



# Global Earth Observation System of Systems

**GEO Secretariat Geneva, Switzerland** 



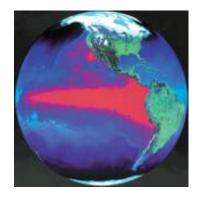




#### **GEOSS** Imperative

- Some 30% of our economy is tied to the environment
- Scientific understanding and ongoing knowledge of the Earth system is fundamental for well informed economic decision making
- Sustained Earth observations are critical
- Systems interoperability and open data access is fundamental

A global approach to Earth observation is required



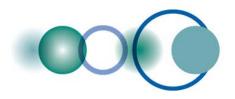












#### **Group on Earth Observations**

Intergovernmental Organization with 80 Members and 56 Participating Organizations







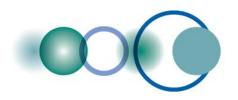


# **GEO** was created through a series of Earth Observations Summits



Washington Tokyo Brussels

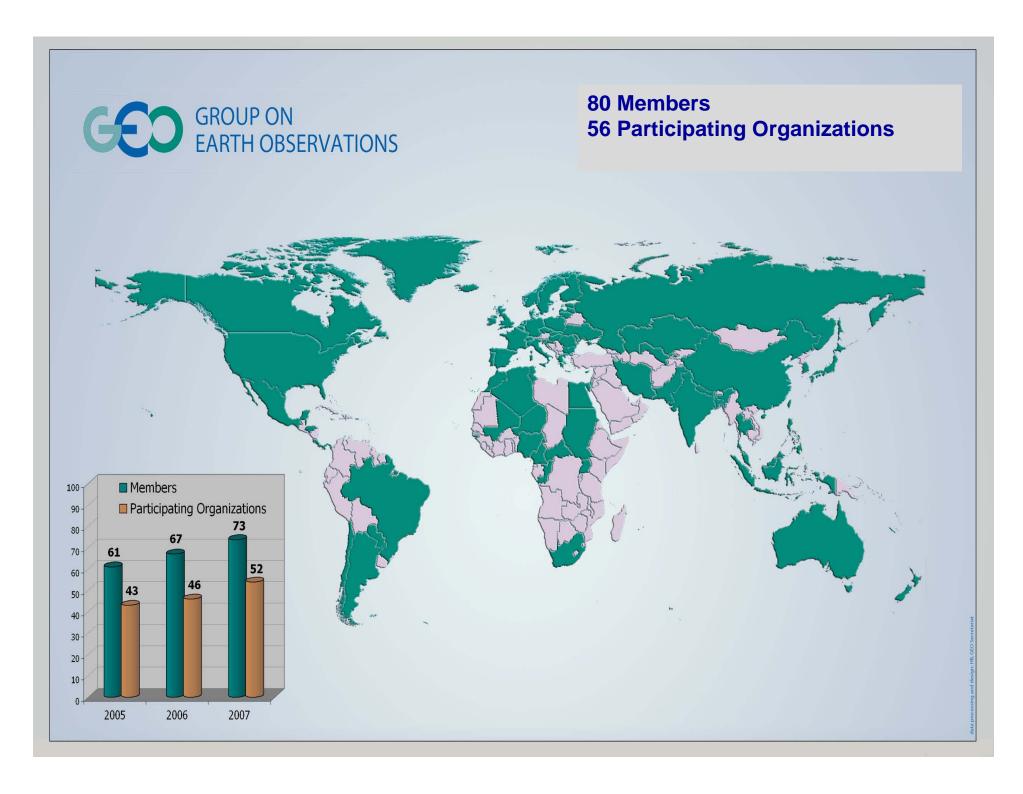




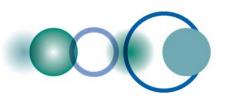
## GEOSS - Global Earth Observation System of Systems...

- Coordinate and Sustain Observation Systems
- Provide Easier & More Open Data Access
- Foster Use through Science, Applications and Capacity Building

... to answer Society's need for informed decision making





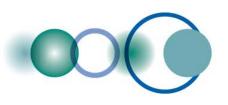


#### **GEO Progress**



- EOS I July 2003: Washington DC
  - 34 Members
  - 20 International Organizations
- EOS II April 2004: Tokyo
  - 47 Members
  - 26 International Organizations
- EOS III February 2005: Brussels
  - 60 Members
  - 34 International Organizations
- EOS IV Nov 2007: Cape Town
  - 74 Members
  - 52 International Organizations
  - First Ministerial Meeting Since 10 Year
     Plan Adopted
- EOS V Nov 2008: Bucharist
  - 75 Members
  - 51 International Organizations
- EOS VI Nov 2009: Washington DC
  - 80 Members
  - 56 International Organizations





#### **GEOSS**

#### Global Earth Observation System of Systems

#### Distributed system of systems

Improve coordination of strategies and observation systems

• Link all platforms: in-situ, aircraft, satellite, and buoy networks, etc.

Facilitate exchange of data and information

Identify gaps in our global capacity

 Improve decision-makers' abilities to address pressing policy issues

Enable solutions for Societal Benefit





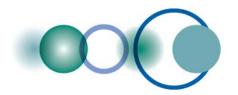




#### **Environment and Climate Change**

To respond to the growing demand for Earth observation data, we will accelerate efforts within the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), which builds on the work of UN specialized agencies and programs, in priority areas, inter alia, climate change and water resources management, by strengthening observation, prediction and data sharing. We also support capacity building for developing countries in earth observations and promote interoperability and linkage with other partners.







#### **RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP** FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

















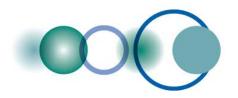


#### **Natural disasters**

To address the increased threats of **natural disasters** and **extreme weather phenomena** caused by **climate change**, such as increased flooding, storm surges, droughts and forest fires, we will act to improve risk preparedness, prevention, monitoring and response times, particularly in **developing countries**, by:

- a) defining common guidelines for disaster prevention and management to be used in developing national plans, in collaboration with the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), building on the Hyogo Framework for Action and on national experiences, as well as improving management of risks, awareness raising and training of the population and civil protection real-time response, such as logistical support for emergency situations;
- b) supporting the ongoing work on the development of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS).





## A Global, Coordinated, Comprehensive and Sustained System of Observing Systems







## **GEOSS Implementation**

- Ensure Access for All

- Make Basic Data Sets Available
- Develop End-to-end Services
- Coordinate Observing Systems





#### **GEOSS Data Sharing Principles**

Full and open exchange of data, metadata, and products

Shared within GEOSS

 Recognizing Relevant International Instruments and National Policies

- Data and Products
  - Minimum Time delay
- Free of Charge or minimal Cost
  - For Research and Education



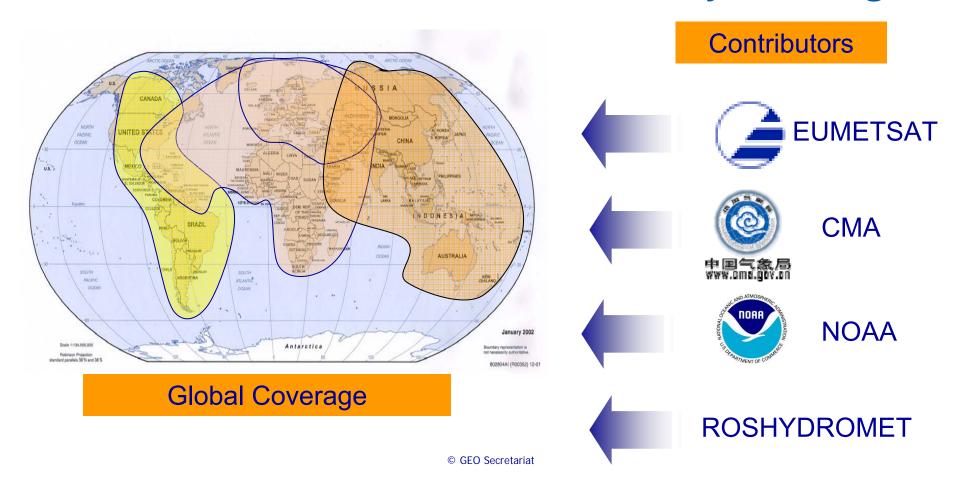






#### **GEONETC**ast

## Space-based Dissemination System for Data, Products, Services and Early Warning







#### **GEONETCast Receiving Stations**

- Dedicated personal computer (~ \$1000)

- Satellite antenna dish (1-3 m) (~ \$300-1200)

- DTH receiver card or box (~ \$200)



Data analysis and processing should be done on separate computer(s)





### **GEOSS Implementation**

- Ensure Access for All

- Make Basic Data Sets Available

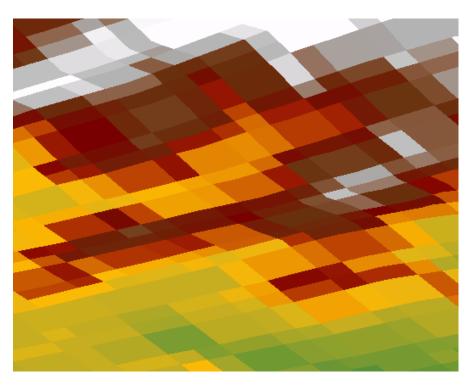
- Develop End-to-end Services

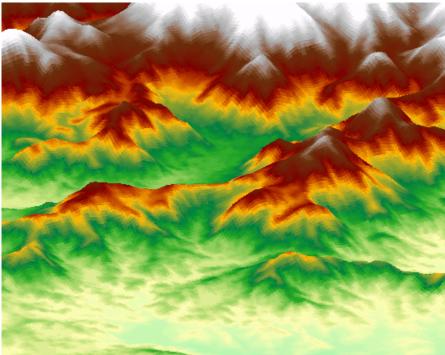
- Coordinate Observing Systems





#### Global Digital Elevation Model 30 meter resolution US and Japan









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#### **Applications and End-users**

Agriculture and Forestry

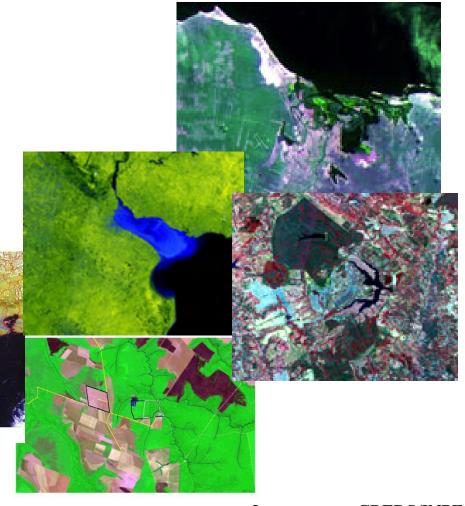
Water resources Managers

Land Use Planners

Disasters (Floods, Spills)

Geological Mapping

Fisheries







#### **Forest Mapping and Carbon Tracking**

- Forest monitoring is essential to tackling climate variability and change, dealing with adaptation and evaluating other services.
- GEO is working actively on forest monitoring and is developing a collaborative forest monitoring system which will
  - consolidate observation requirements and reference products;
  - coordinate the provision of remote sensing data
  - integrate data from different sources in order to ensure operational observations and relevant products;
  - define and activate a limited number of test sites for pilot projects focused on in situ observation, validation of methodologies and tools, and capacity building.
  - Led by Australia, Finland, Japan, Norway, USA, the European Commission, FAO, GOFC-GOLD, CEOS and GTOS.



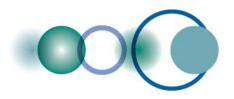






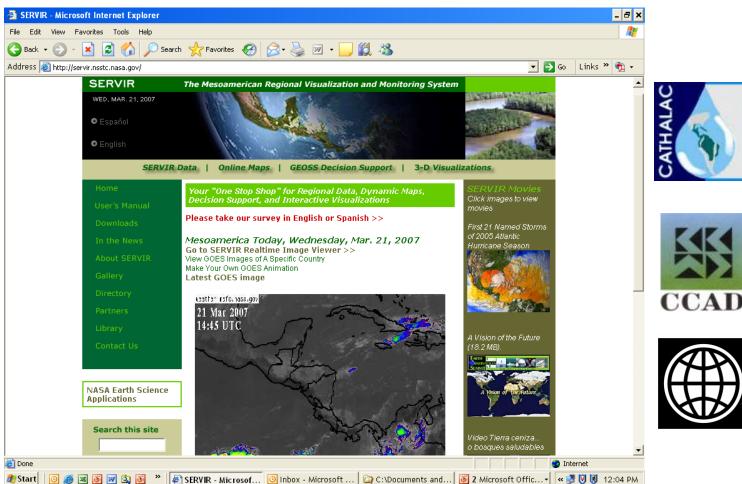






#### **SERVIR**

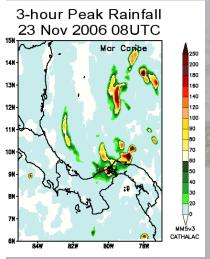
## Geospatial One Stop Shop for Disaster Management in Central America & Mexico

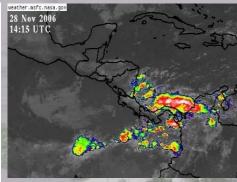






## **SERVIR Response to Flooding** in Panama

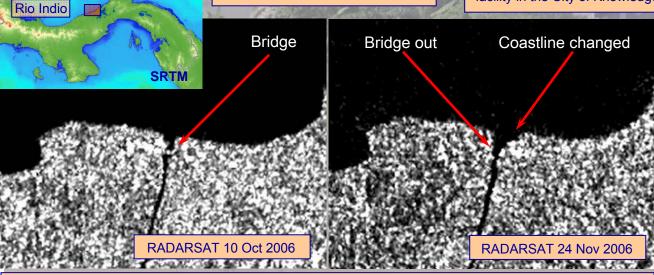




Met products such as MM5 (left), WRF, and SPoRT model outputs, along with GOES imagery (above), provide a continuous support mechanism for decision makers.

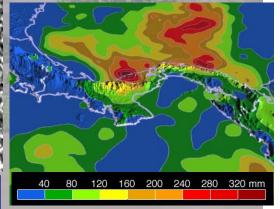


Panamanian President Martin Torrijos (left) consults with meteorologist Annette Quinn and Director of CATHALAC Emilio Sempres at the SERVIR facility in the City of Knowledge, Panama.



Change detection analysis (above) based on RADARSAT data near Rio Indio, Panama. These images help the Panamanian disaster response agency to focus their efforts in the areas of the flood's greatest impact.

TRMM data (below) are used to show total rainfall accumulation over the period November 20-28, 2006.







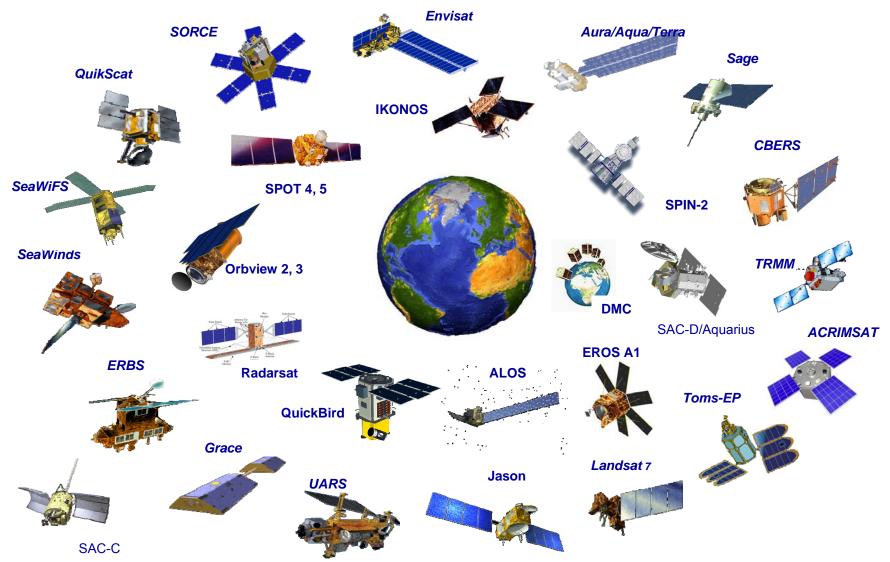
### **GEOSS Implementation**

- Ensure Access for All

- Make Basic Data Sets Available
- Develop End-to-end Services
- Coordinate Observing Systems









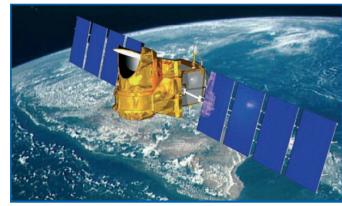


#### **Virtual Constellations**

#### **Participants**

Australia, Germany, Japan, USA, CEOS, ESA, NASA, GCOS, GTOS, IEEE, WMO.

The French-Indian MEGHA-Tropiques mission, planned for flight in 2009, is proposed as part of the Global Precipitation Constellation



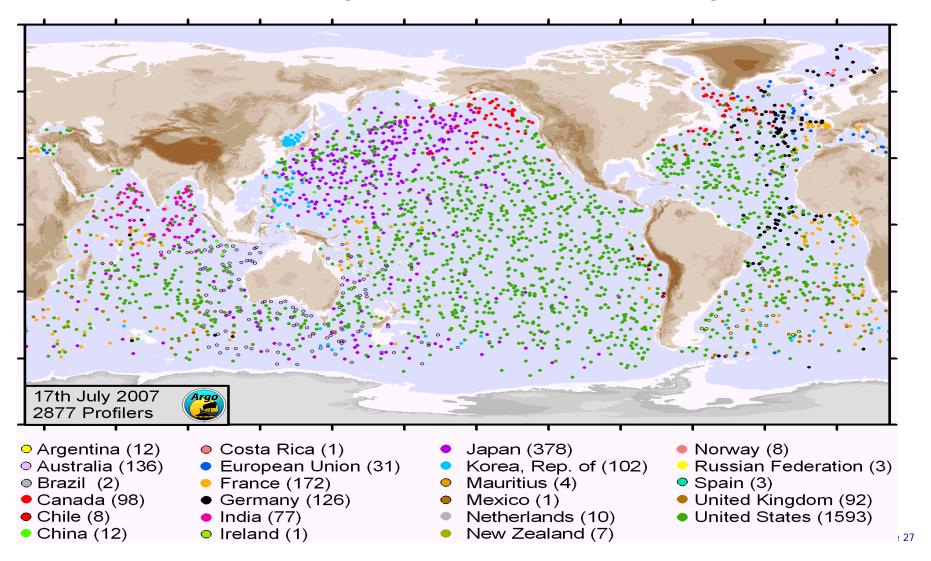
- Atmospheric Composition
- Land Imaging
- Precipitation
- Ocean Surface Topography
- Ocean Color
- Ocean Surface Vector Winds







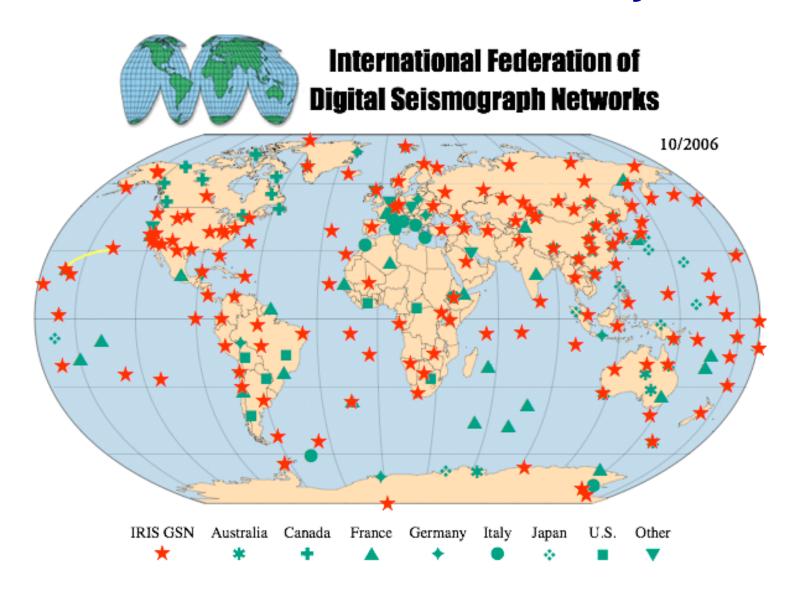
### **ARGO Buoy Observation System**







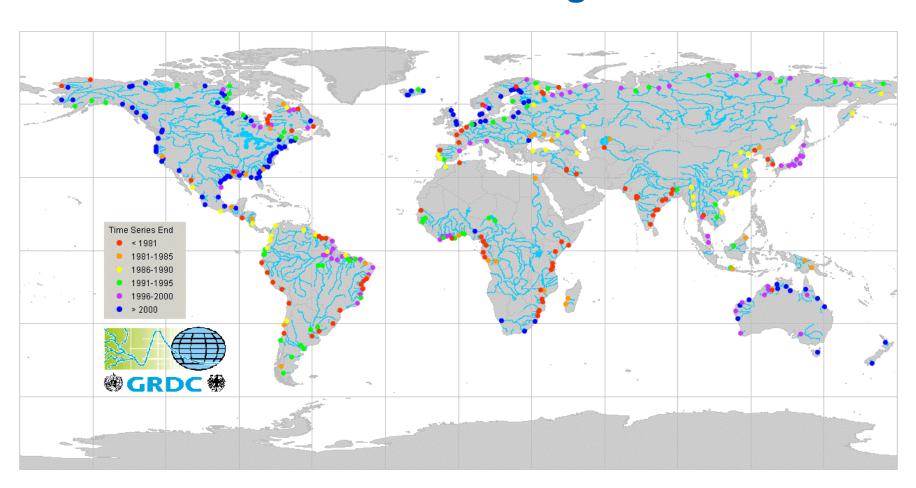
#### **Global In-Situ Observation Systems**





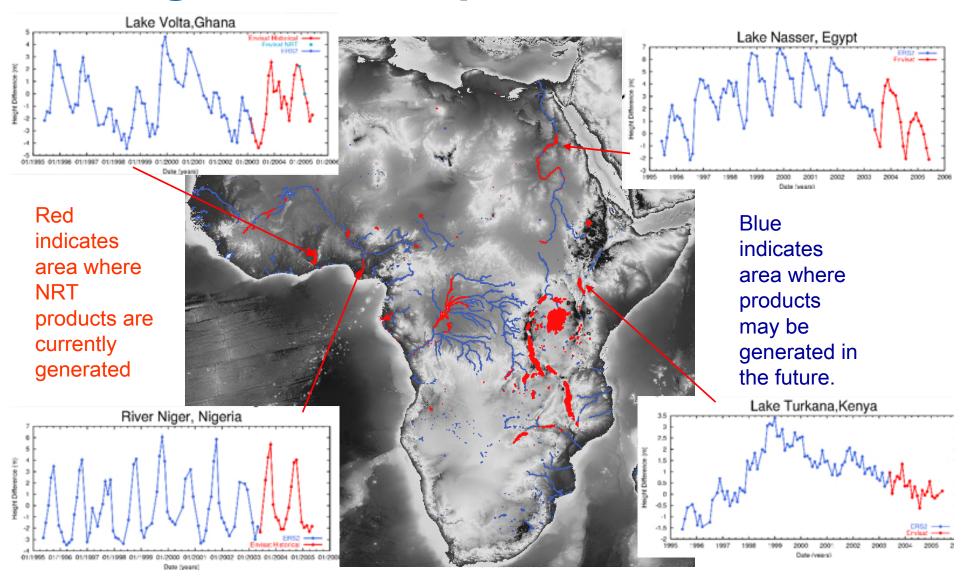


# Upgrade and integrate in-situ stations River Discharge





#### ...together with space observations

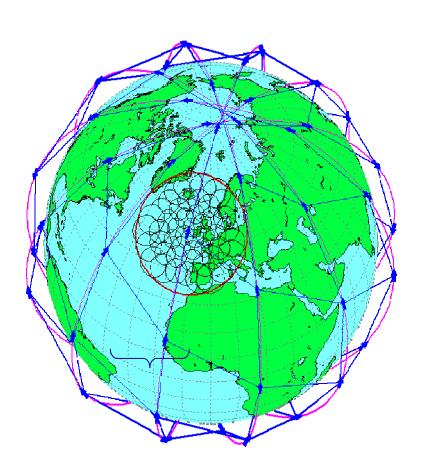






#### **IRIDIUM Secondary Payload Opportunity**

- Constellation Comprises 66 Satellites
  - Near-polar Low Earth Orbit (LEO)
  - 780 Km (485 Mi) Altitude
- 6 Planes Of 11 Vehicles
  - Nearly Circular Polar Orbits (86.4° Inclination)
  - Provide Global Coverage
- Feasibility study of four possible missions
  - Altimetry
  - GPS Radio Occultation
  - Earth Radiation Budget
  - Ocean/Land Imager





#### **GEOSS Architecture Tasks**

- GEOSS Common Infrastructure (GCI)
  - Enabling Deployment of a GEOSS Architecture
  - GEOSS Architecture Implementation Pilot
  - GEOSS Best Practices Registry
  - Ontology and Taxonomy Development
- Interoperable Systems for GEOSS
  - Virtual Constellations
  - WIS
  - Sensor Web Enablement for In-Situ Observing Network Facilitation
  - Model Web Development
- Advocating for Sustained Observing Systems
  - Global Terrestrial Observations
  - Legacy of the International Polar Year 2007-08
  - Global Ocean Observation System
  - Global Observing System (GOS)
- Dissemination and Distribution Networks
  - GEONETCast
  - GEONET
- Radio Frequency Protection



#### **Radio Frequency Protection**

Led by WMO (CBS/SG-RFC)

Point of Contact: Philippe Tristant, chairman of WMO SG-RFC

- Radio-frequencies necessary for all GEOSS components, in particular in-situ, ground- and space-based observations
- Increasing economical and political pressure on corresponding parts of the spectrum, undertake appropriate coordinated advocacy activities in association with Member countries, including representations to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and other bodies in charge of frequency management.





## Radio Frequency Protection led by WMO

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- GEOSS is a global coordinated network
  - Sustained and Comprehensive
  - Earth Observation System of Systems
- Goal of GEOSS to provide better information for decision making
  - Achieve Societal and Economic Benefits
- Scientific engagement is critical to the success of GEOSS
- Cross-cutting approach
  - Involving many Communities with International Dimension
- Tremendous Global mobilization and Interest
  - All Disciplines and Communities
- Process is always open to New Participants









### Thank you!

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