# **Toward an Arctic GOOS Regional Alliance**

Prepared by GOOS Project Office, IOC/UNESCO and EuroGOOS



## The need for sustained ocean observations in the Arctic

Oceanic observation efforts in the Arctic have historically been hindered by its remote location and harsh climate, along with the presence of a perennial sea ice cover that renders access difficult. The last decades have shown an Arctic undergoing rapid changes: a warming climate that transforms the physical environment, but also allows increased human presence in the area. These changes are increasing pressures on populations (human and ecosystems), environment, and industries, and drive the need for improved oceanographic operational and climate services.

#### Users of ocean services

Natural resource managers Indigenous people and other residents Climate scientists Arctic scientists Fisheries managers Shipping industry Tourism industry Fossil fuel industry

#### **Require services in support of**

Operational activities	Research activities
Navigation Emergency situations, search and rescue Stalking, fishing and other indigenous activities Energy and mineral exploitation Oil spill response and remediation Flood and submersion, coastal erosion risks, Changes in activities due to modified environment	<ul> <li>Arctic physical, biological, chemical oceanography Arctic climate change , variability and trends Climate modeling <ul> <li>Providing reliable forcing data</li> <li>Improving resolution and physics Ecosystem displacements</li> <li>Climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Risk management for buildings and infrastructure	
Monitoring for fisheries management	

## **The GOOS Advantage**

- International and intergovernmental coordination of sustained ocean observations
- A platform for generation and dissemination of oceanographic products and services
- A forum for interaction between research, operational and user communities

#### A Framework for Ocean Observing:

Designed to be flexible and to adapt to evolving scientific, technological and societal needs, the Framework(www.oceanobs09.net/foo) helps to deliver an integrated ocean observing system with maximized user base and societal impact.

It guides the path from the science-driven requirements resulting from societal issues, to the data treatment and products that will address those issues.









# What is a GOOS Regional Alliance?

GOOS Regional Alliances (GRAs) are an important part of GOOS, as they help

identify, enable, and develop sustained GOOS ocean monitoring and services to meet regional and national priorities.

They are formed of national and institutional organizations that come together at the regional scale to share in the advancement of GOOS.

The GRAs meet through the biennial GOOS Regional Forum. This Forum allows the GRAs to collaborate and plan joint activities for GOOS.

As part of the GOOS, the GRAs

- Uphold GOOS principles and implement the Framework for Ocean Observing
- Serve as a regional platform for coordination and facilitation of GOOS
- Promote and manage programmes on developing regional capacity



Black Sea GOOS SAON: Sus EuroGOOS SOOS: Sou GOOS-Africa GRASP: GOOS Regional Alliance of the SE Pacific IOCARIBE GOOS: Wider Caribbean GOOS IMOS: Integrated Marine Observing System (Aus) IOCOOS: Indian Ocean GOOS MONGOOS: Mediterranean Operational Network for GOOS NEAR-GOOS: NE Asia Regional GOOS OCEATLAN: Upper SW & Tropical Pacific PIGOOS: Pacific Islands GOOS SEAGOOS: SE Asia GOOS US IOOS: US Integrated Ocean Observing System

# An Arctic GRA will integrate pre-existing observing efforts:

Observing networks Observing elements		Local observing actors	
Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks Initiated by the Arctic Council,	Satellite observational efforts	Indigenous people	
aims at supporting and strengthening sustained and societally-relevant observations	Ship observations:	Industrial partners	
Arctic Regional Ocean Observing System	research, volunteer observing ships	Shipping industry	
10 European countries that collaborate on ocean observation and modeling for	Floats, drifters, sea ice buoys	- FF <b>5</b> 4464 J	
the Arctic Ocean and adiacent seas			

#### Benefits of creating a GRA

Strategic investment / added –value for efforts Visibility and association with international process GOOS support and facilitation

- data management and sharing,
- data-derived products and services
- collaboration (governmental, non-governmental, industrial, academic)

Shared knowledge on best practices, standards, successes Increased capacity building

EuroGOOS

European Global Ocean Observing System

## Next steps for an Arctic GRA

- 1. Commitment from principal actors: Arctic and other interested states, Arctic Council, academic and industrial partners
- 2. Signature of a Memorandum of Understanding
- 3. Establishment of basic organization and financial structure
- 4. Proposition to IOC







Contact us for more information! http://www.ioc-goos.org/ http://eurogoos.eu/