

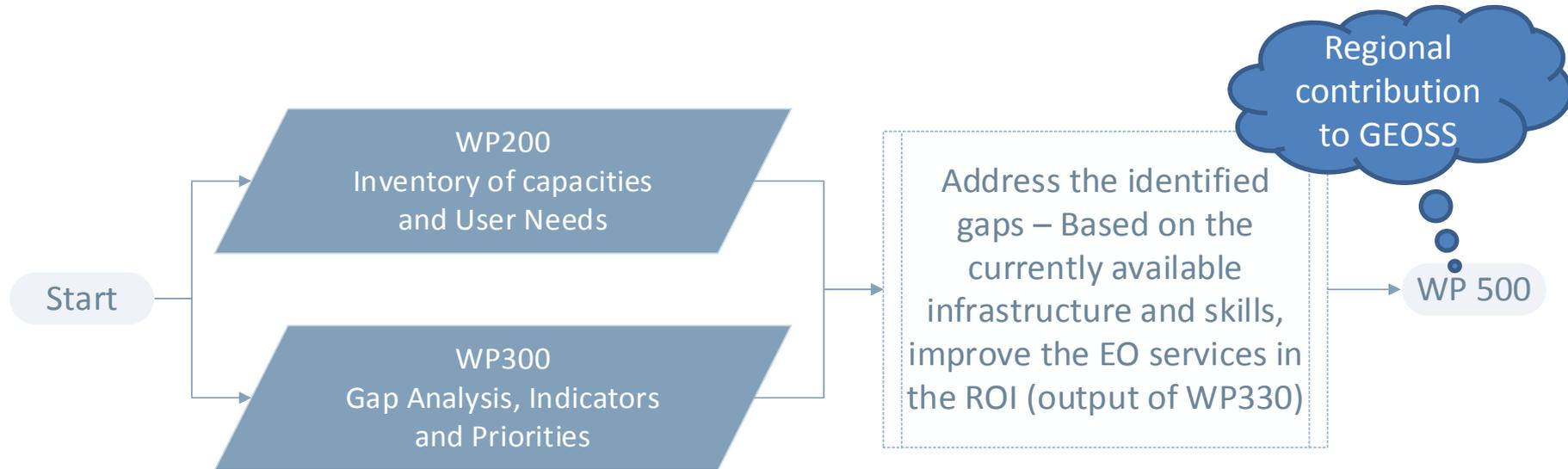


Coordinating and integrating state-of-the-art  
Earth Observation Activities in the regions of  
North Africa, Middle East and Balkans  
and Developing Links with GEO related initiatives  
toward GEOSS

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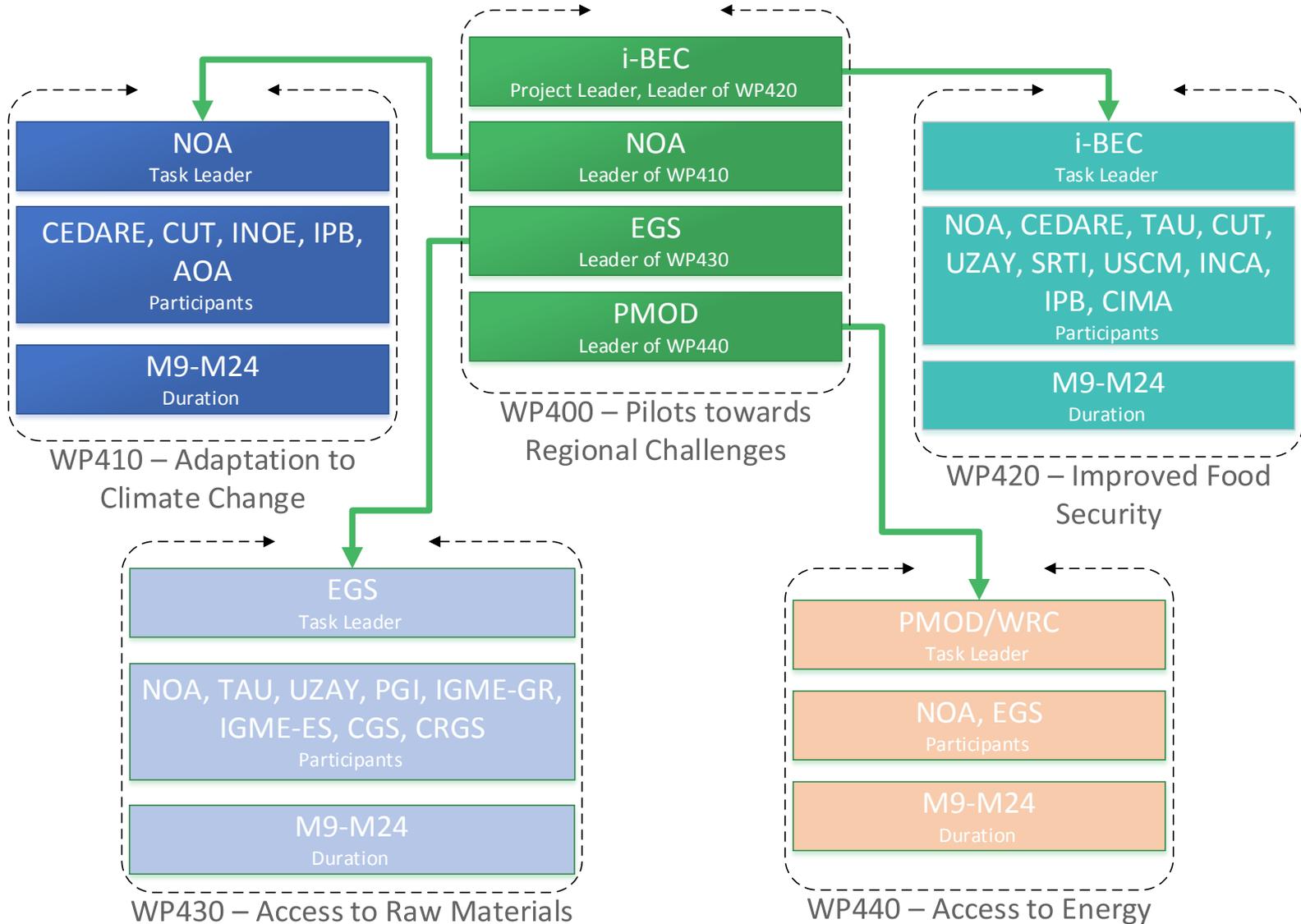
**GEO-CRADLE Kick-Off Meeting**  
**Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> of February, 2016**

**inter-Balkan Environment Center**



**Goal:** Address the opportunities where *current* infrastructure (as identified in WP200) can be re-applied to address the gaps identified in WP300. Implementation of the action plan detailed in WP330. Main pillars:

1. Climate Change
2. Food Security
3. Raw Materials
4. Energy





## Current Panel Members



Ms Eleni Kalopesa  
i-BEC, Greece  
WP leader, Task Leader 420



Professor Dr. Eyal Ben-Dor  
TAU, Isreal



Dr. Stelios Kazadzis  
PMOD – World Radiation Center,  
Switzerlad  
Task Leader 440



Ms Elisabetta Fiori  
CIMA Foundation



Ms Maria Przyłucka  
Polish Geological Institute, Poland  
Representative of Task Leader 430,  
Marek Graniczny



Dr. Vassilis Amiridis  
NOA, Greece  
Task Leader 410



## What are “pilot actions” ?

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- Pilot actions are **\*not\*** R&D actions
- They are **feasibility studies** utilizing existing skills and infrastructure (WP200), to address current needs in the ROI (WP300)

**IMPORTANT**



## Deliverables for all tasks



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Refined pilot scope – M10 (Oct 2016)

Deliverables

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Pilot activity report – M24 (Dec 2017)

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### Refined pilot scope

- Scope
- Objectives
- Methodology

How the pilot action will be implemented, what gaps and needs it will address, what existing technology and capacities will be used etc.

### Pilot activity report

- Successes and failures
- Weaknesses and inhibitors
- What could be improved

Should focus more on the tangible outcomes from the implementation of the task and reflect on what could be improved.



## T 4.1 – Adaptation to Climate Change (ACC)

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Leader: NOA

Participants: CEDARE, CUT, INOE, IPB, AOA

Duration: M9-M24

The ROI is one of the most sensitive and vulnerable to climate change regions on Earth. Task 410 envisages to consolidate EO platforms with atmospheric and climate models to mitigate the climate change and its side effects.

### **The Ultimate Goal is:**

Provide the necessary support and coordination to **existing infrastructures**, to deliver consolidated information and knowledge for long term strategic planning on adaptation and mitigation to climate change and air quality for the ROI.

## General key objectives

Collection, homogenization, archiving and integration of atmospheric data

**Establishment of a GEO-CRADLE Regional Data Hub**

### **CLIMATE**

Regional climate change impacts

Support decision makers on climate change mitigation and adaptation policies

### **ATMOS. HAZARDS**

Atmospheric hazard & air quality forecasting

Desert dust, fire smoke, volcanic ash, air quality extremes, weather extremes

### **EO-modeling synergies**

Strengthening the interplay between the Earth Observing System and modeling activities

Use of satellite data for optimization and assimilation in regional climate models and weather forecast models



# Steps to achieve the goals of T 4.1



## Climate data hub parameters

- **PROJECT/DATABASE** (e.g. CORDEX)
- **PARAMETER/VARIABLE** (e.g. meteorological parameters or **climate indices**) →
- **FREQUENCY** (e.g. month, year)
- **TIME FRAME** (e.g. present / future time slice)
- **EXPERIMENT/SCENARIO** (e.g. hindcast, RCP26, RCP45, RCP85)
- **MODELS** (e.g. RegCM, WRF, ensemble)
- **DOMAIN** or specific grid point (lat, lon)

Climate Indices	Relevance
CI1 Mean near surface temperature	Fundamental
CI2 Precipitation rate	Fundamental
CI3 Maximum near surface temperature	Fundamental, extremes
CI4 Minimum near surface temperature	Fundamental, extremes
CI5 Wind speed at 10m, 50m, 100m and 200m	Fundamental, Energy, natural disasters
CI6 Surface absorbed solar radiation	Fundamental, Energy, Tourism, Agriculture
CI7 95th percentile of rain day amounts	Extremes, natural disasters
CI8 95th percentile of wind speed at 10 m	Extremes, natural disasters
CI9 Annual greatest 5-day total rainfall	Extremes, natural disasters
CI10 Fraction % of total rainfall from events > long-term P90	Extremes, natural disasters
CI11 Number of events > long-term 90th percentile of rain days	Extremes, natural disasters
CI12 Number of frost days Tmin < 0 degC	Extremes
CI13 Heat Wave Duration Index	Agriculture, Tourism
CI14 Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	Agriculture, Water resources
CI15 Potential evaporation	Agriculture
CI16 Growing season duration (GSD)	Agriculture
CI17 Tourism Climate Index (TCI)	Tourism
CI18 Snow depth (SnowD)	Tourism
CI19 Heating Degree Day (HDD)	Energy
CI20 Cooling Degree Day (CDD)	Energy

## Existing ACC information (Examples)

**Space-borne:** NOA's Sentinel Data Hub, NOA and TUBITAK X/L band antennas for real-time EO satellite missions acquisitions, NOA, INOE EUMETSAT DVB2 acquisition antenna

**Airborne:** airborne campaigns (e.g. FENIX-SPECIM, CHARADMexp, ACEMED, Aegean Game)

**In-situ:** AERONET, ACTRIS, EARLINET, ICOS, GAW/WMO, E-OBS, PANACEA.

**Model Databases:** CORDEX, Climate4impact, CMIP5, CERA(DKRZ), CAMS(MACC), ENSEMBLES, PRUDENCE

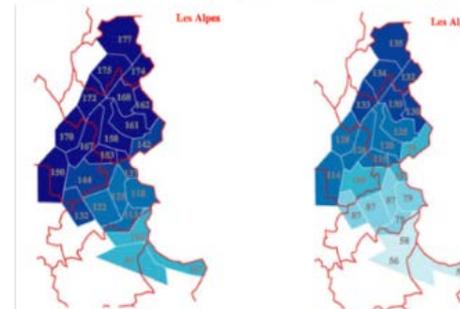
**Models:** CAMS, RegCM4, WRF, NMM-DREAM, FLEXPART, etc.

See for example climate4impact

<http://climate4impact.eu/impactportal/data/basicsearch.j>

### Climate Change Trends

Throughout Europe, temperatures will increase significantly, with an average of more than 2 °C by 2050. Precipitation will increase on average in the north, and decrease in the south, especially around the Mediterranean coast. Given the temperature increase, there will be a reduction of snow precipitation and snow cover all throughout Europe.



Mean length in days of the snow cover in the Alps, at 1500 meters. Left: current. Right: with 1.8 °C increase. Source SEATM (2004)

### Impacts, Adaptation, Vulnerabilities

The assessment shows that climate change is projected to have significant impacts on the physical resources supporting tourism in Europe. In the mountainous regions, snow reliability is very likely to decrease further, putting ski resorts at lower altitudes at risk. In summer, southern Europe will experience climatic conditions that are less favourable to tourism than the current climate. At the same time, countries in the North, which are the countries of origin of many of the current visitors of the Mediterranean, will enjoy better conditions in summer, as well as a longer season with good weather. In particular in southern Europe, the worsening situation resulting from deteriorating thermal conditions is further aggravated by increasing water shortages. Peak demand from tourism coincides with peak demand from agriculture, residential areas, the energy sector and nature. It also coincides with the summer dip in water supply, which will very likely be deepened by climate change.

From the PESETA report (see references below).

**Climate change effects on Alps snowfall**



## T 4.2 – Improved Food Security – Water Extremes Management (IFS)

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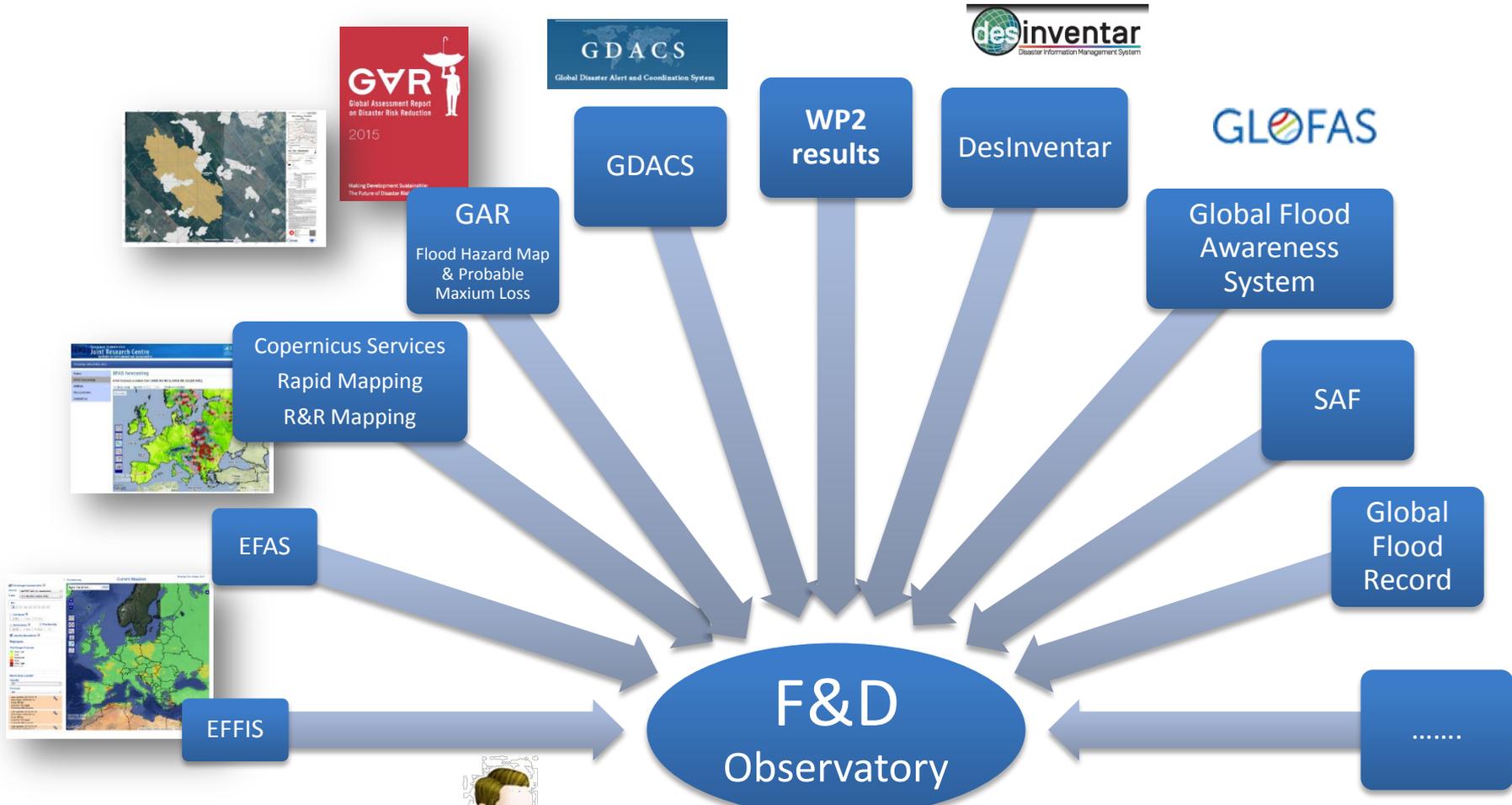


# Flood and Drought Observatory Platform

Evaluation of a possible Thematic platform (DEWETRA like-style) for improving accessibility and comparability of:

- data in real time from space-borne and in-situ capabilities
- thematic static maps /layer /local information (road, sensible infrastructure, agriculture fields, forests, ecc..)
- climate, weather, floods, fire and other natural risks forecasts from numerical modelling

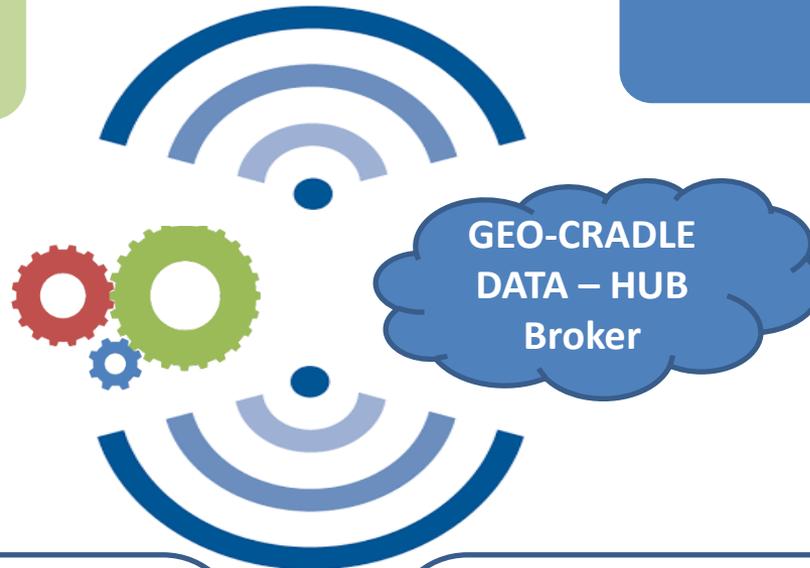
Oriented to the monitoring in real time and the prediction of scenarios in the Flood and Drought risk contest.



A single access point for all resources

International EO products and Services

Nationals EO Products and Services



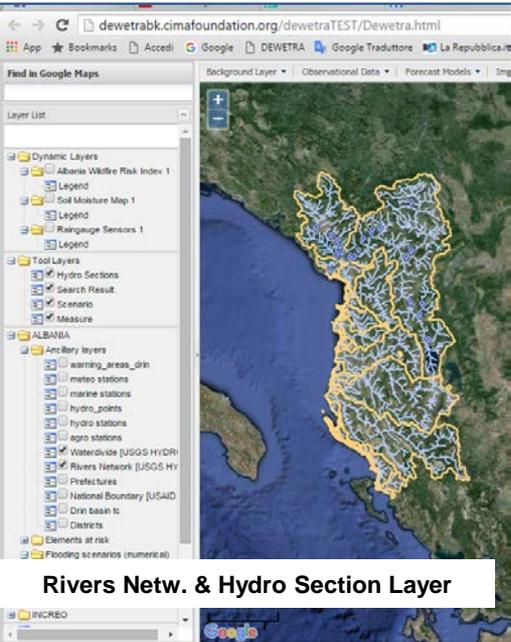
## National Thematic Platforms



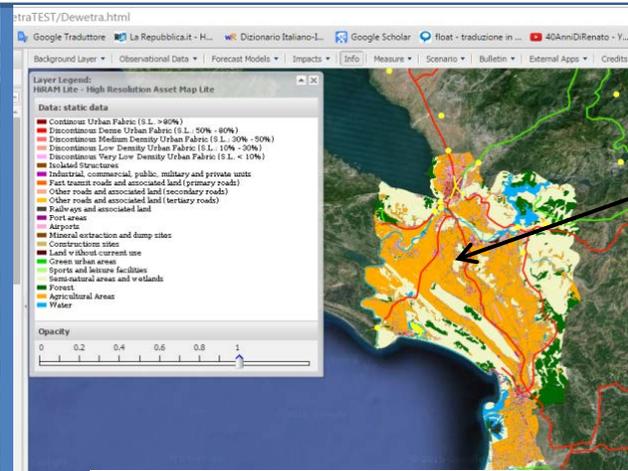
## Regional Thematic Platforms



## Dewetra as a prototype of Flood and Drought Observatory?



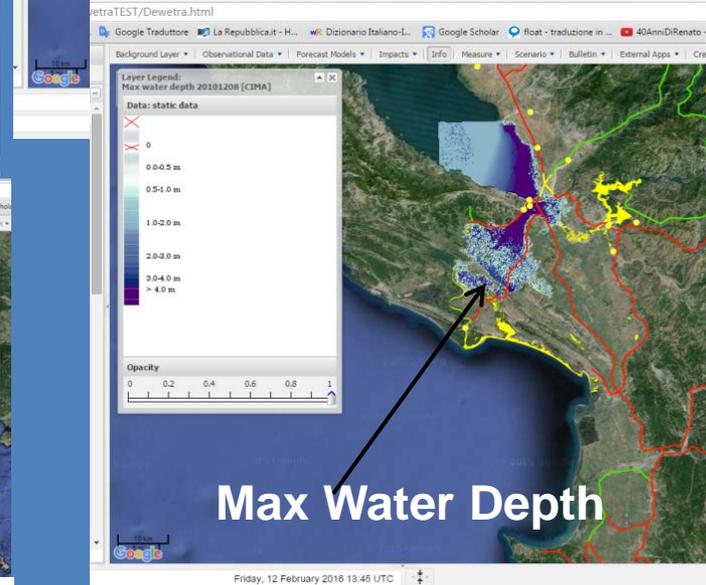
Rivers Netw. & Hydro Section Layer



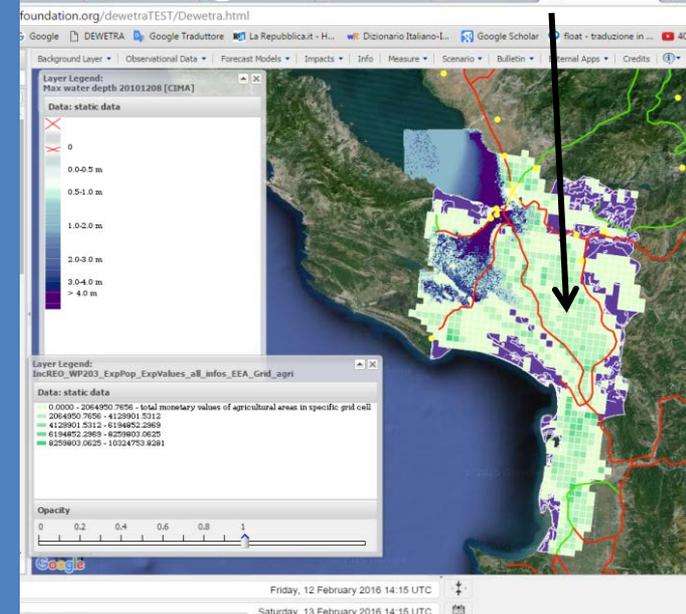
### ALBANIA FLOOD 2010

Pléiades 1A satellite images in combination with Corine Landcover, Degrees 2009

Total monetary value of agricultural areas

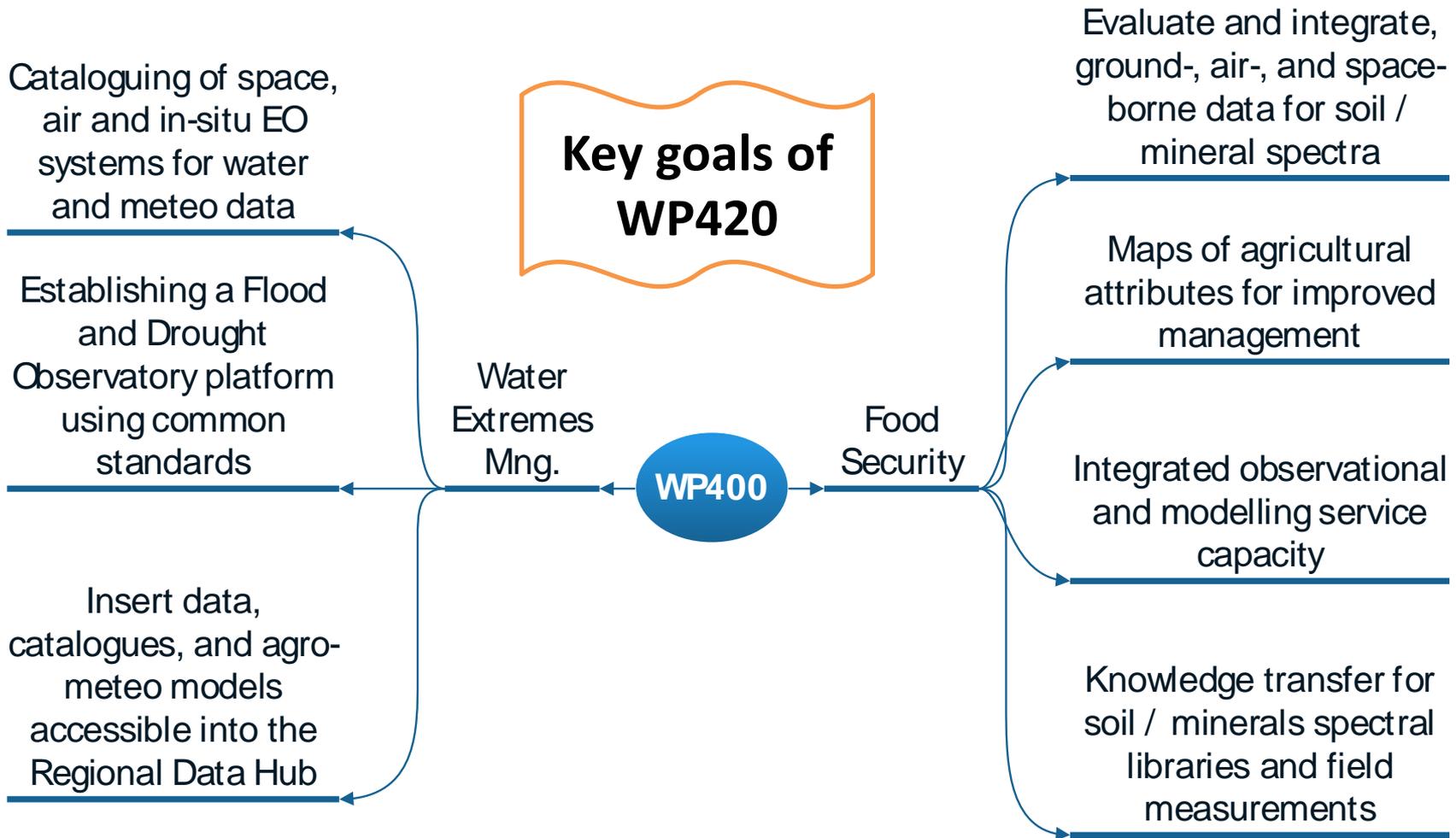


Max Water Depth





# T 4.2 – Improved Food Security – Water Extremes Management (IFS)







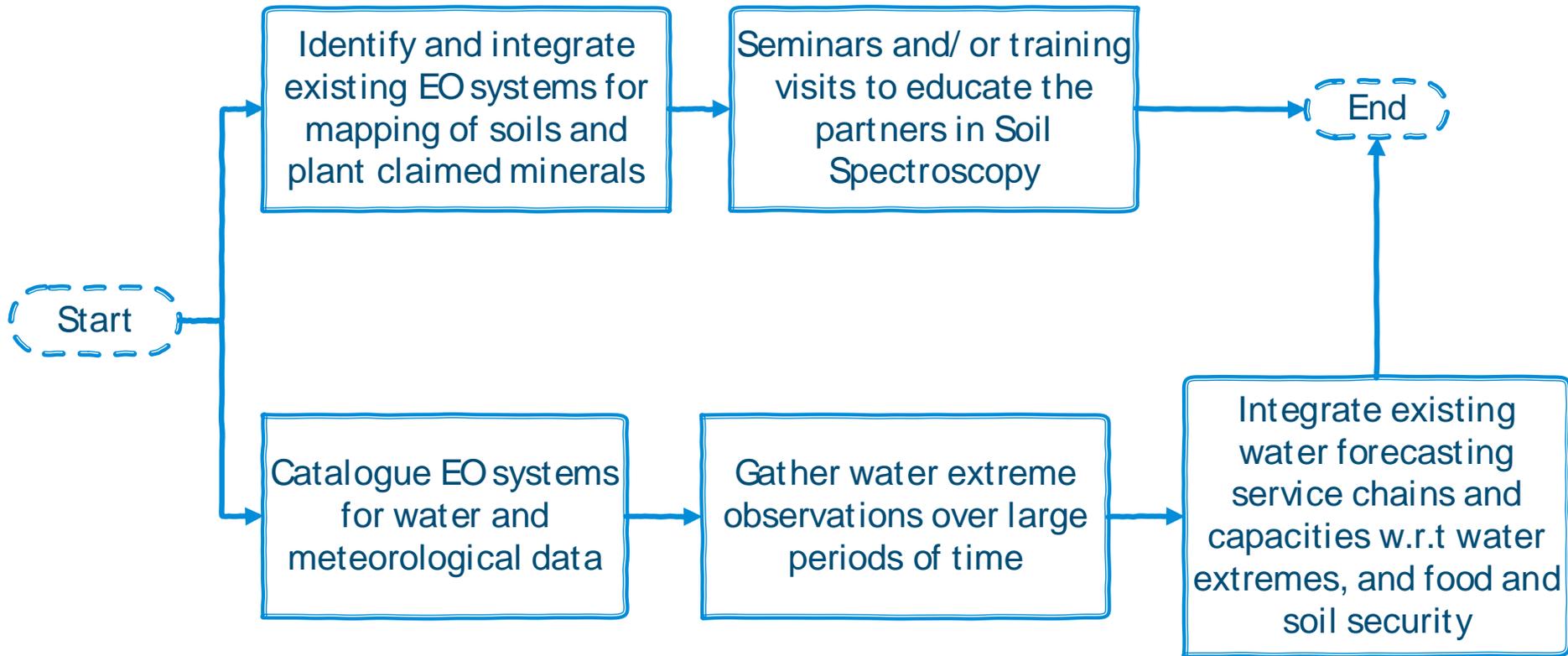
### Imperative to:

- Monitor and automatically map natural, physical and chemical properties of the soil
- Use the maps of soil attributes to combat soil degradation (as identified on the left)
- Spatially detect soil contamination
- Map water capacity

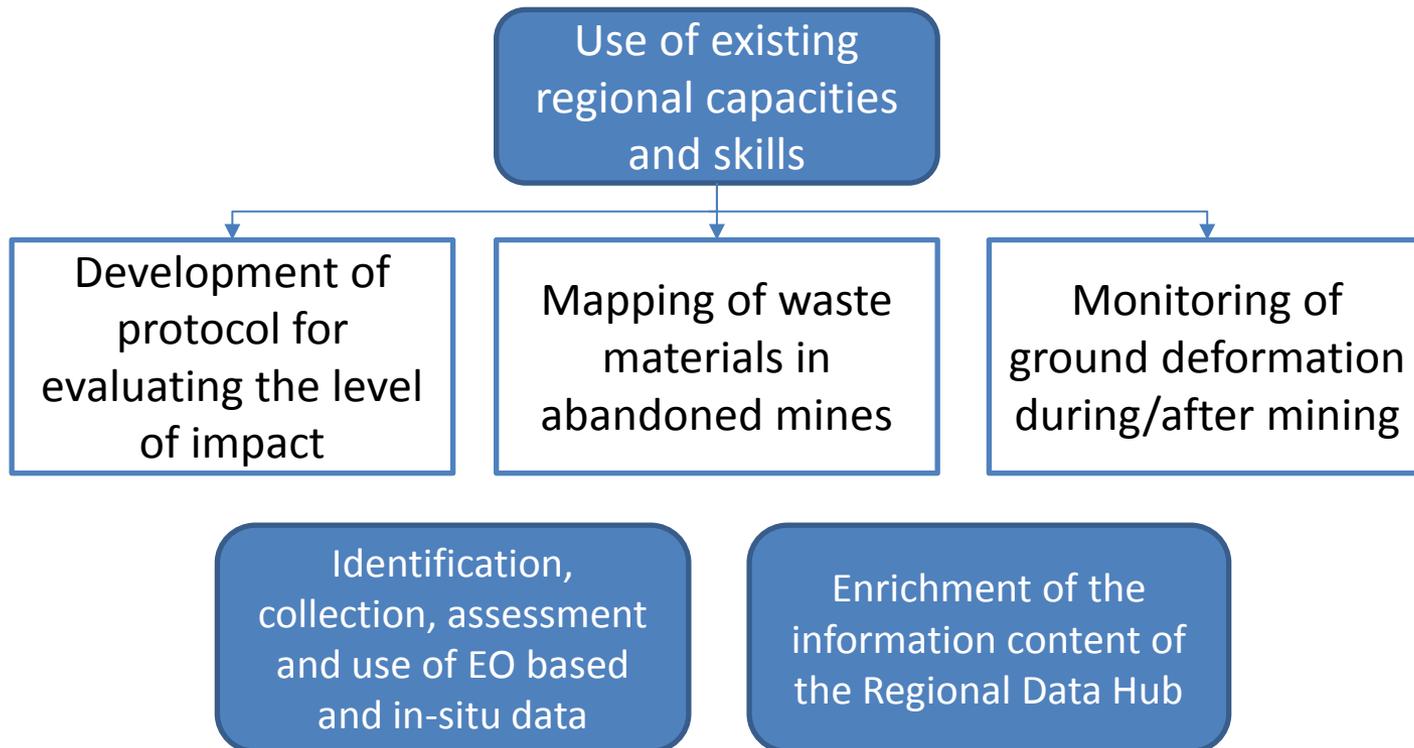
- Standard and Protocols
- Soil Spectral Library building capacity
- From Laboratory to Field domains
- Form Field to Airborne domains
- Data Mining and learning machinery

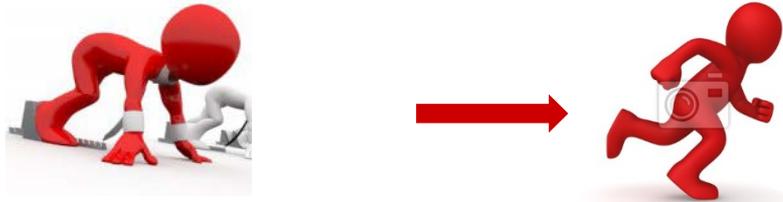


## Steps to achieve the goals of T 4.2



Establishing a roadmap for long-term monitoring, mapping, and management of mineral deposits in a severely under-explored ROI.





1. Selection of the regional mining study areas based on the local characteristic and mining exploitation history and activity (e.g. 3 locations)

2. Realization of the pilot study, identify existing data and methods :

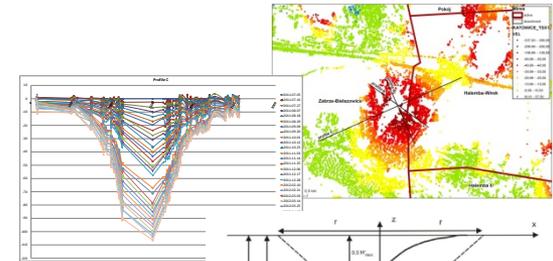
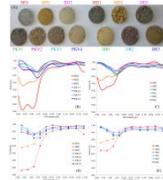
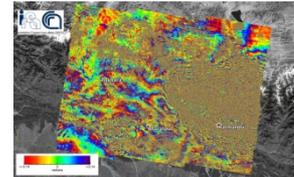
2a. Space-borne.

2b. Airborne.

2c. In-situ.

2d. Models.

2e. Identify existing data and metadata information from projects: Minerals4EU, PanAfGeo, GEIXS, SARMa, SNAP-SEE, etc.



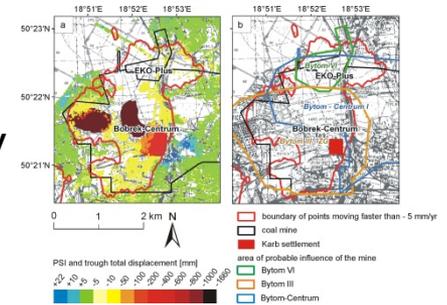
Picutres from:  
<http://fas.org>  
<https://earth.esa.int>



3. Comprehensive analysis of the gathered data



4. Assessment of the ground changes and site degradation related to mineral exploitation for each study area.



5. Elaboration of the roadmap for each study area of monitoring, mapping and management of mineral deposits.



Coordinate regional EO capacities and research activities for the provision of an operational, satellite-driven, real time system for solar energy now-cast.

### Model Basics

Start

Satellite inputs

MeteoSat

Cloud data

OMI

Total ozone

MODIS

Aerosols

On line model

Radiative transfer  
libraries

Neural Network

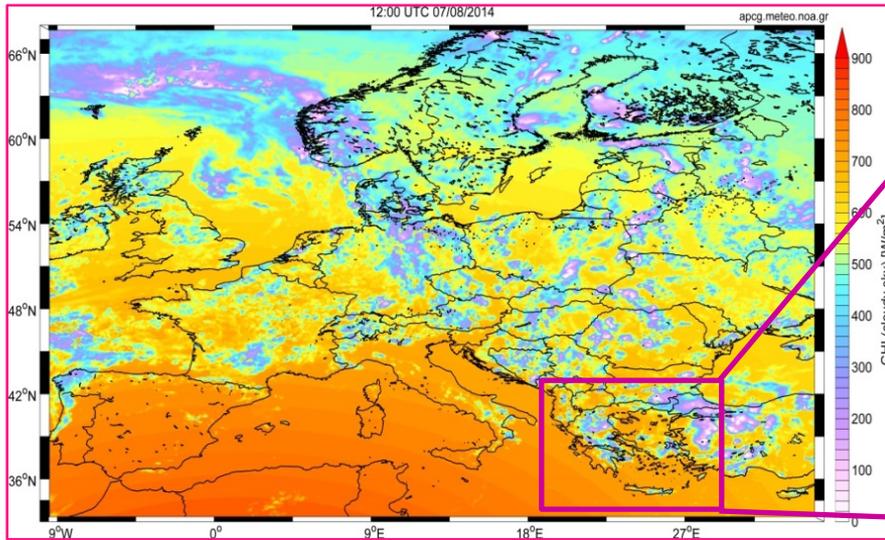
Solar energy outputs

Spectral solar irradiance

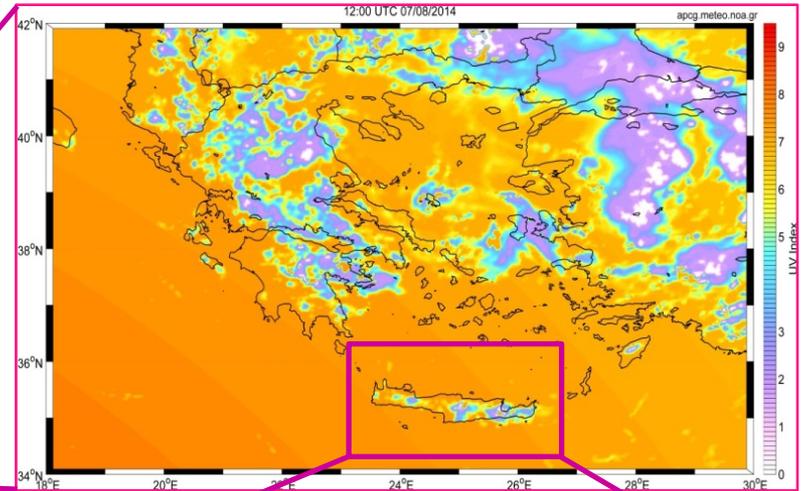
Horizontal  
DNI

15 min resolution  
0.05° X 0.05°

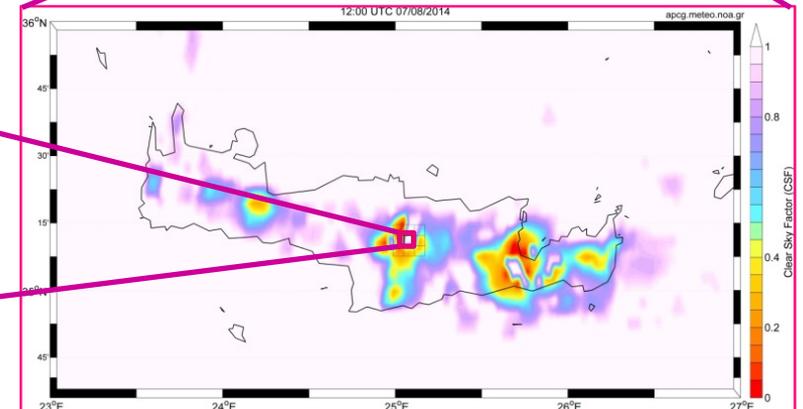
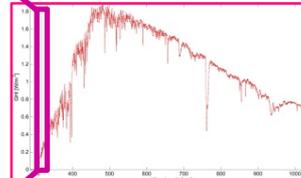
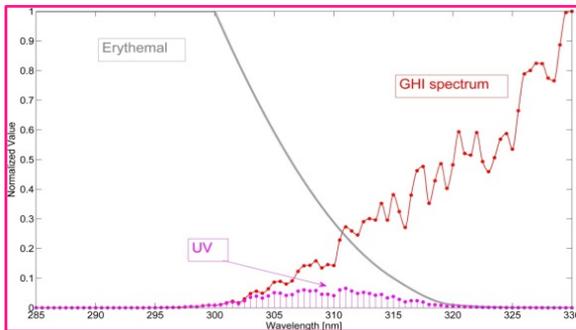
## Solar energy nowcasting output



## High temporal and spatial outputs

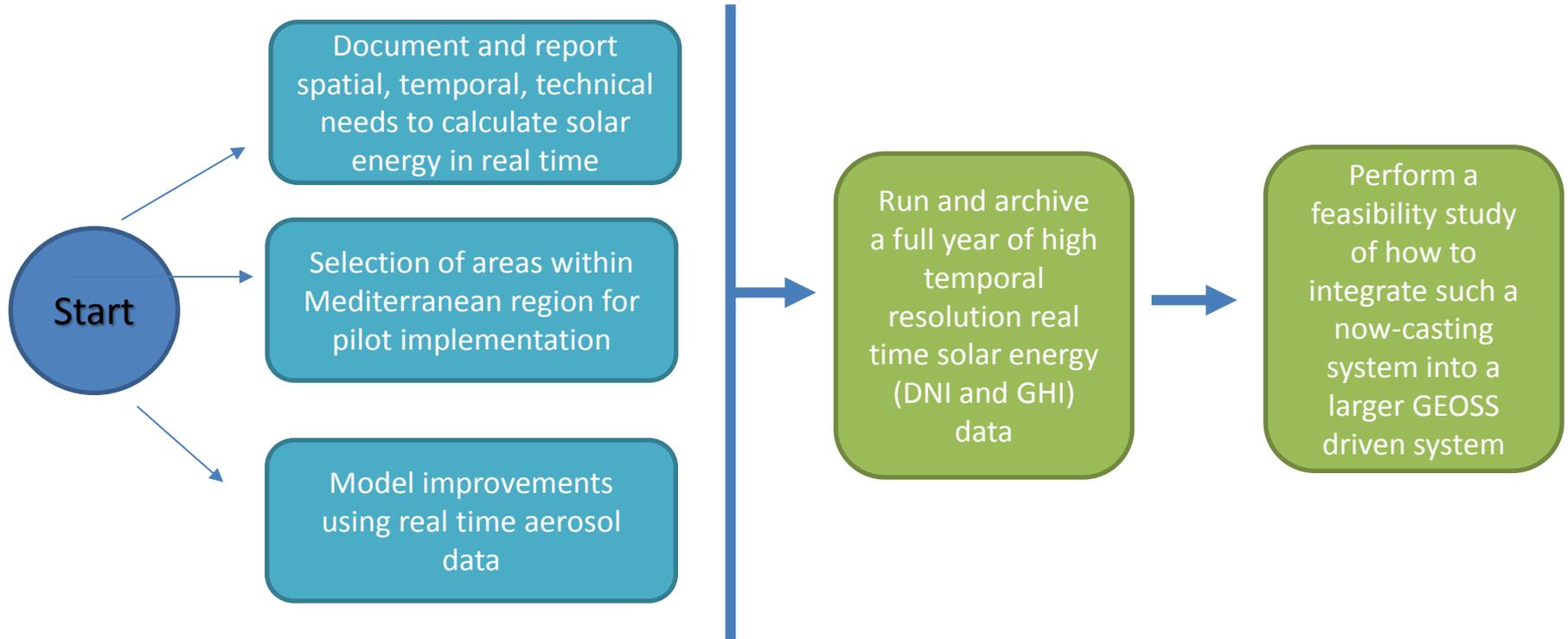


## Spectral output information





## Steps to achieve the goals of T 4.4





# Action Plan – M01 till M10



## WP400 – Management Actions

ID	Task Name	Start	Finish	Duration	Q1 16	Q2 16			Q3 16			
					Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
1	Initial assessment (Gantt chart on pilot activities for each task leader)	22-Feb-16	30-Mar-16	28d								
2	Status Report to WP Leader	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-16	0d								
3	Skype meeting to discuss initial findings	06-Apr-16	06-Apr-16	0d								
4	<b>Preliminary work related to pilot</b>	<b>11-Apr-16</b>	<b>17-Jun-16</b>	<b>49d</b>								
5	Accumulation of relative past work and projects	11-Apr-16	27-May-16	35d								
6	User Need analysis	11-Apr-16	03-Jun-16	40d								
7	Status report to WP Leader	10-Jun-16	10-Jun-16	0d								
8	Skype meeting to discuss preparatory work	17-Jun-16	17-Jun-16	0d								
9	<b>Setting up the pilot (WP 300)</b>	<b>09-May-16</b>	<b>02-Sep-16</b>	<b>85d</b>								
10	Gap analysis, indicators and priorities	09-May-16	02-Sep-16	85d								
11	Skype meeting to discuss results of WP 300	31-Aug-16	31-Aug-16	0d								
12	First Draft of Initial Deliverable	16-Sep-16	16-Sep-16	0d								
13	Initial Deliverable	07-Oct-16	07-Oct-16	0d								

PDF report, not exceeding 5 pages of text

PDF report, not exceeding 8 pages of text



- How to disseminate knowledge?  
(eg. Seminars, workshops, summer school, etc)
- How can we create spin-offs of R&D to new markets utilizing the outcomes of GEO-CRADLE?
- Need of dedicated person for effective communication. Each partner to assign one!!!!