

# Use of Geospatial Information in Compilation of SDGs Environment Indicators and Disaster Risk Management

SDG 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time



Shared Prosperity **Dignified Life**



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Regional Workshop Integration of Big Data and Geospatial Information  
for the Compilation of SDG Indicators in Arab Countries

13 - 15 October 2020

# Target 6.6 Aims to Protect and Restore Water-Related Ecosystems

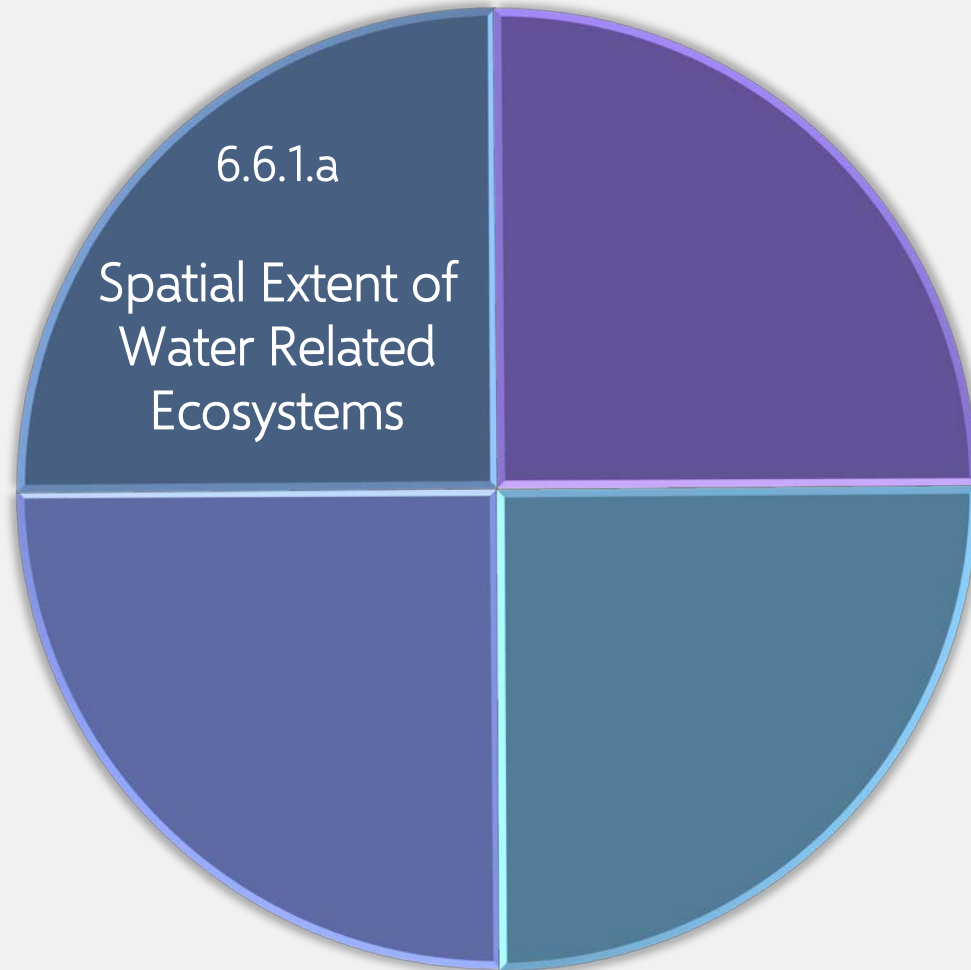


# Why protect water-related ecosystems

- 💧 Essential resource for food and water
- 💧 Plant and animal habitat
- 💧 Drought and flood protection
- 💧 Sustain global hydrological, carbon, and nutrient cycles
- 💧 Support agricultural, employment, energy, navigational, recreational, and tourism development
- 💧 Help mitigate climate change

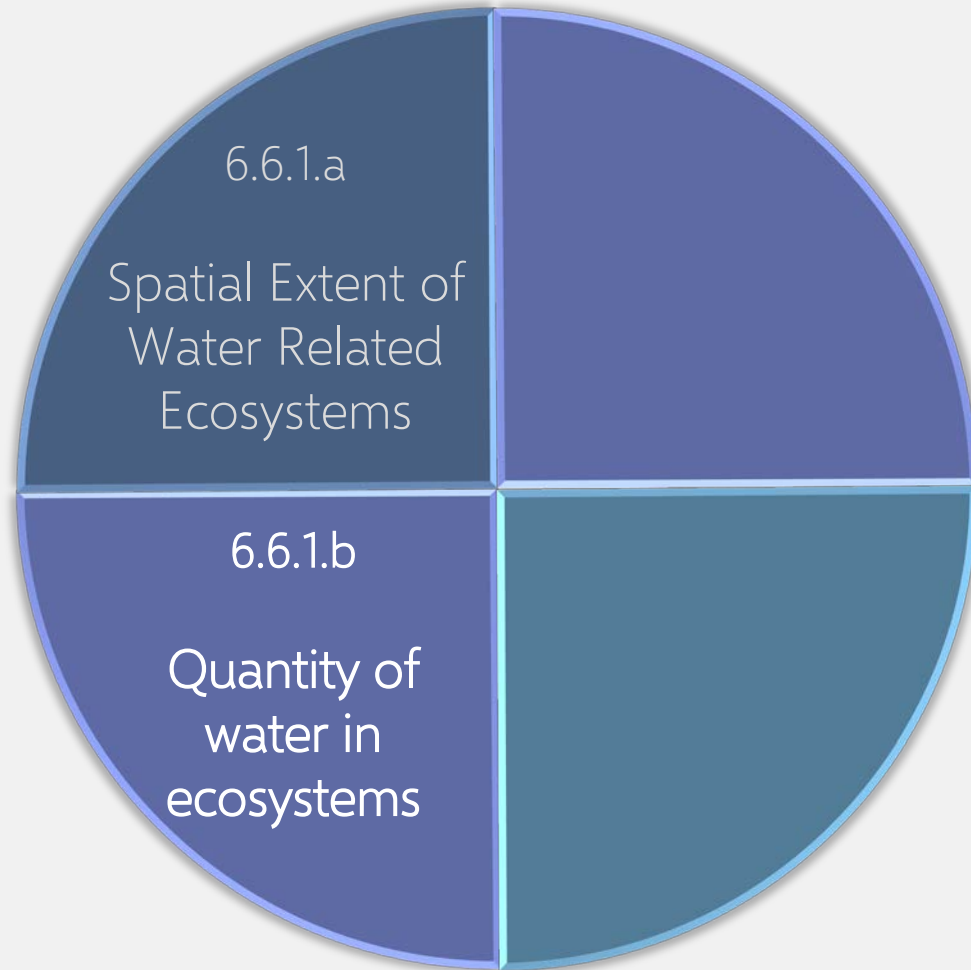


## 6.6.1 Sub-indicators



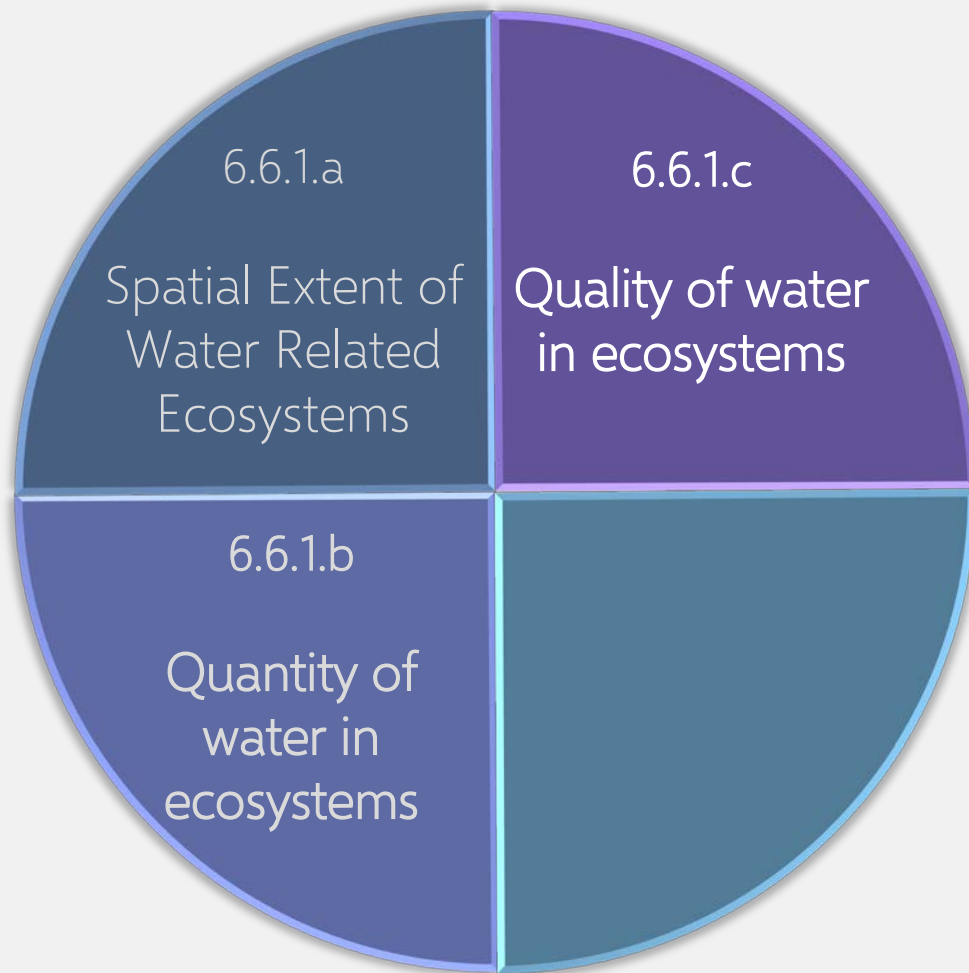
- Measures the geographic or spatial extent of wetlands and inland open water bodies
- Measurement provides indication of the availability of these ecosystems and the potential to provide services

## 6.6.1 Sub-indicators



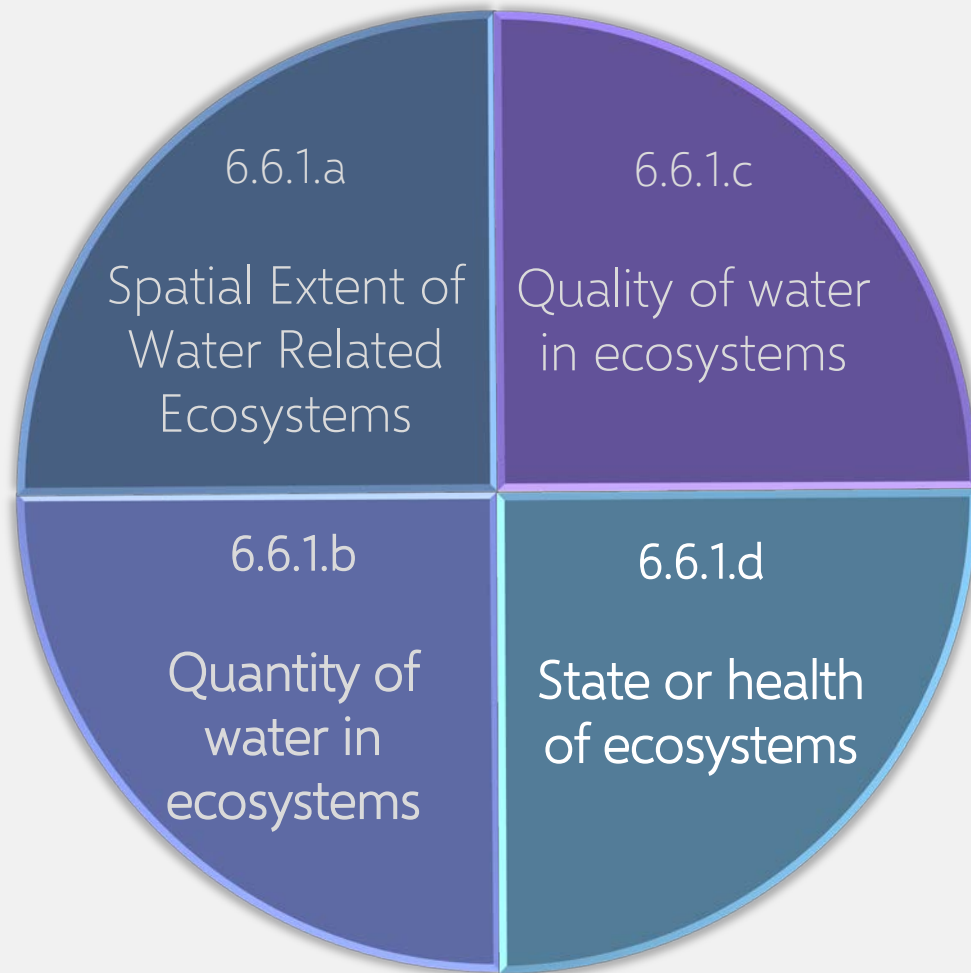
- Measure the quantity of water (streamflow, lake and reservoir volume, and groundwater)
- Water withdrawals can have dramatic impact on ecosystem

## 6.6.1 Sub-indicators



- Data from 6.3.2 – Percentage of water bodies with good ambient water quality
- Limited to few surface water variables

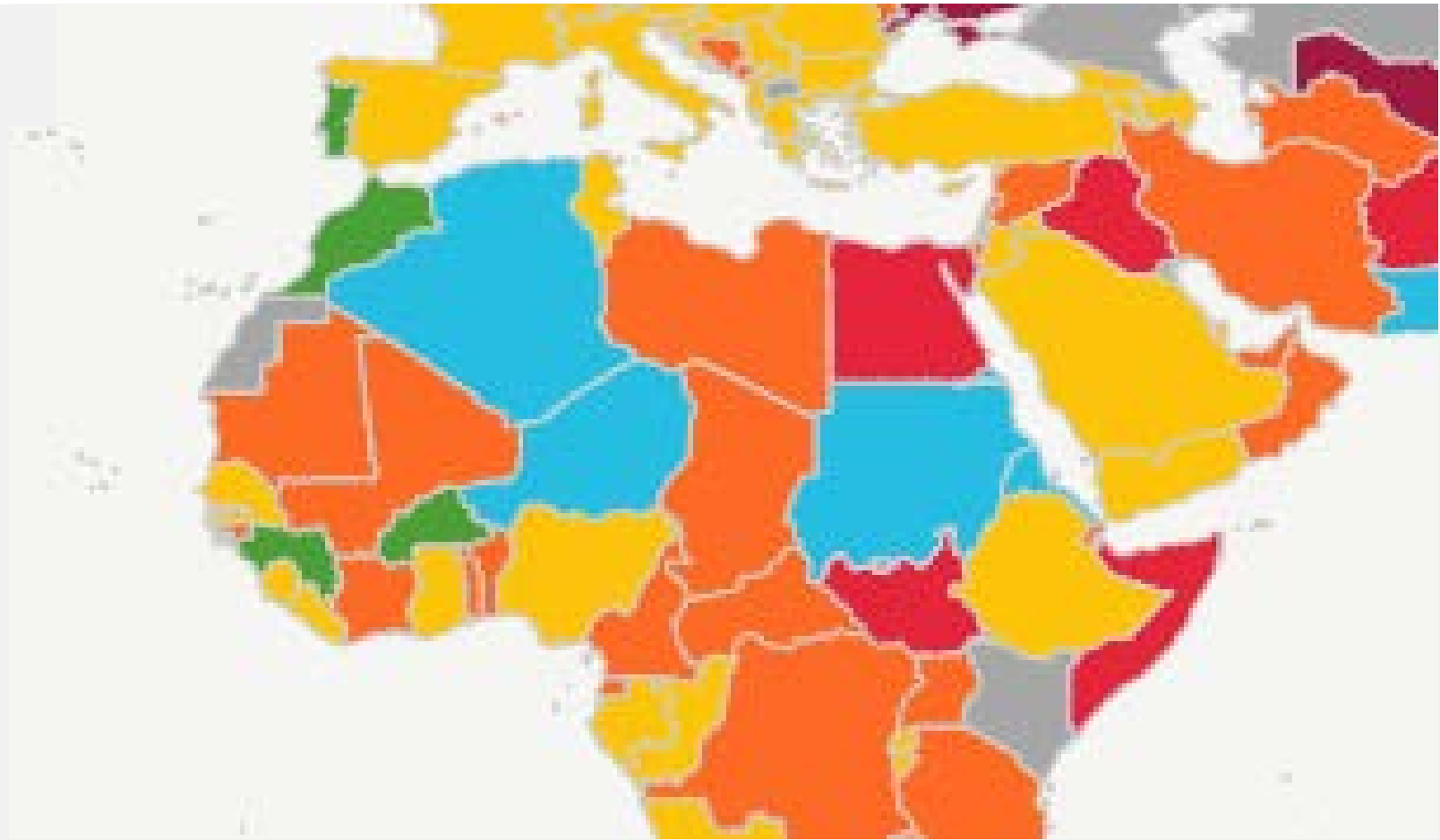
## 6.6.1 Sub-indicators



- National indicator (not part of aggregated 6.6.1 index)

## 6.6.1 Status (2016)

Percentage change from baseline  
reference 2001-2005 (%)





# Geo-spatial data can help with SDG reporting

- 💧 Geospatial data (i.e. GIS) describes the location and relationship of features (i.e. land cover, water bodies) on the Earth's surface
- 💧 ~ 20% of SDG indicators can be interpreted or measured using GIS data (alone or combined with statistical data)



# Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer

Leverage the best available science to track, monitor, and improve the health of freshwater ecosystems.

[TRANSLATE site to other language](#)

EXPLORE YOUR FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM

The Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer is a free and easy to use data platform. It provides accurate, up-to-date, high-resolution geospatial data depicting the extent freshwater ecosystems change over time.

By helping decision-makers understand dynamic ecosystem changes, the data presented on this open access platform is intended to drive action to protect and restore freshwater ecosystems and enable countries to track progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal Target 6.6. Data can be visualized and downloaded at national, sub-national and basin levels. Data is available for the following:

Permanent & Seasonal Surface Waters | Reservoirs | Wetlands | Mangroves | Water Quality

*All data on the site is updated annually and produced to align with the SDG indicator 6.6.1 methodology.*

*The [United Nations Environment Programme](#) is the custodian agency for SDG indicator 6.6.1.*

<https://www.sdg661.app/home>



## Freshwater Ecosystems Interactive Map

Explore the interactive map showing statistics on the change in extent of freshwater ecosystems for national, sub-national, and basin levels boundaries.

[ACCESS MAP HERE](#)





## Iraq



## Lakes and Rivers

Permanent water  
dynamics

106.14 %

1055.00 Km<sup>2</sup>Seasonal water  
dynamics

575.51 %

7896.00 Km<sup>2</sup>

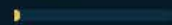
## Reservoirs

Minimum water extent  
dynamics

-24.46 %

-690.00 Km<sup>2</sup>Maximum water extent  
dynamics

-3.33 %

-100.00 Km<sup>2</sup>

## Mangroves



Mangroves

No mangroves  
detected here

## Wetlands



Wetlands

3765.59 Km<sup>2</sup>

## Water quality



Turbidity State

2 out of 13 lakes  
affected

15.38 %

Deviation  
Percentage

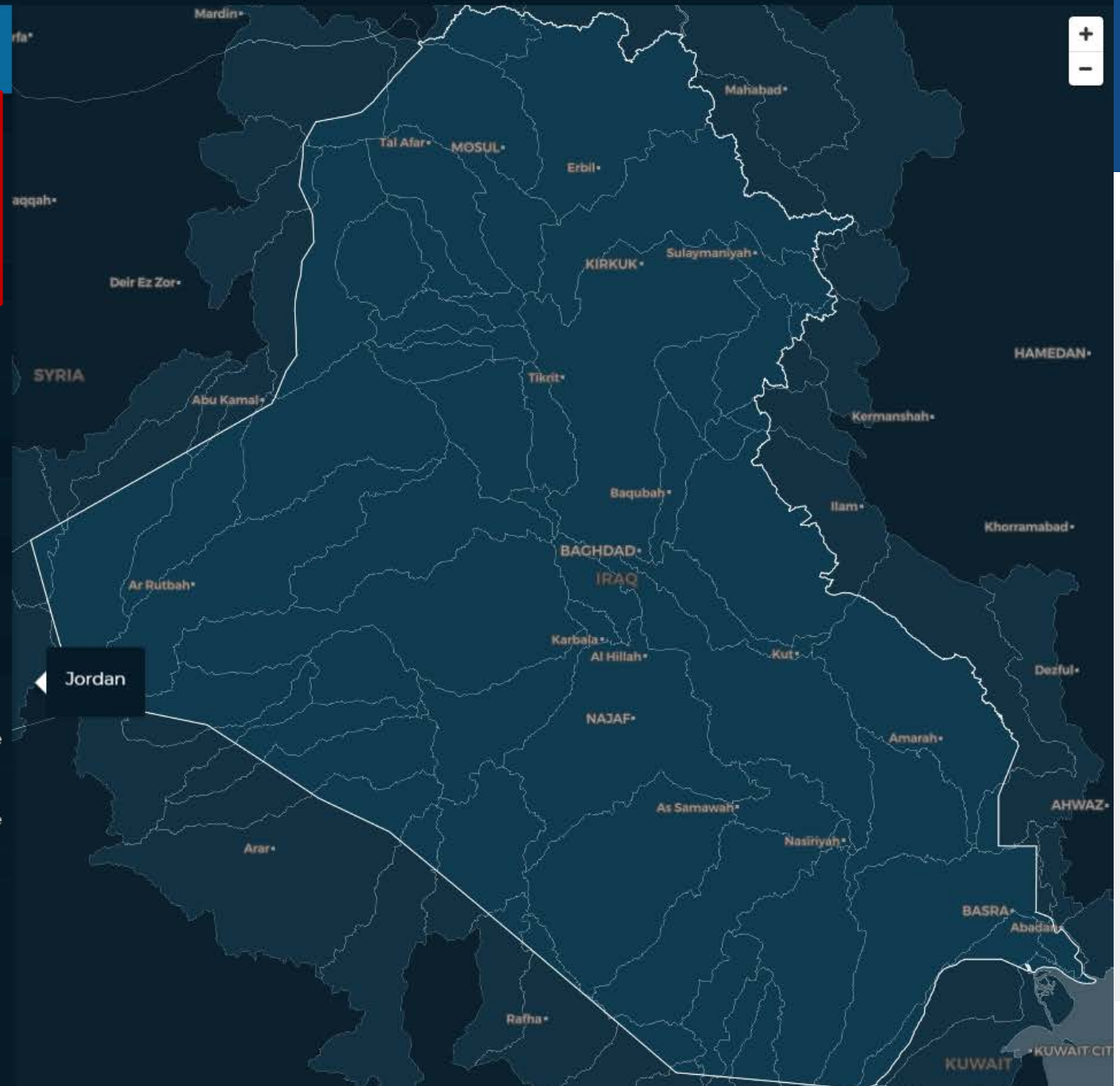
Trophic State

1 out of 13 lakes  
affected

7.69 %

Deviation  
Percentage

Global lakes layer (Click on a lake to display analysis)

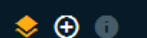




## Iraq



## Lakes and Rivers

Permanent water  
dynamics

106.14 %

1055.00 Km<sup>2</sup>

Add/remove map layer

Seasonal water  
dynamics

575.51 %

7896.00 Km<sup>2</sup>

## Water Transitions (1984-2018)

Permanent

New Permanent

Lost Permanent

Seasonal

New Seasonal

Lost Seasonal

Seasonal to Permanent

Permanent to Seasonal



## Reservoirs

Minimum water extent  
dynamics

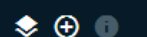
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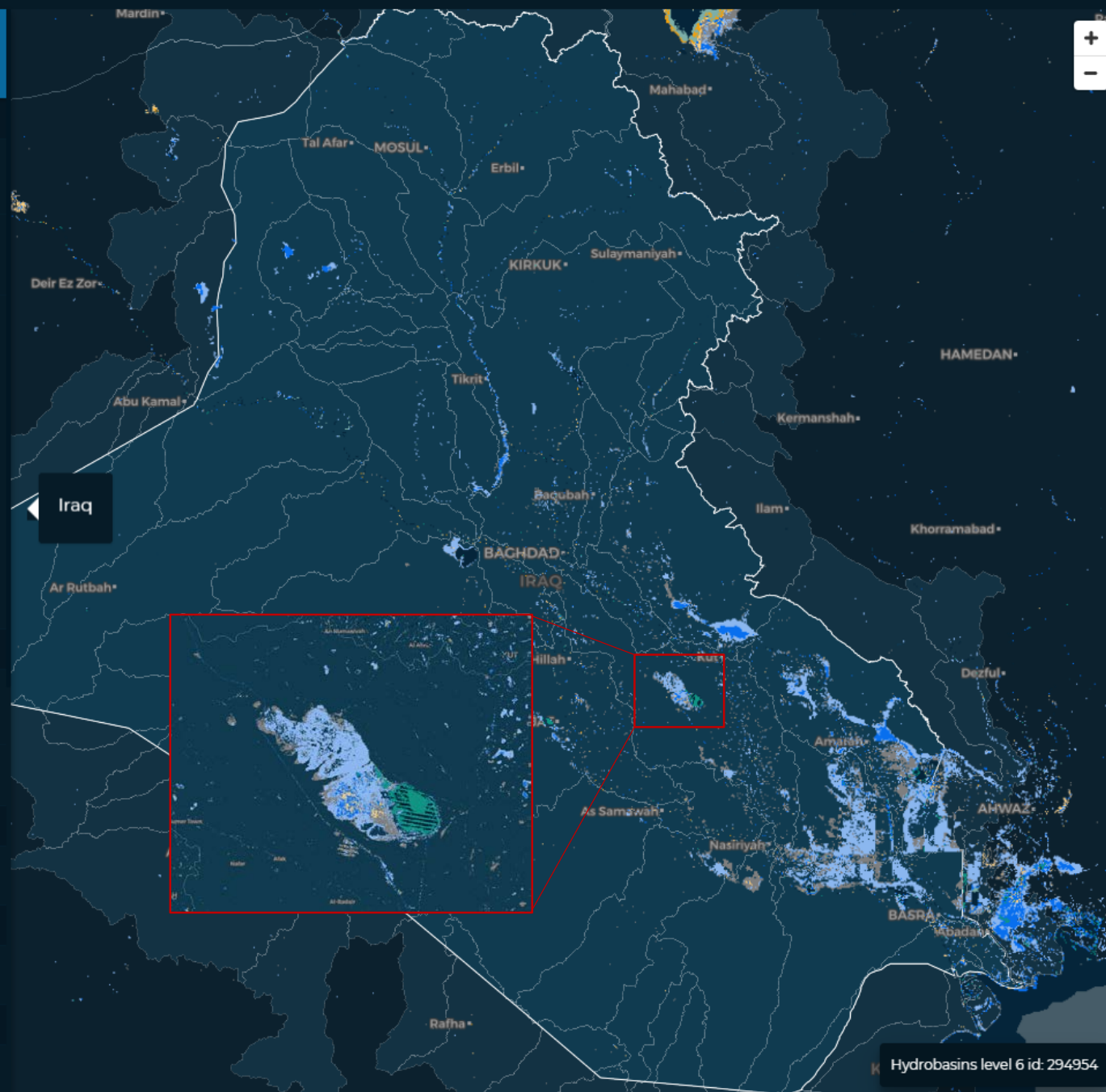
## Water quality

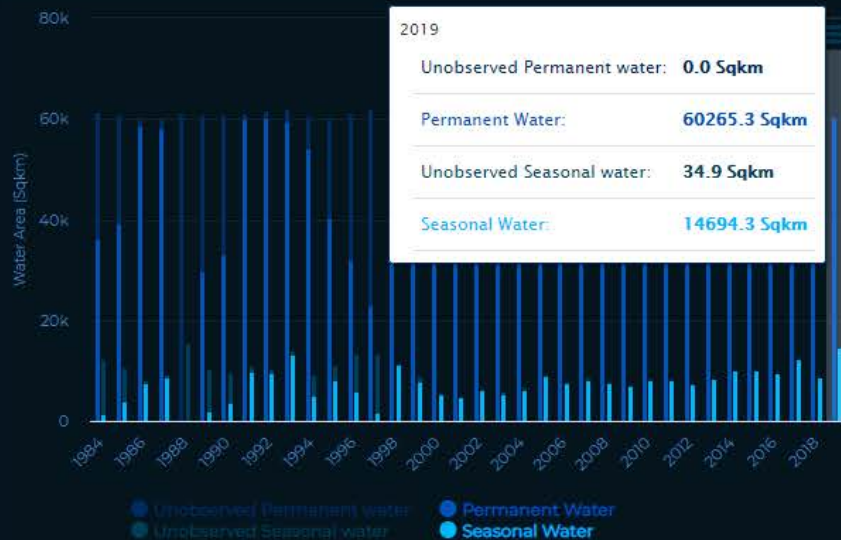


Freshwater quality

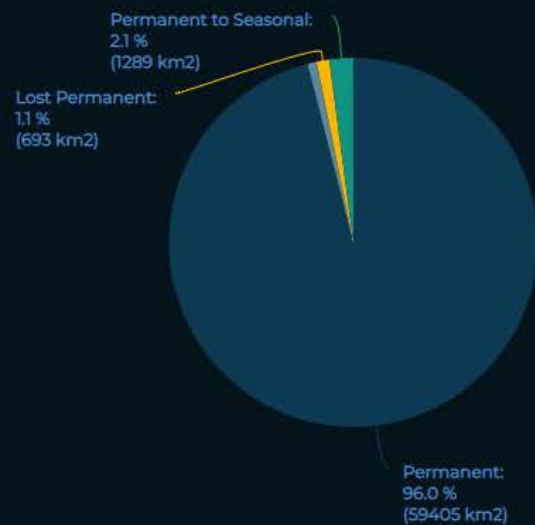
2 out of 13 lakes 15.38 %

Deviation





## Permanent Transitions



## Seasonal Transitions







## Iraq



### Lakes and Rivers



Permanent water dynamics

106.14 %



1055.00 Km<sup>2</sup>



Seasonal water dynamics

575.51 %



7896.00 Km<sup>2</sup>



### Reservoirs



Minimum water extent dynamics

-24.46 %



-690.00 Km<sup>2</sup>



Maximum water extent dynamics

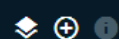
-3.33 %



-100.00 Km<sup>2</sup>



### Mangroves



Mangroves

No mangroves detected here

### Wetlands



Wetlands

3765.59 Km<sup>2</sup>

Show/hide parameter description

#### Wetlands

Wetlands



### Water quality



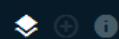
Turbidity State

2 out of 13 lakes affected



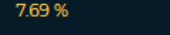
15.38 %

Deviation Percentage



Trophic State

1 out of 13 lakes affected

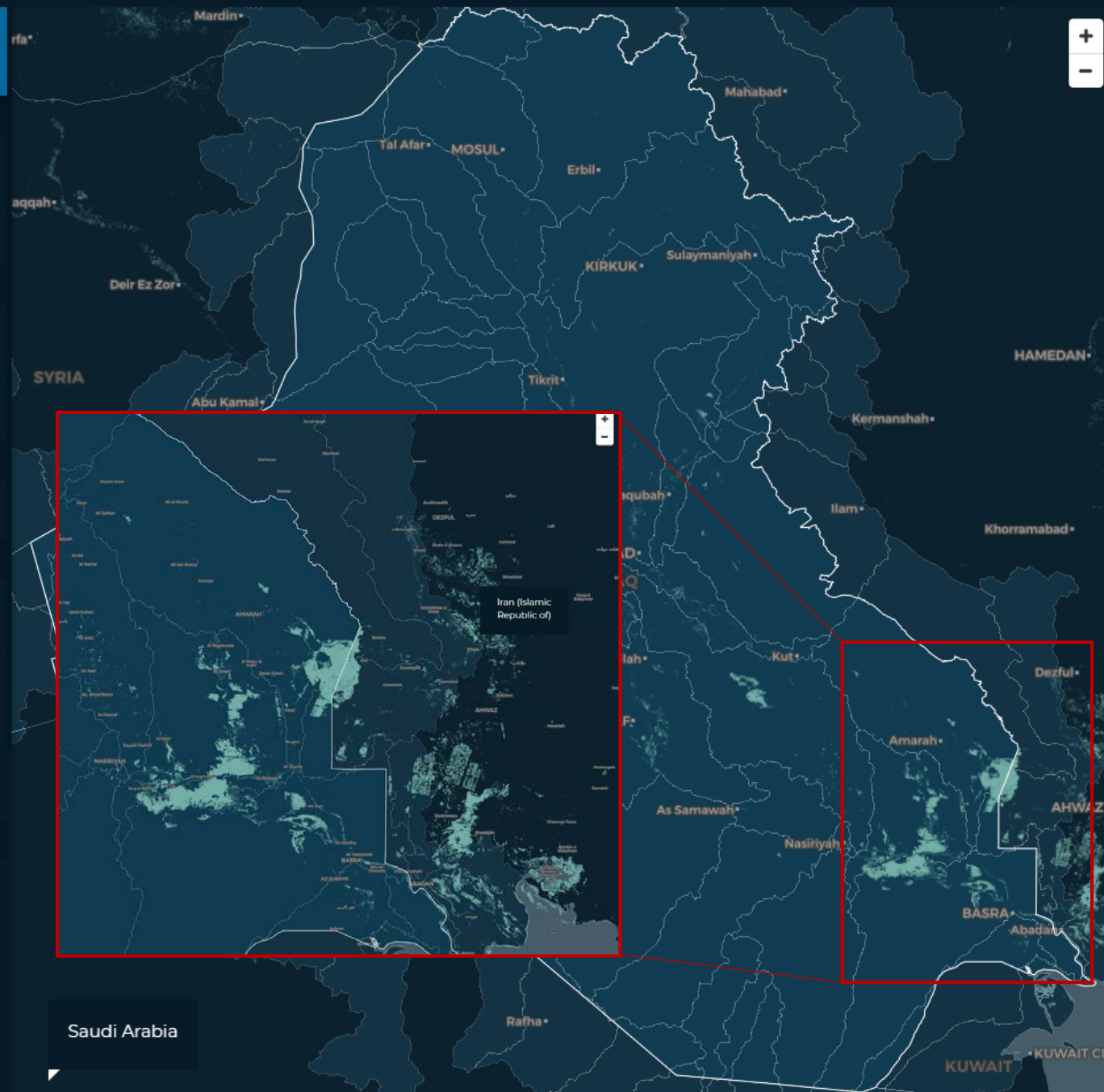


7.69 %

Deviation Percentage



Global lakes layer (Click on a lake to display analysis)

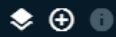




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Minimum water extent  
dynamics

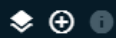
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Turbidity State

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15.38 %

Deviation  
Percentage

Trophic State

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7.69 %

Deviation  
Percentage

Global lakes layer (Click on a lake to display analysis)

Saudi Arabia





## Iraq



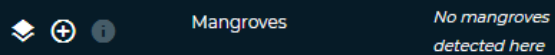
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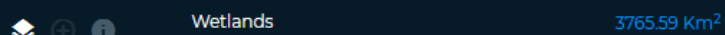
## Reservoirs



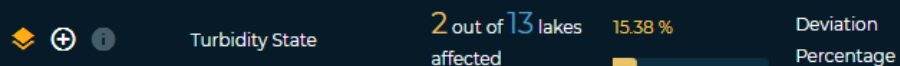
## Mangroves



## Wetlands

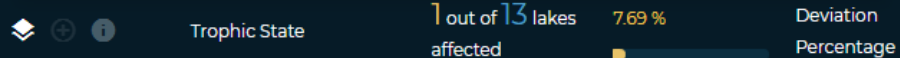


## Water quality

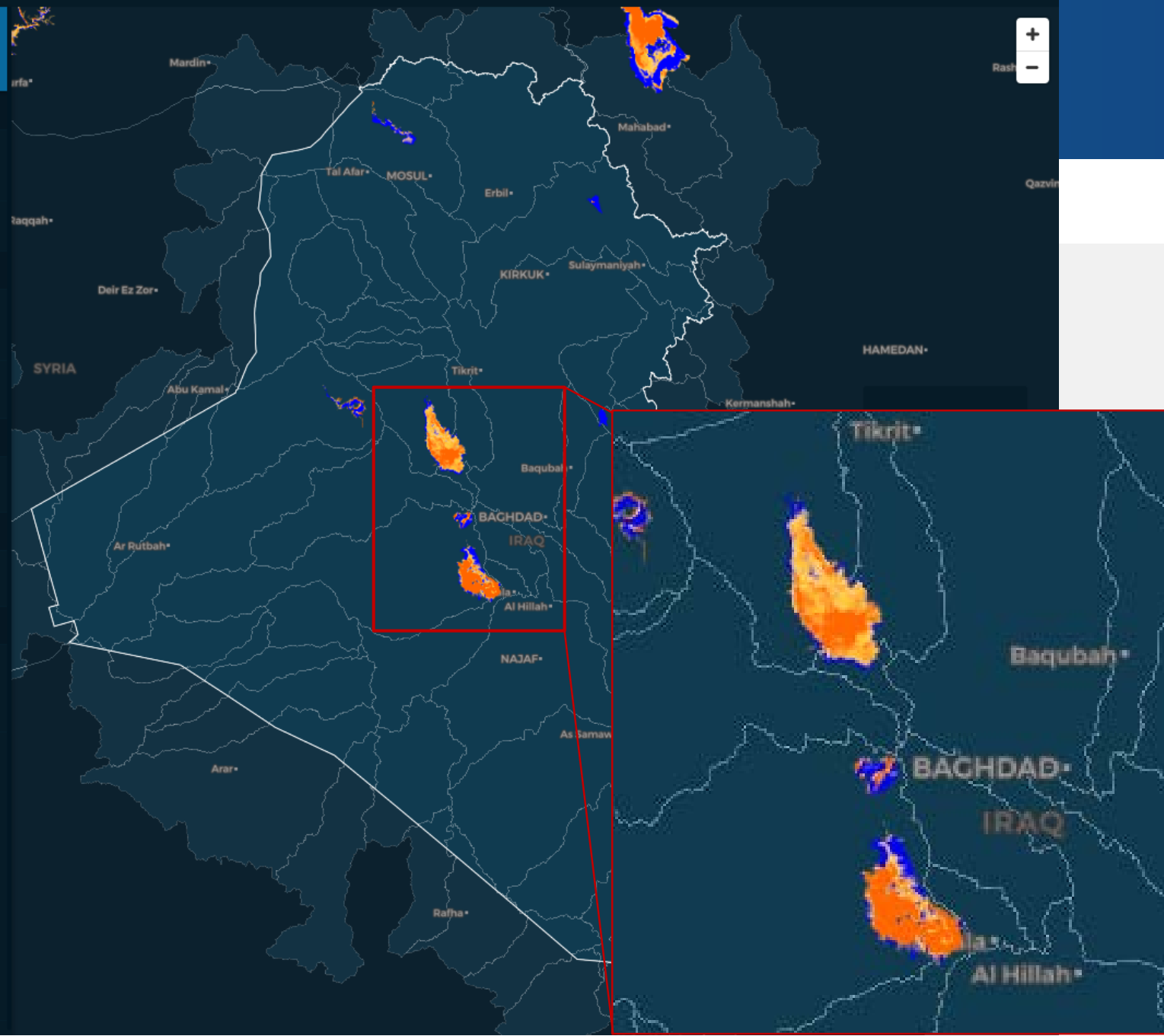


Average turbidity state (2019)

Normal water  
Low  
Medium  
High  
Extreme



Global Lakes layer (Click on a lake to display analysis)



# Water Body Extent – Permanent

(square km)

	UN Stats 2018	SDG 6.6.1 site				UN Stats 2018	SDG 6.6.1 site		
		Perm	Seas	Total			Perm	Seas	Total
Algeria	386	89.1			Morocco	590	113		
Bahrain	52.6	5.1	-90%		Oman	242	33.9		
Comoros	5.15	3.7			State of Palestine	NA	178		
Djibouti	143	126			Qatar	176	19.2		
Egypt	6,519	2,093			Saudi Arabia	1,529	164	-89%	
Iraq	4,338	1,143			Somalia	57.0	24.4		
Jordan	445	436			Sudan	1,878	1,154		
Kuwait	89.8	29.8			Syrian Arab Republic	981	299		
Lebanon	17.3	1.2			Tunisia	298	73.9		
Libya	60.5	50.6			United Arab Emirates	170	30.6		
Mauritania	159	30.2			Yemen	915	53.5	-94%	

# Water Body Extent – Permanent

(square km)

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		Perm	Seas	Total			Perm	Seas	Total
Algeria	386	89.1	2,225	2,314	Morocco	590	113	299	411
Bahrain	-68%	52.6	5.1	11.8	Oman	242	33.9	291	324.8
Comoros	5.15	3.7	5.6	9.3	State of Palestine	NA	178	3.7	182
Djibouti	143	126	292	418	Qatar	-46%	176	19.2	76.1
Egypt	6,519	2,093	2,086	4,179	Saudi Arabia	1,529	164	1,004	1,167
Iraq	4,338	1,143	4,245	5,389	Somalia	57.0	24.4	671	695
Jordan	445	436	58.9	495	Sudan	1,878	1,154	1,680	2,834
Kuwait	89.8	29.8	194	223	Syrian Arab Republic	981	299	608	908
Lebanon	-71%	17.3	1.2	3.9	Tunisia	298	73.9	1,113	1,187
Libya	60.5	50.6	463	514	United Arab Emirates	170	30.6	177	208
Mauritania	159	30.2	1,462	1,492	Yemen	915	53.5	271	325

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# Final Remarks

- 💧 Use of remotely-sensed GIS data can assist with SDG reporting
- 💧 Remotely-sensed data can also help obtain data that may be difficult to measure (i.e. water quality)
- 💧 However, remotely-sensed GIS data does not replace monitoring data and local information



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