GeoGLAM Initiative

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<th>Project title</th>
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<td><strong>GEOGLAM</strong>, the GEO Global Agricultural Monitoring initiative was initially launched by the Group of Twenty (G20) Agriculture Ministers in June 2011, in Paris. The initiative forms part of the G20 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility, which also includes the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS, <a href="http://www.amis-outlook.org">http://www.amis-outlook.org</a>), another inter-institutional initiative hosted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).</td>
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| Ministerial Declaration states that GEOGLAM “will strengthen global agricultural monitoring by improving the use of remote sensing tools for crop production projections and weather forecasting”. By providing coordinated Earth observations from satellites and integrating them with ground-based and other in-situ measurements, the initiative will contribute to generating reliable, accurate, timely and sustained crop monitoring information and yield forecasts. The following paragraph is part of the G20 Head of States Declaration in Cannes, November, 2011. 44. We commit to improve market information and transparency in order to make international markets for agricultural commodities more effective. To that end, we launched:  
  - The “Agricultural Market Information System” (AMIS) in Rome on September 15, 2011, to improve information on markets. It will enhance the quality, reliability, accuracy, timeliness and comparability of food market outlook information. As a first step, AMIS will focus its work on four major crops: wheat, maize, rice and soybeans. AMIS involves G20 countries and, at this stage, Egypt, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Nigeria, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. It will be managed by a secretariat located in FAO  
  - The “Global Agricultural Geo-monitoring Initiative” in Geneva on September 22-23, 2011. This initiative will coordinate satellite monitoring observation systems in different regions of the world in order to enhance crop production projections and weather forecasting data. The Geo-Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative (GEOGLAM), builds on GEO’s Agricultural Community of Practice (AG COP) agenda and implementation actions in GEO’s Agriculture’s Societal Benefit Area. Established in 2007, this global network now has over 300 members, including such key organizations and programs as the FAO’s Global Information and Early Warning System, the US Department of Agriculture’s Foreign Agricultural Service, the USAID Famine Early Warning Systems Network, the Institute for Remote Sensing and Digital Earth of the China Academy of Sciences Crop Watch, the European Commission’s JRC/MARS program, and Agri-Food Canada, to name just a few. The first coordinated effort of the AG CoP was JECAM, the Joint experiment of Crop Assessment and Monitoring (www.jecam.org). The overarching goal of JECAM is to reach a convergence of approaches, develop monitoring and reporting protocols and best practices for a variety of global agricultural systems. JECAM is enabling the global agricultural monitoring community to compare results based on disparate sources of data, using various methods, over a variety of global cropping systems. The JECAM experiments will facilitate international standards for data products and reporting, eventually supporting the development of a global system of systems for agricultural crop assessment and monitoring. As such, JECAM is now fully integrated into GEOGLAM as its R&D component. The main objective of GEOGLAM is to reinforce the international community’s capacity to produce and disseminate relevant, timely and accurate forecasts of agricultural production at national, regional and global scales by using Earth Observation data. This will be achieved by: enhancing national agricultural reporting systems, including through a geo-spatial education curriculum to enable training of participants worldwide establishing a sustained international network of agricultural monitoring and research organisations and practitioners; and harmonizing the operational global agricultural monitoring systems based on both satellite and in situ observations, including through improved coordination of satellite observations. |

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<td><strong>Crop Monitor Assessment tool</strong>: This tool was developed to enable analysts to compare time series products and allow annotation for areas of interest. The tool allows identification of anomalies and comparison between years, a standard practice for those using earth observation data for crop monitoring.</td>
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### Partners

- AAFC (Canada)
- ABARES/DAFF/CSIRO (Australia)
- ARC (South Africa)
- CAS CropWatch (China)
- CONAB (Brazil)
- GISTDA (Thailand)
- EC JRC-MARS
- FAO
- ISRO (India)
- JAXA (Japan)
- ASIA RICE
- IKI (Russia)
- INTA (Argentina)
- LAPAN/MAO (Indonesia)
- Mexico (SIAP)
- NASA
- UMD
- USDA FAS/USDA NASS (US)
- Ukraine Hydromet Center/NASU-NSAU (Ukraine)
- VAST/VIMHE (Vietnam)

### Links

GEOGLAM