CASE STUDIES FOR THE ARCHITECTURE FOR CLIMATE MONITORING FROM SPACE

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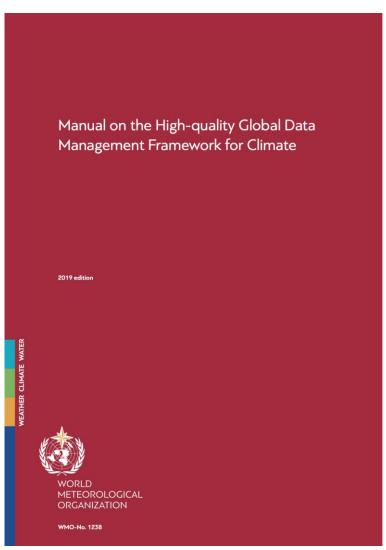
WGClimate-12, Online Meeting 5-7 May 2020

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

WMO and Climate - Updates



Manual on the High-quality Global Data Management Framework for Climate



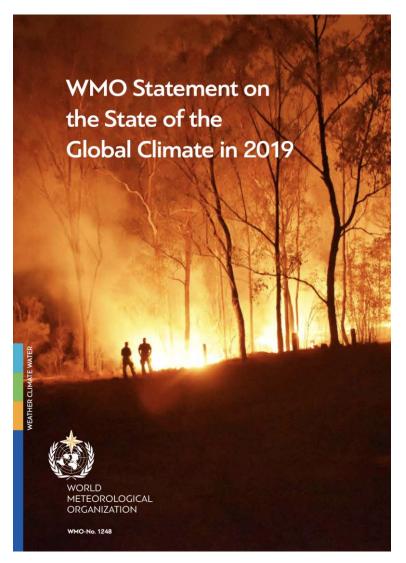
- Part of (Annex to) the WMO Technical Regulations
- The Technical Regulations are determined by the World Meteorological Congress in accordance with Article 8 (d) of the WMO Convention
- Comprising standard practices and procedures, recommended practices and procedures
- Article 9 (a) ,(b) of the WMO Convention requires all WMO Members to do their upmost to implement standard practices and to report on noncompliance
- WMO-No. 1238

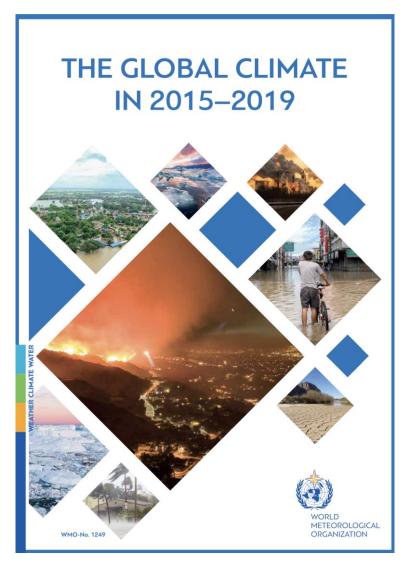
Manual on the High-quality Global Data Management Framework for Climate

- The Manual is WMO's key publication regarding data set definitions.
- The related work of the WG Climate is much appreciated and expected to help developing the Manual further.
- Consistency with current definitions in the Manual is important.
- WMO proposes an Expert Team that will, besides others, deal with the Manual and provided that it will be endorsed, its Chair will be the natural counterpart for the WG Climate on data definitions.
- In the interim, Werner Balogh (wbalogh@wmo.int) as well as Omar Baddour (OBaddour@wmo.int) and Peer Hechler (phechler@wmo.int), who liaise with the key Manual experts from the former Commission for Climatology will act as focal points to WGClimate on these matters.



State of the Global Climate





WMO-No.1248

WMO-No.1249

5-7 May 2020

WMO Catalogue for Climate Data



Home



WMO Catalogue for Climate Data

The WMO Catalogue for Climate Data is a trustworthy source for climate data. The datasets have been assessed through an internationally agreed maturity evaluation process. An initial 18 global climate datasets have been so far submitted by international domain Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and assessed. The content of the catalogue is expected to expand quickly in the future with the addition of other global datasets as well as regional and national climate datasets.

Notes:

- The datasets maturity evaluation process uses the WMO Stewardship Maturity Matrix for Climate
 Data (SMM-CD) which was developed and applied under the auspices of the World Meteorological
 Organization (WMO).
- The datasets linked landing pages are provided by the KNMI Climate Explorer and include data access
 and metadata among others.

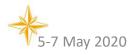
WMO Public site Copyright Disclaimer Contact us Related resources Beta Version © 2019 World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

https://climatedata-catalogue.wmo.int

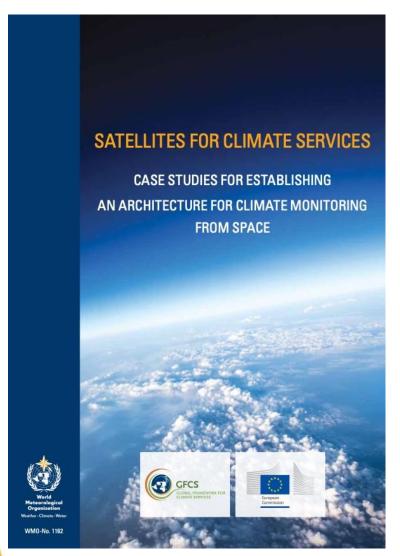


WGClimate-12

Case Studies



2015 Report "Satellites for Climate Services"



- In 2015, WMO with GFCS and EC published a report on "Satellites for Climate Services – Case Studies for Establishing an Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space"
- WMO-No. 1162

WMO Resolution 51(Cg-18)

APPENDIX 2. RESOLUTIONS

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Resolution 51 (Cg-18)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARCHITECTURE FOR CLIMATE MONITORING FROM SPACE

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS.

Recalling Resolution 5 (Cg-XIV) – WMO Space Programme, which initiated a new major WMO Space Programme as a cross-cutting programme to increase the effectiveness and contributions from satellite systems to WMO Programmes,

Recalling Resolution 19 (Cg-XVI) – Development of an Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space, which requested WMO to develop the architecture for climate monitoring from space as:

- A component of the future WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), for consideration by Congress,
- (2) A major initiative of the WMO Space Programme and as an important component of WIGOS and in coordination with satellite operators, the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites (CGMS), the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP),

Recalling further

- (1) The Abridged Final Report with Resolutions of the Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress (WMO-No. 1157), paragraph 4.2.4.16, in which Congress underscored the need for the satellite operators and the Secretariat to pursue the development of the Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space with a view to ensure seamless continuity of climate monitoring satellite programmes, comparability of measurements, provisions for continuity and contingency, and traceability to reference standards,
- (2) Resolution 1 (EC-68) WMO support to the Paris Agreement, in which Executive Council decided to further address the provision of reliable, long-term, high-quality observations of global atmospheric composition changes through the revised GCOS Implementation Plan addressing Systematic Observations in support of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) and related information on trends and distribution of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and through the Integrated Global Greenhouse Gas Information System (IG3IS),
- (3) Decision 7 (EC-69) WMO support to implementation of the Paris Agreement,
- (4) Decision 14 (EC-69) Support the development of actions based on the Global Climate Observing System Implementation Plan,
- (5) Resolution 2 (EC-70) WMO integrated approach to high-level climate-science-related policy processes,
- (6) Decision 35 (EC-70) Architecture for climate monitoring from space,

Noting the significant progress that has been made in observing the Earth globally and synoptically with higher temporal, spectral and spatial resolutions, which before the advent of satellites was all but impossible,

Noting also the importance of combining space-based and surface-based observations in the applications supported by WIGOS, including climate monitoring,

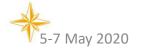
- Developed during WMO
 Workshop February 2019 to
 review the implementation
 of the architecture for
 climate monitoring from
 space
- Reviewed by WGClimate-10
- Acknowledged by CEOS-SIT-34 and CGMS-47
- Endorsed by 18th World Meteorological Congress in June 2019
- Resolution 51 (Cg-18)
 "Implementation of the architecture for climate monitoring from space"

WGClimate-12

Case Studies for Climate Monitoring from Space

- WGClimate-10 decided to collect and publish new case studies, demonstrating the use of ECVs and climate monitoring from space
- WMO Space Programme Office agreed to lead the effort
- WG-Climate-11 in its action WGClimate11-5 tasked WMO to prepare a template for case studies for review by WGClimate

WGClimate11-5	Prepare template for case studies and	Werner	31.10.2019
	send for review	Balogh	



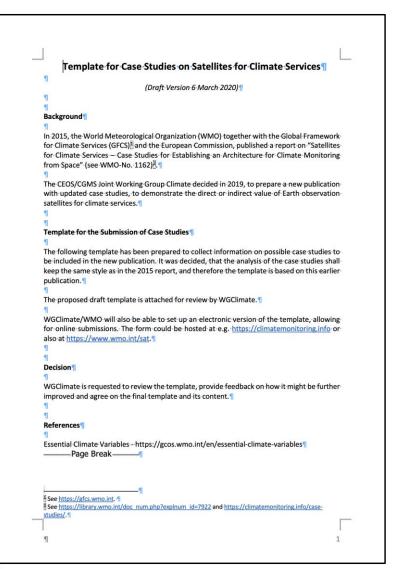
Other WGClimate-11 Decisions

- Taking 2015 Report as initial guideline and clearly establishing a link to the ECV Inventory
- Logos of CEOS, CGMS and WMO on front cover
- Logos of supporting entities (GFCS, GCOS, others) on back cover
- Printed and online publication
- Case studies should
 - Ideally focus on contributions to decision-making
 - Possibly include private sector examples
 - Include economic (cost-benefit) considerations
 - Demonstrate benefit of space-based data, especially if it is the sole source of data
 - Provide local, regional and global use examples

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Case Studies Template

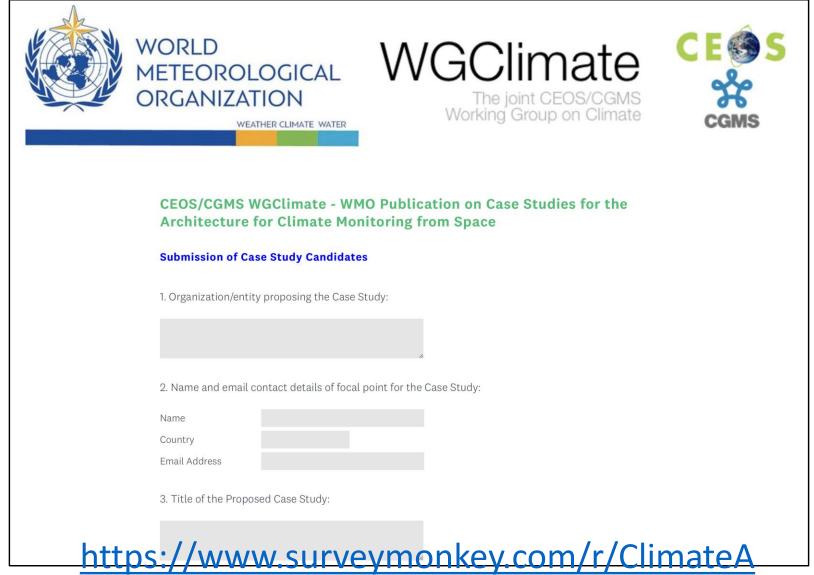


- Provided to WGCLimate-12 in document "Item 6 - Template for Case Studies on Satellites for Climate Services.docx"
- Online submission, using Surveymonkey
- Survey A to obtain case-study proposals (1st step for selection of case studies):
 - https://www.surveymonkey.c om/r/ClimateA
- Survey B to upload full casestudy text and images (following selection under 1st step above):
 - https://www.surveymonkey.c om/r/ClimateB

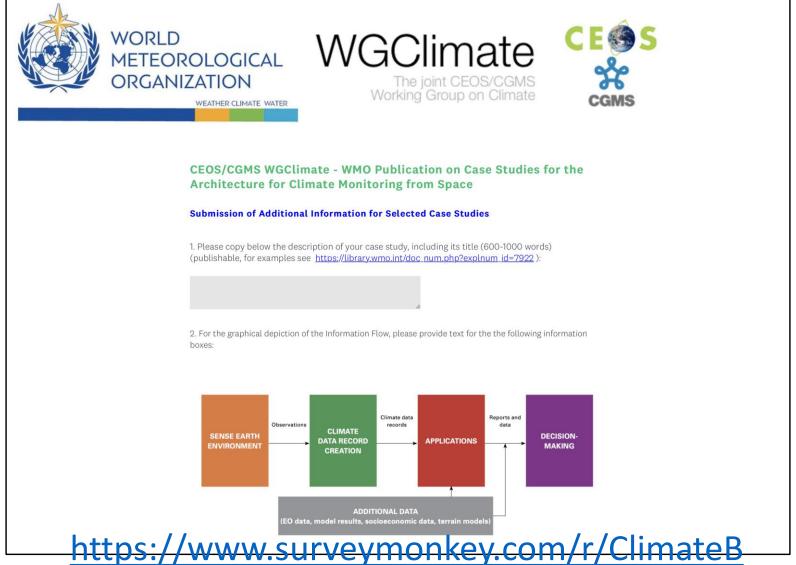
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Survey A – Submission of Case Study Candidates



Survey B - Submission of Full Case Study



Proposed Timeline

Date	Activity
May 2020	 Provide feedback to Case Studies Template, https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ClimateA and https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ClimateB to ghe@wmo.int and wbalogh@wmo.int Finalize, set-up and distribute online submission webpage
June – July 2020	 Case study submissions accepted (using Template ClimateA) Review and confirmation of selected case studies Request additional materials for selected case studies (full text, images) (using Template ClimateB)
August – September 2020	 Deadline for provision of additional information for selected case studies (Ongoing submission/identification of additional case studies)
August-December 2020	 Drafting, editing and finalization of print and online publication [Action WGClimate11-6]
January-February 2021	 Compile/final editing/issuing of publication by WMO (under WMO-NO. xxxx) [Action WGClimate11-6]
March-June 2021	 Dissemination and presentation at suitable events (e.g. EC, Cg, CM) [Action WGClimate11-7]

Note: The proposed timeline is very optimistically forward looking and in line with the CEOS Work Plan Climate 2020-2022 might be delayed into 2022.

Proposed WGClimate-12 Actions

- WGClimate-12 to review the template, provide feedback on how it might be further improved and agree on the final template content.
- WGClimate-12 to review and comment on the proposed timeline
- Following this, WMO proposes to set up a case studies submission webpage with links to the template, will disseminate it widely and open it for submissions



Thank you

http://www.wmo.int/sat



Background



2015 Report - Purpose and Contents

CONTENTS

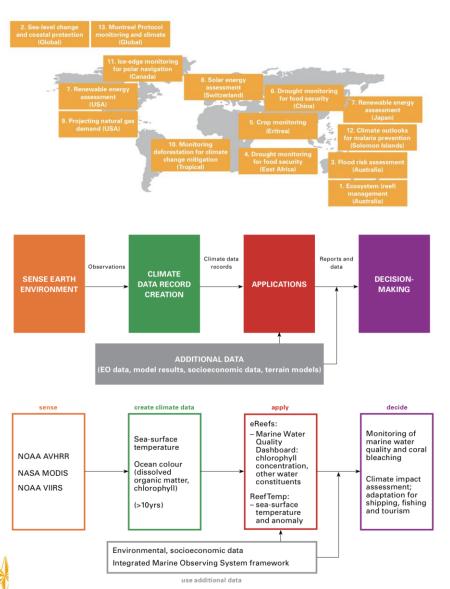
Executive summary
Introduction and context
Climate service case studies
Marine environmental monitoring (Great Barrier Reef, Australia)
Sea-level rise and impact on coastal regions
Estimating flood climatologies and prediction skills (Australia)
Drought monitoring in Eastern Africa
Crop monitoring in Eritrea
Drought monitoring and assessment (China)
Renewable energy resource assessment (USA, Japan)
Solar energy potential in complex terrain (Switzerland)
Projecting natural gas demand (North-eastern United States)
Monitoring tropical deforestation in support of REDD+
Sea-ice edge monitoring for polar navigation (Canada)
Malaria early warning system in the Solomon Islands using seasonal climate outlooks
Stratospheric ozone monitoring and assessment for determining efficacy of the Montreal Protocol 59
Concluding findings and remarks
Appendix

- To demonstrate the direct or indirect value of Earth observation satellites for climate services
- Contents
 - Executive summary
 - Introduction and context
 - 13 case studies
 - Concluding findings and remarks
 - Appendix



WGClimate-12

2015 Report – Case Studies

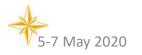


- Case Study Structure
 - Structured Summary
 - Information Flow

 (based on climate architecture logical view)
 - Description
- Typical length: 3-6Pages

Report – Structured Summary

1.	Title
2.	Service
3.	End users
4.	Intermediate users
5.	Application(s)
6.	Models used
7.	Climate data records used
8.	Satellite observations used
9.	Agencies that produce records
10.	Sustainability of Service (demonstration or ongoing)



Proposal for a New Report

WGClimate-10 Discussions

- "The discussion was focused on the provision of further case studies on the usage of climate data records in applications to further promote the architecture for climate monitoring from space."
- "The analysis shall keep the same style as in the 2015 WMO report (Bojinski et al.)."
- "WGClimate #11 will carefully review the proposed case studies and decides which will be included in the report."



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Relevant WGClimate-10 Actions

- WGClimate10-12: Confirmation of availability of resources within WMO to lead and publish a report on case studies illustrating the use of climate data records in climate applications (Werner)
- WGClimate10-13: Pre-selection of case studies to be part of the case studies report (Simon Pinnock, Selma Cherchali, EC, All)

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