

WMO Four-Year Plan for Space Weather Coordination

HLPP reference: 5.2

The WMO Inter-Programme Coordination Team for Space Weather (ICTSW) involves now experts from 26 WMO Members and 7 international organizations. Over its five years of existence, ICTSW performed a review of observation requirements, engaged pilot actions for space weather data exchange on the WIS, selected space weather products made available on a portal, and provided considerable support to the ICAO-WMO discussions on the definition of future space weather services to aviation. These activities have demonstrated the value that can be added by WMO in facilitating the international coordination of space weather activities and their evolution to fully operational status.

A four-year plan has been developed in order to provide a clear framework for these activities, to increase their visibility within and outside WMO, to mobilize more WMO Members, to formalize the interactions with the relevant Technical Commissions, to strengthen the overall efforts and maximize the benefits. The plan which addresses the 2016-2019 timeframe will be submitted to the 17th Congress before consideration by the relevant Technical Commissions (CBS and CAeM). It is available as document 4.2.4(2) of the 17th Congress:

<https://docs.google.com/a/wmo.int/file/d/0B8DhC1GSWSmxVU80M3JZY2lwZ1U/edit?usp=drivesdk>

The plan defines first and second priority tasks at three levels:

- at the system level, including observations, data exchange and modelling
- at the services level, to evaluate the end-user requirements and develop best practices to respond to these needs, in particular for aviation, emergency management, impacts on space and ground infrastructure;
- at the strategic level, to maintain close coordination with other international entities involved in space weather at various titles (research, policy, operational warning, training, regional organizations, etc.)

CGMS members provide a significant contribution to space weather observations in flying space environment monitor or other sensors (e.g. solar imagers) aboard meteorological satellites. Assuming that the plan is approved by Cg-17, and noting that Space Weather is mentioned in the CGMS HLPP, WMO looks forward to the participation of CGMS in this new framework of activities.

Recommendation proposed:

CGMS satellite operators to note the four-year plan of space weather coordination activities of WMO and to consider flying space weather payload to fill gaps in space weather observation from space.

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(The highlights of the plan will be given in a presentation at CGMS-43. The plan itself is contained in Document 4.2.4(2) of the 17th Congress:

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