



Way forward with Earth Observation in the actual climate crisis

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ESA in a Nutshell



WHO 23 Member States, 2500+ staff members and total workforce of 6000+

WHY For the peaceful use of space, benefiting all

WHERE HQ in Paris, seven sites across Europe & Spaceport in Kourou

BUDGET €7.7 billion = €15 (one cinema ticket) per European a year

ESA is committed to the peaceful exploration and use of space for the benefit of people society and our planet ESA-ESAC

ESA-ESEC

ESA-ECSAT

ESA-ESAC

ESA-ESEC

ESA-ESAC

ESA-ESOC

ESA-ESTEC

EUROPE'S SPACEPORT

ESA-ESRIN

ESRIN: ESA's Centre for Earth Observation

Directorates

1013

People

Nationalities

40.000 300тв

Visitors/year

Daily EO data distribution management

Multiple Data Centres

 $(Totalling 772m^2)$

High **Performance** Computing

(5 PetaFLOPS)

Φ-lab Science-Hub Ф-experience Visitors centre

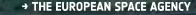
Renewable **Energy Production**

(713мwn in 12 Months)

Highest ratings in Energy, **Environment** & Well-being

(LEED gold & Platinum and WELL platinum certified buildings)

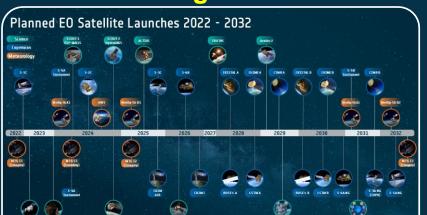
Airbus Pleiades Neo (7 September '22)



Earth Observation Activities at ESA



Building satellites

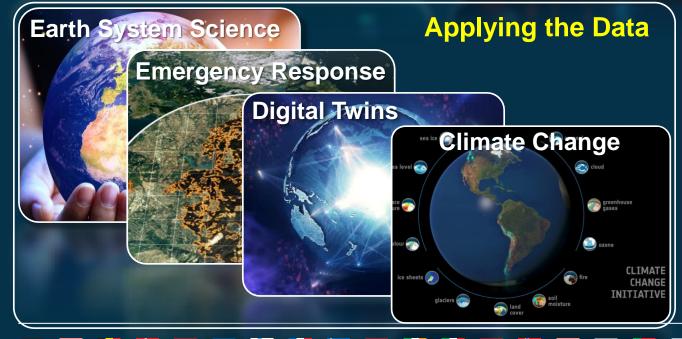


Managing Missions



Cal/Val & Data Distribution









Commercialisation

The Big-Data Revolution with First Generation Sentinels



Copernicus is the largest producer of EO data in the world

All global landmass is observed every 5 days at 10m resolution

30 TB of Daily Data Production by Sentinels

Sentinei-4

350 TB of Daily Sentinel Products
Disseminated for Services to Society

ORING

el-5

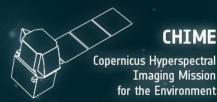
URE

ORING









ROSE-L L-band Radar

Observing System

geohazards

Polar ice forest management food security maritime surveillance



CIMR

Copernicus Imaging Microwave Radiometer



LSTM

Land Surface Temperature Monitoring

water resources management sustainable adjustifue utan heat stands Holdie

CHIME

soil properties

crop health

raw materials

biodiversity

Water quality

Monitoring Lang and Natural Resources



Copernicus Sentinel **Expansion Missions**



sea-ice thickness

CRISTAL

Copernicus Polar Ice and Snow Topography **Altimeter**



Copernicus Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide Monitoring Carbon dioxide and methane from human activity

Change Combatting mate















Copernicus Space Evolution



co-funded with





soil properties crop health raw materials biodiversity water quality

ROSE-L L-band Radar Observing System

geohazards forest management food security maritime surveillance



Copernicus Imaging Microwave Radiometer



LSTM

Land Surface Temperature Monitoring sustainable assiculture

Sentinel-1 NG

+ Next Generation Sentinels for data continuation and enhanced observations

Sentinel-2 NG



E-leniinel-3 TOPO/OPT NG



CRISTAL

Copernicus Polar Ice and Snow Topography **Altimeter**





Copernicus Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide Monitoring Carbon dioxide and methane from human activity





























ESA's Earth Observation Missions



Satellites

Heritage 06 Operational 14 Developing 39 Preparing 19 Total **78**

2010 2015 2020 Arctic Weather Satellite Michael Freilich 2025 World-class Earth

Observation systems developed with **European and global** partners to address scientific & societal challenges





Digital Twin Earth (DTE)



Advanced 4D data-driven Earth

System reconstruction: based on novel
EO capabilities, multivariate datasets
(including in-situ, citizen science)

Advanced Community/Sectorial

Models: Earth system components, human activities, management...

Artificial Intelligence (AI), datadriven approaches: ML, Hybrid methods, multi-variate data analytics....









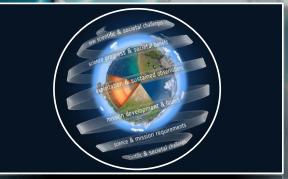


The FutureEO Programme



FUTURE E

ESA's cornerstone Earth Observation R&D programme



Foundations and Concepts



Mission Management



Research Missions



Earth Science for Society

Earth Observation Science for Society





Science strategy 2024 Science Themes & Strategic Areas of Action



ST-I	ST-II	ST-III	ST-IV	ST-V	ST-VI
The water cycle	The carbon cycle and chemistry	Energy fluxes	Ecosystem health	Extremes and hazards	Interfaces & coupling in the Earth system

Table 1 Overarching science themes that guide scientific priorities within EO Programmes. A detailed description of each theme can be found in Appendix 1.

A-1: Frontier science and discovery: a strong foundation

A-2: From science to societal benefits: *meeting society's needs*



A-3: Reducing critical knowledge gaps: taking expedient action

A-4: Filling critical observation gaps: preparing for tomorrow starts today

Guiding Science Questions and their relevance to International Treaties, Agreements & Conventions

EO Supports Major International and European Policy Frameworks



UN SDG for 2030





7 AFFORDABLE AI Glean energy























6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

GOALS









The Sendai Framework for **Disaster Risk Reduction 2030**

Reduce

Mortality/

global population

Affected people/

global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Economic loss/

global GDP 2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services 2030 Values << 2015 Values

Increase

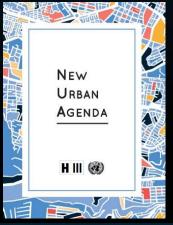
Countries with national & local DRR strategies 2020 Value >> 2015 Value

International cooperation

to developing countries 2030 Value >> 2015 Value

Availability and access o multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments







GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



GLOBAL



EO Supports Major International and European Policy Frameworks







From Science to Innovation

Road map, communities recommendations, projects definition, relevant Advisory Boards

International policies

eesa

Environmental Agenda, Sustainable Development, Africa 2063









Feedback to policy

Direct Engagement of Stakeholders and End-Users





Users' needs and pro-active engagement



Excellence in EO innovation with Industry and Academia



- Building on Science element
- Multi-mission & inter-disciplinary

Leveraging on cutting-edge ICT for rapid development & amplification of users



Making more and better use of research data



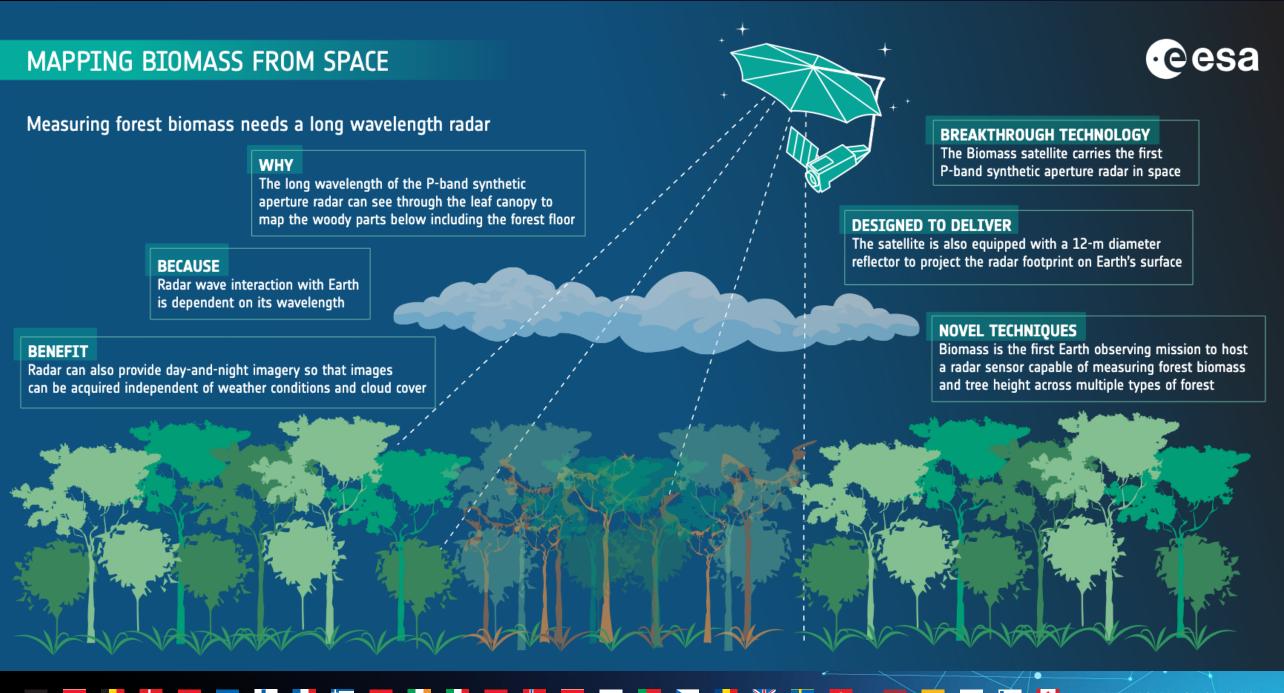
CCI: Development of Essential Climate Variables Products





- CCI is a response to UNFCCC's need for systematic global climate observation
- ECV datasets provide long-term empirical evidence to predict & understand key parts of the climate
- 54 defined ECVs, 36 monitored from space, 27 under development by ESA

ESA's Earth Explorer Biomass Mission ESA's 7th Earth Explorer launched on 29 April 2025 An interferometric, fully-polarimetric P-band SAR Designed to observe forest height and biomass



Biomass on Biomass



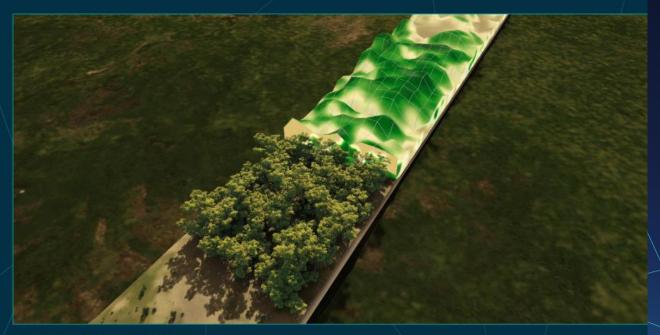
Measuring forest mass from space is a complex challenge. However, the Biomass satellite's P-band radar can penetrate the entire forest layer, with its signal reflecting off different parts of the canopy. These data provide crucial insights into forest structure, enabling scientists to estimate biomass, height and, ultimately, carbon content.

While the concept may seem straightforward, over its 5.5 year planned life in orbit, the mission is operated in two phases to ensure it fulfils its goal: the tomographic phase at the beginning followed by the interferometric phase.

TOMOGRAPHIC PHASE

- The technique is comparable to a CT scan which combines several images to reveal information of the inner structure of a forest
- The tomographic phase takes place at the beginning of the mission and lasts around 18 months, resulting in a single global map
- It yields 3D information at 15–20 m vertical resolution and 200 m spatial resolution

Biomass is the first mission that will systematically explore this observation technique from space



INTERFEROMETRIC PHASE

- A single observation provides an initial view of the forest canopy and forest density, with multiple observations over the same area to allow forest height and above-ground biomass to be estimated
- The interferometric phase takes around four years
- During this phase around five global maps will be acquired

Change in forest biomass is the crucial variable needed for quantifying carbon fluxes and their effects on climate

ESA Earth Observation at CM25: EOP Ambitions







New Integrated Policy Expert Scheme (IPES)



https://eo4society.esa.int/integrated-policy-expert-scheme-ipes/

The policy expert is seamlessly integrated into the ESA team, fostering collaboration and leveraging unique insights to accelerate the implementation of effective strategies addressing the global climate and environmental crisis.

The scheme duration spans from four months to two years, with the possibility of renewal subject to mutual agreement. While actively engaged in ESA projects, the experts maintain their employment with their original organization. ESA assumes responsibility for covering related additional costs.

Launching in 2024.

Get in touch with ESA via the dedicated ipes@esa.int e-mail address.

INTEGRATED POLICY EXPERTS FROM

- O INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN ORGANIZATIONS
- O NATIONAL / REGIONAL / LOCAL ENTITIES
- MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS
- O CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS
- O INDIGENOUS SOCIETIES

