

PARTAGE ET ECHANGE DES DONNEES – AVANTAGES ESCOMPTES POUR LES ETATS MEMBRES DE L'OMM.

DATA SHARING AND EXCHANGE AND EXPECTED BENEFITS FOR WMO MEMBER STATES.

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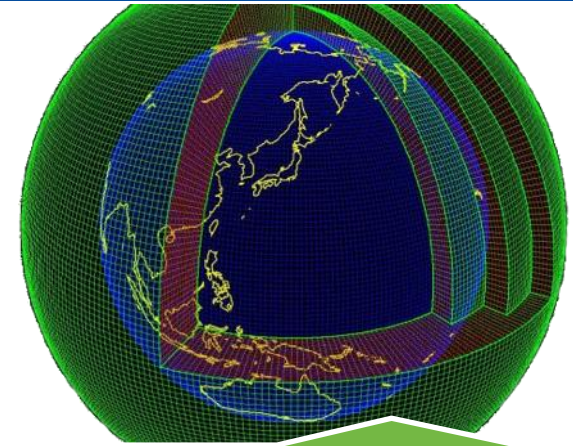


WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization

Organisation météorologique mondiale

International collaboration and data exchange is a fundamental to success



International collaboration is critical to the success of weather and climate services; it is very important to meet the needs of current and future roles and responsibilities of WMO Members

Weather and climate are local in impact, but the climate system is global. This means that monitoring and predicting the climate system depends on international exchange of observations and other data.



Tremendous scientific and technological progress made over several decades allows more and better observations leading to improved weather and climate forecasts

To better address the developing needs, WMO has developed a new governance and structure – to improve and streamline processes

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

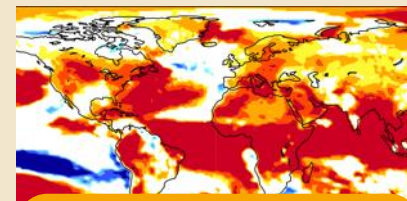
Weather- and climate-related infrastructure – must be designed and managed globally



Observations from the entire globe



International exchange of observations



Global Numerical Weather Prediction

GLOBAL ACTIVITIES

LOCAL ACTIVITIES

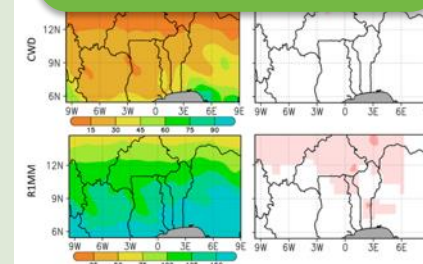
Effective decision making and action



Delivery of weather and climate services



Local Data Processing, forecast, warning and advisory products



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

Demand for information about weather, climate and their impacts is exploding



As the climate changes, the frequency of extreme weather events is increasing



Increased vulnerability due to number of people living in high-risk areas. Concerns about issues such as food security and migration



The UNFCCC Paris Agreement focus on adaptation and mitigation leads to dramatically increased demand for climate services

Observed changes in extremes: Heavy precipitation events

b) Synthesis of assessment of observed change in **heavy precipitation** and confidence in human contribution to the observed changes in the world's regions

Type of observed change in heavy precipitation

● Increase (19)

● Decrease (0)

▨ Low agreement in the type of change (8)

○ Limited data and/or literature (18)

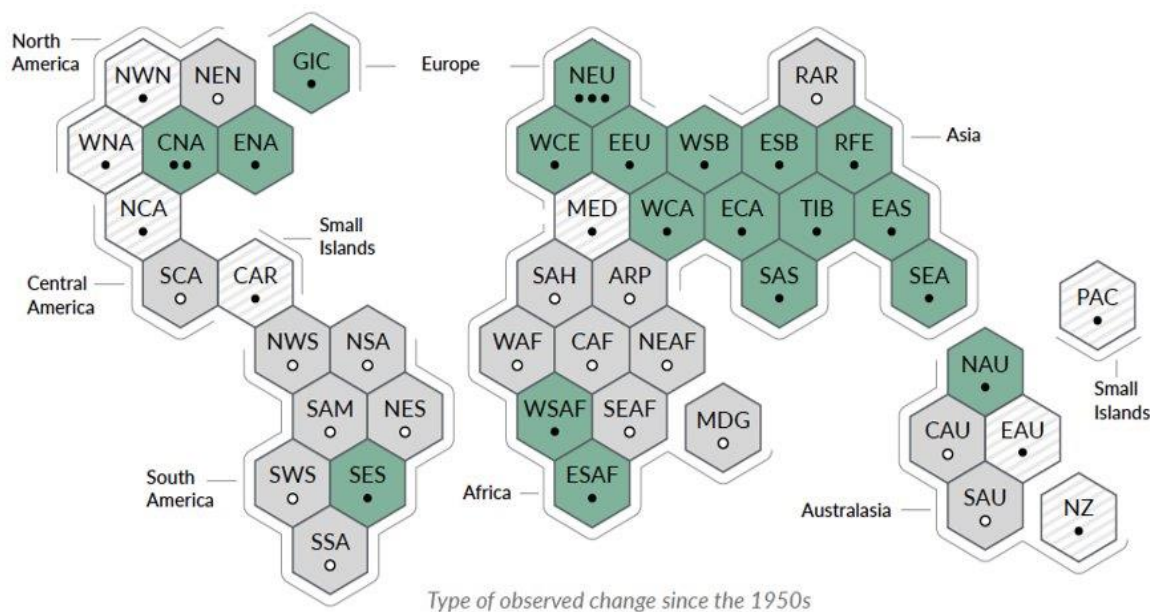
Confidence in human contribution to the observed change

●●● High

●● Medium

● Low due to limited agreement

○ Low due to limited evidence



(IPCC AR6, Fig. SPM.3)

High Quality Global Data Management Framework for Climate HQ-GDMFC

Manual of Best Practices and Standards

Promoting data management standards and best practices for ensuring high-quality datasets for use in climate policy and services.

Dataset Assessment Tools

To measure quality of data stewardship for global as well as national and regional datasets.

WMO Climate Data Catalogue

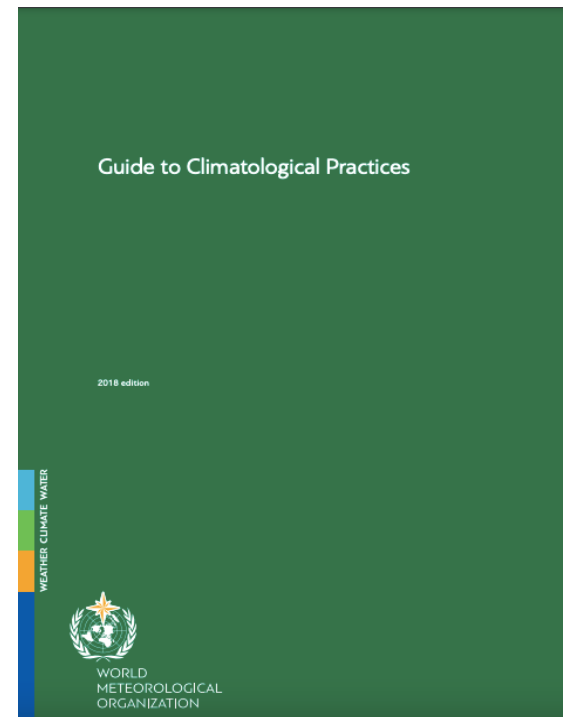
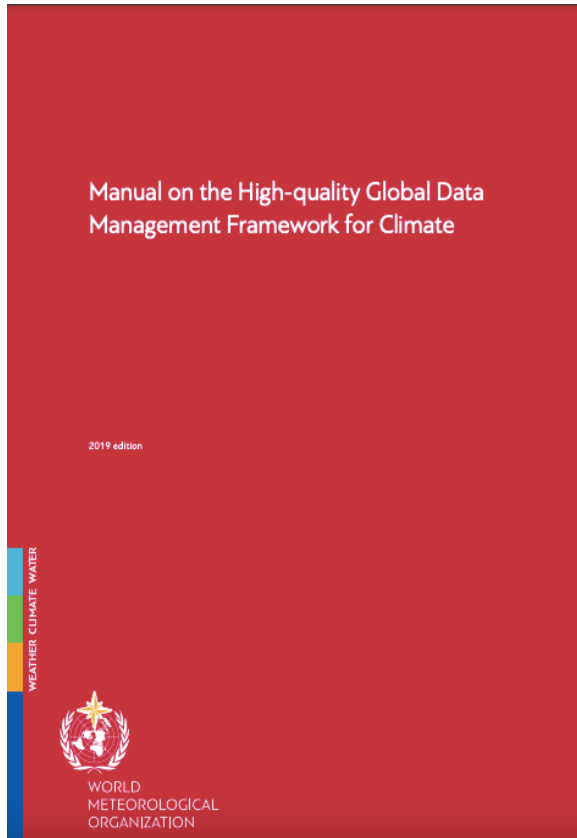
Climate Data Catalogue providing access to assessed data as well as metadata, and data visualization

Discoverable, Accessible, Usable, Authoritative



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References des Standards et pratiques climatologiques



The new WMO Data Policy

Extends applicability from NMHS to Member as a whole (all data providers)



Precise definitions of terms, e.g. *"free and unrestricted"*

Is modular, therefore easy to maintain and update



Covers all WMO disciplines and domains, not just weather

Core data *"shall"* and Recommended data *"should"* be exchanged



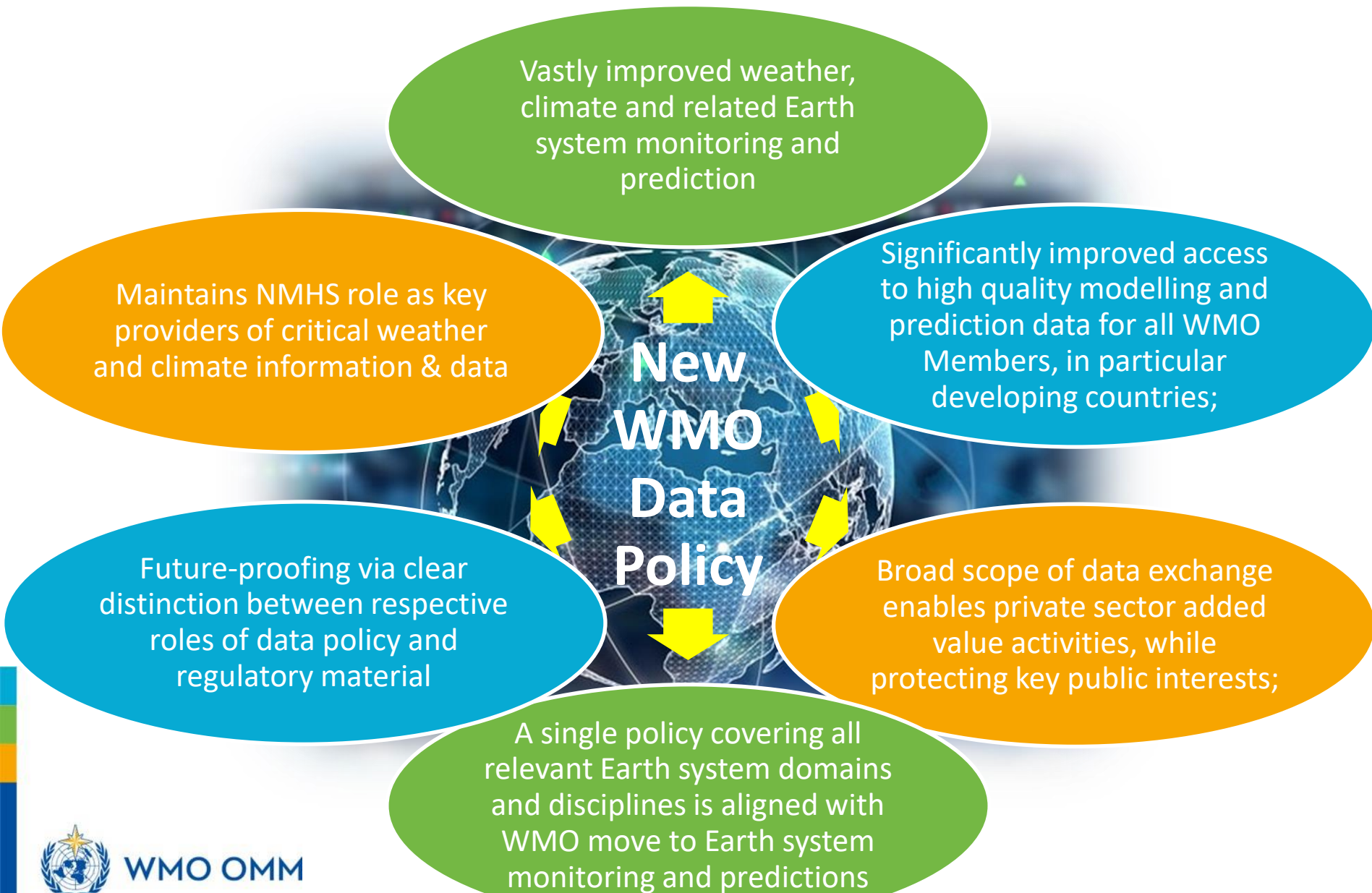
Core and Recommended data specified in technical regulations, not in policy

Technical Regulations
Basic Documents No. 2
Volume II – Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation



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Benefits of new Data Policy





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Merci