



Action pledge to the Nairobi Work Programme

Name of the Project	Sea level rise and extremes monitoring and prediction through the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)
Overall objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to NWP activities related to “Data and observations” and “Climate related risks and extreme events”; in particular in the enhancing of knowledge of and capacity to understand, assess and predict current and future sea level variability, trends, and the occurrence and scale of extreme events, and implementing the ocean-related elements of the GCOS Implementation Plan.
Project purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide reliable and accurate scientifically-based information and early warnings on local sea level rise and extreme sea level events
Activities	<p>Through intergovernmental and expert groups and activities of GOOS, the Joint WMO-IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM), and the WMO-IOC-ICSU World Climate Research Programme (WCRP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalyze and coordinate sustained observations needed for sea level prediction: local sea level (tide gauges through the Global Sea Level Observing System GLOSS), global sea level variability (satellite altimetry), and ocean heat content and transports (through profilers, drifters, moorings, and ship-based measurements) • Technical coordination of the operation of the <i>in situ</i> observing networks • Brokering agreement of and dissemination of standards and best practices for ocean observations and data management • Promoting development of services for information delivery to decision-makers
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained and increasing global density of ocean observations relevant to monitoring and prediction of sea level rise and extremes • Better information on the vulnerability of coastal communities to sea level rise and extreme events
Indicators of Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained and growing number and density of ocean observing network elements, and increased national commitments expressed through GOOS • Enhanced commitments by satellite agencies to

	<p>continuity of key ocean surface observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Availability of transformed information products and predictions on sea level rise and variability based on observations• Availability to and use of this information by decision-makers
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