



SUPPORTING CITY-SCALE GHG INVENTORIES - OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

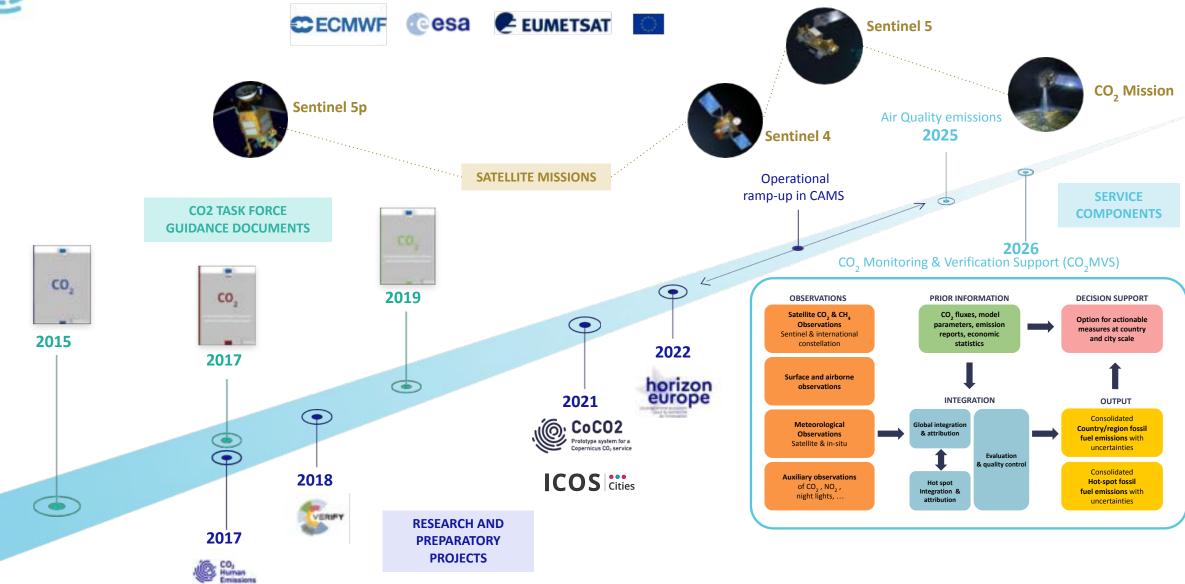
Introduction

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 958927.



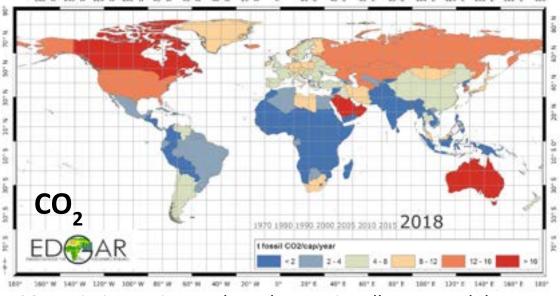
Copernicus monitoring in support of climate mitigation



CoCO2 – Prototype system for a Copernicus CO₂ service



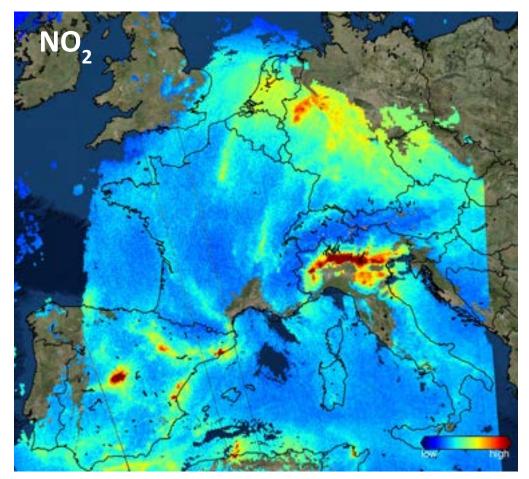
Understanding our emissions and how they change



CO₂ emission estimates based on nationally reported data

Observing atmospheric composition from space is a rapidly developing field. Many exciting new instruments, large and small, are being developed and launched.

Can we use Earth observations to improve our knowledge of anthropogenic emissions?



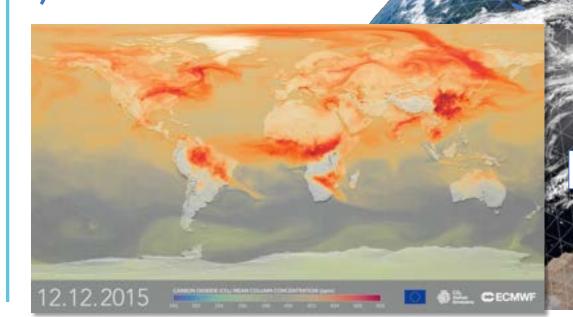
contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2017), processed by KNMI/ESA NO $_2$ tropospheric columns observed by Sentinel-5p

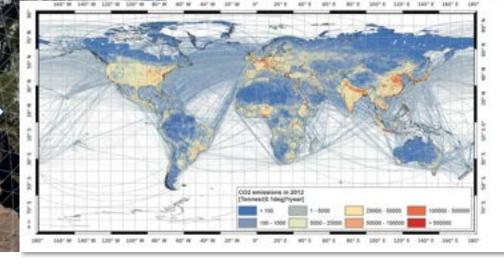




- 1. Satellites do not measure emissions directly; they measure the impact of emissions on the atmosphere.
- 2. Satellites see only the total impact of anthropogenic and natural effects.

Earth System models are used to translate the observations into emission estimates.





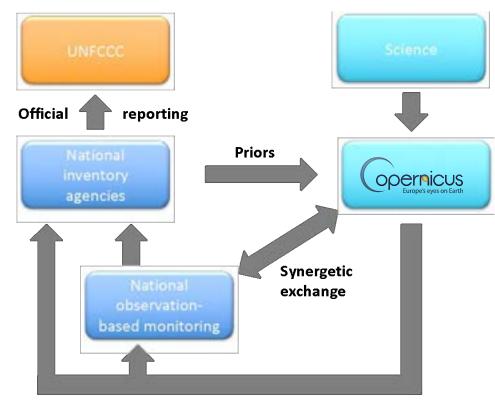
Greenhouse gas emissions monitoring capacity





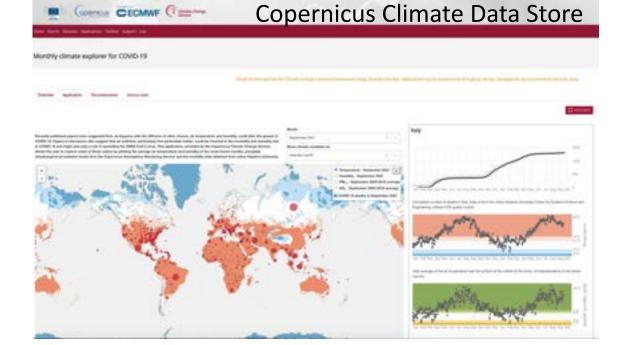


User engagement for co-designed user services



Observation-based added-value information







International standard for Urban GHG Monitoring and assessment



CLIMATE ACTION





United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



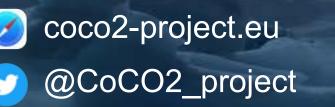
Support with or provision of:

- Inventory-based emission data at high spatial and temporal resolution
- Satellite and (to some extent) in-situ data
- Added-value data products using observations and atmospheric models
- Scientific evaluation of estimates from different sources
- Interpretation of results





This presentation reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



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