

## **QUALITY MANAGEMENT: A COMPARISON OF INSTRUMENTS IN NETWORK IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

With the technology and technological developments, the management of quality of the companies became paramount. In this context the various authorities of the World Meteorological Organization requested from the National Weather Departments to set up Services of Management of Quality.

To date, this exercise must require much efforts and resources on behalf of the NMHS. In addition to the update of relating documentation, it is essential to have tools making it possible to satisfy the various requirements. In the case of the measuring instruments, the principal characteristics required are: reliability, exactitude and simplicity.

So that the standardization of the weather instruments can actually be controlled nationally and internationally, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) adopted a frame of reference at the national and regional levels by recommending the set up of standard instruments installation.

Indeed nowadays, the needs for the users as regards weather information has become increasingly pressing and diversified. The Public requires reliable and exact forecasts on the various weather phenomena.

To be able to satisfy these unceasingly increasing requests, the weather services have needs for the data of observations as precise as possible. This is why the requirements of measurement must be respected.

The instruments of observations must be calibrated and controlled regularly in the operation, each Meteorology Service has a service of calibration and maintenance.

In Guinea, it is in 1970 that the laboratory of the instruments was created and equipped with standards for the thermometers, the barometer, the hygrometer and the kit of the wind.

To date, these standards are obsolete and do not meet the standards any more. Moreover, the barometer standard was not subject of comparison with the standard reference based in Dakar for the last 30 years.

With the introduction of the automatic stations new problems are posed in particular with the control of the sensors, the devices of treatment and visualization. In view of these difficulties, the weather service satisfy itself with the cards of correction, which go with the apparatuses provided by the manufacturer.

Undoubtedly this problem is not specific to Guinea. It is a general case for most of the developing countries. In this document, it is recommended to find solutions to the problem of quality management.