Overview of WMO Governance



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WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization Organisation météorologique mondiale

The Creation of WMO



- **1873 (Vienne) :** The first Congress on Meteorology to facilitate the exchange of weather information across national borders
- **September 1947 (Washington) :** The Conference of Directors of National Meteorological Services votes unanimously for the WMO Convention
- <u>23 March 1950</u>: The WMO Convention was approved by Governments, and it comes into force, creating the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) as the successor to IMO
- **December 1951 :** WMO becomes a specialized agency of the United Nations by agreement between the UN and WMO











World Meteorological Organization

- 193 Members (187 Countries, 6 Territories)
- HQ in Geneva, Switzerland

193 Members in 6 Regions

- 6 Regions
- 6 Languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)
- 2nd oldest UN Agency, 1873
- Co-founder and host agency of IPCC (1st World Climate Conference)
- Co-founder of UNFCCC (2nd World Climate Conference)
- UN Specialized Agency on Weather, Climate, Water

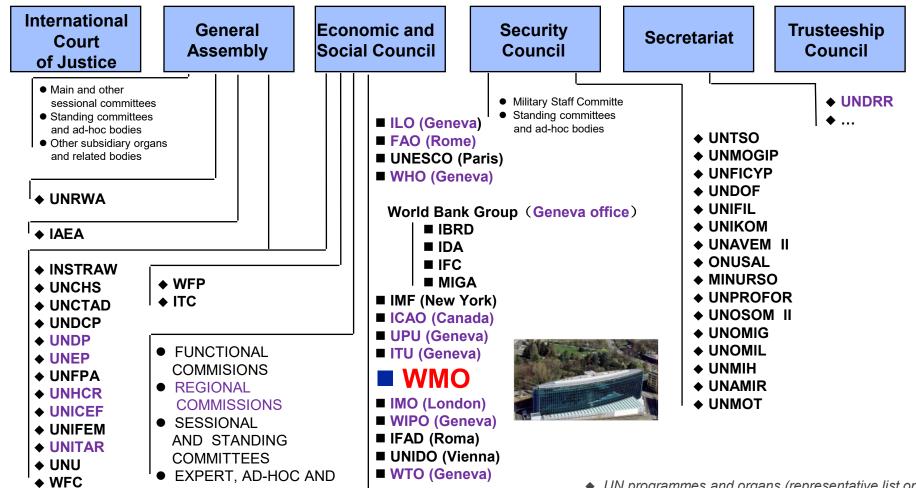




193 Members in 6 Regions



WMO in the United Nations (UN) System



RELATED BODIES

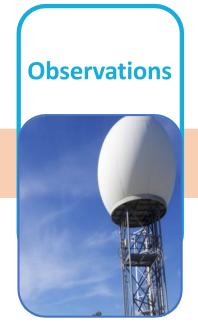
- ◆ UN programmes and organs (representative list only)
- Specialized agencies and other autonomous organizations within the system
- Other commissions, committees and ad-hoc related bodies

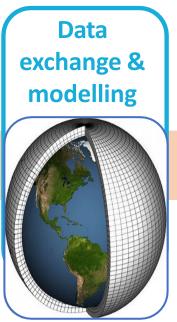


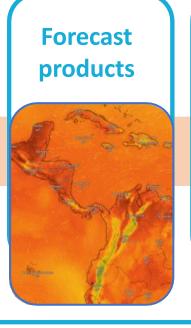


What does WMO community do?

As a UN Specialized Agency for weather, climate and water, aims to support the resilience and sustainable development of all nations, especially the most vulnerable, in the face of weather, climate and water events















Research & Development, Standards, Capacity Development, Education & Training



Contribution to Global Agenda



Meteorological and hydrological information and services provided through Members' institutions are essential to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals



























WMO Strategic Plan 2030

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

MQ I

Collaboration and Partnership Inclusiveness and Diversity

LONG-TERM GOALS Services

Better serve societal needs

2 Systems



Enhance Earth system observations and predictions

3 Science



Advance targeted research

4 Support to Members



Close the capacity gap

Smart
Organization



Strategic realignment of structure and programmes



Our flagship initiatives









The Early Warnings for All initiative is a groundbreaking effort to ensure everyone on Earth is protected from hazardous weather, water, or climate events through lifesaving early warning systems by the end of 2027.





The delivery of Early Warnings for All requires scale up and coordinated investments and action across the four essential pillars of end to end, people-centred Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems









Disaster risk knowledge

Systematically collect data and undertake risk assessments

- Are the hazards and the vulnerabilities well known by the communities?
- What are the patterns and trends in

response capabilities

Are risk maps and data widely available?

Are response plans up to date and tested?

Are local capacities and knowledge made

Are people preapred and ready to react to



Detection, observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards

Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services

- Are the right parameters being monitored? Is there a sound scientific basis for
- Can accurate and timely warnings



Communicate risk information and early warnings

- Are the risks and warnings understood?





Warning dissemination and communication

- Do warnings reach all of those at risk?
- Is the warning information clear and





Pillar 2 is focused on delivering 5

outcomes:

Increased availability of quality

observation data to assess and

·Enhanced data exchange and

access for forecasting and

Increased capabilities to

hydrometeorological hazards.

·Impact-based forecasts and

warnings are produced for all

monitor priority hazards.

warning systems.

forecast all priority

priority hazards.











Alliances for common goals

Country

Sustained and reliable monitoring systems **NMHS**

Stake-holder relevant, state of the art service provision

Protect life and property



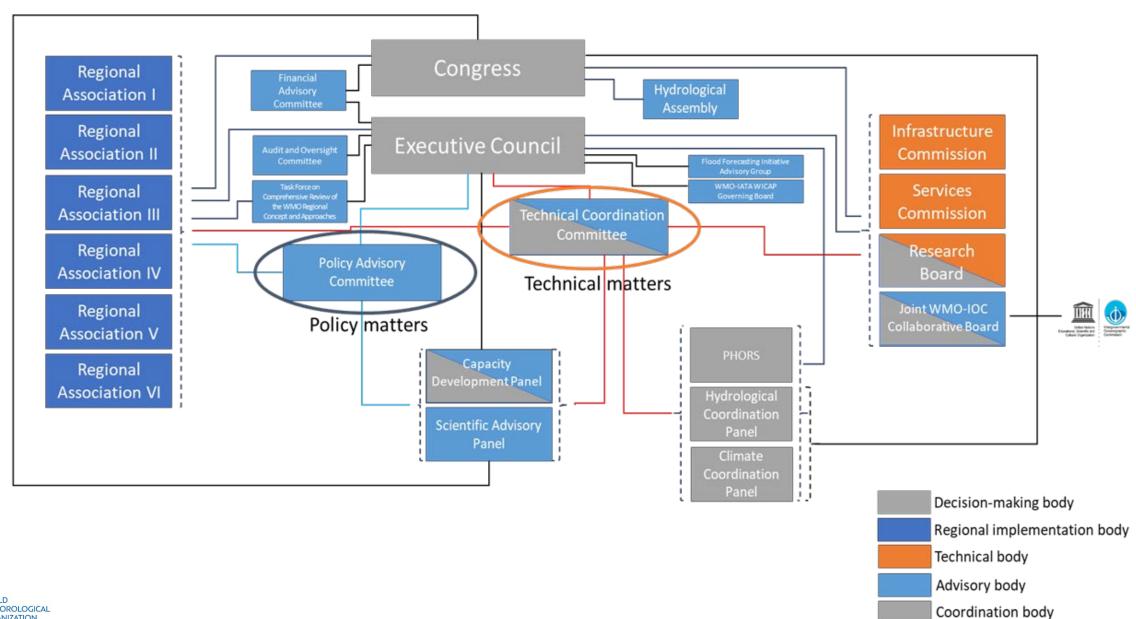
- Legal framework
- Governance
- **Budget**
- **Priorities**

Missions

- **Advocacy**
- Linkages
- Multilateral, regional, bi- lateral support



WMO Structure





WMO Constituent Bodies

CONGRESS

General assembly of Members, policy-making and regulatory body

(193 Member States and Territories)

Executive Council

Executive body, responsible for the coordination of programmes and the utilization of budgetary resources as decided by Congress

(37 members, elected by Congress, acting as representatives of WMO)

Regional Associations

Bodies responsible for promoting the implementation of the resolutions of Congress and the Executive Council and for the coordination of meteorology and related subjects regionally

(6 Regional Associations)



Technical Commissions

Bodies in which Members are represented by experts, established to study and make recommendations to Congress and the Executive Council

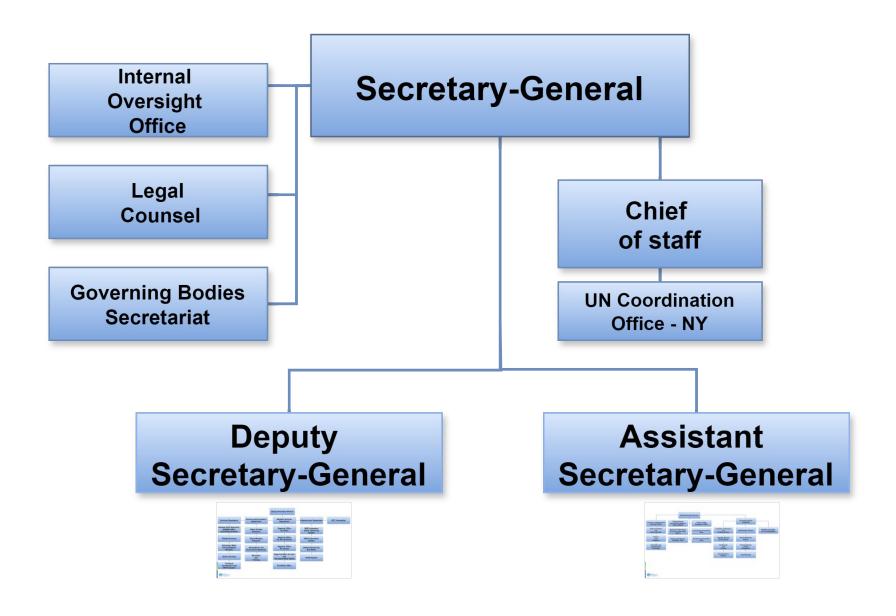
(2 Technical Commissions)



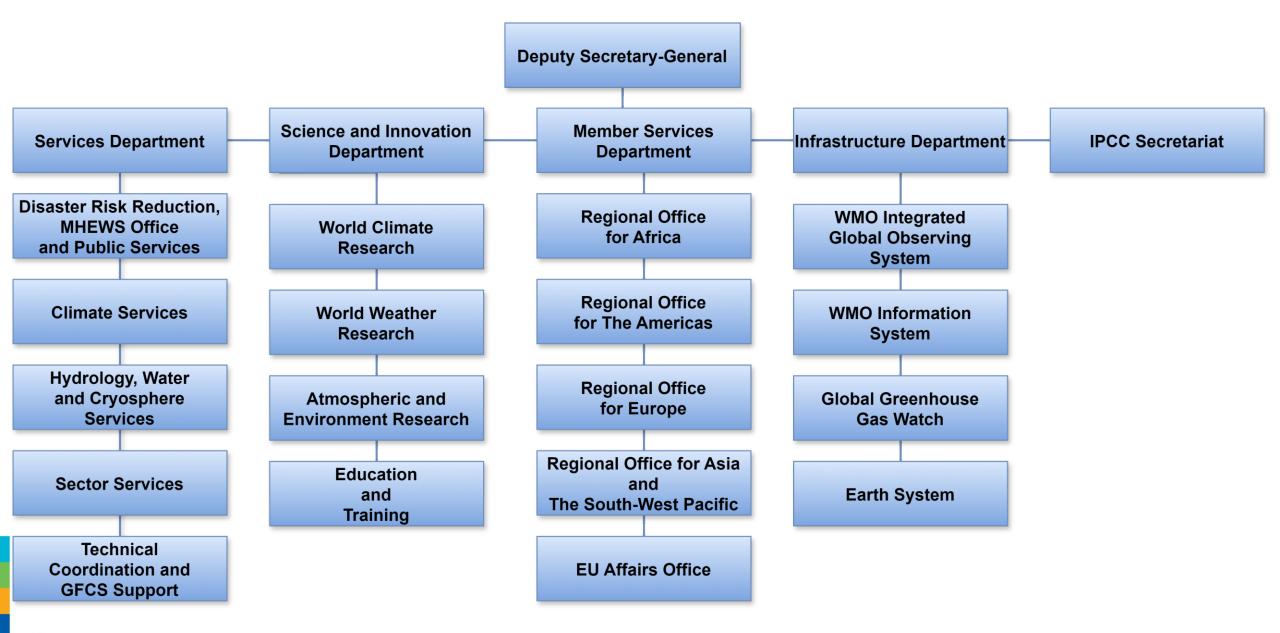
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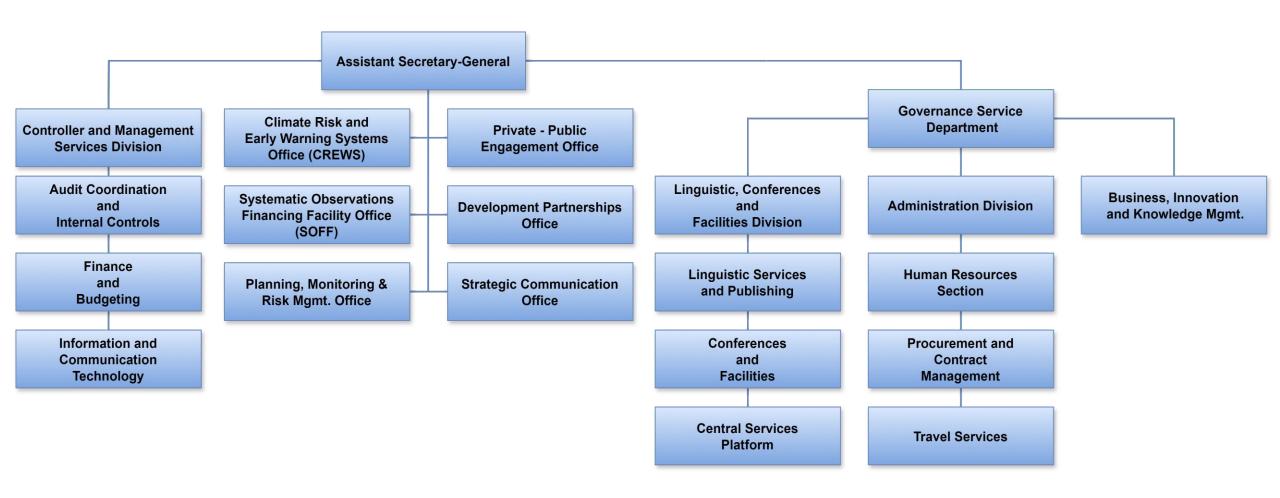
WMO Secretariat













Thank you

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