

地球観測に関する政府間会合(GEO)第1回タスクフォース2会合の結果について

1. 日時および場所

2007年4月11日(水)ー12日(木) 世界気象機関(WMO)本部(スイス、ジュネーブ)

2. 参加国・機関

(1) 参加国

中国、南アフリカ、米国、カナダ、欧州委員会(EC)、フランス、ドイツ、ギリシャ、ロシア、スロバキア、スペイン

(2) 参加機関

地球観測衛星委員会(GEOS)、欧州中期気象予報センター(ECMWF)、欧州気象衛星機関(EUMETSAT)、全球気候観測システム(GCOS)、全球海洋観測システム(GOOS)、国際測地学協会(IAG)、国際科学会議(ICSU)、全球海洋観測パートナーシップ(POGO)、世界気候研究計画(WCRP)、世界気象機関(WMO)

(3) 日本の参加機関

産業技術総合研究所、宇宙航空研究開発機構、在ジュネーブ国際機関日本政府代表部

**Initial list of
Early Achievements to be
presented at the Summit**

*After task force 2 meeting
12 April 2007*

	GEOSS components	<i>Proposed by</i>	Remarks
1	GEO Web Portal	Secretariat	
2	Interoperable Information Systems	Secretariat	
3	GEONETCast	Secretariat	
4	CBERS Data for Africa	Secretariat	
5	Virtual Constellations	Secretariat	
6	Global DEM (SRTM and/or ASTER)	Secretariat	
7	Global Geodetic Reference Frame GGOS 2020	IAG	
8	Sentinel Asia	JAXA	
9	Asia Water Cycle	JAXA	
10	GEOGrid	AIST, Japan	
11	ARGO Array	POGO	
12	Seamless Climate Prediction	WCRP	
13	Common (standard) public warning system/protocol for all hazards	USGS	
14	Global Climate Observing System	GCOS	
	Applications/Services		
15	Global Fire Early Warning System	Secretariat	
16	Meningitis Warning System in Africa	Secretariat	
17	Solar Data for Developing Countries	Secretariat	
18	Beijing Olympics	Secretariat	
19	Biodiversity Monitoring Network	Secretariat	
20	Air Quality and health	US	
21	IGOS-P Geohazards	IGOS-P	
22	African Observatory	EC/US	
23	Census of the marine life	POGO	

GEO Ministerial Summit Preparation

Draft Outline - GEO Report on Progress for EOS-IV

Output from Task Force 2 Meeting – April 11-12, 2007

Modified from suggested text from Canada

Section I – Introduction / Background / Context

- Since Brussels in 2005, GEO members have taken the first essential steps towards realizing a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)
- GEO was founded for the purpose of making available coordinated, comprehensive and sustained earth observations and information to enhance the prosperity, health and security of all humankind
- A successful GEO will assist in the implementation of a number of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals
- It is important to recognize that GEO had its genesis through many ambitious global initiatives, including the Rio Earth Summit and the World Summit on Sustainable Development
- Since the WSSD provided much of the momentum which led to the initial Earth Observation Summit, it is therefore fitting that the first GEO ministerial since the adoption of the Ten Year Implementation Plan, is also being held in South Africa
- The G8 nations made a clear commitment to strengthen international co-operation on global earth observations and one month after the 2003 G8 meeting, the first Earth Observation Summit was held – mention Gleneagles Plan of Action explicitly
- The purpose of the Report on Progress is to:
 - inform Ministers of the societal benefits that have already been realized through the efforts of GEO in advancing coordinated, comprehensive and sustained earth observations - regionally and world wide;
 - provide a high-level status report on progress against the 10-year Implementation Plan;
 - provide an opportunity for GEO Members and POs to highlight GEO achievements of importance to their political community;
 - identify challenges or obstacles faced by GEO that would benefit from the attention of Ministers, and which can serve as a logical basis for a Declaration
- Establish an overarching, unifying theme for the Summit, such as *Earth Observations for Adaptation in an Era of Rapid Global Environmental Change*
- Identify key themes of high societal importance to focus the attention of Ministers on issues where priority effort/attention in Earth observation will have high societal benefit

Section II: Priority Themes / Messages

- Use the **overarching theme** of '*Earth Observations for Adaptation in an Era of Rapid Global Environmental Change*' to :
 - show how EO is helping to reduce the impacts of rapid environmental change to improve the health, security and well-being of citizens

- demonstrate that EO enables informed decisions to be made to prevent and mitigate impacts on health, human vulnerability and the environment; prepare and warn about impending disasters; prepare effective responses and adaptation measures; and, improve the speed of recovery
- describe that GEO is a mechanism to coordinate and accelerate the effective application of EO to these issues through the implementation of the GEOSS and other cross-cutting activities
- Focus on the themes of :
 - **Health** – e.g., the impacts of environmental change on the incidence and distribution of disease; what EO is currently available but not being used (e.g., seasonal forecasts); what research needs to be done; the need to engage the health organizations to cover the ‘last mile’ of information use; encourage active engagement of WHO in GEO
 - **Water (including oceans)** – e.g. issues of the security (quantity and quality) of water supplies and their allocation for human consumption, agriculture, industry and as a natural habitat. Drought, flooding, sea level rise, etc.. Recognition that water is generally poorly monitored, yet is critical to virtually all human and natural systems
 - **Land (including terrestrial biodiversity)** - vegetation, land cover, and land use changes as result of natural and human processes with impacts on land productivity, sustainability, habitat, etc.
 - This section may include visionary ‘imagine if’ statements to help visualize a potential future state. Reference should be made to previous visioning statements in the Reference documents, and focus on what has changed
- Highlight key GEO **messages**, including:
 - There are many challenges to adapt to a changing environment and EO provides a mechanism to effectively identify, monitor and react to rapid changes
 - Earth observations provide timely, objective and measurable data and information for informed decision making by monitoring and measuring the impacts of environmental change – an early warning system for key environmental signals
 - Under the GEO framework, national investments and EO systems contribute to the GEOSS system-of-systems, and therefore contribute to both local and global understanding, and have both local and global benefit (a building block approach – Lego diagram?)
 - GEO early achievements in defining a unified system architecture and standards are the critical underpinnings of GEOSS that enable the systems-of-systems concept to be realized. The GEO Portal, Clearinghouse, and GEONETCast are examples of these.

Section III: Achievements

- GEO Achievements will be presented in two parts:
 - a brief section in the body of the report which provides a very high-level overview of the cross-cutting achievements/impacts of GEO (e.g. coordinated, comprehensive, sustained, community building, capacity building, infrastructure, culture change), and points to a more detailed Annex
 - An Annex which contains many (50-100?) 1-2 page vignettes of achievements contributed by Members and POs which highlight benefits realized through GEO projects and activities, and

which contribute to the Work Plan

- A limited number of achievements selected from the Annex may be inserted in the body of the report – perhaps as side-bar illustrations with captions, etc
- A template will be circulated to contributors as guidance for the content and format of Annex contributions, including the identification of its contribution to the Work Plan and SBAs, notable trends, gaps/barriers, and illustrations
- The Co-Chairs of the GEO Committees will act as the Editorial Board for the selection and organization of the Member/PO contributions

Section IV: Conclusions / Way Forward

- Overall message, in positive tone, that emphasizes that we are:
 - early in the 10-year plan
 - on track and making progress
 - but there remains significant work to do
- Identify and highlight existing or emerging gaps that would benefit from the attention of Ministers, e.g.;
 - conversion of some research networks to sustained operational funding (e.g. climate, oceans)
 - need for engagement of end user agencies (e.g., WHO, FAO, local) to bridge the ‘last mile’ for effective use of EO information and products
 - hurdles in reaching a ‘just imagine’ state
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- This section will provide the logic and substance of the Ministerial Declaration