## WIS MONITORING FOR PROGRAMMES

### Objectives of WIS contributions to monitoring of information exchange by Programmes

WIS provides mechanisms for users to discover information and to transport information to users. WIS support to monitoring by Programmes shall be limited to providing information about access to, and transport of, the information of interest to the Programmes.

### Provision of WIS Monitoring Services to Programmes

For datasets (as described by WIS Discovery Metadata records in the WIS Metadata Catalogue with file Identifiers specified by the Programme as requiring monitoring and that reference datasets for routine global exchange), GISCs shall provide the following information for specified monitoring periods:

a) A count of how many users access the specified metadata records;

b) A count of how many users follow the links within the specified metadata records to the data source;

c) For each of the metadata records specified, a count of the number of instances (files, messages, bulletins and equivalent transport containers) of the specified datasets delivered to users classified by subscriptions and ad hoc requests;

d) Statistics on the time that data instances are received by the GISC;

d) Statistics on the time of the first attempt by the GISC to deliver dataset instances to users;

f) The number of dataset instances that are provided to GISCs for exchange;

g) A count of distinct instances, corresponding to each of the requested metadata records that were received by the GISC;

h) The number of user requests for data instances corresponding to the specified metadata records classified into subscriptions and ad hoc requests (each response to a subscription is treated as a separate request for monitoring purposes).

### Strategy for future World Weather Watch monitoring

Historically, quantitative World Weather Watch monitoring of observations has been performed within the telecommunications function of the World Weather Watch.

With changes in the pattern of use of observations, changes in the technologies of users of observations and increases in the variety of observations, this approach is becoming more difficult and costly to maintain. For real-time synoptic observations, many NWP centres already quantify the number of observations they receive as part of their normal operations, offering the possibility of more comprehensive monitoring at lower cost.

Any change to World Weather Watch quantitative monitoring will need to be overlapped with the current procedures to ensure that time trends can be assessed, and the following strategy is proposed.

For datasets specified in the WIS metadata catalogue as forming part of the World Weather Watch, the following activities will be performed:

a) Record the timeliness of dataset instances;

b) Record the WIS centre providing the dataset instance to the WIS;

c) Compare the datasets exchanged with those specified for exchange in the WIS catalogue;

d) Compare the observations actually received against those specified to be produced by the RBSN/RBCN within the processes operated by the GDPFS;

e) Count the observations actually received against those specified to be produced by the RBSN/RBCN within the processes operated by the GDPFS.

**Note**: the OSCAR (WIGOS observational metadata resource) can provide information on the times at which observations should be made and whether they are in the RBSN/RBCN, and, potentially, centres performing the analyses could cross-correlate with lists provided by OSCAR.