# Remote Sensing Innovations and their Role in Shaping the Future of Evaluations





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April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2023, World Bank



### **Geospatial Impact Evaluation**



# **Remote Sensing of Plant Phenology**



- **Time-series** remote sensing (e.g., normalized difference/enhanced vegetation indices NDVI/EVI)
- Vegetation phenology

# **Remote Sensing of Plant Phenology**

#### differentiate vegetation types



- **NDVI** from Landsat imagery
- The highest **phenology difference** during March

# **Remote Sensing of Plant Phenology**

#### vegetation conditions



- Shrub vs. grass
   greenness from
   camera images
- Grass greenness correlates with precipitation in drylands

#### crop conditions



- **Time-series** remote sensing for detecting infected cotton
- Healthy cotton exhibits greater vegetation greenness than infected cotton

#### crop productivity



- Increased NDVI from the year after completion of irrigation projects
- Improved water

   availability d for crop
   production after
   completion of irrigation
   projects

mapping crop types



The first few months right after sowing, shows a gradual green-up and vegetative growth. The maturity phase is a bit longer and follows a sudden decline due to harvest.

#### mapping crop types



- Limited ground observations hinder both retrospective and prospective analyses
- Cluster analysis groups similar data points together for analysis

## **Remote Sensing of Evapotranspiration**



- Surface-Energy-Balance
   model using
   Landsat/Sentinel imagery
- Hydrologic response of vegetation types (e.g., reforested stands, crops)
- Estimate
   evapotranspiration for water savings

## **Remote Sensing of Evapotranspiration**



- **Daily average ET** and precipitation of forest types
- **Higher water demands** of invasive plants except during green up and post-high precipitation

## **Remote Sensing of Evapotranspiration**

#### characteristics of crops



- Characteristics of evapotranspiration and water consumption of different underlying surfaces
- Precipitation is the main factor affecting the water consumption of the different underlying surfaces

## **Ecohydrological Modeling**





- Save ~38% water by replacing almond w/ vineyard farms
- Sustainable farming solutions

## **Remote Sensing & Cloud Computing**



- Scalability
- Storage and handling of data
- Machine learning and AI capabilities
- Processing speed
- Cost efficiency

- Data security and compliance
- Integration capabilities
- Advanced analytics
- User-friendly interface
- Innovation and future readiness

## **Earth Engine Apps**

#### global forest change

Earth Engine Apps

Q Search places



# **Earth Engine Apps**

Geometry Imports

#### grazing intensity

#### Earth Engine Apps

Q Search places

#### Pasture Parameters 2017

- Click a point on the map to inspect. Please, note that grazing intensity and carbon sequestration values are valid for grassland areas only.
- lon: 64.72
- lat: 50.22
- Grazing Intensity: 9.7 %



08- 07- 08- 09-17 17 17 17



Satellite

Soft Blue

### **Earth Engine Apps**

#### flood mapping

#### Earth Engine Apps

#### FLOOD EXTRACTION APPLICATION

This app allows a user to visualize the flooded area within the flood prone area in the Southern part of Somalia. It uses Sentinel 1 and it allows a user to select an area of interest, before floods period and after floods period. On the background, the script does an image difference between the two periods selected and assumes that whatever has changed between the two periods is the addition of floods. Additional information such as urban areas, population and crop lands affected is also added to the panel.

#### Select area of interest

Jowhar 🌲

#### Select Period Before Floods

Start Date(YYYY-MM-DD) End Date(YYYY-MM-DD)

2020-03-01 2020-03-31

#### Select Period During Floods

Start Date (YYYY-MM-DD) End Date (YYYY-MM-DD)

2020-04-01 2020-04-30

Calculate

Reset Map



## Thank You!

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