WEATHER CLIMATE WATER
TEMPS CLIMAT EAU

WMO OMM
World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale
Organización Meteorológica Mundial
Всемирная метеорологическая организация
المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية
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Annexe: 1 (disponible en anglais seulement)

Objet: Annonce du neuvième Atelier de l'OMM sur les incidences des systèmes d'observation sur la prévision numérique du temps et la prévision du système Terre, ainsi que sur leurs conséquences pour la conception et l'évolution des systèmes d'observation

Suite à donner: Diffuser l'annonce auprès des personnes intéressées

Madame, Monsieur,

L'Organisation météorologique mondiale (OMM) organise, du 27 au 30 septembre 2027, le neuvième Atelier de l'OMM sur les impacts des systèmes d'observation sur la prévision numérique du temps et la prévision du système Terre, ainsi que sur les incidences pour la conception et l'évolution des systèmes d'observation. Sous les auspices du Service météorologique du Canada (SMC) et d'Environnement et Changement climatique Canada (ECCC), cet atelier se tiendra au Cercle universitaire de l'Université McGill, à Montréal (Canada). L'atelier se déroulera en anglais selon un format hybride, permettant aux participants d'y assister en présentiel ou en ligne.

Cette série d'ateliers, généralement organisés tous les quatre ans, constitue un important forum pour présenter des contributions scientifiques montrant la valeur et la portée des systèmes d'observation au sol et dans l'espace pour différentes applications, notamment la prévision numérique du temps (PNT) et la prévision du système Terre, en particulier du point de vue climatologique. Ce neuvième atelier vise à évaluer les impacts de diverses sources de données, notamment les satellites, les systèmes de télédétection au sol, les fournisseurs du secteur privé, l'Internet des objets (IoT) et l'analyse des données qui s'y associe, les systèmes et véhicules sans équipage (tels que les aéronefs, les drones et les planeurs) ainsi que les sciences participatives. L'atelier portera également sur la conception, l'évolution et l'optimisation des systèmes d'observation. L'intelligence artificielle (IA) a fait ses preuves en tant que catalyseur dans divers secteurs pour améliorer l'évaluation de l'incidence des observations, la prévision, la modélisation et les systèmes d'observation. L'atelier permettra en outre d'examiner les possibilités de cerner encore plus finement les besoins en matière d'observation en mettant à profit OSCAR/Requirements (le module «besoins» de la base de données OSCAR – Outil d'analyse de la capacité des systèmes d'observation) du Système mondial intégré d'observation de l'OMM (WIGOS) ainsi que la rétroaction entre évaluation des incidences et conception des systèmes d'observation.

L'atelier est ouvert à tous les experts, y compris ceux issus du milieu universitaire et du secteur privé, qui contribuent à des études sur les incidences des systèmes d'observation, que ce soit dans des centres de PNT ou dans d'autres organismes ou institutions

Aux: Représentants permanents des Membres de l'OMM

cc: Conseillers en hydrologie
Présidents et vice-présidents des commissions techniques
Présidents des conseils régionaux
Présidente et Vice-Président du Conseil de la recherche
Membres du Groupe de gestion de l'INFCOM
Recteur et Vice-Chancelier de l'Université McGill

travaillant dans le domaine des prévisions du système Terre, ainsi qu'à ceux impliqués dans la conception, l'évolution et l'optimisation des systèmes et réseaux d'observation.

Ce cycle d'ateliers a pour but de formuler des recommandations fondées sur des données probantes afin d'optimiser les systèmes d'observation, de déterminer les principales insuffisances, de définir les priorités en matière d'investissement, de mieux corréler l'évaluation des incidences et les exigences en matière d'observation, et de favoriser la collaboration entre les communautés scientifiques, opérationnelles, des secteurs public et privé.

Un comité scientifique d'organisation, présidé par M. Erik Andersson, supervisera l'atelier et sera chargé de son organisation générale, notamment de la sélection des communications qui seront présentées oralement et des affiches qui seront exposées ainsi que de la rédaction des recommandations finales.

La présente lettre vise à annoncer l'atelier, à communiquer la liste des questions et des thèmes qui y seront abordés (voir l'annexe), à encourager les experts à mener les expériences et les études nécessaires au préalable, et à élaborer leur proposition de communication sous forme de résumé. Les résumés peuvent d'ores et déjà être soumis en ligne. La date limite a été fixée à la mi-mai 2027.

Les personnes qui souhaitent participer à l'atelier sont priées non seulement de consulter l'annexe, mais aussi de suivre le site Web de l'atelier.

De plus amples informations seront communiquées en temps voulu. Pour toute question complémentaire concernant l'atelier, veuillez nous contacter à l'adresse: nwp9@wmo.int.

Je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir assurer une large diffusion de ces informations au sein de votre Service et au-delà.

Veuillez agréer, Madame, Monsieur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.



Ko Barrett
pour la Secrétaire Générale

WMO Workshop on the Impact of Observing Systems on Numerical Weather and Earth System Predictions and Implications for Observing System Design and Evolution

Overview

The ninth workshop on the Impact of Observing Systems on Numerical Weather and Earth System Predictions and Implications for Observing System Design and Evolution will be organized by WMO and will be hosted by Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC), Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and will be held at McGill Faculty Club and Conference Centre – McGill University, Montreal, Canada, from 27 to 30 September 2027. The workshop will be organized in hybrid form and will be conducted in English.

Background and history

WMO impact workshop series is an important, usually quadrennial, venue for providing science evidence on the impacts of surface- and space-based observing systems, on short- to medium- and longer-range forecasting including climate monitoring. It is held under the auspices of the WMO INFCOM/SC-ON/Expert Team on Earth Observing System Design and Evolution (ET-EOSDE). Conclusions from the workshop provide guidance on how to optimize the use of the current global observing system as well as help guide its future evolution.

The previous eight workshops in this series took place successively in Geneva (April 1997), Toulouse (March 2000), Alpbach (March 2004), Geneva (May 2008), Sedona (May 2012), Shanghai (May 2016), then in a virtual format, in December 2020, and the most recent one in Norrköping, on 27–30 May 2024. Results from a multitude of observing system experiments, with both global and regional aspects, were presented each time and conclusions were drawn concerning the contributions of the various components of the observing systems to forecast skill at short and medium range.

Workshop proceedings for the first four workshops were published as WMO World Weather Watch Technical Reports TD Nos. 868, 1034, 1228, 1450 and are available from the WMO e-Library. The *Final Report of the Fifth WMO workshop on the Impact of Various Observing Systems on Numerical Weather Prediction* was published as WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) Technical Report No. 2012-1 and is available on the WMO website[1]. The final reports with presentations on the sixth, seventh and eighth workshops were also published on the WMO website[2,3,4]. Like for the previous eight workshops, it is planned to produce a workshop report, which will be published as a WMO technical publication and will include the presentations submitted by the participants.

Since then, both the global observing systems and the numerical weather prediction (NWP) systems that utilize them have undergone significant changes. Many space missions have been launched, and ground observation systems networks have been enhanced. NWP systems are being coupled with models and data assimilation systems for the ocean, land, cryosphere and atmospheric composition, in pursuit of a whole Earth system predictions (ESP) capability. There has also been a continued trend toward using techniques other than Observing System Experiments (OSEs) and Observing System Simulation Experiments (OSSEs) to document data

[1] NWP5_Sedona2012_Final_Report
[2] NWP6_Shanghai2016_Final_Report
[3] NWP7_2020_Final_Report
[4] NWP8_Norkoepping2024_Final_Report_and_presentations

impact, such as adjoint- and Ensemble-based Forecast Sensitivity Observation Impact (FSOI and EFSOI) and other quantitative assessment techniques and estimates of analysis uncertainty.

As a result, in this upcoming ninth workshop, we will continue to focus on assessing the impacts of various observing systems in all Earth system domains on NWP, but we will extend the scope to also encompass the impact assessment of the various observing systems to other Earth system applications. This is done in order to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the value of the observations and to support the strategic goals of WMO.

Scope

- Observation impact across applications, with NWP maintained as a central component, reflecting its fundamental importance for global operational meteorology, while explicitly extending the scope to all Earth-system domains to address a broader spectrum of societal and environmental effects.
- Approaches to design, evolution, and optimization of observing systems and networks, encompassing space-based and Earth-based observing components, including global and regional frameworks (e.g. Global Basic Observing Network (GBON), Regional Basic Observing Network (RBON)) and evolving satellite constellations, with emphasis on the effective use of observation impact assessment to inform observing system design, prioritization, and investment decisions.
- Impact of observations from space-based and Earth-based data providers, including ground-based remote sensing systems, the private sector, the Internet of Things (IoT), Analytics of Things (AoT), Uncrewed Systems/Vehicles (such as aircraft, drones, gliders) and citizen science.
- Evaluation, implementation, and ongoing refinement of observational requirements, including the application and interpretation of the data in the OSCAR/Requirements database, and the feedback mechanisms linking impact assessment, requirements definition, and observing system design at global, regional, and national levels.
- Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a cross-cutting enabler, spanning modelling, forecasting, impact assessment, and observing system design, with particular attention to:
    - The implications of AI-based methods for the assessment of observation impacts across applications; and
    - The potential of AI-driven approaches to support the optimization and future evolution of observing systems.

Themes and topics

1. Theme 1: Assessing observational needs: current and future

1.1. WIGOS Rolling Review of Requirements (RRR) outcomes (this will be an opportunity to present technology agnostic requirements to the community). Increase visibility of RRR.

2. Theme 2: Assessing impact of observing systems

2.1. Regular impact assessment (of Earth-based networks, space-based systems, etc.) on NWP systems.

2.2. Regular impact assessment (of Earth-based networks, space-based systems, etc.) on non-NWP: High-resolution nowcasting/NWP, hydrology, climate, cryosphere, ocean, Earth system prediction, etc.

2.3. Data assimilation methods and diagnostics for observation impact assessment.

3. Theme 3: Assessing impact of observing systems using AI

3.1. Assess and compare impacts using Artificial Intelligence-based global NWP. Comparison with traditional NWP.

3.2. Assess and compare impacts using various applications that use AI-based global NWP.

4. Theme 4: Assessing the impacts of emerging/new observing systems

4.1. Internet of Things (IoT).

4.2. Internet of Animals (IoA), for example, instrumented mammals.

4.3. Citizen data.

5. Theme 5: Local measurement, global impact.

5.1. Test cases of assessing impact of geographically isolated Earth-based measurements on various applications including NWP.

5.2. This will be an opportunity to highlight the individual stations' benefits: to increase motivation and show the benefits gained.

6. Theme 6: Observing systems design and evolution: tools, best practices and connection to impact assessments

6.1. Satellite constellations design and evolution.

6.2. Earth-based networks design and evolution.

6.3. Synergistic space and Earth-based systems design and evolution.

6.4. Exploring AI-based approaches for observing systems intelligent design and evolution.

7. Theme 7: Impact assessment of global and regional observing networks, including RBON, GBON, Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Surface Network (GSN), GCOS Surface Reference Network (GSRN), GCOS Upper-air Network (GUAN), GCOS Reference Upper-air Network (GRUAN), Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) networks, and other relevant global/regional observing networks.

Expected outcomes

- Consolidated, impact-based recommendations

  The workshop will aim to deliver a set of consolidated recommendations, grounded in observation impact assessment, addressing:

  - Areas where observing systems provide the greatest benefit across applications
  - Identified gaps, limitations, or inefficiencies in current observing networks
  - Opportunities to better target future investments and development priorities
  - Science-based input to the design and evolution of observing systems:
    - The workshop is expected to provide strategic, assessment-based insight to support the design, evolution and optimization of global, regional and national observing strategies, with particular attention to coordination between space-based and Earth-based observing components
    - Strengthened linkage between impact assessments and observational requirements: the workshop will aim to reflect on existing observational

requirements, including OSCAR/Requirements, and to provide feedback on the interpretation and application of requirements at global, regional, and national levels

- Enhanced cross-community dialogue and coordination

  The workshop is expected to strengthen interaction and mutual understanding between:

  - observation impact and modelling communities
  - observing system designers and operators
  - space-based and Earth-based observing communities
  - public and private stakeholders

- Workshop report

  The workshop will produce a formal outcome report capturing key findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

Who should attend and what is expected

Experts who have results of impact assessment of various observing systems, representing space-based and surface-based observing communities, observing system designers and operators, researchers, and public and private stakeholders are invited to submit a short abstract and participate in the workshop.

Contributions to the workshop should fall within general topics (present under the section Themes and topics above) and they will frame the workshop sessions (to be determined at a later stage). Note that to increase the chances of being responsive to this call, abstracts should clearly articulate what type of impact assessment(s) will be presented and the amount of evidence that the study will have amassed and its conclusions will be based on.

During the workshop, the results presented will be reviewed in plenary discussion sessions and a consensus view will be formed where possible. Conclusions to help guide the design and evolution of components of the WIGOS[5] for NWP and ESP in general, will be drawn.

Participation

1. Abstract submission

- Subject matter experts who want to present their results should submit one or multiple abstracts through the workshop website. These will be reviewed by the scientific organizing committee. Authors will have to create a user account.
- The submissions will be reviewed by the Scientific Organizing Committee.
- See the corresponding abstract submission deadline below.

[5] WIGOS is the overarching framework for all WMO observing systems and for WMO contributions to co-sponsored observing systems in support of all WMO Programmes and activities. Currently the component systems are the Global Observing System (GOS), the WMO Hydrological Observing System (WHOS) and the observing components of the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW), the Global Cryosphere Watch (GCW) and Space Weather Observing System (SWOS), including their surface-based and space-based elements.

2. Registration

- The authors who have been accepted to present at the workshop should register through the workshop websitehttps://wmo.int/events/workshop/wmo-9th-workshop-impact-of-observing-systems-numerical-weather-and-earth-system-predictions-and-0 (to be available in due time).
- Non-authors (without presentation) who want to participate in the workshop should seek approval from WMO. This should be done through the workshop website.
- See the corresponding registration deadline below.

3. Financial support request

- WMO expects to have limited financial resources available to support participation of a small number of participants. An early indication of the need for financial support should be submitted to the WMO Secretariat, via email to Mr Krunoslav Premec (kpremec@wmo.int). Priority will be given to support participants from developing countries who will present their abstracts at the workshop.
- See the corresponding financial support request deadline below.

Important dates

Start of the abstract submission period (through website)	October 2026
Deadline for abstract submission	15 May 2027
Deadline for requesting financial assistance	15 May 2027
Acceptance of abstract and decision on financial assistance	15 June 2027
Deadline for requesting an invite to workshop (without abstract)	1 July 2027
Notifications on acceptance of participation (for non-authors)	15 July 2027
Deadline for registration (authors)	15 July 2027
Deadline for registration (non-authors)	15 August 2027
Workshop date	27–30 September 2027

Organizers

Scientific Organizing Committee (SOC)

Erik Andersson	INFCOM/SC-ON/ET-EOSDE Chair, SOC Chair
Volker Lehmann	DWD, Germany, SOC Vice-chair
Sid Boukabara	NASA, USA
Seiyoung Park	KMA, RoK
Jianxia Guo	CMA, China
Paolo Ruti	EUMETSAT, Germany
Elisabetta Carrara	BoM, Australia
Rossella Arcucci	Imperial College London, UK
Kristian Mogensen	ECMWF, UK
Shannon Kaya	MSC, ECCC, Canada
Vijay Tallapragada	NOAA, USA
Yanina García Skabar	SMN, Argentina
Yi Huang	McGill, Canada

Workshop website

Information about the workshop including abstract submission, registration, relevant news, updates and the workshop programme can be found under:

WMO 9th Workshop on the Impact of Observing Systems on Numerical Weather and Earth System Predictions and Implications for Observing System Design and Evolution.

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