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| WEATHER CLIMATE WATER | **World Meteorological Organization**  **EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**  **Seventy-Sixth Session** 27 February to 3 March 2023, Geneva | **EC-76/Doc. 3.1(13)** |
| Submitted by: Chair  1.III.2023  **DRAFT 3** |

**AGENDA ITEM 3: IMPLEMENTATION OF CONGRESS DECISIONS:   
TECHNICAL MATTERS**

**AGENDA ITEM 3.1 Long-term goal 1: Services for societal needs**

# WMO Coordination Mechanism Implementation Plan

**SUMMARY**

**Document presented by:** President of the Services Commission in response to [Resolution 14 (Cg-18)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=9827/#page=75) – Development of the Initial Concept for the WMO Coordination Mechanism to Support the Humanitarian Activities of the United Nations and Other Organizations

**Strategic objective 2020–2023:** 1.2 & 1.4

**Financial and administrative implications:** Strategic and Operational Plans 2020–2023, will be reflected in the Strategic and Operational Plans 2024–2027

**Key implementers:** SERCOM, in consultation with INFCOM, RB, CDP and RAs

**Time frame:** 2023–2027

**Action expected:** EC Approval of WMO Coordination Mechanism (WCM) Implementation Plan

# GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

A resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and various WMO decisions calling for the creation of a sustainable capability through which WMO can coordinate enhanced support to the United Nations and humanitarian agencies are recalled here below to inform the proposed resolution of the Executive Council:

(1) The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182, which:

(a) Stipulates that “each State has the responsibility first and foremost to take care of the victims of natural disasters and other emergencies occurring on its territory”;

(b) Lays down the principles and framework for humanitarian assistance, and

(c) Highlights the importance of international cooperation to address emergency situations and the central and unique role the United Nations (UN) plays in providing leadership and coordinating the efforts of the international community to support the affected countries and the linking of short-term emergency assistance to longer-term capacity development.

(2) The WMO Convention preamble reaffirms “the vital importance of the mission of the National Meteorological, Hydrometeorological and Hydrological Services in observing and understanding weather and climate and in providing meteorological, hydrological and related services in support of relevant national needs”, including inter alia in the protection of life and property, contributing to sustainable development, meeting international commitments and contributing to international cooperation,

(3) Article VI of the agreement between the UN and WMO, in which WMO “agrees to cooperate with and to render all possible assistance to the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the World Meteorological Convention, taking fully into account the particular position of the individual Members of the Organization which are not members of the United Nations”,

(4) That the Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress (Cg-17) acknowledged the continued collaboration with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in the development of procedural arrangements for the provision of meteorological and hydrological assistance to humanitarian contingency planning, preparedness, early warning, response and recovery activities,

(5) Additional recommendations made during SERCOM-2 (17–20 October 2022, Agenda Item 5.6) as noted in the Decides section of the draft recommendation (5.6(5)/1 (SERCOM-2)), which are addressed in Annex B to Draft Resolution EC-76/Doc. 3.1(13),

(6) [Resolution 2 (Cg-17)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3138#page=253) – Implementation of the WMO Strategy for Service Delivery,

(7) [Decision 13 (EC-68)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3166#page=84) – Assistance to humanitarian agencies,

(8) [Decision 10 (EC-69)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3645#page=187) – Climate Services Information System Products to Support UN System Planning and WMO Members on Seasonal to Inter-Annual Timescales,

(9) [Decision 3 (EC-70)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=4981#page=150) – Further implementation of the WMO Disaster Risk Reduction Roadmap,

(10) [Decision 5 (EC-70)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=4981#page=156) – Support to the United Nations and humanitarian agencies,

(11) [Resolution 3 (EC-75)](https://meetings.wmo.int/EC-75/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/EC-75/English/2.%20PROVISIONAL%20REPORT%20(Approved%20documents)/EC-75-d04(2)-UN-GLOBAL-EARLY-WARNING-ADAPTATION-INITIATIVE-approved_en.docx&action=default) – UN Global Early Warning/Adaptation Initiative.

**DRAFT RESOLUTION**

**Resolution 3.1(13)/1 (EC-76)**

### WMO Coordination Mechanism Implementation Plan

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

**Recalling**:

(1) [Resolution 2 (Cg-17)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3138#page=253) – Implementation of the WMO Strategy for Service Delivery,

(2) [Resolution 14 (Cg-18)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=9827#page=75) – Development of the Initial Concept for the WMO Coordination Mechanism to Support the Humanitarian Activities of the United Nations and Other Organizations, <https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=9827>

(3) [Decision 13 (EC-68)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3166#page=84) – Assistance to humanitarian agencies,

(4) [Decision 10 (EC-69)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3645#page=187) – Climate Services Information System Products to Support United Nations System Planning and WMO Members on Seasonal to Inter-Annual Timescales,

(5) [Decision 3 (EC-70)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=4981#page=150) – Further Implementation of the WMO Disaster Risk Reduction Roadmap,

(6) [Decision 5 (EC-70)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=4981#page=156) – Support to the United Nations and humanitarian agencies,

(7) [Resolution 3 (EC-75)](https://meetings.wmo.int/EC-75/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/EC-75/English/2.%20PROVISIONAL%20REPORT%20(Approved%20documents)/EC-75-d04(2)-UN-GLOBAL-EARLY-WARNING-ADAPTATION-INITIATIVE-approved_en.docx&action=default) – UN Global Early Warning/Adaptation Initiative,

(8) Resolution 46/182 of the United Nations General Assembly ([A/RES/46/182 (undocs.org)](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F46%2F182&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)),

**Noting:**

(1) That one of the key drivers in the WMO Strategic Plan is the need to strengthen production and delivery of accessible and authoritative meteorological and hydrological information and services to support the UN system’s needs on humanitarian and crisis management,

(2) The potential benefits of the Global Multi-hazard Alert System (GMAS) for the provision of strategic information at global and regional levels by WMO, as described in [Resolution 13 (Cg-18)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=9827#page=69) - WMO Global Multi-Hazard Alert System,

**Considering** that WCM should be developed and operated based on the respective Guiding Principles of Resolution 46/182 of the United Nations General Assembly and the WCM’s principles agreed at Cg-18,

**Noting further with satisfaction** that some [Obayashi] Members have already expressed their voluntary [Obayashi] support for the WCM through the provision of data, information, expert advice and in-kind contributions,

**Recognizing** the enhanced support provided by Members and the WCM development team to the principle UN Humanitarian Coordination Forum, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and other UN Organizations and Humanitarian Agencies since Cg‑18,

**Expresses** its appreciation to the China Meteorological Administration (CMA), Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD, German Weather Service), UK Met Office and in particular the Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology MeteoSwiss through the Weather4UN Project for their support to the WCM development to date;

**Approves** [Appenzeller] **~~Endorses~~** ~~[Obayashi]~~ the WCM Implementation Plan as provided in Annex A to Draft Resolution EC-76/Doc. 3.1(13) to the present resolution;

**Decides:** to closely monitor and guide the development of the WCM both during the implementation phase and in the provision of coordinated and sustainable support to UN Humanitarian Agencies [Appenzeller] ;

~~Alternate [Sec]~~

**~~Decides:~~** ~~to closely monitor and guide the development of the WCM, including its Implementation Plan [Obayashi]~~

**Requests:**

(1) The Commission for Weather, Climate, Water and Related Environmental Services and Applications (SERCOM) to:

~~(a) To further refine and submit the Implementation Plan to EC; [Obayashi]~~

(b) Establish a process to ensure full accountability and governance of the activities of the WCM;

(c) Explore how best to incorporate the WCM in relevant WMO frameworks and normative documents such as the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (GDPFS) Manual;

(d) With guidance from the EC, keep the Implementation Plan as a living document [Appenzeller] under review and make recommendations for the updating of the plan for EC consideration on a regular basis;

(2) The Regional Associations to contribute to this endeavour in their respective regions;

(3) The Secretary-General to:

(a) Facilitate the WCM implementation through the development of a resource mobilization plan detailing the secondment of experts and use of extrabudgetary resources; [Secretariat]

(b) Develop options to ensure the necessary resources in the WMO Secretariat to establish and manage the Coordination and Briefing Team (CBT) and present these to EC-77;

(c) Noting the timescale required by Members in identifying suitable secondments, [Secretariat] facilitate the embedding of experts from Members, and distribute a circular letter to the Members as soon as possible after EC-76, requesting their contribution to CBT [Dr. Hee-Dong YOO];

(d) Maintain and develop linkages of NMHSs with the UN and other humanitarian agencies;

(e) Encourage the continuation of existing initiatives;

(f) Report to the Executive Council on the above activities;

**Urges** Members operating global and regional GDPFS Centres to contribute to the implementation of the WCM, on a voluntary basis [Obayashi];

**Further requests** [Secretariat] Members to contribute to the WCM through the secondment of experts or other in-kind and/or financial support.

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[Annexes: 2](#_Annex_A_to)

## Annex A to Resolution 3.1(13)/1 (EC-76)

## WCM Implementation Plan

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBT Coordination and Briefing Team

ENSO SOP United Nations Standard Operating Procedure for the analysis and communication of potential El Niño, La Niña Impacts

GMAS Global Multi-Hazard Alert System

GSCU Global Seasonal Climate Update

IASC United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee: principal UN Humanitarian response and coordination forum

GDPFS Global Data-Processing and Forecasting System

GFCS Global Framework for Climate Services

HA Humanitarian Agencies

HC United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator

IFRC International Federation of Red Cross

INFCOM Commission for Observations, Infrastructure and Information Systems

NMHS National Meteorological and Hydrological Services

RCOF Regional Climate Outlook Forum

RCC Regional Climate Centre

RSMC Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre

SERCOM Commission for Weather, Climate, Water and Related Environmental Services and Applications

SC-DRR Standing Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNOCC United Nations Operations & Crisis Centre (in New York)

UNOCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

UN RC United Nations Resident Coordinator

UN SG United Nations Secretary-General

WCM WMO Coordination Mechanism to support the Humanitarian Activities of the UN and other organizations

WFP World Food Programme

WMO World Meteorological Organization

**Preamble**

For many years, WMO’s National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) have supported humanitarian and United Nations in early action planning and in responses to extreme weather and climate events, with the likes of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) providing a focal point to enhance this service delivery. However, needs are evolving and the access and integration of timely hydrometeorological information in the management of humanitarian crises has becomes increasingly important. This was emphasized still further in the UN SG statement on World Met Day 2022 (and subsequently endorsed at EC-75[[1]](#footnote-2)) in announcing that WMO would lead an initiative to ensure that everyone on Earth be protected by Early Warning Systems within the next five years.

In 2019, WMO Members endorsed Resolution 14 at the eighteenth World Meteorological Congress which tasked the appropriate body (SERCOM) to develop a WMO Coordination Mechanism (WCM) to support the humanitarian activities of the UN and other organizations. The main objective of the WCM is to enable access to authoritative weather, water and climate information and the provision of expert advice from WMO Members to the UN and other humanitarian agencies in respect of Anticipatory Action and Crisis Support.

Resolution 14 involves two overarching deliverables:

* **Develop an Implementation Plan for the WCM** based on the initial concept and voluntary contributions of WMO Members,
* **Provide recommendations** for incorporating the WCM into relevant WMO frameworks and normative documents such as the GDPFS Manual (with the relevant WMO bodies)[[2]](#footnote-3).

To develop an implementation plan for the WCM and provide recommendations regarding its processes, an Expert Team (ET-WCM[[3]](#footnote-4)) was put in place representing WMO Members and humanitarian organizations. Based on requirements documented in the initial Information and Scoping Paper and elsewhere[[4]](#footnote-5), prototype activities were initiated, highlighting WMO Members expertise. Other activities were also taken forward to help better understand requirements, including scoping training requirements for both WMO Members and the UN and humanitarian agencies (HA).

The WCM Implementation Plan details the context and principles of the WCM followed by the description of the implementation, including suggestions for governance and reporting mechanisms. Annexes include examples of current prototype work, other activities and links to additional documentation.

**Chapter 1 Eighteenth World Meteorological Congress – Resolution 14**

**Context**

Resolution 46/182 of the United Nations General Assembly stipulates the following: [Obayashi]

(1) Humanitarian assistance is of cardinal importance for the victims of natural disasters and other emergencies, [Obayashi]

(2) Humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality, [Obayashi]

(3) The sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States must be fully respected in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In this context, humanitarian assistance should be provided with the consent of the affected country and in principle on the basis of an appeal by the affected country, [Obayashi]

(4) Each State has the responsibility first and foremost to take care of the victims of natural disasters and other emergencies occurring on its territory. Hence, the affected State has the primary role in the initiation, organization, coordination, and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory, [Obayashi]

[Obayashi] ([Annex 1](#ANNEX_1) – Supplementary Documentation Links).

As part of the agreement between the UN and the WMO (Article VI, as indicated within the WMO Convention and its Strategic Plan), the WMO Member States and Territories play a ‘vital’ role in their support to the *‘protection of life and property, contributing to sustainable development, meeting international commitments and contributing to international cooperation’*.

As humanitarian crises can be brought on, or exacerbated, by weather and climatic extreme events, information produced by WMO Members is pivotal in increasing the resilience of populations facing extreme events and in reducing the risks of disasters through enhanced support provided to the UN and humanitarian agencies (HA).

UN-WMO Agreement

Recalling:

(3) Article VI of the agreement between the UN and WMO, in which WMO ‘agrees to cooperate with and to render all possible assistance to the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the World Meteorological Convention, taking fully into account the particular position of the individual members of the Organization which are not members of the United Nations’

**UN and humanitarian agencies (HA)**

~~Provide texts to clarify the scope of WCM including clear statements on who are UN and HA WCM will provide supports. [Obayashi]~~

~~Text below copied from~~ **~~Annex B~~** ~~provided in response to JMA interventions made during SERCOM/2 [SEC]~~

UN Agencies supported by the WCM provide authorised Risk/Horizon Scanning, Anticipatory Action and Response in respect of UN Humanitarian interventions which are defined under UN resolution 46/182, through the agreed Terms of Reference of the UN Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) which is the principal UN humanitarian response and coordination body, or as defined under specific UN Security Council mandates.

Within the bounds of the IASC, the WCM works with IASC member agencies including WFP, FOA, UNOCHA, UNICEF, IFRC, UNDP and others to develop multi-sectoral risk assessment for internal use by the IASC Emergencies Directors Group and for UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators.

~~In addition, UN Agencies work individually or in partnership with other UN Agencies to deliver agreed humanitarian assistance in the form of:~~

* ~~Response to rapid/slow onset humanitarian crisis~~
* ~~Advocacy for additional action or funding~~
* ~~Development of mitigation strategies and development of Anticipatory Action protocols and their respective triggering mechanisms~~
* ~~Longer terms support for ongoing humanitarian crisis~~

~~In respect of supporting the humanitarian assistance listed above, the WCM aims to:~~

* ~~Facilitate bilateral connections to NMHS, RCC, RSMCs and the WMO network as appropriate~~
* ~~Curate Members publicly available information where UN require a single Point of Contact (POC), this is particularly relevant to the Inter Agency Standing Committee~~
* ~~Undertake additional reach back to Members where further information is required at the country or regional level. The WCM would reach out to a regional office to coordinate information from specific countries as for example the RAI Regional Office contacting Niger and Angola NMHSs for additional information on flood risk and drought respectively~~
* ~~Develop infographics that will bring Members authoritative information into one coordinated display, often in a regional context, to facilitate the sharing of knowledge for UN humanitarian briefs~~

The WCM does not provide support to UN institutions outside of the humanitarian arena such as the UN International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

**Expectations from Cg-18[[5]](#footnote-6)**

During the eighteenth World Meteorological Congress, WMO Members endorsed the establishment of the ‘WMO Coordination Mechanism to support the Humanitarian Activities of the UN and other organizations’ (henceforth named WCM), the overall objective of which is to facilitate access to authoritative weather, water and climate information from Members and the provision of expert advice to UN and other humanitarian agencies in order to support requests in anticipation of, during or after hydrometeorological hazard situations.

[Resolution 14 (Cg-18)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=9827#page=75) and its Annex, indicates that:

* There is an urgency to facilitate access to authoritative information and expert advice supporting humanitarian action and decision-making.
* The framework of the WCM is to include the requirements of the WMO community and that of the UN and other humanitarian agencies.
* This framework will be based on collaborative partnerships between WMO Members and the humanitarian communities supporting the linkages between NMHSs and the UN and other humanitarian agencies.

A picture containing shape

Description automatically generatedTo proceed with the WCM concept, Cg-18 requested that an Implementation Plan for the WCM be developed based on voluntary contributions of Members and also recommended governance, required resource mobilization, and reporting and accountability processes. Cg-18 also agreed with the WCM’s principles which include: [Obayashi]

~~NOTE, numbering below changed to replicate CG18, Res 14 text exactly [Sec]~~

(d) The WCM contributors’ responsibilities will be based on their agreed voluntary commitment (mainly remote, specialized/tailored services), capacities, and regional and key specialization, [Obayashi]

(e) NMHSs are responsible to support the UN and other humanitarian agencies’ country teams, and if a NMHS requires support it would request it from the WCM, [Obayashi]

(h) Activities, information and advisory services provided to the users are properly recorded, evaluated and disclosed to the Members to ensure accountability of activities under WCM.[Obayashi]

The WCM will be developed on the following understandings. It will:

- Support Members in the development of knowledge and understanding of the UN system to facilitate enhanced bilateral support,

- Use authoritative information, expert advice and products from WMO Members, including via GMAS once operational and designated GDPFS Centres as the foundation upon which it will be built and will be shared[[6]](#footnote-7),

- Serve as a coordination conduit in complex, multi-sectoral or multi-country requests for information with and via Members,

- Leverage existing WMO networks, partnerships and WMO initiatives,

- Contribute to the development of fit-for-purpose mechanisms to gather requirements,

- Integrate expertise from Members through work accomplished through other WMO bodies (Technical Commissions, Regional Associations, etc.),

- Provide support to NMHSs, if requested and if events hinder their fulfilment of humanitarian requirements,

- Work normal office hours and will utilize Members information and advice[[7]](#footnote-8). The WCM will act as a ‘landing point’ to help support the coordination of requests from the UN and HA and coordinate responses using Members information.

Following Cg-18, WMO’s Services Department enhanced its engagement with UN and HA. This catalysed requests for advice and information and the opportunity to further engage with core elements of the UN Anticipatory Action system, namely the UN IASC and the multi-sectoral UN ENSO Impact Analysis. With excellent contributions from Members and WMO Regional Offices, it has been possible to support this work and other ad hoc requests. These have also helped develop an increased understanding of requirements for a WCM and enable the development of prototype impact assessments, briefing products and infographics through the MeteoSwiss Weather4UN pilot project and other initiatives. [Annex 2](#ANNEX_2) describes some of these initial activities.

Providing this support and advice has also helped inform how the WCM will interact with Members. Some requests (received during normal working hours) have required a quick response, whereas others such as the IASC require input on a regular pre-determined frequency. Lead time for responses to requests will thus have impacts on how the WCM reaches out to Members and organizes its work plan. Figure 1 highlights some of the proposed WCM-related activities with the X-axis detailing the response time (during normal working hours) and the upper and lower boxes detailing the interaction between the WCM/NMHS/RCC/RSMC and others.

Timeline

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**Figure 1: WCM response times and interactions with NMHS, RCC, RSMC**

**Linkages to Members, Constituent Bodies, Regional Associations, other WMO entities and UN Partners**

The broad range of support required by the UN and humanitarian communities mandates an approach across the whole of WMO. As such, the WCM may have benefits of developing [Obayashi] linkages with Members, Regional Associations, Constituent Bodies, other WMO entities and UN Partners. Some of these will require formal Terms of Reference, Memorandums of Understanding, or the agreement of Standard Operating Procedures. Others may require additional outreach as indicated within the WCM Communications Plan or to simply facilitate the development of linkages between NMHS/RCC, etc., and the UN/HA. Relationships with stakeholders developed in the context of the implementation of the WCM and thereafter throughout its lifetime will be essential and require underpinning support documentation.

As the WCM is implemented, it will become increasingly important to [Obayashi] establish and maintain enhanced and collaborative dialogue with other activities initiated by the WMO community such as the ongoing work in respect of the UN Early Warning/Adaptation initiative, the GMAS, [Obayashi], and the Objective Seasonal Forecasting, and their associated oversight bodies.

**Chapter 2 The WCM**

The overall objective of the WCM is to provide access to authoritative weather, water, climate information and expert advice from Members to the UN and HA. In order to fully realize this objective, Members and humanitarian agencies will be required to support the WCM development in terms of the provision of expert advice, in understanding new requirements, in service design, delivery, and innovation.

Central to facilitating the provision of authoritative advice and expertise will be the development of the core WCM Team, known as the **Coordination and Briefing Team** (CBT). Based on the requirements and evidence to date, this team will consist of:

 Experts in Meteorology, Hydrology, Seasonal Forecasting, Data Science and Humanitarian Anticipatory Action and Response, seconded from Members and our UN Partners, responsible for liaison with Members and coordination of support activities ([Annex 3](#ANNEX_3) provides an outline Job Specification)

 WMO Secretariat Staff , responsible for direct liaison and briefing into the UN as required and overall management of the CBT

**The WCM Coordination and Briefing Team (CBT)**

For the WCM to be sustainable and remain relevant, it will [Obayashi]facilitate the provision of timely advice and support by aggregating information from [Obayashi] Members, by helping to coordinate responses to requests by humanitarian and UN colleagues and/or facilitate linkages with Members. It will also provide a framework for stakeholder engagement across the broad UN Anticipatory Action arena (Figure 2).

The CBT will be tasked with coordinating WMO support to the UN and HA. The team will be based within the WMO Secretariat in Geneva, will work normal office hours, and will not replace or duplicate the operational services and advice provided by WMO Members[[8]](#footnote-9). The CBT Terms of Reference can be described under the following five key themes:

 Coordination of WMO response to specific requests from UN and HA for support **made to the WMO Secretariat** in Geneva

 Provision of WMO input to routine UN Risk and Horizon Scanning activities

 Monitoring and reporting on specific Anticipatory Action thresholds

 Evaluation of new and emerging requirements

 Briefing into UN or humanitarian analysis discussions as required

To underpin the themes listed above, the CBT will perform the following tasks:

 Act as key landing point for Members requiring help to underpin bilateral or regional support to UN or HA

 Coordinate (when required) interfaces between Members and the UN and HA

* Coordinate a broader WMO response to specific events or crises when required, such as was done for the SE Europe Refugee Crisis in 2015/16

 Liaise with stakeholders across the UN and humanitarian communities

 Curate (collect and assemble) Members’ data and authoritative information in support of a UN and HA multi-sectoral analysis

 Translate this information into non-technical language for assimilation into UN/HA analysis and decision-making processes

 Develop specific UN/HA focused infographics, other products and new ways of presenting expert advice and analysis

 Develop standards, guidelines, operating procedures, and quality assurance mechanisms

 Design services in partnership with Members and the UN/HA

 Work with UN, HA and other partners to further develop Risk, Vulnerability and Impact Assessments

WMO Members and UN partners will support the WCM through the provision of available products, services and expert advice, and by providing opportunities for secondment of personnel into the WCM with requirements for support from the WCM being defined by the **UN and HA.** Humanitarian agencies will also help WMO Members and the WCM by providing situational awareness, information with respect to vulnerabilities, as well as feedback regarding hydrometeorological information provided by the WCM.

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**Figure 2: The WCM**

Initial WCM CBT Deliverables

As discussed, the WMO Secretariat has been actively supporting the UN across areas of Anticipatory Action since Resolution 14 was endorsed in 2019. The WCM CBT will have as an initial mandate to continue the development and delivery of the following initiatives:

 The Monthly IASC Risk and Early Warning Analysis

 The Inter-Agency Standing Committee ENSO Cell Analysis

 Major multi-agency analysis such as that recently supported for the Horn of Africa

 Service design to support specific UNOCHA operations

 Activities to support the WMO representative in the **UNOCC** as required[[9]](#footnote-10)

It is expected that other initiatives will be identified as the WCM matures.

**Chapter 3 The WCM Implementation Plan Overview**

The WCM Implementation Plan presents a path forward towards the development of mechanisms supporting the exchange of information between the WMO community and the UN and other HA in addition to identifying opportunities for strengthening the capacities of all.

This plan defines Work Packages to:

 Develop core capabilities that will enable the continuation and enhancement of existing support work through the establishment of a CBT

 Assess the benefits and feasibility [Obayashi]of developing a regional support mechanism

 Enhance the collective Members/UN and HA understanding of institutional and operational mechanisms through the development, identification and facilitation of training and knowledge-sharing activities

 Establish [Obayashi] linkages with other WMO entities (Members, Expert Teams, RCC, RSMC, etc.) which agree to support the WCM on a voluntary basis [Obayashi]

 Implement relevant governance monitoring and reporting mechanisms

 The WCM Implementation Plan also references the WMO’s Strategy for Service Delivery, adheres to the ‘Considerations for Implementation’ as agreed at Cg-18 (Figure 3) and aims to support the ever-evolving landscape of disaster risk reduction through the engagement of Members

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**Figure 3: Cg-18, Resolution 14 – Considerations for Implementation**

**Principles**

Early action and crisis responses require a continuous dialogue to ensure that WMO community-led services remain relevant and that improvements can be instated through lessons learned, research, and innovation.

Implementing the WCM will be a challenging endeavour, some initiatives will evolve from current activities whereas others will be part of innovative approaches. The following principles will help guide the successful implementation of the WCM:

 Engagement with WMO Members, Regional Associations, Technical Commissions, and other constituent bodies

 Evidential-based development and implementation

 Iterative, using pilot ‘activities’ to assess and measure benefits, time, costs, quality, etc.

 Optimal use of synergies with existing initiatives (Services, Products, Outreach)[[10]](#footnote-11)

 Prioritization of developments to ensure sustainability of existing ‘best endeavours’ support currently provided through the WMO Secretariat

 Monitor progress and assure quality standards against pre-agreed metrics

 Ensure agile governance mechanisms with a formal role for ‘users’ outside of WMO

 Develop communication and outreach to ensure stakeholders are kept informed of progress

* Provide supports to UN and HA with the consent of Members concerned/affected and/or requests by Members, in a manner that does not interfere with their warning services, in accordance with the Guiding Principles of Resolution 46/182 of the United Nations General Assembly and the WCM’s principles agreed at Cg-18 [Obayashi]

**Chapter 4 Implementation of the WCM**

*The Implementation Plan reflects WMO Members and the UN/HA inputs into the WCM, as well as the responsibilities of the Coordination and Briefing Team (CBT). The Plan will also address the resources which are necessary for the execution and sustainability of the WCM.*

The primary focus of the WCM Implementation Plan is the development and implementation of the **CBT**, providing the transition between current activities based on best endeavours to a more sustainable and expanded support. Parallel activities related to training and knowledge-sharing, formalization of linkages with other WMO initiatives and implementation of formal monitoring, reporting and governance mechanisms will also take place throughout the WCM Implementation. Needs and feasibility of strengthening of regional supports by CBT will be explored in the future.. [Obayashi] Figure 4 provides a high-level overview of these key Work Packages.

[Obayashi]

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**Figure 4: WCM Implementation Plan Overview** [Obayashi]

**Coordination and Briefing Team Implementation**

Developing the CBT from a concept into a fully functioning and sustainably resourced team is the principal WCM Implementation Work Package activity. Its implementation is described by several dedicated activities (Table 1) of which some would, initially, be led by the WMO Secretariat while the CBT become more familiar with their duties.

**Table 1: Implementation Plan for the Coordination and Briefing Team  
(priority tasks only)**

| Work Package/ Milestones | Description | Detail | Proposed Timeline |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. CBT Terms of Reference Review | Review and finalize the CBT ToRs |  Draft CBT Terms of Reference are proposed in Chapter 4, however these are subject to further discussions during SERCOM and Cg‑20. Work will be required to finalize the TORs and account for any modifications or amendments | Q3 2023 |
| 2. CBT Responsibilities | Finalize functions and responsibilities, level of experience and expertise for team members. Determine required academic, knowledge, experience and competencies |  Define requirements for Secondment of Experts from Members   Define requirements for UN representation in CBT   Define requirement of WMO Secretariat for WCM resources | Q3 2023 |
| 3. CBT Resource Mobilization | Determine process for outreach and recruitment according to established requirements |  Finalize resource mobilization mechanisms with Members   Work with Members to identify appropriate staff and complete secondment agreements into WMO ensuring regional and gender balances | Q4 2023 |
| 4. CBT UN Support Schedule development | Design work schedule considering initial SOP development and associated resource mobilization | Through WMO Secretariat & CBT:   Commence training of CBT Team Members   Further develop IASC and ENSO Cell SOP   As required, update/ create new MoU with UN agencies   Where possible [Obayashi], establish formal collaboration and support arrangements [Obayashi] with RCCs, RSMC, RCOF’s and other WMO constructs   Development Data/ Product Management procedures   Establish process for responding to new requests for support in accordance with the WCM’s Principles [Obayashi] | Q3 2023  –  Q3 2024 |
| 5. Transition current Best Endeavours support into CBT | Following the development of the CBT, transition the existing UN support activities into the WCM |  Complete CBT Team Training   Handover UN support responsibilities from existing WMO Secretariat staff to CBT | Q4 2023  –  Q2 2024 |
| 6. Work plan implementation | Throughout lifetime of CBT enhance existing SOPs and development additional SOPs as required. These will determine the work schedule ([Annex 4](#ANNEX_4) provides a schematic overview of the draft IASC SOP as an example) |  Develop and prototype infographics, other products, new ways of presenting advice and analysis   Develop thresholds or triggers in partnership with Members, UN and HA   Determine thresholds of vulnerabilities   Determine mechanisms of communication or **interface** between the Coordination and Briefing Teams and the humanitarian agencies |  |
| 7. Knowledge sharing – learning opportunities | Work with UN and humanitarian agencies to develop appropriate knowledge sharing mechanisms to ensure full understanding of requirements, risks, vulnerabilities | Coordinate with the WMO Members Services department and other UN counterparts | Q4 2023  –  Q2 2024 |
| 8. Development of support tools and briefing products | Work with Members and UN agencies to develop required support tools | Development of required tools and briefing products to aid analysis and translation of Members information as required | Q3 2023  –  Q4 2024 |

[Obayashi]UN and humanitarian agencies have a strong regional and country presence, led by Resident Coordinators [[11]](#footnote-12) and Humanitarian Coordinators [[12]](#footnote-13)(UN RC, HC). The feasibility of[Obayashi] strengthening and developing a regional support mechanism by the CBT will be assessed in the future, after the CBT is well developed and operated with secured resources [Obayashi]. This regional approach may help develop a cadre of experts who understand the regional hydrometeorological risks and vulnerabilities and develop an increased knowledge of UN and humanitarian operation and policy development.

Such an assessment will address: [Obayashi]

 Regional requirements

 Existing WMO Member Support arrangements

 Interfaces to existing WMO Regional Networks (and collaborative opportunities) and other UN regional centres (for example, the African Union)

 Technical capabilities and infrastructure

 Alignment with existing WMO policy areas and requirements for updates in the GDPFS Manual

 Interfaces to capacity development and donor projects

 Training and other learning opportunities

Lessons learned from the establishment of the CBT [Obayashi] will support the feasibility assessment for this network.

[Obayashi]



[Obayashi]

**WCM Training and related activities**

Both WMO Members and UN/HA colleagues agree that it would be beneficial to gain a more in-depth understanding of their respective Operational, Policy, Anticipatory Action and Response domains.

The WCM will therefore look to enhance this understanding through the identification of specific training requirements and the sourcing of appropriate training and knowledge products to support WMO Members and their UN counterparts.

To initiate this work, a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was commissioned during the spring of 2022 during which members of the ET-WCM, the WMO Secretariat personnel and representatives from humanitarian organizations were surveyed. Training requirements in the context of the WCM were identified for WMO Members and for humanitarian organizations and a series of potential available training resources was compiled on the WMO Moodle platform. (See Annex 1 for link to TNA).

Within the construct of the WCM Implementation Plan, the next phase is to facilitate the delivery of this training (Table 3). At this point it must be emphasized that the WCM will not have a training function per se but will look to leverage training opportunities within existing delivery modalities such as projects, programmes, Members (through Regional Associations), humanitarian collaborators, and in coordination with the WMO Members Services department (specifically the Training & Education Programme, the WMO Global Campus and the Capacity Development Panel), Donors and Development partners. In addition, where on-line training is available, the WCM will look to support Members in their participation.

Additional training will also need to be considered for the members of the Coordination and Briefing Team. [Obayashi]

**Table 3: Implementation Plan for Training**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Work Package Title | Description | Detail | Proposed Timeline |
| Pilot Training | Initial training package evaluation |  Work with a number of WMO Members to undertake and further evaluate some of the ‘on-line’ training identified in the TNA, and likewise with the UN and humanitarian colleagues | Q4 2023 |
| Develop long-term training plan | In partnership with Member Services, Regional Associations, and Technical Commissions design programme of training for Members which can be implemented through existing modalities |  Based on the feedback from those undertaking the pilot training develop an appropriate training package or suite of training materials that can be used by Members   Coordinate with Members Services to maintain and update training packages as required | Q1 2024 |

**WCM Communication Plan**

The WCM Communication Plan will target WMO Members, the UN and humanitarian agencies will promote the WCM initiative and its proposed implementation by addressing the following:

 Increase awareness of the WMO among UN and humanitarian stakeholders and promote partnerships

 Develop opportunities to promote the expertise of WMO Members and particularly that of the NMHSs and showcase the various products developed by the community and the WCM

 Increase the understanding of the requirements of UN and humanitarian stakeholders for access and use of hydrometeorological information of various scales adapted to their needs

 Share the importance of a holistic view to enable the assessments of potential impacts as an outcome of significant weather, climate and water events

 Promote learning opportunities for WMO Members and the UN and humanitarian agencies

 Ensure the sustainability of the WCM through resource mobilization and funding opportunities

As the WCM sits under the umbrella of DRR activities, it is proposed that communication products of the WCM also be integrated within a holistic view of DRR activities, in addition to stand-alone outreach of the WCM initiative. Proposed products include:

 2-page synopsis of the WCM initiative for general audience, available through the WMO WEB and other virtual platforms

 Side-event presentations or information sessions

 Presentations for Regional Associations, Regional Climate Forums

 Distribution to WMO’s Education and Training communities as well as those of the UN (e.g. UNITAR)

 Communication products for humanitarian agencies (TBD)

**Table 4 – Roll-out of communication initiatives (preliminary)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (1) June–December 2022 | (3) June–December 2023 |
| WMO Executive Council – June 2022 | WMO Congress |
| WMO SERCOM – October 2022 | Relief WEB – UNDRR |
| WMO Regional Associations meetings | GFCS regional consultation meeting |
| (2) January–June 2023 | WMO associated DRR activities |
| Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week (under the auspices of UNOCHA) – Spring 2023 | Other capacity development activities of which the WMO Global Campus and calendar |
| Regional and National Climate Outlook Forums |  |
| WMO Capacity Developmental Panel (Winter – Spring 2023) |  |

**Chapter 5 Monitoring/Reporting/Governance**

Monitoring progress towards the Implementation of the WCM and establishing the longer-term governance mechanisms are vital for the WCM to realize a sustainable future.

**Implementation Plan Monitoring & Reporting**

For the Implementation Plan of the WCM, focus is placed on the implementation of the CBT as it is the core underpinning capability. This and the other implementation-related activities will be overseen by an oversight group/team[[13]](#footnote-16) as advised by SERCOM which will monitor progress towards the delivery of specific milestones (Table 5) and other indicators ([Annex 6](#ANNEX_6)) and provide an authoritative decision-making body should this be required.

**Table 5: Subset of CBT Implementation Milestones**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Milestone | Date |
| Oversight Group established & ToR agreed | October 2023 |
| Resource mobilization and training for CBT are completed | January 2024 |
| WCM support agreements with RCCs, RSMCs and others are established | March 2024 |
| Long-term WCM governance arrangements are agreed | April 2024 |
| Data Management Policy is implemented | June 2024 |
| Transition from best endeavours support to CBT completed | June 2024 |

Prior to the transition from a ‘best endeavours’ support towards the CBT, the Oversight Group/ Expert Team will also be responsible for:

 Ensuring that agreed standards as defined between the CBT and UN/HA for ongoing support to the UN and humanitarian agencies are maintained

 Ensuring that WMO Members, through the respective Constituent bodies, remain engaged

 Monitoring progress in [Obayashi] the implementation of training offerings

 Timely after-event reviews to evaluate data received, infographics and other products which were generated, as well as briefing provided and the response generated for events

 Production of regular progress reports to the appropriate WMO constituent body

**Risks**

Development of the WCM is not without risks and these will need to be carefully managed both during and following the completion of implementation. Perhaps the most significant risks are those relating to resourcing as the proposed model of seconding Experts into the CBT may be difficult to realize during the current economic climate.

Resourcing and other possible risks along with proposed mitigation actions are detailed in Annex 7.

**Governance**

During the lifetime of the WCM Implementation, a Group or Team as advised by SERCOM will need to be established to monitor progress and provide the required level of assurance. As per the current Expert Team, this will need to be comprised of experts from both WMO Members and the UN/HA community.

Alongside monitoring duties, long-term governance arrangements will also need to be considered, i.e. those which are put in place post implementation. This arrangement will need to consider three key elements:

 Quality assurance of ongoing service delivery, including maintenance of appropriate resources

 Service enhancements and change management

 Strategic considerations and maintenance of visibility across the WMO/UN/HA arenas.

**Chapter 6 Conclusion**

In order to facilitate the provision of timely information and expertise developed by the WMO community to the UN and humanitarian agencies, and hence enable anticipatory action by humanitarian agencies, the WCM will:

 Aggregate authoritative hydrometeorological information and advice developed by the WMO community for the UN and humanitarian agencies

 Leverage WMO networks, in doing so, and facilitate the coordination with the humanitarian agencies through its Coordination and Briefing Team [Obayashi]

The WCM will also have a keen capacity development mandate by supporting Members in the development of competencies and knowledge with respect to the UN system, and likewise identified learning opportunities that could be taken up by UN counterparts will enhance their understanding of hydrometeorological phenomena and the WMO system. This will facilitate bilateral collaboration and coordination within and hopefully, beyond the WCM.

This implementation plan for the WCM sets out the main components and activities to be implemented as well as some of their milestones. The WMO community and its Members have key roles in the success of the implementation, coordination activities and the sustainability of the WCM through their engagement in supporting resource mobilization within this initiative as well as ensuring linkages and sharing information they produce.

**Annex 1 Supplementary Documentation Links**

(Please note only Cg-18 – Resolution 14 is translated into the official WMO languages)

 [Resolution 14 (Cg-18)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=9827/#page=75) – World Meteorological Congress: Abridged Final Repo... | E-Library (wmo.int)

 ENSO SOP – [Inter-Agency Standard Operating Procedures for Early Action to El Niño-La Niña Episodes.pdf (interagencystandingcommittee.org)](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2020-11/Inter-Agency%20Standard%20Operating%20Procedures%20for%20Early%20Action%20to%20El%20Nin%CC%83o-La%20Nin%CC%83a%20Episodes.pdf)

 IASC SOP Draft – [WCM\_Draft\_IASC\_SOP\_Implementation\_Plan\_Copy.pdf](https://wmoomm.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/Services/EQHgutVVbVVNoMB-40hH-_sBN5dSKQktqjwRuBSqf9FJNQ?e=moeTaa)

 WMO Compendium of Competency Frameworks –[Compendium of WMO Competency Frameworks | E-Library](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=21607#:~:text=The%20purpose%20of%20this%20Compendium,put%20in%20place%20in%202013.)

 Training Needs Assessment Report – [WCM\_Draft\_Training\_Needs\_Assessment\_Implementation\_Plan\_Copy.pdf](https://wmoomm.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/Services/EWmw4tnV4JFKixUVHhQboL4Bkd5QzH3SdzRTAIJmcY17ag?e=44oOKa)

 Training Needs Assessment Moodle Site – [DRR-WCM (wmo.int)](https://etrp.wmo.int/enrol/index.php?id=250)

 W4UN Overview – [Weather4UN – MeteoSwiss (admin.ch)](https://www.meteoswiss.admin.ch/about-us/research-and-cooperation/projects/2021/weather4un.html)

 WCM Activity Log – [WCM Activity Log – Draft.pdf](https://wmoomm.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/Services/EfJsnOYVg_JNuJddX2uVqkkBMh96ymbKnhwBAHEIch90vw?e=hS95TN)

 WCM Information & Scoping Paper – [WCM\_Draft\_Information&Scoping\_Paper\_Implementation\_Plan\_Copy.pdf](https://wmoomm.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/Services/EUpAUbM112NDqjOWNgsligkBvPKtZMq6vlQZxR6rZE7fBg?e=Eu6aqc)

 UN Resolution 46/182 United Nations General Assembly – [NR058270.pdf (un.org)](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/582/70/IMG/NR058270.pdf?OpenElement)

**Annex 2: Current Activities Supporting the Development of the WCM**

**UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)[[14]](#footnote-17)** – is the primary UN Humanitarian Coordination body and is supported by several groups of Subject Matter Experts of which the Early Warning and Analysis group which undertakes monthly multi-sectoral humanitarian horizon scanning and risks assessments. Since 2020, the WMO Secretariat have been using WMO Members’ seasonal analysis to inform these discussions with a new *Meteo Sub-group[[15]](#footnote-18)* formed to ensure enhanced use of hydrometeorological information. To date these briefings have been provided on a best endeavours basis. However, this activity will be integrated within the WCM and need to be further developed.

**Early Action to El Niño/La Niña Episodes (ENSO SOP)[[16]](#footnote-19)** – the ENSO SOP is a UN-wide ENSO Anticipatory Action protocol in which specific UN analysis and outreach actions are triggered once La Niña or El Niño forecasts reach required thresholds. Since 2019 the WMO Secretariat has provided support on a best endeavours basis.

**Training Needs Assessment** – responding to the requirement in Resolution 14 to support Members develop knowledge of the UN system the Services Department of the WMO Secretariat appointed a consultant to undertake a Training Needs Analysis to identify existing training material and capability and also to identify any gaps in the knowledge base. The findings contained in the report also inform the development of the WCM related training activities.

**The MeteoSwiss Weather4UN Project –** Switzerland contributes to the establishment of the WCM through the pilot project Weather4UN (W4UN)(2021–2023), which is implemented by MeteoSwiss with financial support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). This project includes two showcases. Both of them are based on using authoritative information and advices from WMO Members and Centres.

The first one (Global Hydromet Scanning Capability) develops different prototypes of infographics (i.e., situation maps and reports) for the areas of interest of the humanitarian community, providing a comprehensive situational awareness and briefing product (Fig. 3). The second showcase (Hydromet Impact Outlook) aims to estimate the impacts of extreme hydrometeorological events using the CLIMADA platform in order to trigger Anticipatory Action before these events occur. The estimated impact data is used to produce maps of Showcase I and feeds into the IFRC Go Platform. This work is developed in close partnership with IFRC and ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology).

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**Figure 5: WCM/MeteoSwiss W4UN Prototype – SW Indian Ocean Info Graphic**

**Ad Hoc Support** – Requests for support to UN Anticipatory Action and Response activities also include:

 UNHCR Afghanistan Winterisation Planning

 UNHCR Khartoum Flood Response

 Multi-Agency East Africa Drought Anticipatory Action and Risk Assessments (Figure 6)

 TC Batsirai UN SG Briefings

 IASC Hurricane Season Briefing

 OCHA (MENA) seasonal planning

 Various other requests for information and advice

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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**Figure 6: Providing consensus seasonal information   
for anticipatory actions by UN and humanitarian agencies – Greater Horn of Africa 2022**

**Annex 3 CBT Secondee Requirements & Experience**

**STANDARD MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS**

**Education**: University degree in meteorology, environmental science, or related field

**Experience**: At least 5 years’ experience in short-range weather forecasts and sub-seasonal to seasonal forecasting, hydrological, natural hazard early warning systems, and impact-based forecasting

**Language**: Fluency (level C) in the English language. Intermediate knowledge (level B) of a second official UN language: Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, Spanish

**KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS**:

Working knowledge of seasonal forecast models, Forecast-based Financing, agricultural forecast models.

Knowledge about key UN/HA focus areas and respective climate regimes.

Ability to translate complex hydrometeorological information into non-technical actionable advice for decision makers.

Ability to work with minimal supervision and set priorities.

Ability to communicate clearly both orally and in writing.

Ability to work in a team and establish effective working relations with persons of different national and cultural backgrounds.

Experience with NCL, GrADS, R, Python, GIS, or similar is desirable.

**COMPETENCIES:**

Public Weather Services Competency Framework:

 Public weather service advisers supporting disaster prevention and mitigation and other user activities

 Personnel working in the development and delivery of meteorological and hydrological products and services

 Weather broadcasters and communicators

**Annex 4 WMO Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Early Warning/  
Early Action Assessment Group Draft SOP Schematic**

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Description automatically generated with medium confidence**

**IASC SOP**

Model output from Global Seasonal Climate Update (GSCU), LRFMME, Global Producing Centre’s (GPC), RCC, RCOF’s and individual Members feeds into a IASC Meteo Sub-Group discussions where experts from WMO, IFRC, FAO, WFP and others consider likelihood hydrometeorological impacts on humanitarian areas of concern.

This ‘consensus’ assessment then feeds into a wider multi-sectoral risk and horizon scanning discussions where natural hazard, political, security and food security risks are assessed.

Risks are then prioritized with those considered most important briefed into the UN Emergency Directors Group (EDG).

**Annex 5 Potential** [Obayashi] **WCM Linkages with WMO Initiatives, Constituent Bodies, and other UN/HA initiatives**

This list will evolve and develop over the lifetime of the WCM

**SERCOM/SC-DRR**

 ET-GMAS: Expert Team on Global Multi-Hazard Alert System

**SERCOM/SC-CLI**

 ET-CSISO: Expert Team on Climate Services Information System Operations

 ET-CID: Expert Team on Climate Information for Decision-Making

**SERCOM/SC-AGR**

 ET-DRG: [Expert Team on Drought (ET-DRG)](https://community.wmo.int/activity-areas/agmp/SC-AGR/ET-DRG)

WMO GDPFS related centres

GFCS

INFCOM/SC-ESMP and Data Policy

Standing Committee on Hydrological Services

Hydrology Coordination Panel

WMO Tropical Cyclone RSMCs

WMO Tropical Cyclone Warning Centres

WMO Office to the United Nations in New York

WMO Regional Offices

WMO Regional Associations

WMO Education & Training Team (Member Services Department)

WMO UNDRR Centre of Excellence for Disaster & Climate Resilience

WMO/UN SG Early Warning Initiative

**UN/HA**

IFRC Anticipation Hub

United Nations Assessment and Coordination Teams (UNDAC)

Risk Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)

**Annex 6 Proposed initial monitoring and reporting indicators of the WCM**

1. Overall WCM Implementation

o Status of implementation for each work packages as per planned timeline (After completion of each work package of the CBT)

o Monitoring resource processes of the WCM (including staffing, financial resources, infrastructure)

2. Coordination and Briefing Team Implementation

• Provision of support and advice:

o Number of requests for support as per type

o Minimization of time between requests and delivery

o Feedback regarding the development and prototype of infographics and other products. Procedure for periodic review of products.

o Feedback regarding the provision of support

• Access to data and information:

o Number of requests for access to data per location (region)

o Minimization of time between collection and assembly of Members information and delivery to the UN and humanitarian agencies

• After-event reviews:

o Number of event reviews

o Number of stakeholders involved??

o Verification: Relevance of specific triggers or thresholds in initiating anticipatory action

• Overall interactions between the WCM, WMO Members and UN/humanitarian agencies

o Number of interactions

o Number of hours spent by the WCM per intervention

o Number of reports produced

o Feedback received as to relevance of interventions

3. Training

• Use of current training available per season

o Number of participants per offerings

o Feedback received as to relevance of training offering

o Use of WMO Global Campus/Learn mechanisms for outreach and access

4. Communication

o Number of activities per type of target audience

**Annex 7 Risks & Mitigation**

The risk assessment from the key tasks of the Implementation Plan and recommendations are presented as mitigation measures. The analysis presents the findings on the most critical risks and considers the implementation of the WCM CBT [Obayashi] as presented in Chapter 4.

| Risk | Mitigation |
| --- | --- |
| Inability to recruit required number of Seconded Experts to CBT |  Outreach to WMO Members prior to CG19 to allow long-term planning of Members to second personnel to the CBT. Highlight and communicate benefits of second people to the WCM.   Accurately define the composition of the CBT.   Define necessary experience and requirements in recruitment process provided to the expert candidates.   Ensure that a thorough analysis is completed in order to provide the required human and financial resources.   Seek an alternative means of resource mobilization by exploring funding options with Members, Donors, UN/ HA.   Reduce service delivery until resourcing issues are resolved. |
| Potential secondees do not have the required level of expertise |  Provide secretariat support for an extended period of time while secondees gain experience.   Develop succession planning to ensure any future secondees have the opportunity to gain the required experience prior to deployment in the WCM. |
| Lack or limited voluntary support from WMO Members for the establishment of cooperation agreements and for the provision of information/data. |  Through briefings and outreach ensure that the Members understand the need for the WCM and their role within the WCM including the benefits which they, HA and other stakeholders will derive from the WCM. |
| Duplication of infographics and/or products with respect to what was developed by the Members. |  Socialize new requirements with Members to reduce risk of duplication. |
| Lack of engagement of some actors in activities of the WCM (for example, after-event reviews) limits continuous improvement and hinders the support provided by the WCM |  Elaborate a continuous improvement programme between UN and humanitarian agencies and the Briefing Team.   Develop indicators related to the activities and coordination between the WCM and the UN and humanitarian agencies. Ensure documentation of activities.   As above, highlight and communicate benefits of the WCM.   Ensure regular communication with Members involved. |
| Failure of communication mechanisms/information does not arrive in a timely or required manner |  Determine the mechanism of communication between UN, humanitarian agencies and the Team to establish priorities and schedules of work for timely decision-making.   Contingency plans in place and regular review of SoPs.   Regular meetings with relevant stakeholders to ensure follow-up on after-event reviews and Quality Management. |
| UN/HA may ask WMO to accept accountability for Anticipatory Action or Response decisions made on WCM advice |  Agree terms of user policy with partner UN/HA |
| UN/HA/Inter-Government Agencies look to establish their own Hydrometeorological Teams to deliver bespoke agency specific and task-oriented advice |  Develop a programme of outreach and briefings to ensure requirements and role of the WCM are fully understood. Where dedicated hydrometeorological teams are established work with UN/HA to ensure partnerships are developed with the Members and the WCM |
| Tension develops between the WCM and Members around the provision of support to the UN and HA |  Ensure an effective update process is provided to Members through regional forums so that Members have a formal route to raise queries at an early stage.  Develop operating procedures for providing supports to UN and HA with the consent of Members concerned/ affected and/or requests by Members, in accordance with the Guiding Principles of Resolution 46/182 of the United Nations General Assembly and the WCM’s principles agreed at Cg-18 [Obayashi] |

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1. [Resolution 3 (EC-75) United Nations Global Early Warning/Adaptation Initiative](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11331/#page=19) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Any reference to incorporating WCM in existing frameworks and normative documents will be defined during the lifetime of WCM Implementation [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. ET-WCM, WMO Members representatives from British Caribbean Territories, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Germany, Mozambique, Niger, Philippines, Switzerland, and representatives from IFRC, WFP, UNOCHA [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. [ET-WCM\_Introductory\_Meeting\_Information\_Scoping\_Paper\_08122020.docx (sharepoint.com)](https://wmoomm.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/Services/_layouts/15/Doc.aspx?sourcedoc=%7BC92C794D-FEA4-4AC9-81C3-88A7A53C0D56%7D&file=ET-WCM_Introductory_Meeting_Information_Scoping_Paper_08122020.docx&action=default&mobileredirect=true) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. See link to [Resolution 14 (Cg-18), in the annex](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=9827#page=78) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Products and advice will be shared when practical or permissible to do so [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. The WCM will aggregate Members information, data, advice and expertise, the WCM will not develop or issue its own forecasts [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Once established and after an agreed period of time it may be possible to transition the CBT from a Geneva-based team to one which is more virtual in nature, however it is anticipated that, for the first 12 months at least, the team will need to be based in the WMO Secretariat in Geneva. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre (UNOCC) office located in New York [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Such as RCC Climate Watch Advisories, ICPAC Support to Horn of Africa Food Security Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG), Regional Climate Outlook Forums, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. [Management and accountability framework of the UN Development and Resident Coordinator System](https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/RC%20job%20description%202021_0.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. [IASC Terms of Reference for Humanitarian Coordinators | Humanitarian Response](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/coordination/clusters/document/iasc-terms-reference-humanitarian-coordinators) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. This may be a new Expert Team or another WMO construct as advised by SERCOM. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
14. [Welcome to the IASC | IASC (interagencystandingcommittee.org)](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
15. The IASC Meteo Sub-group includes participants from WMO, ECMWF, WFP, FAO, UNOCHA [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
16. [Inter-Agency Standard Operating Procedures for Early Action to El Niño-La Niña Episodes.pdf (interagencystandingcommittee.org)](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2020-11/Inter-Agency%20Standard%20Operating%20Procedures%20for%20Early%20Action%20to%20El%20Nin%CC%83o-La%20Nin%CC%83a%20Episodes.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)