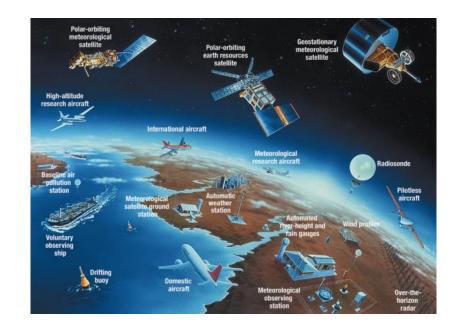
### WMO Infrastructure & GCOS

Nir Stav, Director of Infrastructure & GCOS





## **WMO 101**





### Successful application of weather and climate services depend on a functioning meteorological value chain



Weather and climate-related infrastructure - must be designed and managed globally

Last-mile activities undertaken primarily at regional, national and local level

Effective decision-making and action



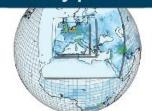
Delivery of weather and climate services



Local data processing, forecast, warning and advisory products









### **History of the WMO Technical commissions**

IMO (1873) WMO (1951)

Commission for Aerology (1896)		Commission for Atmospheric Sciences (1951)		
Commission for Synoptic Meteorology (1899)		Commission for Basic Systems (1951)		
Commission for Maritime Meteorology (1907)		Commission	n for Maritime Meteorology (1951)	JCOMM (1999)
Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (1913)		Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (1951)		
Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (1919)		Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (1951)		
	Commission for Climatology (1929)	Commission for Climatology (1951)		
CI		Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation (1951)		
CHy (1946			Commission for Hydrology (1963)	

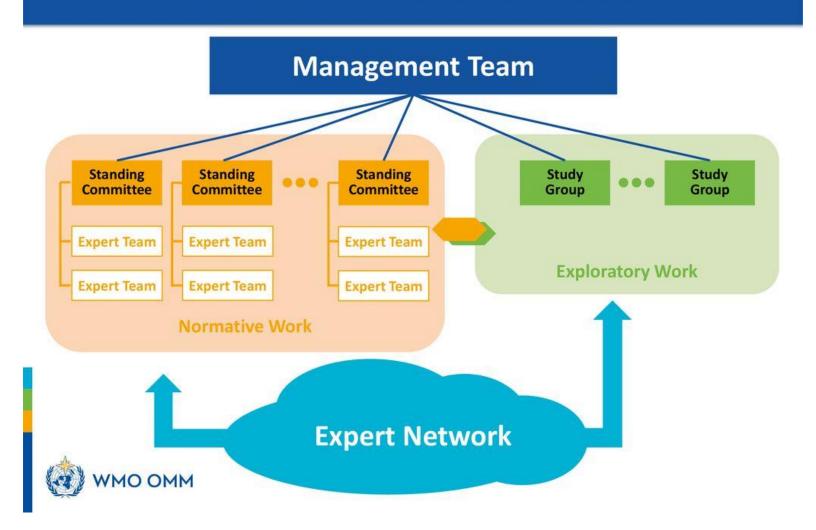


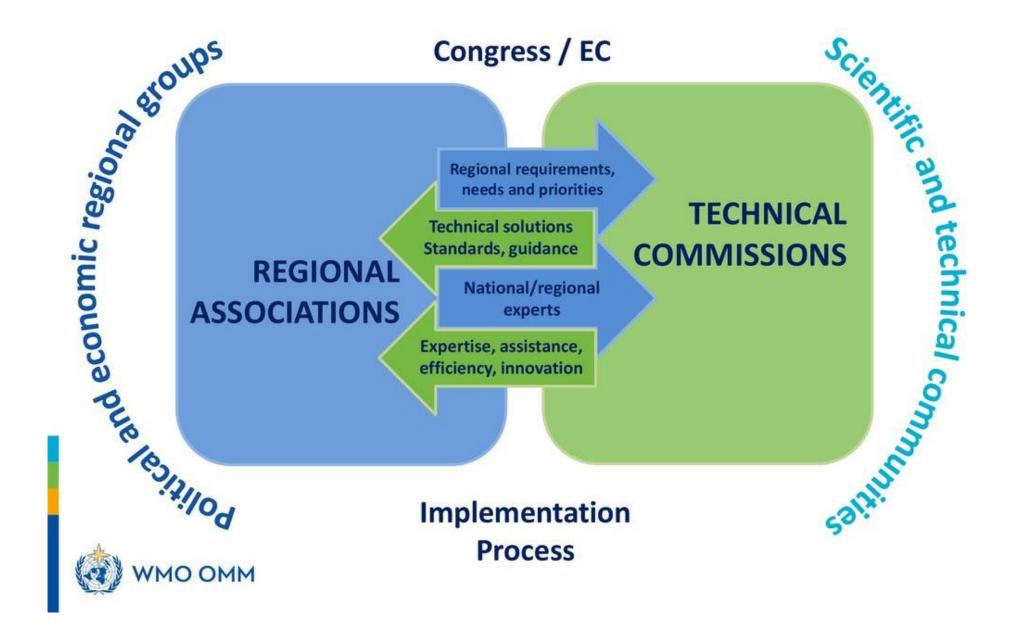
### WMO Structure (after the reform)



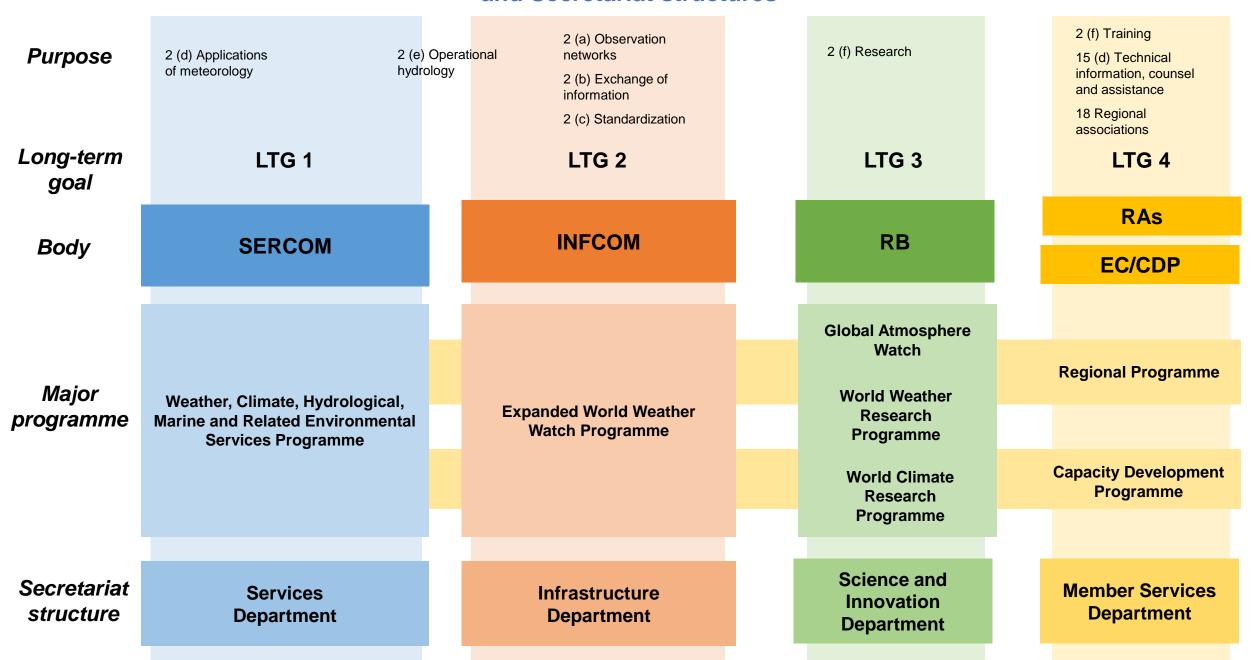


#### **Techical commission structures**





### Alignment of WMO Convention purposes, long-term goals, bodies, major programmes and Secretariat structures



## Successful application of weather and climate services depend on a functioning meteorological value chain

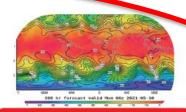




Observations from the entire globe



International exchange of observations



Global Numerical Weather Prediction

Weather and climate-related infrastructure - must be designed and managed globally

Last-mile activities undertaken primarily at regional, national and local level

Effective decision-making and action



Delivery of weather and climate services



Local data processing, forecast, warning and advisory products









## **Expanded WWW programme**

**WIGOS** 

WMO Integrated Global observing System



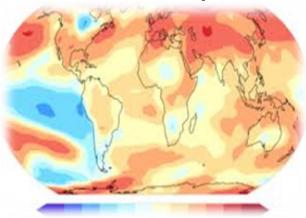
**WIS** 

WMO Information
System



**WIPPS** 

WMO Integrated Processing and Prediction System



Development and implementation of globally coordinated component systems: the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS), the WMO Information System (WIS) and the WMO Integrated Processing and Prediction System (WIPPS)

### **Guides & Manuals**



Manual → specifies the obligations of Members

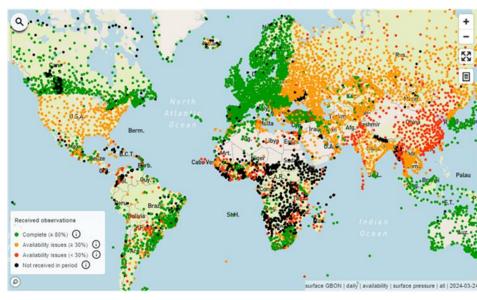


Guide → provides guidance material to regulations



#### Manual on WIGOS

- a) specifies the implementation and operation of WIGOS;
- b) facilitates cooperation in observations among Members;
- c) ensures adequate uniformity and standardization in a & b



Guide to WIGOS <u>explains</u> and <u>describes</u> WIGOS practices, procedures and specifications and aims to assist the technical and administrative staff



### **WMO Infrastructure & GCOS**







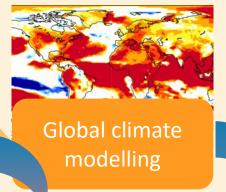
# Successful delivery and use of climate services depends on all elements in the value chain working properly

Climate-related infrastructure – must be designed and managed globally

GCOS addresses observations and data exchange but is informed by the needs of the whole value chain







Effective decision making and action



Delivery of climate services

Jumapili 05/06/20

Bukoba

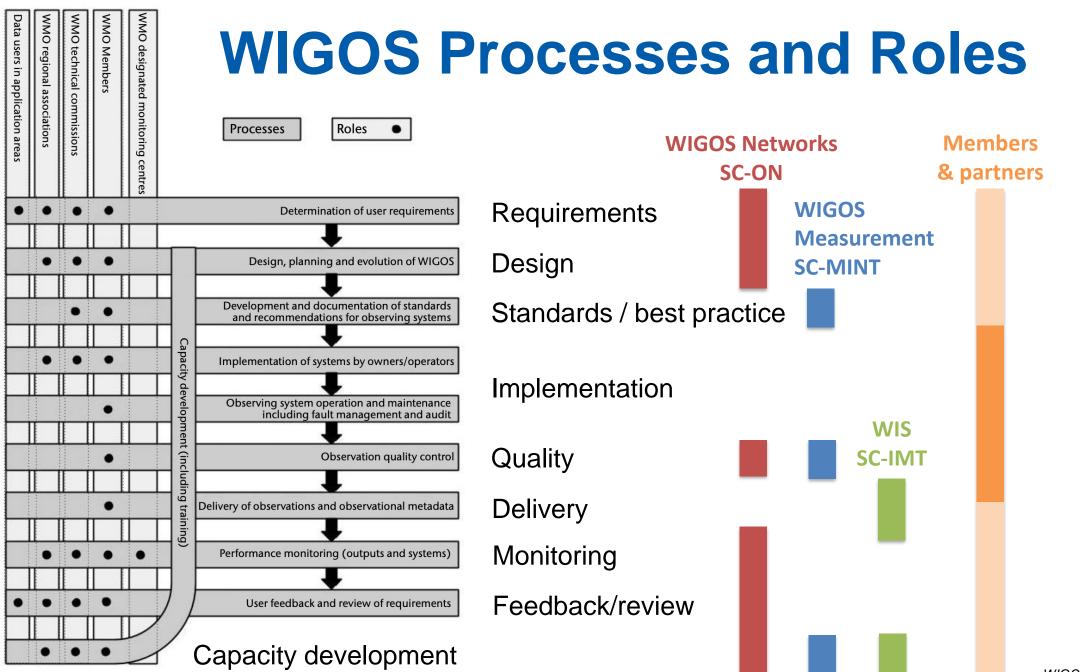
Bukoba

Bukoba

Shinyang



Last-mile activities undertaken at regional, national and local level



### **AOPC and WMO**

#### **AOPC members contribute to many of the WMO activities:**

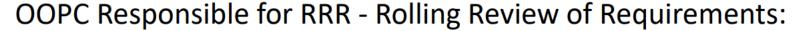
- GBON and SOFF: Support the initial GBON; working with the SOFF Secretariat to consider the expansion of SOFF to support GCOS; a GCOS member (Peter Thorne, Deputy Chair of SC), part of the SOFF Advisory Board
- Data Climate Management: work together with WMO (INFCOM and SERCOM) on requirements for global climate data centers
- GSRN: The GSRN is being implemented by a task team jointly with GCOS and SC-ON and in collaboration with SC-MINT
- Tiered Networks: lead the original WMO task team producing a concept note approved at INFCOM-2; lead the workshop on the establishment of 2<sup>nd</sup> task team to implement concept
- Daily Climate: collaborate with WMO for the implementation of the exchange of Daily Climat
- Rolling Review of Requirements: actively collaborates with JET-EOSDE on the application area "Atmospheric Climate Monitoring"



#### OOPC & WMO

#### OOPC has become a broker body under the WMO Earth System Approach:

- Well positioned due to its strong bonds to GOOS and to WCRP
- Many experts sitting in teams across the three programmes
- OOPC helps connecting WMO with biogeochemical experts (relevant for G3W)
- Cryosphere: Co-custodianship of Sea-Ice. Sea-Ice expert shared between OOPC and GCW.
- GBON ocean sub-group and definition of requirements for GBON compliance in EEZs (SLP and SST)



- AA 3.1 3.1 Ocean Forecasting and Real-Time Monitoring
- AA 3.3 Oceanic Climate Monitoring and Services



At the Secretariat level, OOPC officer well integrated in WIGOS activities related to ocean, including connection with IOC/UNESCO



#### **TOPC & WMO**

#### TOPC has a unique position under the WMO Earth System Approach:

- Monitoring of climate change and impacts on land
- Land contribution to the Global Greenhouse Gas Watch (G3W)
- Biosphere: no counterparts in WMO
- Cryosphere: GCW is ex-officio member
- Hydrology: TT EarthHydroNet Task Team, INFCOM-3 Decision on Hydrological Data Centers (see following slide)
- GBON expansion to hydrological variables for climate applications





#### TOPC Responsible for RRR - Rolling Review of Requirements:

- AA 4.2 Hydrological and Terrestrial Climate Monitoring
- AA 5.3 Cryospheric Climate Monitoring



# Thank you.

