



# Copernicus

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Copernicus

# In brief

- **Copernicus, a component of the EU Space Programme**
- **Copernicus, the Earth Observation and Monitoring flagship programme** of the European Union:
  - **Monitors the Earth**, its environment and ecosystems
  - Prepares for crises, security risks and natural or man-made disasters
  - Supports EU policies and International agreements & conventions
  - Contributes to the EU's role as a global "soft" power
- Adopts a **full, free and open data policy**
- Is an **operational and sustainable** program
- Is a **tool for economic development** and a driver for the digital economy





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# Timeline



## timeline



**1998**

**Baveno Manifesto**  
(first reference to Global Monitoring for Environmental Security)



**2005**

GMES flagship of EU Space Policy  
ESA approves GMES Space Component Programme

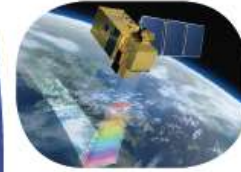
**2001**

**Gothenburg EU Summit**  
(first EC involvement in establishing European capacity for monitoring the environment from space)



**2014**

Start of Copernicus full operations phase



**2013**

EC proposed Copernicus Regulation  
Delegated act on Copernicus Data Policy

**2012**

GMES renamed "Copernicus"

**2008**

EC - ESA agreement on GMES signed.  
GMES services presented at Lille Forum

**2011**

Start of GMES Initial Operations (GIO) phase



**2006**

EC dedicated unit (GMES Bureau) in charge of Programme development and implementation

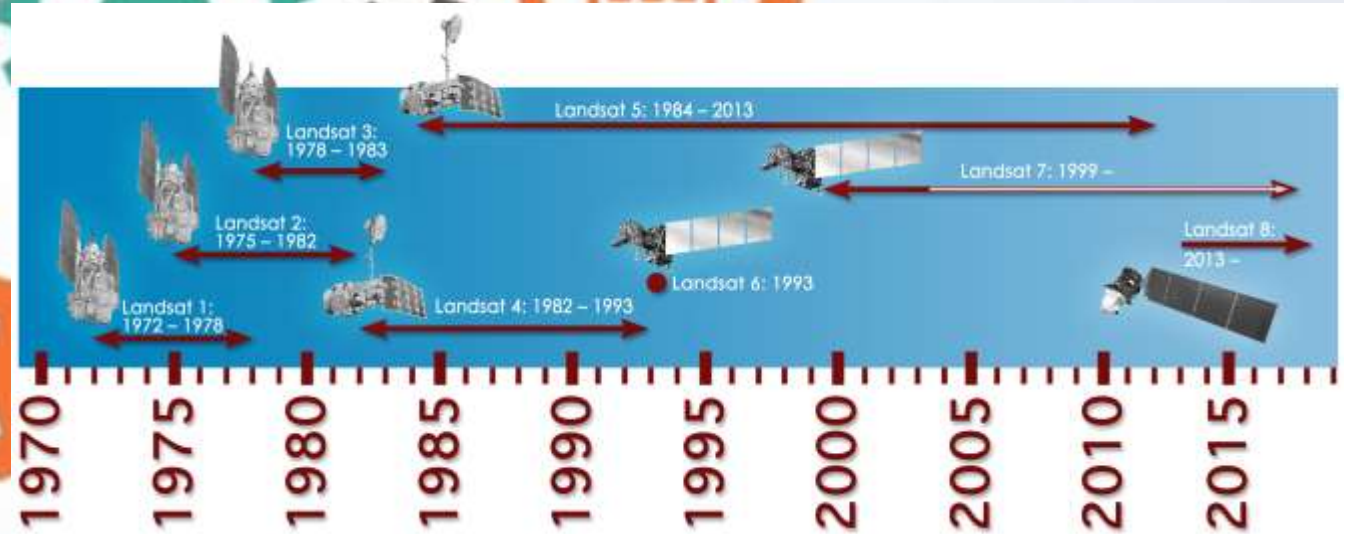


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# Main objective

COPERNICUS aims at developing **OPERATIONAL** and **SUSTAINABLE** services, following the example of meteorology, but for other domains such as:

- Emergency situation management
- Air quality and pollution monitoring
- Land monitoring and planning
- Ocean & sea monitoring ...



In addition, research is needed to continuously improve operational services





# Socio-economic benefits

- Confident to generate significant **socio-economic benefits**
- Driver for research, innovation and the creation of **highly skilled jobs**
- **4.3 bn Euro (MFF 2013-2020) – 5.3 bn Euro (MFF 2021-2027) investment**

## Key Figures



Cost per  
EU citizen =  
**~€1.07/year**



Every **€1** spent  
generates  
a return of  
**~€3.2**



Min. financial  
benefits on  
EU GDP =  
**~€30bn** by 2030



**~50.000 jobs**  
maintained/  
created in the  
next 15 years

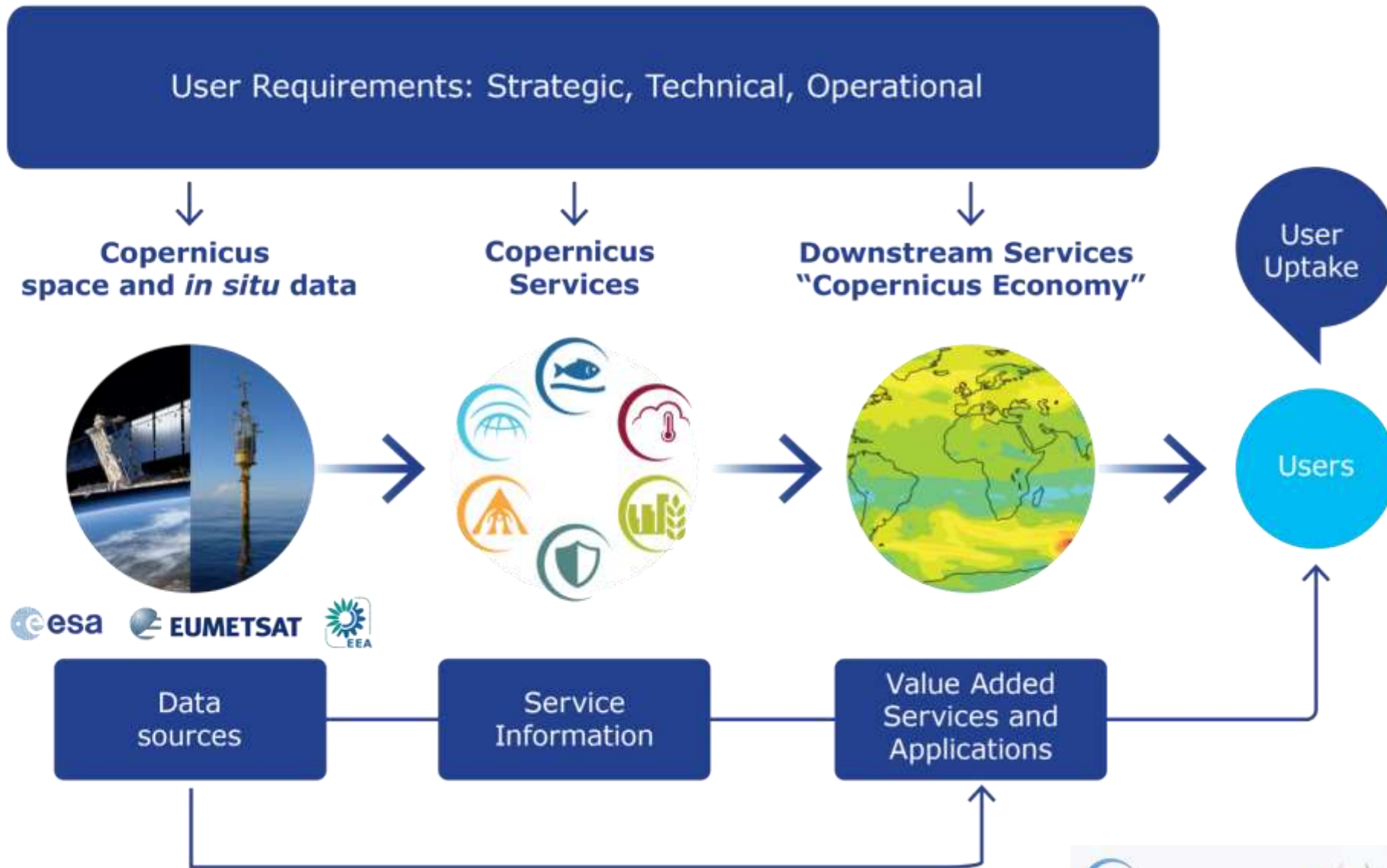


# Architecture



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# COPERNICUS IS DRIVEN BY THE USERS







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# COPERNICUS PARTNERSHIPS



## SPACE

TECHNICAL COORDINATION BY  
 **esa**

SENTINELS MISSIONS OPERATED BY  
 **esa** **EUMETSAT**

CONTRIBUTING MISSIONS



## SERVICES



## IN SITU

Participant States

COORDINATED BY  
European Environment Agency





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Building on existing expertise

Land Service : 65+ industry partners / 350+ experts





Space component





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# THE SENTINELS

## Sentinel Mission and Status

	<b>SENTINEL-1:</b> 4-40m resolution, 6 days revisit at equator	<i>1 Sat in operation</i>
	<b>SENTINEL-2:</b> 10-60m resolution, 5 days revisit time	<i>2+1 Sats operation</i>
	<b>SENTINEL-3:</b> 300-1200m resolution, <2 days revisit	<i>2 Sats in operation</i>
	<b>SENTINEL-4:</b> 8km resolution, 60 min revisit time	<i>1st Launch in 2024</i>
	<b>SENTINEL-5p:</b> 7-68km resolution, 1 day revisit	<i>1 Sat in operation</i>
	<b>SENTINEL-5:</b> 7.5-50km resolution, 1 day revisit	<i>1st Launch in 2025</i>
	<b>SENTINEL-6 Michael Freilich:</b> 10 day revisit time	<i>1 Sat in operation</i>

## Key Features

- ▶ Polar-orbiting, all-weather, day-and-night radar imaging
- ▶ Polar-orbiting, multispectral optical, high-res imaging
- ▶ Optical and altimeter mission monitoring sea and land parameters
- ▶ Payload for atmosphere chemistry monitoring on MTG-S
- ▶ Mission to reduce data gaps between Envisat, and S-5
- ▶ Payload for atmosphere chemistry monitoring on MetOp 2<sup>nd</sup>Gen
- ▶ Radar altimeter to measure sea-surface height globally

**FULL, FREE AND OPEN**

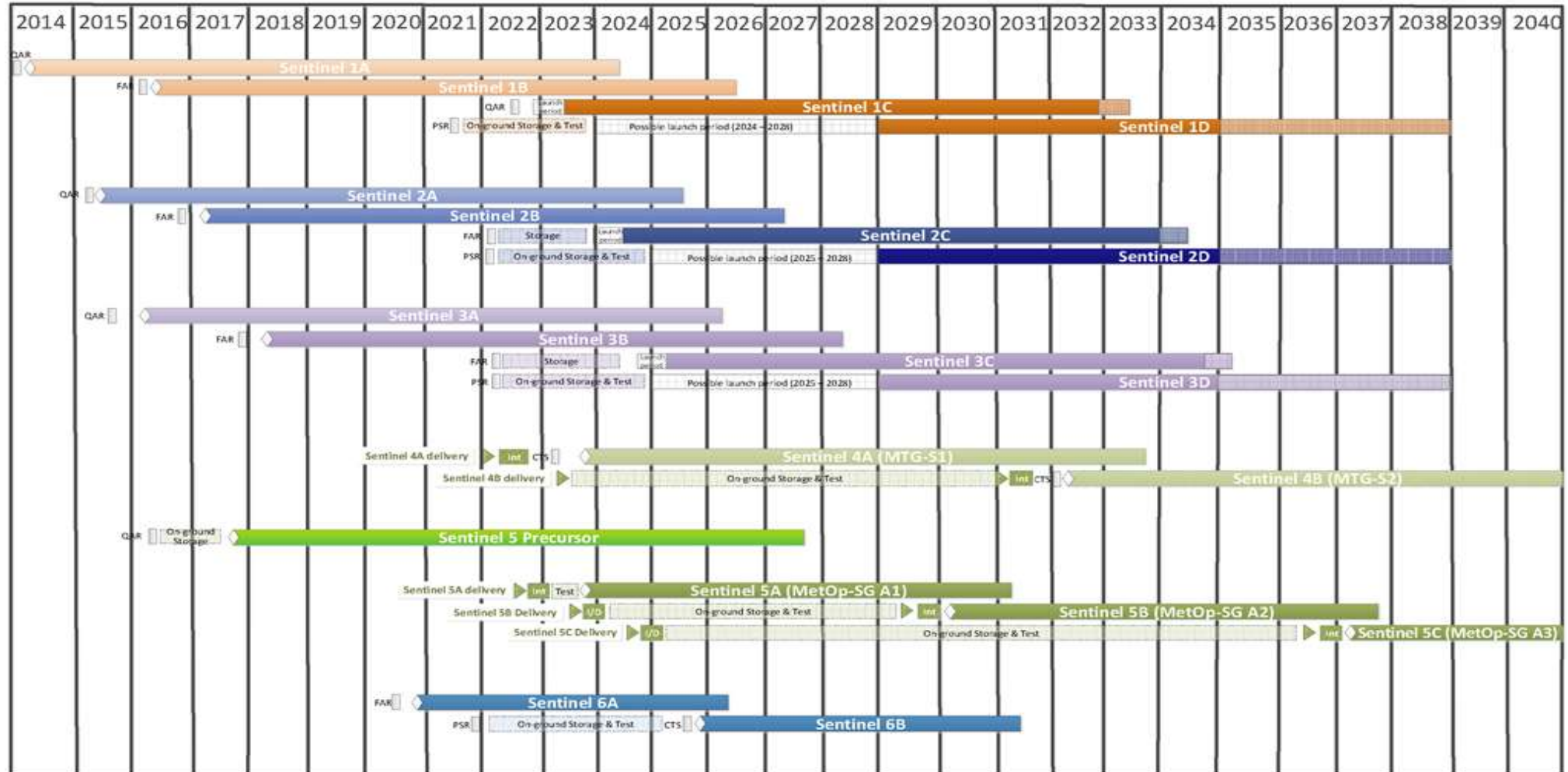


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# Sentinel Satellite Deployment



## Indicative Copernicus Constellation Deployment Schedule



**Legend:**

- Qualification Acceptance Review (QAR)
- Flight Acceptance Review (FAR)
- Pre-Storage Review (PSR)
- Consent to Ship (CTS)
- On-ground Storage & Test
- Satellite On-ground Storage & Test
- Satellite Test
- Satellite Assembly, Integration & Test
- Int Integration
- I/D Integration & disintegration for Satellite AIT
- ◇ Tentative Launch Date

Date: 18 Jan 2022





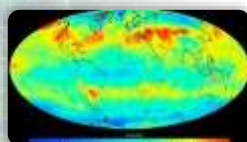
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# Expansion missions post 2025

FULL, FREE AND OPEN

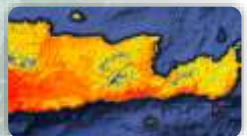
## Expansion Mission and Status

## Key Objectives



CO2M: Near and shortwave infrared spectrometer	1st Launch in 2025
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Mission to measure and monitor anthropogenic CO2 emissions



LSTM: High spatio-temporal thermal infrared	1st Launch in 2028
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Mission for agriculture, water productivity, urban heat



CRISTAL: Altimeter & microwave radiometer	1st Launch in 2028
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Mission for polar sea-ice & snow thickness, and ice-sheet elevations



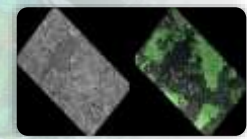
CHIME: Hyperspectral Imaging mission	1st Launch in 2028
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Mission for agriculture nutrients, Soil, Minerals, Biodiversity



CIMR: Passive microwave radiometer	1st Launch in 2029
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Mission for Sea Surface Temperature & Ice concentration



ROSE-L: L Band SAR mission	1st Launch in 2028
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Mission for Vegetation, Ground Motion and Soil Moisture



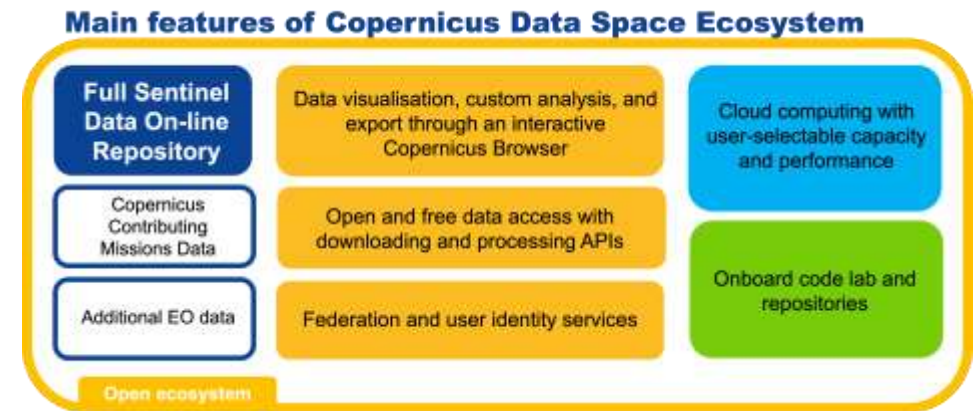
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# SATELLITE Data ACCESS

## Access to Satellite data from Science Hub to CDSE



<https://dataspace.copernicus.eu/>







Service component



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# COPERNICUS SERVICES



**Atmosphere**  
(CAMS)



**Marine**  
(CMEMS)



**Land**  
(CLMS)



**Climate**  
(C3S)



**Emergency**  
(EMS)



**Security**





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# COPERNICUS Policy Framework

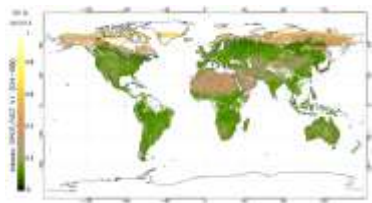




Land  
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# Land Service Benefit areas and products

- Ecosystems
- Biodiversity
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Energy
- Natural Resources
- Water
- Urban planning



Global Systematic Monitoring



Global Hot Spot



Pan-European land cover mapping and systematic monitoring



EU Local component



Reference Data & SENTINEL 2 Mosaic





Land  
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# Product Systematic Monitoring portfolio

## VEGETATION



- Leaf Area Index (LAI)
- Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation (FAPAR)
- Fraction of vegetation cover (FCOVER)
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)
- Vegetation Condition Index
- Vegetation Productivity Index
- Dry Matter Productivity
- Burnt Area
- Greenness Evolution Index
- Phenology metrics
- Mid Resolution Yearly Land Cover

## ENERGY



- Top-of-Canopy reflectance
- Surface Albedo
- Land Surface Temperature
- Radiation Fluxes
- Evapotranspiration
- Active Fires
- Surface soil moisture
- Soil Water Index

## WATER



- Water Bodies
- Coastal Erosion
- Lake surface water temperature
- Lake and river water level
- Lake surface reflectance
- Lake turbidity
- Lake trophic state
- Lake ice coverage

## CRYOSPHERE



- Snow cover extent
- Snow water equivalent



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# Biophysical variables - Portfolio

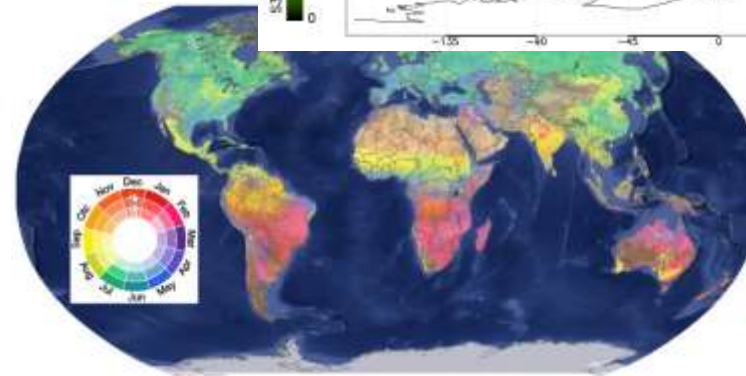
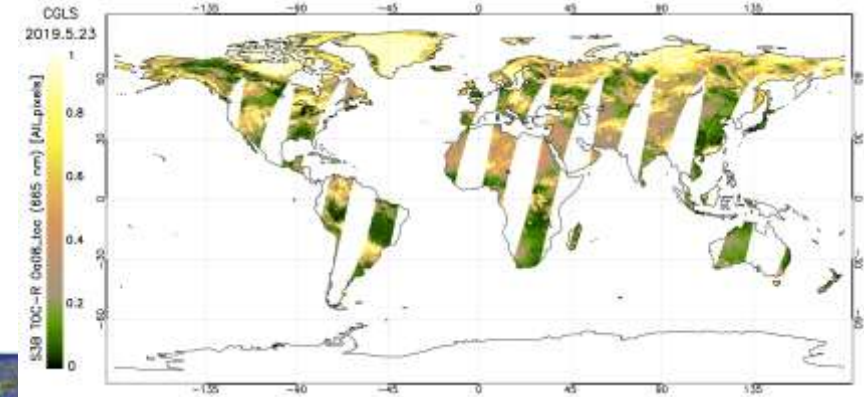
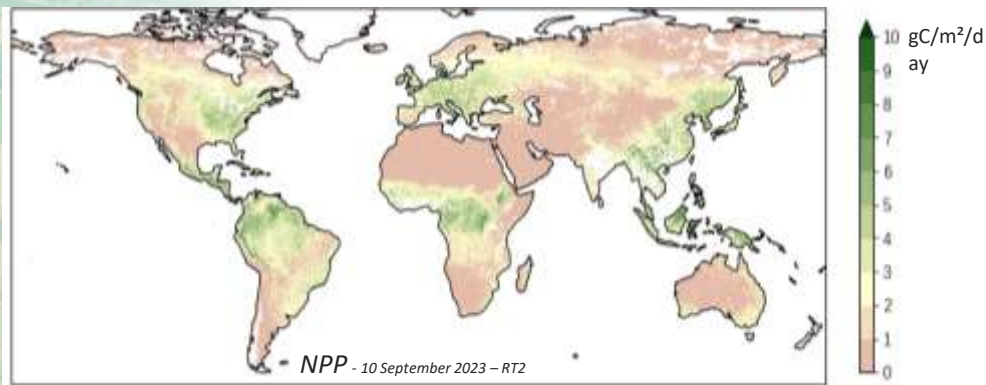
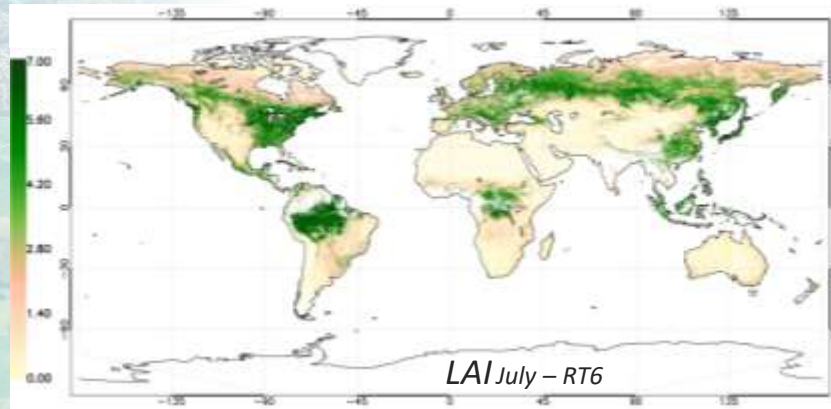
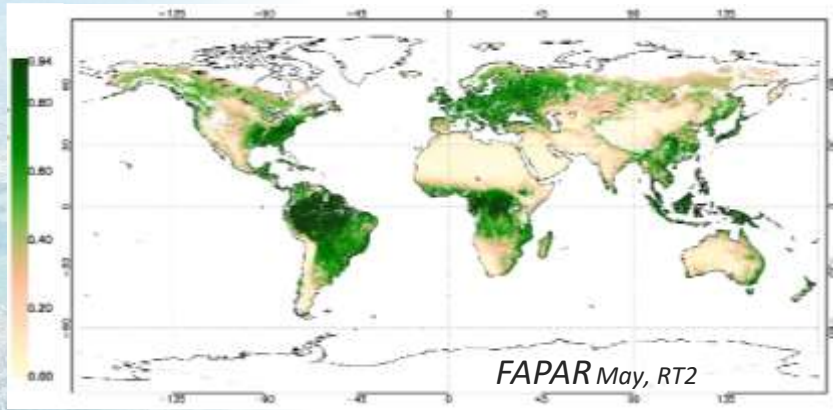
Variable	Temporal coverage	Temporal resolution	Spatial coverage	Spatial resolution	Sensor
LAI - FAPAR - FCOVER	2014 – present 1999 - 2020	10 days	Global	300 m 1km	PROBA-V, S3/OLCI SPOT/VGT, PROBA-V
NDVI	2014 – present 1999 - 2020	10 days	Global	300 m 1 km	PROBA-V, S3/OLCI SPOT/VGT, PROBA-V
Dry Matter Productivity	2014 – present 1999 - 2020	10 days	Global	300 m 1 km	PROBA-V, S3/OLCI SPOT/VGT, PROBA-V
Net Primary Production	Sept 2023 – present	10 days	Global	300 m	S3/OLCI
Burnt Areas	Jan 2019 – present July 2023 – present	1 month 1 day	Global	300 m	S3/OLCI & SLSTR
Land Surface Phenology	2023 - present	1 year	Global	300 m	S3/OLCI
Top-Of-Canopy Reflectance	2019 - present	1 day	Global	300 m	S3/OLCI & SLSTR
Land Surface Temperature	2010 – present 2017 - present	1 hour 10 days	Global	5 km	Geostationary sensors
Surface Soil Moisture	2015 - present	1 day	Europe	1 km	S1/CSAR
Soil Water Index	2007 – present 2015 - present	1 day, 10 days 1 day	Global Europe	0.1° 1 km	Metop/ASCAT Metop/ASCAT + S1/CSAR



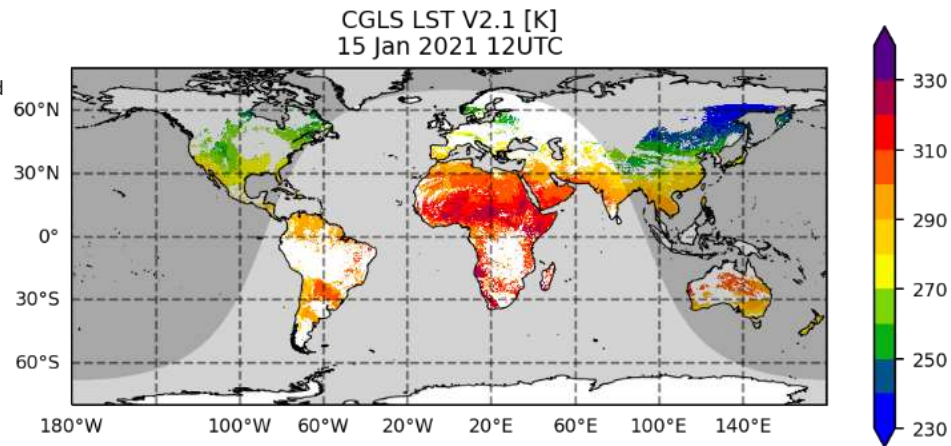


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# BIOPHYSICAL PRODUCTS (examples)



Date of the peak of growing season - 2023



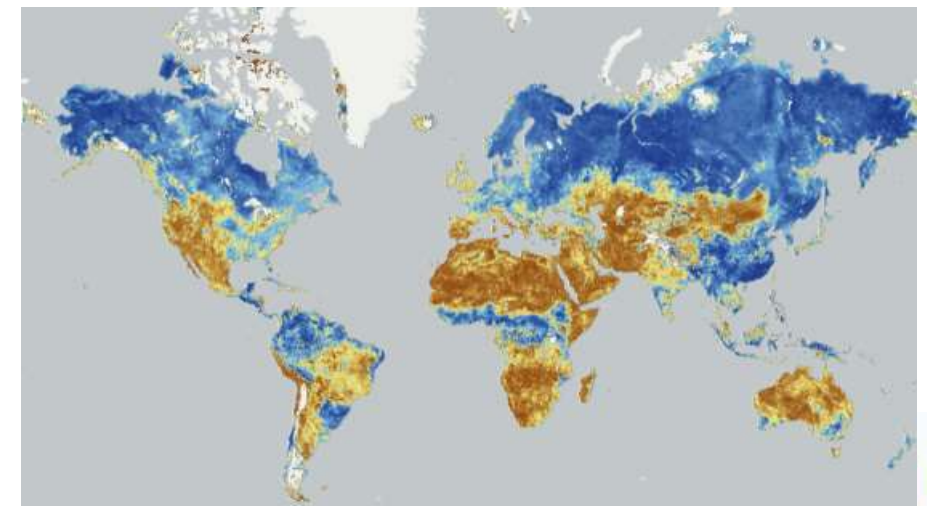
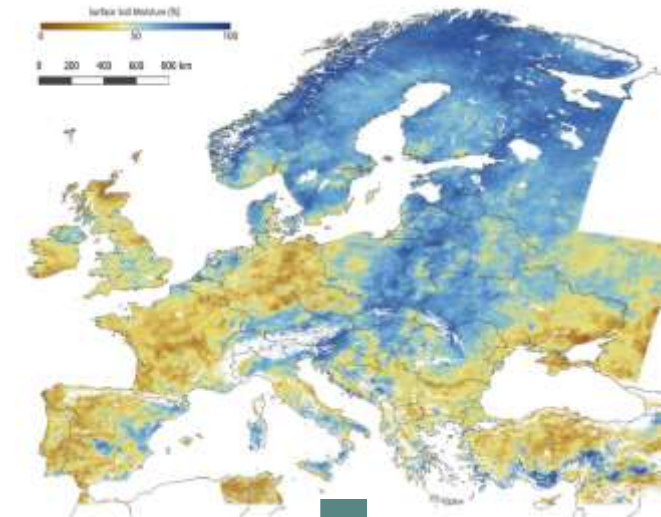


# Soil moisture

## Ongoing methodology evolution including:

- Upgrade of the Sentinel-1 preprocessing (filtering of unsensitive areas, better SAR geometry correction, ...)
- Integration of new Surface State Flag
- Integration of dynamic water body masking
- New radiative transfer model and vegetation modelling
- Extension of 1km products coverage to the Globe

**Results expected by end of 2025:  
reprocessing will follow**







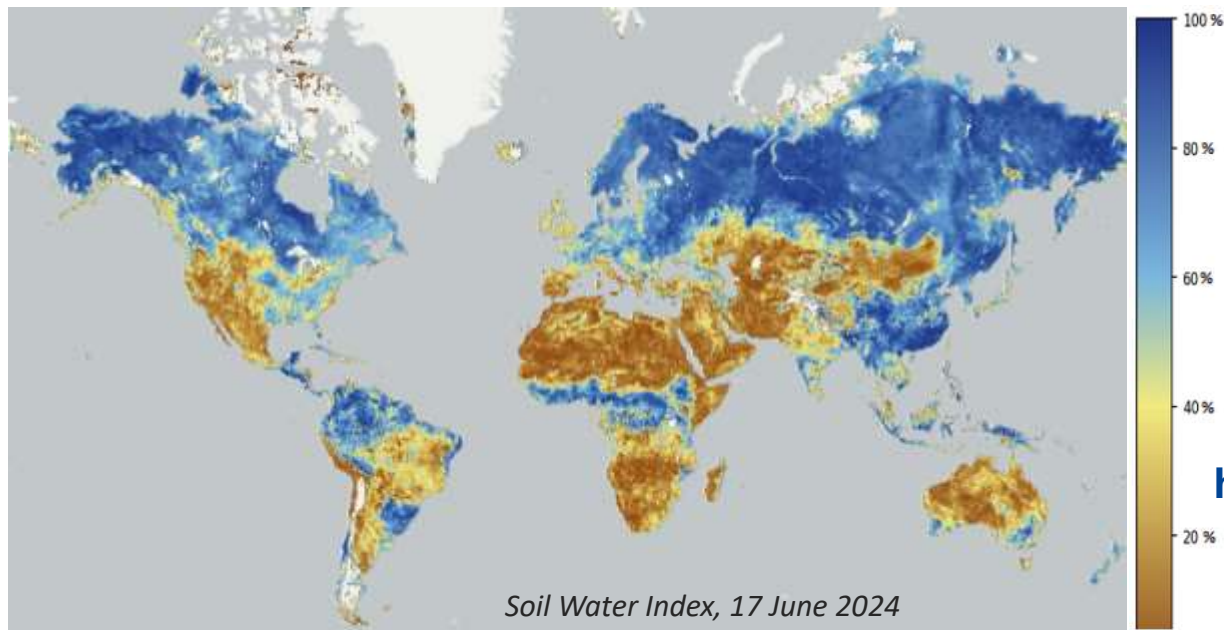
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# Soil Water Index



SWI quantifies the amount of water ( $\text{m}^3/\text{m}^3$ ) in soil layers at various depths.

- Vital to vegetation health
- Crucial to assess irrigation needs, detect drought and predict agricultural yields



<b>Geometric Properties</b>	
Spatial resolution	<b>1 km</b> based upon Metop/ASCAT+S1/CSAR <b>0.1°</b> based upon Metop/ASCAT
Geolocation precision	Better than 0.5 pixels
Coordinate position	Centre of the pixel
Geodetic datum	WGS84
Geographic projection	Regular latitude/longitude grid
Geographic coverage	<b>Europe (1km)</b> <b>Global (0.1°)</b>
<b>Temporal resolution</b>	1 day 10 days
<b>Timeliness</b>	12 hours Within 3 days after synthesis period
<b>Uncertainty (RMSD)</b>	0.1 $\text{m}^3/\text{m}^3$

- Freeze and Thaw status of soil
- SWI and quality flag values are calculated for 8 soil depths

Details on  
<https://land.copernicus.eu/en/products/soil-moisture>



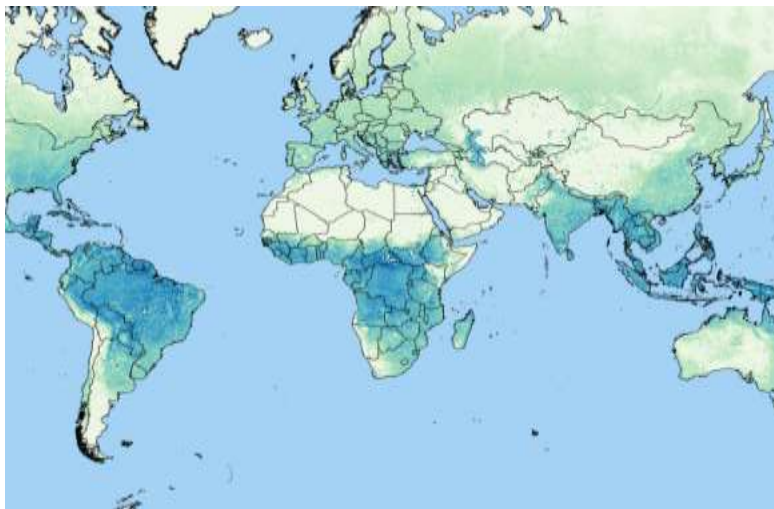
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# Roadmap – Evapotranspiration



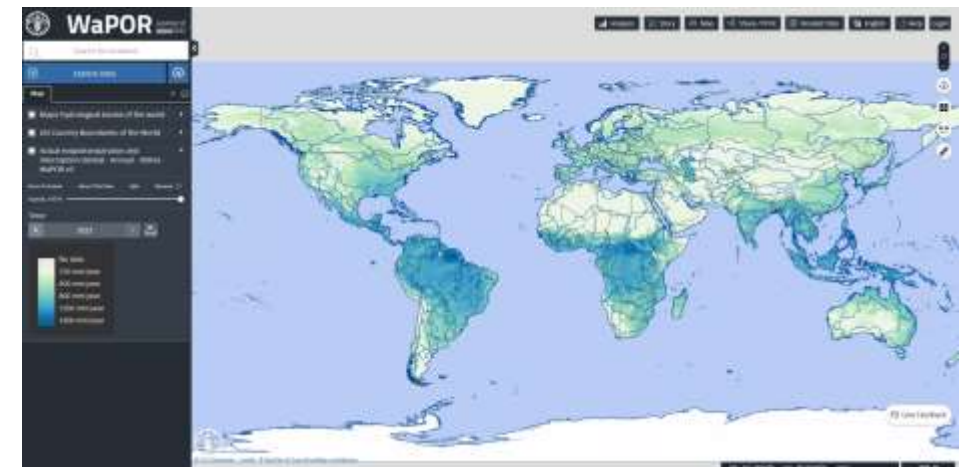
ETA product will include

- 10-days Actual evapotranspiration, Soil evaporation and Canopy transpiration
- ETA is **essential for crop water use monitoring and sustainable water resources management**
- For **Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.4.1 – Water Use Efficiency for custodian agency FAO**



NRT products expected by end of 2025

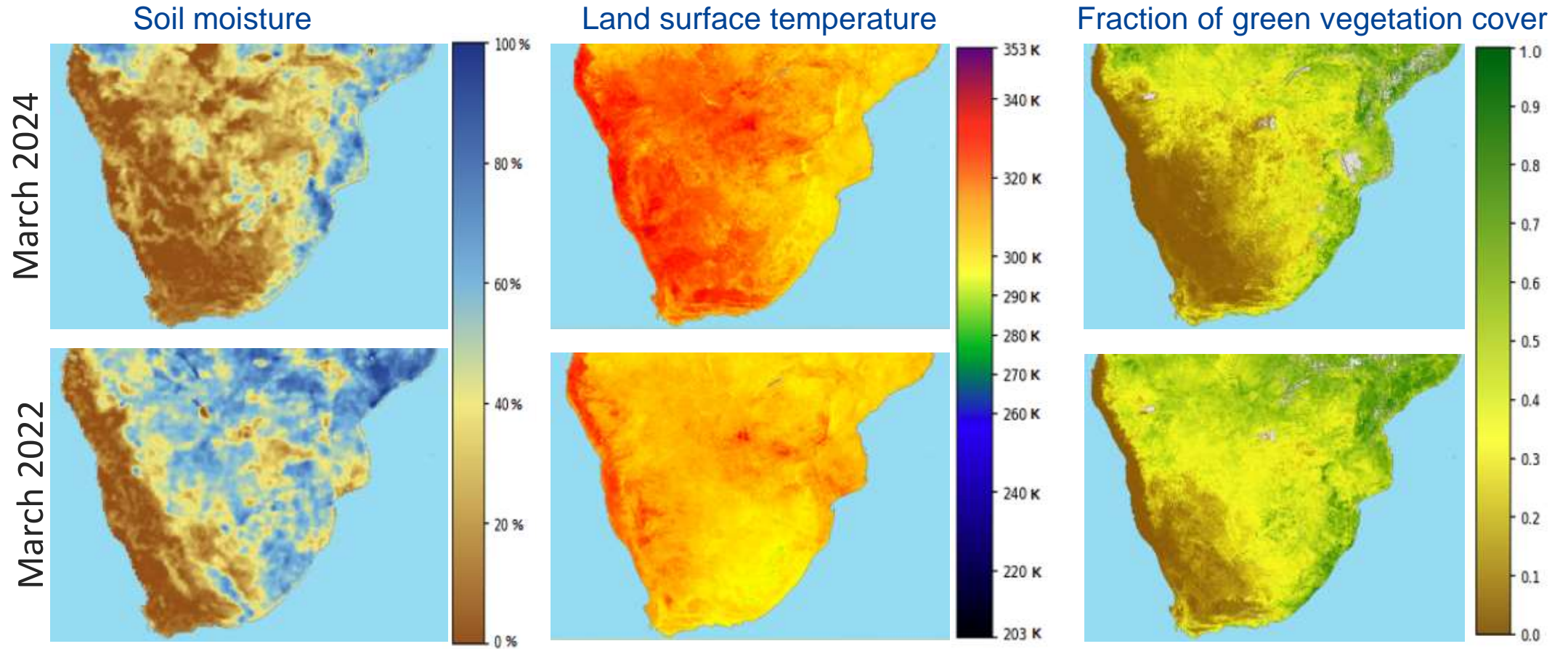
<b>Geometric Properties</b>	
Spatial resolution	300 m
Geolocation precision	Better than 0.5 pixels
Coordinate position	Centre of the pixel
Geodetic datum	WGS84
Geographic projection	Regular latitude/longitude grid
Geographic coverage	Global
<b>Temporal resolution</b>	10-day period
<b>Timeliness</b>	Within 2 days after the end of each dekad
<b>Uncertainty (RMSD)</b>	10%





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# Drought – South Africa



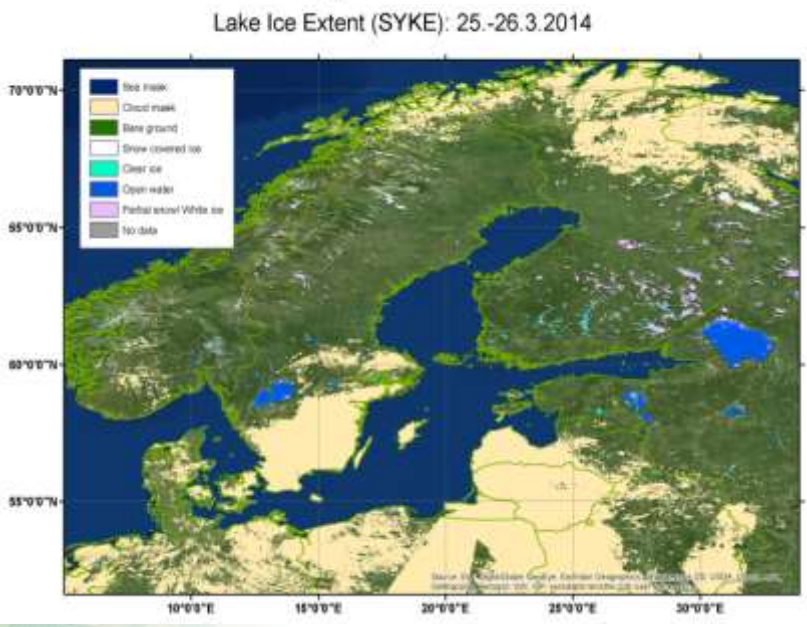
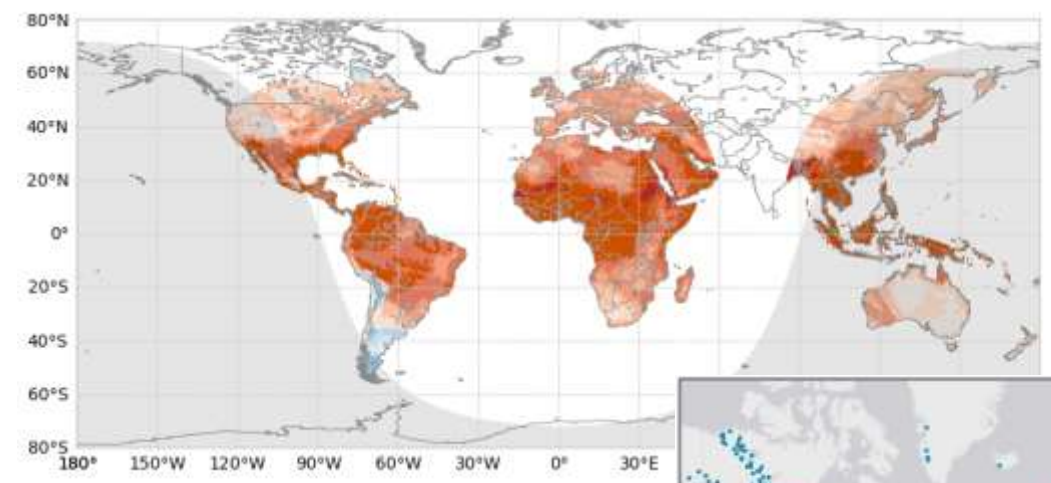
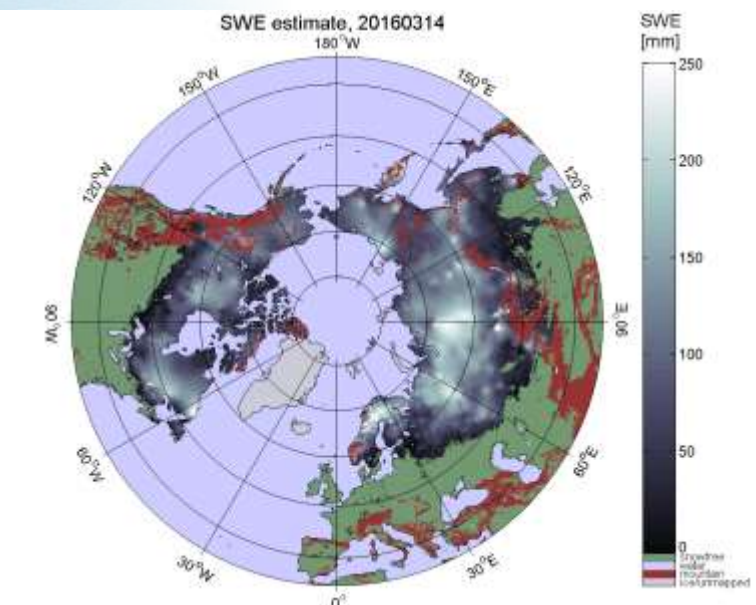
Different satellite input data, different retrieval algorithms, different processing chains but **fully consistent and complementary** biophysical products characterizing land surface state



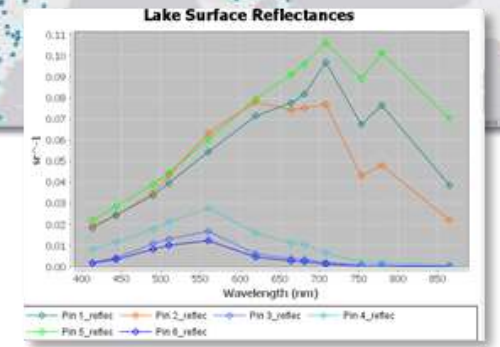
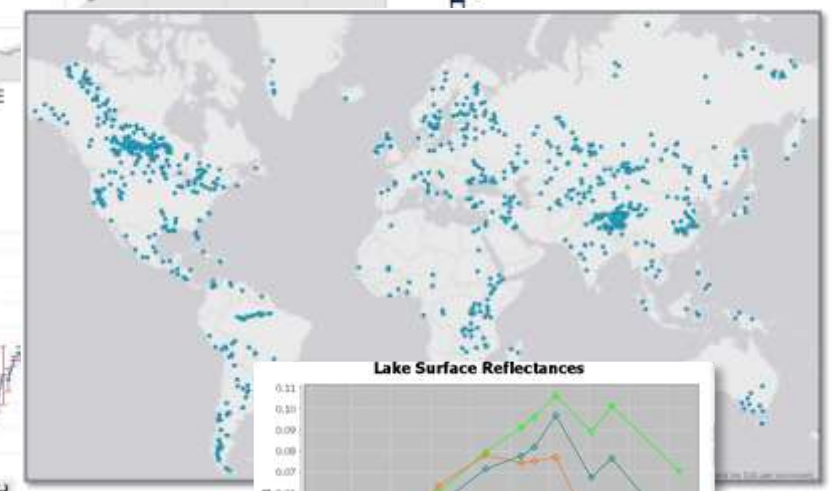
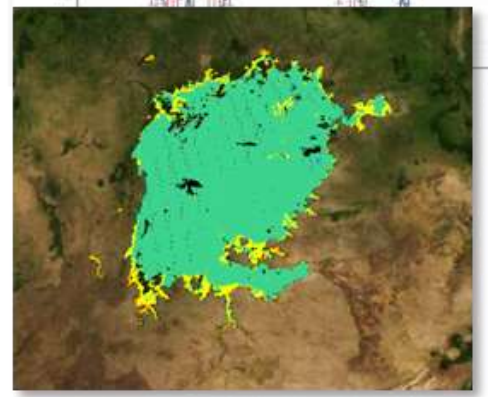
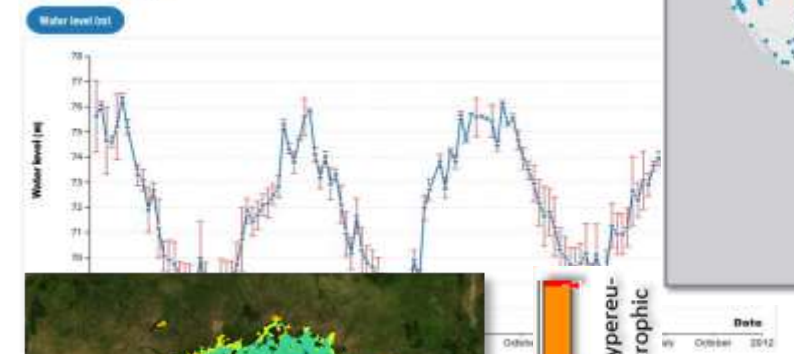


Land Monitoring

# Global Systematic Monitoring Water-Cryosphere portfolio



## River Brahmaputra







Land Monitoring

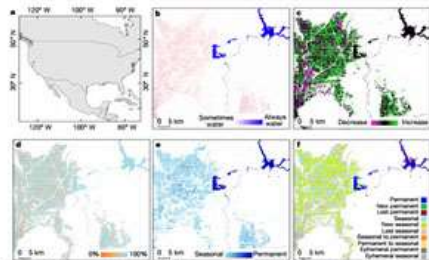
# Water extent monitoring at EU and global scale



## High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes

Jean-François Pekel<sup>1</sup>, Andrew Gottam<sup>1</sup>, Noel Gorelick<sup>2</sup> & Alan S. Belmont<sup>1</sup>

The location and persistence of surface water (inland and coastal) is both affected by climate and human activity<sup>1</sup> and affects climate<sup>2,3</sup>, biological diversity<sup>4</sup> and human wellbeing<sup>5,6</sup>. Global data sets documenting surface water location and seasonality have been produced from inventories and national descriptions<sup>7,8</sup>, statistical extrapolation of regional data<sup>9</sup> and satellite imagery<sup>10,11</sup>, but measuring long-term changes at high resolution remains a challenge. Here, using three million Landsat satellite images<sup>12</sup>, we quantify changes in global surface water over the past 32 years at 30-metre resolution. We record the months and years when water was present, where occurrence changed and what form changes took in terms of seasonality and persistence. Between 1984 and 2015 permanent surface water has disappeared from an area of almost 90,000 square kilometres, roughly equivalent to that of Lake Superior, though new permanent bodies of surface water covering 184,000 square kilometres have formed elsewhere. All continental regions show a net increase in permanent water, except Oceania, which has a fractional (one per cent) net loss. Much of the increase is

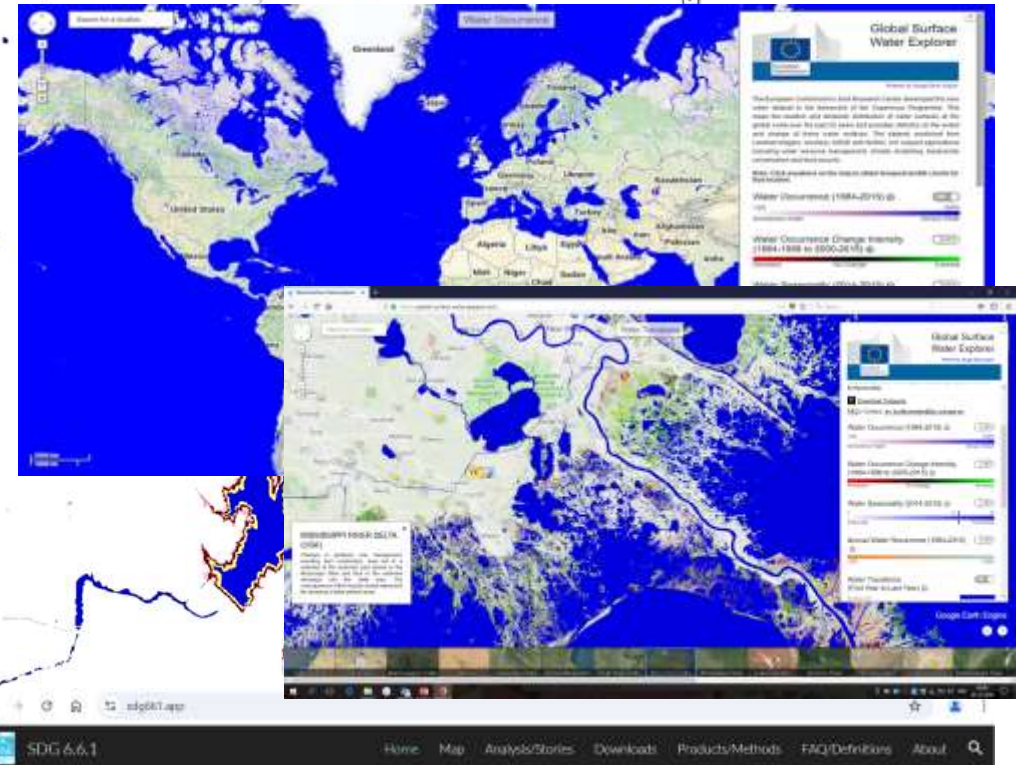
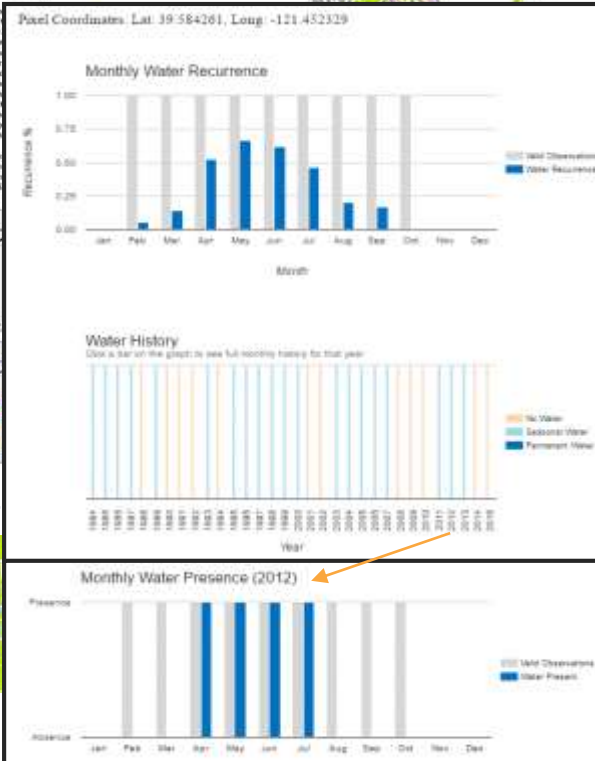


DOI: 10.1038/nature20584



## Monitoring of changes in water bodies at high resolution in NRT

Water Transitions



<https://global-surface-water.appspot.com>



### EXPLORE MAP

The geospatial platform allows you to explore data at national, sub-national and basin levels to better understand and quantify the state of freshwater ecosystems.

Access Data Map

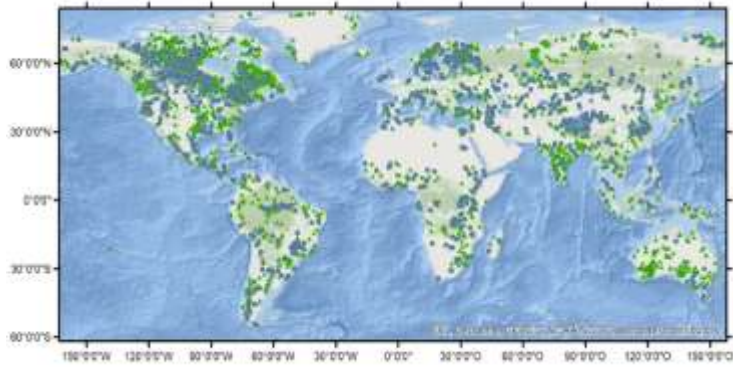
Find by partner





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# Water Quality at EU and Global scale



Water bodies location



Brockmann Consult  
Dashboard

	Lake Water Quality 300m (LWQ-300m)	Lake Water Quality 100m (LWQ-100m)
<b>Parameters</b>	Lake Surface Reflectance Turbidity Trophic state (based on CHL) Chlorophyll Concentration Floating Cyanobacteria Index Total Suspended Matter	Lake Surface Reflectance Turbidity Trophic state (based on CHL) Chlorophyll Concentration Floating Cyanobacteria Index Total Suspended Matter
<b>Spatial resolution</b>	300m	100m
<b>Extent</b>	Global	Global
<b>Coverage</b>	Selected lakes/reservoirs/lagoons	Selected S-2 tiles in Europe and Africa
<b>Number of Entity</b>	4264	225 selected tiles
<b>Temporal aggregation</b>	10 days	10 days
<b>Temporal frequency</b>	10 days	10 days
<b>Timeliness</b>	3 days after last acquisition	4 days after last acquisition
<b>Projection/Datum</b>	Geographic lat/lon WGS-84	Geographic lat/lon WGS-84
<b>Sensor</b>	Sentinel-3 OLCI	Sentinel-2 MSI
<b>File format</b>	netCDF	netCDF
<b>Status / Version</b>	Operational / v1.4	Demonstration / v1.5





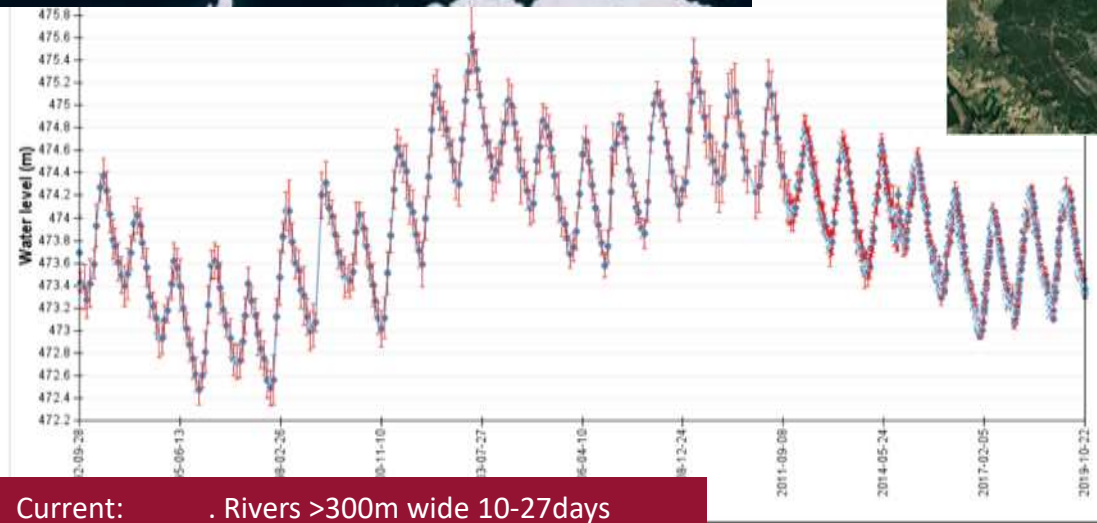
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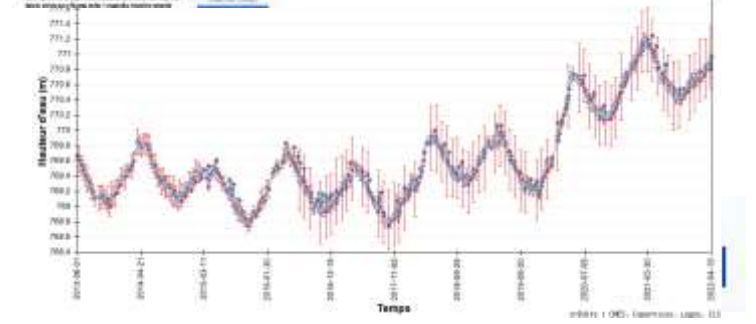
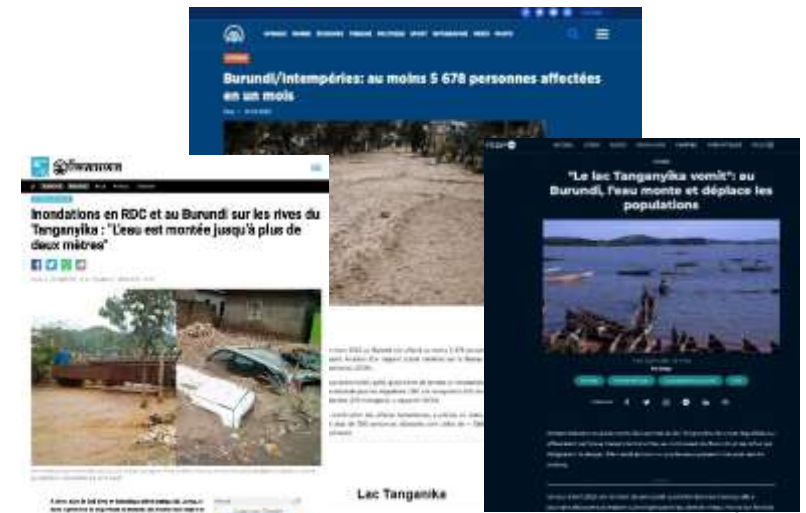
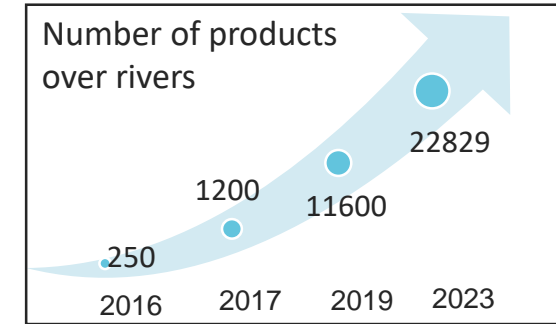
# Water level at EU and Global scale



Monitoring of levels of lakes and rivers



Current:  
 . Rivers >300m wide 10-27days  
 . Lakes >500Km<sup>2</sup> 1-10 days  
 . J3, S3A&B SRAL, Sentinel 6



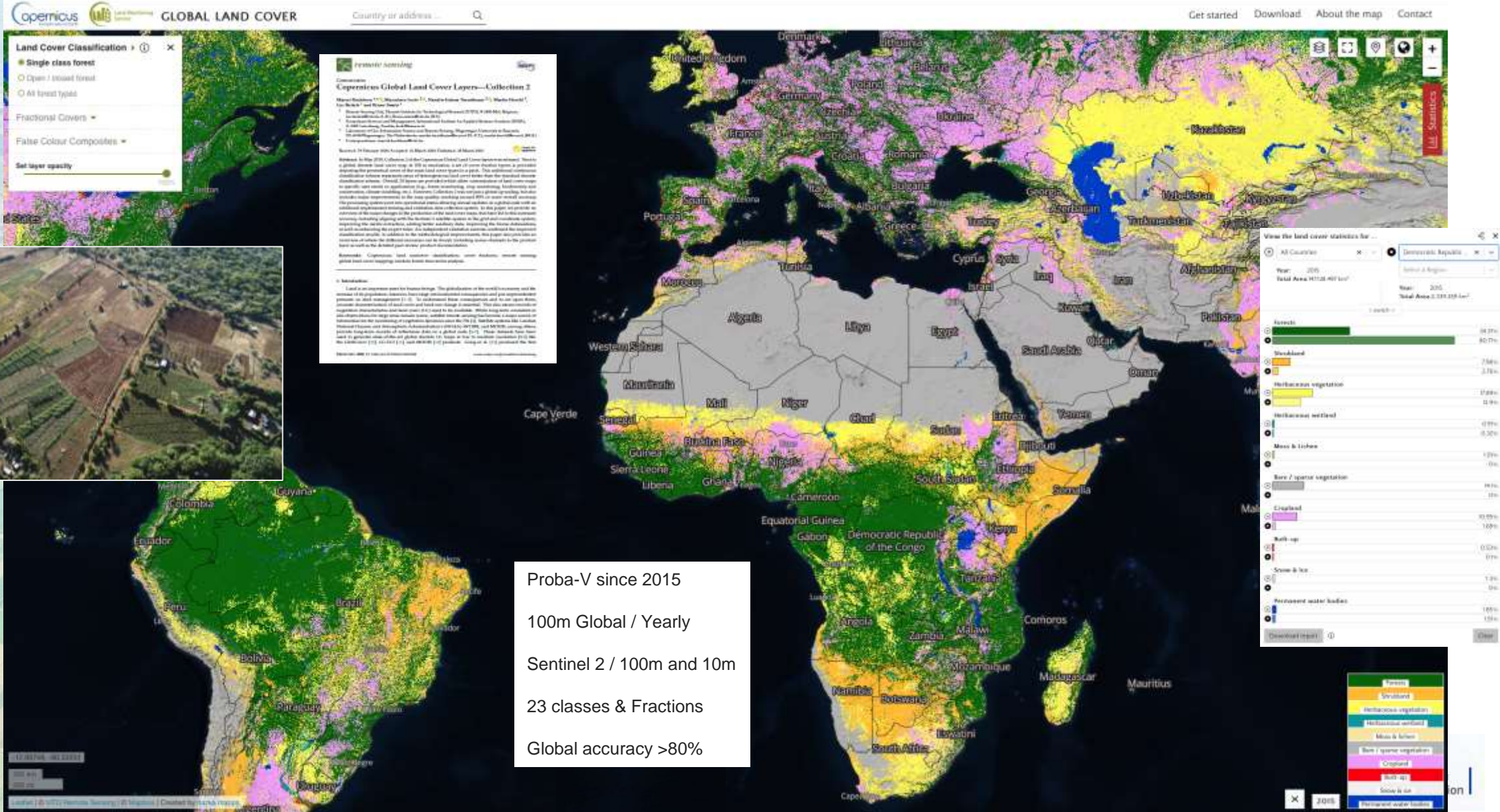
~23 000 Virtual Stations available  
 (+ 4750 possible with SWOT nadir)





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# Monitoring global land cover changes



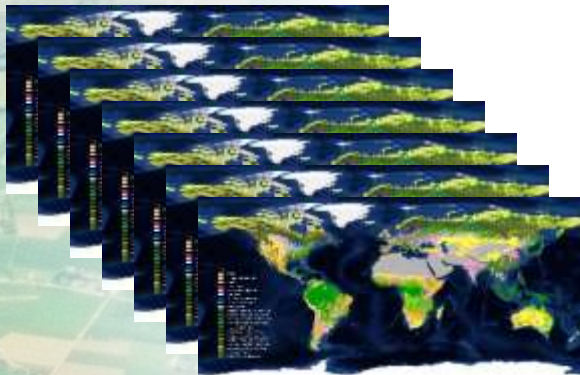
Proba-V since 2015  
 100m Global / Yearly  
 Sentinel 2 / 100m and 10m  
 23 classes & Fractions  
 Global accuracy >80%





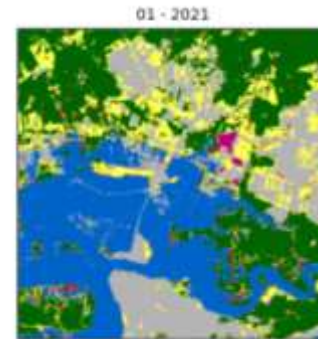
## CONTINUE

- Continuation of 100m global LC
- Yearly updates (2020-2026)



## ENHANCE

- Spatial resolution: towards 10 m
- Temporal resolution: towards monthly and NRT
- Improved accuracy
- Consistent change mapping



## EXTEND

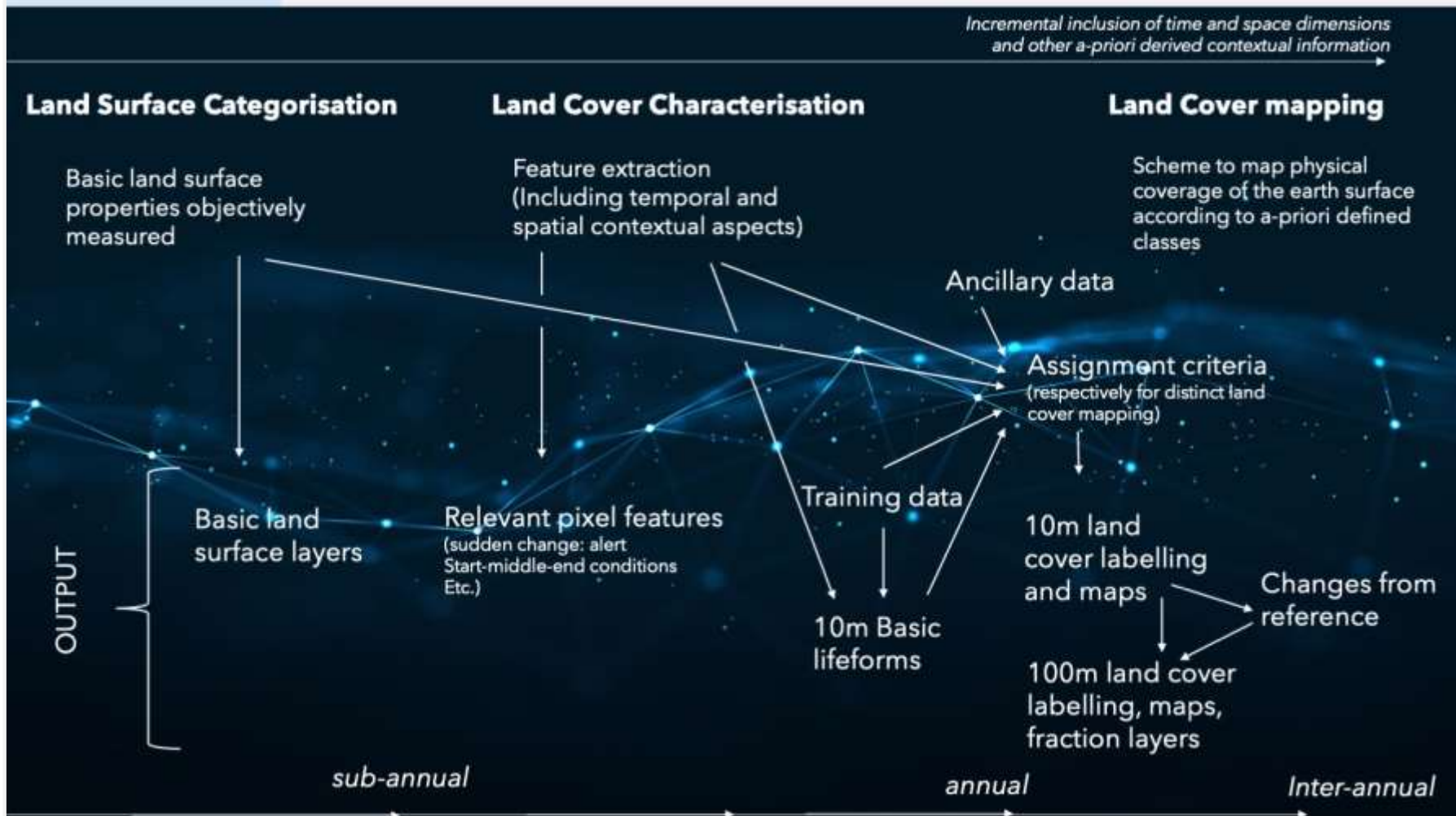
- Sub-annual products
- Specific Tropical Forest Products (TCD, TCPC)







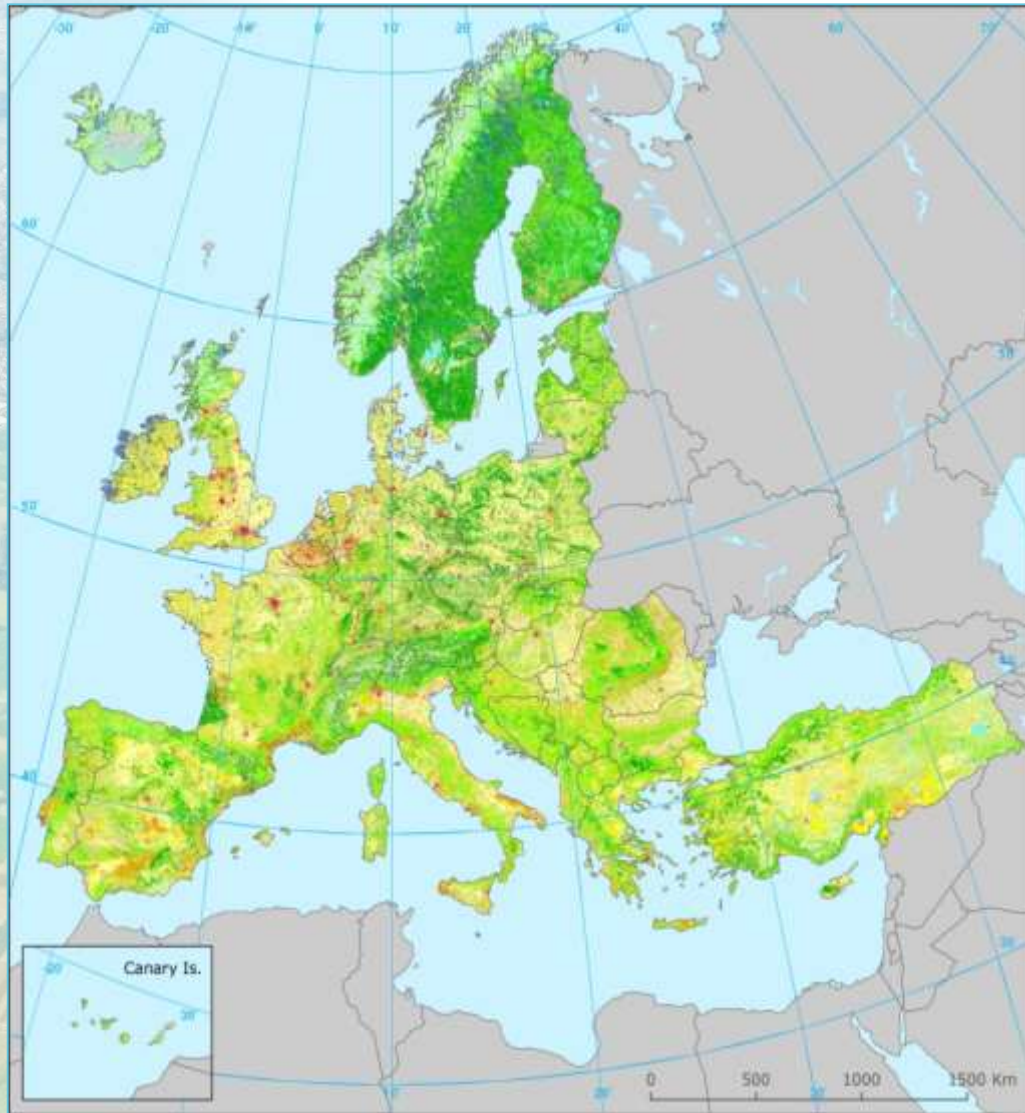
# Dynamic and flexible



Providing dynamic global land surface categories and characterization, consolidated into global annual land cover mapping and tropical forest monitoring products at 10m resolution.



## CORINE Land Cover



- Mapping ~permanent surface features at scale 1:100.000 based on physical characteristics (changes > 1 year)
- MMU: 25 ha (5 ha for changes); MMW: 100 m
- Nomenclature: 5 main groups, three levels, 44 level-3 LU/LC classes (representing Europe)
- Basic data support: satellite imagery
- Ancillary (in-situ) data: national ortho-photos, topographic maps, VHR imagery...
- Implemented by national teams
- Inventories: 1990, 2000, 2006, 2012, 2018





# Pan-European Land cover HRL mapping

## Imperviousness

Degree of Imperviousness 2012 (20 m and 100 m)	Degree of imperviousness, values from 1-100 %
Impervious density change 2009-2012 (100 m)	Mapping degree of change over time, values from -100 to +100 %

## Forest

Tree cover density (20 m and 100 m)	Tree cover density, values from 1-100 %
Forest Type (20 m and 100 m)	Mapping dominant leaf type: coniferous and broadleaved

## Natural and semi-natural grassland

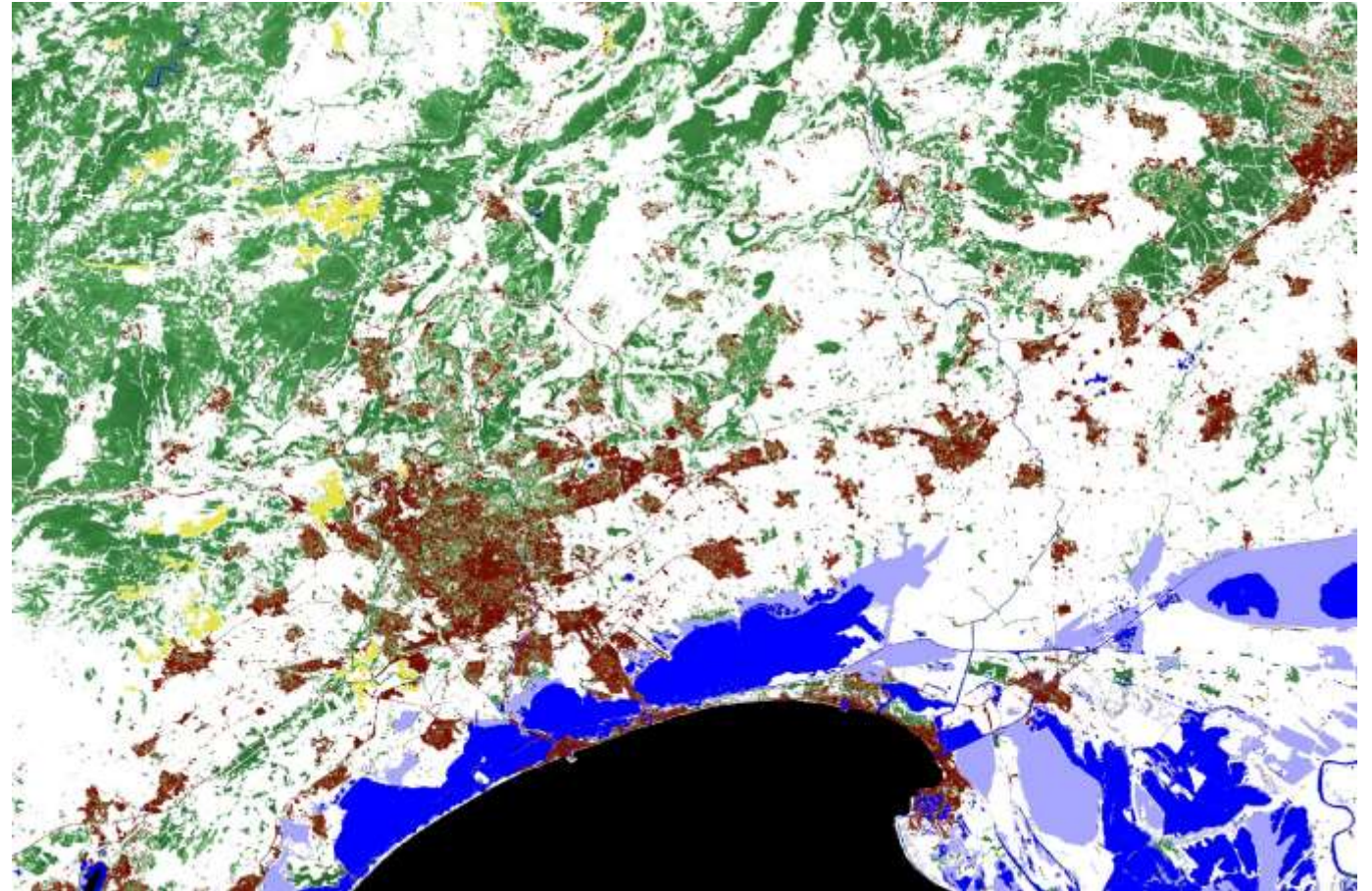
Natural and semi-natural grassland (20 m and 100 m)	Mapping natural and semi-natural grassland
--	--

## Wetlands

Wetland (20 m and 100 m)	Mapping wetlands
--------------------------	------------------

## Water bodies

Permanent water bodies (20 m and 100 m)	Mapping permanent water bodies, including small water bodies
--	--





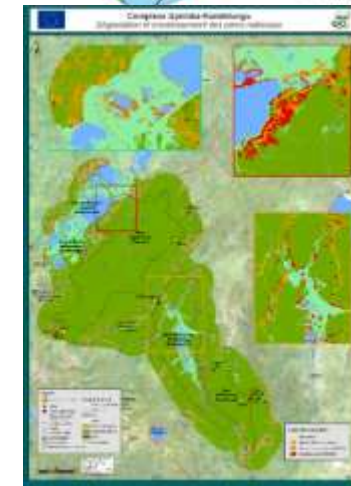
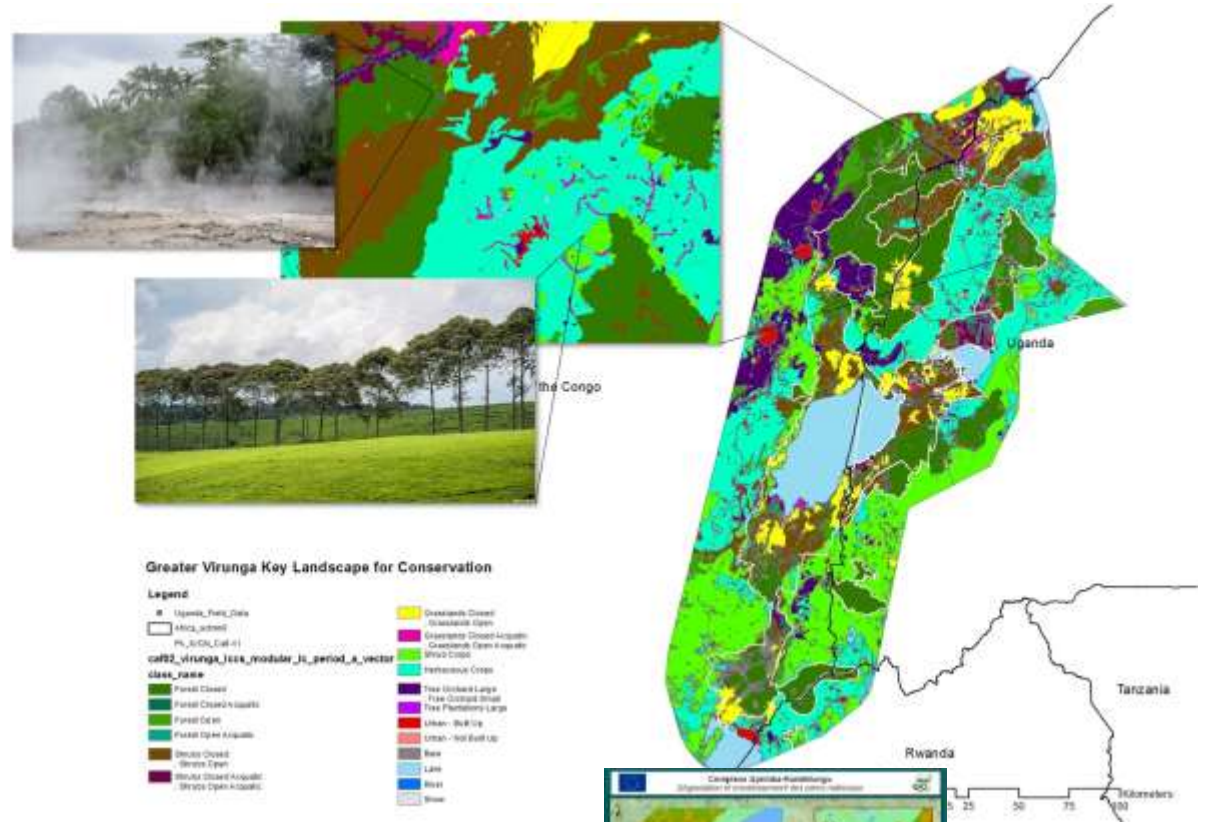
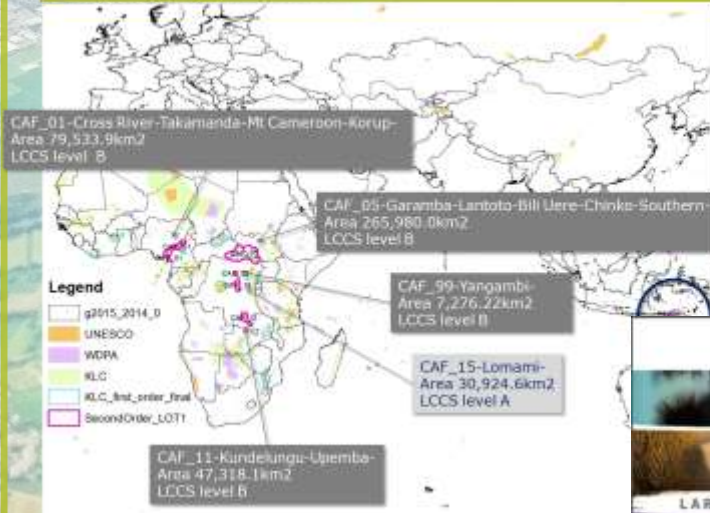


Land  
Monitoring

# GLOBAL Hot Spot component - Biodiversity

Provide detailed land cover information on specific areas of interest for EU outside the European Union, particularly in the domain of the sustainable management of natural resources.

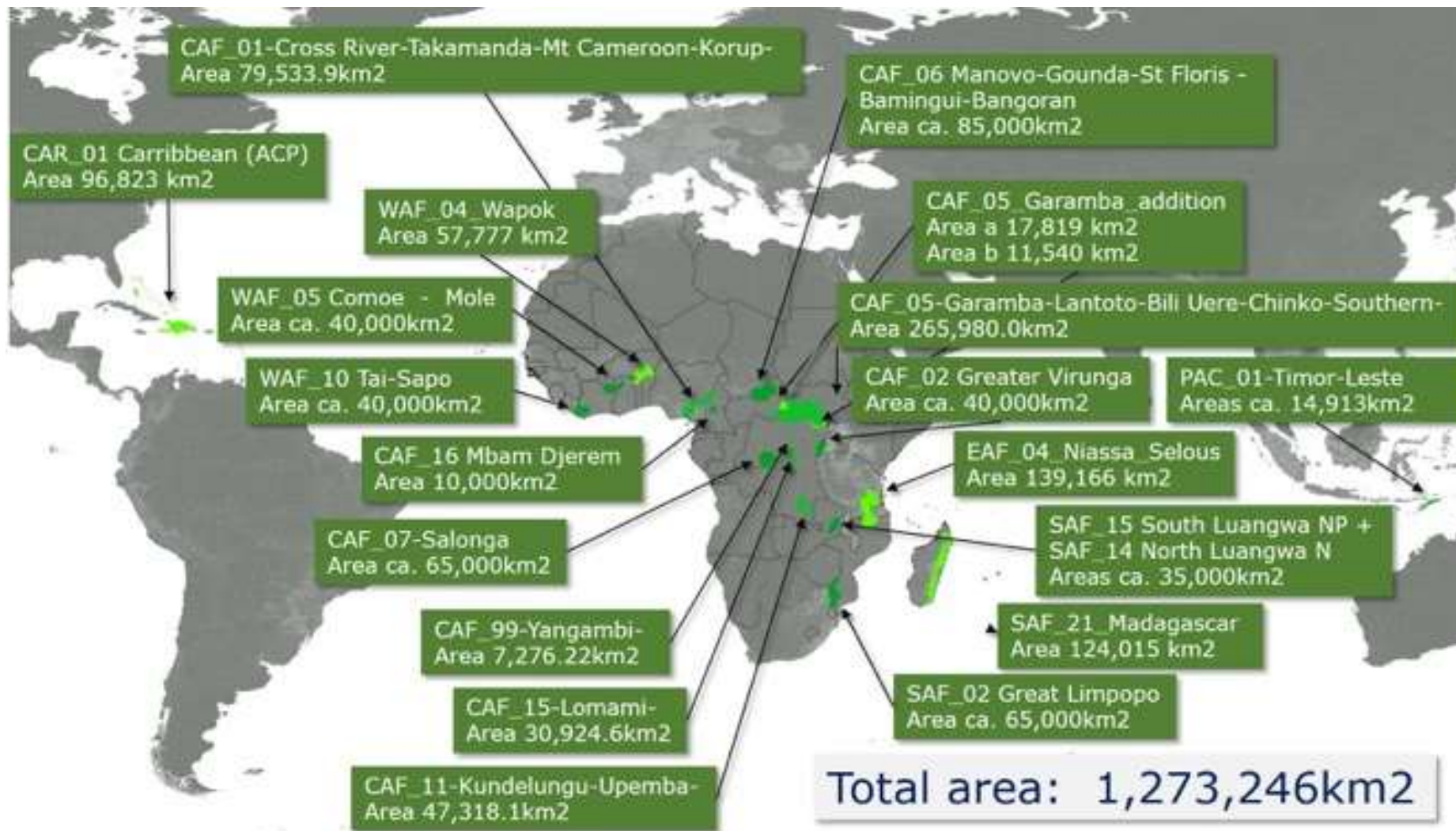
## Second Specific Contract – ADI







# Areas mapped





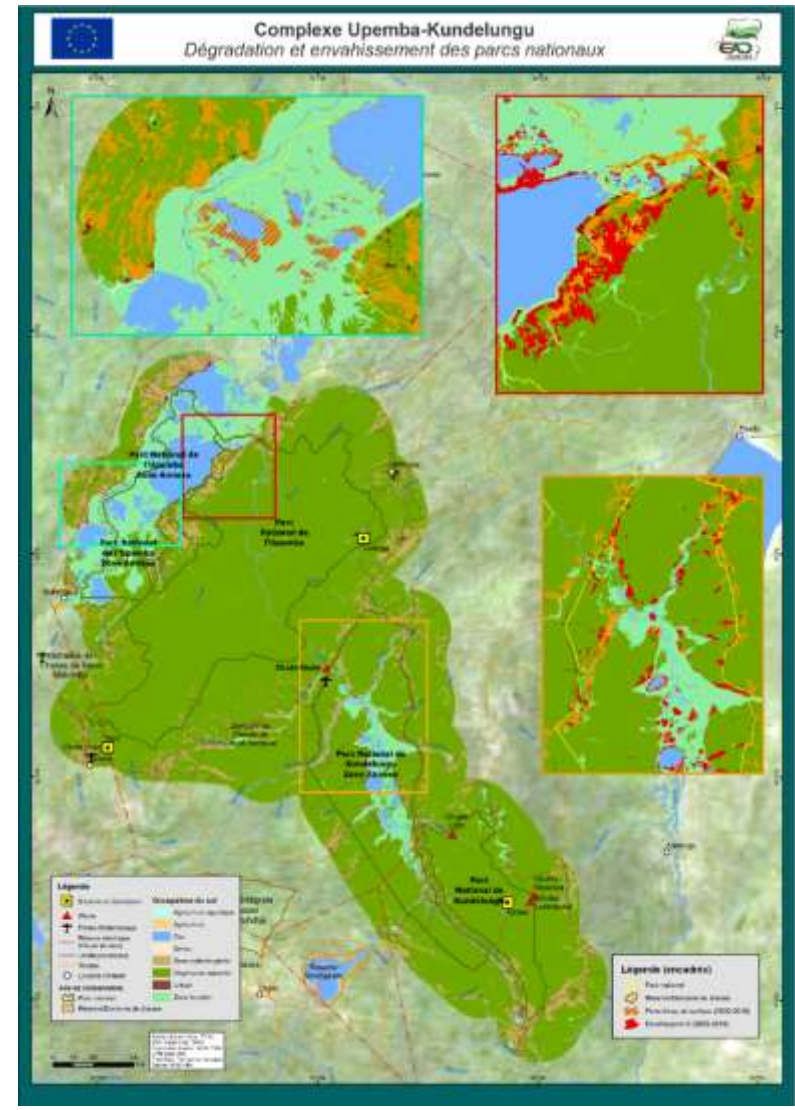


Land  
Monitoring

# Upemba-Kundelungu complex (Democratic Republic of Congo)

The HSM Land Cover map

- (i) highlights the **threats and pressures** on the wetlands and the last population of elephants in the Katanga province and the wetlands which is one of the biggest RAMSAR site in the world (since 2017),
- (ii) supports to **prioritize the actions of EU funds** in the complex and the management plan of the complex and
- (iii) brings some leverage in **negotiations** between EU/national agency in charge of the PAs and the private sector.

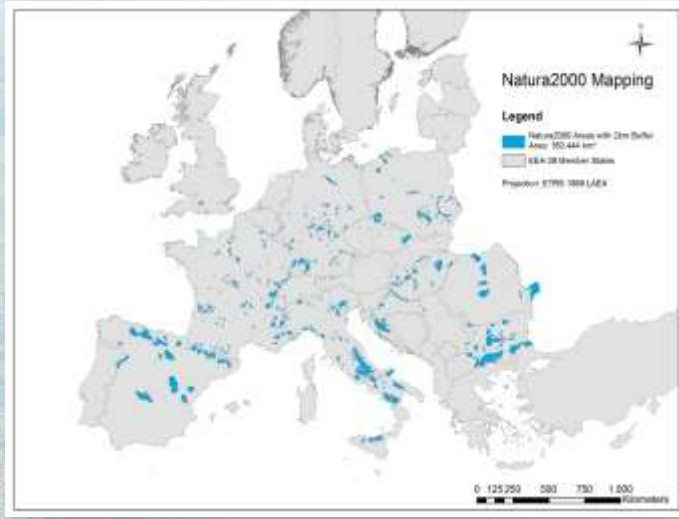






Land Monitoring

# Protected sites mapping



- 1.1.1.1 Urban fabric (predominantly public and private units)
- 1.1.1.2 Industrial, commercial and military units
- 1.2.1.1 Road networks and associated land
- 1.2.1.2 Railway and associated land
- 1.2.1.3 Port areas
- 1.2.1.4 Airports
- 1.3.1.1 Mineral extraction, dump and construction sites
- 1.3.2.1 Land without current use
- 1.4.1.1 Green urban areas and leisure facilities
- 2.1.1.1 Arable irrigated and non-irrigated land
- 2.1.2.1 Greenhouses
- 2.2.1.1 Vineyards
- 2.2.2.1 Fruit trees and berry plantations
- 2.2.3.1 Olive groves
- 2.3.1.1 Annual crops associated with permanent crops
- 2.3.2.1 Complex cultivation patterns
- 2.3.3.1 Land principally occupied by agriculture with significant areas
- 2.3.4.1 Agro-forestry
- 3.0.0.0 Urban Atlas: Woodland
- 3.1.1.1 Broadleaved swamp
- 3.1.2.1 Broadleaved swamp
- 3.1.3.1 Other natural, semi-natural
- 3.1.4.1 Broadleaved evergreen
- 3.1.5.1 Highly artificial forest
- 3.2.2.1 Coniferous swamp forest
- 3.2.3.1 Other natural, semi-natural
- 3.2.4.1 Highly artificial forest
- 3.3.2.1 Mixed swamp forest
- 3.3.3.1 Other natural, semi-natural
- 3.3.4.1 Highly artificial forest
- 3.4.1.1 Transitional woodland
- 3.4.2.1 Lines of trees and shrubs
- 3.5.1.1 Damaged forest
- 4.0.0.0 Urban Atlas: Grassland
- 4.1.1.1 Managed grassland
- 4.1.2.1 Semi-natural grassland with trees (T.C.)
- 4.2.1.1 Semi-natural grassland without trees (T.C.)
- 4.2.2.1 Alpine and sub-alpine natural grassland
- 5.0.0.0 Urban Atlas: Heathland and scrub
- 5.1.1.1 Heathland and Moorlands
- 5.1.2.1 Other scrub land
- 5.2.1.1 Sclerophyllous vegetation
- 6.1.1.1 Sparsely vegetated area
- 6.2.1.1 Beaches
- 6.2.1.2 Dunes
- 6.2.1.3 River banks
- 6.2.2.1 Bare rocks and rock outcrops
- 6.2.2.2 Burnt areas (except burnt pastures)
- 6.2.2.3 Glaciers and perpetual snow
- 7.0.0.0 Urban Atlas: Wetland
- 7.1.1.1 Inland freshwater marshes
- 7.1.2.1 Inland saline marshes
- 7.2.1.1 Exploited peat bog
- 7.2.1.2 Unexploited peat bog
- 8.1.1.1 Salt marshes
- 8.1.2.1 Swines
- 8.2.1.1 Intertidal flats
- 8.2.2.1 Estuaries
- 9.0.0.0 Urban Atlas: Rivers and lakes
- 9.1.1.1 Interconnected running water courses
- 9.1.2.1 Highly modified natural water courses and canals
- 9.1.3.1 Separated water bodies belonging to the river system (lakes)
- 9.2.1.1 Natural water bodies
- 9.2.2.1 Reservoirs and lakes with completely man-made structure
- 9.2.3.1 Intensively managed fish ponds
- 9.2.4.1 Standing water bodies of industrial sites
- 10.1.1.1 Marine (other)



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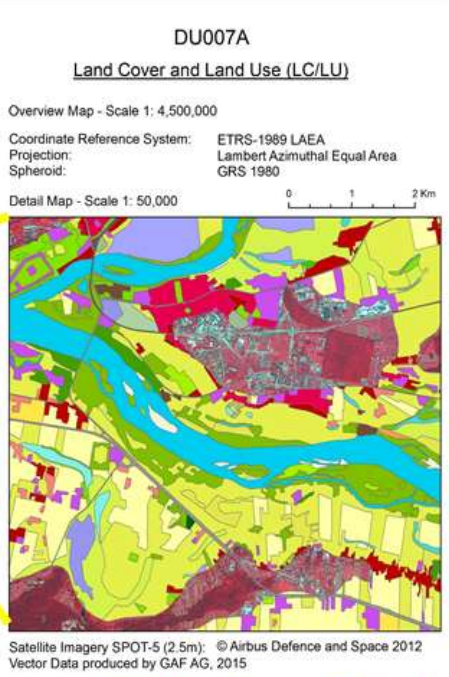
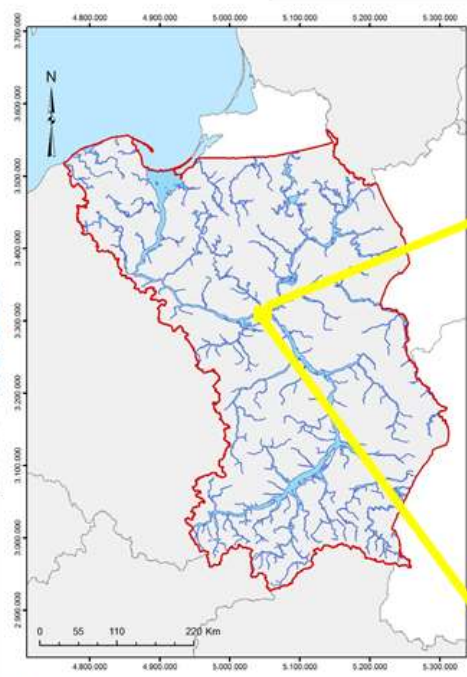
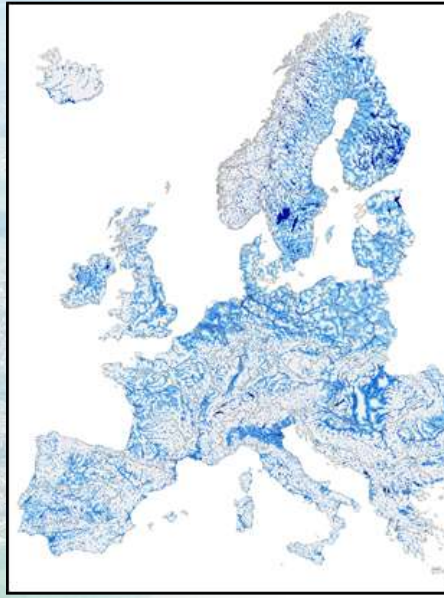




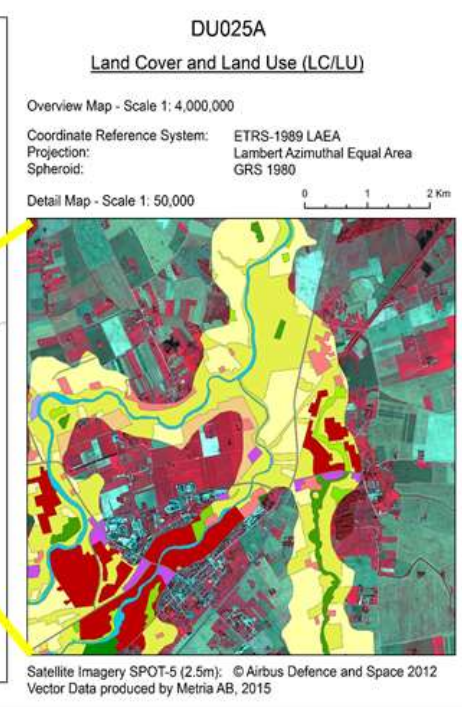
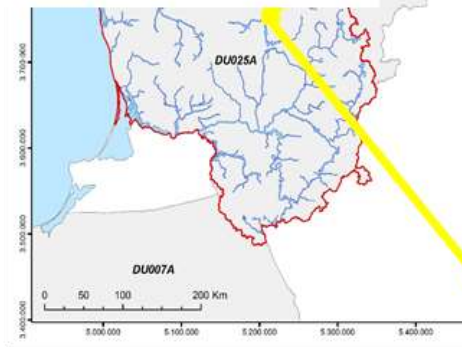


Land  
Monitoring

# Local component – Riparian areas mapping



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Marine  
Monitoring

# Marine Service Benefit areas and products

Marine safety

Marine resources

Coastal and marine  
environment

Climate and  
meteorological  
forecasting

Other: Transport,  
Tourism, Environment,  
Pollution, Energy, etc.



Sea Level

Ocean Salinity

Ocean Temperature

Sea Ice

Wind

Ocean Currents

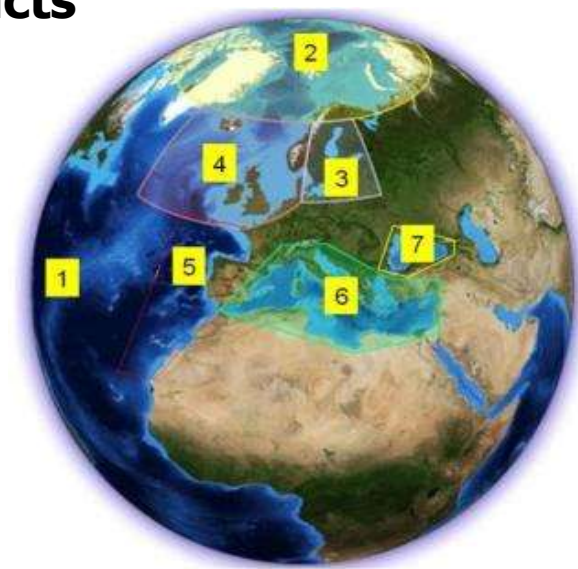
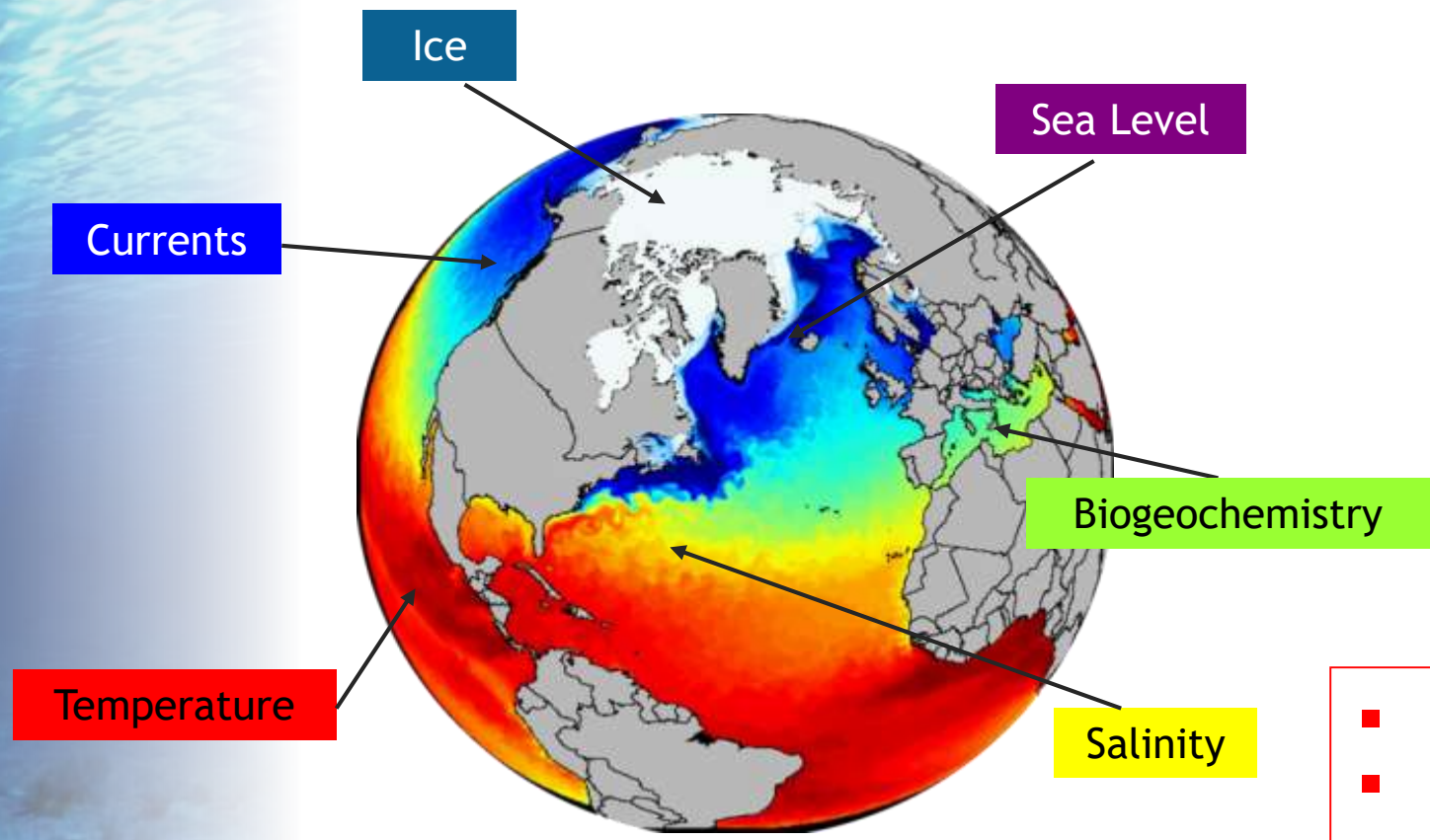
Ocean Colour / Biogeochemistry  
(e.g. optics, chlorophyll, biology, chemistry)



Marine Monitoring

# Marine Environment Monitoring Service

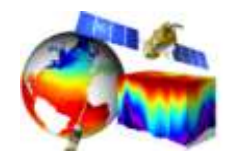
## 11 product groups & 140 products



- 1. Global
- 2. Arctic
- 3. Baltic
- 4. NWS
- 5. IBI
- 6. Med Sea
- 7. Black Sea

- **Global and Regional**
- **Re-analyses / Real Time / Forecast**
- **Satellite & In Situ obs. and Models**

**A 3D and consistent estimation of the ocean state**

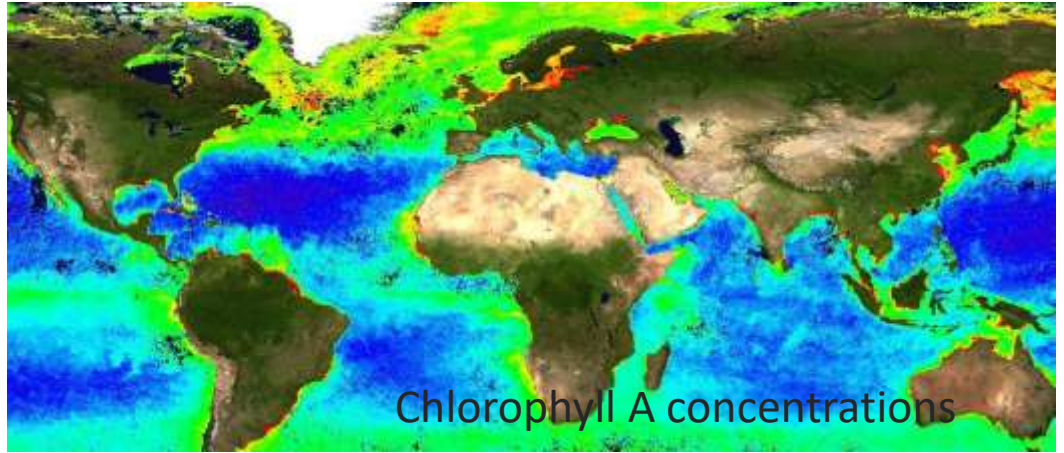
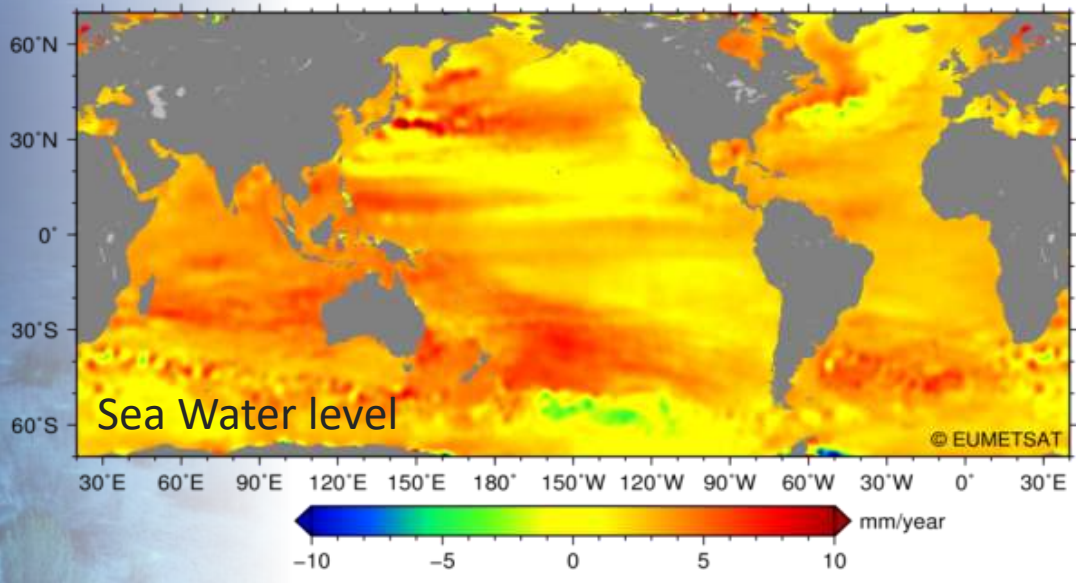
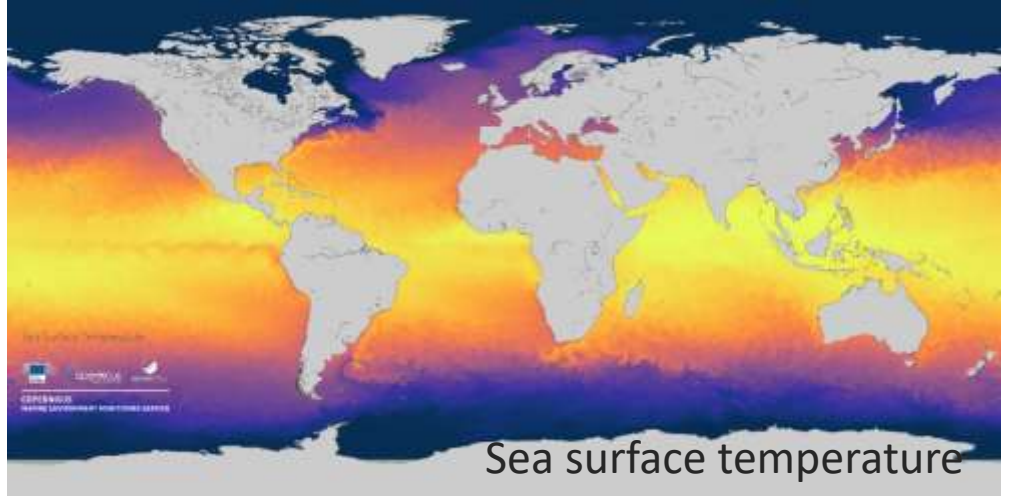
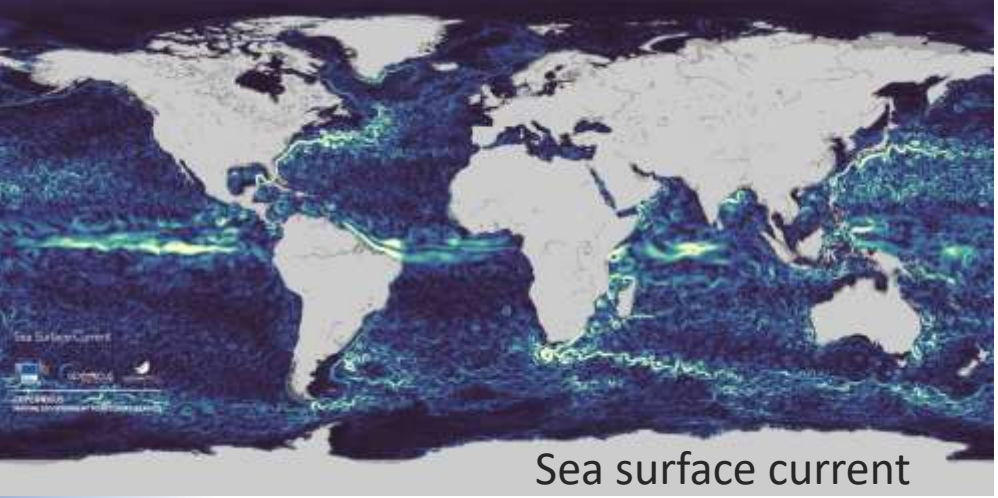






Marine Monitoring

# Marine Service products (example)





# C A M S Benefit areas and products

Health

Environment

Pollution

Climate

Renewable Energy

Air Quality and Atmospheric Composition



Climate forcing



Ozone layer & UV



Solar radiation



Emissions and surface fluxes







Atmosphere  
Monitoring

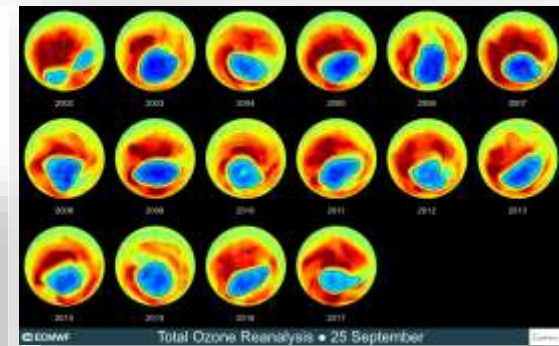
# Atmosphere Monitoring Service PRODUCTS



<http://atmosphere.copernicus.eu>



*European Air Quality and products in support of policy users*



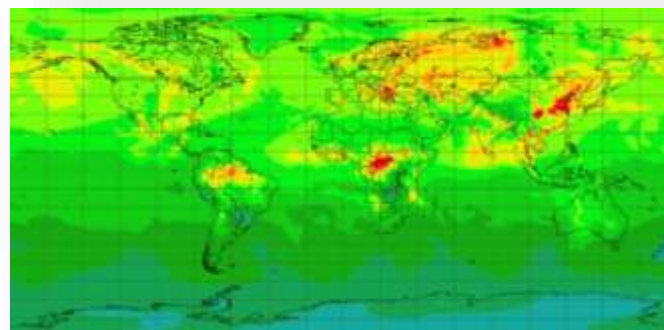
*Ozone layer*



*Solar radiation and UV index*



*Emissions and surface fluxes*



*Atmospheric composition : global analyses, forecasts and reanalyses*



Climate  
Change

# C3S Benefit areas and products examples

**Climate change**

**Mitigation and  
adaptation**

**Weather forecast**

**Pollution**

**Environment**

**Health**

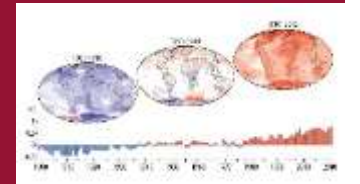
**Consistent Estimates of the  
Essential Climate Variables (ECVs)**



**Support to Mitigation and  
Adaptation Strategies**



**Global and Regional  
Reanalyses**



**Seasonal Forecasts  
And Climate Projections**

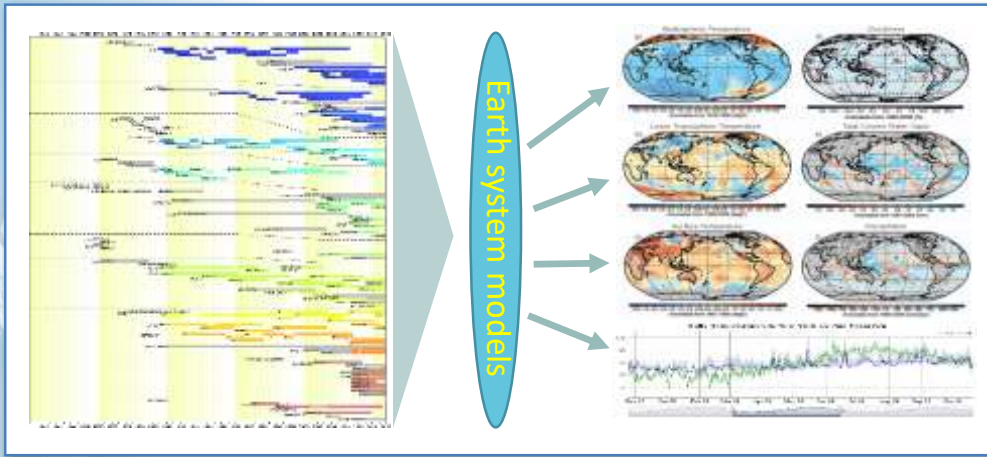






Climate Change

# C3S / Access to past, present and future climate information

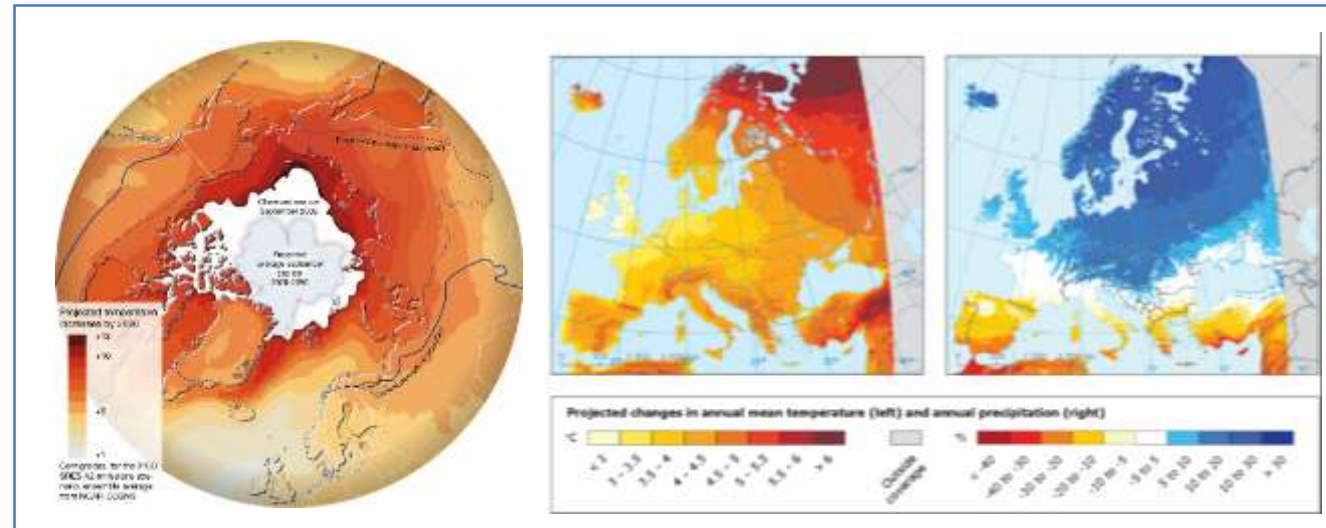


Observations and climate re-analyses

Seasonal forecast data and products

Climate model simulations

Sectoral Impact Assessment





# EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Emergency Management Service supports actors (e.g. civil protection, insurance companies, risk evaluation and humanitarian aid sectors) dealing with:



Emergency  
Response

Natural Disasters



Man-made  
Emergency Situations



Humanitarian Crises



Preparedness and  
Recovery Activities







# CEMS / Service Overview

## Emergency Management



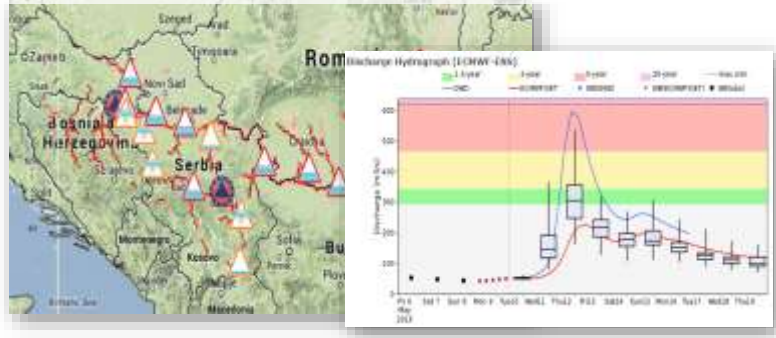
### Scope

- Complementary to national efforts
- Supporting the EC's Emergency Response and Coordination Centre (ERCC)
- Focus on Europe but available globally



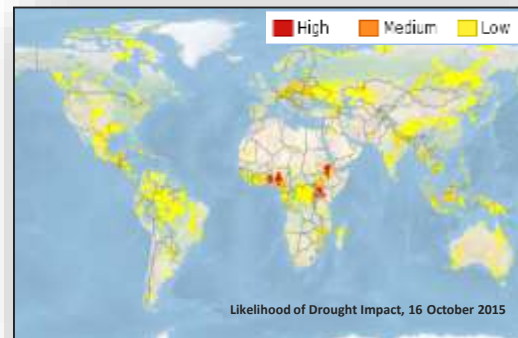
### Flood Awareness System (EFAS - GLOFAS)

Flood monitoring and forecasting across Europe and Global



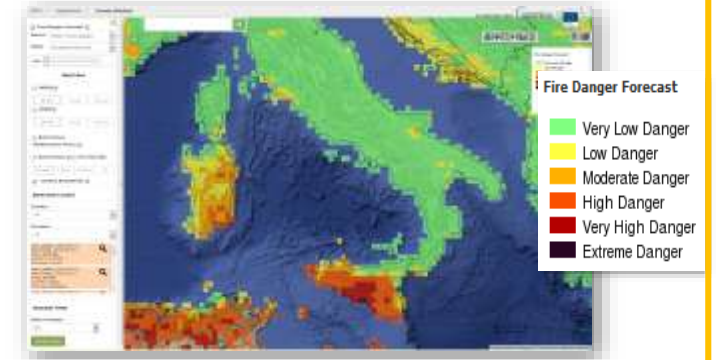
### Drought Observatory (EDO – GDO)

Early warning, monitoring & forecasting, risk of droughts & their impacts



### European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS)

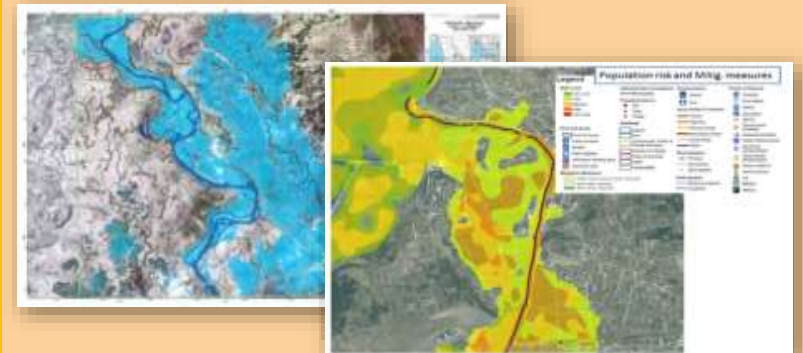
Near real-time & historical information on forest fires in the European, Middle Eastern & N-African regions



### On-demand Mapping

On-demand provision of geospatial information in support of preparedness, emergency response, recovery for any type of disaster

*Any disaster*





## GMES and Africa





Copernicus

# GMES & Africa

Long-standing EU-Africa Cooperation to support Africa capacity to exploit Earth Observation



*2018:  
Launch of first implementation  
phase with the GMES & Africa  
program*

*2026:  
Third phase of GMES & Africa program  
under the EU Africa Space Flagship*

*2006:  
Maputo Declaration  
Call to extend the benefits of  
European GMES programme  
to ACP countries*



*2007:  
Lisbon Declaration  
Launch of GMES & Africa initiative*

*2022:  
Second implementation phase of GMES &  
Africa program*

COPERNICUS program is the main pillar of GMES & Africa



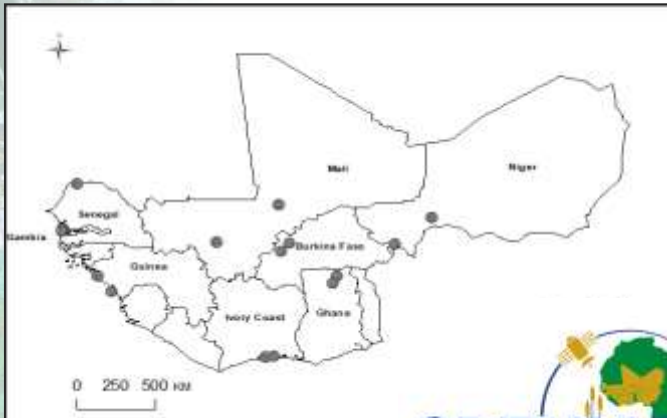


Copernicus

# West Africa Consortium - CSE

This project implemented in ten (10) West African countries, has developed a **service entitled Wetlands Monitoring** which is focusing on **five indicators** to monitor:

- 1) surface water dynamics;
- 2) extent of mangroves;
- 3) extent of invasive aquatic plants,
- 4) soil moisture
- 5) water turbidity



**GUINÉE**  
Complexe des îles de LOOS

**Objectifs et défis de gestion**

**Principaux enjeux**







Copernicus

# Southern Africa Consortium - SASSCAL

## Main Objective, GMES – WeMAST portal

To upscale and operationalize the **Geoportal** for delivering **products and information services to policy makers, private sector and other end users** for management and monitoring of Wetlands in Southern Africa.

- To improve access to **satellite Earth Observation** and in situ data on wetlands monitoring and management in Southern Africa considering the feedback from the end-users



WETLAND MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT SERVICE FOR TRANSBOUNDARY BASINS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (WeMAST)



# Conclusions





Copernicus

# Conclusions

- Copernicus is a performant instrument to deliver operational services
- Not research but based on latest research developments (Horizon, ESA ... JRC)
- Ensure long term sustainability
- Maintain state of the art products with evolution and re-processing
- CLMS portfolio includes Global systematic coverage but also Hot Spot coverage (ad hoc request)
- Propose core multi-purpose products but sectoral dimension envisaged from 2025
- Land Cover & Forest Monitoring system is based on a flexible approach and is the cornerstone for global land cover and land use mapping
- Opportunities at short / mid term



Caub

Del Carmen

Del Carmen  
Mangrove Reserve

Thank you