTS FOR COMMISSION

- **Note** that geospatial products derived from remote sensing can be used to generate environment statistics at sub-national and national level that complement existing, more traditional processes
- **Encourage** countries to use tools, data platforms and other geospatial products to generate environmental and agricultural statistics at disaggregate levels
- **Note** that FAO's Hand in Hand platform and FAOSTAT environmental statistics are a basis for capacity development activities, aimed at improving national analysis and international reporting across multiple processes
- **Recommend** FAO to provide countries technical assistance to use earth observation data in production of environmental and agricultural statistics



**Thank you!**

[francesco.tubiello@fao.org](mailto:francesco.tubiello@fao.org)