



GEOSS The Global Earth Observation System of Systems

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Contents

- Who is GEO? What is GEOSS?
- Why? How?
- Key GEO Projects for G(R)UAN





GEO Group on Earth Observations

GEOSS Global Earth Observation System of Systems



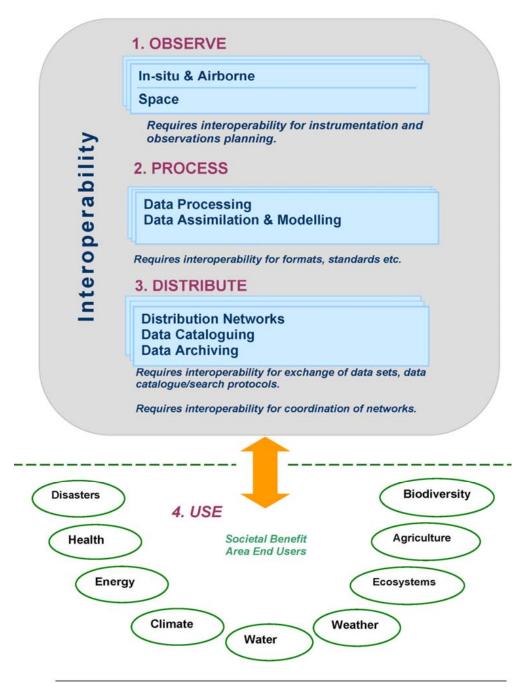


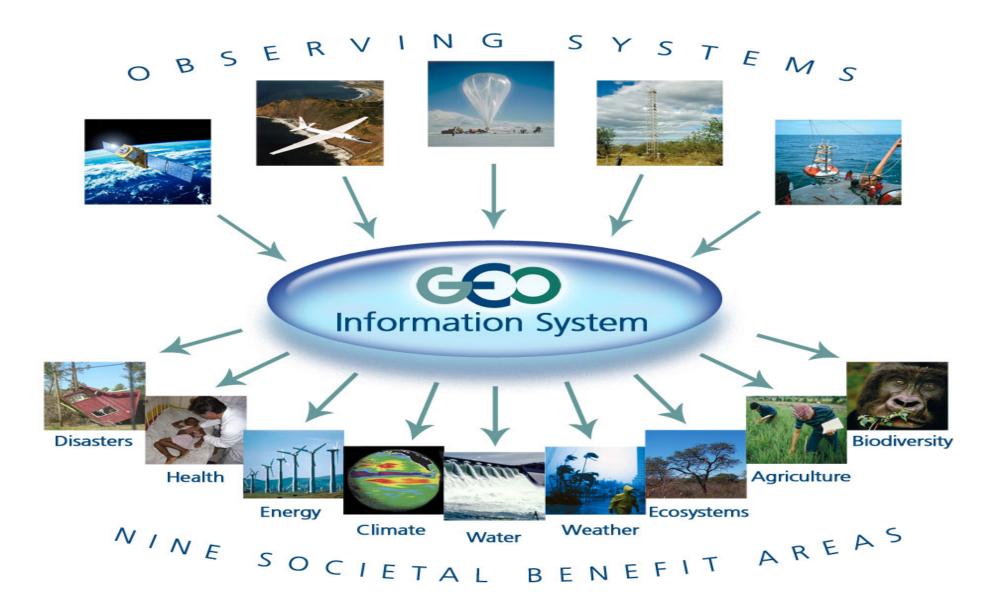
• **GEO** is an Intergovernmental Group

- 72 Nations
- European Commission
- 52 Participating Organizations
- With a Single Objective: GEOSS
 - To establish a *global*, *coordinated*, *comprehensive* and sustained system of Earth observation systems



GEOSS Components











Why GEOSS?

- Society needs informed decision-making

- Earth is a complex System of Systems





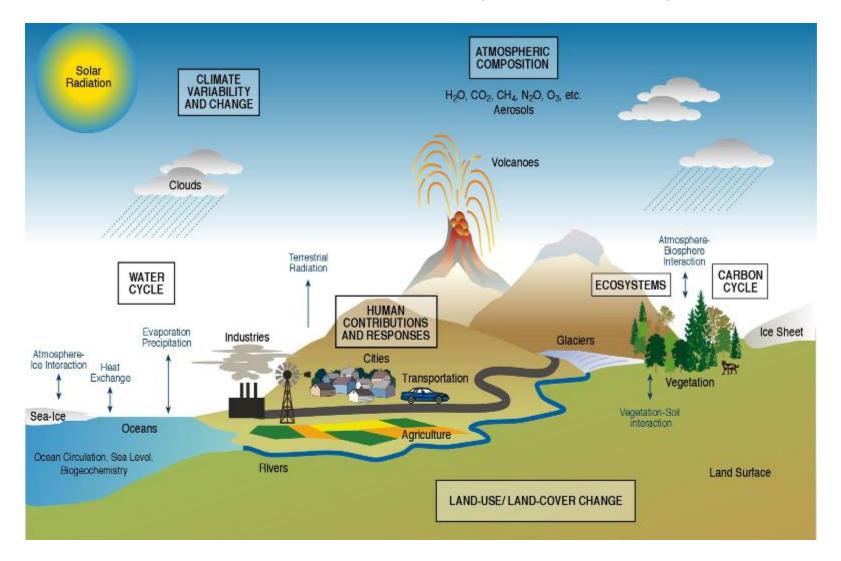
Society needs informed decision-making and GEO will help:

- Improve and Coordinate Observation Systems
- Encourage Easier & More Open Data Access
- Foster Use of Earth observations (products, services)





The Earth is a complex system of systems









- Any single problem requires many data sets
- A single data set will serve many communities
- Great number of observing systems of different nature and with different purposes

Need for a System which Provides Access to all Earth Observation Data in Standard Interoperable Formats











Building on the "Uniqueness" of GEO

GEO is

- Global (72 countries & 52 int' organisations)
- X-cutting & user driven (9 societal areas)
- High-level (visibility, connecting people)





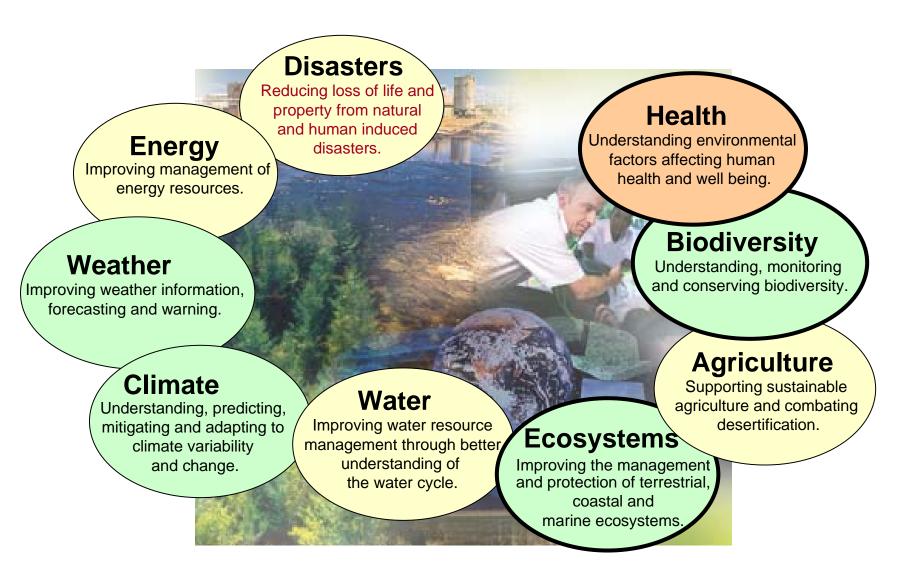
GEO is ... GLOBAL

(Rotating) Members of the GEO Executive Committee:

- <u>China, Japan, Thailand</u>
- European Commission, Germany, Italy
- <u>South Africa</u>, Morocco
- Russia
- <u>USA</u>, Brazil, Honduras



GEO is... CROSS-CUTTING 9 Societal Benefit Areas







GEO is... HIGH-LEVEL

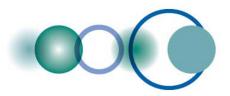
GEO helps:

- Define Common Objectives for Int' Community - GEO 2007-2009 Work Plan
- **Channel individual efforts, reduce duplication**
 - Work Plan implementation

(with GEO Members & Organisations own resources) Advocate and Enhance Visibility

- For activities contributing to GEOSS





2007 GEO Ministerial Summit 30 November 2007, Cape Town South Africa

"Earth Observation for Sustainable Growth and Development"

The Summit was an opportunity to:

- Highlight early progress and key achievements of GEO Members
 Participating Organisations
- Bring **emerging priorities** to the attention of the Ministers
- Cape Town Declaration...







The Summit Declaration recognises that

"..... Sound policymaking for addressing the environment and sustainable development must be based on understanding, describing and predicting a complex and interdependent world, and therefore requires terrestrial, oceanic, in-situ, airborne and space-based Earth observations, data assimilation techniques and Earth-system modelling"





Key GEO Projects for G(R)UAN ?





<u>Task:</u> WE-06-01 <u>Benefit Area:</u> Weather

<u>Title:</u> Surface-based Global Observing System for Weather (Co-Leads: WMO, USA)

Achieve a complete and stable surface-based (in-situ and airborne, land and possibly ocean) Global Observing System (GOS). High priority should be given to a stable, and as much as possible automated, fully functional World Weather Watch Upper Air Network and the further development of the Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay (AMDAR) programme.





<u>Task:</u> CL-06-02 <u>Benefit Area:</u> Climate

<u>Title:</u> *Key Climate Data from Satellite Systems* (*Co-Leads: GCOS, CEOS, WMO, USA*)

Establish actions securing the provision of key data for climate studies and forecasting from satellite systems.





<u>Task:</u> CL-06-01 <u>Benefit Area:</u> Climate

<u>Title:</u> Sustained reprocessing and reanalysis efforts (Co-Leads: WCRP, GCOS, CEOS)

Ensure the development of international mechanisms to coordinate and maintain sustained climate data reprocessing and reanalysis efforts. With regard to the reprocessing of historical datasets (to obtain consistent long-time series of satellite records), make relevant synergies with Task CL-06-02.

Reanalysis WCRP 3rd International Conference on Reanalysis

What Goals for the GEO Community?

- Improve and develop input data for reanalysis
 Maintain existing observing systems
 Facilitate access and digitization of historical data sets Test case for GEO Data-Sharing Principles?
 WCRP/GCOS WG on "Observational Data Sets For Reanalysis"
- 2. Sustain Reanalysis efforts for all climate system components Raise the profile of Reanalysis worldwide
- > Europe: ECMWF (interim), what future?
- USA: NASA (MERRA), NOAA (20th Century Project)
- Japan: JMA (JRA25)



<u>Task:</u> CL-07-01 <u>Benefit Area:</u> Climate





<u>Title:</u> Seamless Weather and Climate Prediction System (Co-Leads: WWRP/THORPEX, WCRP)

Support the development of a major initiative on "International Weather, Climate and Earth-system Science", to better address uncertainties associated with climate variability and change, and related societal impacts (e.g. health, water, agriculture, energy).
Promote international multi-disciplinary (physics-biology-chemistry) collaboration on the development of a high-resolution seamless weather/climate global prediction system - including coupled atmosphere-ocean data assimilation.





The Socio-economic and Environmental Benefits of a Revolution in Weather, Climate and Earth-System Analysis and Prediction

Presented at GEO Plenary IV (29 Nov Cape Town)





Increase the capacity of managers and policy makers respond to the societal, economic and environmental vulnerabilities of high-impact weather and climate







PROJECT ELEMENTS

Decision Information to mitigate and adapt to the impact of weather and climate hazards

High-Resolution Models of the atmosphere, ocean, land, biogeochemical and socio-economic processes

Advanced Data-Assimilation Systems that enhance the use of observations from space, land and ice surfaces, and oceans

Science and Technology Transition into operational products and services

Education, Science and Technology Projects to enhance government and public awareness of the value and utilization of weather, climate, environmental and socioeconomic information





REQUIREMENTS

Dedicated High-Performance Computer Facilities - with capacities 10,000-times that of today linked to a global network of research, forecast and early-warning centres

Maintaining and Enhancing Observing Systems - to support present and future prediction, monitoring and early-warning systems

Research - to improve the performance and application of forecast models and user products

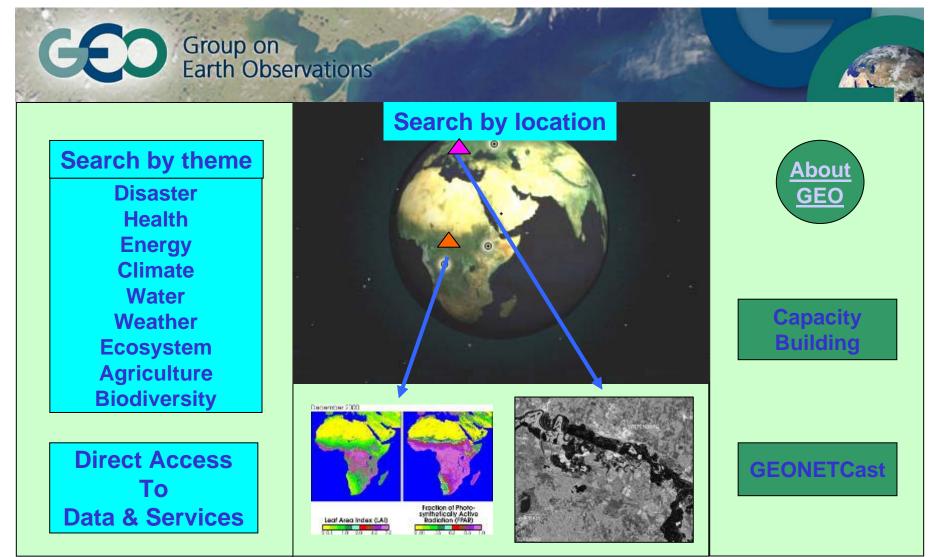
Information Systems - with rapid high-band-width data access and visualization of weather, climate events, forecasts, warnings and impacts

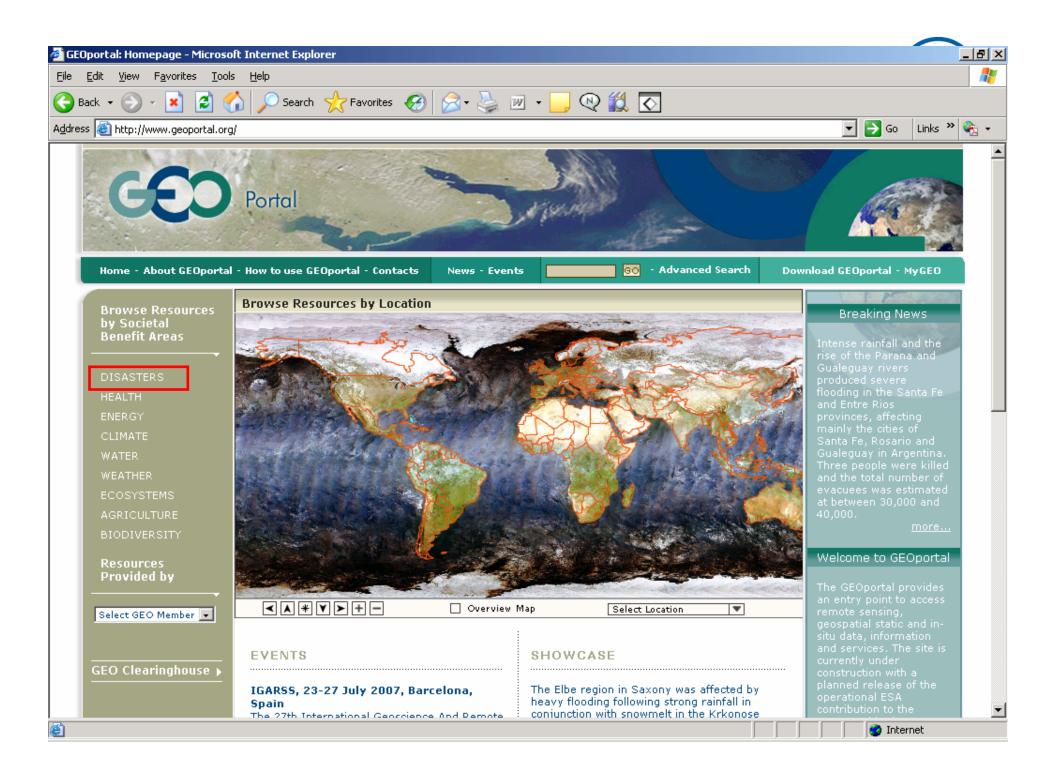
National and International Support for the Project development and implementation





A Portal to DATA and SERVICES









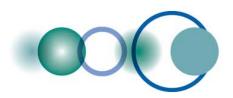
www.earthobservations.org











History of GEO

- The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) stressed the importance of Earth observation systems for protecting people and the planet and identified priority actions for strengthening capacity and collaboration in this field.
- The Earth Observation Summits in Washington in 2003, Tokyo in 2004 and Brussels in 2005 to adopt and carry out the 10-Year Implementation Plan for building GEOSS and to establish the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) to implement this plan;
- The G8 Summits in Evian in 2003, Gleneagles in 2005 and Heiligendamm in 2007 committed to strengthen international cooperation on comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable observation and information systems and affirmed the role of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS).





GEO Data Sharing Principles

- Full and Open Exchange of Data...Recognizing Relevant International Instruments and National Policies and Legislation
- Data and Products at Minimum Time delay and Minimum Cost
- Free of Charge or Cost of Reproduction for Research and Education



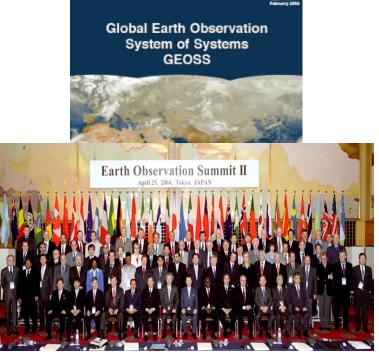


GEO Governance

- 10-Year Plan Endorsed by Ministerial Summit
- Plenary (co-chaired by RSA, EC, USA and PRC)
- Executive Committee (12 Members)
- Executive Secretariat (Geneva)











GEOSS Implementation is a Non-binding, Voluntary Process

- Relies on the Goodwill of Members and Participating Organizations
- Efficient for Contribution of Components
- Not a Funding Mechanism

