8TH CGMS RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP - AGENDA

3-5 FEBRUARY 2026, 12:00-15:00 (UTC) DAILY
VIRTUAL (HOSTED BY EUMETSAT)

3 February DAY 1

(UTC)

12:00 – 12:05 **1. Opening, objectives and expected workshop outcomes (WGIII co-chairs)**

12:05 – 12:45 **2. CGMS members' plans impacting the risk analysis and baseline.**

2.1 Members' responses to actions impacting the risk assessment and baseline.

2.2 Review of the WMO proposal on microwave missions and how to represent these in the CGMS baseline document (see ANNEX 1).
(Heikki Pohjola)

12:45 – 13:15 **3. Review of 7th risk assessment outstanding actions and any updates**

3.1 Continuity of GPM
(Eric McVay/Moeka Yamaji?)

(Ref. 7RAWS-4: NASA and JAXA to provide a coordinated additional information on possible GPM continuation mission)

3.2 IMAP and CGMS baseline
(Eric McVay)

(Ref. 7RAWS-5: NASA on IMAP mission and if its data is compliant with CGMS baseline criteria)

3.3 L5 JEDI and CGMS baseline
(Eric McVay/Juha-Pekka Luntamaa)

(Ref. 7RAWS-10: NASA and ESA to confirm if the L5 JEDI mission and its data is compliant with CGMS Baseline criteria)

3.4 Space weather related actions
(SWCG Leading Entity)

(Ref. 7RAWS-2: SWCG to review WMO space weather gap analysis and inform WMO on missing or incorrect (NRT) data availability indicated in the WMO Gap Analysis document; and

Ref. 7RAWS-8: SWCG to make a recommendation to WGIII how to separate RO and Ionospheric Electron Density profiles in the CGMS Baseline and the risk assessment documents.)

3.5 Actions associated to WGII

(Ref. 7RAWS-11 to 13: UV limb sounding, spectral solar irradiance, GEO orbit broadband short/long wave radiometer)

13:15 – 13:30 *Break, group/screen photo*

13:30 – 14:30 **4. WMO gap analysis and any potential impacts on the CGMS baseline**
(Heikki Pohjola)

14:30 – 15:00 **5. Risk assessment review/updates**
(Melissa Johnson)

Determine if/how to visually display the following from the baseline attributes for the imagers into the RA:

a) A day-night visible channel in the LEO early morning and afternoon orbits.
b) IR dual-angle view imagery for high-accuracy SST.

4 February DAY 2

(UTC)

12:00 – 13:30 **5. Risk assessment review/updates (continued)**

13:30 – 13:45 *Break*

13:45 – 15:00 **5. Risk assessment review/updates (continued) – finalisation and recording of actions**

5 February DAY 3

(UTC)

12:00 – 12:15 **6. CGMS baseline document and contingency plan review/update**

12:15 – 12:30 **7. Preliminary considerations on the High-Level Priority Plan (HLPP)**

12:30 – 12:50 **8. Review of WGIII actions and recommendations from CGMS-53**

12:50 – 13:10 **9. Preliminary review of CGMS-54 WGIII agenda (and the need for any joint sessions)**

13:10 – 13:20 **10. Relationships with the private sector**
(updates by members)

- WMO status of public private affairs and WMO's reorganisation
- CMA latest updates
- EUMETSAT latest updates *(Paul Counet)*
- NOAA latest updates
- Other agency inputs

13:20 – 13:30 **11. Socio-economic benefits**
(updates by JMA/Dr Ono-san, and other members)

13:30 – 13:45 *Break*

13:45 – 14:00 **12. CGMS coordinated input to the WIGOS Vision 2050**
(Sean Burns)

14:00 – 14:15 **13. Update on WMO core data efforts**
(Heikki Pohjola)

14:15 – 14:30 **14. Next steps/meetings**
(Anne Taube)

- Next CGMS WGIII IS:
  - 11 March 2026, 12 UTC
    - Review of actions
    - Final review of risk assessment to be presented to WGIII
    - Final preparations for CGMS-54 WGIII meeting

- CGMS-54 plenary WGIII session, in person, EUMETSAT, Darmstadt, Germany, week of 13-17 April 2026
- CGMS-54 plenary session, in person, in Seoul, South Korea: 2-4 June 2026

- 9th risk assessment 2027 - dates and format to be decided
  - Tentative date proposals: 16-18 February or 23-25 February 2027
  - Format/Location: TBD

- CGMS-55 working group sessions 2027 - dates to be recommended
  - Tentative date proposals: 12-16 April or 19-23 April 2027
  - Format/Location: In-person/EUMETSAT TBC

- CGMS-55 plenary 2027 - dates to be recommended
  - Tentative date proposals: 1-3 June or 5-17 June or 22-24 June 2027
  - Format/Location: In-person/TBB

14:30 – 14:45 **15. AOB**

14:45 – 15:00 **16. Wrap-up and conclusions**

15:00 *End of meeting*

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTATION:

- CGMS baseline: Sustained contributions to the observing of the Earth system, space environment and the Sun
- Operational continuity and contingency planning: CGMS risk assessment 7th
- WMO gap analysis 2025

QUESTIONS?

Content information:

For questions related to the agenda, please contact:
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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – WMO PROPOSAL ON MICROWAVE FREQUENCIES IN THE CGMS BASELINE AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Microwave Imagers in CGMS Baseline and Risk Assessment

Microwave imagers have been used for many years in NWP systems primarily to provide surface windspeed, total column water, cloud liquid water estimates and identify areas of precipitation. More recently with lower frequency radiometers becoming available soil moisture and sea surface salinity have also been retrieved. All weather surface temperature is another important variable which can be retrieved, primarily over the oceans, if the imager has a channel at frequencies in the range 4-11 GHz. Above 200 GHz new microwave imagers measure the properties of ice cloud. Table 1 below lists the main variables which can be inferred from microwave images. There are also active Synthetic Aperture Radars covering low microwave frequencies.

The CGMS baseline or Risk Assessment for passive instruments includes "microwave imagers" as one category but there are several different application areas which they serve depending on the microwave frequency range covered. These instruments are:

- Sub-millimetre imager *Typically above 200 GHz*
- Microwave imager [in SSO] *Typically 19-183 GHz range*
- Microwave imagery for surface temperature *Typically 5-10 GHz range*
- Low frequency microwave imagery *Typically below 2 GHz range*

These instruments should be in separate classes in order to identify potential gaps in MW sea surface temperature or soil moisture/salinity or ice cloud measurements. WMO does this in OSCAR/Space as shown in the chart in Table 2 extracted from annual WMO Gap Analysis.

Frequency Range	Variables Retrieved	Current or planned Instruments
<2 GHz	Soil moisture, Salinity, Sea-ice thickness, Freeze-Thaw status, Ocean surface wind speed	SMOS, SMAP, CIMR
5-10 GHz	SST, LST, Sea-ice cover	AMSR3, MWRI(HY-2), CIMR
19-200 GHz	Snow water equivalent and cover, TCWV, Ocean surface wind speed, Cloud Liquid Water, Precip intensity	AMSR3, SSMIS, MWRI(FY3), MWI(MetOp-SG), GMI, MWI(WSF-M)
>200 GHz	Cloud ice column	ICI, PolSIR

Table 1. Variables retrieved from MW imagers

Earth Observation	Orbit	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	Orbits or Satellites	WIGOS Vis.
MW Imager	LEO	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	Orbits	3 SSO
MW SST/LST	LEO	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	Orbits	LEO
Low frequency MW	LEO	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Orbits	LEO
Sub-mm imager	LEO	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	Orbits	LEO

Table 2. Number of LEO orbital planes with MW imagers from 2025-2035