



Enhance Earth Observation with Mobile Big Data

Mariko Shibasaki
LocationMind Inc.,
CSIS, The University of Tokyo

Mariko SHIBASAKI (Ms.)

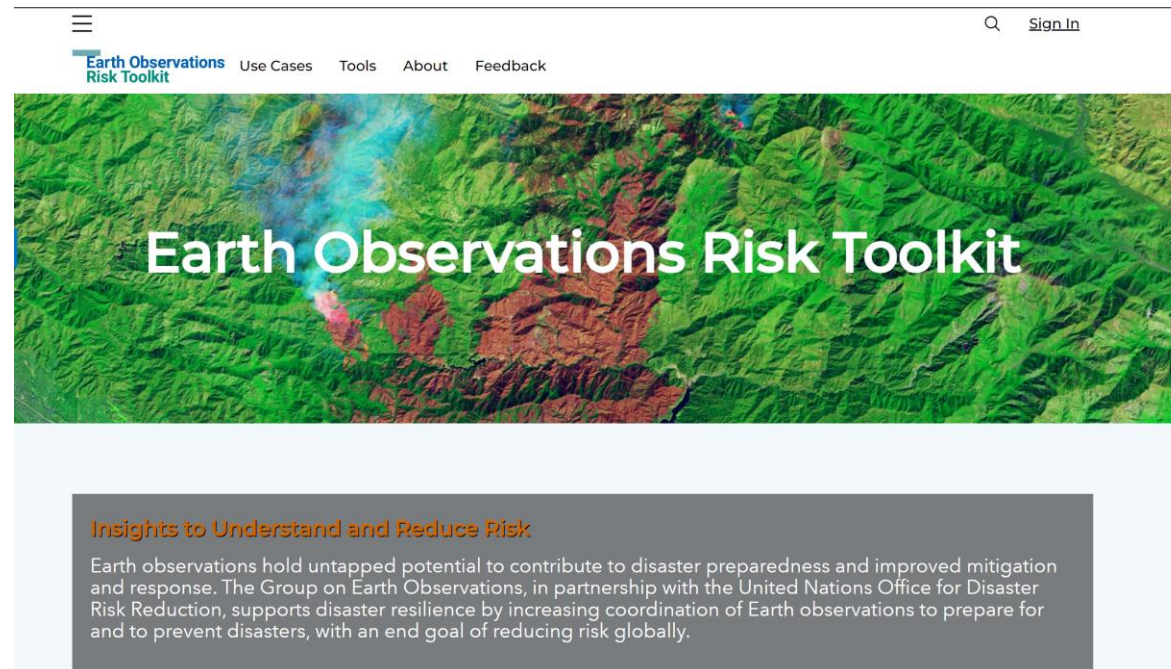


- An Engineer and A Consultant at LocationMind Inc.
 - LocationMind Inc is a **Geospatial AI company**, a start-up of CSIS, University of Tokyo.
- My working experiences include;
 - IBM Japan (IT engineer)
 - LIRNEasia (volunteer as a young research assistant for research on **seasonal worker migration**. LIRNEasia is NGO. Sri Lanka for improving people's life and support policy-making for human development.)
- My interests include Geospatial technology development and applications to;
 - Humanitarian assistance and
 - Sustainable balance with wildlife/nature environment and human society using technology and a socially inclusive approach.
- Now Working in GEO Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Working Group from 2021



EO Risk Toolkit by GEO Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Working Group

- DRR working group is developing EO Risk Toolkit in collaboration with the UNDRR flagship initiative Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF) and ESRI.
- Satellite imagery plays a major role in the EO Risk toolkit. However, considering the impact of disasters on human activity, society, and economy, it is also very important to quickly monitor human activities.
- Mobile big data from mobile phones has great potential and is available in all countries.



Earth Observations Risk Toolkit

Use Cases Tools About Feedback

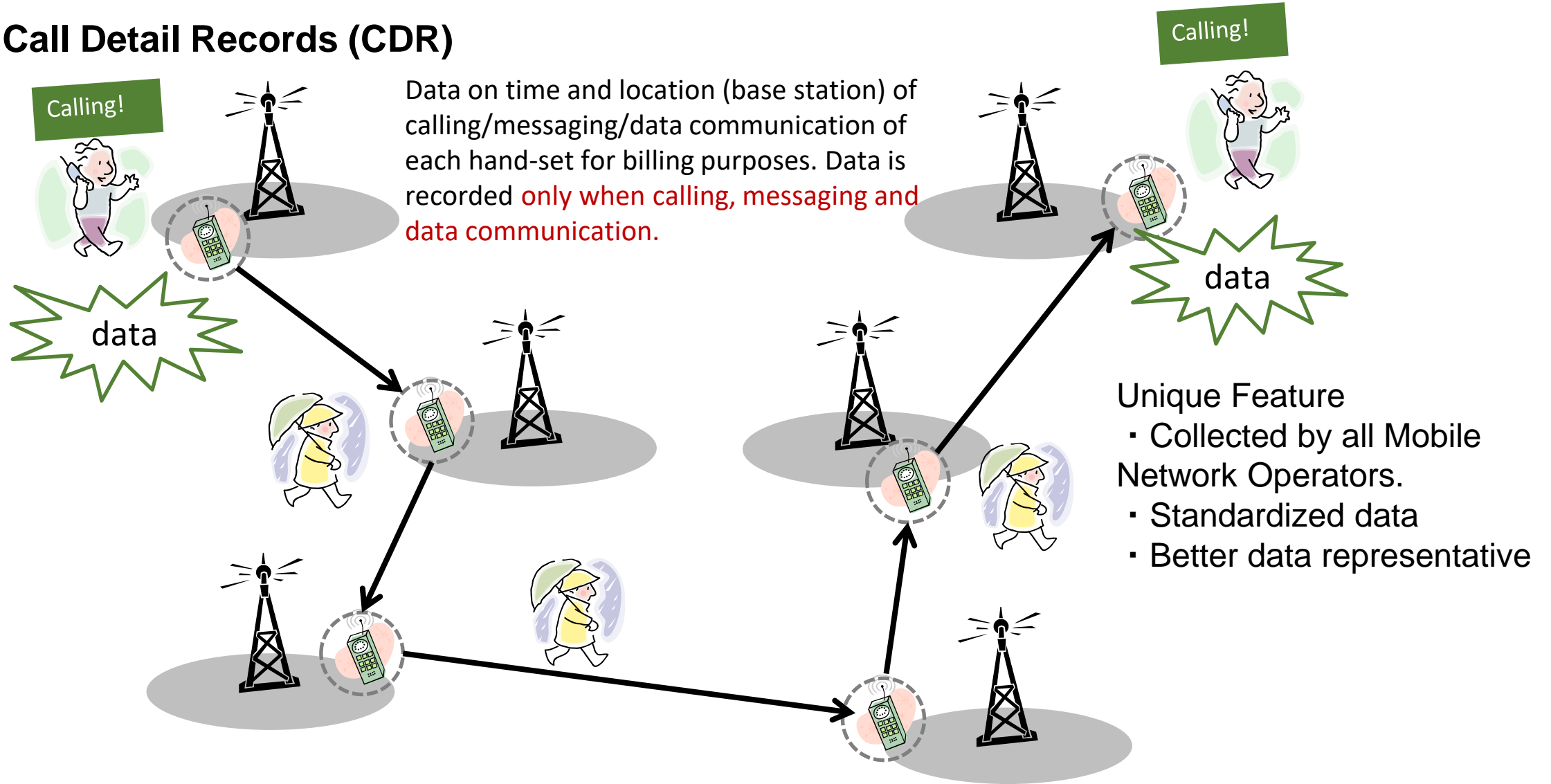
Earth Observations Risk Toolkit

Insights to Understand and Reduce Risk

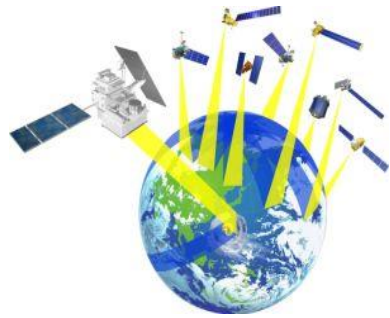
Earth observations hold untapped potential to contribute to disaster preparedness and improved mitigation and response. The Group on Earth Observations, in partnership with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, supports disaster resilience by increasing coordination of Earth observations to prepare for and to prevent disasters, with an end goal of reducing risk globally.

Approach to human activity **with Mobile Big Data**

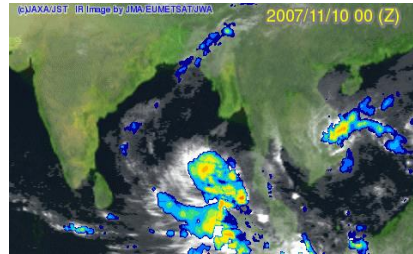
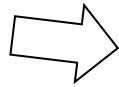
- **Call Detail Records (CDR)**



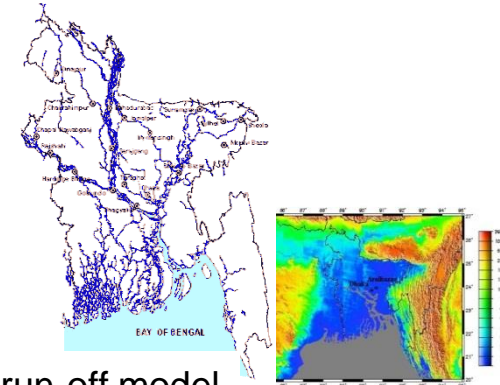
ADB-JAXA-UT Project (Technical Assistance as Proof of Concept) “Flood Warning Service from Space to Mobile Phones” in Bangladesh



Observation from Satellites



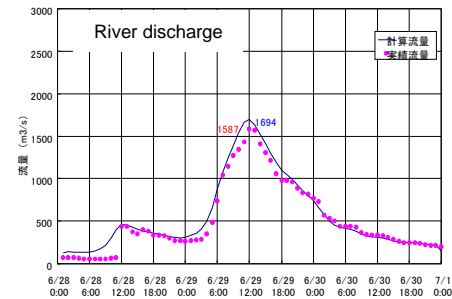
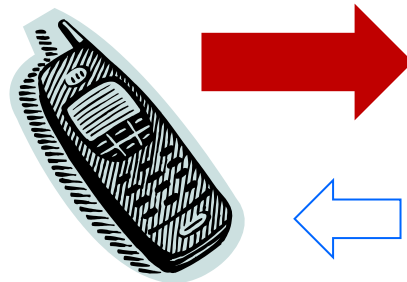
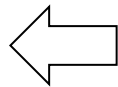
Real-time rainfall measurement



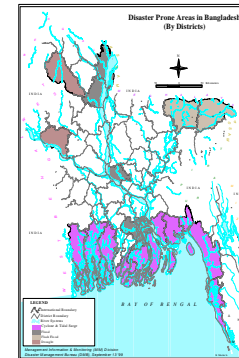
Water run-off model



People evacuation monitoring
 with mobile phone location data



Flood Forecast



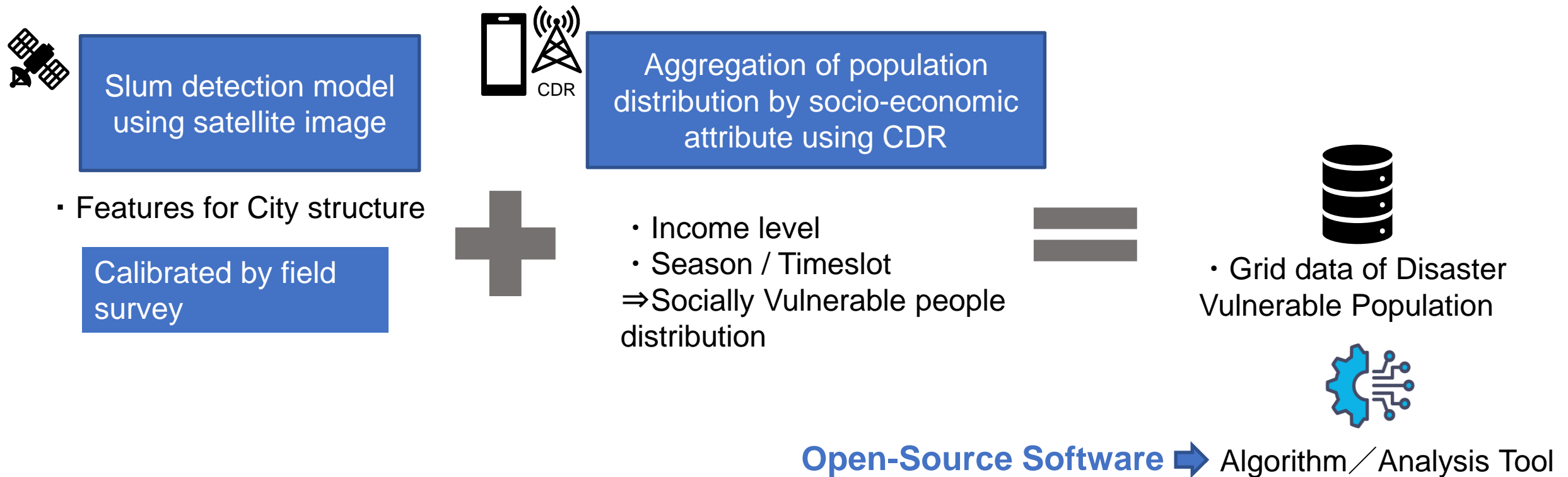
Disseminating
 Warning Information
 through Mobile phone





Machine Learning-based Anonymized Mobile Phone Data and Satellite Imagery Analysis for Disaster Vulnerable Population Extraction Modeling: A Case Study in Maputo, Mozambique.

- We developed a model to estimate slums through machine learning, and to analyze the number of vulnerable populations living in these areas and their actual movements using satellite image and Call Detailed Records.

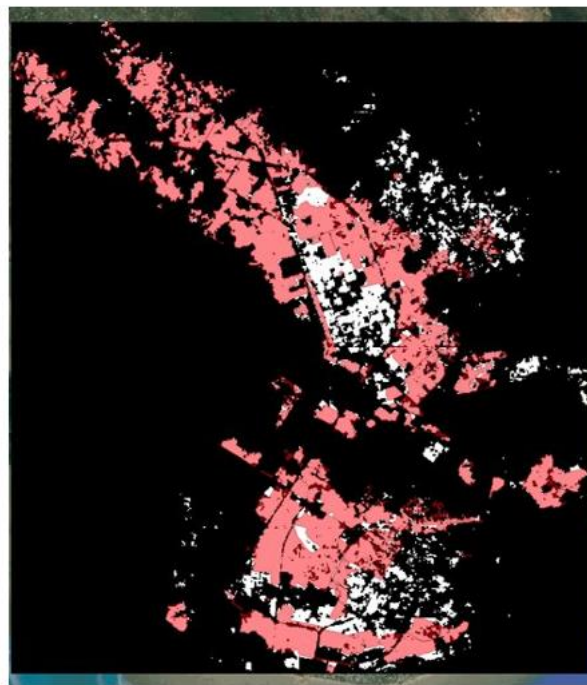




Flow of slum detection from Satellite image with machine learning



Satellite image



Learning with feature of city structure and training data from result of field survey
-shape and density of building
-regularity of road network etc.



Detected slum area from our model



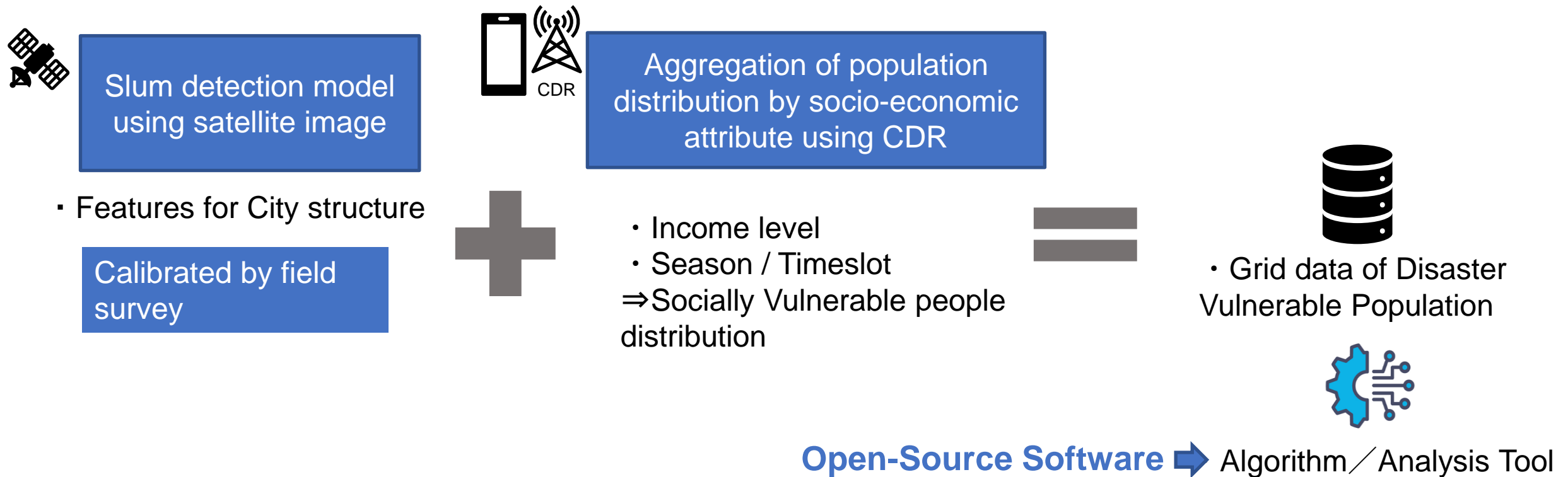
図 衛星画 Slum area found by field survey

Evaluation our model



Machine Learning-based Anonymized Mobile Phone Data and Satellite Imagery Analysis for Disaster Vulnerable Population Extraction Modeling: A Case Study in Maputo, Mozambique.

- We developed a model to estimate slums through machine learning, and to analyze the number of vulnerable populations living in these areas and their actual movements using satellite image and Call Detailed Records.



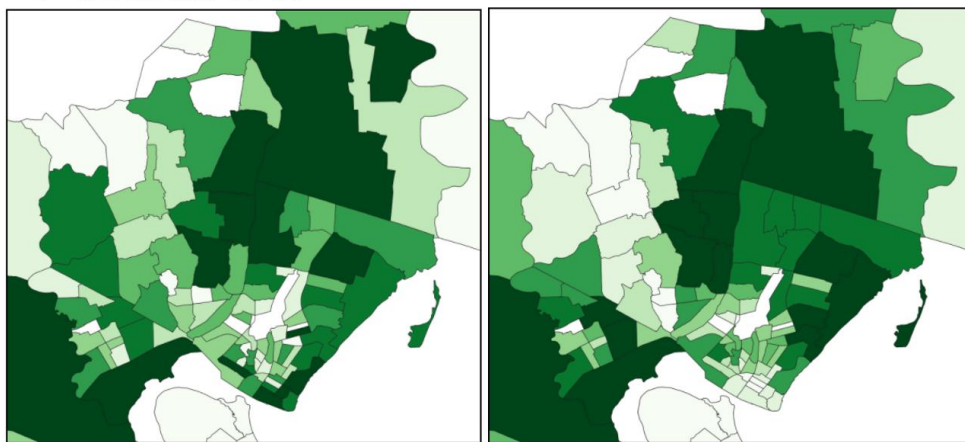


Disaster Vulnerable Population Extraction from CDR

- Mobile Phone ownership rate
→ **68%** of household
- Mobile Phone **sharing** ownership rate
→ **1%** of household

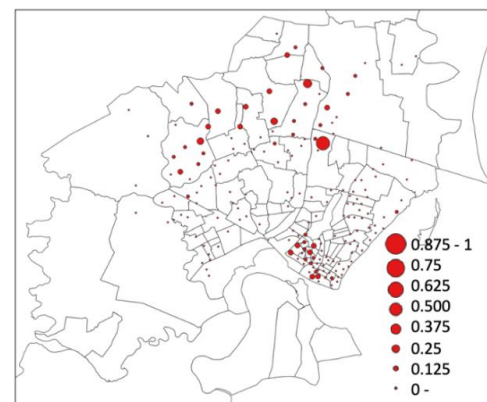
Different distribution in Different income group

Population distribution in Dry season



In daytime

In nighttime



Low-income group

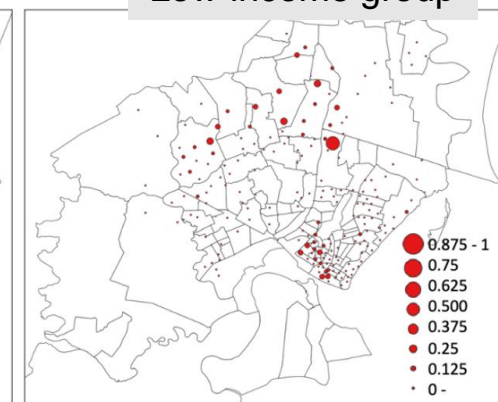
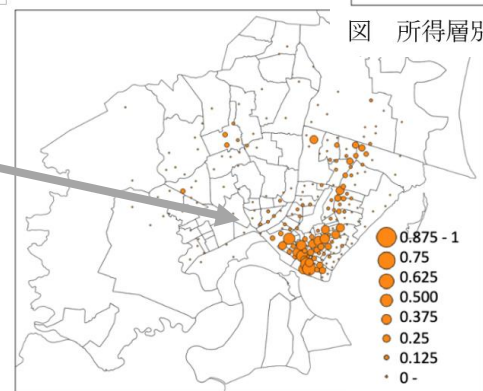


図 所得層別の乾期(左)と雨期(右)の昼間時間に人口が集中する場所:Low-income group



Lower-middle income group



図 所得層別の乾期(左)と雨期(右)の昼間時間に人口が集中する場所:Lower-middle income group

In daytime(Left)

In nighttime(Right)



Future Direction

- Integrate satellite-based **Earth observation** with data on human activities to better quantify the impact of human activities on the **environment** and **local socio-economy**.
- **Summarize** the results of GEO's activities using natural language processing(NLP) and AI for use by experts in different and varied fields.