



# MONITORING HUMAN CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

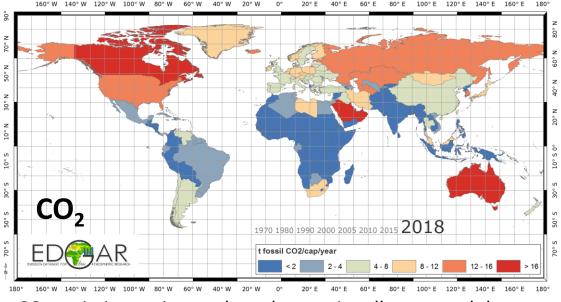
From science innovation to operational services

Richard Engelen ECMWF

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



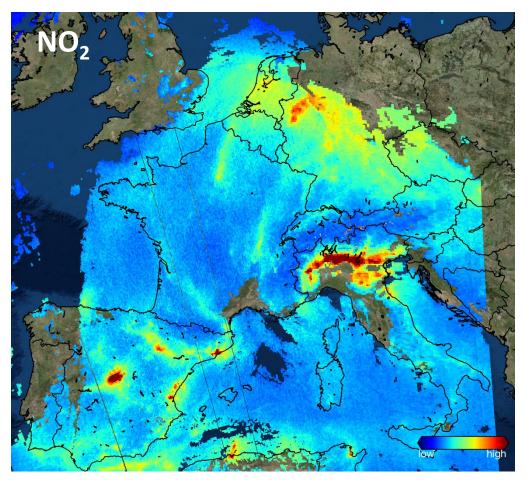
### Understanding our emissions and how they change



CO<sub>2</sub> 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?



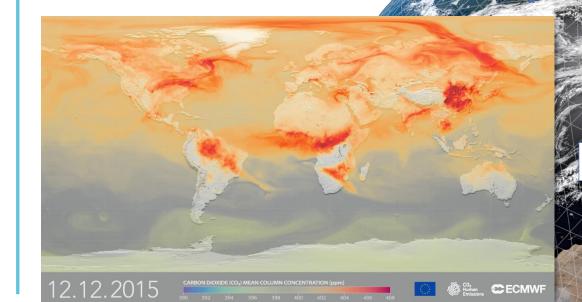
contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2017), processed by KNMI/ESA NO<sub>2</sub> tropospheric columns observed by Sentinel-5p

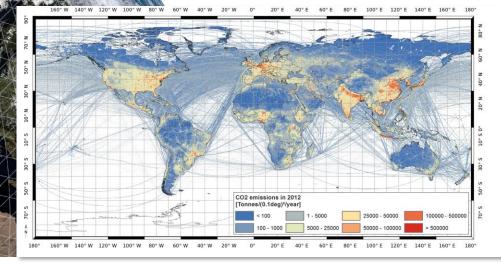




- 1. Satellites do not measure emissions directly; they measure the impact of emissions on the atmosphere.
- 2. Satellites see only the total impact of anthropogenic and natural effects.

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

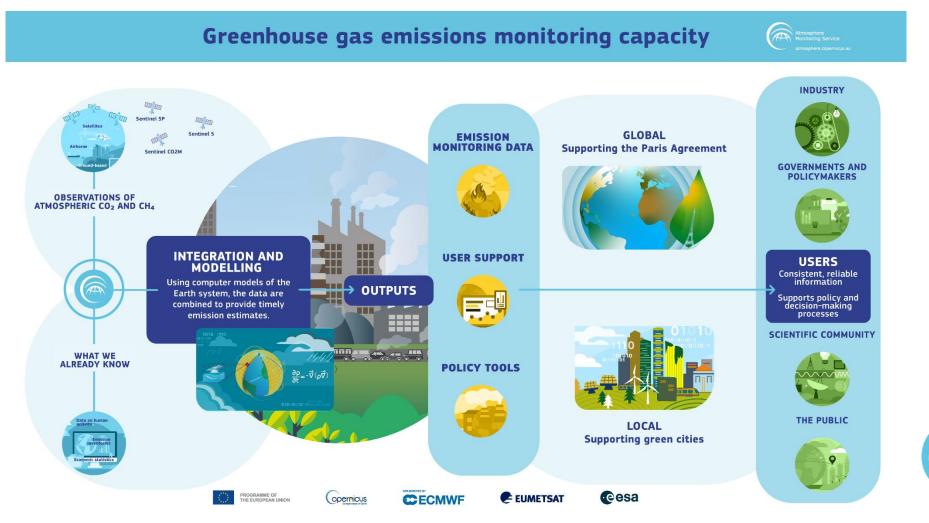






### CoCO2: Developing a new Copernicus CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring service

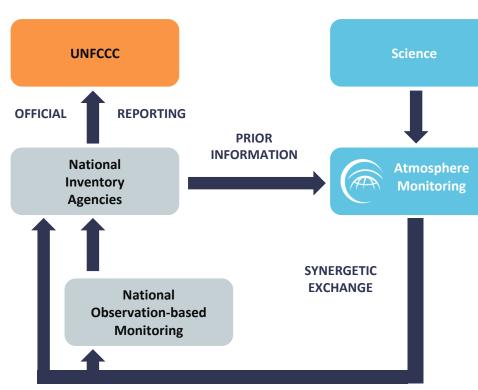
Deliver the prototype systems for a new European anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions monitoring & verification support (MVS) capacity.



atmosphere.copernicus.eu



### User engagement for co-designed user services



#### **OBSERVATION-BASED ADDED-VALUE INFORMATION**







WORLD

METEOROLOGICAL

ORGANIZATION

Monthly climate explorer for COVID-19





International standard for Urban

GHG Monitoring and assessment

**Copernicus Climate Data Store** 

mber 2021 x

mber 2003-2018 av

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change





### User interaction to define direction of development

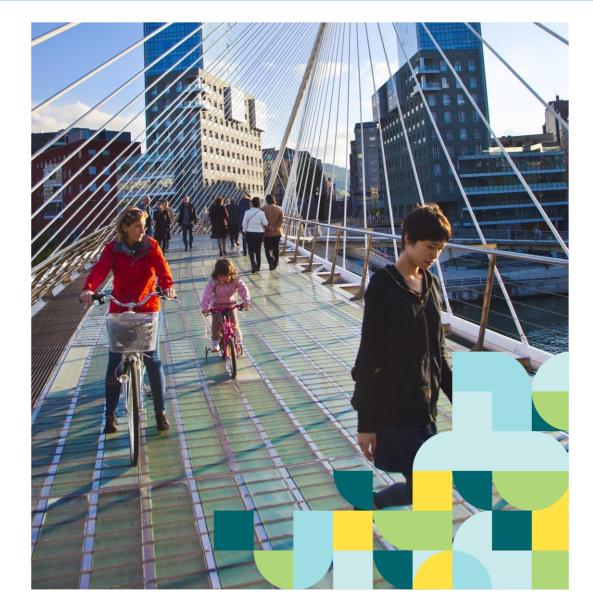


### **1st User consultation workshop**

#### "How can atmospheric observations support city scale GHG inventories?"

Summary and outcomes

October 2021





### Workshop conclusions

Reporting of city GHG inventories (GHG, sectors): responds to reporting frames and international climate initiatives.

Local and regional governments currently have looked into different approaches to overcome the lack of data or access to data:

- scaling down national/regional data
- data exchange arrangements to support the collection of data from different stakeholders

Current approaches used to overcome lack of data: might not always be appropriate at the local level.



### Further discussion needed

- Can emissions from observations be matched with GHG inventory emissions from a few years ago to support policy implementation?
- Help understand the relationships between activities and emissions, and to model effective climate action planning.
- Engage the urban population by informing them about local climate action impacts.
- What are the challenges associated to tracking policy progress using GHG inventories.
- Are there any anticipated risks emerging from using fast-track GHG inventories?



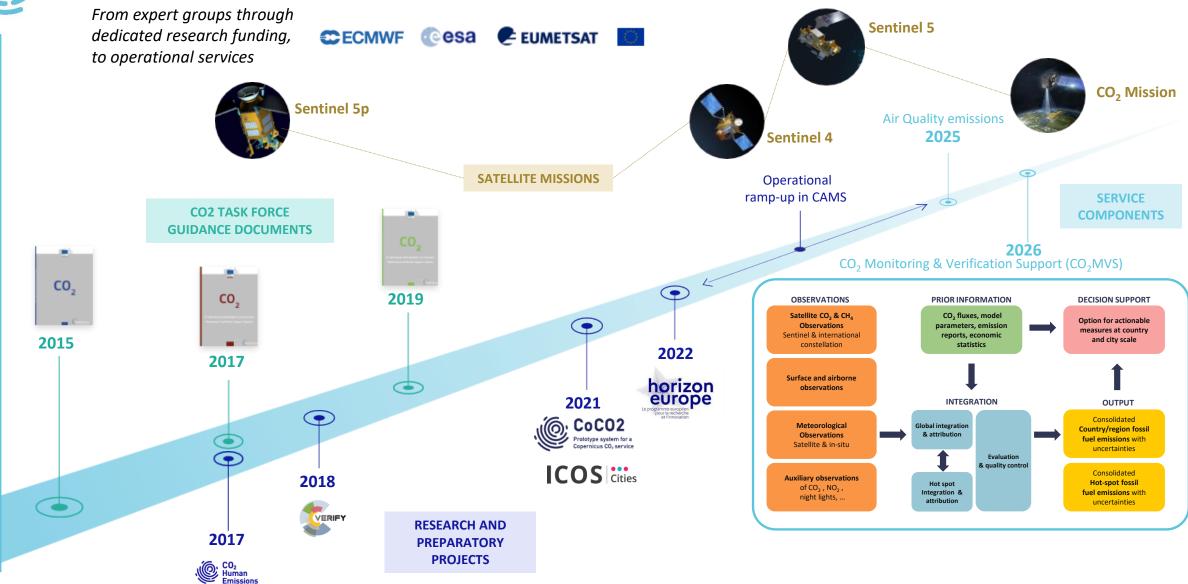
### Overview of emission estimation studies at local scale



Published studies on hot spot detection (CO2, CH4) by LaurentChmiel - About | Browse data



## **Timeline of Copernicus Emission Services**







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