

**RECCAP2-Climate Space** 



# Support to climate policy needs: UNFCCC Paris Agreement

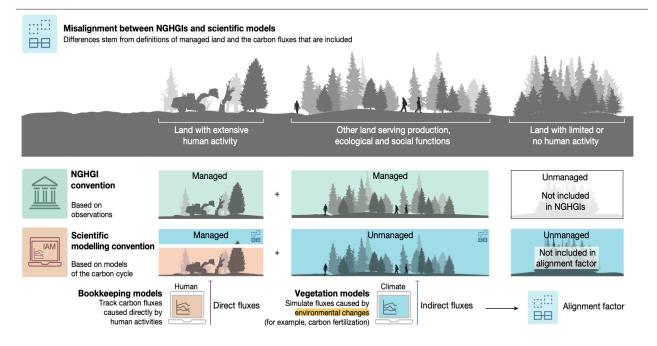
## Philippe Ciais

CCI programmatic review - Dec 9 - 2024





## **Aligning Scientific Modelling with countries reports**





#### Enabling like-for-like comparison between the two conventions

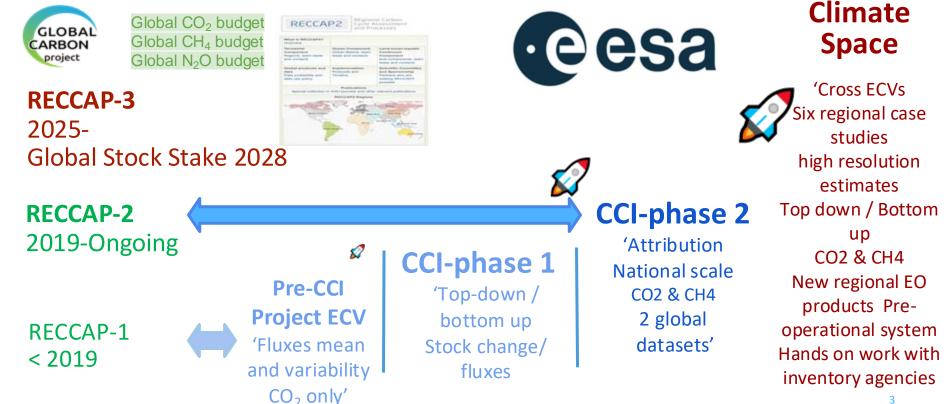
Scientific models (red) do not currently match NGHGIs (green) resulting in different emissions estimates. To align them, indirect fluxes (blue) that occur on all land considered managed in NGHGIs, simulated with vegetation models, need to be added to direct fluxes (red) calculated with bookkeeping models.

Gidden et al. 2024



Aligning Scientific modelling conventions with countries reports – <u>Can we also do it with EO-based models ?</u>

## This is the main focus of RECCAP2





## Key scientific achievements : 15 Nature family papers More in the pipeline ...

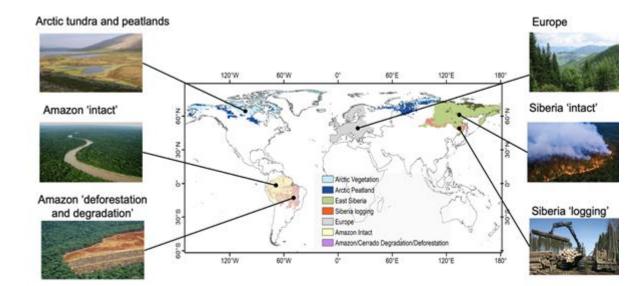
nature geoscience Article Global increase in biomass carbon so dominated by growth of northern yo forests over past decade		ENAS         RESEARCH ANTICLE         ENVRONMENTAL SOENCES           Climatic and biotic factors influence         recovery of tropical forest biomass           Hai Yang <sup>41</sup> , Philippe Cals <sup>40</sup> , Jean-Pierre Wigneron <sup>41</sup> , Jefdine Chale <sup>40</sup> , Other Cart         Vianyuan Haang <sup>40</sup> , Emile Jostije <sup>41</sup> , Heather Kay <sup>40</sup> , David Malcowid <sup>10</sup> , Fabierre and Yitong Yao <sup>4</sup>	from the 2015/16 El Niño	
Communications earth & environment ARTICLE  Synthesis of the land carbon fluxes of the Amazon region between 2010 and 2020  This N Renarg <sup>167</sup> , Stephen Stabl <sup>6</sup> , Mchael O'Selfael <sup>7</sup> , Lands S. Basso <sup>2,3</sup> , Chris Wilson <sup>9,45</sup> , Carnit Salv <sup>4,45</sup> , Emarel Board, Domice Favoret <sup>17</sup> , Vola Henrich <sup>3</sup> , Jeffred <sup>4</sup> , Solarita S. Basso <sup>2,10</sup> , Chris Wilson <sup>9,45</sup> , Carnit Salv <sup>4,45</sup> , Emarel Board, Domice Favoret <sup>17</sup> , Vola Henrich <sup>3</sup> , Jeffred <sup>4</sup> , Solarita S. Basso <sup>2,10</sup> , Chris Wilson <sup>9,45</sup> , Carnit Salv <sup>4,47</sup> , Emarch Board, Domice Favoret <sup>17</sup> , Vola Henrich <sup>3</sup> , Jeffred <sup>4</sup> , Carnit Salv <sup>4,47</sup> , Emarch Board, Demorth <sup>10</sup> , Chris Wilson <sup>9,45</sup> , Carnit Salv <sup>4,47</sup> , Emarch Board, Demorth <sup>10</sup> , Chris M. Mercede <sup>10,10</sup> , Liciana Gate <sup>4</sup> , Adv Wilshen <sup>9,10</sup> , Area K. Badhard <sup>10</sup> , Sagna Knaret <sup>10</sup> , Wet Arova <sup>17</sup> , Carnit Knorody <sup>17</sup> , Honon Tim <sup>9,4</sup> , Winopy Yuang <sup>9,40,47</sup> , Salva Katal <sup>47</sup> , Stavit Katal <sup>47</sup> , Xu Yue <sup>9,47</sup> , Ana Baston <sup>10,48</sup> , Philippe Clang <sup>18,4</sup> , Jean-Pierre Wignerne <sup>10,47</sup> , Christ Mangel <sup>20</sup> , 6 Luz L. O. C. Araglo <sup>13</sup>	nature geoscience Arsole Siberian cart disturbances	Don sink reduced by forest S	ARTICLE COPEN Large carbon sink potential of the Brazilian Amazon to mit Viola H. A. Heinrich (1 <sup>118</sup> , Ricardo Dalagnol <sup>2</sup> , Henrique L. G. Catherine Torres de Atmeide <sup>2</sup> , Celso H. L. Silva Jando ( <sup>2</sup> , Ul Stephen Sincho <sup>3</sup> , Tristano C. Hales <sup>2</sup> , Marcos Adamio <sup>6</sup> , Ul	tigate climate change Cassol <sup>® 2</sup> , Thais M. Rosan <sup>3</sup> , Vesley A. Campanharo <sup>® 2</sup> , Joanna I. House <sup>® 14</sup> ,
	Received: 23 July 2025 Accepted: 21 October 2022 Published online: 12 December 3102 Check for spdates	Lei Fan O <sup>11</sup> , Jean-Pierre Wigneron O <sup>1,4</sup> , (*Nilppe Claix", Mrome Chave O <sup>1</sup> , Machin Brandt O <sup>1</sup> , Stephan Stahl, Chan Turi, Ana Baston O <sup>1</sup> , Xin Li O <sup>1</sup> , Tuamuri Gin O <sup>1</sup> , Wenglang Yuan O <sup>1</sup> , Continy Schepescheckop O <sup>11,44</sup> , Ludotta Makhorton O <sup>11</sup> , Xianghuo Lu O <sup>11</sup> , Mangilao KuaO <sup>11</sup> , Mingjao Kang <sup>1</sup> , Frédéric Fragear O <sup>11</sup> , Xianganing Xiao O <sup>11</sup> , Jengning Chan <sup>11</sup> , Minggao Ma O <sup>1</sup> , Jangsung Wen <sup>11</sup> , Xiath Chan <sup>11</sup> , Hul Yang <sup>1</sup> , Dave van Wees O <sup>11</sup> & Rasmus Fensholt O <sup>1</sup>	aufforen henne, 1 uneren er veret 1 uneren Lemma 1 romen er konstruktion, er ner er er er Leuffor	

OPEN Doubling of annual forest carbon loss over t tropics during the early twenty-first century Key contribution to GCP RECCAP-2 protocols and synthesis Inversions for the 2023 global stock-stake : Deng et al. , Byrne et al. 2022 New datasets : L-VOD processing, inundated areas New methodologies : loss and recovery C budgeting models Exchange with IPCC task force on national GHG inventories (workshops in 2023 and 2024)



# Main Objectives of RECCAP-2 Climate Space (2024-2027)

- Assessment of GHG gross and net fluxes for six case study regions
- Top down and bottom-up estimates using EO will be compared and reconciled with inventories.
- These regional case studies are completed by the collection and analysis of global ECVs aiming to reduce the uncertainty on the global biomass carbon change and methane budgets
- This project integrates across CCI ECVs





#### **Periodical comparison and evaluation of EO based GHG budgets from inversions with UNFCCC inventories**



Fig 8. Number of years covered by NGHGIc reports (National communications +Biennial Update Reports) in each country (as of March 6, 2023)

#### Deng et al. 2022, 2024 part of CCI RECCAP2

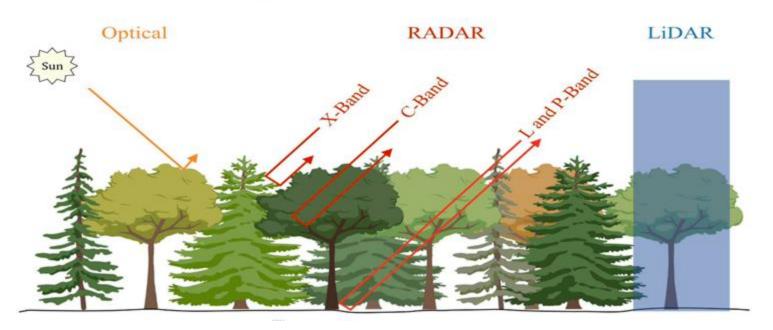
### Integration and synthesis

- Partnership with CITEPA, CMCC.
   Collaboration with UKDES and INPE
- Make system boundaries & definitions as close as possible between EO data and IPCC Guidelines used for NGHGIs
- Data cube for data homogenization and visualisation (Brockmann)
- Scientific publication to track progress of national mitigation efforts (LSCE)
- National Agency engagement and contribution to the Global Stocktake (U Leipzig)



### **Can we reconcile Country Reports with EO-based estimates of GHG budgets ?**

#### Deluge of EO data to map forest attributes

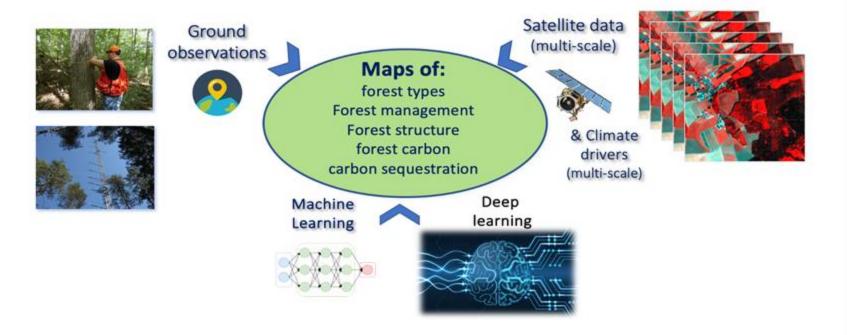


Tian et al. 2024



## **Can we reconcile Country Reports with EO-based estimates of GHG budgets ?**

Artificial intelligence can be used for the fusion of satellite imagery and ground data

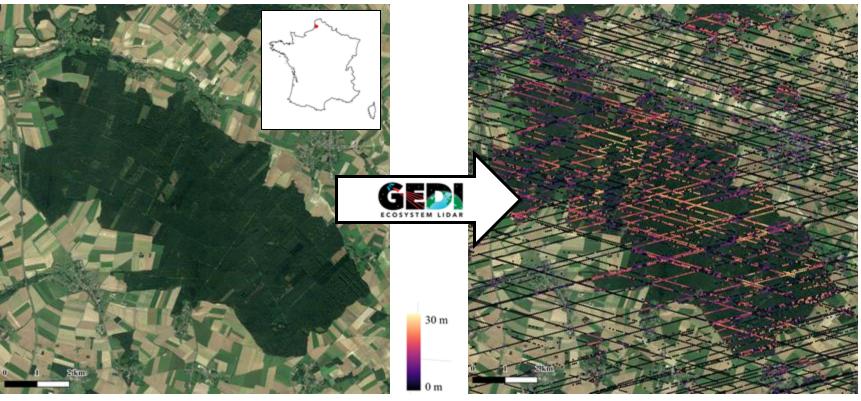




## Global Ecosystem Dynamics Investigation

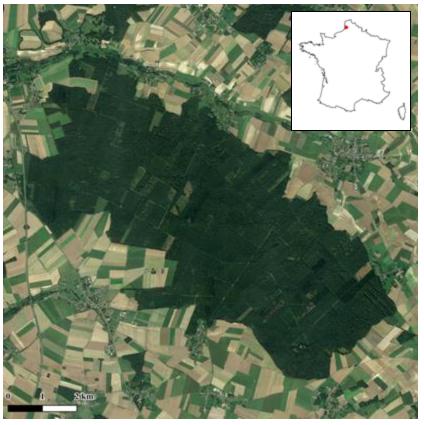
#### Crecy Forest, Somme, © Google Maps

GEDI height measurements

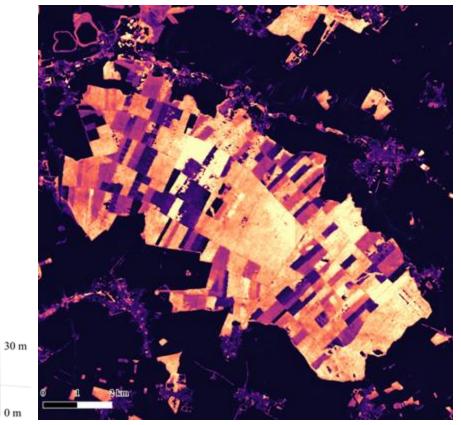


## FORMS-H: Canopy height map

Google Maps, Forêt de Crécy (France)



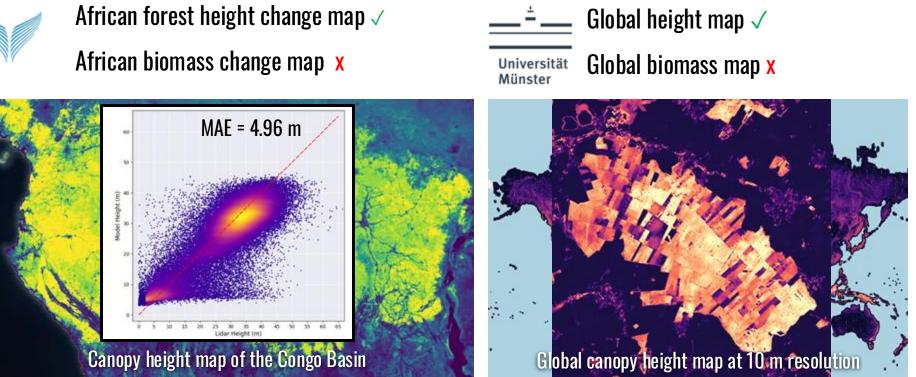




10





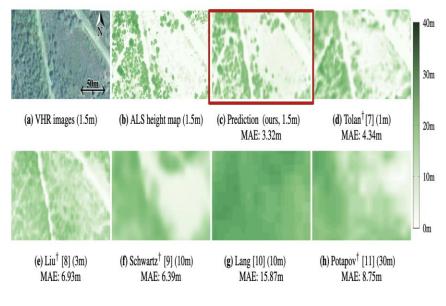




#### Making visible of trees outside forest

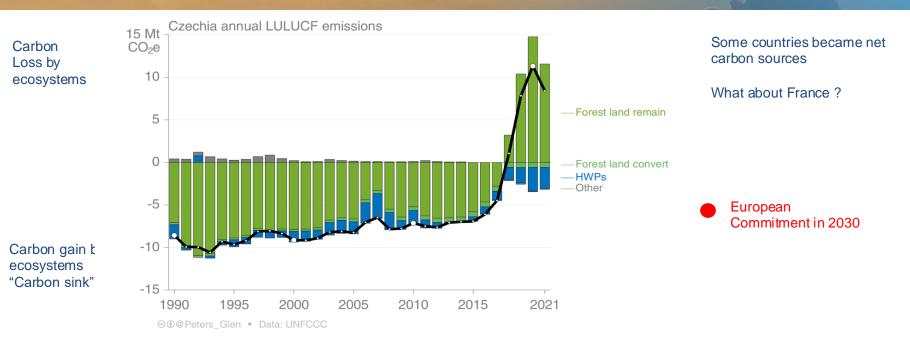
#### a protections is 15-1000 15-100 15-100 15-100 15-100 15-100 15-100 15-1

Planet scope tree cover maps 2019 – Europe 3 m Liu et al. 2023 Science Advances Making visible tree level mortality



SPOT tree height map 2013-23 – France 1.5 m Vogel et al. 2024



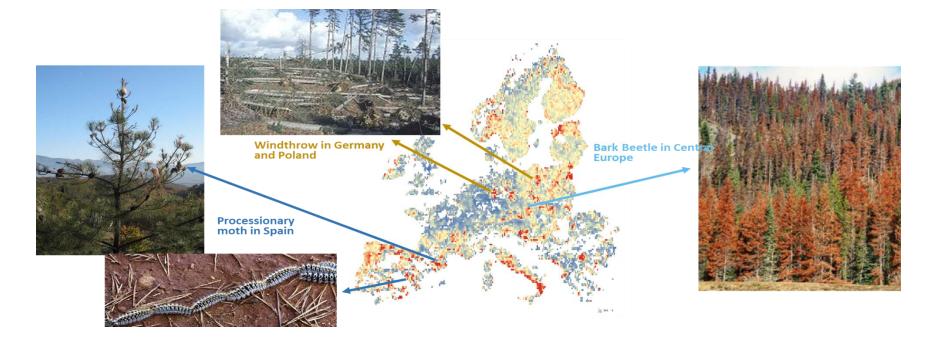


- Exposure to climate risk has increased over the last 40 years
- Tree mortality dramatically increased after 2010
- The EU commitment of a carbon sink of 400 MtCO2 y-1 in the land use sector will be challenging to reach

### Is there a risk that carbon sinks become unstable ?

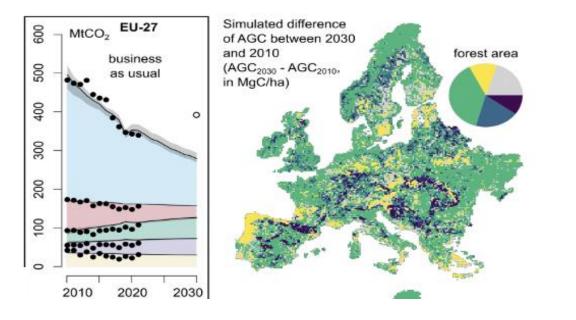








## reccapPredicting the EU carbon sink in 2030 from EO-data?



Will EU be on target ? NO, there will be a gap of 100 MtCO2 y<sup>-1</sup>

Can EU be back on target ? YES, but it would imply accepting a 26% reduction of harvest

Does planting 3 B trees fill the gap ? NO, it will merely sequester 10 Mt MtCO2 y<sup>-1</sup>



## **Conclusions – forward looking**

- A clear framework has been established to reconcile scientific models estimates of national GHG budgets with national inventories
- We have extended this framework to reconcile EO-based atmospheric inversions estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes with national inventories
- A new approach is needed to integrate diverse EO-based estimations of carbon stock changes and GHG fluxes into comprehensive budgets consistent with national reports
  - Top down inversions and bottom-up methods offer the opportunity to achieve verification
  - Focus on missing components : dead wood, soil C changes, lakes and rivers CH4 emissions
  - Attribution of forest disturbances to human vs natural events on managed land
  - Estimation of carbon losses during extreme events
- Exploit and evaluate existing and new AI-based maps of above ground-biomass changes
- Extend the reconstruction of forest C changes to the past 40 years using Landsat
- RECCAP2-CS will focus on addressing these research gaps for 6 regions by developing new synergies between EO-based products and national inventory agencies