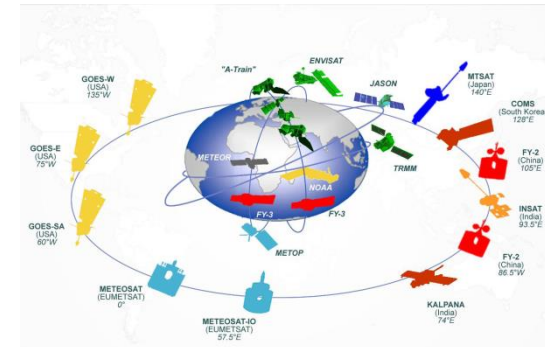


Update on WMO and WMO Space Programme Status

Presented to CGMS-47
(Plenary Session, Agenda Item 3.1.1)

Abstract/Summary:

- The presentation provides an update on recent activities at WMO relevant to the work of CGMS.
- Status of the discussions on the WMO Governance and Constitutional Body Reform and the WMO Strategic Plan 2020-2030 and their impact on WMO Space Programme activities.
- Four draft resolutions related to the space-based observing system component that will be before Cg-18 for consideration by WMO Members.
- Other matters discussed at Cg-18 that are relevant to CGMS, including a public-private dialogue.
- Latest developments in the WMO Space Programme Office.



Contents

- WMO Governance and Constitutional Body Reform
- WMO Strategic Plan 2020-2030
- Cg-18 Draft Resolutions
- WMO Space Programme Office

CONSTITUENT BODIES REFORM (CBR)



1873



2050

WMO for the 21st Century

**Coordination Group for
Meteorological Satellites**

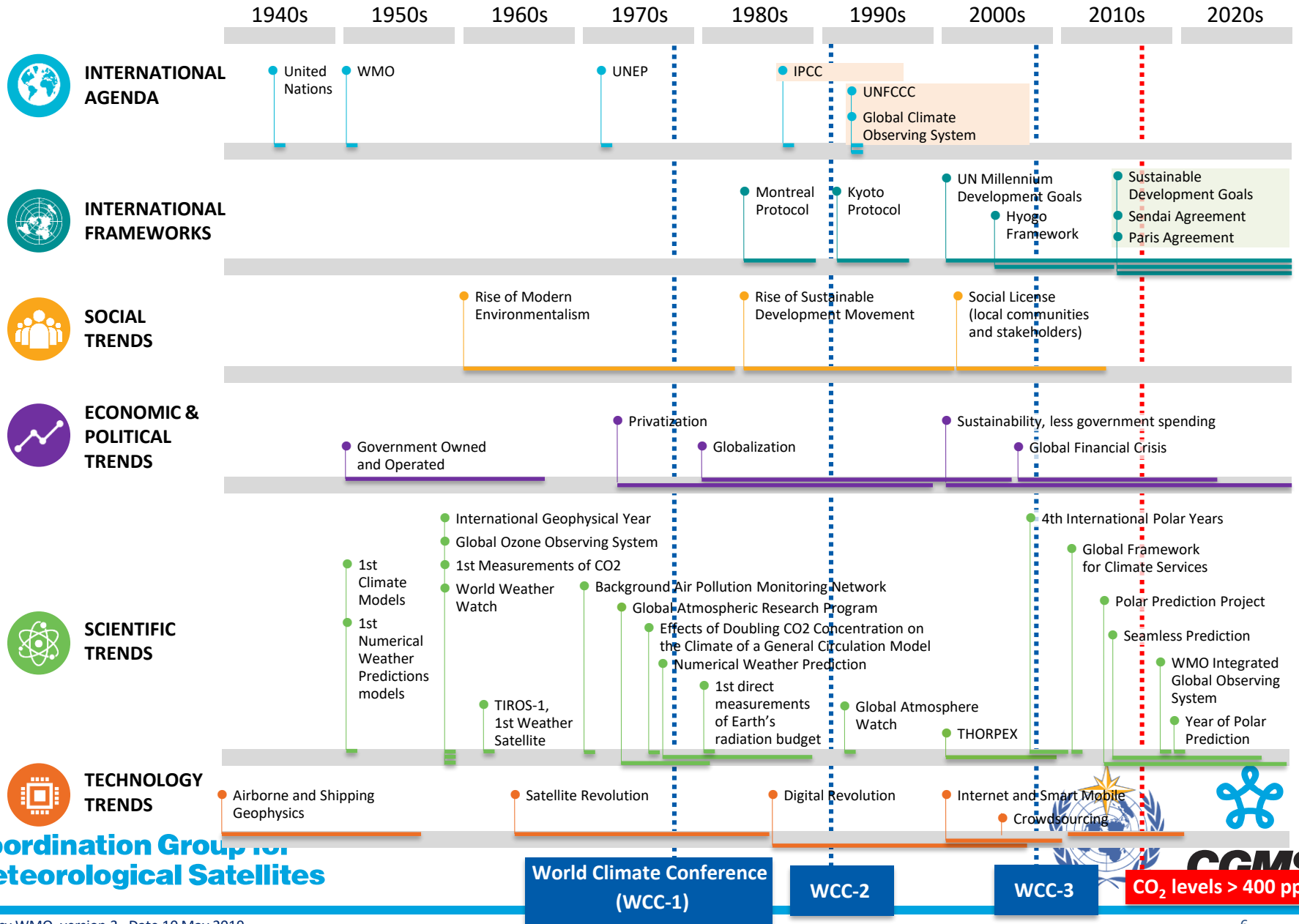


ACTUAL WMO ISSUES

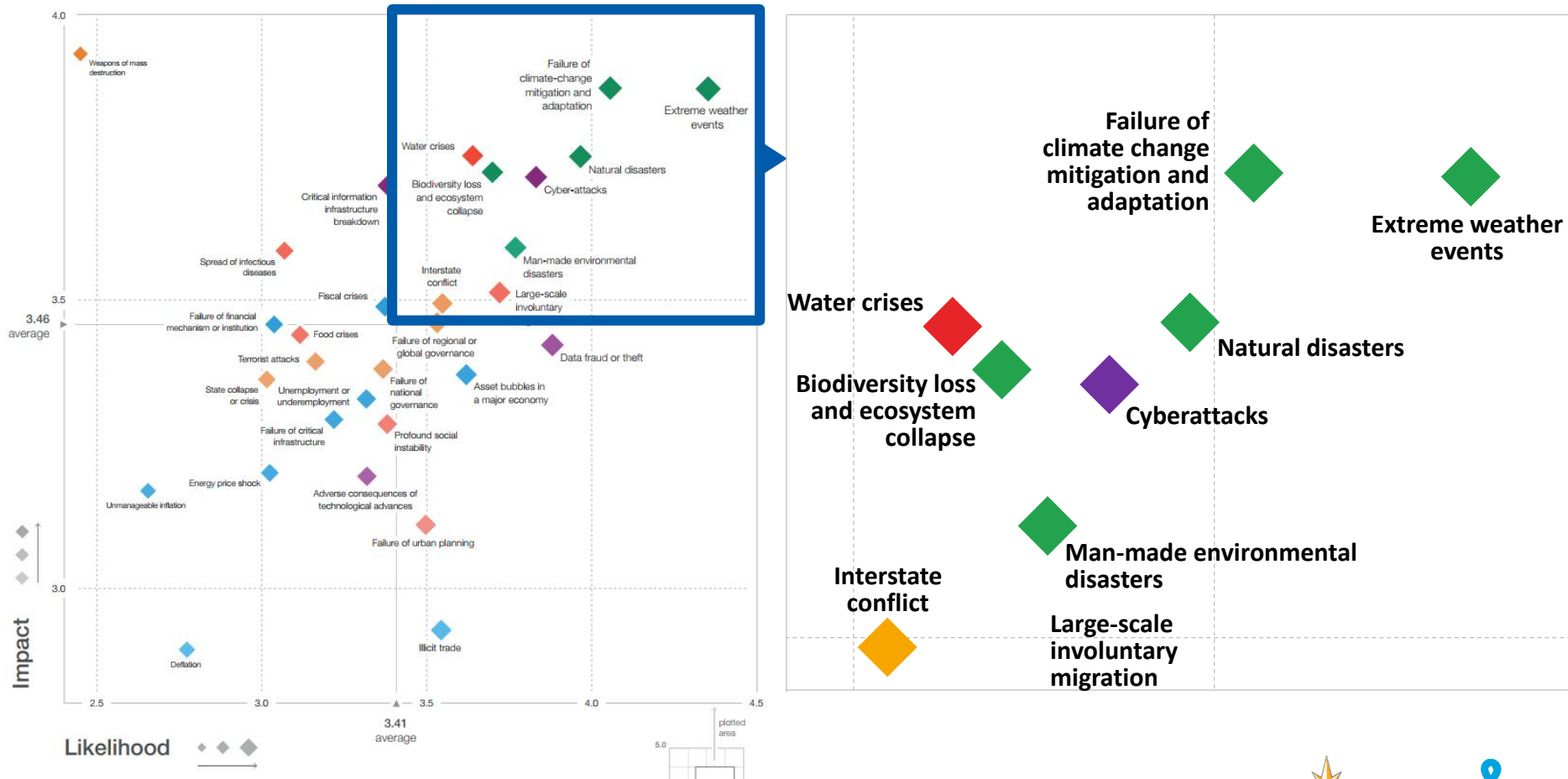
- Weight of WMO and NMHSs on the global agenda growing
- Demand of our expertise high: COP-23/24, UNSG, UN Security Council, UN High Level Climate Summit 9/2019
- Additional emphasis on EWS/Climate adaptation by development agencies, new alliances with Green Climate Fund and World Bank
- Increase of project financing, e.g. CREWS & GFCS/ACP
- Concept for private sector engagement
- 2018 Lui Che Woo Prize



A CHANGING WORLD

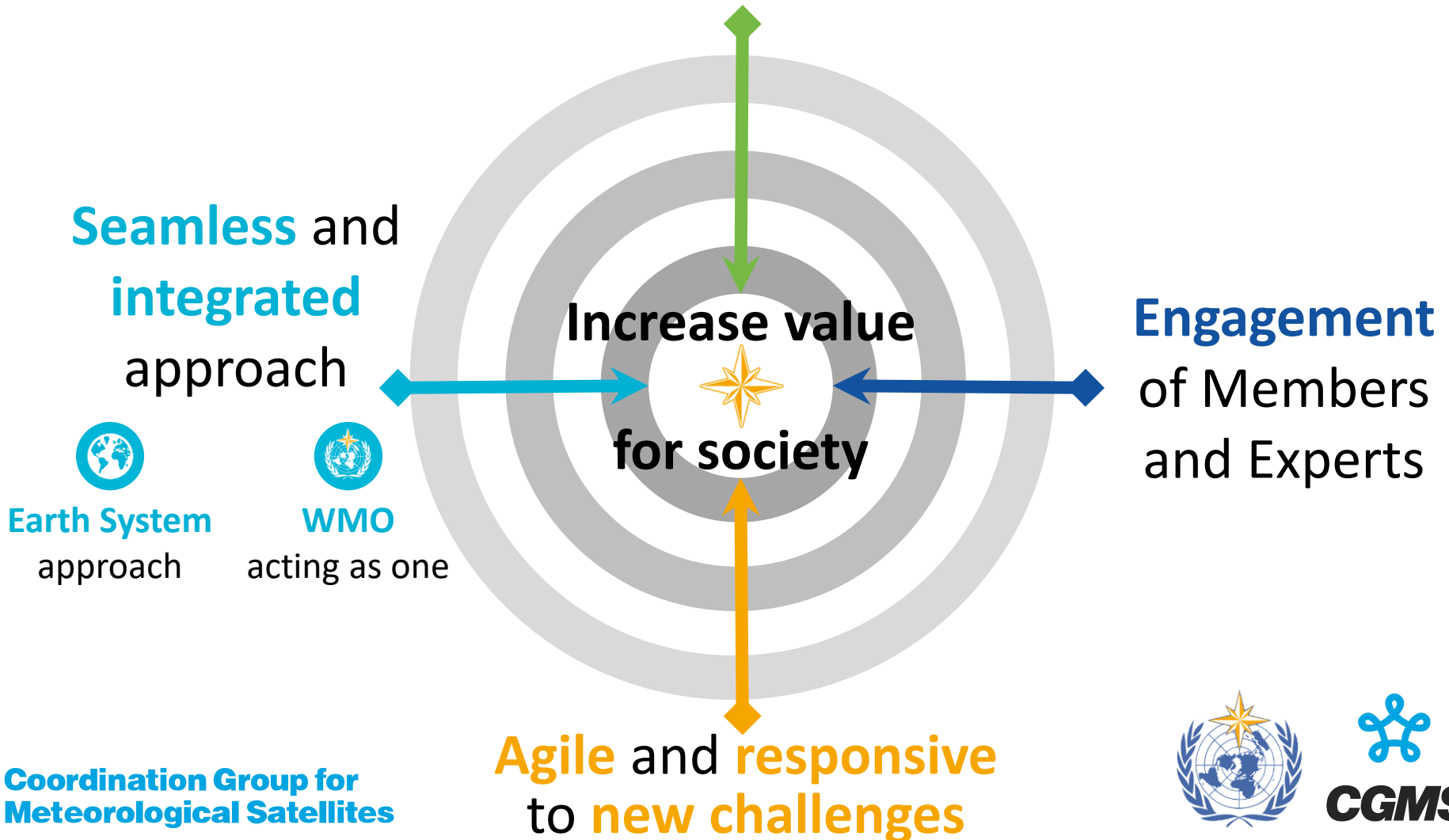


PERSPECTIVE FOR THE COMING DECADE



REFORM OBJECTIVES

Effectiveness and efficiency



WMO STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-30

VISION 2030

A world where **all nations**, especially the **most vulnerable**, are **more resilient** to the **socioeconomic impact of extreme weather, climate, water and other environmental events**, and **empowered to boost their sustainable development through the best possible weather, climate and water services**

OVERARCHING PRIORITIES

Preparedness for, and reducing losses from hydrometeorological extremes

Climate-smart decision-making to build resilience and adaptation to climate risk

Socioeconomic value of weather, climate, hydrological and related environmental services

CORE VALUES

Accountability for Results and Transparency

Collaboration and Partnership

Inclusiveness and Diversity

LONG-TERM GOALS

1 Services



Better serve societal needs

2 Infrastructures



Enhance Earth system observations and predictions

3 Science & Innovations



Advance targeted research

4 Member Services



Close the capacity gap

5 Smart Organization



Strategic realignment of structure and programmes

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

FOCUSED ON 2020-23

- Strengthen **national multi-hazard early warning/alert systems**
- Broaden provision of **policy- and decision-supporting climate, water and weather services**

- Optimize **observation data acquisition**
- Improve access to, exchange and management of **Earth system observation data and products**
- Enable access and use of **numerical analysis and prediction products**

- Advance **scientific knowledge of the Earth system**
- Enhance **science-for-service value chain** to improve predictive capabilities
- Advance **policy-relevant science**

- Enable developing countries to **provide and utilize essential weather, climate, hydrological and related environmental services**
- Develop and sustain **core competencies and expertise**
- Scale up **partnerships**

- Optimize WMO **constituent body structure**
- Streamline WMO **programmes**
- Advance **equal, effective and inclusive participation**



ALIGNMENT OF WMO STRUCTURE

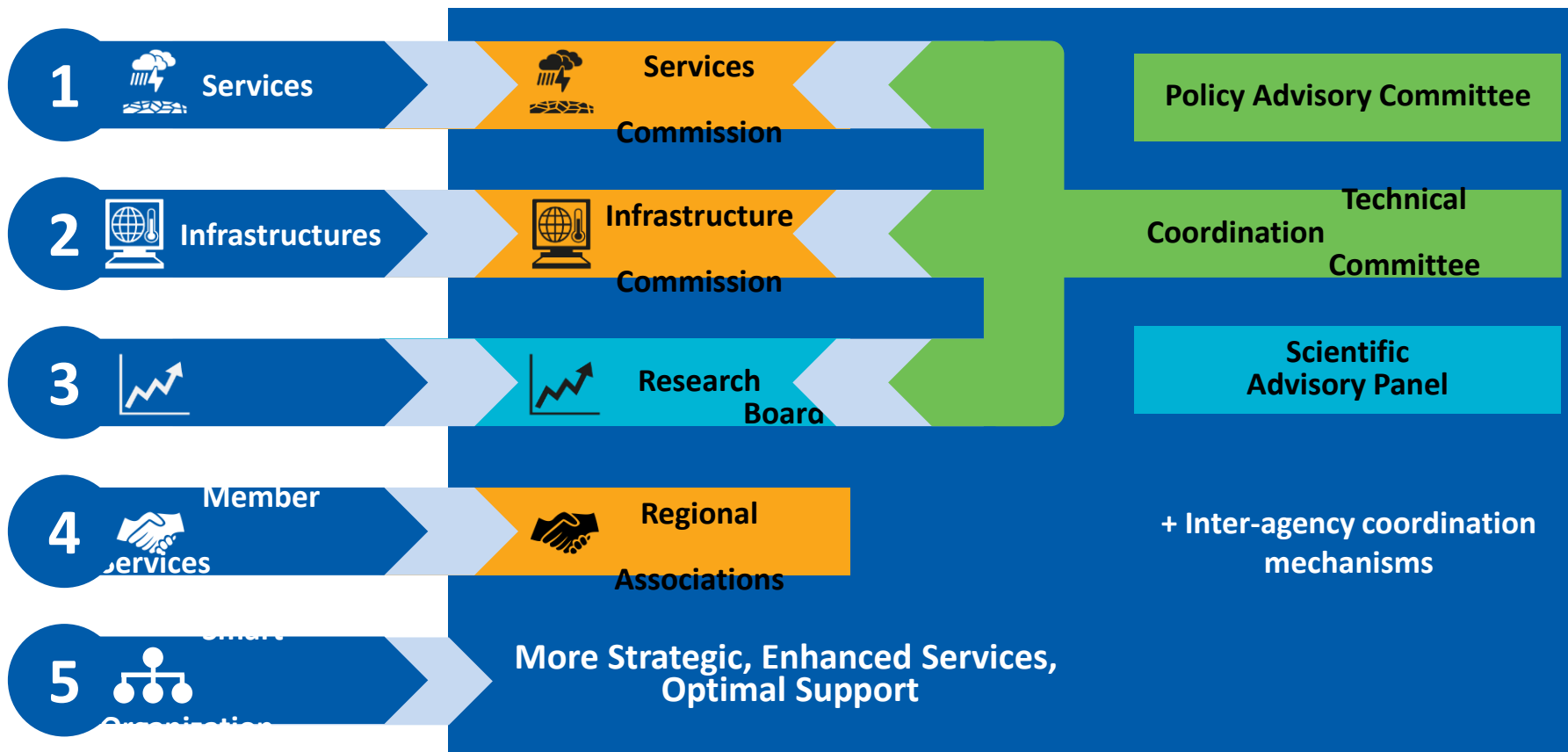
Strategic Plan

Long-term Goals

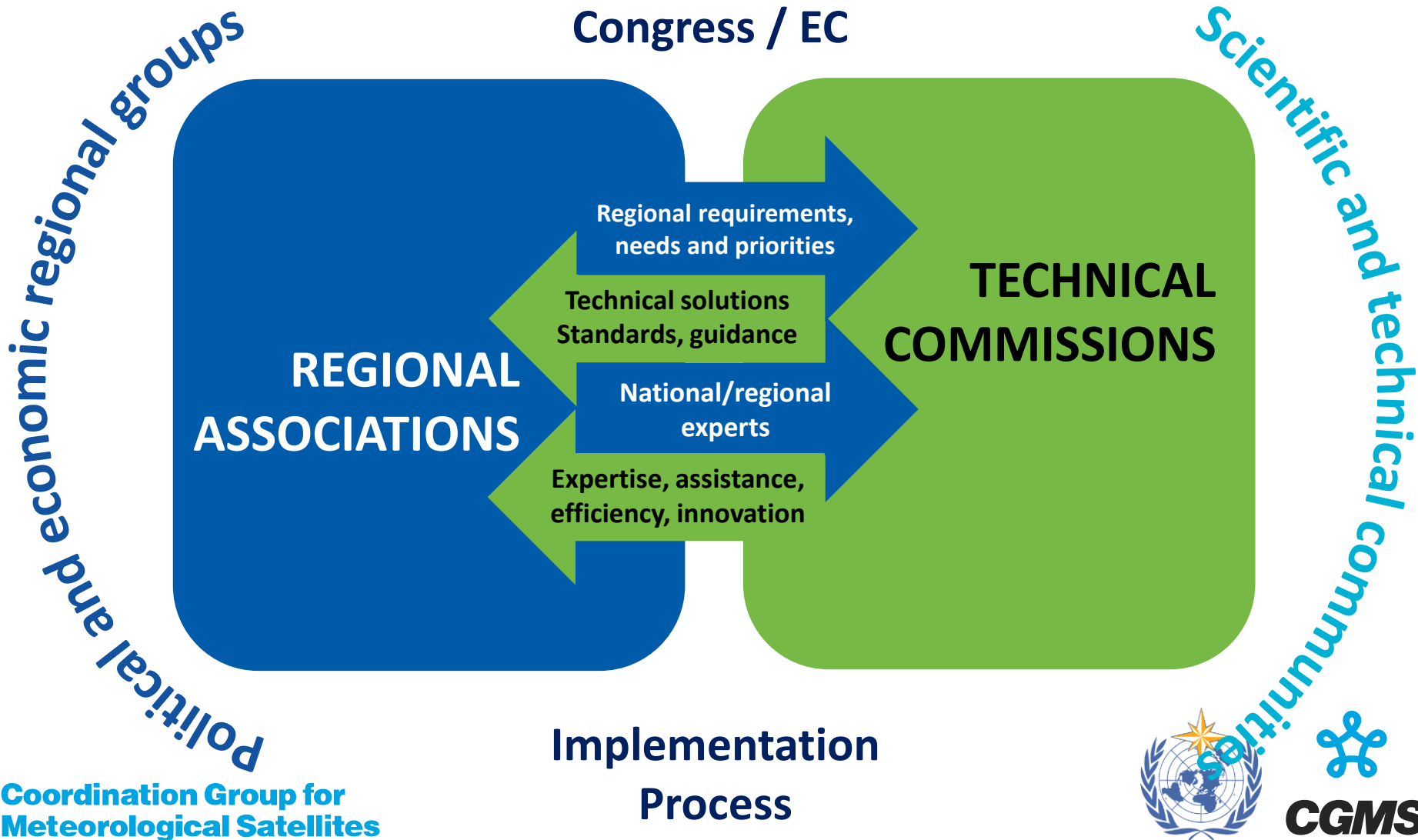
Global Lead/Regional Expertise

Executive Council

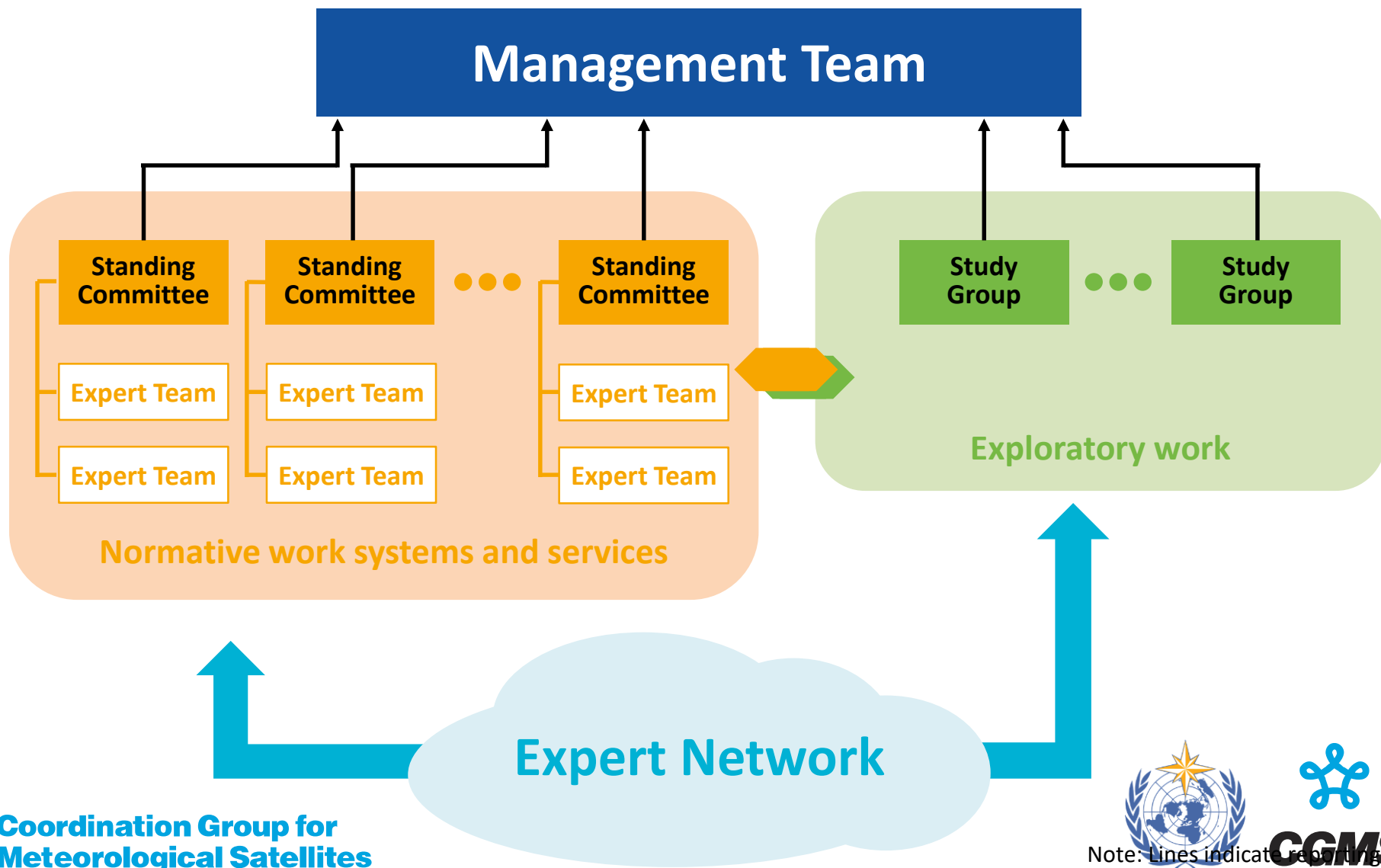
Policy, Coordination, Integration, Foresight



AN ENHANCED ROLE FOR REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS



TECHNICAL COMMISSION



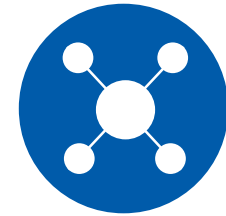


WHO CAN NOMINATE?

- Members
- International organizations and associations
- Partners
- Hydrology Assembly?

Expert Network

Public/Private and Academic Sector experts selected as per needs and competency



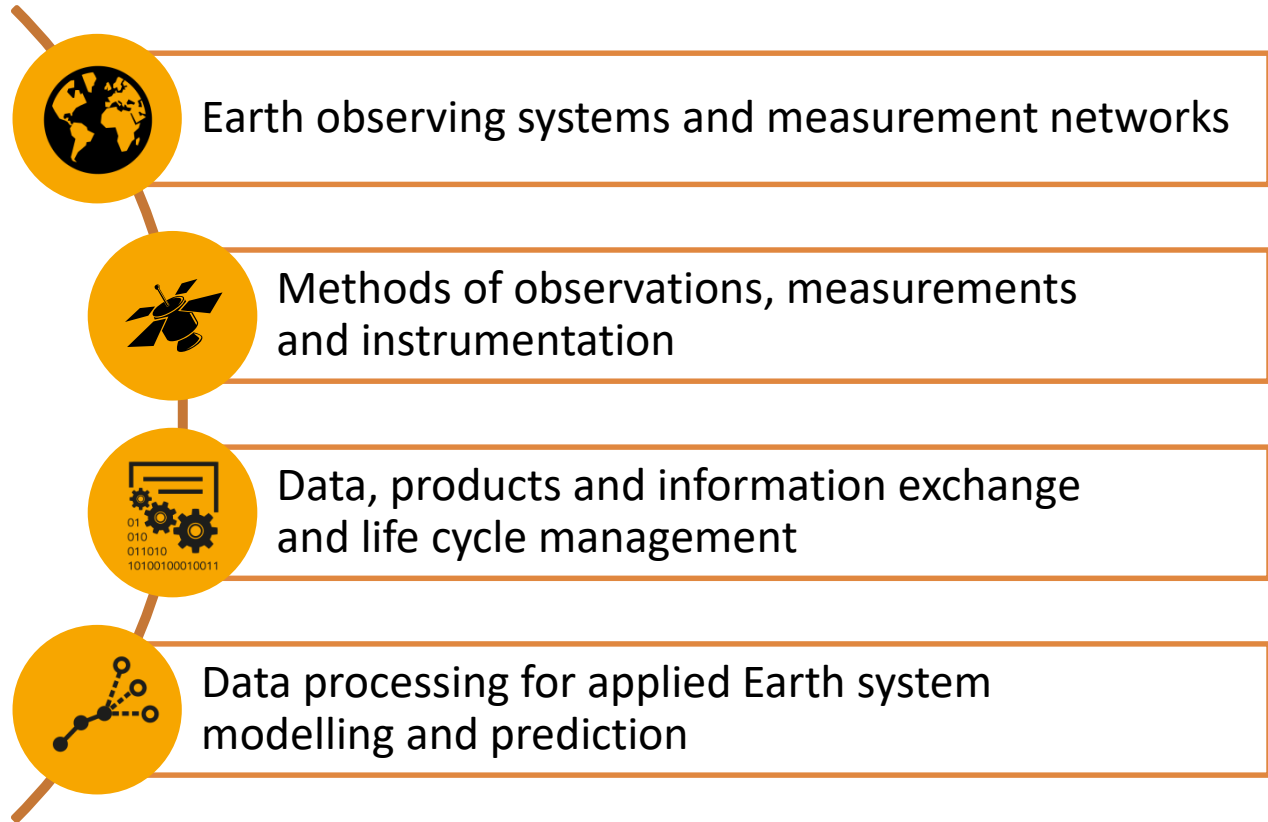
FROM WHERE?

- National Meteorological/ Hydrological Services and other public agencies
- University academics
- Researchers
- Meteorologists
- Hydrologists
- Private companies

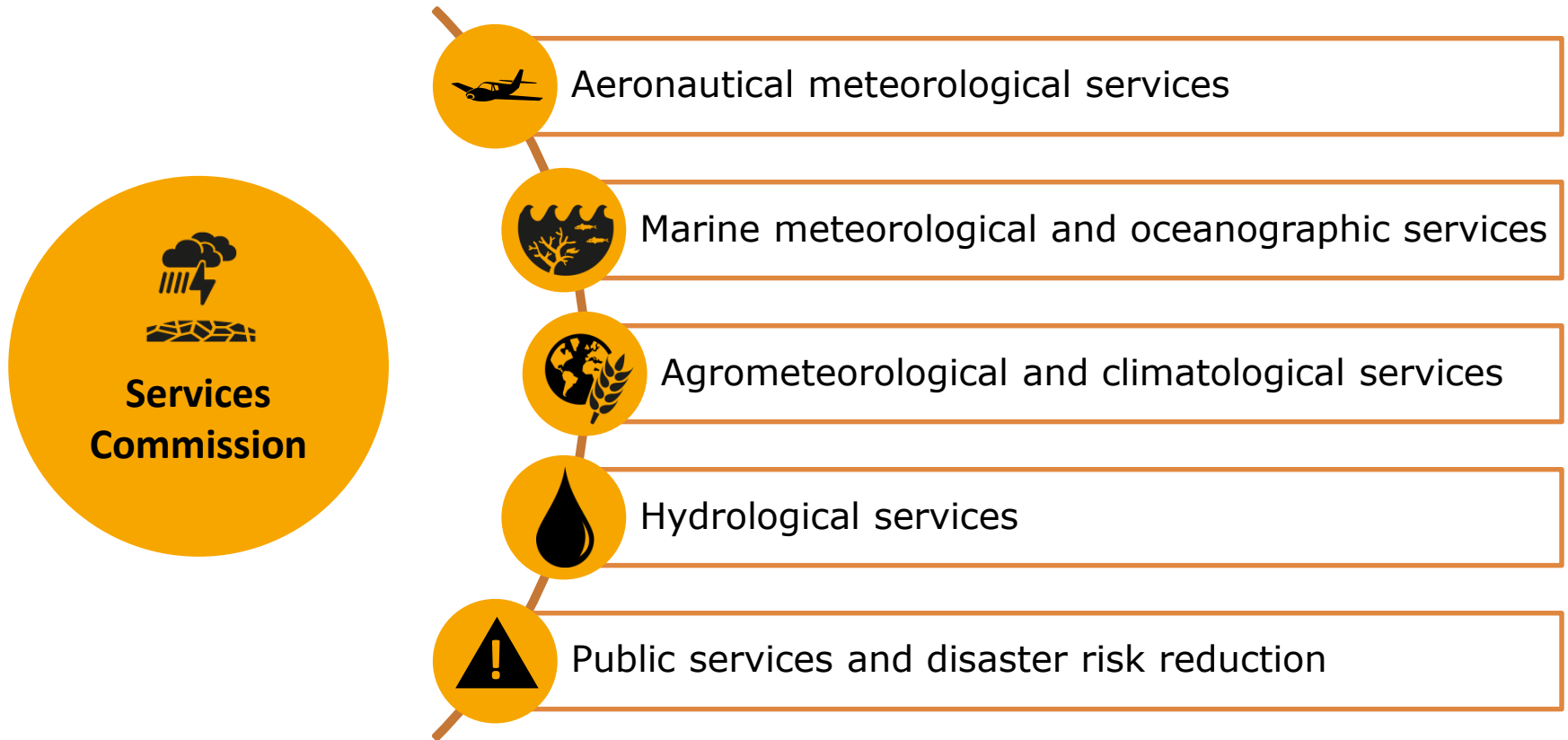
STRUCTURE, PRACTICES & PROCEDURES

- President + (up to) three Vice-Presidents
- Standing committees, study groups, expert networks and small focused teams
- Interagency technical bodies
- Conjoint sessions and meetings
- 2-year periodicity aligned with plan for extraordinary Congresses
- Engagement of Regional Associations in expert nomination process
- Common procedures – Procedural Handbook
- Wider engagement of experts from academia and private sector

STANDING COMMITTEES



STANDING COMMITTEES



ENHANCED COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS



**Joint bodies
Working arrangements
Programmes/Projects**

**More interaction and collaboration with
partners from all relevant areas, e.g.:**



GREEN CLIMATE FUND



ICAO



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Health Organization



World Food Programme



CGMS

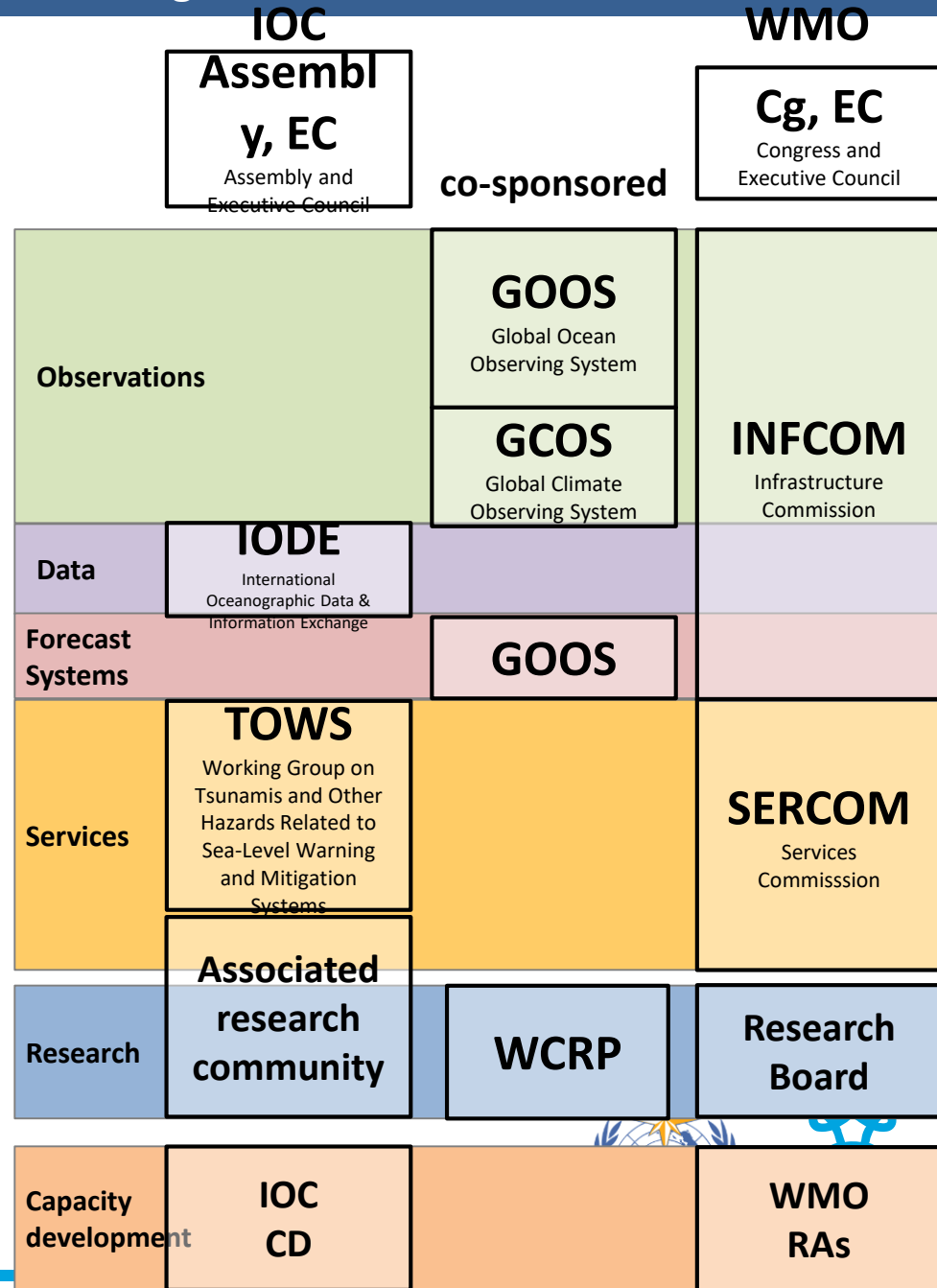
**Coordination Group for
Meteorological Satellites**



IOC

Future landscape

- IOC and WMO scientific and technical bodies and programmes, including co-sponsored entities, immediately after the reform of WMO Constituent Bodies
- Value chain of Observations, data, forecast system, and service delivery to users
- Underpinning innovation and science-to-policy interfaces with connection to research
- Capacity development to ensure wider participation and benefit



EXPECTED BENEFITS

WHAT

HOW

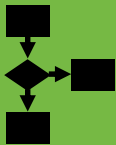
OUTCOMES



- **More focused** technical products of benefit to Members and a clearer way for Members to target their investments in the Organization

- **Consistency** between the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan, the tasks and structures of technical bodies and programmes on the basis of the Earth system approach

PROCESSES



- **More effective** decision-making
- **Higher consistency** of procedures across all bodies of the Organization
- **Greater internal efficiency, effectiveness and agility**
- **Observation-data-research-services value chain** for key sectors fostered

- **Simplification** of EC structures around the Policy Advisory Committee and the Technical Coordination Committee
- **Harmonization** of procedures through a procedural handbook
- **Implementation** of the decisions of Congress on continuous improvement
- **Agile coordinating bodies** for key sectors: research, hydrology, climate, oceans

EXPECTED BENEFITS

WHAT

HOW

ENGAGEMENT



- Engagement of **Members and experts** maintained and fostered
- More inclusive and balanced participation of experts from **all regions**
- **External communities** in weather, climate and water more involved and engaged

- **Shorter, more frequent and regular sessions** for all bodies
- **More direct and transparent support** to experts from developing countries
- **Regular meetings** of scientific and technical forums **open to partners and the public**

ADVICE



- **Independent high-level advice** on current and future scientific issues

- Establishment of the **Scientific Advisory Panel**

INFLUENCE



- **Increasing influence** with international institutions and development and funding agencies

- Enhanced role of **regional associations as advocate** of the Organization with regional political and economic entities

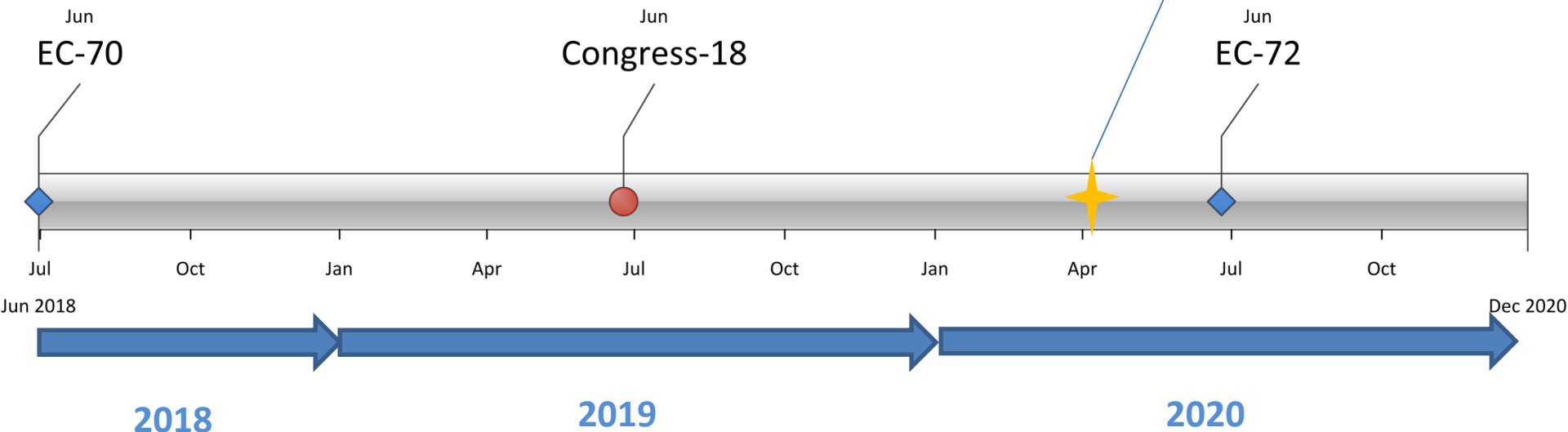
WHAT'S NEXT?

Finalization of proposals, work on details, mapping, communication, formation of Communities of Practice (CoP)

Establishing of structures, work programmes, preparation of first session

Kick-off of new TCs

APPROVAL of CBR




PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

1. Besides infrastructures (obs & IT) private sector provides services and observations
2. WMO is supposed to serve the interests of the governments including private sector
3. Private sector inside/outside of WMO?
4. Decision making will remain in the hands of PRs, but private sector initiatives/perspectives could be heard at constituent bodies
5. Support for national level legal basis for PPE
6. The backbone of global observing system remains to be financed by public sector; also the interest of private sector

Cg-18 Resolutions

- **Resolution 6.1(5)/1 (Cg-18)**
Implementation of the Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space
- **Resolution 6.1(5)/2 (Cg-18)**
VLab Strategy 2020-2024
- **Resolution 6.1(5)/3 (Cg-18)**
Four-Year Plan for WMO Activities Related to Space Weather 2020-2023
- **Resolution 6.1(5)/4 (Cg-18)**
Implementation Plan of the Space-Based Weather and Climate Extremes Monitoring Regional Operational Subproject in East Asia and Western Pacific

(see <http://meetings.wmo.int/cg-18/English/Forms/AllItems.aspx>)



World Meteorological Organization
WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS
Eighteenth Session
Geneva, 3 to 14 June 2019

Cg-18/Doc. 6.1(5)
Submitted by:
Secretary-General
26.IV.2019
DRAFT 1

AGENDA ITEM 6: EARTH SYSTEM OBSERVATIONS AND PREDICTIONS

AGENDA ITEM 6.1: WMO Integrated Global Observing System

SPACE-BASED OBSERVATIONS

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft Resolution 6.1(5)/1 (Cg-18)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARCHITECTURE FOR CLIMATE MONITORING FROM SPACE

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS,

Recalling Resolution 5 (Cg-XIV) – WMO Space Programme, which initiated a new major WMO Space Programme as a cross-cutting programme to increase the effectiveness and contributions from satellite systems to WMO Programmes,

Recalling Resolution 19 (Cg-XVI) – Development of an Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space, which requested WMO to develop the architecture for climate monitoring from space as:

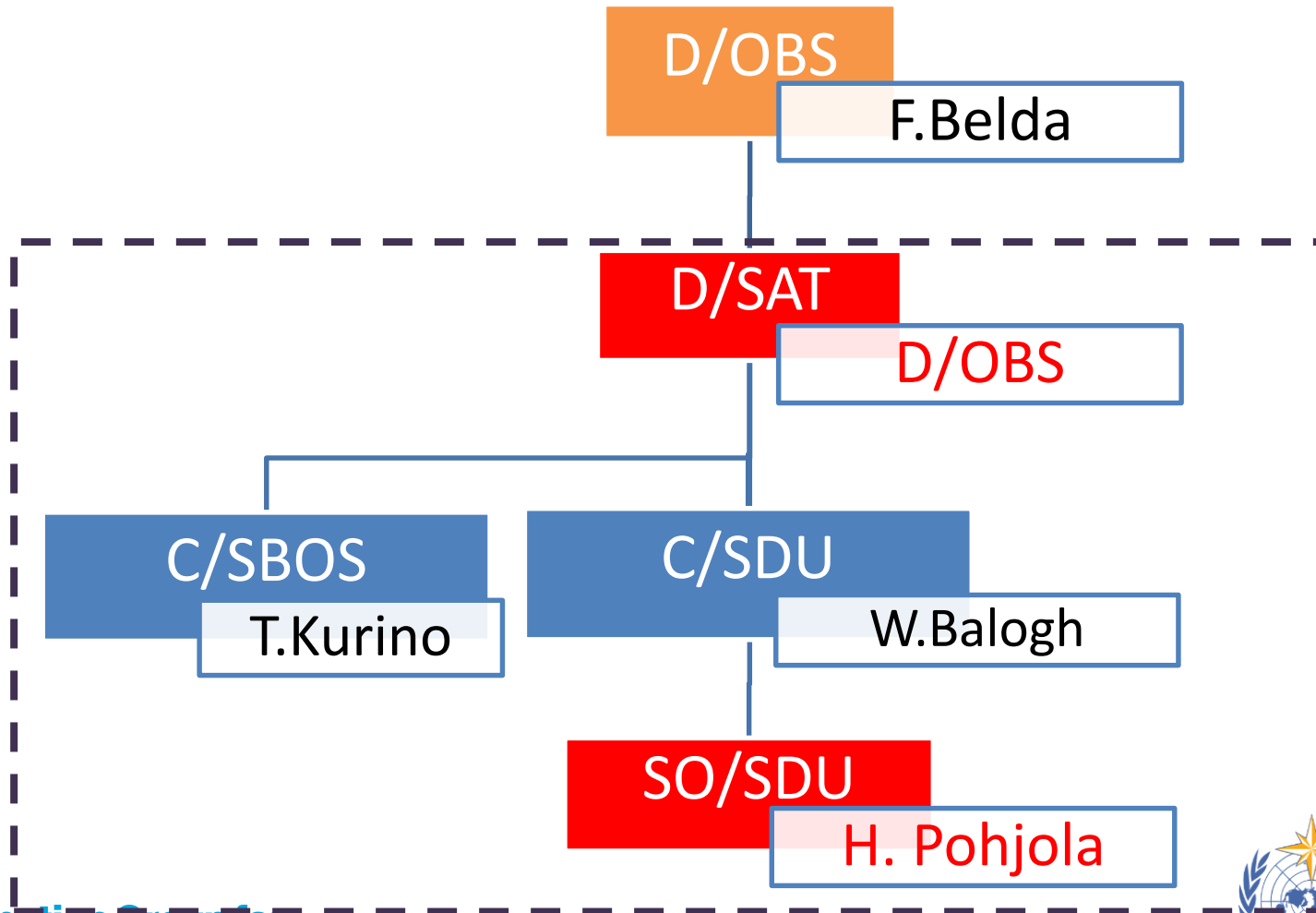
- (1) A component of the future WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), for consideration by Congress,
- (2) A major initiative of the WMO Space Programme and as an important component of WIGOS and in coordination with satellite operators, the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites (CGMS), the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP),

Recalling further

- (1) The Abridged Final Report with Resolutions of the Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress (WMO-No. 1157), paragraph 4.2.4.16, in which Congress underscored the need for the satellite operators and the Secretariat to pursue the development of the Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space with a view to ensure seamless continuity of climate monitoring satellite programmes, comparability of measurements, provisions for continuity and contingency, and traceability to reference standards,
- (2) Resolution 1 (EC-68) – WMO support to the Paris Agreement, in which Executive Council decided to further address the provision of reliable, long-term, high-quality observations of global atmospheric composition changes through the revised GCOS Implementation Plan addressing Systematic Observations in support of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) and



WMO Space Programme Office



To be considered by CGMS:

- CGMS to invited to take note of this update on WMO and WMO Space Programme status.

