CBS LEAD CENTRES FOR GCOS COORDINATION MEETING

SANTIAGO, CHILE 08–10 OCTOBER 2013

PERFORMANCE OF THE GSN AND GUAN STATIONS UNDER MOZAMBIQUE CBS LEAD CENTER CONCERNING THE CLIMAT FLUX

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(Mozambican)

INTRODUCTION

- We observe an increased of extreme events frequency in recent years, which is being accompanied by an increasing demand for actual and historical data in all over the World. To meet this demand, several observing systems are created, as an example of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), which was established in 1992 by WMO, IOC, UNEP and ICSU which became one of the sources of data for the information IPCC,

INTRODUCTION cont...

- WMO designated CBS Lead Center for GCOS to monitory the performance of GCOS Network in particular of the GCOS Surface and Upper Air Networks (GSN, GUAN), and to support any follow-up action in designated areas of responsibility.

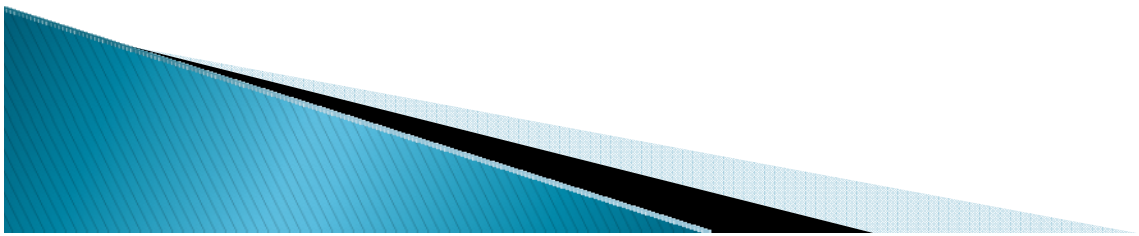
Terms of Reference

I. CBS Lead Centers for GCOS

- Diagnose problems in the GSN and GUAN by using the monitoring reports produced by the GCOS Monitoring and Analysis Centers;

- Establishing the connection with nominated National Focal Points for GCOS and related Climatological Data, and other responsible officials, to improve data and meta data availability and quality

- Co-ordinate activities with other GCOS Centers and/or other centers as appropriate



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- Monitor and report to CBS and GCOS on actions taken, progress achieved, concerns and recommendations on a yearly basis in a time frame that corresponds to planned AOPC and CBS meetings;

- Assist AOPC in the revisions of GSN and GUAN stations;

- Assist the WMO Secretariat in maintaining the list of National Focal Points for GCOS and related Climatological Data

II. National Focal Points for GCOS

- Establishing the connection within the NMHS on GSN and GUAN issues related to data and metadata availability and quality;

- Inform Lead Centres on current and potential problems that might impact data and metadata availability and quality;

- Respond to requests from CBS Lead Centres for GCOS Data regarding data and metadata availability and quality (disclose);

OBJECTIVES

- Present the Performance of the GSN and GUAN station concerning the CLIMAT flux

METHODOLOGY

- This report was based in information from the WMO Web Site (http://www.wmo.int) and under the performance reports for to GSN and GUAN stations (Jan-Jul 2013)

- The National Focal Points or Met Services whose countries had problems concerning the flux of CLIMAT Bulletins were contacted

ESTABLISHMENT OF MOZAMBIQUE CBS LEAD CENTER FOR GCOS

- The Mozambique CBS Lead Center for GCOS was established upon in Job training in Geneva given by Mr Richard to:

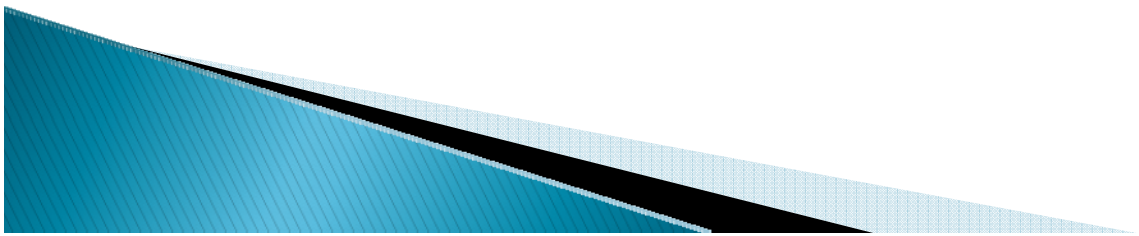
- Mr. Domingos Mosquito Patricio (27-29 November 2006);

- Mr. Mário Basilio (20-25 August 2007) (was National focal point);

- Mr. José Alberto Sequeira (27 February to 2 de March 2012)

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MOZAMBIQUE CBS LEAD CENTER FOR GCOS

Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Canary Island, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, the Ocean Islands (St. Helena Island, Ascension Island, Martin de Vivies, Iles Crozet, Iles Kerquelen), Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

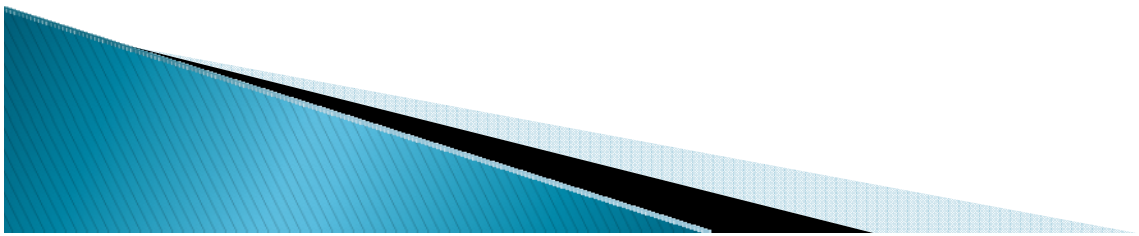


ACTIVITIES OF MOZAMBIQUE CBS LEAD CENTER

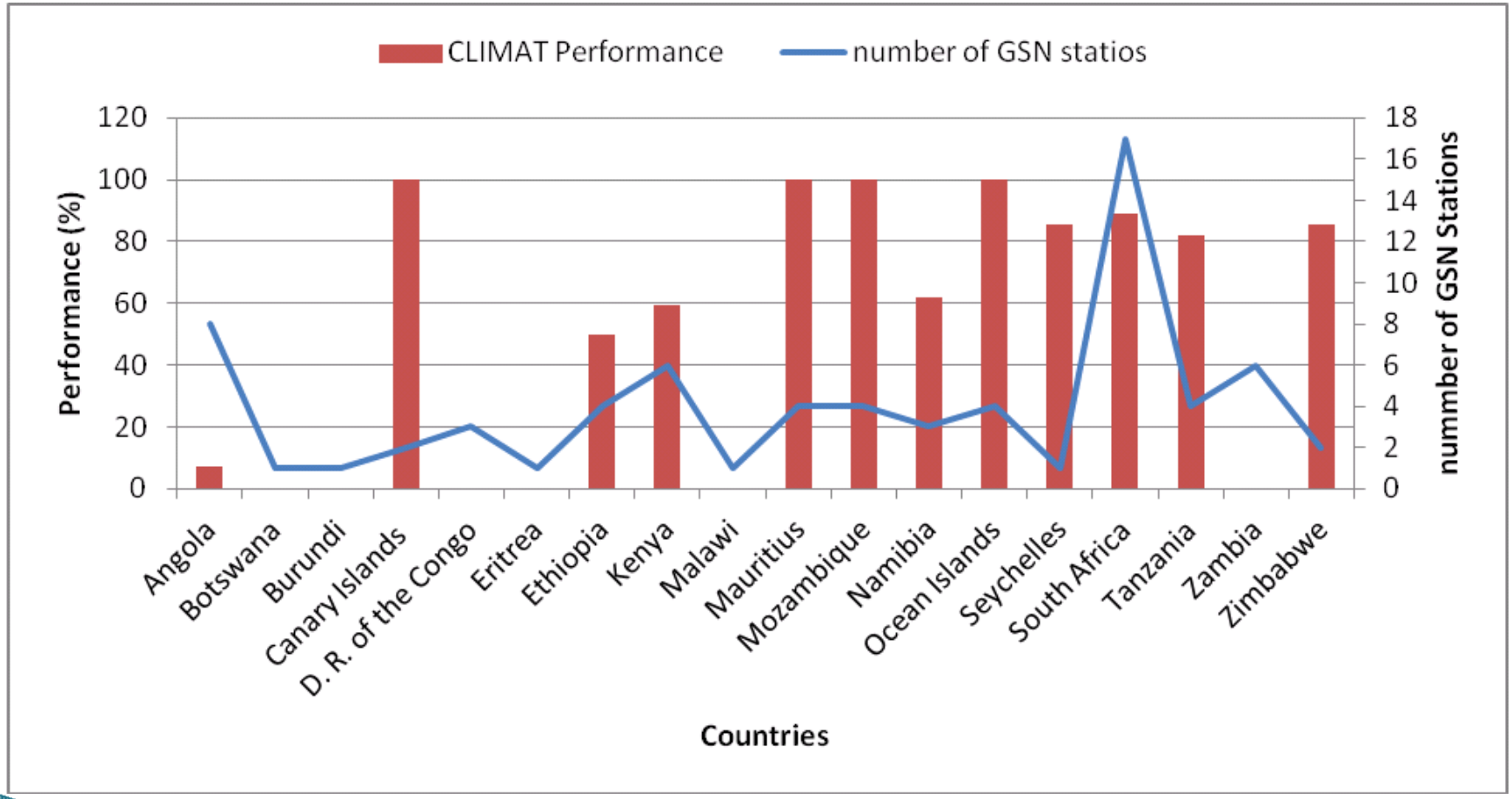
- The Mozambique CBS Lead Center for GCOS contacted through email some Focal Points or Met Services whose countries have problems concerning the flux of CLIMAT and CLIMAT TEMP Bulletins. In general, the examples of the contacted countries are Angola, Botswana, Republic Democratic of the Congo, Kenya, Lesotho, South Africa, Uganda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Alternative means for sending CLIMATs

- Christiana.Lefebre@dwd.de,
- gcosjpo@wmo.int,
- matthew.menne@noaa.gov ,
- k.c.smith@bom.gov.au



Performance of GSN stations (%)



Performance of GSN stations (%)

Rank	Country	Number of GSN Stations	Percentage (%)
1	Canary Islands	2	100
2	Mauritius	4	100
3	Mozambique	4	100
4	Ocean Islands	4	100
5	South Africa	17	89
6	Seychelles	1	86
7	Zimbabwe	2	86
8	Tanzania	4	82
9	Namibia	3	62
10	Kenya	6	60
11	Ethiopia	4	50
12	Angola	8	7
13	Botswana	1	0
14	Burundi	1	0
15	D. R. of the Congo	3	0
16	Eritrea	1	0
17	Malawi	1	0
18	Zambia	6	0

Table 1. The GSN stations performance based on the reception of CLIMAT Bulletins a GOSIC

GUAN Station Performance

Due to the Federal government shutdown,
NOAA.gov and most associated web sites
are unavailable.

Only web sites necessary to protect lives
and property will be maintained.

See Weather.gov for critical weather
information or contact USA.gov for more
information about the shutdown.

NOAA Federal Employees: For access to the
Notice to Federal Employees About Unemployment
Insurance (SF-8), please Click Here.

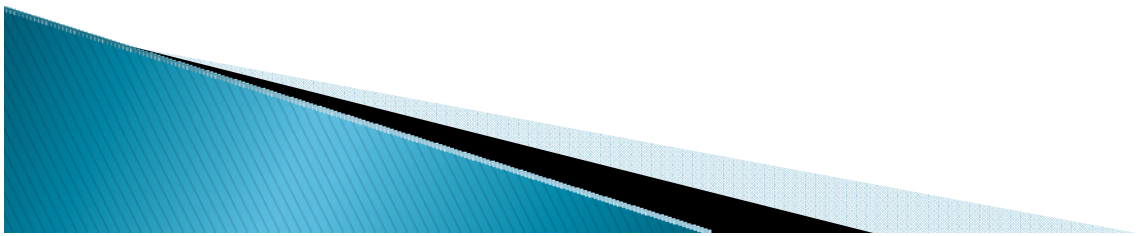
CONCLUSIONS

Although the difficulties, the performance of the GSN stations relating to flux of CLIMAT Bulletins has been improved. However, the efforts should be continued. Figure 1 shows the percentage of CLIMATs received at GOSIC for each country. Looking at the figure1, we can see that, Canary Islands, Mauritius, Mozambique, Ocean Islands, send all CLIMAT report of the period considered (January –July 2013). However, any CLIMAT Bulletin was not received at GOSIC from Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Malawi and Zambia.

Constraints

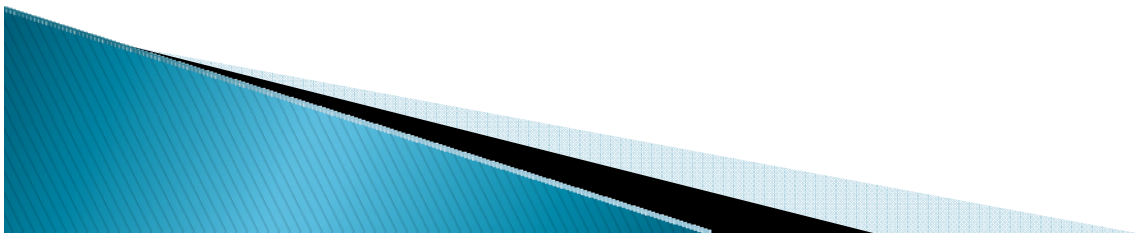
Concerning the flux of both CLIMAT and CLIMAT TEMP Bulletins the following can be appointed as the main constraints:

- GTS problems
- Inappropriate headings of Bulletins
- The delay of Bulletin sending
- Some Countries/focal points don't give answer when we send emails asking for information.



Alternative Means

- The emails have proved to be alternative means of sending CLIMAT and CLIMAT TEMP Bulletins.



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