Dataset	Link	Duration	Resolution	Description	Comments
TerraClimate, a high-resolution global dataset of monthly climate and climatic water balance	https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata2017191	1958–2015	4km	TerraClimate uses climatically aided interpolation, combining high- spatial resolution climatological normals from the WorldClim dataset, with coarser resolution time varying (i.e., monthy) data from other sources to produce a monthly dataset of precipitation, maximum and minimum temperature, wind speed, vapor pressure, and solar radiation. TerraClimate additionally produces monthly surface water balance datasets using a water balance model that incorporates reference evapotranspiration, precipitation, temperature, and interpolated plant extractable soli water capacity. These data provide important inputs for ecological and hydrological studies at global scales that require high spatial resolution and time varying climate and climatic water balance data.	
SollGrids — global gridded soll information	https://www.isric.org/explore/soligrids	2017, 2020	250m, 1km	SoilGrids is a system for global digital soil mapping that makes use of global soil profile information and covariate data to model the spatial distribution of soil properties across the globe. SoilGrids is a collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250. m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that are calibrated using all available input observations and globally available environmental covariates. This results in globally consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc). SoilGrids spatial predictions (lavers) are produced using a reproducible soil mapping workflow, and can therefore be regularly updated as new soil data or covariates become available, after quality control and data standardisation/harmonisation.	
Global Surface Water Explorer	https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/map	1984-2020	30m	<u>https://www.nature.com/article/c41507.070.0356.32rf927655603-1</u> A virtual time machine that maps the location and temporal distribution of water surfaces at the global scale over the past 3.7 decades, and provides statistics on their extent and change to support better informed water-management decision-making. https://www.nature.com/articles/nature20584.epdf?author_access_to ken-C5JSvooRop4jWxyp_qRPLNRgN0jAjWel9jnR320Tv0MqBuzCNsmw DFxRd7xS93nfP2cm_XTiPLI2MI7XrUhadm6EIT9C6dDNgn1s6EWrPWH3 leadLUjAppIBoaS6xH	
Global Forest Cover Change (GFCC) Tree Cover Multi-Year Global	https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/products/gfcc30tcv003/	2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015	30m	The GFCC Tree Cover Multi-Year Global dataset is available for four epochs centered on the years 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015. The dataset is derived from the GFCC Surface Reflectance product (GFCC30SR), which is based on enhanced Global Land Survey (GLS) datasets. The GLS datasets are composed of high-resolution Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper (TM) and Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) images at 30 meter resolution. GFCC30TC provides tree canopy information and can be used to understand forest changes. Each tree cover product features four files associated with it, a tree cover layer with an embedded color map, a tree cover error (uncertainty) file, and an index (provenance) file, plus a list of path/rows that relate to the Surface Reflectance input files. Note that the index file and file list were not generated for the 2015 epoch. Data follow the Worldwide Reference System-2 tiling scheme.	
Global Forest Change	https://storage.googleapis.com/earthenginepart ners-hansen/GFC-2020-v1.8/download.html	2000–2020	30m	Results from time-series analysis of Landsat images characterizing forest extent and change. Trees are defined as vegetation taller than 5m in height and are expressed as a percentage per output grid cell as '2000 Percent Tree Cover'. 'Forest Cover Loss' is defined as a stand- replacement disturbance, or a change from a forest to non-forest state, during the period 2000–2019. 'Forest Cover Gain' is defined as a the inverse of loss, or a non-forest to forest change entirely within the period 2000–2012. 'Forest Loss Year' is a disaggregation of total Forest Loss' to annual time scales. Reference 2000 and 2019 imagery are median observations from a set of quality assessment-passed growing season observations. This global dataset is divided into 10x10 degree tiles, consisting of seven files per tile. All files contain unsigned 8-bit values and have a spatial resolution of 1 arc-second per pixel, or approximately	
Tree biomass loss	https://data.globalforestwatch.org/datasets/gf w::tree-biomass-loss/about	2001-2018	30m	30 meters per pixel at the equator. This dataset reflects estimated tons of carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere as a result of aboveground live woody biomass density values for the year 2000 from Baccini et al. 2012 with annual tree cover loss data from 2001 through 2018 from Hansen et al. 2013, both at approximately 30-meter spatial resolution. All of the aboveground carbon is considered to be "committed" emissions to the atmosphere upon clearing. Emissions are "gross" rather than "net" estimates, meaning that information about the fate of land after clearing, and its associated carbon value, is not incorporated. Emissions associated with other carbon pools, such as soil carbon, are not included in these files. Loss of biomas, like loss of tree cover, may occur for many reasons, including deforestation, fire, and logging in the course of forestry operations. Emissions from aboveground woody biomass loss/pixel. The first is appropriate for visualizing (mapping) emissions because it represent the density of emissions per hectare. The second is appropriate for	
High Resoultion Population Density Data, World Pop	https://dataforgood.fb.com/tools/population- density-maps/ https://www.worldpop.org	2000-2020	30m, 100m, 1km	analyses involving calculating the emissions in a particular area of interest (AOI) because the values of the pixels in the AOI can be Facebock's high-resolution population density maps have been used by a range of nonprofit and multilateral agencies to plan vaccination campaigns, respond to natural disasters, and assess the feasibility of rural electrification plans. Researchers have also used these layers to analyze trends in urbanization and to assess the impact of climate change on where people live.	
Relative Wealth Index	https://dataforgood.fb.com/tools/relative- wealth-index/	until 2020	2.4km2 grid cell	The Relative Wealth Index predicts the relative standard of living within countries using de-identified connectivity data, satellite imagery and	
Global Food Security-Support Analysis Data	https://www.usgs.gov/centers/wgsc/science/gl obal-food-security-support-analysis-data-30-m- gfsad?qt-science center objects=0#qt- science center objects	1990 to 2017	30m	other nontraditional data sources. The GFSAD30 is a NASA funded project to provide high resolution global cropland data and their water use that contributes towards global food security in the twenty-first century. The GFSAD30 products are derived through multi-sensor remote sensing data (e.g., Landsat, MODIS, AVHRR), secondary data, and field-plot data and aims at documenting cropland dynamics from 1990 to 2017.	

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	Land-Use and Land-Use Change NCAR CLIMATE DATA GUIDE Development and validation of the CHIRTS-daily quasi-global highresolution daily temperature data set What is the most common livestock in each country? Monthly Soil Moisture Global World Land Cover This map requires an ArcGIS Online subscription. MODIS (Vegetation Analysis) Global Food Security-support Analysis Data (GFSAD) Cropland Extent 30 m V001 for nominal Year 2015 (GFSAD30CE V001) Pusat Informasi Harga Pangan (PINPS), Bank Indonesia Portal Informasi Harga Pangan	data/carbon-emissions-historical-land-use-and- land-use-change https://www.nature.com/articles/s41597-020- 00643-7.epdf?sharing_token=BfdBFB- 7/J2BfmTuW20YaNReNDIAWel9jnR320TvON- 8M1013Nu-Te_1Yk2/HaAvmdYwS-RiceOcokE- 0J4MGHn34wa1XPUDCuFPNIfQF3IISrTd_gsXgEaj USMrdIW- F_1Xv15UXgisr01XPYNY4I300FrJDMousg2GtrSSA %30&fbclid=uAR3bFfAR0+CnR1Biawp11562c33 QBcs4iYvld5XH7UPUV21Qvvmic https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=33 a2d535597345b6ad7707a5000b36cd https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=37 d1241660b34879a7f4b4a19f66356e https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=38 d31a0cc3054a09b57f0785440ba955 https://croplands.org/gfsadce30info https://croplands.org/gfsadce30info	2012/09 1983-2016 2010 2000-present April 11, 2013 to June 29, 2014 Present(not sure) 2015	2-meter 5 min of arc) 0.25 degree spatial resolution 30m 250m 30m National, Provincial, District, Market	combines spatial climatology from WorldClim with time-varying information from the coarser resolution CRU TS4.0. Annual net land-atmosphere carbon flux and net flux of carbon to the atmosphere due to land-use and land-use change (LULUC) are estimated using an integrated assessment model and three historical reconstructions of land use and land use conversion. The data span 1800- 2010 and are aggregated for nine regions of the globe. A new data set published in the journal Scientific Data provides high- resolution, daily temperatures from around the globe that could prove valuable in studying human health impacts from heat waves, risks to agriculture, droughts, potential crop failures, and food insecurity. This map displays the number of livestock (pigs, sheep, goats, horses, buffalo, cattle, chicken, and ducks) in each country. The default symbology does not include chickens. The GLDAS Soil Moisture layer is a time-enabled image service that shows average monthly soil moisture from 2000 to the present at four different depth levels. It is calculated by NASA using the Noah land surface model, run a 0.25 degree spatial resolution using satellite and ground-based observational data from the Global Land Data Assimilation System (GLDAS-1). The model is run with 3-hourly time steps and aggregated into monthy averages. Review the complete list of model inputs, explore the output data (in GNB formation! This map features land cover data represent a descriptive thematic surface model. In 21. J. Red, Near Infrared, Red) shows the differences in type and density of vegetation. Irrigated agriculture appears bright green, whereas forests are a darker green and lawns are a muted green. Bare solis are light purples to white, and water is dark purple to black. Clouds are light purples to white. There are two Vegetation products, one for each statellite (Aqua and Terra). Global Food Security-support analysis data @ 30-m (GFSAD30) Project Team (https://geography.wr.usgs.gov/science/croplands/index.html)	Article

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Sistem Pemantauan Pasar dan	https://ews.kemendag.go.id/		National, Provincial,	Provides daily retail price information for selected commodities in	
Kebutuhan Pokok (SP2KP),			Market	Indonesia. Not dowloadable.	
Ministry of Trade					
West Java Open Data Portal	https://opendata.jabarprov.go.id/id/organisasi/		District		
	dinas-tanaman-pangan-dan-				
	hortikultura?data=dataset_				
SUTAS (Survey Pertanian Antar	SILASTIK BPS	2013-2018	Regency/Municipality,	Provides agricultural households profile of West Java	https://drive.google.com/drive/fold
Sensus) 2018 / Inter-Censal	https://jabar.bps.go.id/publication/2018/12/26/		Age group		ers/1Kxuy5UuOgiDZyEwt1ixExNNhjR
Agriculture Survey 2018	9e5ae169b836eeac5a065398/hasil-survei-				pbLmXM?usp=sharing
	pertanian-antar-sensus-sutas-2018.html				
	https://jabar.bps.go.id/publication/2019/10/31/				
	92d0808971dea697c4936b22/hasil-survei-				
	pertanian-antar-sensus-sutas-2018-provinsi-jawa				
	barat-seri-a2.html				
Monthly Export-Import Dataset	SILASTIK BPS	2017-2018	Monthly	Provides Export and import information by commodity, originating port,	https://drive.google.com/drive/fold
by HS code and port	https://jabar.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2018/12/0			and destination country	ers/1Kxuy5UuOqiDZyEwt1ixExNNhjR
	3/309/perkembangan-ekspor-impor-provinsi-				pbLmXM?usp=sharing
	jawa-barat-oktober-2018.html				
ECMWF S2S ECMF forecast	https://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/.ECM	14 May 2015 - 31	8 pts grid x 8 pts grid	Provides ECMWF S2S ECMF forecast perturbed pressure_level_q[q] -	Manual to obtain the data
perturbed	WF/.S2S/.ECMF/.forecast/.perturbed/.pressure	Jul 2021		Humidity	https://docs.google.com/document
	level q/.q/Y/(3S)(13.5S)RANGEEDGES/S/(0000				/d/12o9uQ-
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	S/P2/(200)VALUES/datafiles.html				486203715260&rtpof=true&sd=true
	https://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/.ECM	14 May 2015 - 31	8 pts grid x 8 pts grid	Provides ECMWF S2S ECMF forecast perturbed pressure level t[g] -	
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