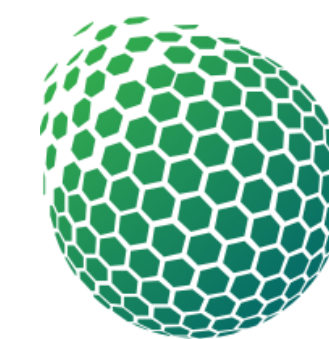


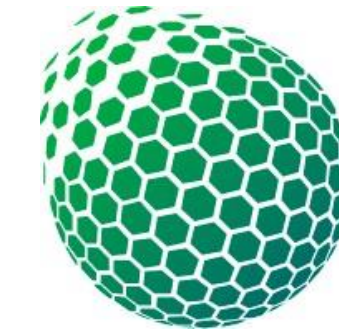
A satellite is shown in orbit above the Earth's surface. The satellite is a complex structure with various instruments and antennas. The Earth below is covered in green vegetation, with some darker areas indicating water or urban development. The overall image has a green tint.

Satellite Imagery and Land Registries on Blockchain

Francesco Cimmino
Research Officer
12 September 2019
ESA Phi-Week



BLOCKCHAIN &
CLIMATE
INSTITUTE



WHO WE ARE

- Volunteers-led, not for profit combining the functions of a think-tank and an advocacy group
- We support governments and businesses in the deployment of blockchain and emerging digital technologies in climate change policy implementation

OUR MISSION

“Our mission is to effect positive changes to the global climate change governance by raising awareness among the international climate change policy community of the tremendous potential of blockchain technology to considerably enhance state and non-state climate actions”.

- BCI Mission Statement

WE ARE RECRUITING VOLUNTEERS!



The world's first book combining blockchain and climate change policy issues

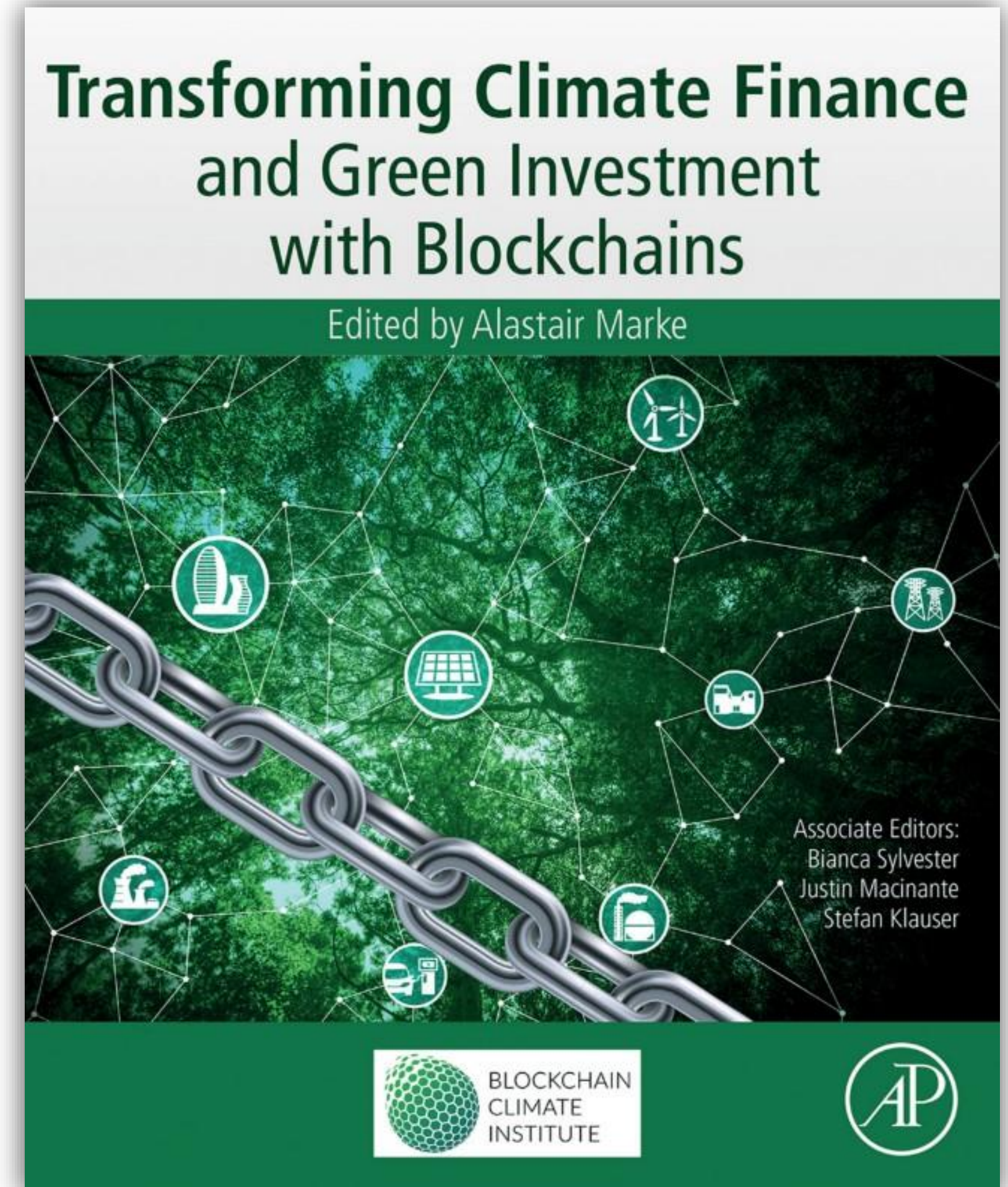
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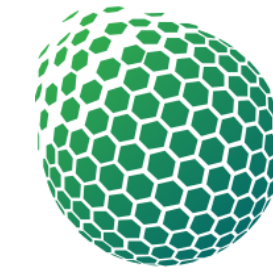
<http://www.blockchainclimate.org>



info@blockchainclimate.org



Seminar Outline



BLOCKCHAIN &
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INSTITUTE

1. A three-fold problem:

- Land use, Land-use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Activities
- Inefficiencies in Traditional Land Registries
- Lack of credible and comprehensive data backing land registries

2. LULUCF

- Definition
- Activities & Challenges

3. Traditional Registries

4. Data Problem

5. A “Blockchainised” Solution

6. Blockchain Land Registry for LULUCF Activities

7. EO-based Geo-Information Instruments

8. Blockchain Land Registries Outlook

9. Key Takeaways

10. Q&A

The Problem

A Three-Fold Problem:

- 1. Land use, Land-use Change and Forestry Activities**
- 2. Inefficiencies in Traditional Land Registries**
- 3. Lack of credible and comprehensive data backing land registries**

Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) is defined as

“A greenhouse gas inventory sector that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use, land use change and forestry activities.”

LULUCF Activities & Challenges

Agriculture

- Enteric fermentation (animal digestion resulting in increased methane emissions)
- Rice cultivation
- Synthetic fertilizer use
- Burning of crop residues
- Organic soil erosion

Forestry

- Conversion of forests to pastureland
- Logging
- Forest fires
- Mass infrastructure development

Deforestation and forest degradation are responsible for about 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Challenge: Effectively Monitoring & Verifying LULUCF Activities

Traditional Registries

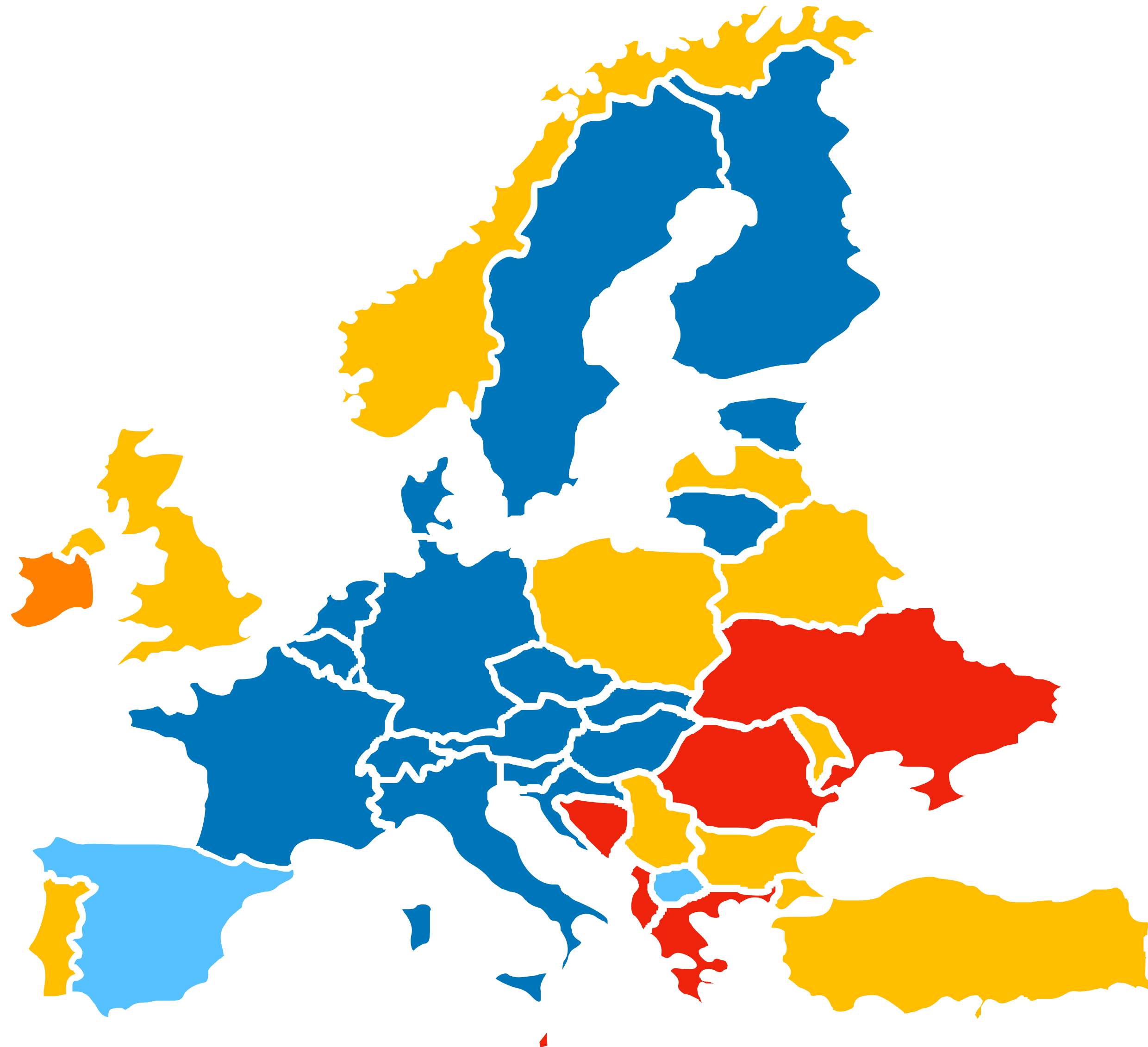
Vulnerabilities:

- Keeping registries up-to-date
- Tampering, damage and loss

Leading to:

- Unclear ownership
- Lock land into unproductive use
- Limiting investments and market transactions
- Lower tax revenues

The “Data” Problem



World’s Bank Geographic Coverage Index

Country	Index (0-8)
Albania	0
Belarus	4
Bosnia	0
Bulgaria	4
Greece	0
Ireland	2
Latvia	4
Malta	0
Moldova	4
Norway	4
Poland	4
Portugal	4
Romania	0
Serbia	4
Turkey	4
United Kingdom	4
Ukraine	0

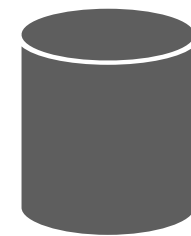
A “Blockchainised” Solution

Traditional Registry - 3 Days

Expensive process



Lawyer



Database



Certificate

Risk of fraud

High transaction costs



Blockchain Registry - 10 minutes

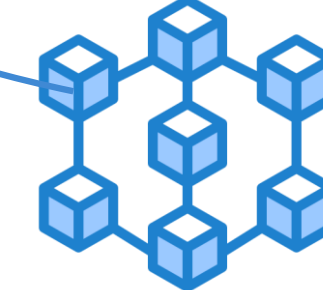
Operations are carried out instantly



Smartphone



Smart Contract



Blockchain

Built in transparency

Trusted Records

OPEX REDUCED BY UP TO 90%

A “Blockchainised” Solution



Citizen initiates his request via service hall or mobile application



Server creates and verifies blockchain transaction



Blockchain stores system snapshot hashes to prevent possible collusion

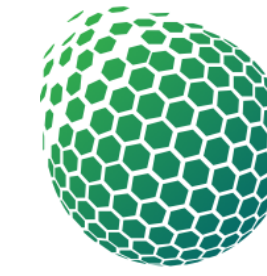


Existing software is used to process the request



Blockchain executes contracts specific to requested action





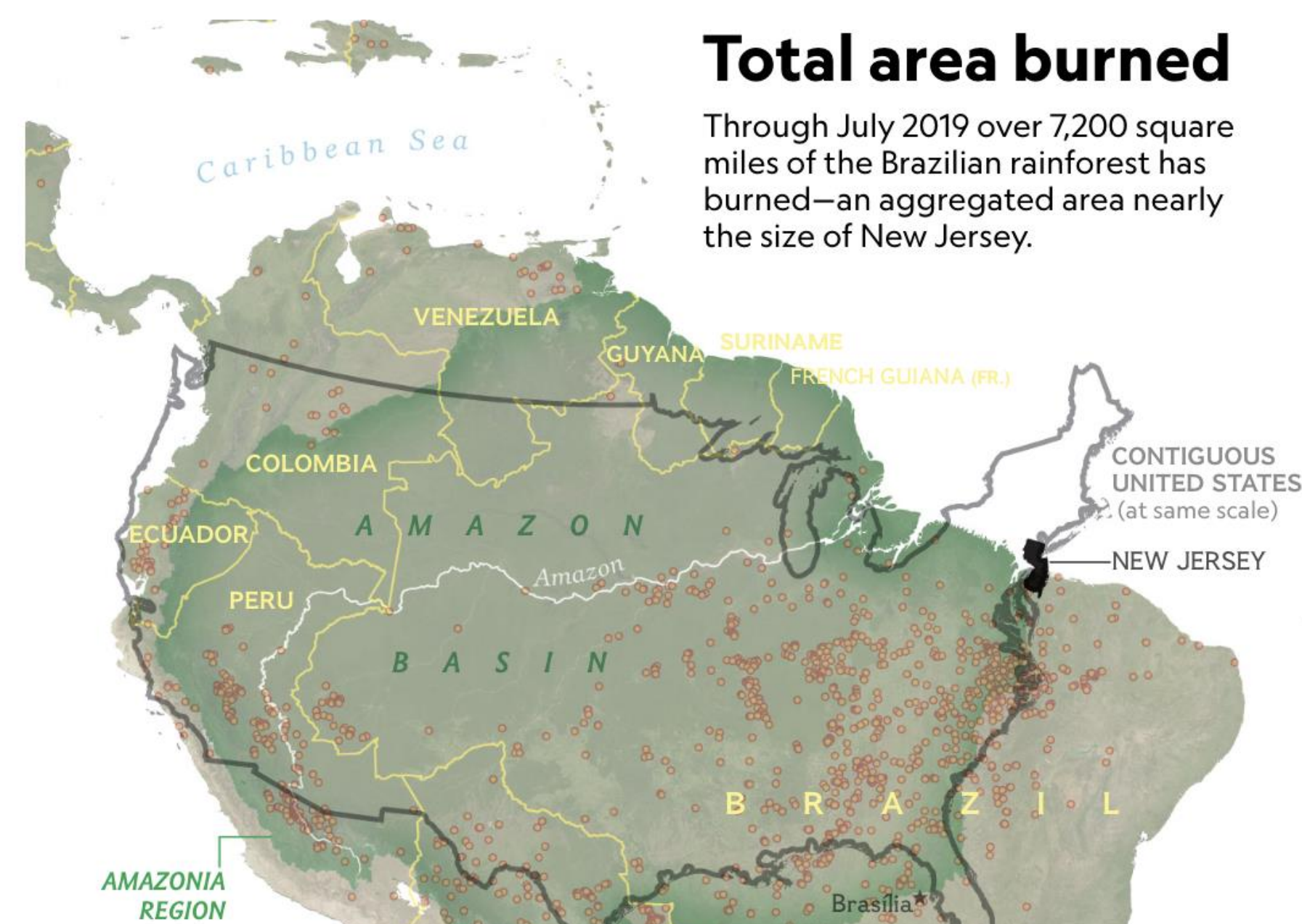
The burning season

From June to December, the southern Amazon Basin dries out, and fires can become a concern. Most are caused by human activity, especially clearing lands for farming.



Total area burned

Through July 2019 over 7,200 square miles of the Brazilian rainforest has burned—an aggregated area nearly the size of New Jersey.



LULUCF's share of total GHG emissions is over 30%

Currently the major LULUCF emitters are:

- Brazil
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- DRC
- CAR

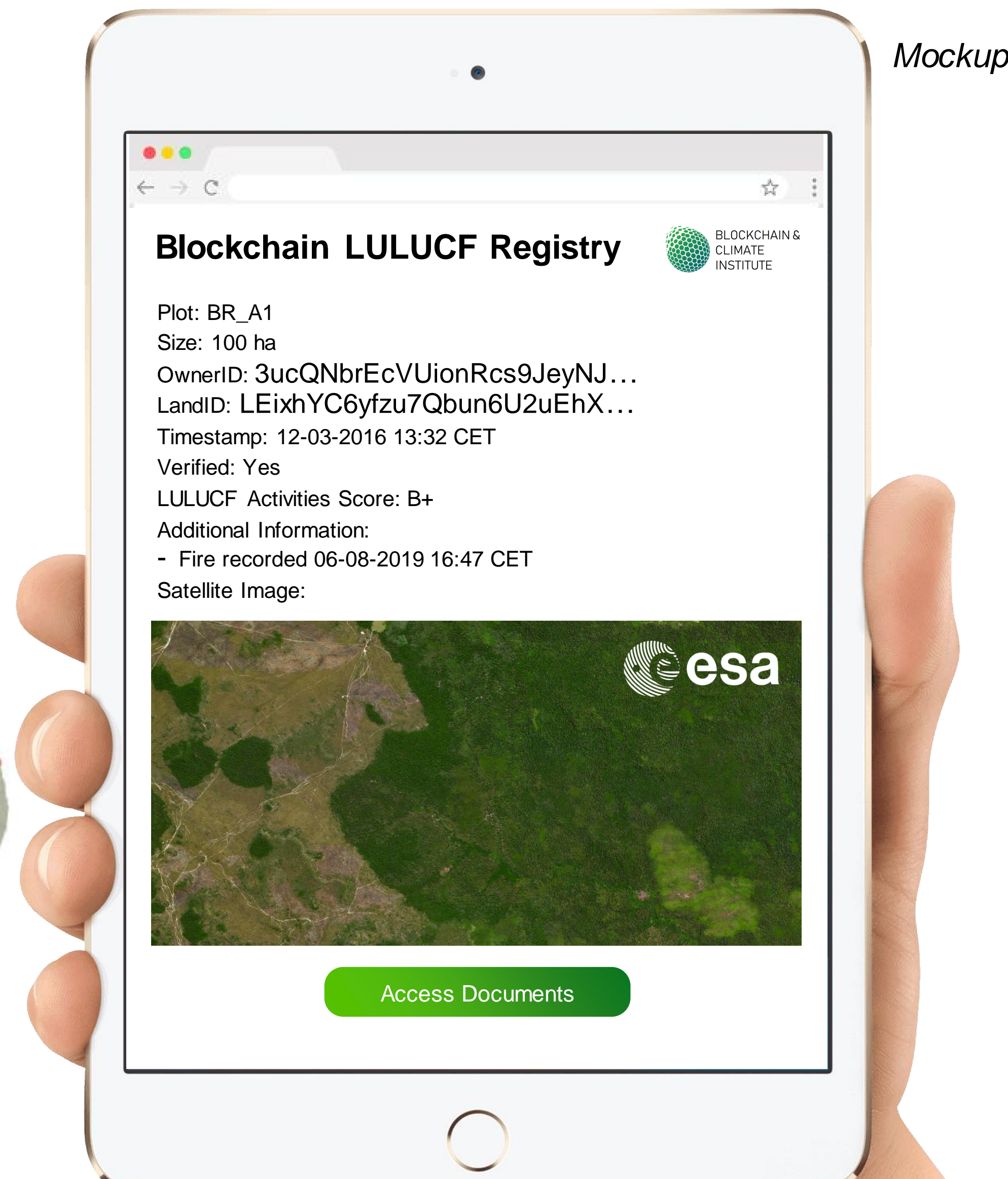
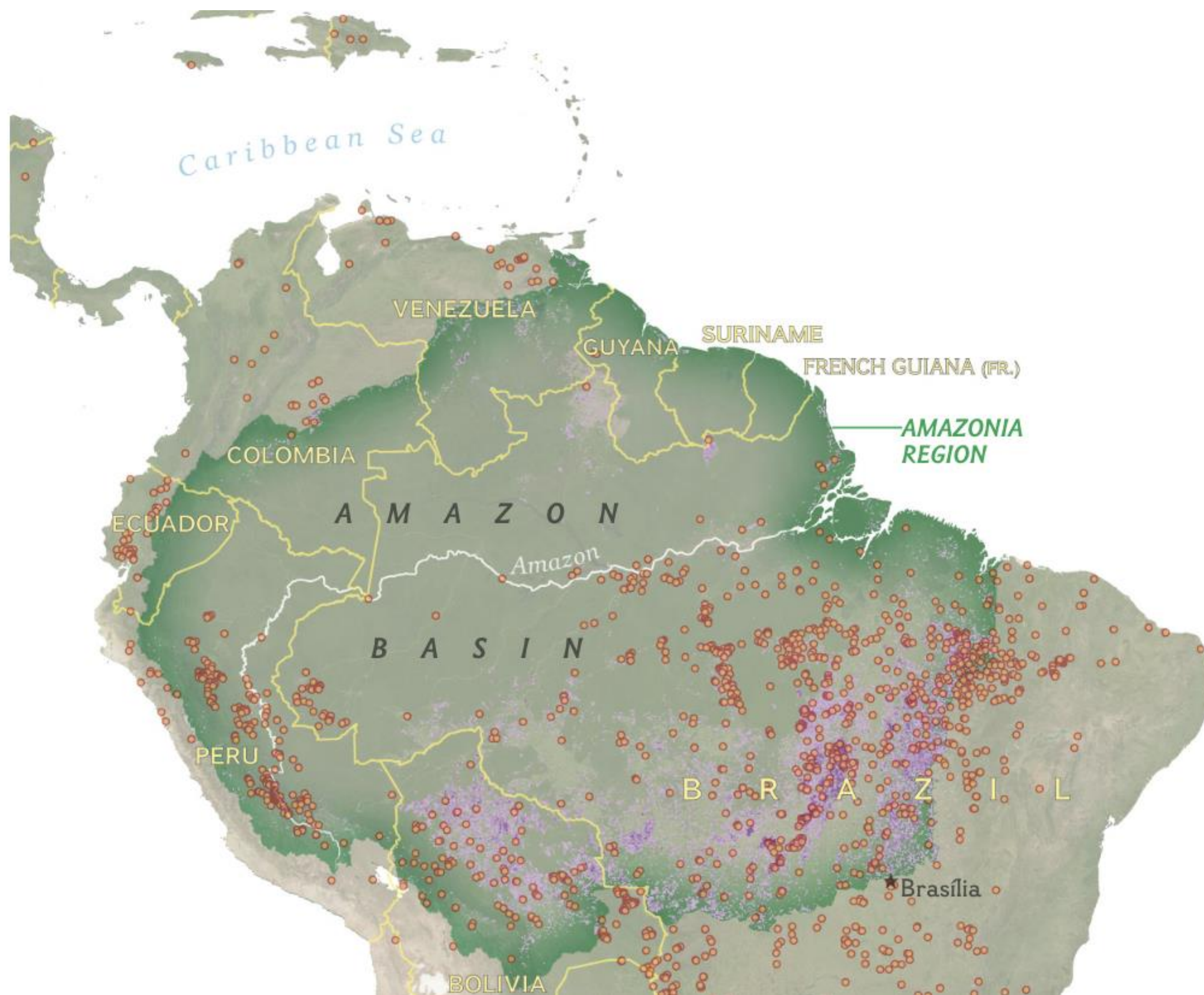
Fires shown as of August 26, 2019

MATTHEW W. CHWASTYK,
NG STAFF
SOURCES: NASA/NOAA,
VIIRS DAILY GLOBAL FIRE
DETECTIONS; AMAZONIAN
NETWORK OF GEOREFERENCED
SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL
INFORMATION (RAISG)

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VIIRS DAILY GLOBAL FIRE
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INFORMATION (RAISG); GLOBAL
FIRE EMISSIONS DATABASE



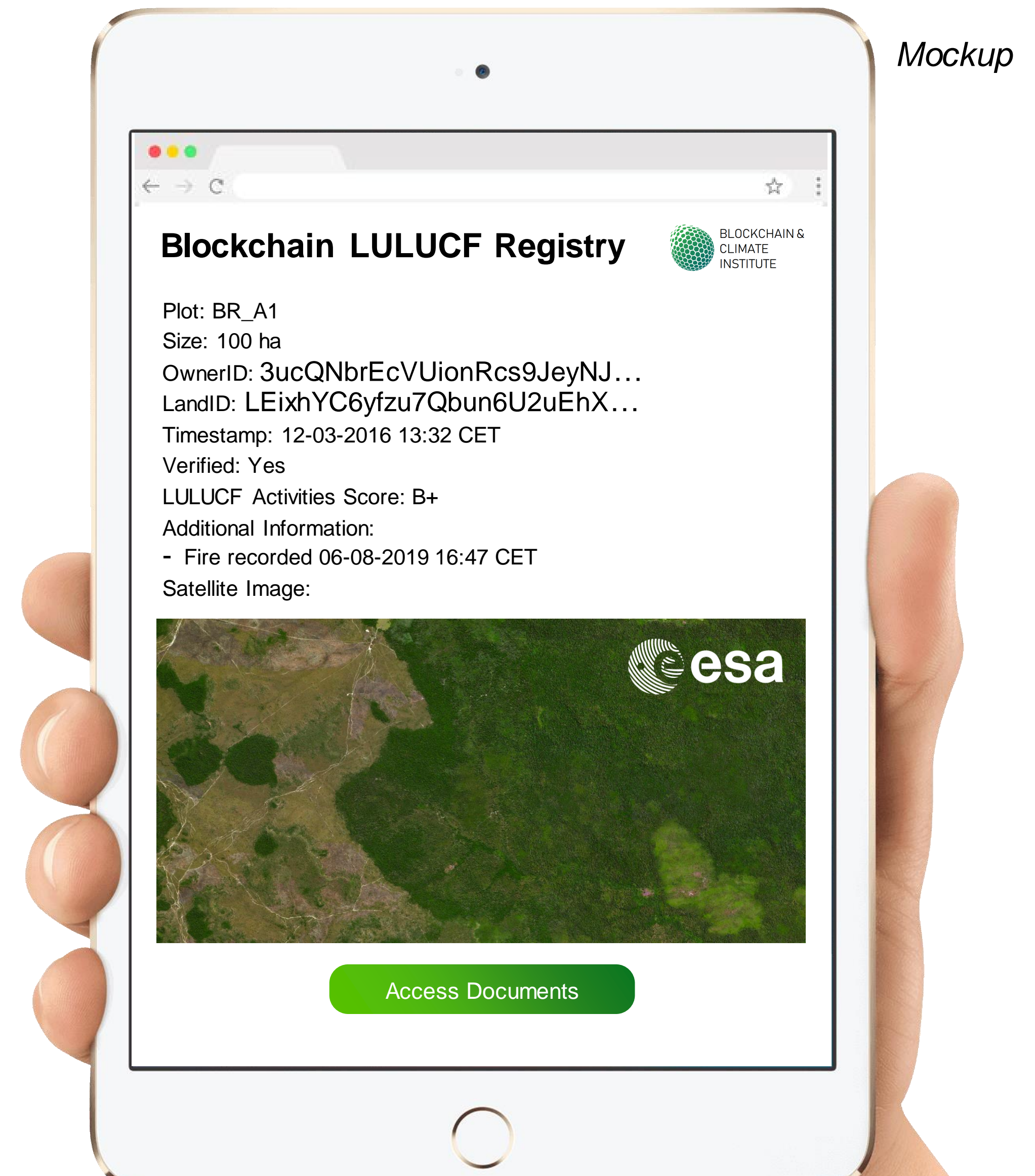
Blockchain Land Registry for LULUCF



Blockchain Land Registry for LULUCF

Advantages

- Near Real-Time Monitoring of LULUCF Activities
- Ensure sustainable land-use
- Retrospective and real-time auditability
- Property title cannot be tampered
- Clear trail to the ownership of the land
- Assess LULUCF Activities of Enterprises
- Remove the 'trust problem'

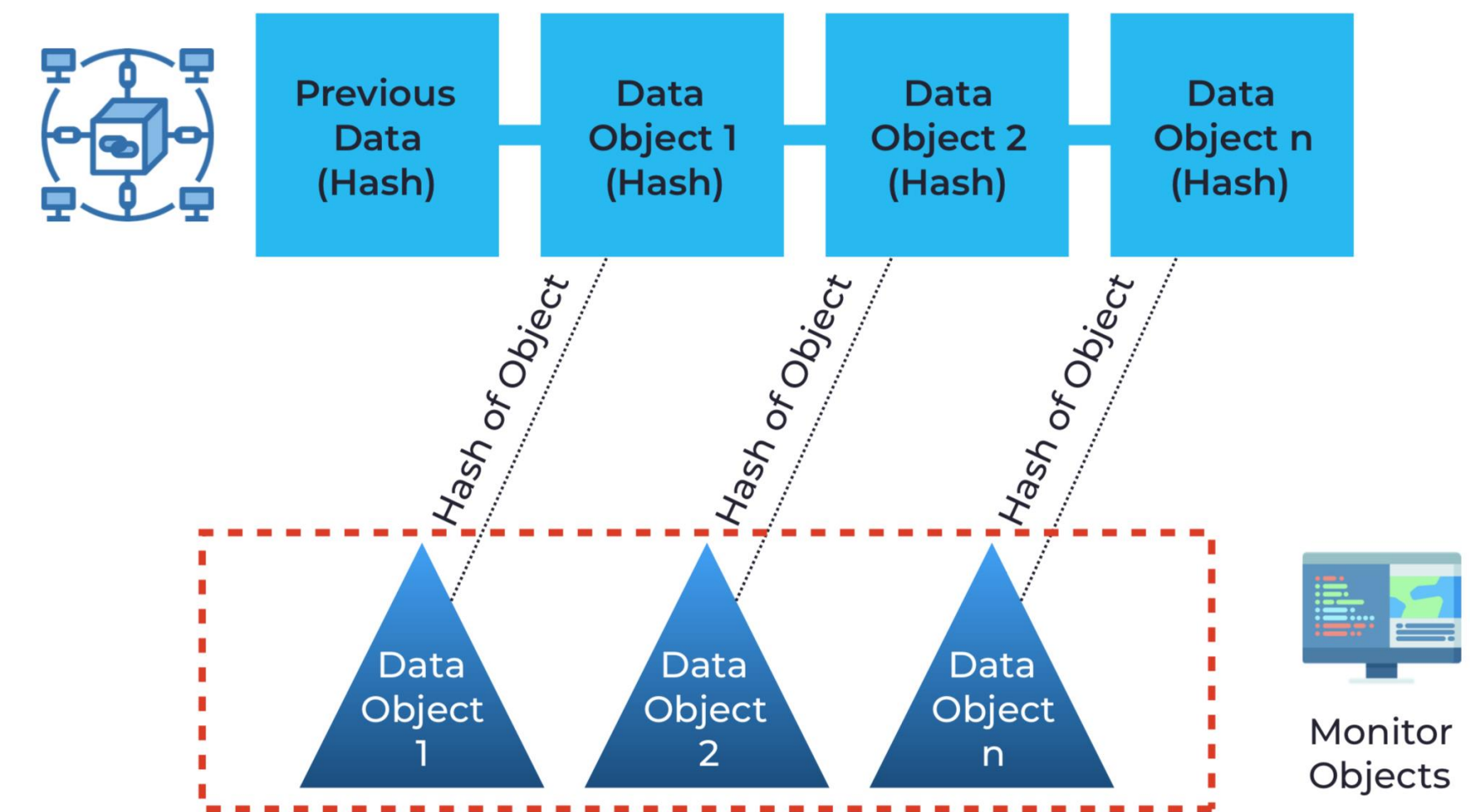


EO-based Geo-information Instruments

Does Blockchain itself really solve the ‘trust problem’?

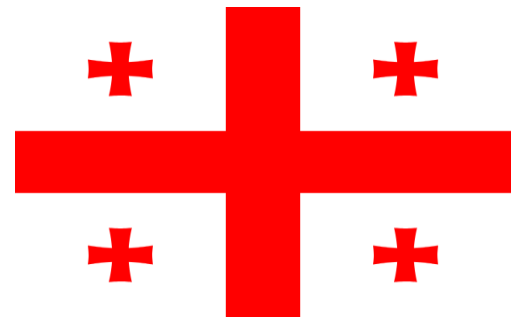
How do we ensure the data uploaded onto the blockchain is accurate?

- The data itself is not actually saved on the blockchain
- Its hash is uploaded and saved on the blockchain
- If the data object is being altered, the hash will change too - any alteration in the data can be discovered!
- **Trusted quality of data: ESA EO-based geo-information**



Blockchain Land Registries Outlook

Existing Applications



Georgia, 2016

1.5+ Land titles registered on BitFury's private blockchain, Exonum



Sweden, 2017

Kairos Future estimates over €100m a year in savings to the Taxpayers



India, 2018

Haryana State to implement a PoC to register land titles on blockchain



United Kingdom, 2019

The trial involved the sale of a semi-detached house in Gillingham, Kent.

No
Applications
for LULUCF
Yet!

Many others in small municipalities in



Key Takeaways

- Blockchain: An opportunity to develop efficient tools to monitor:
 - LULUCF Activities
 - Assess enterprises sustainability performance
 - Measure deforestation
- Challenges include:
 - Digitisation of registries
 - Accurate inputs on blockchain
- Satellite imagery represent a new possibility for digital land records
 - Technology could play a complementary role to establishing blockchain registries

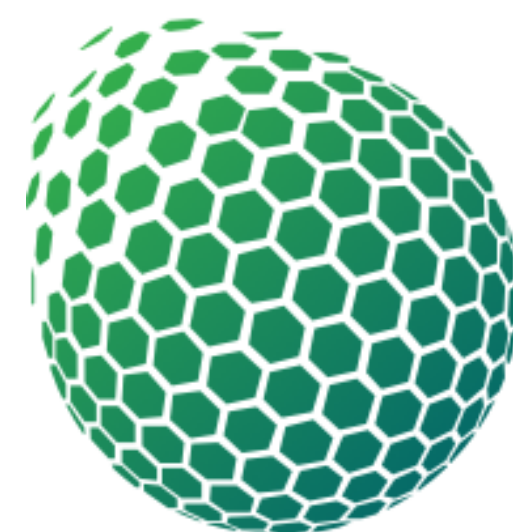
Thank you for listening.
Any questions?



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