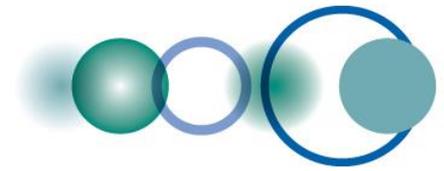


Climate change – A cross-cutting theme in GEO's second decade

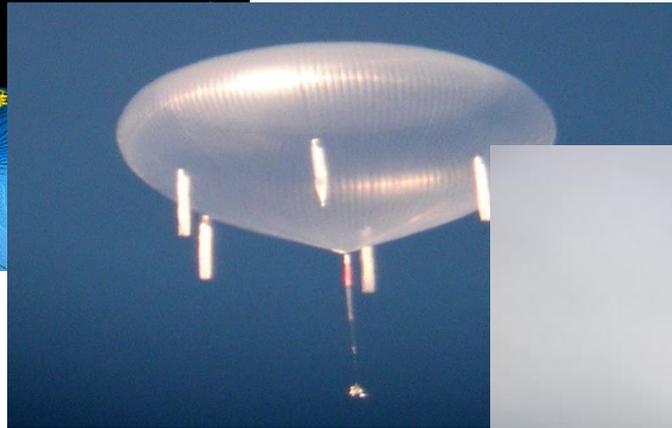
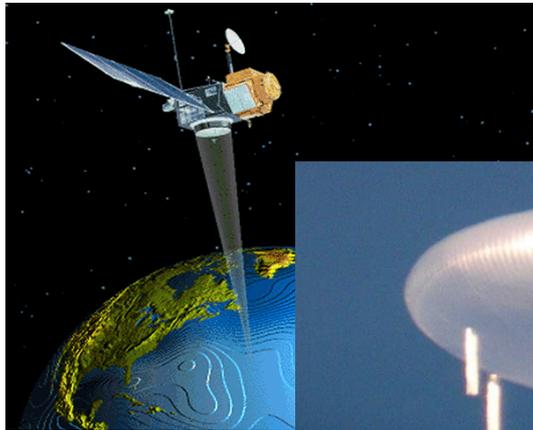
André Obregón
Technical Expert for Climate

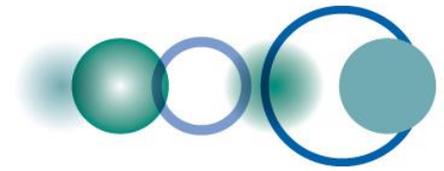
*UN/Austria Symposium
Graz, 12-14 Sep 2016*





Observations – In, On, and Around the Earth

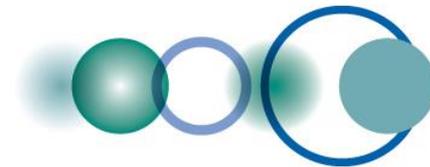




GEO Vision

*To realize a future wherein decisions and actions,
for the benefit of humankind, are informed by
coordinated, comprehensive and sustained
Earth observations and information*





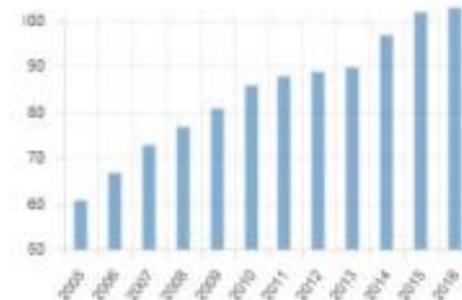
103 GEO Members

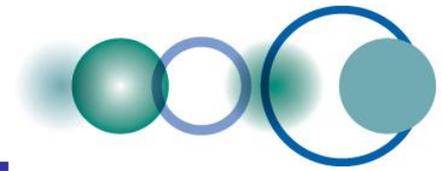


Number of Members (2016)

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Africa: | 27 |
| Americas: | 16 |
| Asia/Oceania: | 19 |
| C.I.S.: | 7 |
| Europe: | 34 |
| Total: | 103 |

Number of Members by year





95 Participating Organizations

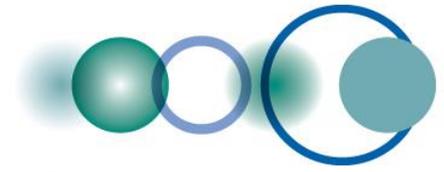
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GEO-XII Plenary & Ministerial Summit Mexico City 9-13 November 2015

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

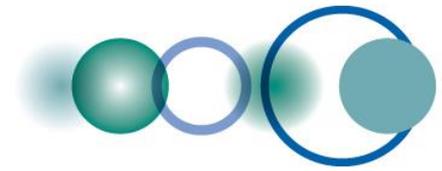
“GEO will supply the requisite Earth observations in support of effective policy responses for climate change adaptation, mitigation and other impacts across the SBAs.”



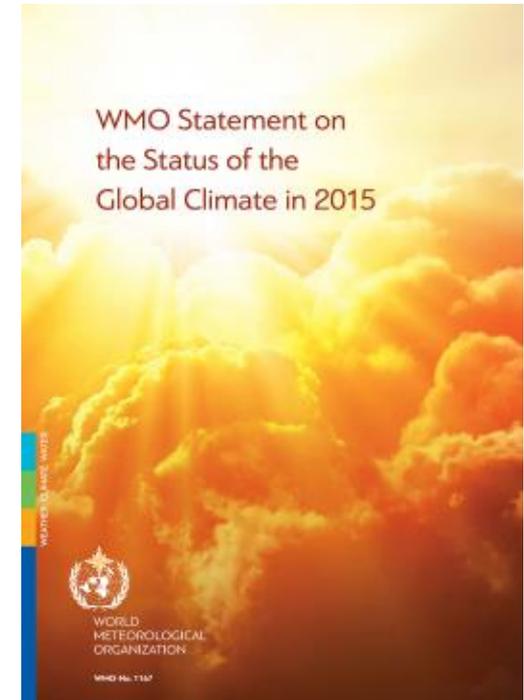
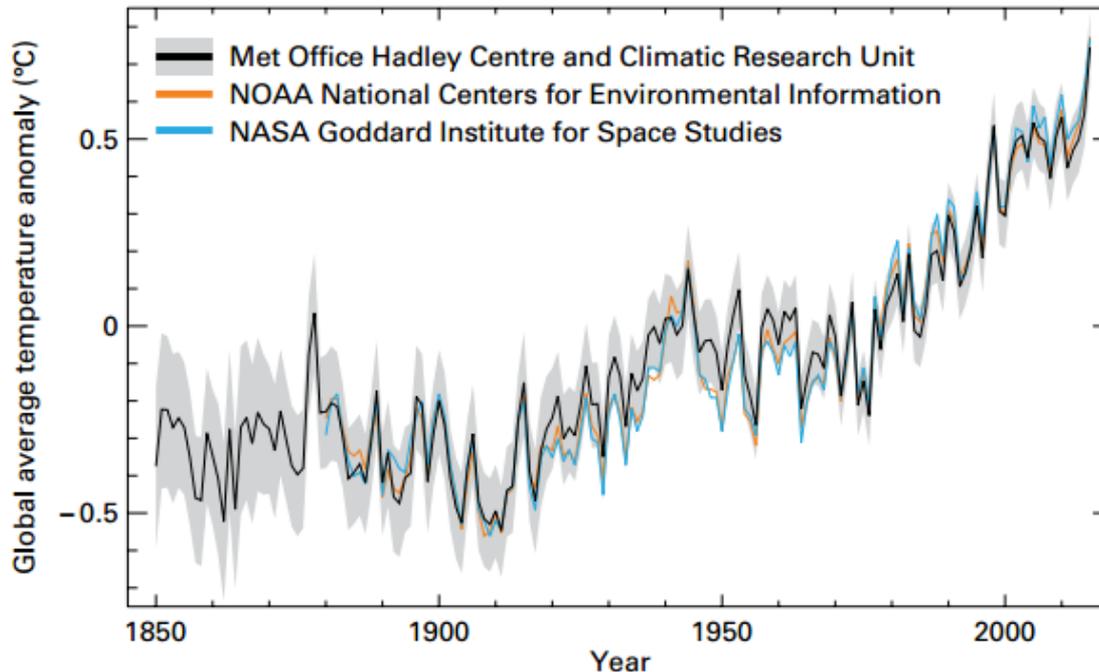
New Societal Benefit Areas (SBAs)



Climate change and its impacts cut across all SBAs



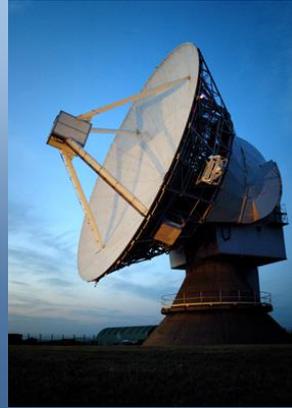
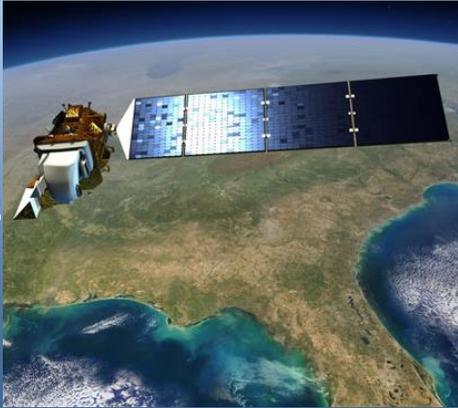
Observed indicators of a changing climate



- 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

Data providers

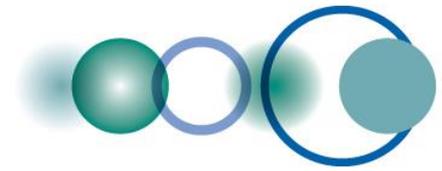


Value-Added providers



Downstream users

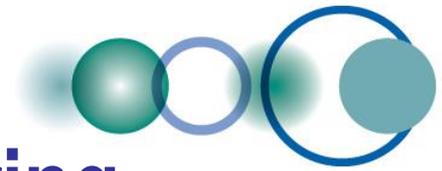




GEOSS Implementation Requires: *Data Sharing Principles*

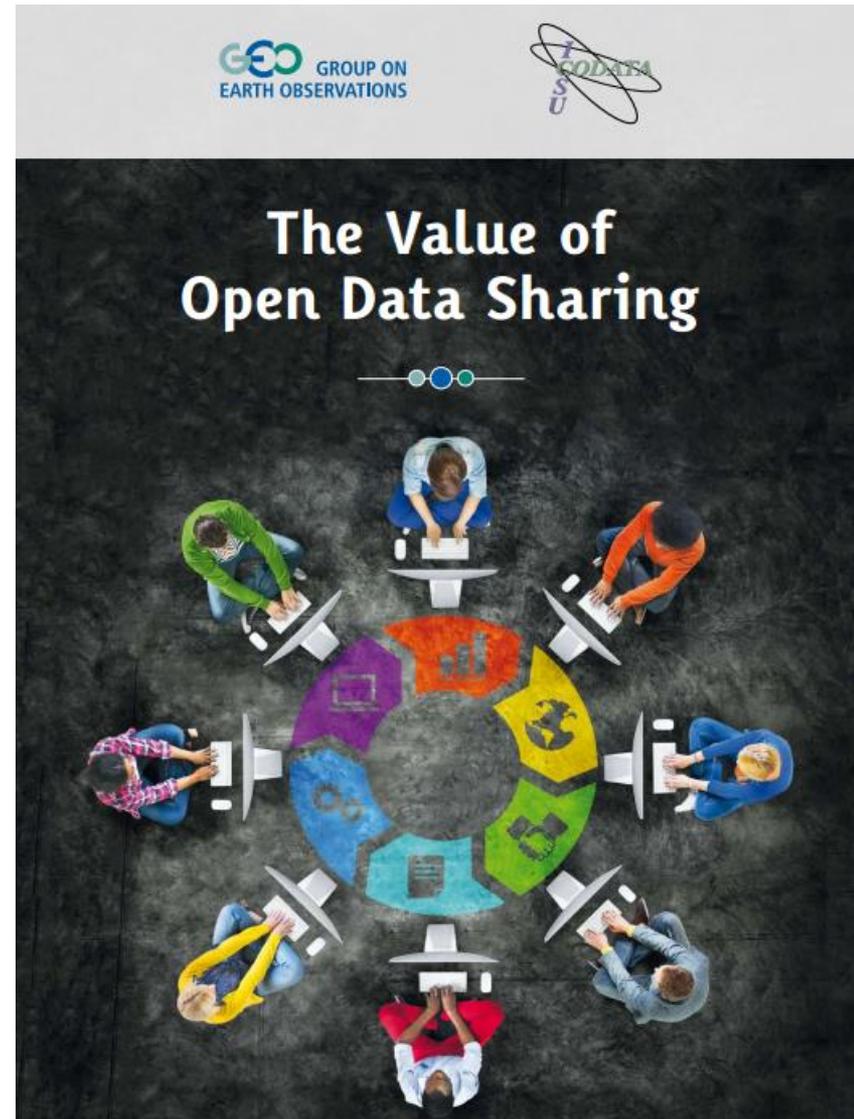
- **Full and Open Exchange of Data -- Open by Default**
- **Data and Products at Minimum Time Delay and at Minimum Cost**
- **Free of Charge or Cost of Reproduction**

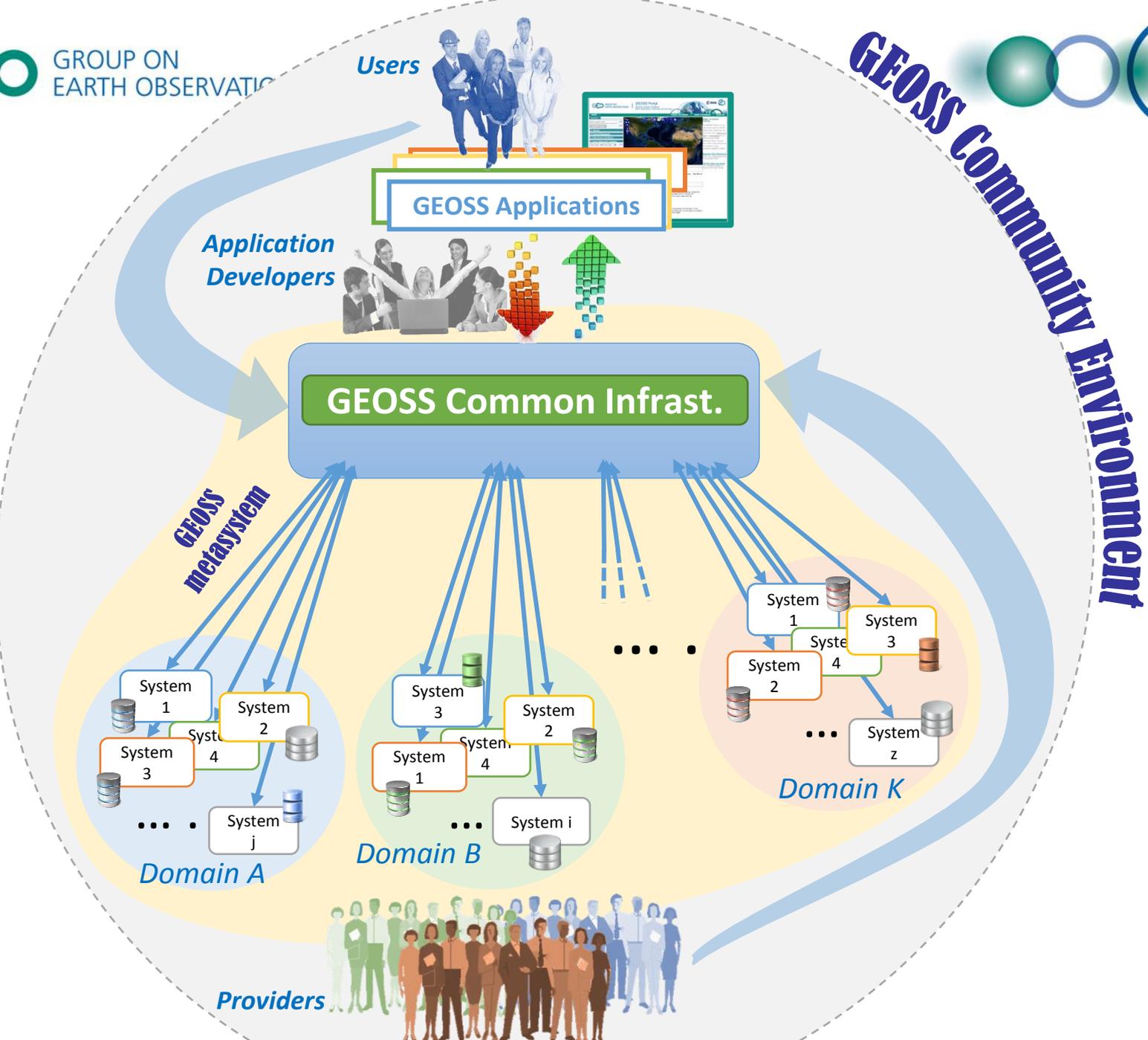




The Value of Open Data Sharing

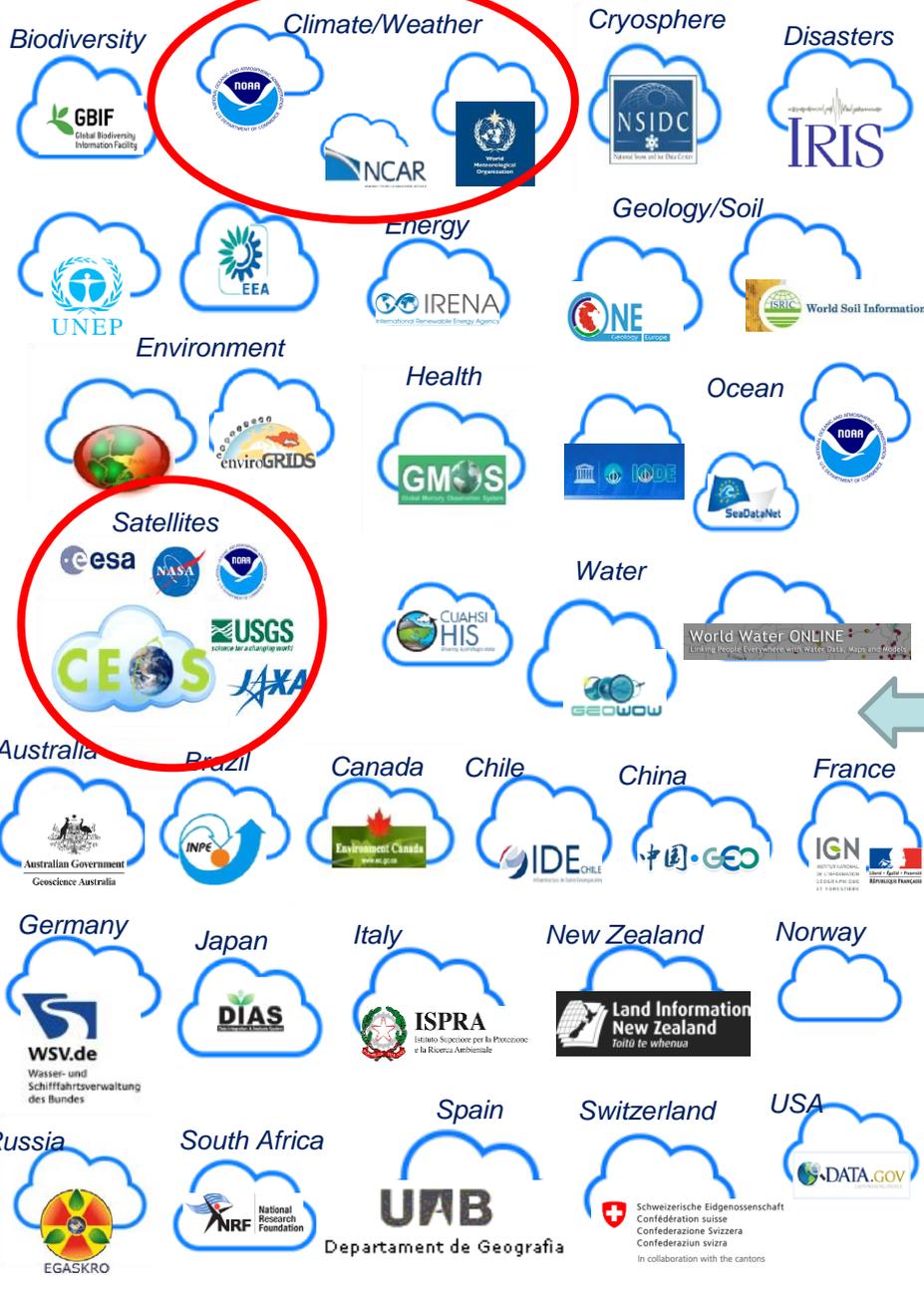
- **Research & Innovation**
- **Education**
- **Capacity Development**
- **Effective Governance & Policy Making**
- **Social Welfare**
- **Economic Growth**





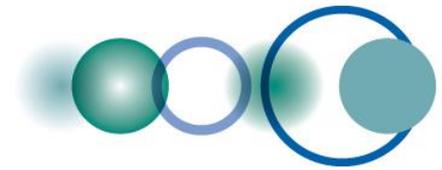
International Providers

Regional & National Providers



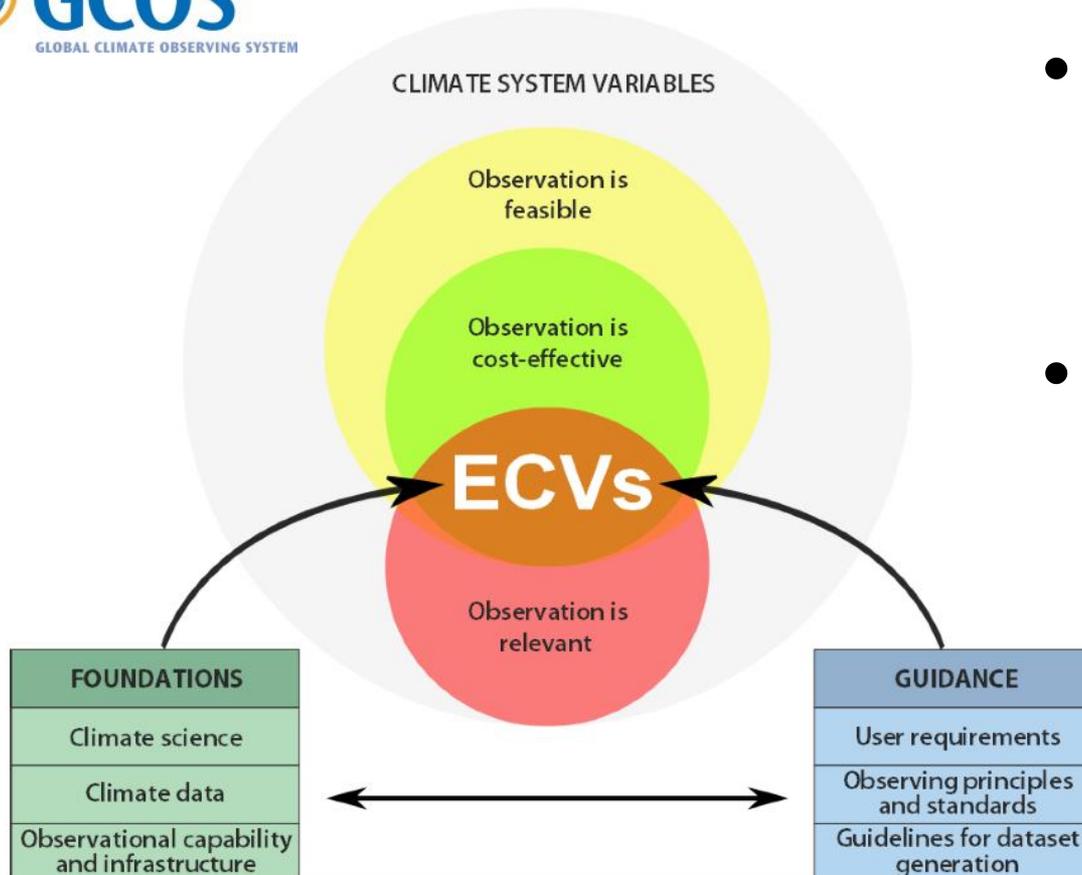
more than 100 Public Providers...





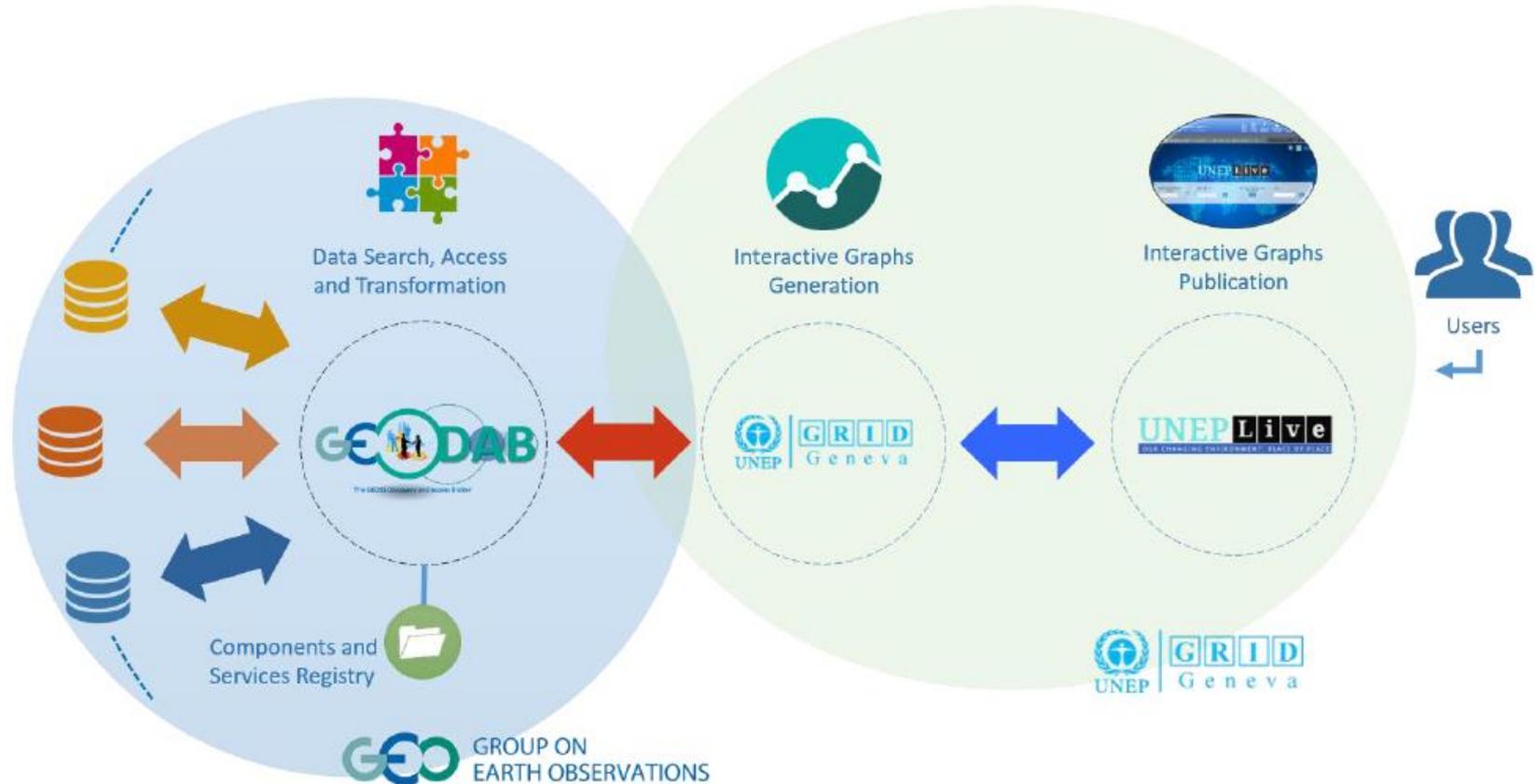
Global Climate Observing System

The ECV concept

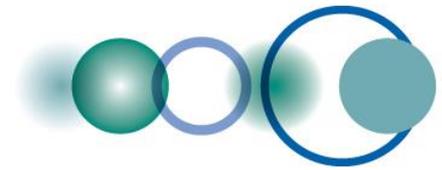


- GCOS constitutes the climate-observing component of GEOSS
- Identifies user requirements, gaps and provides guidelines

Use Case: UNEP and GEOSS Interoperability

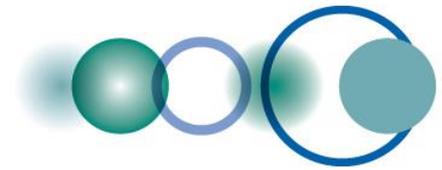


- Visualization of several ECV datasets planned (in coordination with GCOS)
- Bridge the gap from data to information to support near-real-time environmental monitoring



GEO Work Programme





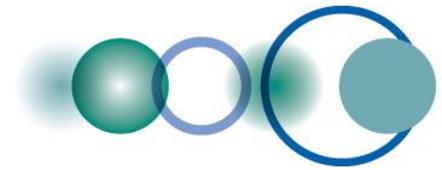
Climate in the GEO Work Programme

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

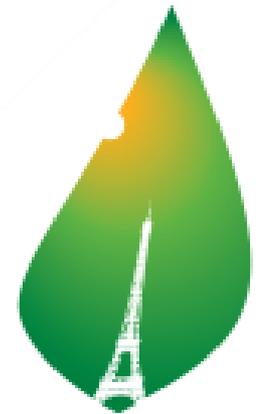
Article 14 Global stocktaking

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 best available science.

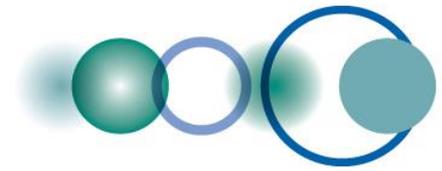
Reporting

- to be transparent
- based on global stocktake
- shift from verification to support for countries to improve reporting

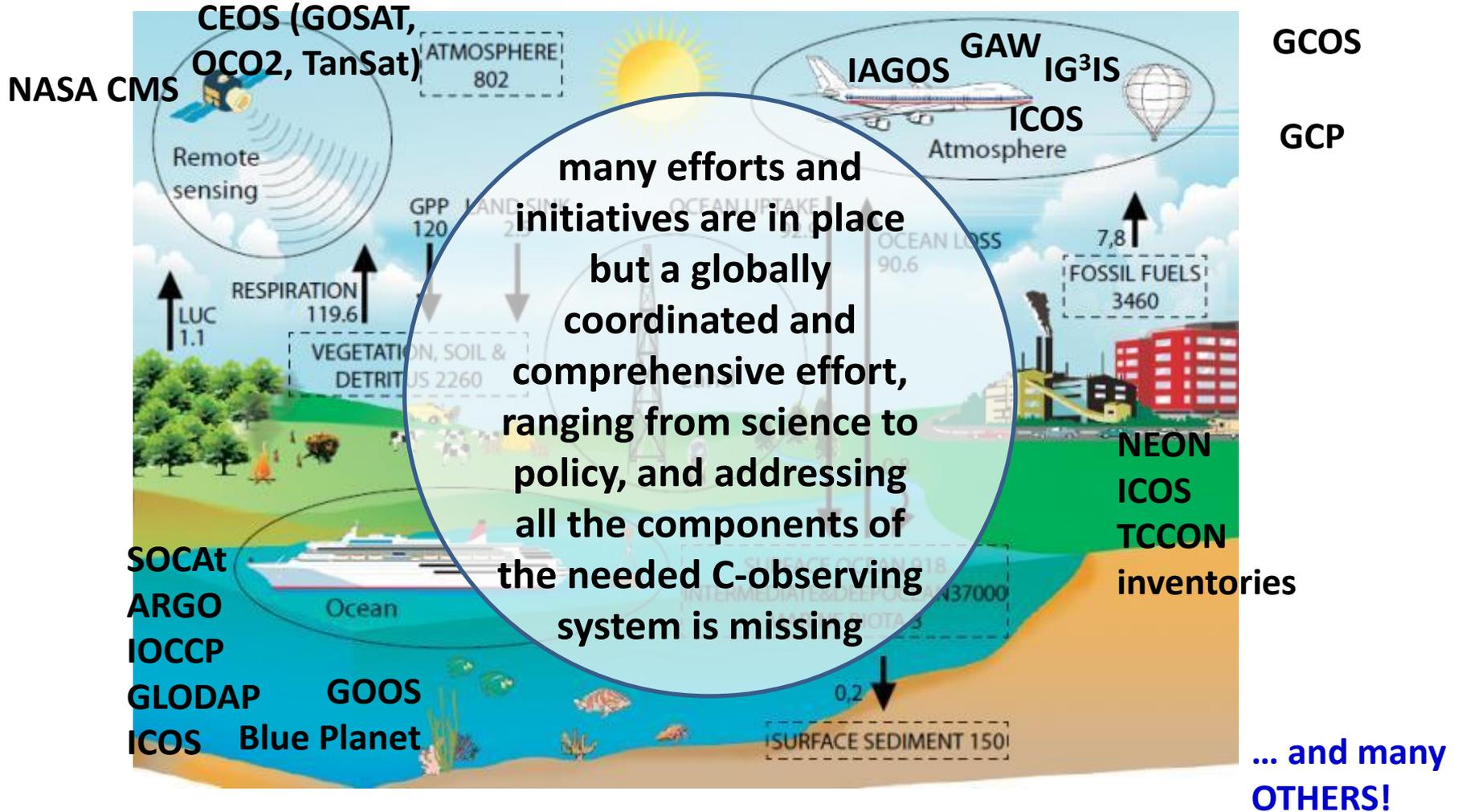
Policy needs reliable GHG-related information

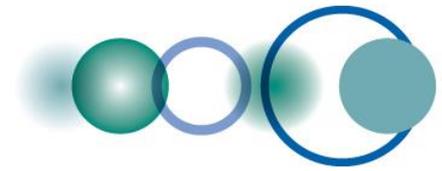


PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11



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



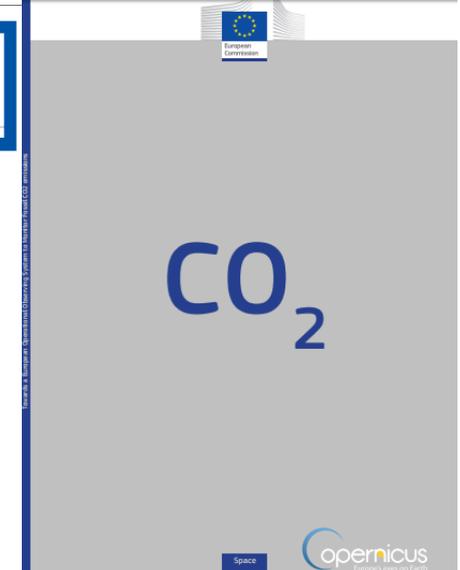
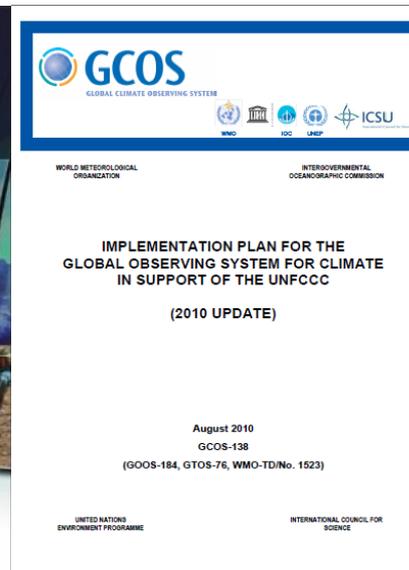
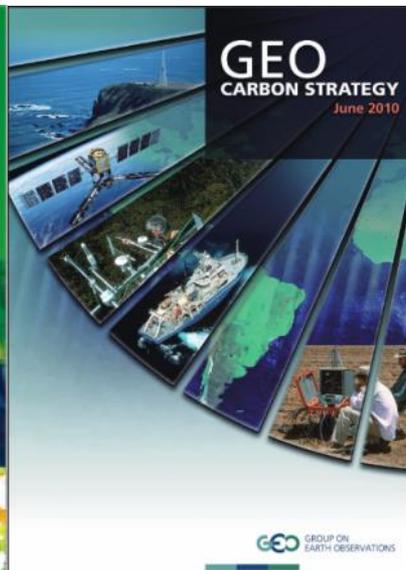
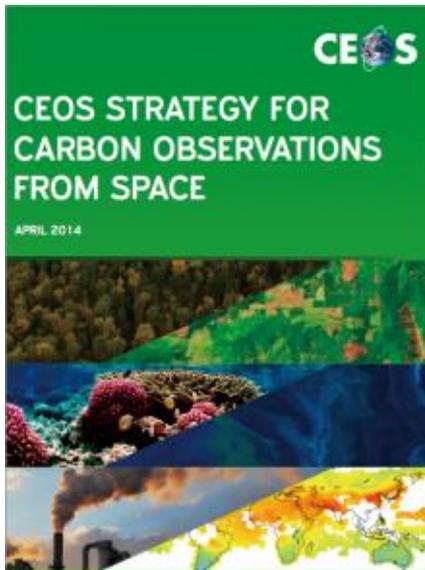


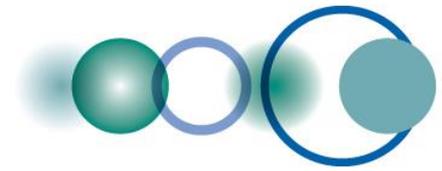
The difference – What the C-Flagship will not be/do

- 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

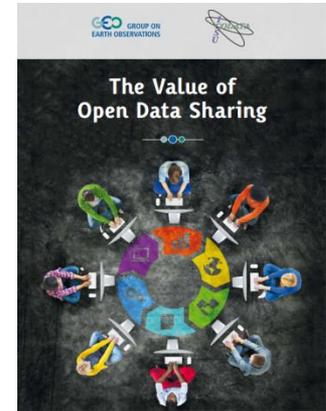




Challenges

- **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>

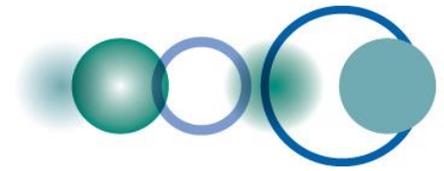


Twitter: @geosec2025

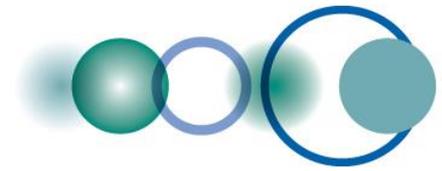


Facebook: Group on Earth Observations

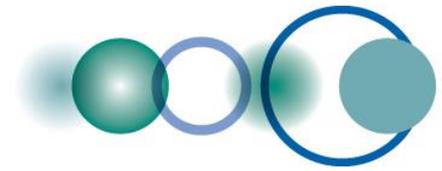




Additional slides



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, including Earth observation and geo-spatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.”



GEO and Climate Services



Agriculture and food security



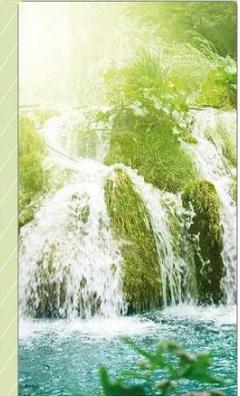
Disaster risk reduction



Energy



Health



Water



WATER MANAGEMENT



AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY



TOURISM



INSURANCE



TRANSPORT



ENERGY



HEALTH



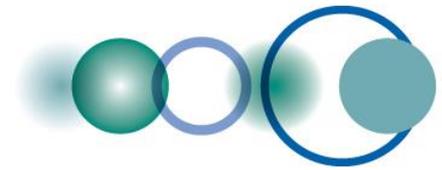
INFRASTRUCTURE



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



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

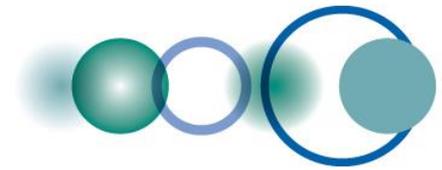
12 November 2015

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

Climate Records



PAGES
PAST GLOBAL CHANGES



Data Recovery, Digitizing, ...

ECMWF

ERA-Interim



JRA-55

ERA-CLIM2



AD 0 1000 2014



Reanalysis up to last 100 years



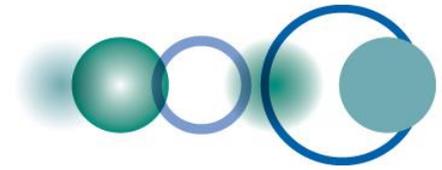
Observations



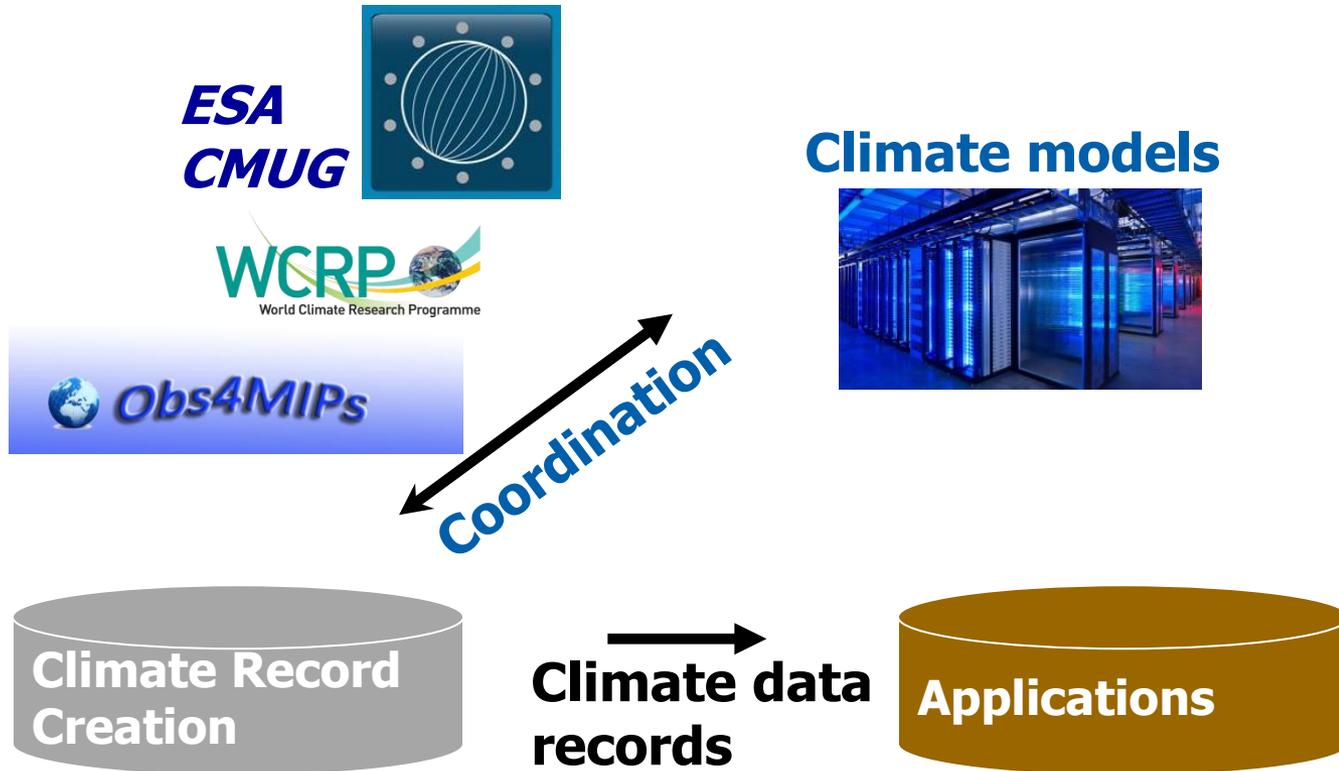
Satellite-based climate data records for ECVs

SCOPE • CM

CM SAF



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