



Climate change – A cross-cutting theme in GEO's second decade

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UN/Austria Symposium Graz, 12-14 Sep 2016





Observations – In, On, and Around the Earth







GEO Vision

To realize a future wherein decisions and actions,

for the benefit of humankind, are informed by

coordinated, comprehensive and sustained

Earth observations and information





103 GEO Members

Number of Members (2016)







95 Participating Organizations

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GLOS	Global Ocean Observing System	(GRSS) Geoscience and Bernole Sensing Society	GSDI Infrastructure Association	GTOS	INTERALIZAN ENVIRONMENT CENTER		International Association of Geodesy
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GEO-XII Plenary & Ministerial Summit Mexico City 9-13 November 2015

- <u>Ministerial Declaration</u> that focuses on harnessing critical environmental observations
- Adoption of a ten year <u>Strategic Plan (2016-2025)</u>

"GEO will supply the requisite Earth observations in support of effective policy responses for climate change adaptation, mitigation and other impacts across the SBAs."





New Societal Benefit Areas (SBAs)



Climate change and its impacts cut across all SBAs





Observed indicators of a changing climate

- IPCC: Global warming is unprecedented and unequivocal
- Multiple indicators for a changing climate (sea ice, glaciers, ocean heat content, sea level, land cover...); many observed by satellites

Information Value Chain

Value-Added providers

Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space

GEOSS Implementation Requires: *Data Sharing Principles*

- Full and Open Exchange of Data -- Open by Default
- Data and Products at Minimum Time Delay
 and at Minimum Cost
- Free of Charge or Cost of Reproduction

The Value of Open Data Sharing

- Research & Innovation
- Education
- Capacity Development
- Effective Governance & Policy Making
- Social Welfare
- Economic Growth

Global Climate Observing System

- GCOS constitutes the climate-observing component of GEOSS
 - Identifies user requirements, gaps and provides guidelines

Bojinski et al. 2014, BAMS

Use Case: UNEP and GEOSS Interoperability

- Visualization of several ECV datasets planned (in coordination with GCOS)
- Bridge the gap from data to information to support near-real-time environmental monitoring

GEO Work Programme

Over-arching activities described in the GEO WP. Initiated by GEO Secretariat.

Climate in the GEO Work Programme

Community Activities

- Access to climate data in GEOSS
- Collaboration between GEO and GFCS
- Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) and Copernicus Atmospheric Monitoring Service (CAMS)
- Land Cover, Water Cycle, Floods, Droughts and others

GEO Initiatives/Flagships

- Global Carbon and GHG Analysis System
- Global Drought Information System
- Climate Change Impact Observation on Africa's Coastal Zones
- Information Service for Cold Regions

The GEO Carbon Flagship: A timely initiative!

Article 7 Adaptation

7.7 Strengthening cooperation(c) research, systematic observation

Article 14 Global stocktaking

1. ...in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the <u>best available science</u>.

COP21-CMP11

Reporting

- to be <u>transparent</u>
- based on <u>global stocktake</u>
- shift from verfication to <u>support</u> for countries to improve reporting

Policy needs reliable GHG-related information

Monitoring the Global Carbon Cycle: a complex ensemble of different players, countries, systems, networks, datasets, methodologies, rules, standards, etc.

Source: GEOCARBON project

The difference – What the C-Flagship will not be/do

- It will not be a self-standing entity in competition with others!
- It will neither rewrite new strategies nor duplicate existing efforts.

What the C-Flagship will be/do

 The C-Flagship will build on existing initiatives, networks and infrastructures, and integrate them with the missing pieces to obtain a comprehensive globally coordinated GHG observation and analysis system

Challenges

Access to climate data

Broad, open data policies are needed for global monitoring and transparency

Interoperability

Data discoverability and access through federated systems

Downstream services

Applications and information are needed to make data useful for decision-makers

GEO-XIII Plenary

7-10 November 2016, St. Petersburg Russian Federation

http://www.earthobservations.org

Facebook: Group on Earth Observations

Additional slides

Transforming Our World: The 2030 Plan for Global Action - **Article 76:** "We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, <u>including</u> <u>Earth observation and geo-spatial information</u>, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress."

Earth Observations and **Geospatial Information**

Support to SDGs

Direct measures of some Indicators and indirect support to others.

Contribute to progress on the Targets, which will show up in the Indicators.

USTAINABLE VELOPMENT SOALS	Population distribution	Cities and infrastructure mapping	Elevation and topography	Land cover and use mapping	Oceanographic observations	Hydrological and water quality observations	Atmospheric and air quality monitoring	Biodiversity and ecosystem observations	Agricultural monitoring	Hazards, disasters and environmental impact monitorin	
No poverty											
Zero hunger											
Good health and well-being											
Quality education											
Gender equality											
Clean water and sanitation											
Affordable and clean energy											
Decent work and economic growth											
Industry, innovation and infrastructure											
Reduced inequalities											
Sustainable cities and communities											
Responsible consumption and production											
Climate action											
Life below water											
i Life on land											
Peace, justice and strong institutions											
Partnerships for the goals											

GEO and Climate Services

Agriculture and food security

Disaster risk reduction

Energy

Water

TRANSPORT

COASTAL AREAS

GEO and the Climate Convention

Research and Systematic Observation SystematicObservation.2015.1.InformationNote

Systematic Observation at the forty-third session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Note by the Chair of the SBSTA

12 November 2015

30. The SBSTA recognises the importance of:

- GEO, including its implementation plan for GEOSS;
- collaboration between **GEO and GCOS**; and of
- capacity building on systematic observation, inter alia, to enable developing countries to apply climate observations for impact assessment and preparation for adaptation.

The new **GEO Strategic Plan 2016-2025** establishes three Strategic Objectives – Advocate, Engage, Deliver – and emphasises climate change and its impacts as a cross-cutting area, and strengthens the societal benefit areas making them more focused on the needs of society to support processes under the UNFCCC, the UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the SDGs and other UN agencies

From climate data records to modeling

Recommended Action. Advance improved access to models and end-user applications, and in a form that be used in adaptation decisions