The Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)

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WMO Secretariat

WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale

Overview

(sample Infrastructure capacity development activities)

- OSCAR Training
- GBON/SOFF
- Space Program activities
- Regional WIGOS Centers
- WIS activities
- Projects
- •



OSCAR/Surface training courses around the world













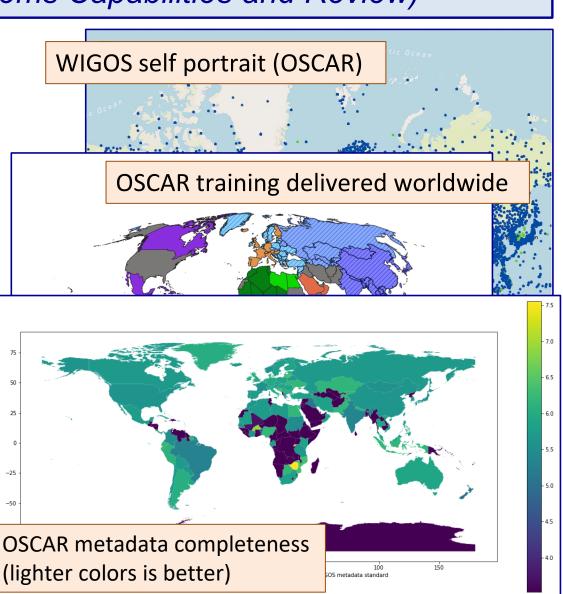


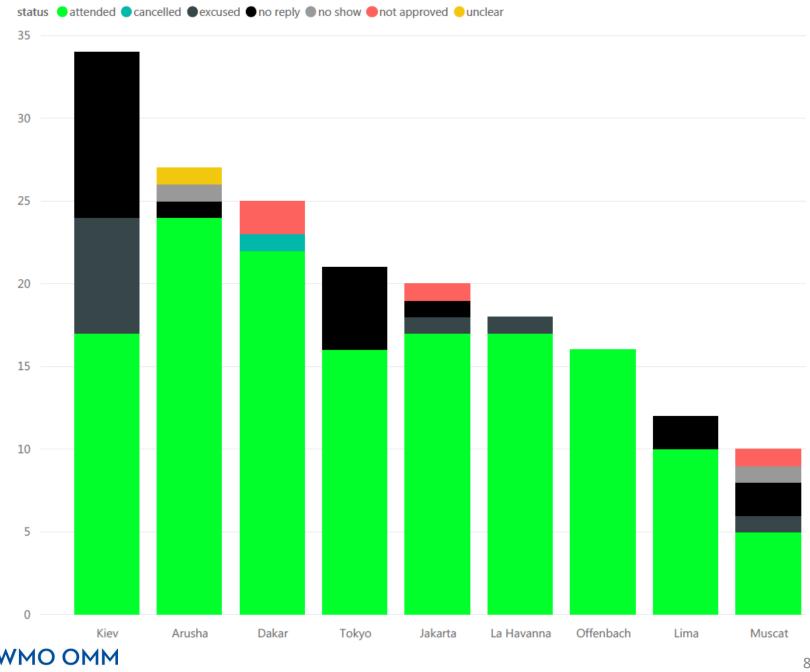
OSCAR

(Observing Systems Capabilities and Review)

- Three operational databases supporting WIGOS:
 - OSCAR/Requirements, in which "technology free" requirements are provided for all WMO application areas;
 - OSCAR/Space, listing the capabilities of all satellite sensors;
 - OSCAR/Surface, list all surface-based capabilities under WIGOS; developed by MeteoSwiss for WMO, operational since May 2016;







Current OSCAR-related activities

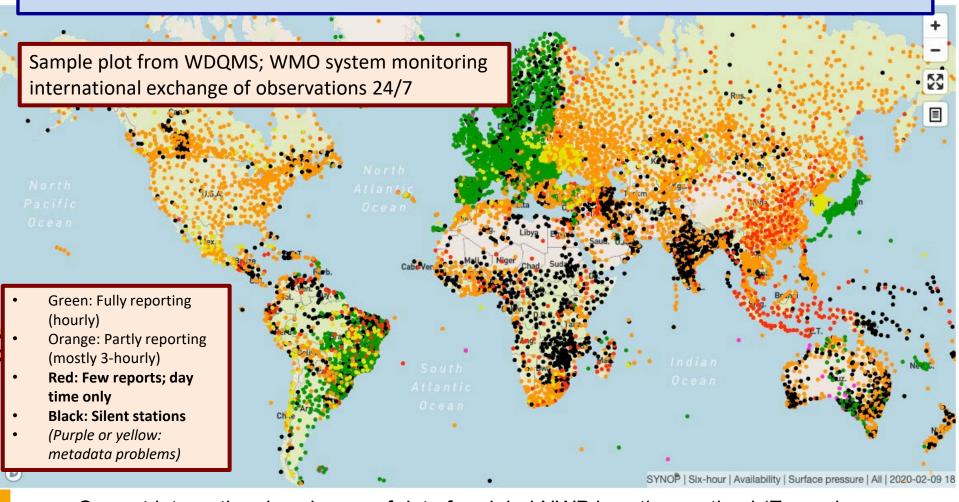
- Increasing online presence: Moodle, Forum,
 Blog
- Monthly Webinars
- Online moodle course (self-enrolment)
 replacing training course -> videos, interactive
 exercises, quiz;



The WMO Global Basic Observing Network (GBON)

I. Why do we need this? Current observational data exchange;

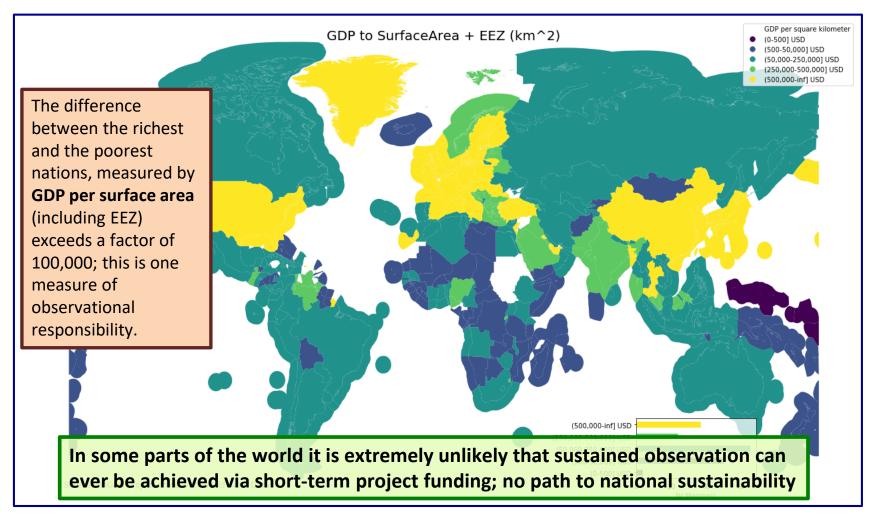
(Example: surface pressure observations)



Current international exchange of data for global NWP less than optimal (Example: Surface pressure observations received by global NWP Centers on Feb 9 2020, 18Z)



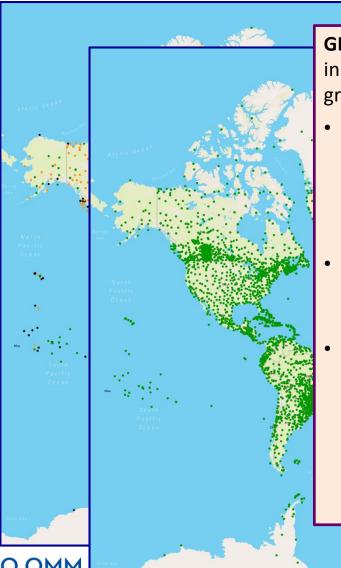
Observational remit against available resources



GDP (World Bank numbers) per surface area (land surface + EEZ)



Global Basic Observing Network (GBON)



GBON is a Congress-approved WMO policy initiative that will help to turn data coverage map green;

- Regulatory material will specify the obligation of WMO Members to acquire and exchange certain observations at set minimum horizontal resolution and at set minimum frequency;
- Once regulations are approved, GBON can be implemented immediately in the developed world;
- Developing Members will need help; GBON provides benchmarks against which investment in meteorological infrastructure can be measured. The World and the Green Climate Fund have both expressed interest in working with WMO to use GBON for project design and as metric of success.

<u>Proposed solution to the mismatch between observing</u> responsibility and resource distribution:

Systematic Observations Finance Facility

(SOFF; more about this in presentation by Markus Repnik)

 Will provide equitable, predictable and sustainable assistance to facilitate implementation and sustained operation of GBON in developing countries, in particular Africa, SIDS, and LDCs;

This was acknowledged by SBSTA 51 (subsidiary body under the Paris Agreement), which recognized GBON and re-emphasized the need for sustained funding to meet the essential needs for global climate observation;

- <u>Support for GBON compliance</u> through technical assistance and funding;
- Will cover both initial capacity development (capital investment and training) and sustained operations where needed;



The SOFF Concept was initially developed during a Workshop in Geneva in July 2019 (immediately following GBON approval by Congress 18, and is currently being developed by five Working groups involving WMO and key development and climate finance institutions

Working Group 1

The value of GBON

Anthony Rea

WMO - Lars Peter Riishojgaard

DWD - Karolin Eichler

DFID/UK Met - Helen Bye

World Bank - Rob Varley

BMZ/GIZ - Andrea Cullman

ECMWF - Fabio Venuti

GCF - Joseph Insitful

Country cases

ADB - Arghya Sinha Roy

AfDB - James Kinyangi (Nigeria)

IDB - Gerard Alleng (Caribbean)

UNDP - Benjamin Larroquette

UNEP - Jochem Zoetelif (Maldives)

World Bank - Daniel Kull (Central Asia)

Working Group 2

GBON gap analysis and implementation options

Lars Peter Riishojgaard

WMO - Markus Repnik (country case)

DWD - Claudia Rubart

GCF - Joseph Insitful

Country cases

ADB - Arghya Sinha Roy

AfDB - James Kinyangi (Nigeria)

IDB - Gerard Alleng (Caribbean)

UNDP - Benjamin Larroquette

UNEP - Jochem Zoetelif (Maldives)

World Bank - Daniel Kull (Central Asia)

Working Group 3

SOFF financing mechanisms and opportunities

Markus Repnik

ADB - Robert Marc Schoellhammer Adaptation Fund - Mahamat Abakar

AfDB - James Kinyangi

EBRD - Craig Davis

GEF - Fareeha Iqbal

GCF - Urvaksh Patel

UNDP - Benjamin Larroquette

UNEP - Jochem Zoetelif

IDB - Gerard Allena

IsDB - Haruna Kachalla Gujba

WFP - Montserrat Barroso

World Bank - Vladimir Tsirkunov, David

Grimes

CIFs - Loreta Ruffo

BMZ/GIZ - Andrea Kuhlmann

CPI - Angela Falconer and Valerio Micale

CREWS - John Harding

Switzerland/FOEN - Stefan Schwager

DWD - Claudia Rubart

Working Group 4

Insurance sector use-cases

John Firth

WMO - Dimitar Ivanov

IDF - Nick Moody

Annette Detken

ARC - Federica Carfagna

Wills (CCRI) - Geoffrey Saville

MCII - Maxime Souvignet

Lloyds - Trevor Maynard

Oasis - Dickie Whitaker

InsuResilience - Tuga Alaskary

World Bank - Jack Hayes

World Bank - David Grimes

GCF - Joseph Insitful

Working Group 5

Advocacy and Communications

Michael Staudinger

DWD - Karolin Eichler

WMO - Markus Repnik

WMO - Anthony Rea

WMO - Jonathan Fowler

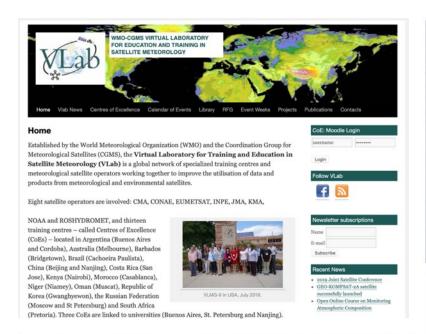
WMO President Africa

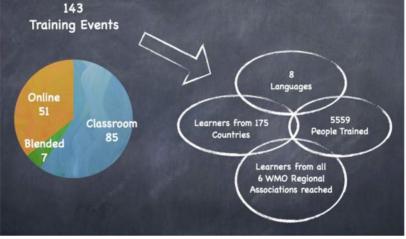
WMO President Latinamerica

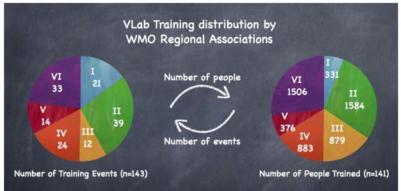
WMO - Lars Peter Riishojgaard



Virtual Laboratory for Training and Education in Satellite Meteorology











See https://www.wmo-sat.info/vlab/

Final remarks

- The WMO Infrastructure Commission and the Infrastructure Department in the Secretariat are fully committed to capacity development and engaging in many efforts
 - WIGOS and WIS could arguably be seen as being primarily capacity development efforts; no single country has yet fully implemented either of these systems;
- Examples of individual activities include:
 - GBON/SOFF
 - OSCAR training
 - Virtual Laboratory
 - Regional WIGOS Centers

