

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Case studies . . . . .	5
1.2	Land cover mapping and OBIA . . . . .	6
1.2.1	The need for scalable and automated segmentation . . . . .	7
1.2.2	Using object height for increasing the thematic accuracy of building class . . . . .	11
1.3	Mapping the urban land use at street block level . . . . .	12
1.4	Improving the knowledge on intra-urban population distribution . . . . .	14
1.4.1	Why population data is essential . . . . .	14
1.4.2	The issues related to official population data . . . . .	18
1.4.3	Population modeling to deal with imperfect official data . . . . .	21
1.4.4	Limitation of available global databases for SSA urban areas . . . . .	26
1.4.5	The potential of geoinformation derived from VHR . . . . .	28
1.5	Toward open science in RS and GIS . . . . .	31
1.6	Specific objectives and outline of this thesis . . . . .	31
<b>2</b>	<b>Land cover mapping framework</b>	<b>37</b>
2.1	Open-source semi-automated processing chain for OBIA . . . . .	37
2.2	Spatially partitioned USPO for scaling OBIA framework . . . . .	59
<b>3</b>	<b>Land use mapping framework</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Assessing the contribution of VHRRS for dasymetric mapping</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>149</b>
5.1	Summary of the outcomes . . . . .	149
5.2	Limitations of the proposed solutions . . . . .	151
5.3	Perspectives for future research . . . . .	154