

EO 4 Ecosystem Accounting 2022



Understanding the human footprint from space – the World Settlement Footprint

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30th November 2022

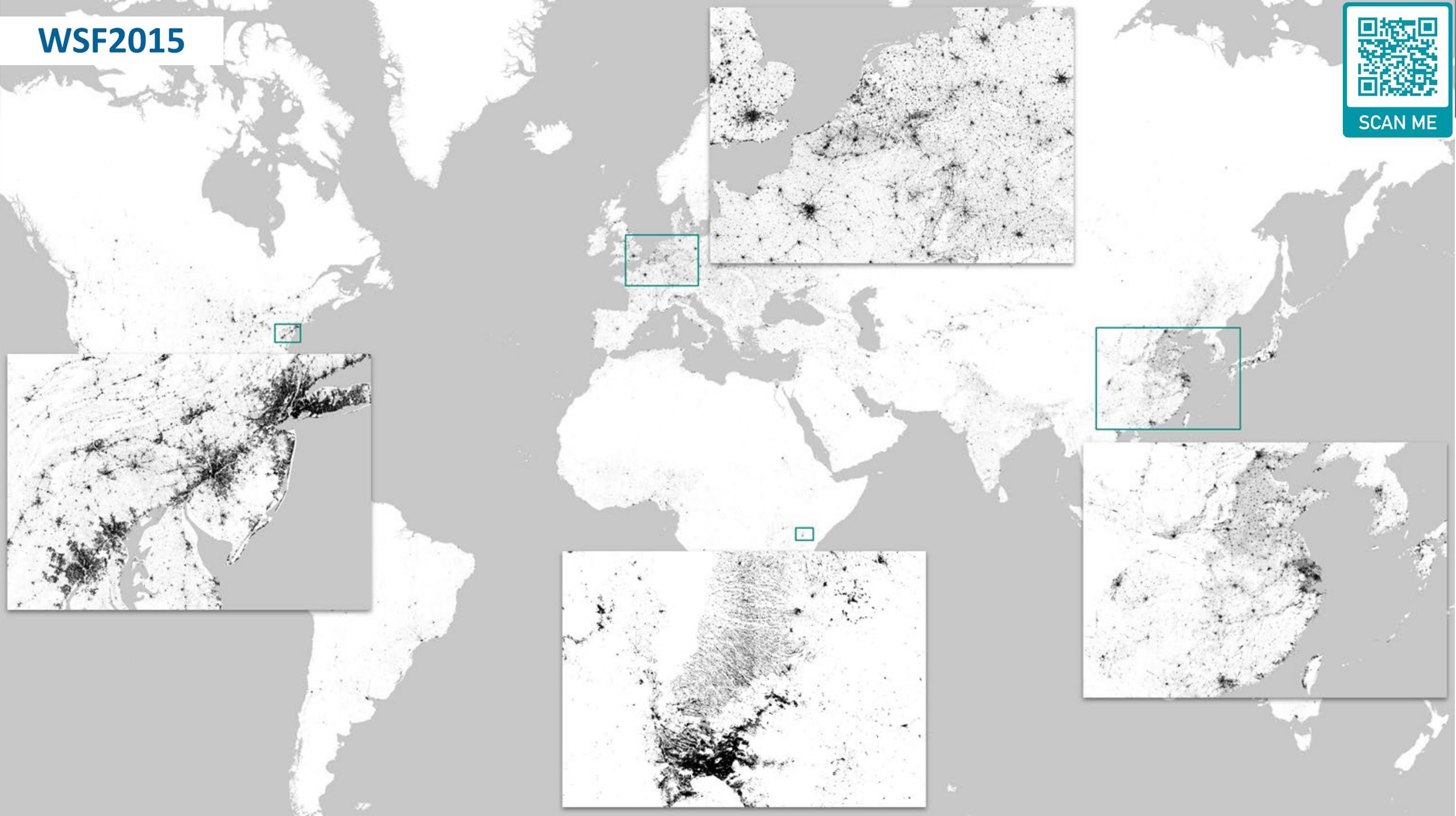




#GeoForGood22

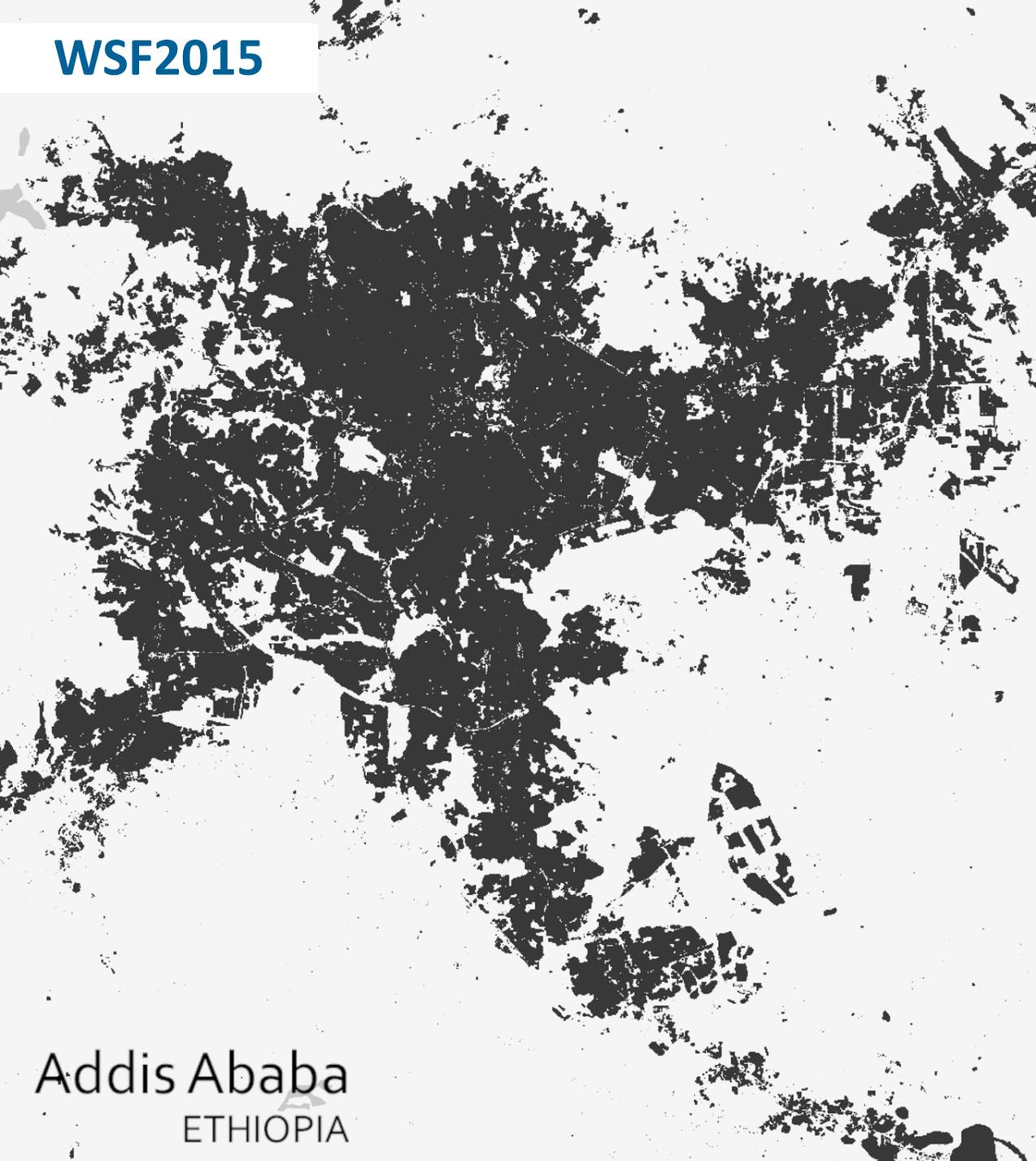


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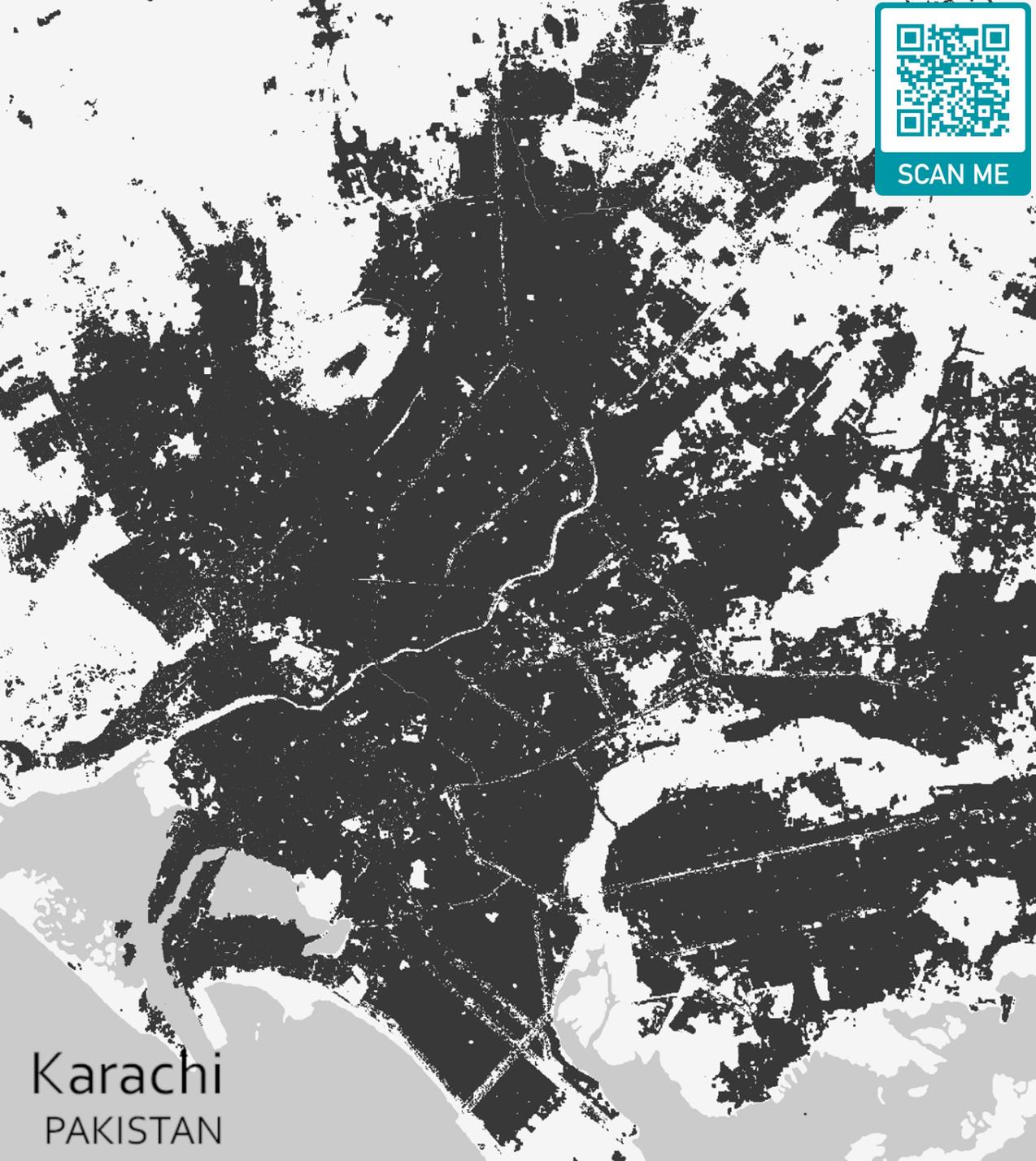




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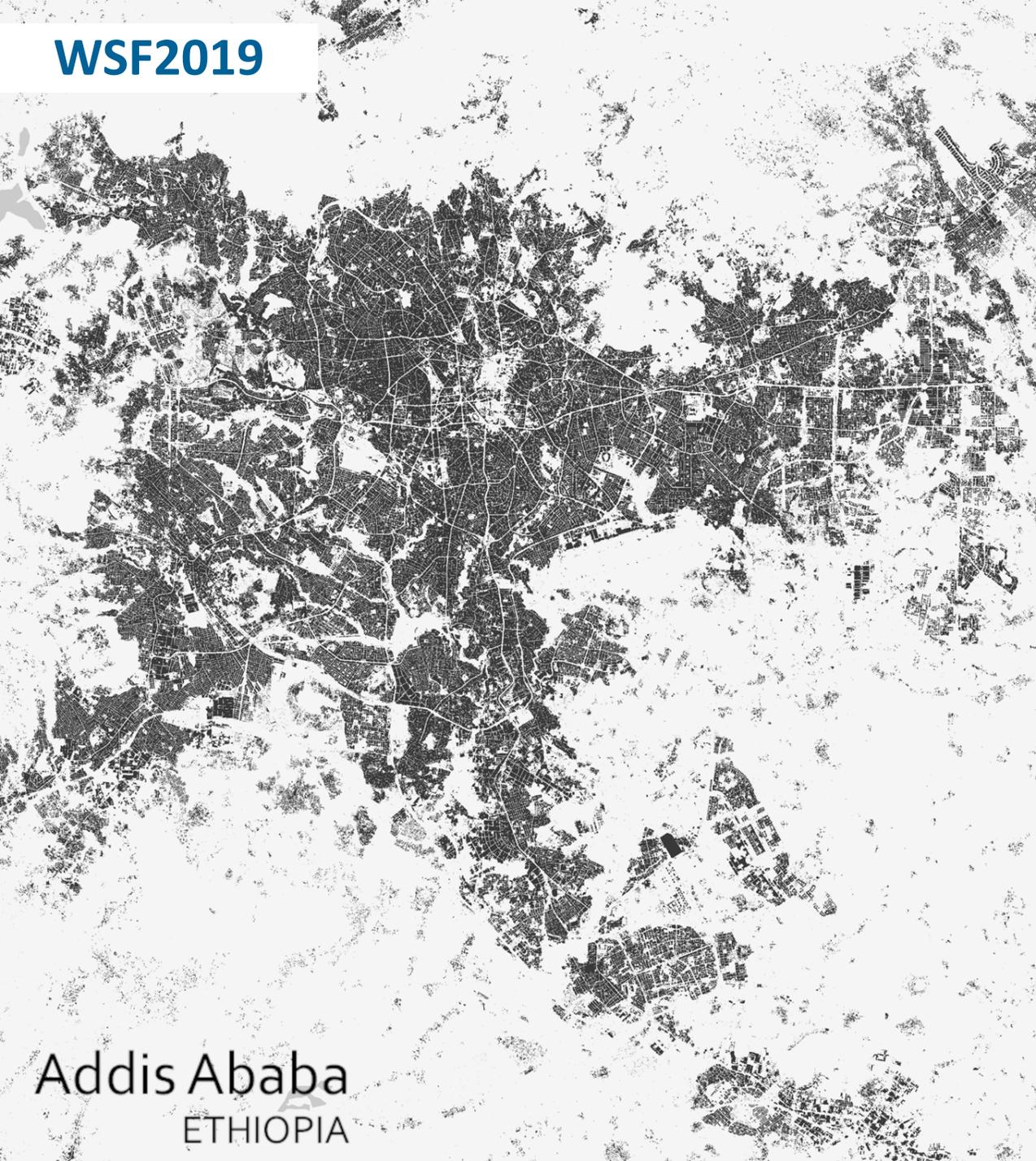
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA



Karachi
PAKISTAN



SCAN ME



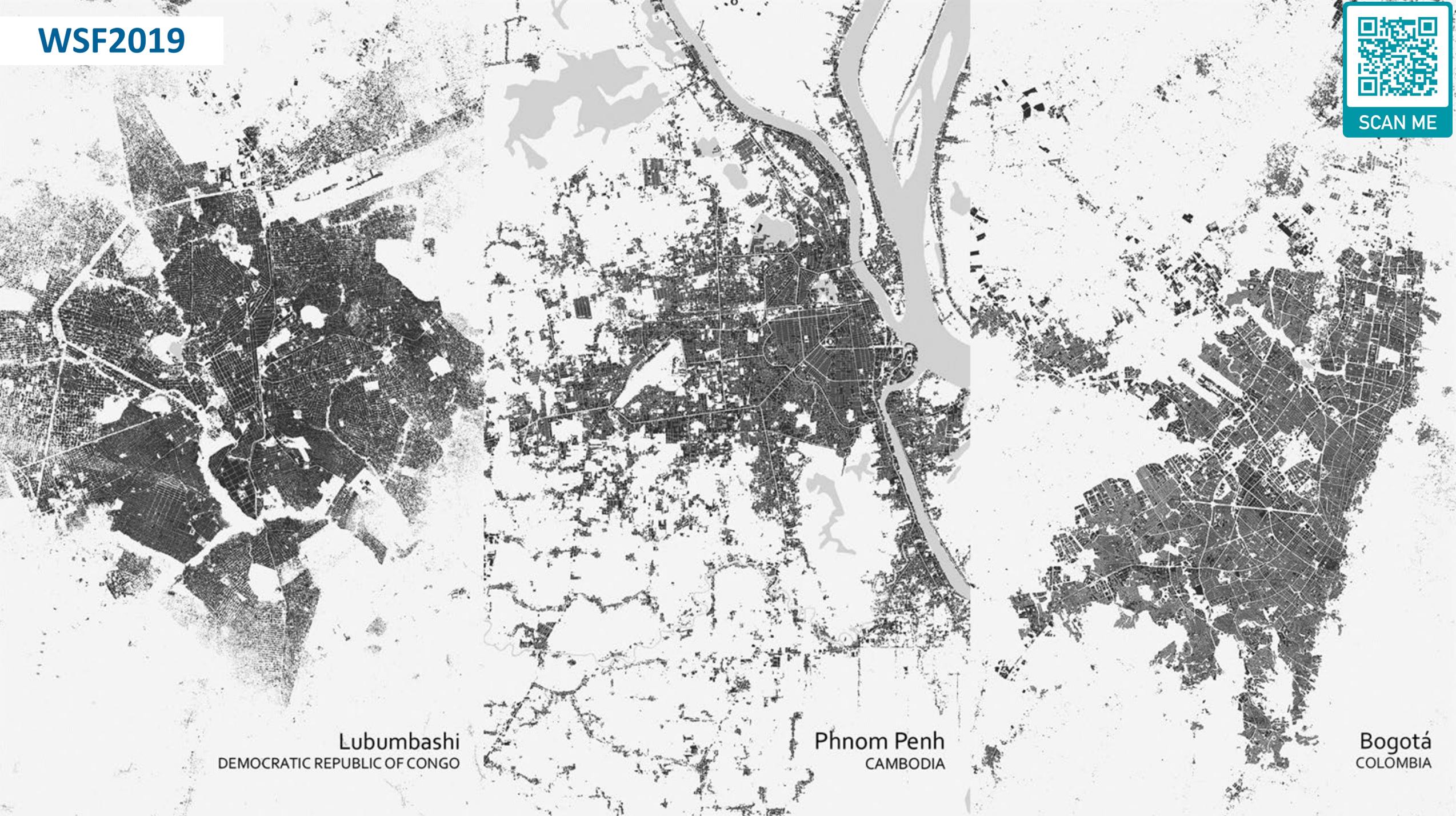
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA



Karachi
PAKISTAN



SCAN ME



Lubumbashi
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Phnom Penh
CAMBODIA

Bogotá
COLOMBIA

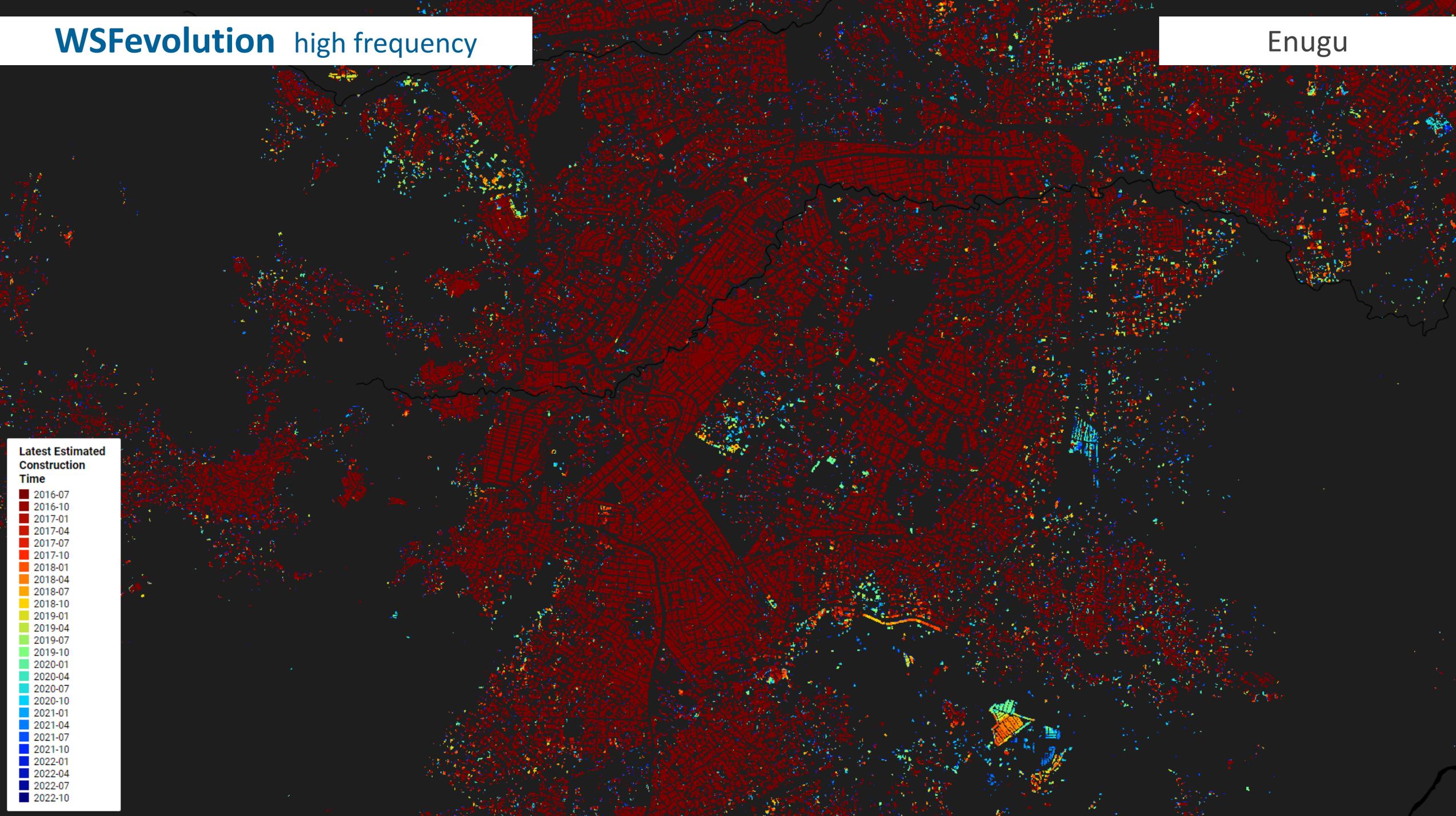
WSFevolution 1985-2015



SCAN ME

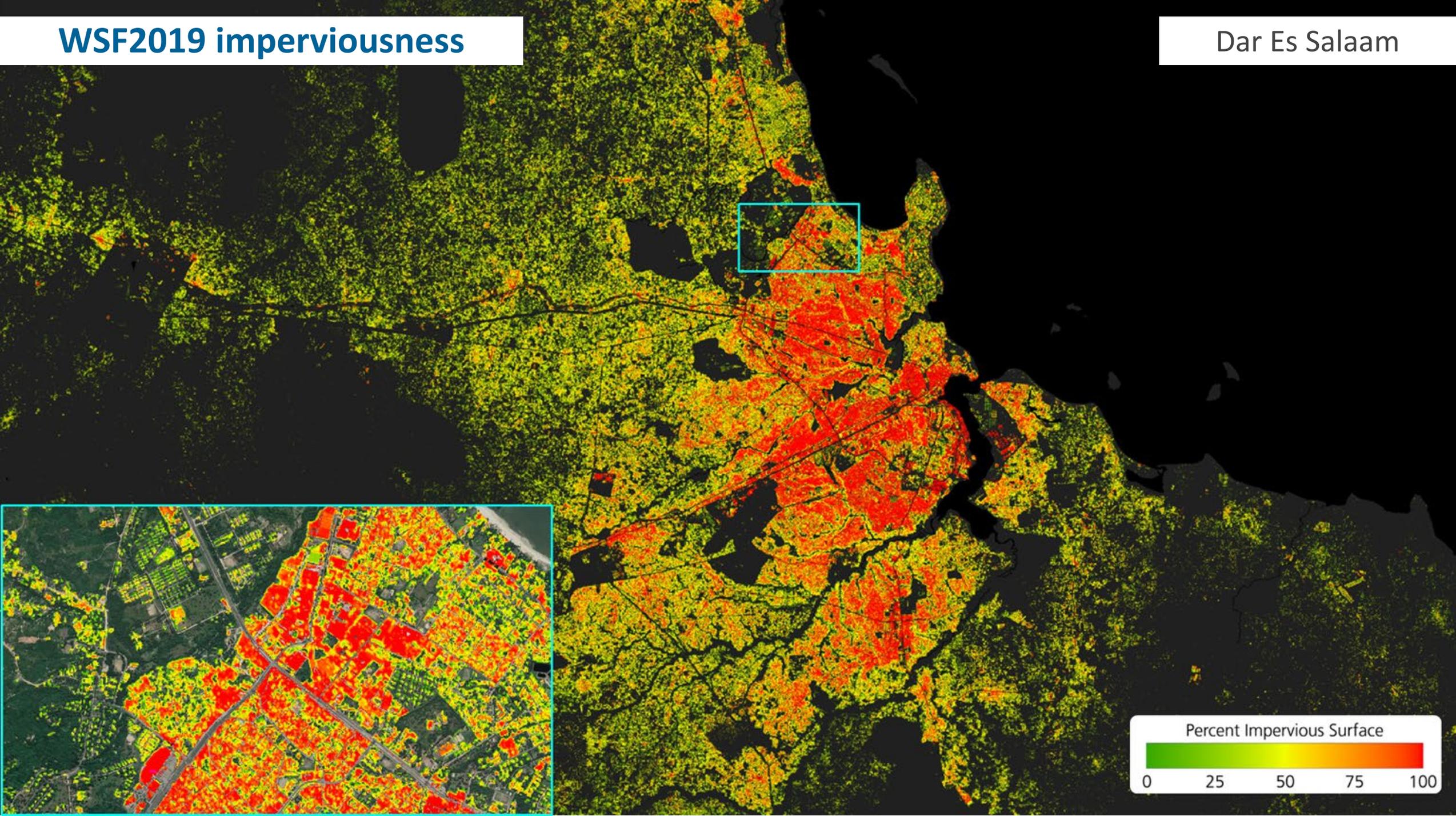
Bangkok
THAILAND





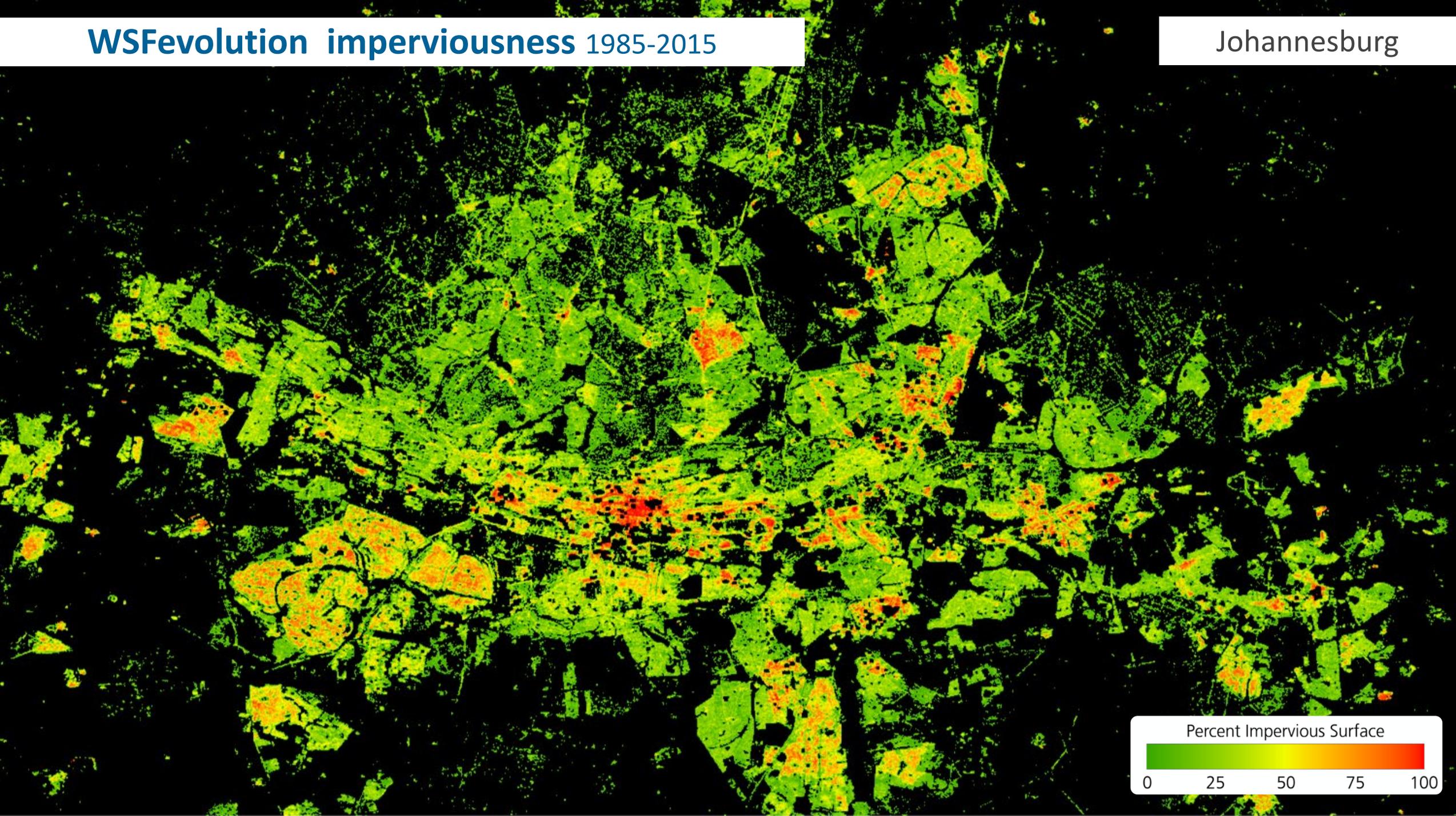
WSF2019 imperviousness

Dar Es Salaam



WSFevolution imperviousness 1985-2015

Johannesburg

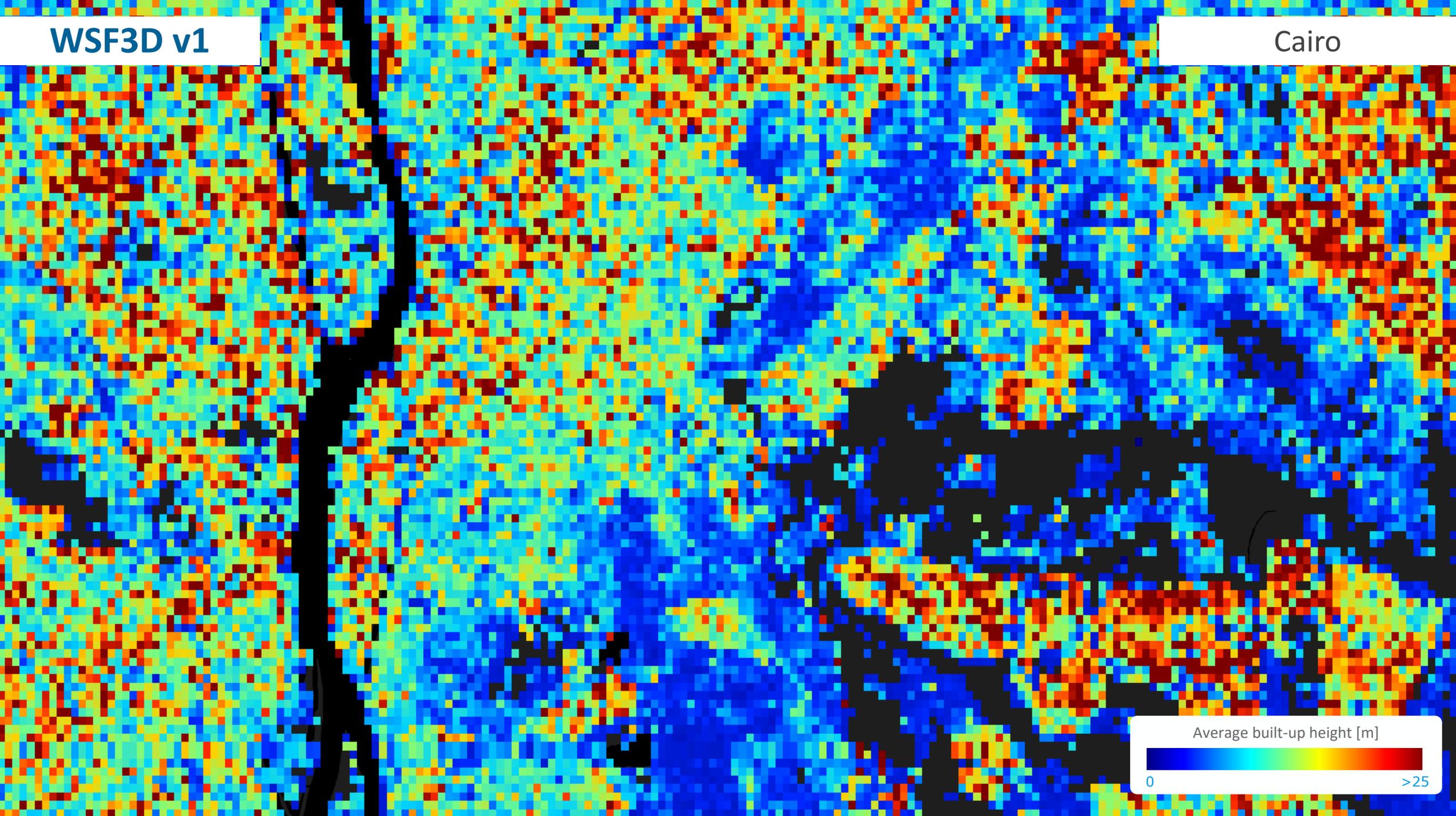


Cairo



WSF3D v1

Cairo

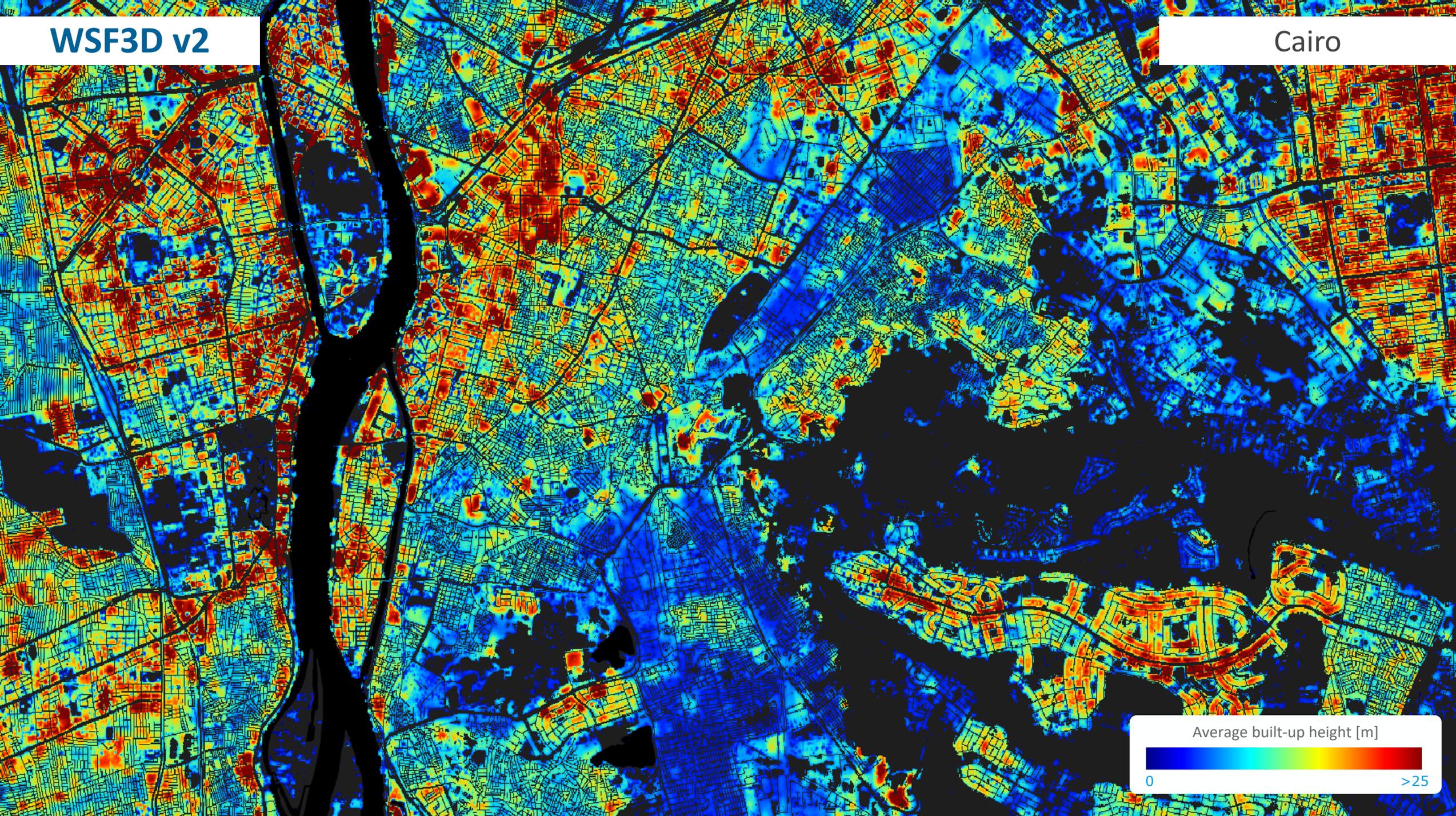


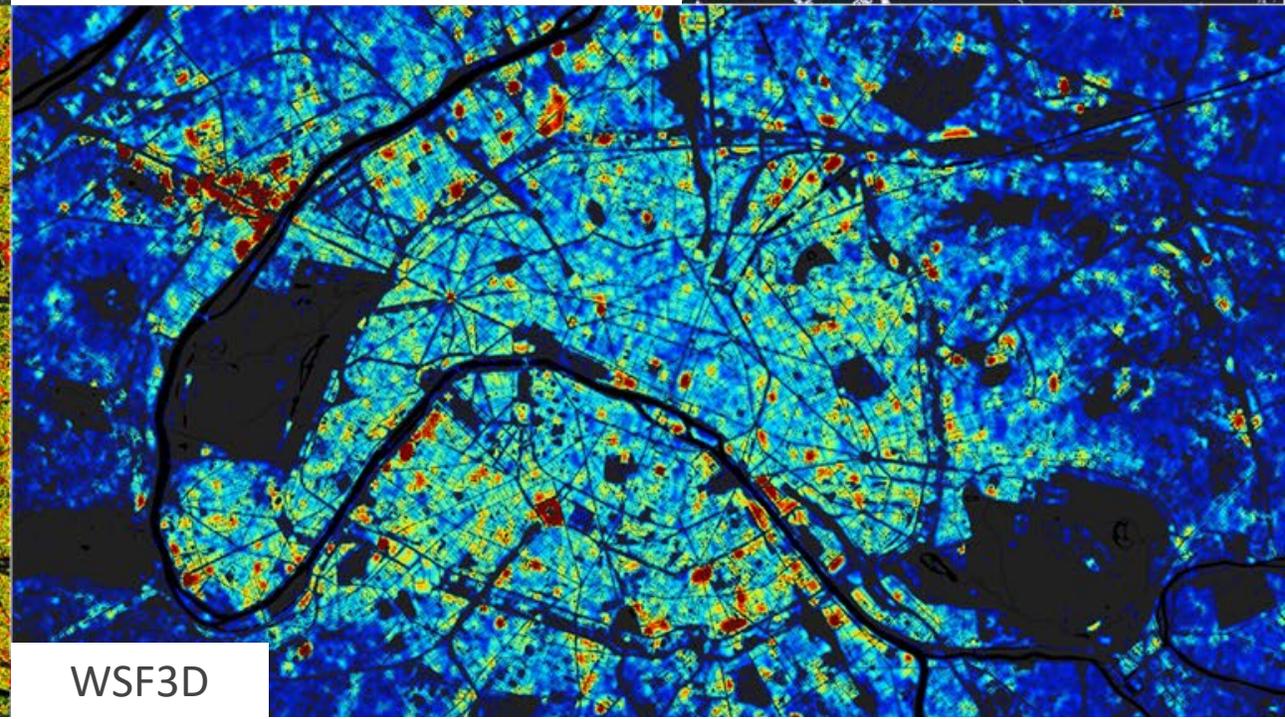
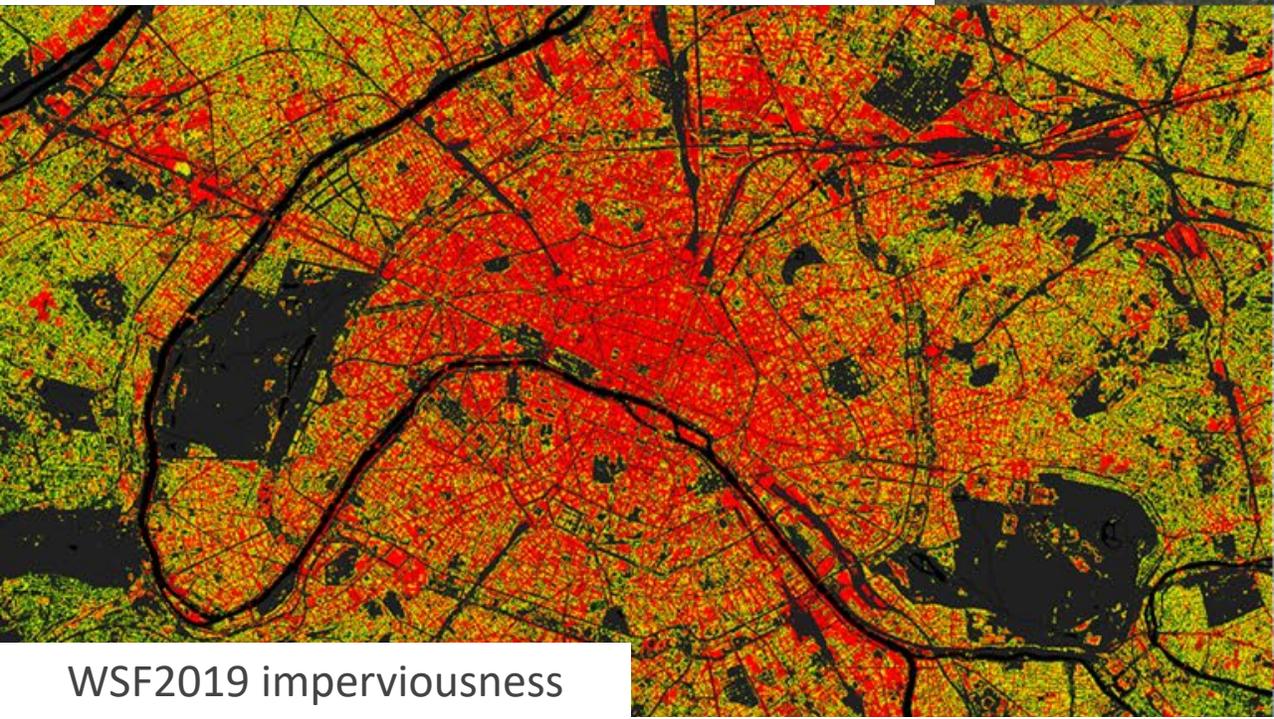
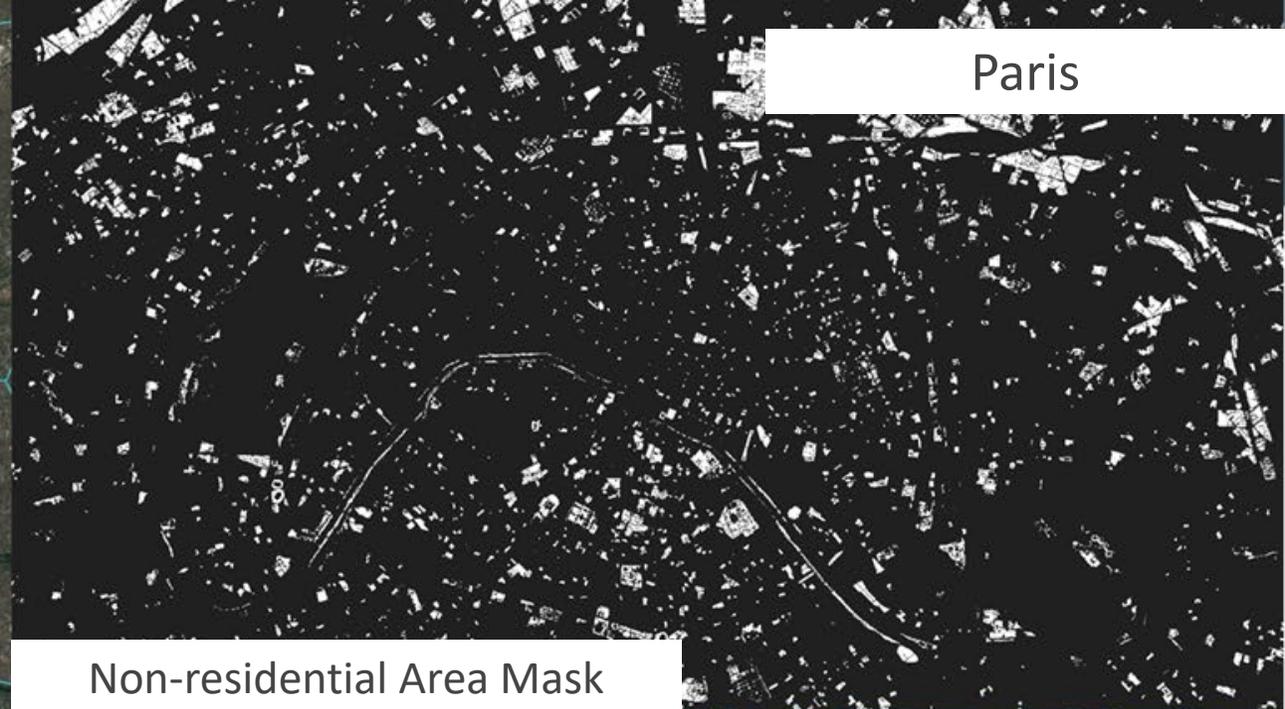
Average built-up height [m]



WSF3D v2

Cairo

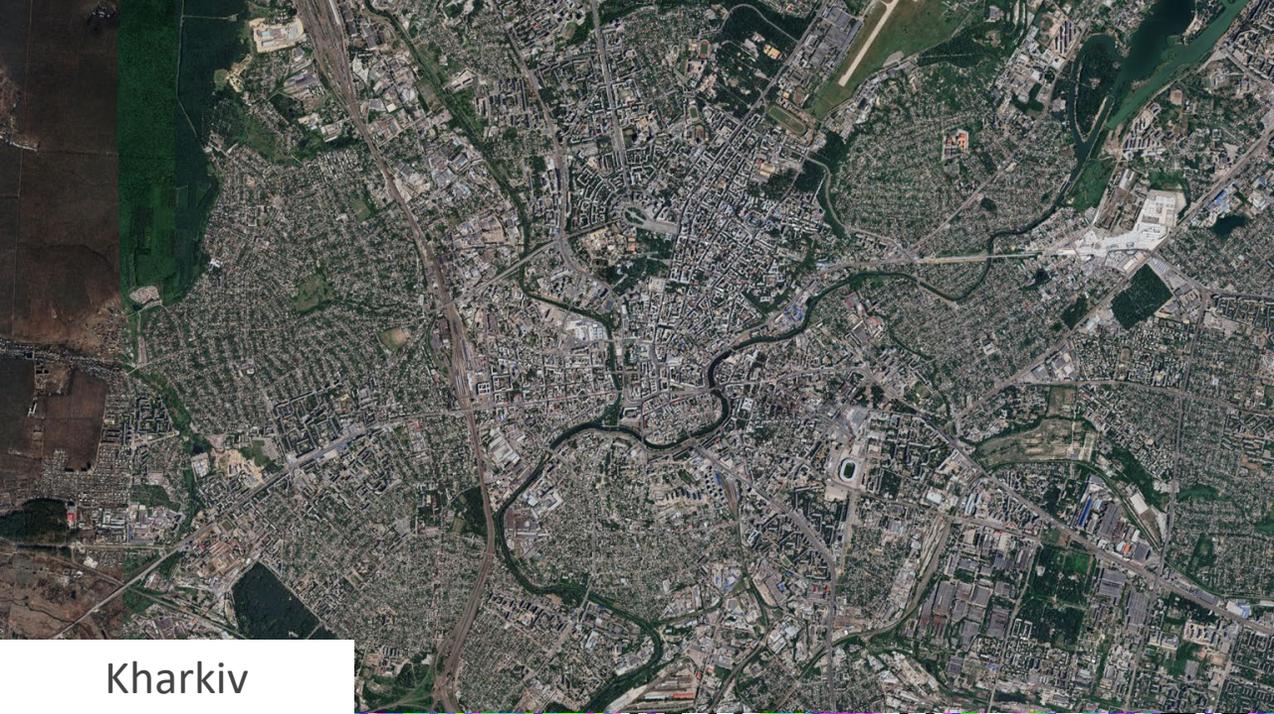




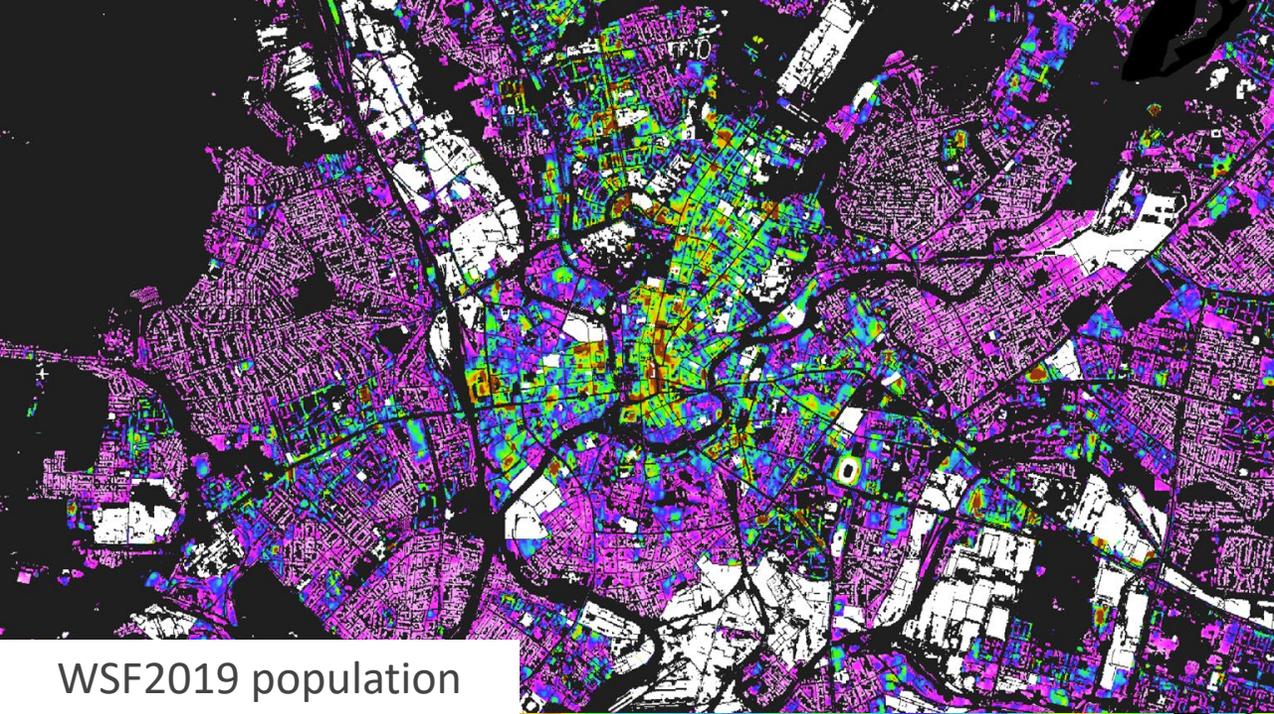
WSF2019 population

Paris

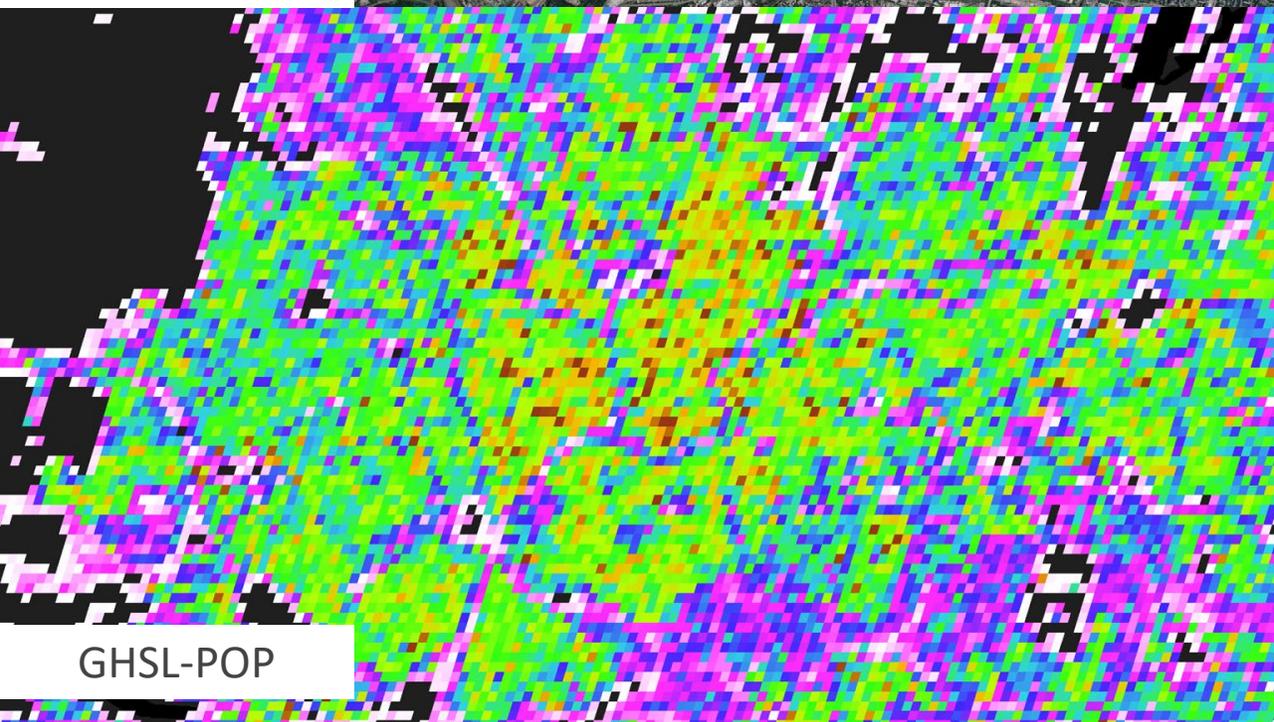




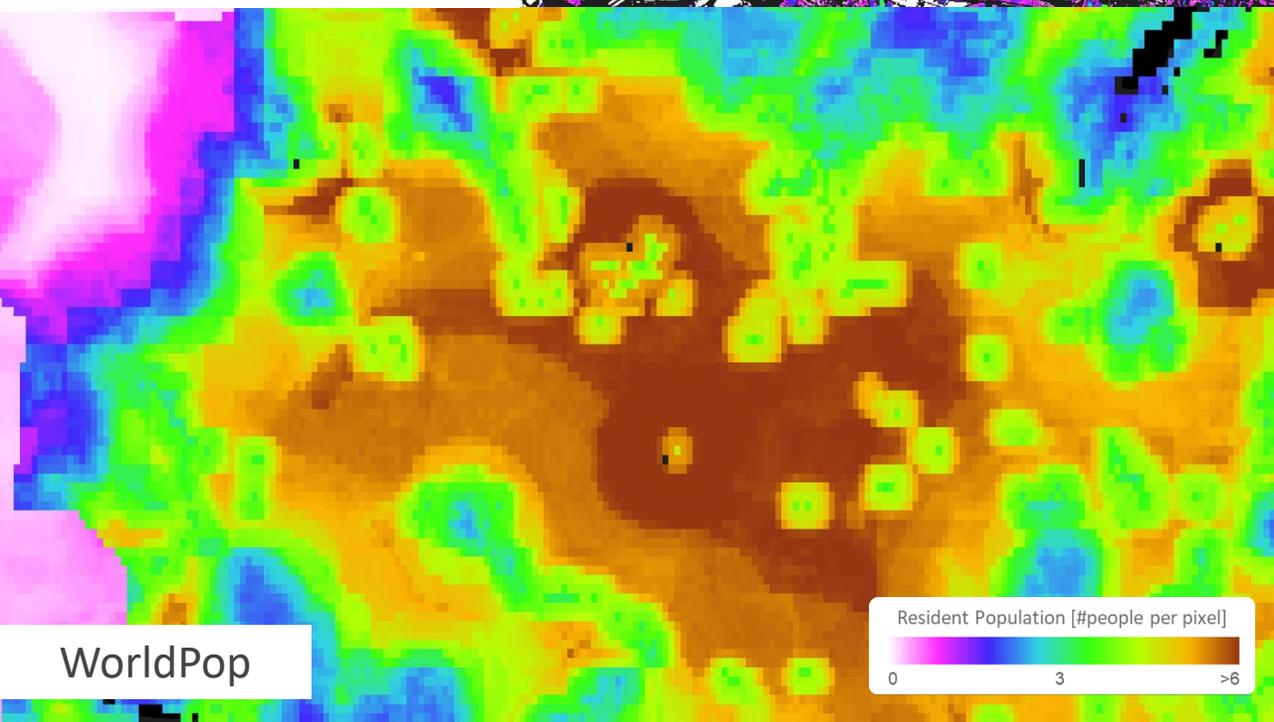
Kharkiv



WSF2019 population



GHSL-POP



WorldPop



What are the main challenges in the uptake of the WSF suite for municipal planning and policy purposes?

- High accuracy and reliability;
- Adequate spatial and temporal resolution;
- Easy to access and integrate in existing pipelines;
- Possibility of ad-hoc online analytics (e.g., ESA Urban TEP platform)

What are the priority actions for the next 5 years?

- Generate up-to date version of all layers;
- Further improve the spatial detail (e.g., through the employment of super-resolution approaches);
- Design and implement novel indicators combining socio-economic variables.



That's all Folks!