

### SAIHC20

### GEBCO-SB2030

Agenda item 10.3

SAIHC20, Kisumu Kenya 17-19 September 2024



International Hydrographic Organization

- 1. New GEBCO Strategy
- 2. GEBCO Governance Review
- 3. Celebration 120-year anniversary
- 4. Ocean Mapping focus at Barcelona April 2024 + Nice June 2025
- 5. SB2030
- 6. Sub-Committee highlights
- 7. GGC41 in Fiji, jointly with SB2030 Pacific RDACC



International Hydrographic Organization

## New GEBCO strategy, endorsed by IHO + IOC

### Vision:

To bring knowledge about our planet's seabed to everyone

### Mission:

To produce free, open and complete seabed data and information for the world's oceans.

This is achieved by enabling and inspiring seabed mapping efforts through international collaboration, technological innovation, capacity development, and education.

SAIHC20, Kisumu Kenya 17-19 September 2024



# GEBCO Governance Review, endorsed by IHO + IOC

#### SCOPE

- Mapping of GEBCO organizational and functional structure, detailing the nature of any relationships, reporting lines, obligations or liabilities;
- Review of the legal structure and framework with a statement on the current and recommended future status (if change is deemed necessary);
- Review of financial arrangements with a statement on the current and recommended future status (if change is deemed necessary);
- A gap analysis of the current governance instruments (e.g. MoUs, ToRs etc.);

GGC has started to organize implementation (if + how + priority) of both strategy and governance review

SAIHC20, Kisumu Kenya 17-19 September 2024



## Ocean Mapping focus

... is increasing as more people from different disciplines, countries and decision levels are becoming more aware of the relationship between seabed knowledge and:

- 1. Improved climate modelling
- 2. Marine biodiversity discovery and monitoring
- 3. Offshore wind planning process
- UN Ocean Decade conference Barcelona April 2024
- UN Ocean Conference Nice June 2025
- New IOC Executive Secretary



International Hydrographic Organization

### **REVIEW OF USER REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEBCO PRODUCTS 2024**

- 63 responses from 38 countries
- Highly supportive of GEBCO, 90% valuing GEBCO gridded bathy sets, 70% GEBCO web-service, >60% undersea feature names + Cap. Dev. aspects of GEBCO
- Request for higher resolution products
- Interest in expanding scope of GEBCO products
- Request for greater choice of file formats, including better visualization tools
- Request for an international seabed data users group



## Highlights GEBCO Sub-Committees

- Improved cooperation / harmonization between SC's, work from new strategy
- SCUFN: max 25 naming proposals per country per year, max 250 total, South China Sea no-og area for undersea feature naming
- TSCOM: work on improving availability, discoverability and accessibility of bathymetric data
- SCRUM: Supporting regional CSB/SB2030 coordinators
- SCOPE: new tasks and comms strategy under development
- SCET: Identify relevant institutions that provide ocean mapping and oceanography courses, work in progress.

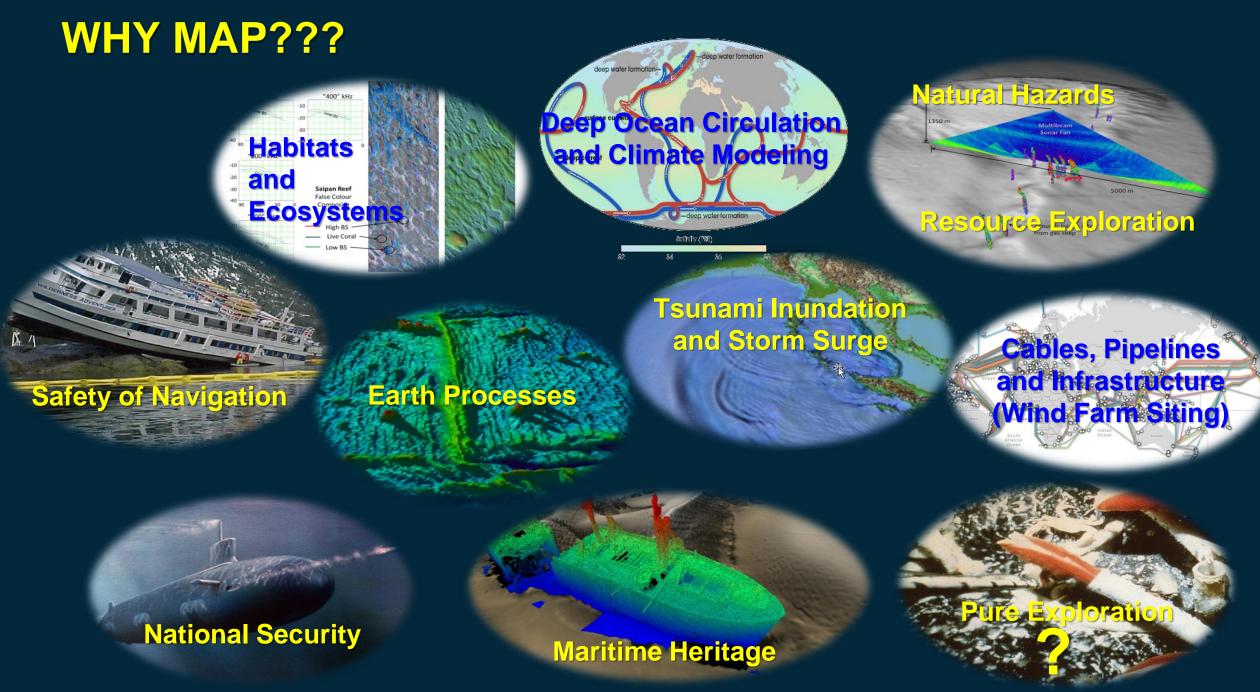


# **SEABED 2030**

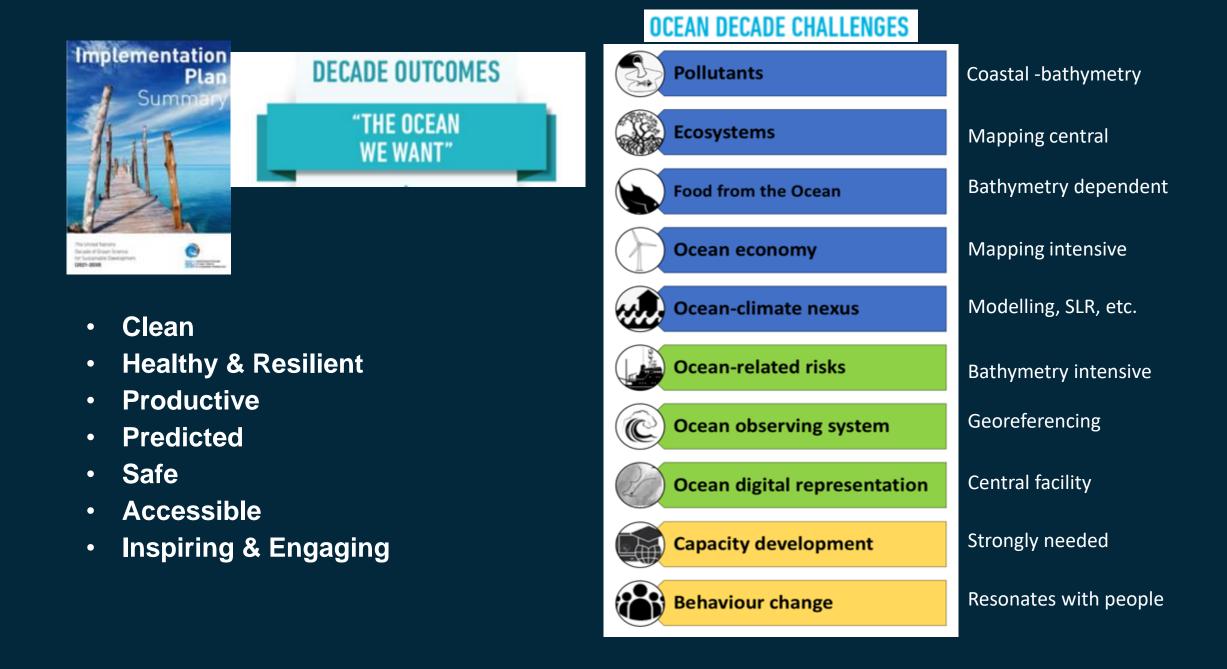
### **Energizing Ocean Floor Mapping**



Jamie McMichael-Phillips Seabed 2030 Director



Credit: UNH/CCOM-JHC





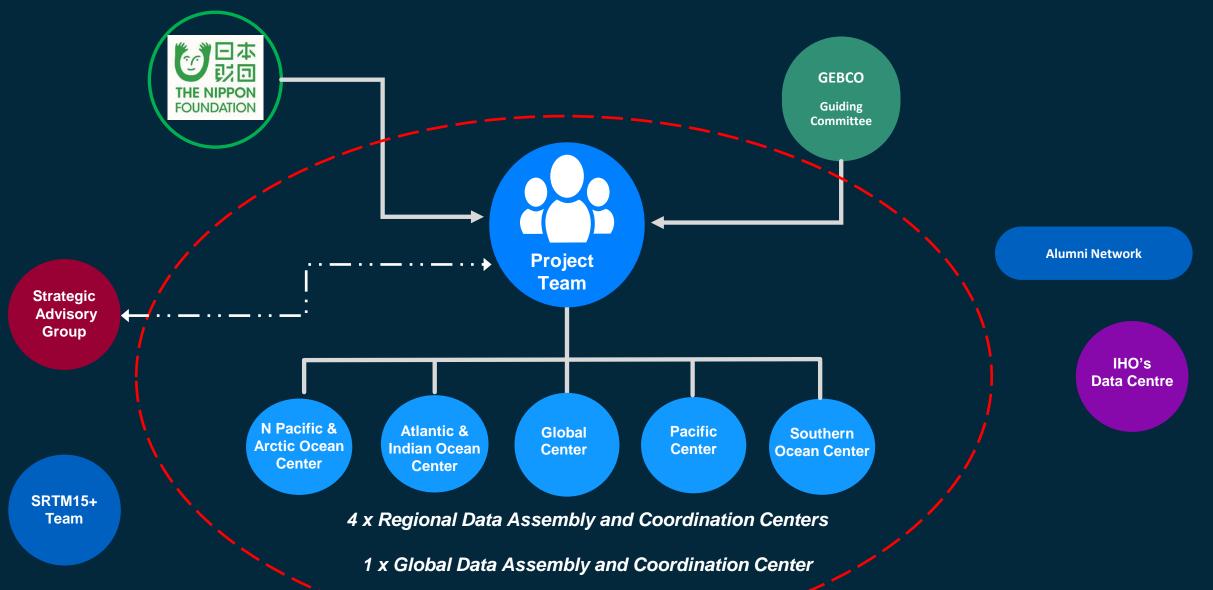
### The Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Seabed 2030 Project



#### **Collaboration to:**

- inspire 100% seabed mapping by 2030
- compile the GEBCO Map

#### Seabed 2030 Simplified Network

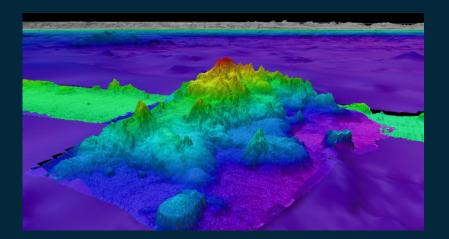


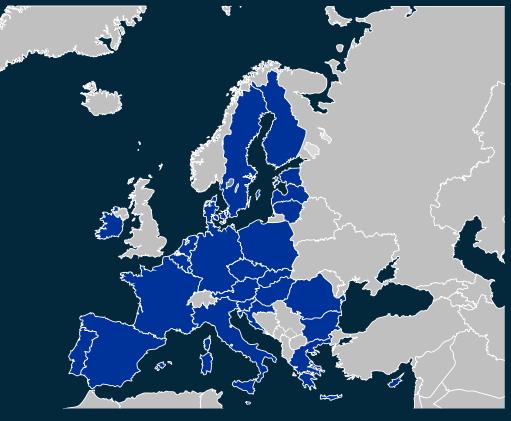
### Progress so far ...

### <u>Apr 23 to Jun 24</u>

# 4.34 million km<sup>2</sup> new bathymetry added

• Equates to size of EU





Credit: Wikipedia Kolja21

Courtesy: Martin Jakobsson, SU

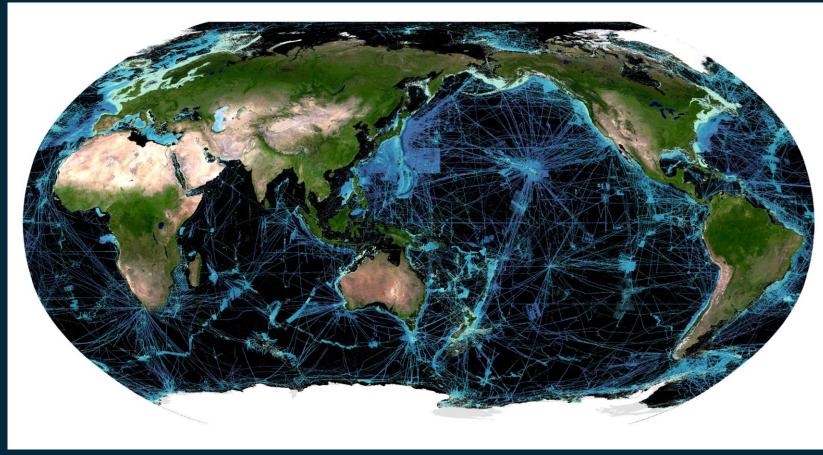
.... a significant quantity of data ....

### Progress so far ... (cont'd)

### **GEBCO Map:**

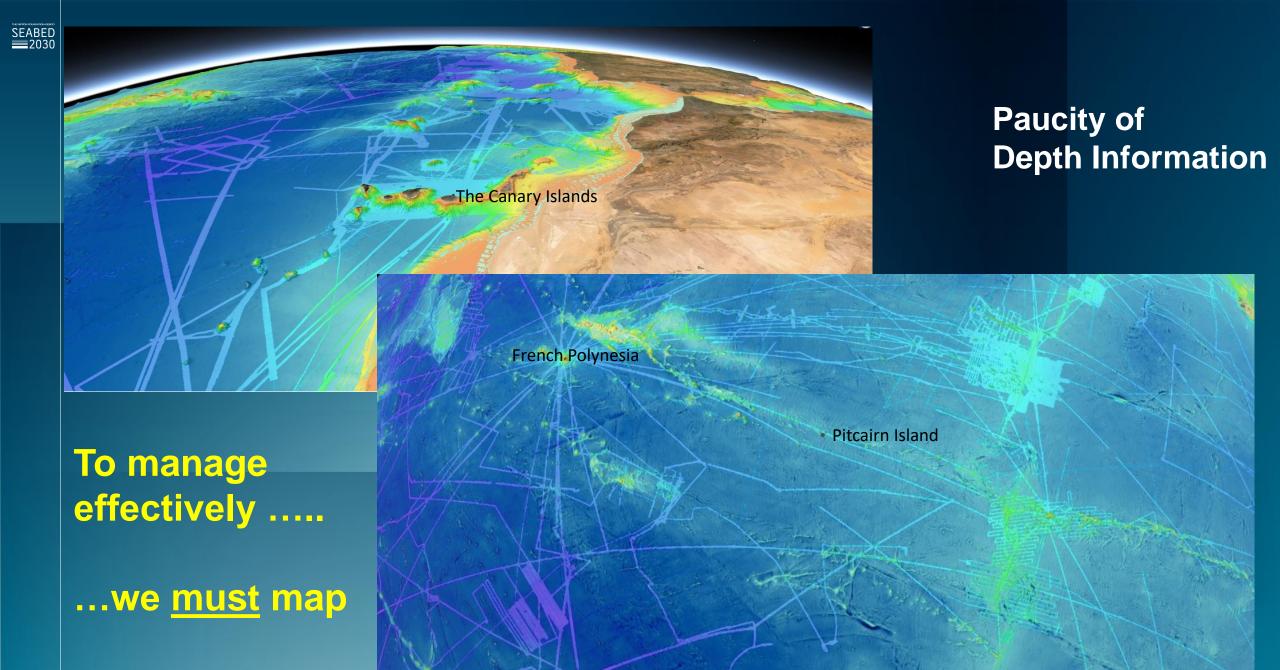
• 6% in 2017

• Now 26.1%



Courtesy: Martin Jakobsson, SU

### Just under 3/4 of ocean floor still to go .....



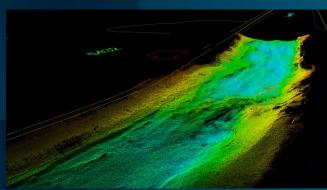
### What is meant by data?

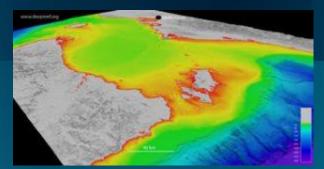
# Any form of data that contains a bathymetric measurement is gratefully accepted by Seabed 2030 and by GEBCO!

#### Examples of data are:

- Sounding sheets
- Raw data from sounders
- NMEA data (e.g. from CSB data loggers)
- Processed data (e.g. GSF or XYZ)
- S-57 ENC
- Processed grids or bathymetric surfaces
- Regional bathymetric products









### **Target Resolutions**

- Depth dependent
- We will never ask for data of any higher resolution than:
  - 1 x depth value in 100x100m box

At best only one depth value in area ~ size of a soccer pitch

### In Perspective



### X Not this resolution

400 m

Credit: Larry Mayer



But will work with lower resolution –

100 m



### **Benefits Analysis**

NLA INTERNATIONAL



January 2024



#### USE CASE: CLIMATE CHANGE **OCEAN MODELS**

SEABED 2030

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns. Climate models enhance our understanding of climate ge and provide climate future state tions. They provide a better standing of climate change and inform e change impact assessment, climate mitigation and adaptation planning.

d mapping has a key role to play towards ng climate ocean models. As a data input nodelling of key elements such as sea-ice ion in polar settings, sub-ocean processes re and coastal interactions, seabed g enhances our understanding and e to climate change." Jamie McMiillips, Seabed 2030 Directo

change is a global challenge

and and predict ns at large spatial scales. They ric and oceanic factors along

nodels can be combined odels used to bring in additional data

ed and tailored to reflect local settin ort work at smaller (more detailed) spatial In this way climate change mitigation and sures can be reviewed and

Mapping data is/can be used to enhance models and our understanding of climate E.g., sea floor roughness is important for xing, among others

ean areas and in particular the Polar present challenging operating conditions ed mapping data acquisition, yet we now ogies and approaches that can be



#### Introduction

United Nations defines climate change as referring to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. The shifts may be natural, such as through variations in solar cycle, or as a result of human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Climate change encompasses global warming, i.e., the long-term warming of our planet, and additionally refers to the broader range of changes that are happening to our planet. For instance, the UN identify that climate change consequences go beyond temperature rise, including, among others, intense droughts, water scarcity, severe fires, rising sea levels, flooding, melting polar ice, catastrophic storms and declining biodiversity. Many of these consequences relate to our Oceans.

Climate change And Our Oceans. Climate change is impacting our Oceans. As the planet's greatest carbon sink, the ocean absorbs heat and energy released from rising greenhouse gas emissions trapped in the Earth's system. Today, the ocean has absorbed about 90 percent of the heat generated by rising emissions. As the excessive heat and energy warms the ocean, the change in temperature leads to ice-melting, sea-level rise, marine heatwaves, and ocean acidificat

UN presents the following key facts: Sea-level Rise: Sea level has continued to rise over the past decades due to increasing ice loss in the world's polar regions. Global mean sea-level reached a new record high in 2021 ising an average of 4.5 millimetre per year over the period 2013 to 2021 (UN reference WMO), compared to 2.1 millimetre per year during 1993-2002. Together with intensifying tropical cyclones, sea-level rise has exacerbated extreme events such as deadly storm surges and coastal hazards such as flooding, erosion and landslides, which are now projected to occur at least once a year in many locations. Such events occurred once per century historically. Ocean Acidification: Due to climate change, the ocean is warmer, more acidic and less productive today. The ocean has absorbed between 20 to 30 per cent of human-induced carbon dioxide emissions since the 1980s, exacerbating acidification. (UN reference IPCC) Marine heatwaves: Periods of unusually high ocean temperatures that threaten marine biodiversity and ecosystems and make extreme weather more likely - have doubled in frequency since 1982 and are increasing in intensity. Their frequency will increase with rising greenhouse gas emissions. (UN reference IPCC).

Rising temperatures increase the risk of irreversible loss of marine and coastal ecosystems. Today, widespread changes have been observed, including damage to coral reefs and mangroves that support ocean life, and migration of species to higher latitudes and altitudes where the water could be cooler. UNESCO warn that more than half of the world's marine species may stand on the brink of extinction by 2100. At a 1.1°C increase in temperature today, an estimated 60 percent of the world's marine

Detailed work based on research, interviews and surveys



### **Benefits Analysis – Use Cases**

1: Seabed Mapping Innovation

**2: EEZ Seabed Mapping in the Absence of a National HO** 

3: Subsea Cable Planning & Design

4: Tsunami Propagation & Storm Surge Modeling

5: Renewable Energy - Offshore Wind Energy

**6: Climate Change Ocean Models** 



7: SIDS<sup>\*</sup> - Sea Level Rise and Coastal Inundation

#### 8: Marine Biodiversity

9: SIDS<sup>\*</sup> - Marine & Coastal Development, & Use of Seabed Mapping as Foundation Data for Marine Spatial Planning

**10: Government Policy** 

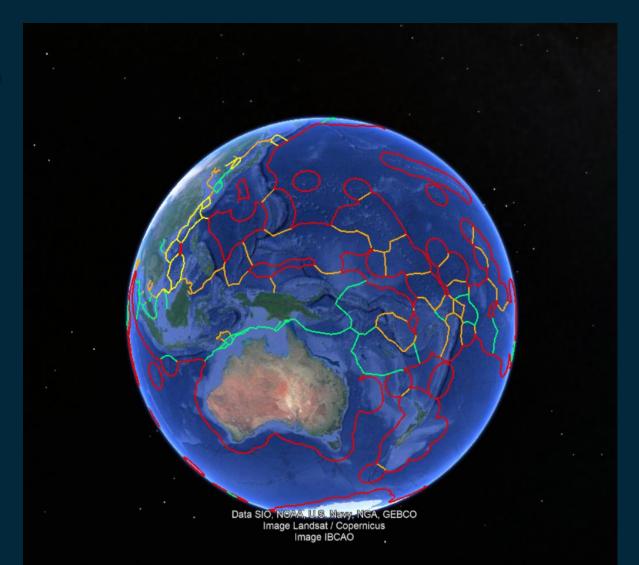
11: Ocean Discovery & Ocean Exploration

**12: Driving Hydrographic Industry Expansion & Human Capital Benefits** 

(\*Small Island Developing States)

#### **CHALLENGES WE FACE:**

- Reluctance to release existing data
- Who will pay for new data collection?
  - especially beyond national jurisdiction
- Even if someone pays reluctance to grant permission MSR



#### **OPPORTUNITIES:**

SEABED

- Collaborate in forming regional alliances
  - to encourage new mapping.
- Develop mechanism to allows bathymetry acquisition
  - in support of
    - SB2030
    - SDG14
    - Ocean Decade
  - without MSR regime constraints



Credit: UNH/CCOM-JHC

### WIOBathy Project – Supporting Ocean Mapping



- Bathymetry Collation & compilation in Western Indian Ocean (WIO)
  - Multi-scale & multi-resolution
  - First bathymetric map of WIO region
- Project Team of 8 Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Fellows:
  - Kenya, Tanzania, Mauritius & Madagascar
- Supported by Fellows from South Africa
- Championed by The Nippon Foundation
- Reaching out to other regional collaborators



# Outreach is vital, engage widely, & as early as possible.



### Thank you















Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY | EARTH INSTITUTE





THE NIPPON FOUNDATION-GEBCO



### The Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Seabed 2030 Project Atlantic and Indian Ocean Regional Center



Southern African and Islands Hydrographic Commission



2024 Southern African And Islands Hydrographic Commission (SAIHC20) VTC September 2024

28

### A regional approach



#### **Global Center (GDACC)**

- Assemble global products
- Disseminate global products

#### **Regional Centers (RDACCs)**

- Engage with stakeholders
- Build upon existing efforts
- Assemble regional products
- o Identify gaps

COLUMBIA CLIMATE SCHOOL LAMONT-DOHERTY EARTH OBSERVATORY



ALFRED-WEGENER-INSTITUT HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM FÜR POLAR-UND MEERESFORSCHUNG





University of New Hampshire





- Engage with stakeholders 0
- Assemble regional products 0
- Identify gaps in data coverage 0
- Provide technical guidance and assistance 0

atlantic-Indian@seabed2030.org



Vicki Ferrini, PhD Center Head



29



Frank Nitsche, PhD **Research Scientist** 



**Tinah Martin** Lead Data Manager, Indian Ocean





Hayley Drennon Lead Data Manager, Atlantic Ocean







John Morton **Applications** Developer



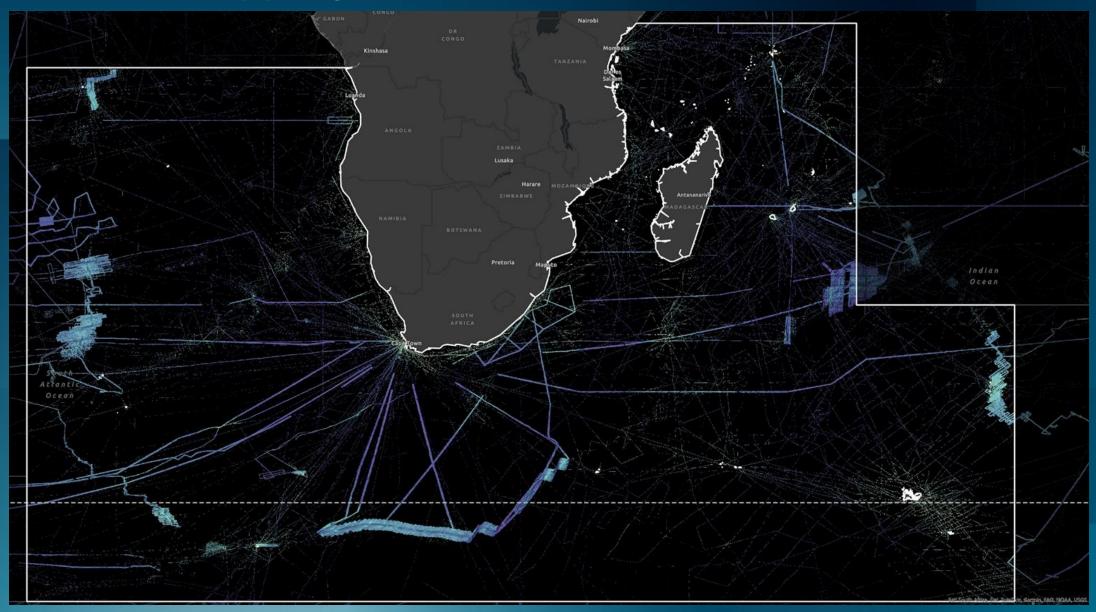


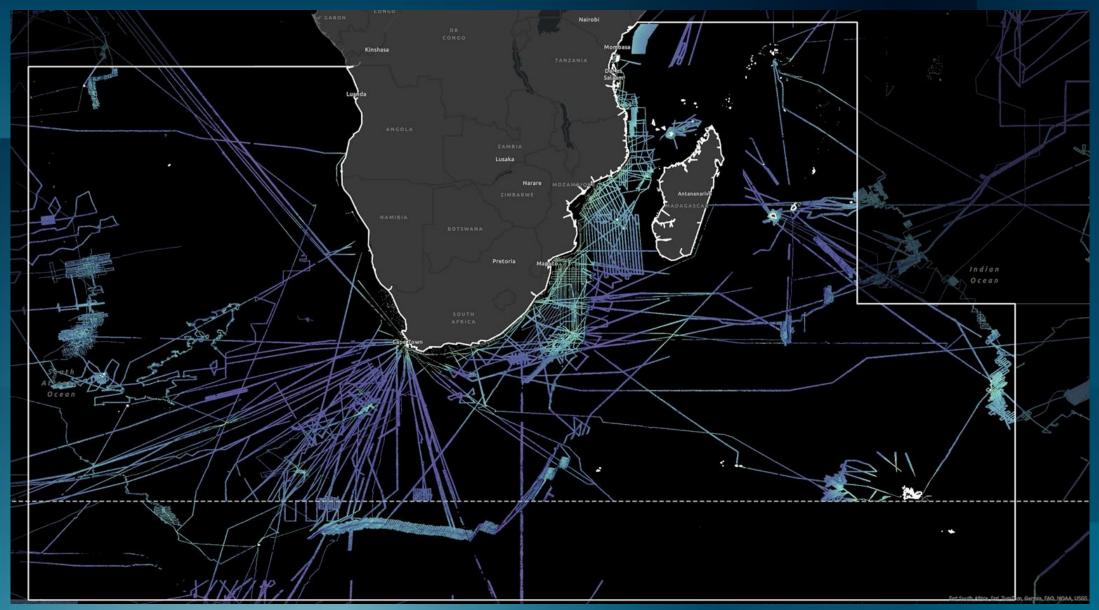


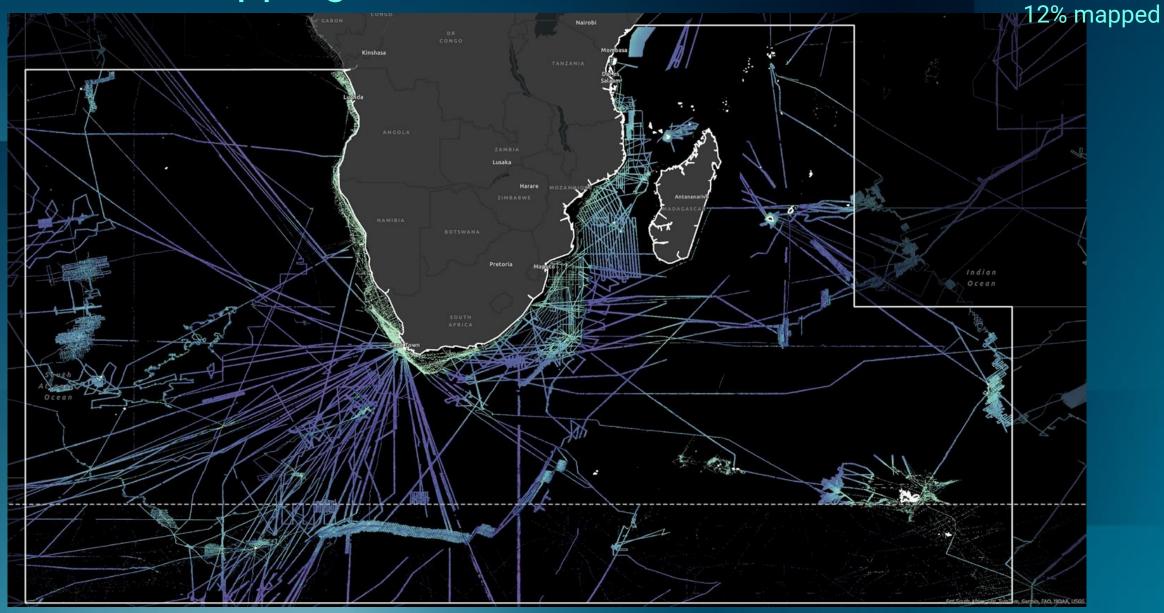


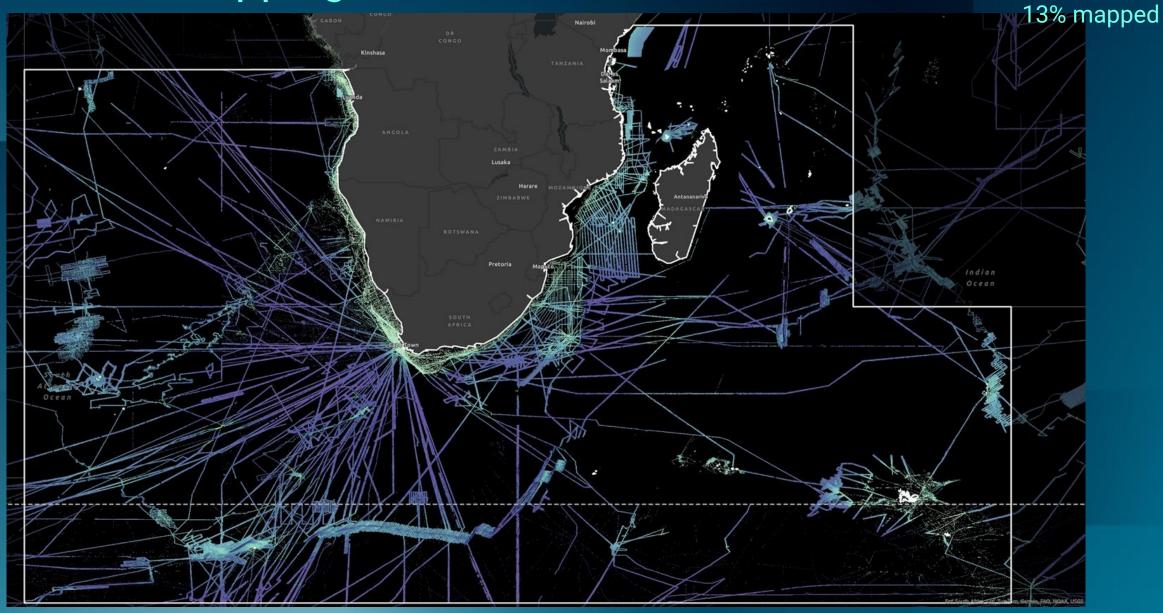


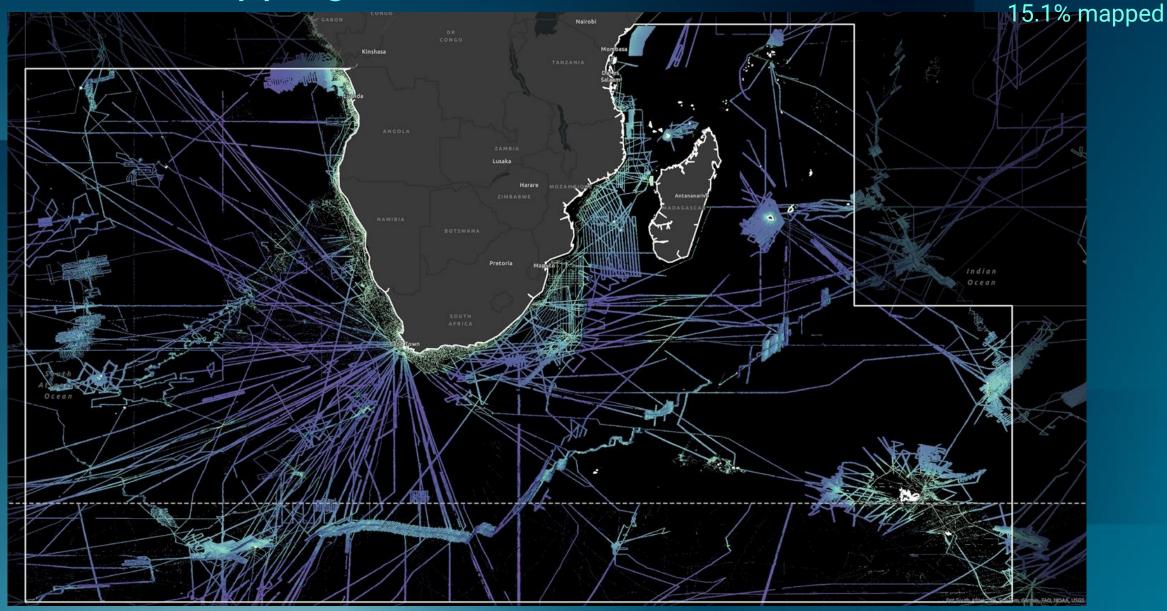
Sheila Caceres Data Manager



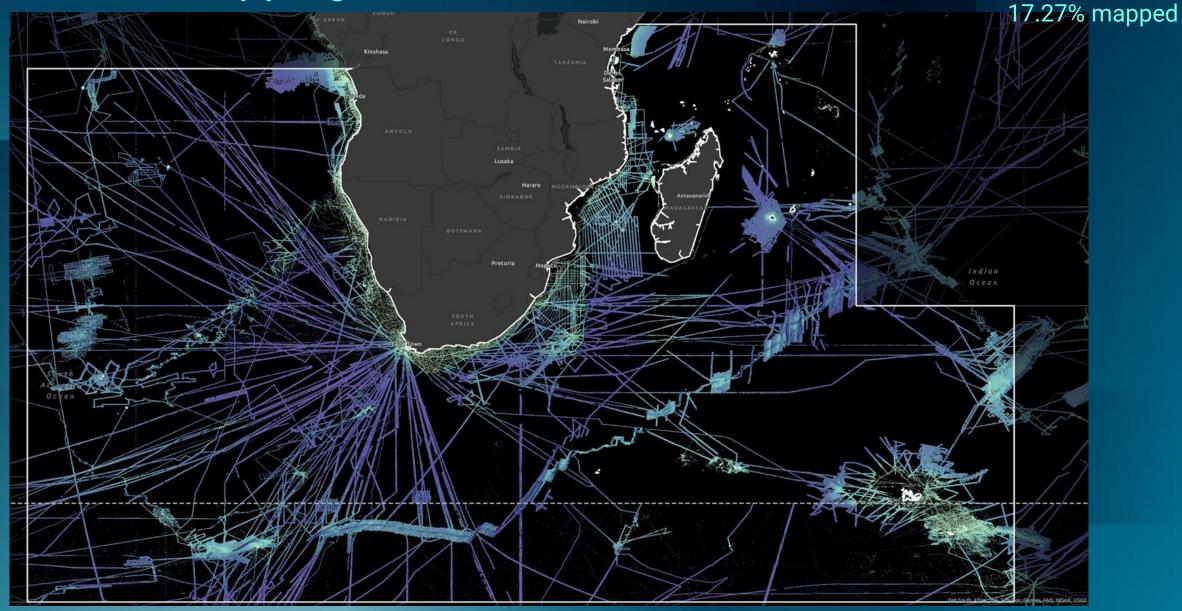












### Progress within the SAIHC

#### SAIHC: 17.27% mapped (GEBCO 2024)

#### **Progress in the SAIHC** % Mapped **GEBCO** Release

### — Data contributors within the SAIHC region



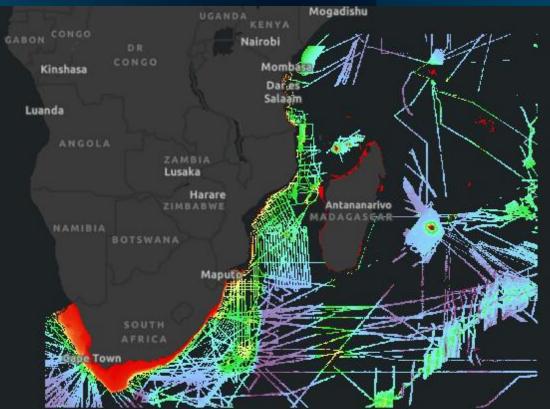
10 nations, > 22 organizations



### **Community Engagement Updates**

Collation and Compilation of Multi-Scale and Multi-Resolution Bathymetric Data in the Western Indian Ocean (WIObathy)

- 9 WIO countries
- Alumni of the Nippon Foundation GEBCO Training from 5 countries
- Data Workshop focusing on data preparation/Assessment
- Coordination of data QA/QC
- Pathways to submit data



#### WIO Region coverage (AIORC 2024)



### **Community Engagement Updates**

Next virtual AIORC Virtual RMC

January 14 -16, 2025

- Updates on mapping status within the region
- Technical session
- Regional Mapping Community initiatives and updates

Scan the QR code to express your interest in joining the virtual Community Mapping Meeting

Or contact the center at: <u>atlantic-indian@seabed2030.org</u>





# GET INVOLVED

Everyone with a link to the ocean can play a powerful role in helping to map the entire seafloor by the end of the decade.

CONTRIBUTE DATA

Contribute via the GEBCO Data submission portal

in



#### CONTACT US

# Book a video call during our office hours

The Atlantic and Indian Oceans Regional Center Team is here to assist with your bathymetric data inquiries!

BOOK A CALL

Office hours with the AIORC

- Technical assistance
- Guidance regarding bathymetry data question

# UNITÉD WE DISCOVER

THE NIPPON FOUNDATION-GEBCO



### THANK YOU

Atlantic and Indian Oceans Regional Center: <u>atlantic-indian@seabed2030.org</u>

