

Rapid Crop area Estimates combining an area frame survey with Satellite image analysis for Moldova

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Crop Mapping Service

- Georeferenced in-situ data of crop type;
- Crop area estimates + CV (from in-situ data, and regression);
- Cropland map;
- Crop type map;
- Accuracy assessment of the maps.



Validation Service

- Georeferenced in-situ data of land-cover/commodities of interest;
- VHR interpreted sample areas;
- Accuracy assessment of the map.

Countries involved in Copernicus4GEOGLAM Phase1 (2021-2024):

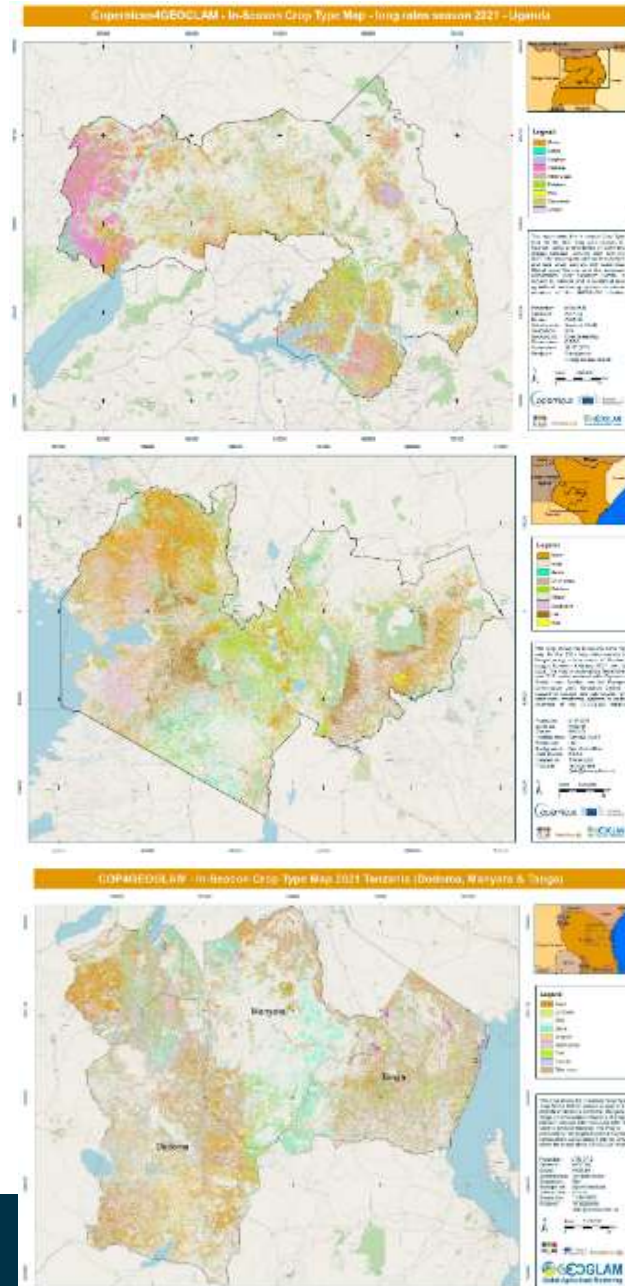


- Kenya and Tanzania (2020-2021/2022-2023, **Crop Mapping**)
- Uganda (2020-2021, **Crop Mapping**)
- Ivory Coast (2022-2023, **Validation Service**)
- Yemen (2024, **Crop mapping**)

Current activity in Copernicus4GEOGLAM Phase2 (2024-2027):



- Mozambique - Zambezia province (2025, **Crop Mapping**)
- Moldova (2025, **Crop Mapping**)
- Zambia (2026-27, **Crop Mapping in prep.**)
- Cameroon (2024-25, **Validation Service** from Phase1)
- Honduras (2025-26, **Validation Service**)

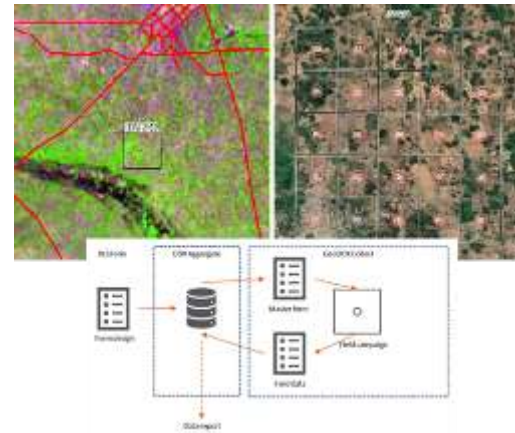
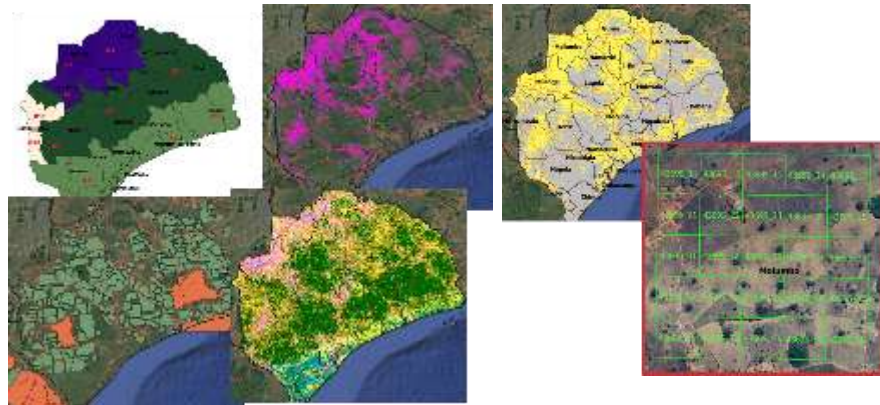


Feasibility Study

Field Campaign

EO processing & Classification

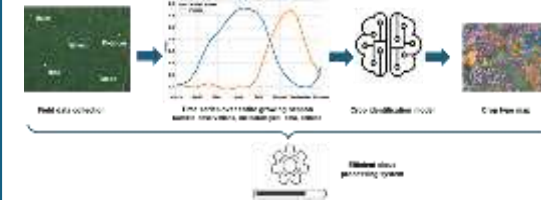
Example: MOZAMBIQUE



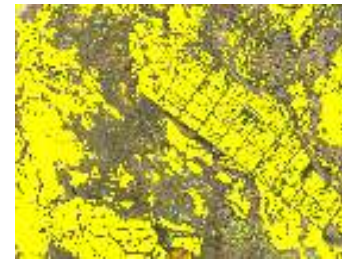
Field Data Collection



Direct expansion:
area estimates

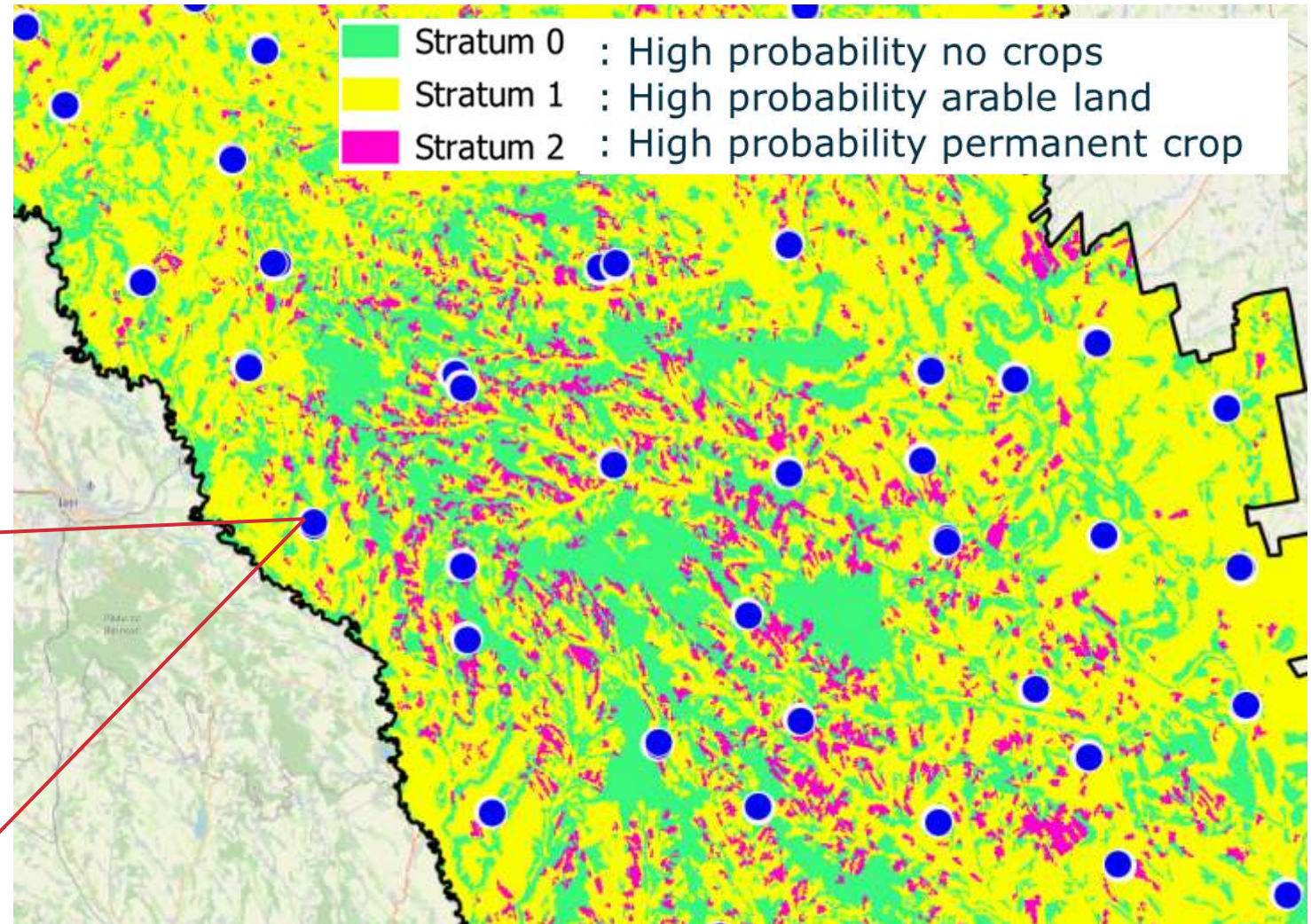


EO data processing
(S-1, S2)
+
Final **Area Estimates**



Accuracy
Assessment of
Crop Maps

- **Stratification aimed to reduce timing and cost**
- **Probability sampling - Two-stage clustered sample**
 - 1st stage: Primary Sample Units (PSU) – selected grid cells
 - 2nd stage: Secondary Sample Units (SSU) – 25 points per PSU



Technical setup:

- Digital data collection via Kobo Toolbox and ODK
- Raster tiles for offline navigation (VHR & S2)
- GNSS and photo-enabled smartphones/tablets

Field Visit

- Training of enumerators
- During growing season before harvest
- Back-up sample units available

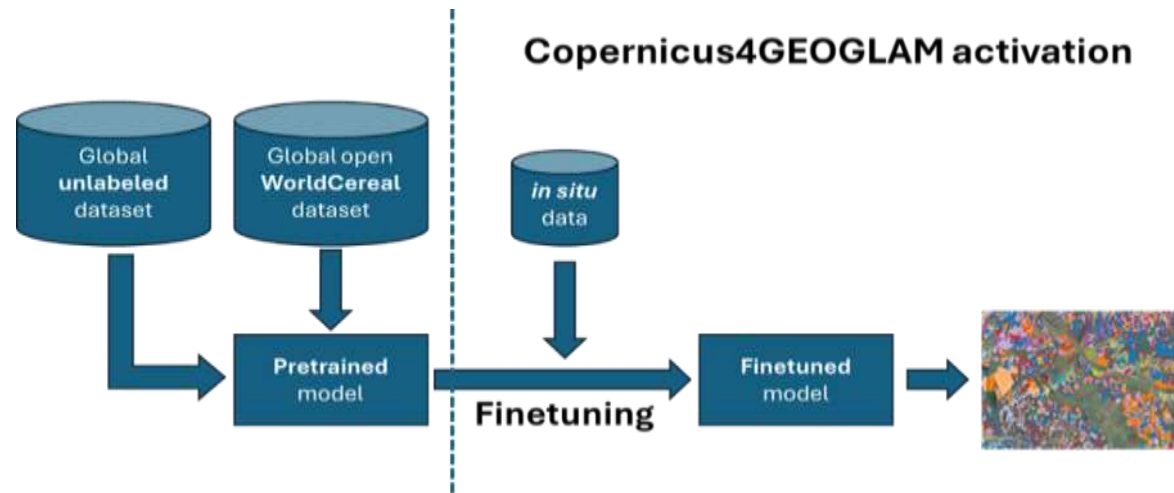
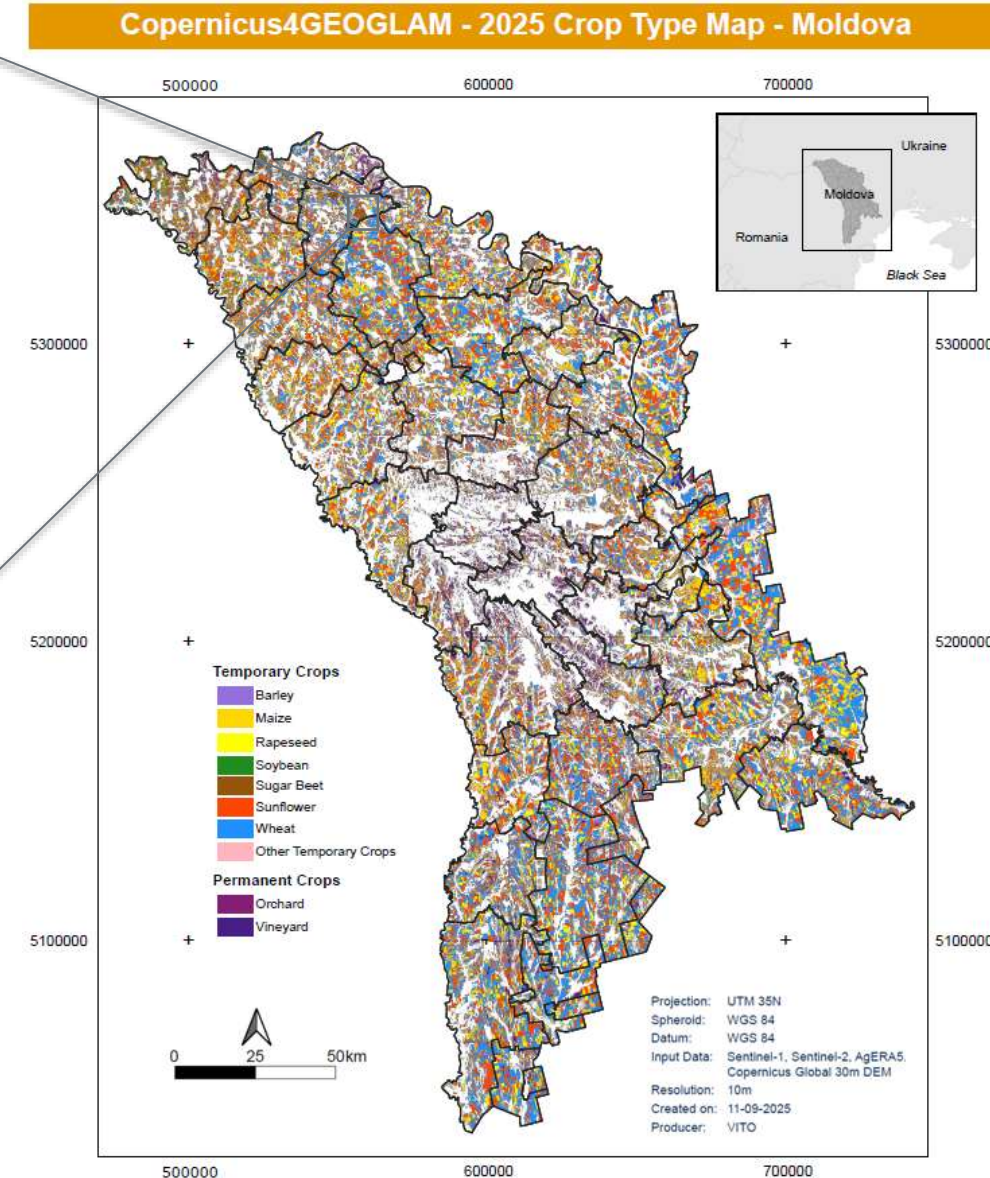
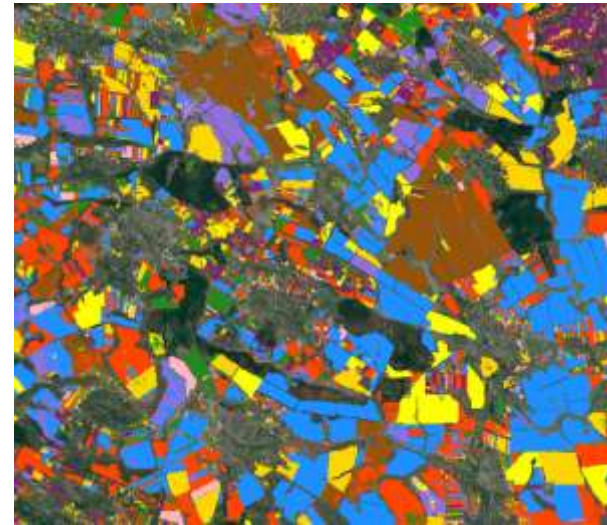
Quality control

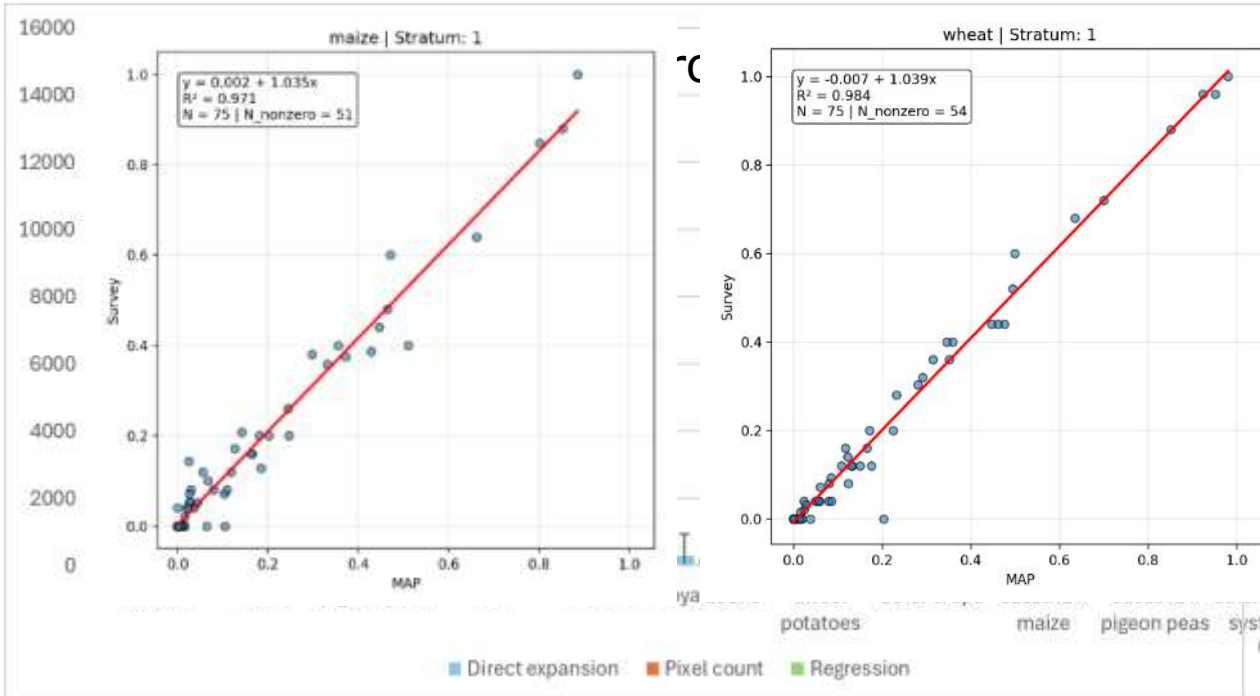
- Near-Real time quality control via dashboards
- Messaging groups



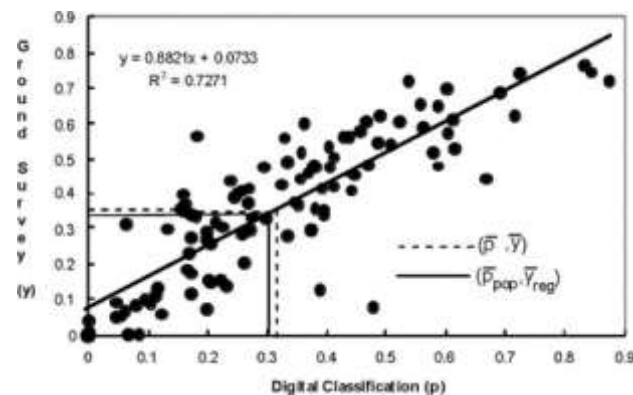
GISBOX

- Prepare collected field data and pair with satellite observations
- Presto model finetuning on agreed classes (*exclude mixed cropping*)
- Pixel Embeddings
- Train CatBoost classifier
- Run inference for full regions



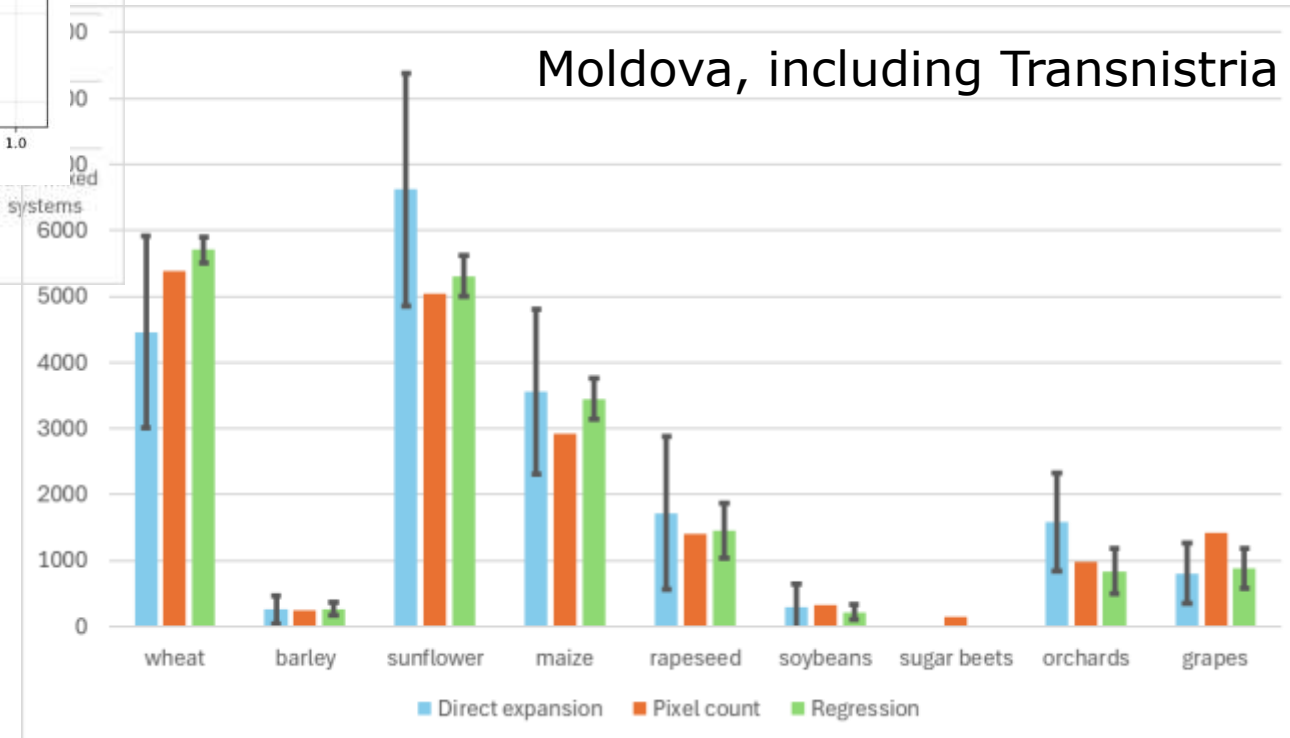


- Direct expansion area estimates available based on field data alone
- Improved estimates using regression analysis (y_{reg})
- Level of improvement assessed with relative efficiency (μ_{reg})
- Factor by which the field sample needs to be increased to reach the same precision: 3 to > 100 in Moldova



$$y_{reg} = \bar{y} + b * (\bar{p}_{pop} - \bar{p})$$

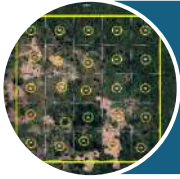
$$n_{reg} = \frac{1}{1 - r_{py}^2}$$



	Moldova incl. Transnistria	Moldova excl. Transnistria		Transnistria
	Regression	Regression	NBSM	Regression
wheat	5708	4730	3876	978
barley	267	254	556	13
sunflower	5307	4539	4140	769
maize	3447	3119	4190	327
rapeseed	1449	1188	989	261
soybeans	216	209	197	7
sugar beets			109	
orchards	836	789	1169	47
grapes	878	822	1090	57
ALL AG	18592	16013	16562	2580

Milestones and future plans

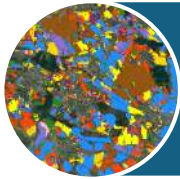
Service	country	Milestone \ Status	Next steps
Crop mapping	Mozambique (Zambezia province)	Completed – final results presented to the country in December 2025.	New implementation in progress to produce a revised crop type map in collaboration with ITC.
Crop mapping	Moldova	Completed – final results presented to the country in January 2026.	LPIS support by JRC.
Validation Service – cocoa map	Cameroon	Interim report.	FAO working on a revised version of the map following JRC recommendations.
Validation Service – coffee map	Honduras	Field campaign completed.	Validation soon completed.
Crop mapping	Zambia	Request of service from country received by JRC. Definition of country needs and datasets.	Feasibility Study to be launched in April.
Validation Service – LC classification	Cote d'Ivoire	Under discussion with national institutions.	Request of service by the country.



Similar Sampling design applied in Mozambique and Moldova (as well as in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda)



Field campaign implementation much easier in Moldova than in African landscapes



Very high classification accuracies leads substantial reduction in crop area estimate uncertainties



A priori knowledge of distribution for small area crops is required to apply a suitable stratification as for Sugar beet in Moldova



Crop mapping can successfully provide estimates over inaccessible areas, e.g. Transnistria

Thank you for your attention



Crop Mapping for GEOGLAM Country Level Support