









Co-creating climate services: from data to knowledge in Africa

Knowledge and climate services from an African and Data research Infrastructure – KADI Project

Tuesday 7th November, 11:00-11:30

Room: ORCHID

https://kadi-project.eu



Dr. Theresia Bilola
Project Manager, KADI
ICOS ERIC











Understanding and monitoring greenhouse gases

The Integrated Carbon Observation System (ICOS) produces high-quality greenhouse gas data based on the observations made by over 170 measurement stations across Europe. This greenhouse gas data is needed to understand and mitigate climate change. ICOS data contributes to quantifying and better understanding the greenhouse gas emissions and the whole carbon cycle, in Europe and the neighbouring regions.

Through data and scientific knowledge, ICOS contributes to support climate change mitigation decisions.

A network of ICOS-certified stations provides longterm, integrated observations on the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and observations of the gas exchange between atmosphere, land and ocean surfaces.

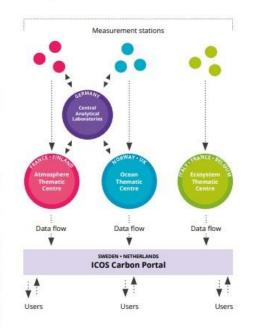
Reliable greenhouse gas data for science-based decisions

Most economic activities produce emissions that increase greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, accelerating climate change and disrupting natural processes. A better scientific knowledge of sources and sinks of carbon is vital to make informed and sustainable decisions for a better future. With its data, ICOS supports climate change mitigation actions based on science.

Producing reliable, long-term data

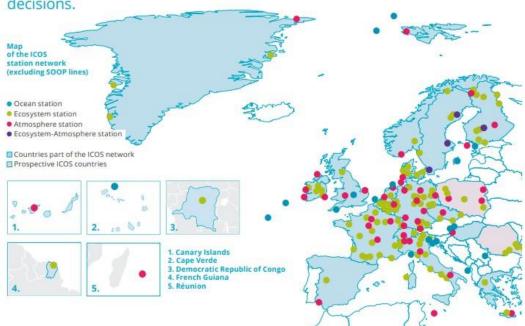
Following a rigorous protocol, ICOS integrates atmosphere, ecosystem and ocean greenhouse gas observational networks to provide near-real-time, standardised datasets and products. In the past, measurements of greenhouse gases in Europe have suffered from varying methods, discontinuity and lack of sustainability. To tackle these issues, ICOS has established state-of-the-art standardised methods to continuously gather, treat and distribute observations through the ICOS Carbon Portal.

The ICOS data production process at a glance.



ICOS ERIC: Integrated Carbon Observation System (European Research Infrastructure Consortium)

- Operational since 2015
- 16 countries
- 180 stations
 - Atmosphere
 - Ecosystem
 - Ocean





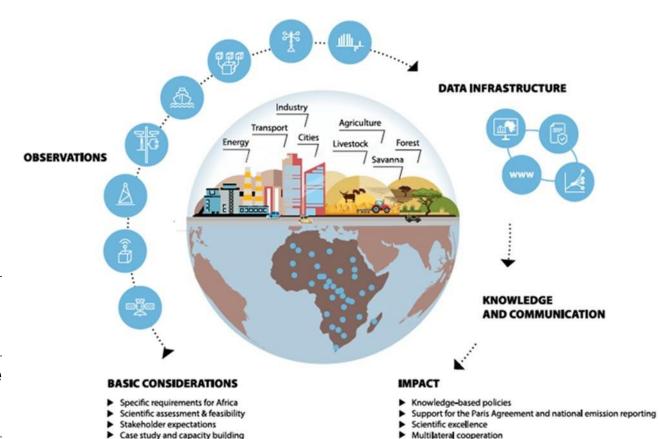
Local knowledge

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Opportunities for Africa

Objectives

- Science-based services to fully address the impacts of climate change.
- Stronger inter-disciplinary AU-EU cooperation.
- Broad exchange network connecting infrastructure operators, scientists, data and knowledge users, agencies, funding bodies...
- Solid strategy for implementation and operation of the climate observation system in close connection to future actors and users.







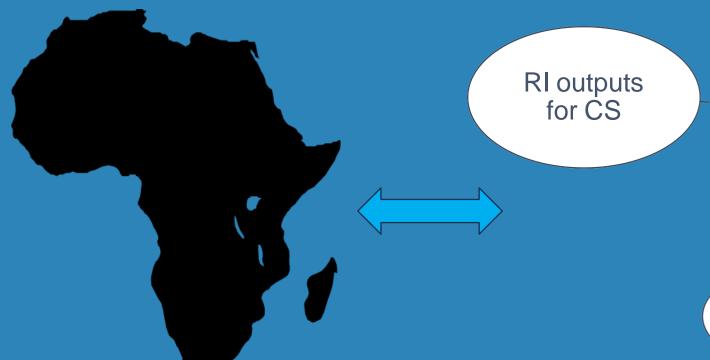






Research Infrastructure for Climate Services

Need-based RI Knowledge for CS Exchange Collaborative **Networks**









Earth system modeling as a tool for improved data and knowledge on **land cover** in Africa



Long-term cooperation between **MET services** as the backbone of a future observation system



Cities as complex societal systems for climate services



Coastal bio-geochemistry of the Southern Ocean as a crucial part of the climate and carbon system

CLIMATE SERVICE PILOTS

- Stakeholders and Communities
- Context
- Data and Resources



Policy Cooperation

Connect African countries to define their own required services and develop their own observational systems.

Integrate the existing observational capacity in Africa into global and regional systems through regional and international policy frameworks and initiatives like AfriGEO, GEO, OACPS, SASSCAL, WMO, UNFCCC...

Strengthen AU-EU links and especially the existing Climate Change & Sustainable Energy (CCSE) partnership through engagement with other projects (e.g., FOCUS Africa, LEAP-RE and ClimSA).

Identify and develop sustainable funding solutions for RI.









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Partners and Affiliations





































THANK YOU!



QUESTIONS?

6-10 NOVEMBER

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

theresia.bilola@icos-ri.eu









GEO WEEK & MINISTERIAL SUMMIT 2023

Prof Cheikh Mbow Director General Centre de Suivi Ecologique

Showcase Event

Regional Centres of Excellence and the importance of partnership and cocreation in developing climate services

#TheEarthTalks



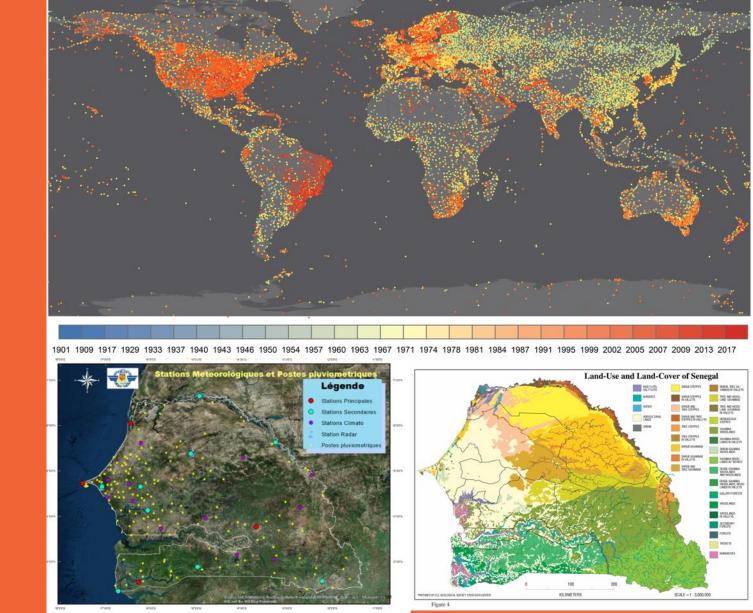








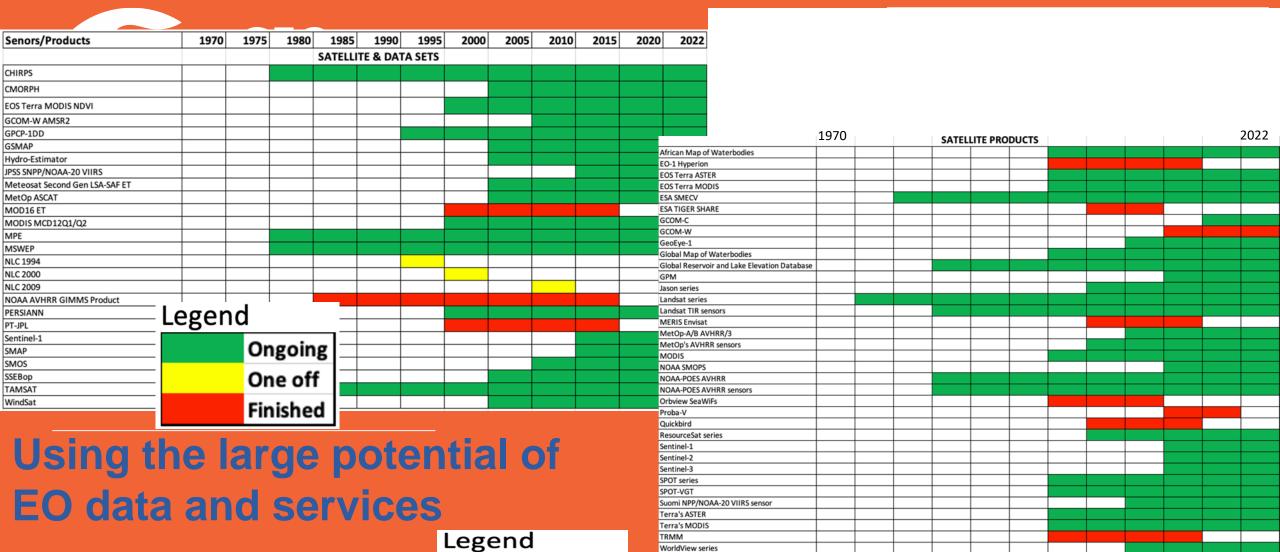
Are we measuring where resources are more vulnerable?







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WorldView series

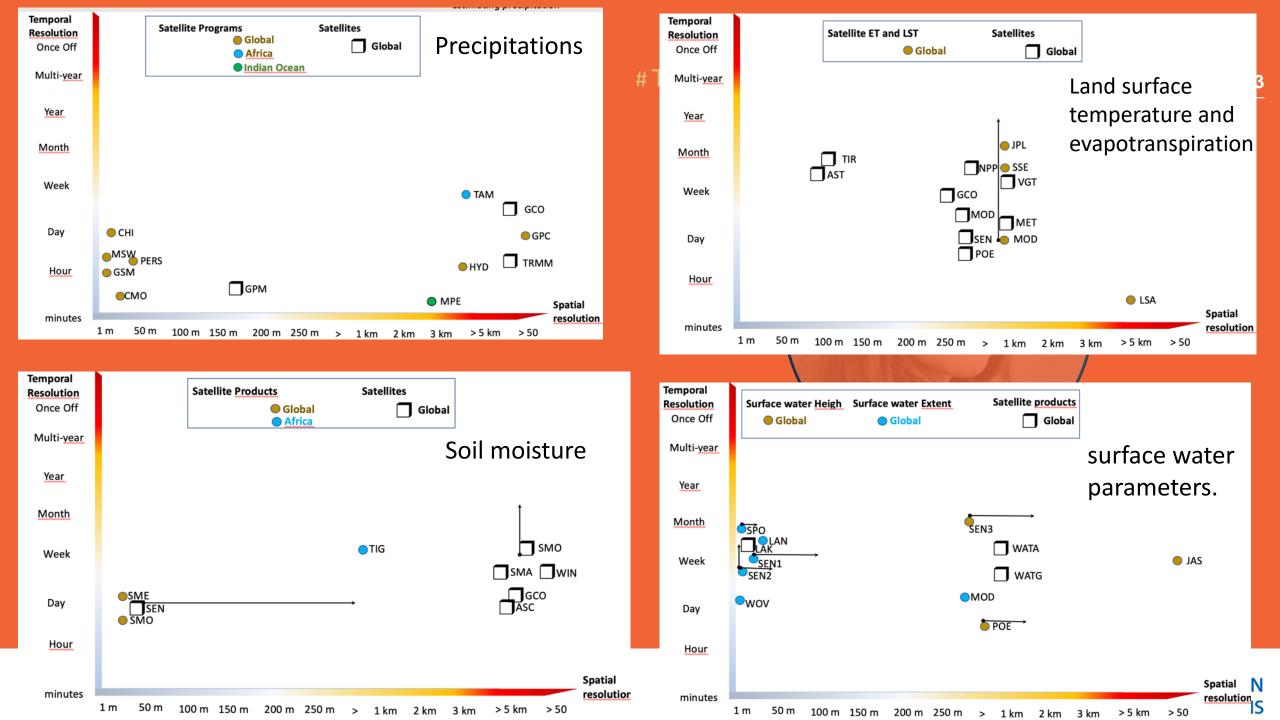
Ongoing

One off

Finished





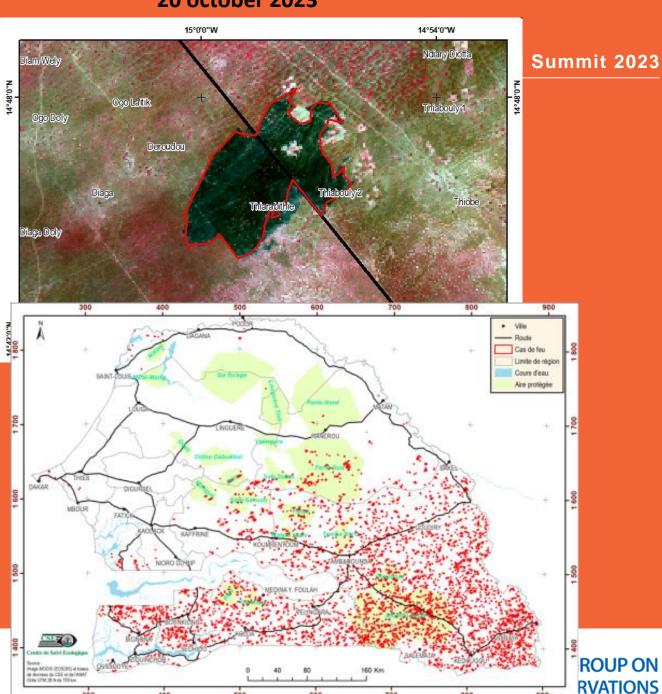


GEO 18 january 2023 Localisation du cas de feu observé dans le Ranch de Doly le 18 janvier 2023 Légende Extension du feu Limite du Ranch Source : ANAT, ESA Projection: WGS 84 UTM Zone 28N

Addressing recurrent weather events: Role of local operational services (*DEFCCS)



20 october 2023





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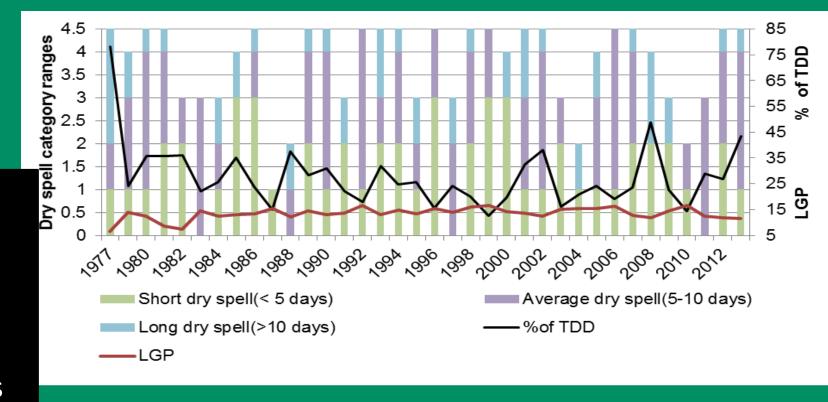






Extrêmes vs slow climate variables > mid-range CS

- 1. Dry spells of 5 to 10 days are more frequent.
- 2. Dry spells at onset of the rainy season are more frequent
- 3. Shorter rainy season
- 4. More extremes weather events





Long-term effects of seasonal change

Impacts:

- Water quantity and quality
- -Pastoral activities,
- Food production
- Biodiveristy and ecosystemes, etc.

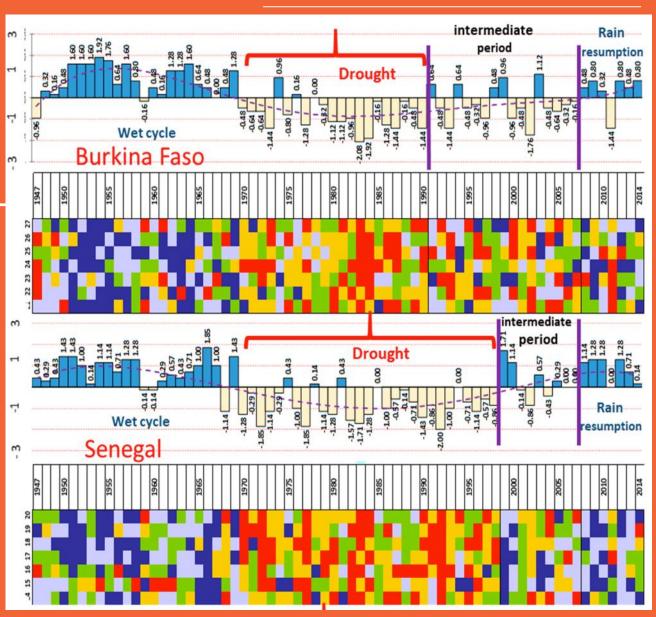




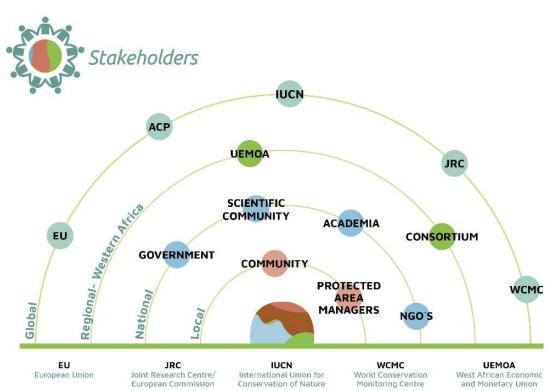




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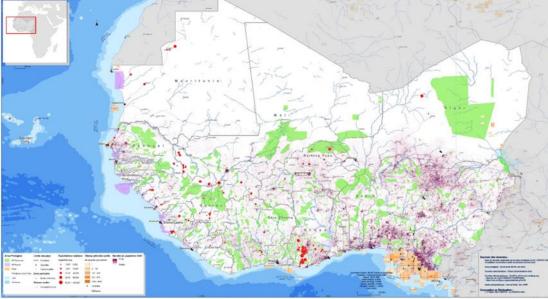


Observatoire pour la biodiversité et les Aires Protégées en Afrique de l'Ouest (OBAPAO)

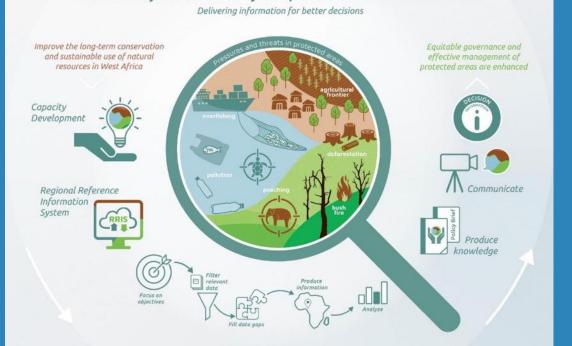


#Th

Réseau des Aires Protégées d'Afrique de l'Ouest, le défis de la connectivité face aux enjeux du développement!









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BIOPAMA donateurs & partenaires

















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