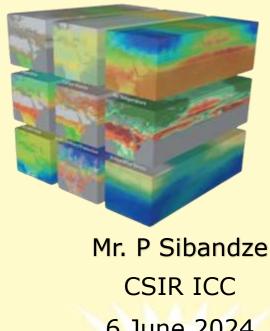




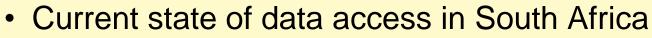
Empowering Uptake Through Enhanced Access to Earth Observation Data Knowledge

Unlocking Innovation Through CF4SFD



6 June 2024





- Proposed framework
- CF4SFD architecture
- Benefits of CF4SFD
- Case Study

Outline

Conclusion





together in excellence



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Current State of Data Access

1. Existing Policies



A. Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, 2003 (Act No. 54 of 2003)

establishes a framework for developing and managing a spatial data infrastructure in South Africa. It aims to facilitate **capturing**, **managing**, **maintaining**, **integrating**, **distributing**, and using spatial information.

B. Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) No. 2 of 2000

aims to promote transparency, accountability and informed decision-making by ensuring access to relevant information.

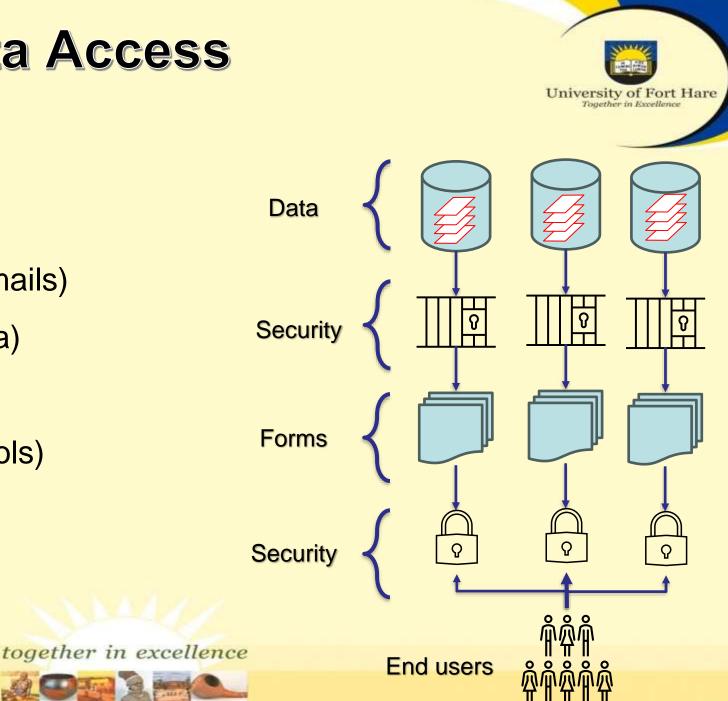
C. Draft National Data and Cloud Policy

aims to create an enabling environment for data and cloud services to ensure equitable access to data and cloud services.

2. Existing platforms:

SAEON, ARC, SAWS, STATSA, SANSA, SEAD-SA, SANBI etc.

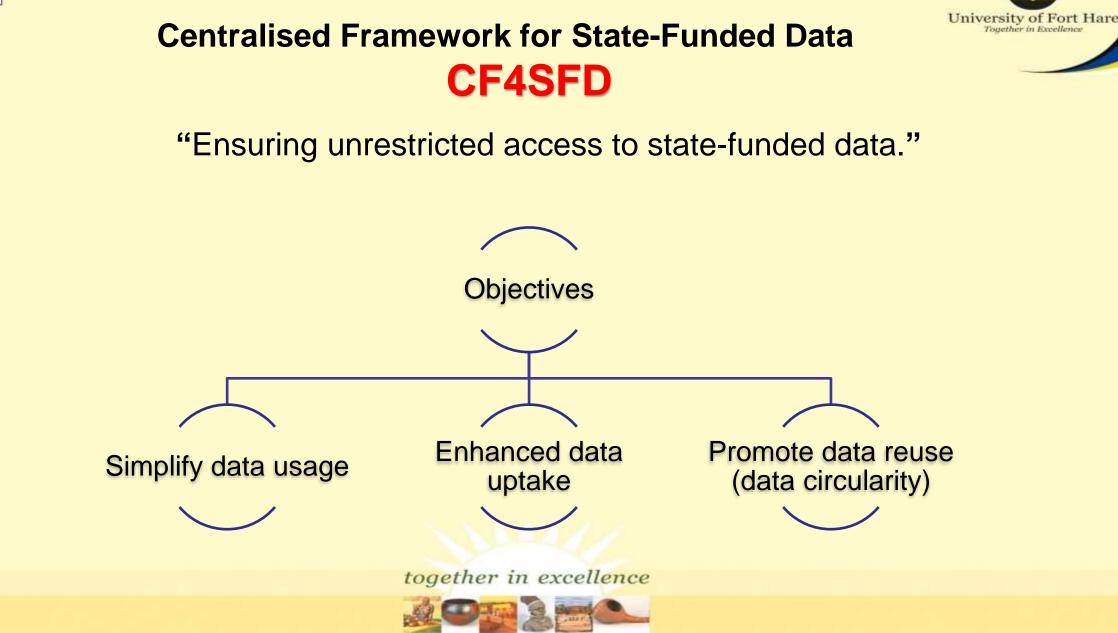




Current State of Data Access

3. Challenges:

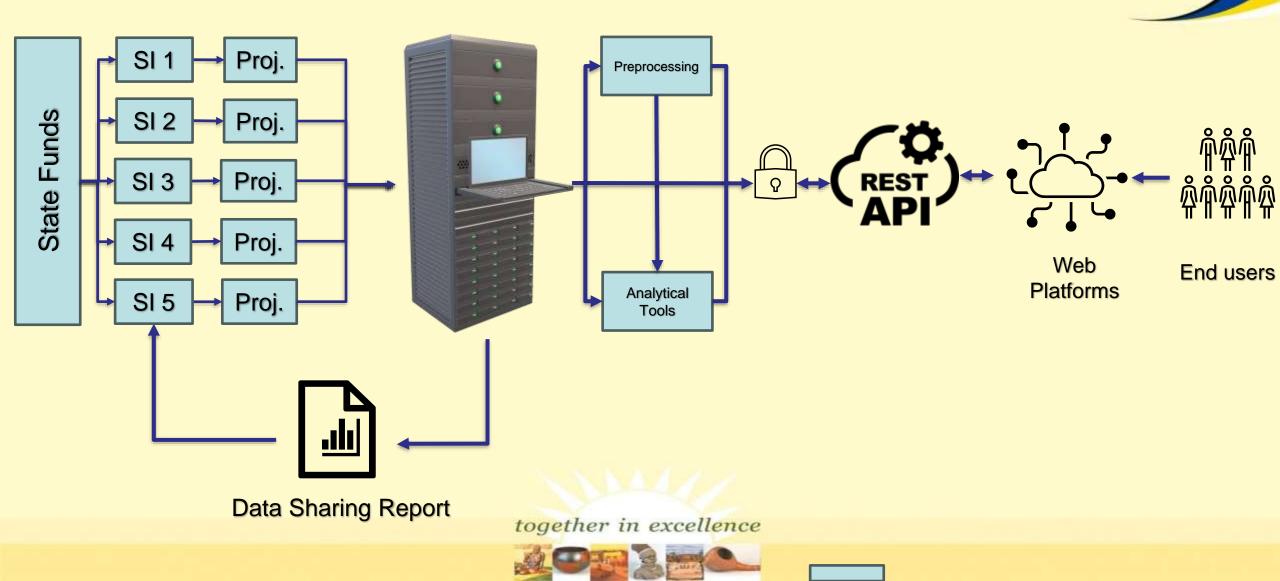
- Decentralized data sources
- Excessive paperwork (B2B emails)
- Data redundancy (climate data)
- Data inconsistencies
- Data security (different protocols)
- Difficulty in data governance
- Increased data retrieval time



Proposed Framework

CF4SFD Architecture





Benefits of CF4SFD

CS4SD

Single access point for geospatial and non-geospatial data, including in situ data.

Promotes innovation, research and technological advancements (HRDEM, climate data)

Drives economic growth (support industries)

Improved data quality and consistency

Enhanced data security

Cost-effective

Facilitated compliance and governance

Better resource allocation





Case Study

Copernicus Climate Data Store (CDS)

A Variable domain

✤ Product type		
Climate indices	(3)	
Climate projections	(40)	
🗌 In-situ observations	(15)	
🗆 Reanalysis	(48)	
Satellite observations	<mark>(42)</mark>	
Seasonal forecasts	(12)	L
✓ Spatial coverage		
🗆 Europe	(59)	
🗌 Global	(97)	
✓ Provider		

(76)

(13)

(4)

(6)

Copernicus C3S

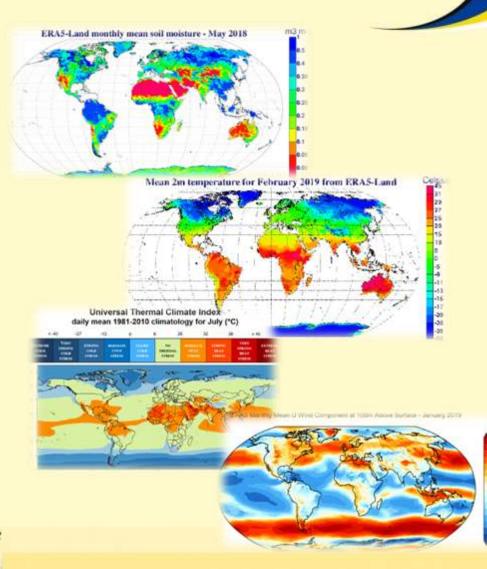
EUMETSAT SAF

ESA CCI

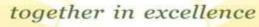
Copernicus CEMS

Variable domain	
Atmosphere (composition)	(5)
🗌 Atmosphere (surface)	(46)
Atmosphere (upper air)	<mark>(38)</mark>
🗌 Land (biosphere)	(23)
🗌 Land (cryosphere)	(6)
Land (hydrology)	(29)
🗌 Ocean (biochemistry)	(1)
🗌 Ocean (physics)	(19)
✓ Temporal coverage	
🗌 Future	(57)
🗆 Past	(145)
Present	(56)

• Sector	
Agriculture	(8)
Biodiversity	(5)
Coastal regions	(8)
Disaster risk reduction	(4)
🗆 Energy	(4)
🗌 Health	(8)
🗌 Infrastructure	(2)
🗌 Tourism	(4)
Transport	(1)
Uwater management	(10)



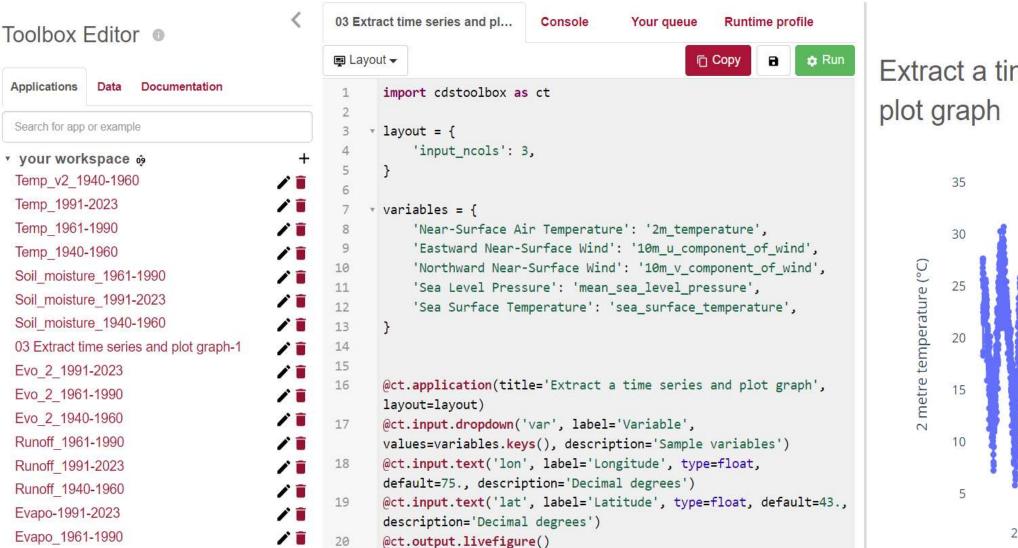
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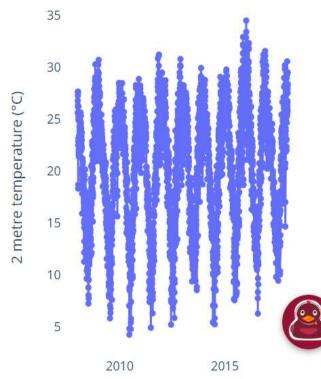
Case Study

Copernicus Climate Data Store



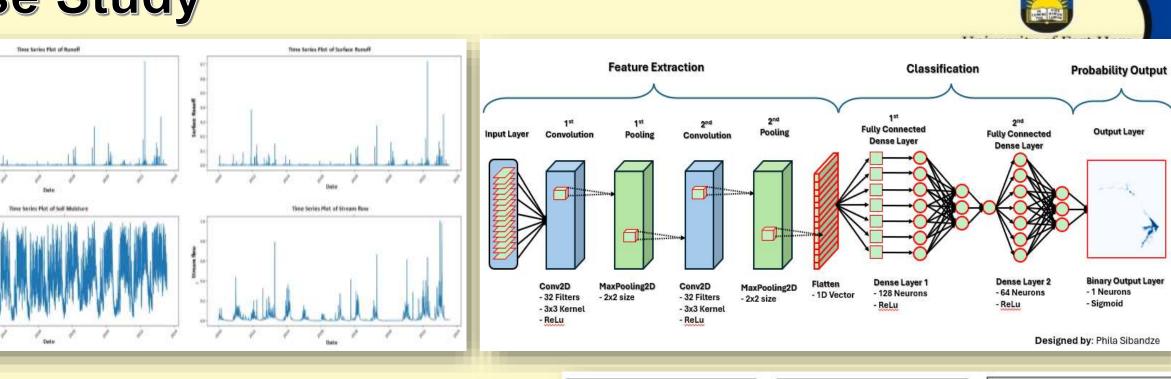


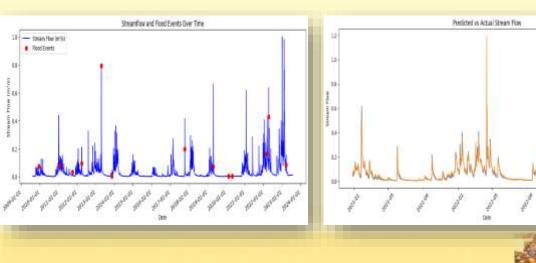
Extract a time series and plot graph

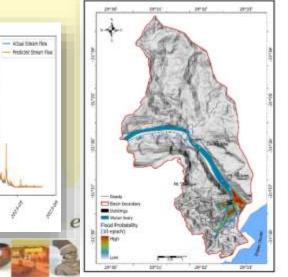


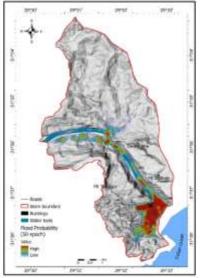
Case Study

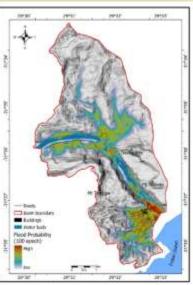
1"











Conclusion



Why is it crucial to ensure unrestricted access to state-funded data?

- Start a dialogue around CF4SFD which could lead:
 - Recommendation to changes to policies or formulation of new policies.
 - Support the implementation of the centralized framework
 - Participating in its development and usage
- Simplify data access
- Increase in data usage
- Promote data reuse (data circularity)
- Promote innovation
- Support and stimulate the industry, including the private sector.







