



# GEOSS Joint Asia – Africa Water Cycle Symposium

#### **Needs of Stakeholders and GEOSS Capability**

25-27 November 2013 Tokyo

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### Where does the water go?







# Water use by sector

70% Agriculture20% Industry10% Domestic

#### UNEP-GRID, 2008



#### **Dominant Sectors**





**UNEP-GRID**, 2008



### Water Stress Indicator





#### **Water Scarcity**









#### **End-Users:** *Research*







#### End-Users: Management





#### **Global observations of water cycle variables**

needed for 4 purposes:

- to characterize variability, explore predicitability of global energy and water cycle (requires longterm records of significant climate and hydrologic indicators)
- to understand complex processes involved in global energy and water cycle in order to model them
- to initialize models (NWP, GCM/RCM/CRM) (requires observation-based determination of relevant state parameters)
- to develop decision support products/applications for managment/sustainable develoment of the world's water resources (and other water-dependent environmental resources)





Primary EWVs	Supplemental EWVs (Apply to Water and other SBAs)
Precipitation	Surface Meteorology
Evaporation and Evapotranspiration	Surface and Atmospheric Radiation Budgets
Snow Cover (including Snow Water Equivalent, Depth, Freeze Thaw Margins)	Clouds and Aerosols
Soil Moisture/Temperature	Permafrost
Groundwater	Land Cover, Vegetation and Land Use
Runoff/Streamflow/River Discharge	Elevation/ Topography and Geological Stratification
Lakes/ Reservoir Levels and Aquifer Volumetric Change	Surface Meteorology
Glaciers/ ice sheets	Surface and Atmospheric Radiation Budgets
Water Quality	Clouds and Aerosols
Water Use/Demand (Agriculture, Hydrology, Energy, Urbanization)	Permafrost





### **GEOSS Response: Work Plan**

#### **1** Infrastructure

- Observation networks
- Access to EO
- 2 Institutions & Develoment
  - Data Sharing
  - Capacity Building
- **3 Societal Benefits** 
  - Water Task
  - Coordination





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#### **GEOSS Provides Coordinated Access to Information from Various Sources**











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# **GEOSS Implementation requires:** *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 Approach to Capacity Building

- Build on existing efforts and best practices;
- Foster collaboration and partnership, especially with and between developing countries, all levels, across all SBAs
- Concentrate on end-to-end Earth observation needs in each of GEO's SBAs, including user requirements; data access, collection, archiving and analysis; and product development and exchange



# **GEO Approach to Capacity Building**

- Enhance the sustainability of existing and future Earth observation capacity building efforts by building awareness amongst decision makers in developing countries; and
- Facilitate the development of comprehensive, sustainable capacity building efforts that address infrastructure capacity needs, education and training, and building local institutional capacity.





# **Priority Actions**

- GEO Strategy:
  - Infrastructure, Institutions, Individuals
- Strengthen Earth observation capacity building networks
  - facilitating exchange of ideas and best practices;
  - promoting new collaborative opportunities;
  - encouraging personnel exchanges for training purposes;
  - maintaining rosters of experts in water sector;
  - facilitating the sharing of human and technical resources;
  - promoting the sharing of data, the standardization of methods, information, reports and articles.





# **Priority Actions**

- Enabling capacity building through the GEOSS Web Portal
- Sustainable Technology Transfer and Training
- Access to Data Sets That Fulfill Specific User Requirements
- Fill *in-situ* data gaps
- Promoting the development and use of open source software
- Facilitating the development of national and regional capacity
- Engaging donors through a coordinated approach to Earth observation capacity building priorities





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#### Water

Before 2015, GEO aims to:

Produce comprehensive sets of data and information products to support decision-making for efficient management of the world's water resources, based on coordinated, sustained observations of the water cycle on multiple scales.





### WA-01 Integrated Water Information (incl. Floods and Droughts)

**Components:** 

**C1:** Integrated Water-cycle Products and Services

**C2:** Information Systems for Hydro-meteorological Extremes (incl. Floods and Droughts)

**C3:** Information Service for Cold Regions

**C4:** Global Water-Quality Products and Services

**C5:** Information System Development and Capacity Building





## GEO-Water-SBA Terrestrial Water Cycle Resources

#### Water SBA Sub-Areas:

- Surface Waters and Fluxes
  - Primarily Land Surface Water Cycle Processes
- Ground Water Processes
  - Including Recharge/Discharge & Regolith Processes

#### • Forcing Elements on Terrestrial Hydrology

- Surface Meteorology/Hydromet, Surface Radiation budget and Clouds, etc
- Water Quality & Water Use
  - Including Organic, Inorganic, Isotopic & Nutrient/Contaminant Fluxes, and E.g., Water Demand/Draw/Regulation etc)





## **African Water Cycle Coordination Initiative: contributing to GEOSS**

Key messages regarding challenges facing Africa in the water sector:

- lack of access to data and data sharing
- lack of infrastructure for collecting and analyzing data
- lack of funding and resources
- need for capacity building, enhancement of capabilities , and retention of expertise
- political buy-in and role of national government is critical to the success of any initiative





## African Water Cycle Coordination Initiative: contributing to GEOSS

Participants considered convergence and harmonization of observational activities, techniques, interoperability arrangements, and effective and comprehensive data management as the most fundamental elements that can be addressed under the GEOSS framework, including activities, programs and guidelines under UN agencies and non-UN agencies (AfDB, ESA, JAXA, NASA etc.).

from the 1<sup>st</sup> African Water Cycle Symposium in Tunis





# In practice...

- GEOSS Asian Water Cycle Initiative (AWCI)
- GEOSSAfrican Water Cycle Coordination Initiative (AfWCCI)
- Communidad para la Información Espacial e Hidrologica en Latino-america y el Caribe (CIEHLYC)
- ITC
  - GEONETCast toolbox
- FP7
  - EnviroGRIDS, DEWFORA, Afro-Maison, etc...
- Global Drought Information System (GDIS)
- Afri-GEOSS
- TIGER, DRAGON, SERVIR, etc.





- Lack of access to data and associated benefits in developing world
- Eroding technical infrastructure
- Large spatial and temporal gaps in specific data sets
- Inadequate data integration and interoperability
- Uncertainty over continuity of observations
- Inadequate user involvement
- Lack of relevant processing systems to transform data into useful information





"The Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) is a coordinating and integrating network of Earth observing and information systems, contributed on a voluntary basis by Members and Participating Organizations of the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO)."

•To support informed decision making for society, including the implementation of international environmental treaty obligations.





#### **US Postal charges drive Global Warming**





# Thank you!

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## WA-01 linkages...

- In-situ systems
- Resources & research
  - GEOWOW: GEOSS interoperability for Weather, Oceans Water
  - Water Information System
  - Horizon 2020
  - Belmont Forum
- Engaging the end-users
  - Science stakeholders
  - IWRM
- Collaboration with other SBAs
  - Agriculture SBA
  - Health SBA
  - Blue Planet





## WA-01 linkages...

- World Water Catalogue / World Water Services Online
- Model web
- Global Initiatives
  - GEO BON, GFOI, GEOGLAM
- GEO-WON?
  - Adaptation to climate change
  - Disaster risk reduction
  - MDGs / SDBs
  - Water-energy-food nexus





## **Current Status of Earth Observation Capacity Building Initiatives**

- Limited access to capacity building resources;
- Lack of e-science infrastructure for Earth observation education and training;
- Need for criteria and standards for Earth observation capacity building;
- Gaps between Earth observation research and operational application;
- Connectivity inefficiency between providers and users of Earth observation systems;
- Need for cooperation within and between developed and developing countries and regions;
- Lack of awareness about the value of Earth observations among decision makers; and
- Duplication of Earth observation capacity building efforts.