



Global Ocean Observing System



Introduction to user relationships introduced in reform proposal

Joanna Post

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GOOS is committed to deliver distinctive value to Member States, suppliers and **users** of ocean observing data towards 2030+

	Member States (as decision makers, not suppliers or user) e.g., countries that have formally joined the IOC and WMO with rights and obligations, national focal points	Ocean Observing Data Providers e.g., Member States, oceanographers, marine scientists, research institutions, scientific networks, private sector	Ocean Observing Data Users e.g., Member States, scientific community (as data users), private sector (fisheries, shipping, energy etc.), NGOs, educators, civil society, philanthropists, innovators
Who struggle with...	Uneven expertise and infrastructure, complex platforms, fragmented coordination, and unclear roles between GOOS and Member States	Fragmented data and governance, administrative burden, and insufficient recognition and visibility	Inaccessible and non-user friendly data, engagement complexity, and lack of co-design involvement
We provide...	A globally integrated, responsive, and resilient ocean observing system		
That...	Strengthens marine ecosystems, ocean economy, national resilience, and maritime security through data-driven decisions and policy-relevant observations	Advances groundbreaking research and relevant operational ocean science	Fuels innovation, supports disaster risk reduction, and supports thriving marine ecosystems and ocean economies via smarter, data-driven decisions



Additionally, two outstanding decisions that will shape the future structure of GOOS are yet to be addressed



GOOS Regional Alliances (GRAs)

Key challenge

GRAs are intended to bridge regional coordination and implementation, but their current structure lacks clarity and coherence

- There is significant variation in the structure and function of GRAs, leading to uneven levels of effectiveness
- Interviews revealed confusion and uncertainty about their role and value, including language barriers that hinders collaboration

Options to investigate

- Consider the role and level of integration of GRAs with GOOS (see next slide)
- Consider how to sharpen the unique contributions and role vis a vis GOOS in contrast to national system
- Consider identifying potential maturity levels for GRAs



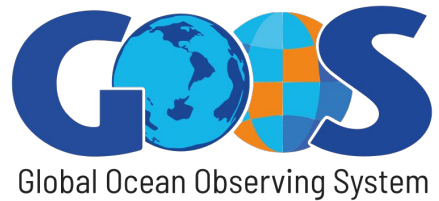
User engagement mechanism

Currently, there is insufficient engagement with end-users of ocean observation, resulting in their needs not being adequately addressed

- GOOS lacks a common, actionable view of end-users, resulting in fragmented engagement, limited co-design, inconsistent priorities, and weak justification for long-term funding
- Whilst not in scope of the GOOS reform review, the process has confirmed the need for a user analysis and development of user uptake engagement strategy

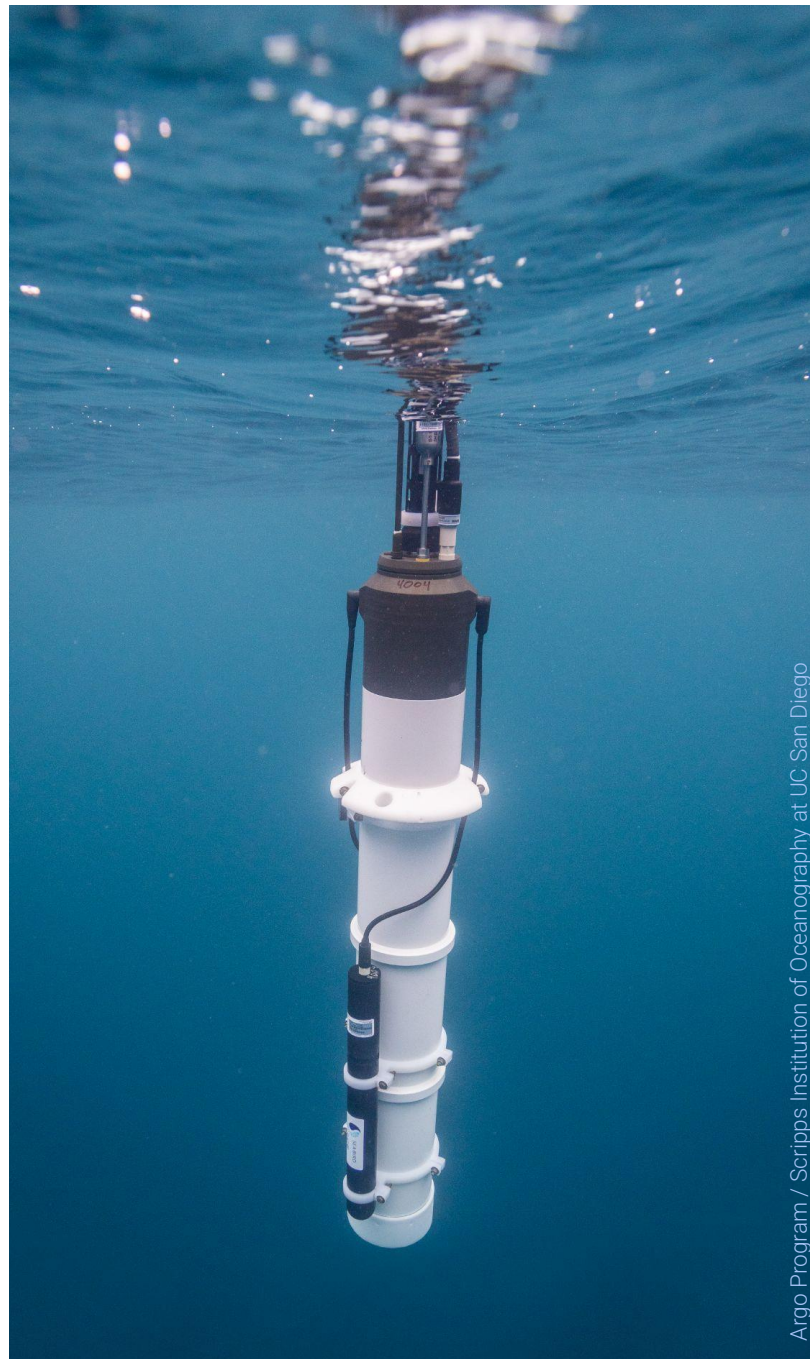
- Develop a user uptake strategy
- Widen the Expert Panel's mandate beyond EOVs with additional roles on user engagement and co-design
- Create a wider "User Engagement Group" to include a broader range of ocean observation end users
- Formalize a process of engagement with user communities in collaboration with IOC and WMO
- Coordinate and leverage partnerships to further engage with end users

**Next presentation:
Ocean Decade actions**



Thank you

goosocean.org



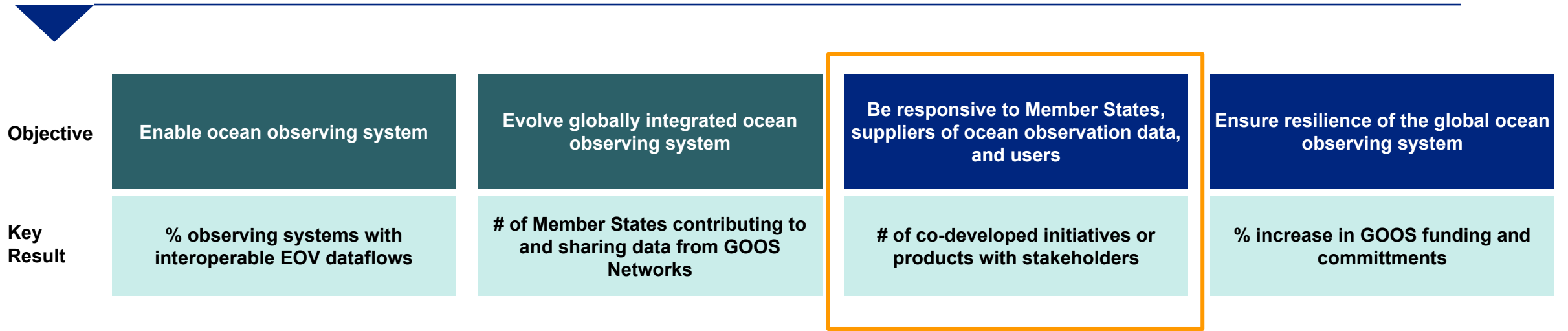
Argo Program / Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UC San Diego



The OKRs operationalize the GOOS's revised mission, breaking it down into strategic priorities and measurable outcomes



To enable and evolve a **globally integrated, responsive**, and **resilient** ocean observing system for **thriving communities** and a **healthy ocean**



Suggested process to get started with measuring GOOS results starting in year 2026

