



REPORT OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON METEOROLOGY (AMCOMET-4)

**Egyptian Meteorological Authority
Cairo, Egypt
21 February 2019**

INTRODUCTION

The fourth session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET-4) was held in Cairo, Egypt, on 21 February 2019.

PARTICIPATION

47 African countries participated in the session: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Six non-African countries also attended the session: China, France, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain and United States of America.

The following bodies also took part: the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Commission (AUC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), GMV, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), Météo-France International, the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the United Kingdom Meteorological Office, the World Bank and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The List of Participants is at [Annex 1](#).

Session 1: Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony began at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday 21 February 2019, led by Mr Ahmed Zakzouk, Master of Ceremonies and Director General for International Coordination, Office of the Minister for Civil Aviation.

1.1 Words of welcome

Mr Gilberto Correia Carvalho Silva, Minister of Agriculture and the Environment, Cabo Verde

In his welcome address, he thanked, in particular, the Government and people of Egypt for the warm welcome extended to participants. He also thanked WMO and AUC, which accommodate the AMCOMET secretariat, for their constant support for AMCOMET's activities. He recalled the enormous sums invested by African States to adapt to climate change and deal with extreme weather events. He said that he was pleased and proud to have contributed, as Chair, to the growth of AMCOMET, a forward-looking institution, a platform for political discussion and consensus-building, working for the development of meteorology and climatology and aiming to pursue the goals and objectives of the African Union. He concluded his statement by confirming that his country was committed to making progress with the AMCOMET programme.

Mr Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization

In his address, he welcomed all delegations and thanked the Government and people of Egypt for the welcome he had received. He recalled that the success of AMCOMET across Africa, a continent that was increasingly vulnerable to climate variability and climate change that, among other factors, negatively affected ecosystems, agriculture and national economies and, in some countries, led to social unrest as well.

Given that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals needed support from a weather and climate perspective in a number of areas, WMO was committed to supporting NMHSs in Africa. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was aware of the challenge, and was to convene a Climate Action Summit in September to give a boost to the next Conference of the Parties. It was therefore necessary to make progress with climate adaptation by, for example, establishing early warning systems and North-South cooperation.

Ambassador Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, Commissioner for the Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission

On behalf of Mr Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and in her own right, she thanked the Government of Egypt for the hospitality shown to participants. She also thanked WMO and the AMCOMET secretariat for organizing the Ministerial Conference. She recalled the historic decision that the African Union made at its golden jubilee in May 2013 to focus on realizing the pan-African vision of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena." Achieving the vision of *Agenda 2063: the Africa we want* was under threat from obstacles, such as climate change and extreme weather events, some of which had been identified as being among the most concerning. Firm measures had been taken to tackle these challenges on the continent. In terms of political engagement, at least 50 African countries had already ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change. A number of frameworks and strategic instruments were in place to promote the implementation of *Agenda 2063*, including the *Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services)*, designed to improve climate risk management to protect persons and property on the continent.

The meteorological community therefore had an important role to play in the economic growth and transformation of Africa, by devising and providing weather and climate services that were adequate, reliable and timely, and central to making decisions about socioeconomic development. AMCOMET had a key role to play in guiding experts and representing the meteorological community at high-level meetings.

Ms Correia Sacko concluded her statement by inviting the African ministers responsible for meteorology to participate in the third session of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (STC-ARDWE), scheduled for October 2019.

1.2 Keynote speech

Lieutenant General Younis Almasry, Minister of Civil Aviation, Egypt, officially opened the fourth session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET-4).

On behalf of the Government of Egypt, he extended a warm welcome to the ministers and all delegates present. He said that Egypt, the current Chair of the African Union, was proud to host this high-level meeting. He assured participants that his country would make use of this opportunity to advance the objectives of AMCOMET and implement the continent's strategy. At the end of this council of ministers, he expressed the hope that Africa could equip itself with a robust strategy which would enable it to meet the challenges that it would face.

Session 2: Organizational matters

2.1 Nomination of the Bureau

The following members were elected to the AMCOMET Bureau, representing the five African sub-regions:

Egypt (Chair, North Africa),
Chad (first Vice-Chair, Central Africa),
Eswatini (second Vice-Chair, Southern Africa),
Ethiopia (third Vice-Chair, East Africa),
Cabo Verde (Rapporteur, West Africa).

2.2 Remarks by the outgoing Chair, Cabo Verde

The outgoing Chair said that, since the beginning of Cabo Verde's tenure in February 2015, AMCOMET's activities had continued and a revision of its strategy had begun. The strategy had been adopted in 2012 and ended in 2017. The draft of the new strategy had been submitted to national experts for their consideration. Six countries had ratified AMCOMET's statutes and reminders were regularly sent to the remaining countries. In terms of financial contributions, seven member countries had paid their annual contributions to date. The Climate Application and Prediction Centre of Central Africa had been established in May 2015. AMCOMET had supported 11 National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs). It had not been possible to implement some activities due to a lack of resources. This situation had to be remedied if Africa's development was to be effectively supported.

2.3 Remarks by the incoming Chair, Lieutenant General Younis Almasry, Minister of Civil Aviation, Egypt

He thanked his colleagues for having elected him as Chair of AMCOMET. He recalled the current context, including the continent's exposure to extreme weather events and climate change that were damaging national economies and costing human lives. It was therefore imperative to find an effective solution for the security and well-being of African citizens. The aim was to develop and implement a strategy to support NMHSs, and more specifically, to strengthen human resources, infrastructure and early warning systems so that they could best achieve their mission.

The new Chair's work would be part of ongoing activities, including the African Space Programme, which was important for better environmental monitoring and forecasting, and Meteosat third generation satellites, which would also improve observation and address gaps in terrestrial observation.

The Egyptian Meteorological Authority needed to train its staff and provide its expertise to other NMHSs. It also had a responsibility to collaborate with international organizations and other development partners.

2.4 Adoption of the programme

The participants adopted the programme, which is at [Annex 2](#).

Session 3: Keynote speeches

These were delivered by Mr Sékou Sangaré, Mr James Furmos Peter Gomez, Mr Mahamat Tahir Orozi and Mr Petteri Taalas.

3.1 Mr Sékou Sangaré, ECOWAS Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources

In his opening remarks, he passed on warm greetings and good wishes for a successful meeting from Mr Jean-Claude Kassi Brou, President of the ECOWAS Commission, who was particularly interested in AMCOMET's work.

He highlighted West Africa's particular vulnerability to extreme weather events and the effects of climate change, which had led to the creation of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The major threat in the west of the continent was drought. In some places, its recurrence affected endogenous food production capacities, drained small rivers and silted up large ones, such as the River Niger, whose flow was significantly reduced. The combination of drought and population growth was only set to increase competition for water and pasture, often leading to conflicts between herders and farmers.

Mr Sangaré recalled his words in Abidjan in September 2017. At that time, he had wanted "to make climate change a great opportunity to find new solutions and get us out of the human misery and poverty that seem to have marked the Sahel and West Africa for so long". To do that, a twin-track approach was needed, including capacity-building for the collection, processing and dissemination of reliable hydrometeorological data. It would also be necessary to monitor how multidisciplinary strategic and operational planning capacity was used and built up.

In view of the above, the ECOWAS Commission had recently started to build the capacity of the NMHSs in the region and to support its Member States in setting up their national climate services framework and establishing a regional climate centre at the AGRHYMET centre. In addition, the ECOWAS Hydromet Programme had been launched with the support of development partners and was currently in the process of mobilizing the necessary resources for its implementation. Member States were also being supported.

3.2 Mr James Furmos Peter Gomez, Minister of Fisheries Water Resources and National Assembly Matters, the Gambia

On behalf of the Government of the Gambia, Mr Peter Gomez thanked Egypt for its hospitality, as well as the local organizing committee, WMO, AUC and Egypt for its support towards organizing the high-level meeting.

Like other African countries, the Gambia was suffering the full brunt of disasters caused by extreme weather and climate events. Current statistics covering the past 20 years indicated that 90 per cent of disasters on the continent were attributable to such events, with economic losses amounting to about US\$ 10 billion. However, weather and climate news was not taken seriously until after a disaster had occurred.

States had to shoulder the heavy responsibility of building strong institutions, supported by appropriate legislation and resources, to enable NMHSs to produce relevant information that was accessible on a daily basis to the parts of the population they served. The development of NMHSs would significantly contribute to the establishment of early warning systems to mitigate the harmful effects of disasters, improve planning while having a positive impact on climate-dependent economic sectors and, ultimately, strengthen the resilience of local populations.

AMCOMET, as a high-level political mechanism, and the *Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology* both illustrated the urgent need to strengthen meteorological services on the continent. They also reflected the contribution of NMHSs to socioeconomic development and the improvement of people's living conditions, while providing a framework for investment. States were therefore urged to make a political commitment and to contribute financially to AMCOMET.

AMCOMET meetings should foster a general consensus to raise public awareness and gain stronger national support. The aim was to develop strategies that could strengthen NMHSs, and promote resilience to climate change and disasters as part of a broader sustainable development strategy across the continent.

So that NMHSs could play a more significant role in national sustainable development policies, the first step should be to establish a strong observation network to increase resilience to extreme weather and climate events. It was also important to build on scientific and technological progress to provide States with the means to cope with extreme weather and climate events, and to involve at-risk populations and communities in implementing early warning systems.

3.3 Mr Mahamat Tahir Orozi, Minister of Civil Aviation and National Meteorology, Chad

His speech focused on the Climate Application and Prediction Centre of Central Africa, founded in May 2015 in N'Djamena during the 16th Ordinary Session of the Heads of State and Government Conference of the Economic Community of Central African States.

He expressed the deep gratitude of Central Africa to its long-standing strategic partners, including the African Union and WMO, for the feasibility study that had enabled the process of establishing the Centre to begin.

He also thanked the European Union for having always taken the region into account in its programmes, particularly the ACP-EU programme, *Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa*. The programme's Result Area 3 had been managed by the AfDB Clim-Dev Fund (10th European Development Fund) and had enabled the Centre's activities to begin by launching the project *Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience in Central Africa* (SAWIDRA-AC). The new programme on climate services was also mentioned. When implemented, the programme would make it possible to consolidate the Centre's achievements with a view to its becoming fully operational.

The Minister concluded his remarks by making an urgent appeal to AMCOMET, the African Union, WMO and all development partners to work towards ensuring the Centre become operational.

3.4 Mr Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization

In addition to outlining the mandate of WMO and the history of its activities and missions, Mr Taalas gave an overview of the world's climate: decreasing precipitation and significantly increasing temperatures, particularly in North and Southern Africa. The year 2018 was on record as the warmest ever El Niña year, while global CO₂ emissions continued to rise. The recent IPCC special report on the consequences of global warming of 1.5°C showed that governments must act urgently to reduce CO₂ emissions. Extreme weather events were among the most serious threats to global economic development.

The continent of Africa – Region I in the WMO geographical nomenclature – held a special status. More than 90 per cent of disasters recorded there were weather-related. And yet the continent had too few meteorological stations collecting the data needed for digital weather

forecasting. That had a negative effect on States' economies and people's livelihoods. Given its vulnerability to hazards and its growing need for expert services, the continent of Africa deserved to be given special attention.

WMO had chosen to relocate its Africa Division to the continent. Three directors had been appointed, and the offices of the Africa Division that had relocated to Addis Ababa would be operational in 2019, in addition to those of Kenya and Nigeria. Funds had been allocated for capacity-building on the continent (US\$1 million for executive development under the Hong Kong Award). Particular emphasis had been placed on the Strategic Climate Action Programme and on increasing funding for the Global Framework for Climate Services in ACP countries.

WMO had supported the creation of a country profile database to identify the development needs of African countries. Those countries had the opportunity to take part in the work of the technical commissions and WMO meetings as part of regional activities.

WMO-supported projects were being implemented on the continent (Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems etc.).

Session 4

4.1 Recommendations from Expert Segment

After three days of expert meetings, the following main recommendations were adopted:

- Strengthen the AMCOMET secretariat;
- Increase public funding for hydrometeorological services;
- Make ACMAD one of the technical arms of AMCOMET, a specialized agency of the African Union Commission responsible for weather and climate issues;
- Provide training to NMHS staff: executive development and management methods;
- Take account of women's representation in various projects and activities;
- Implement national frameworks for climate services;
- Build a structured and ethical dialogue around public-private partnerships and universities/research centres;
- Approve the two-year extension to the *Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology*;
- Establish a dialogue between scientists and politicians to strengthen leadership in innovation;
- Ensure that meteorological specialists take part in meetings on climate change;
- Support the Abidjan Declaration and the African Space Policy;
- Move towards more autonomy to strengthen NMHSs.

4.2 Video message from Mr Ousman Jarju, Director, Country Programming Division, Green Climate Fund

We have been following AMCOMET's progress with great interest since its launch nine years ago in Nairobi. In 2010, nearly US\$ 44 million was spent on AMCOMET's strategy: 94 per cent of these funds were invested in projects that meet countries' needs.

AMCOMET's work has a positive impact on several sectors, including health, agriculture, tourism, transport, the environment and energy. AMCOMET can be credited with a range of achievements, and I firmly believe that strengthening the capacity of NMHSs will make it possible to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and those of the Paris Agreement. This fourth session of AMCOMET will help us to move in this direction. I would like to congratulate all those involved on what we have already achieved.

Those involved in the Green Climate Fund have spared no effort to help countries take ownership of the climate change agenda and access the financial resources they need to achieve their adaptation goals.

As climate has a direct impact on all sectors of the economy and on people's lifestyles, the Green Climate Fund saw the need to outline the national context in which hydrometeorological services are set so that the support it provides could be more firmly founded. The Fund has also worked jointly with leading organizations such as WMO to develop innovative partnerships and thereby improve hydrometeorological services that countries provide. Several agreements and arrangements with WMO support this approach.

These are some of the initiatives underway and I hope that these advances will continue their upward trajectory. I look forward to seeing these initiatives and projects being delivered in Africa, a priority region for the Green Climate Fund.

Session 5: Ministerial Dialogue

➤ *Socioeconomic Benefits of Weather and Climate Services*

Mr Correia Carvalho Silva, Minister of Agriculture and the Environment, Cabo Verde, outlined the socioeconomic benefits of weather and climate forecasting.

➤ *Political Support and the Importance of Strategic Planning*

Mr Ndiye Atashasta Justus, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication, United Republic of Tanzania

In his speech, he focused mainly on the fact that, since 2017, the Tanzania Meteorological Agency, which became an autonomous authority in January 2019, has had a five-year strategic plan in place. The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID) supported this work through WMO.

This plan was an important reference point for the Tanzania Meteorological Agency and stakeholders who all ensured that climate issues were integrated into the country's development plans. The plan also set out guidelines and priorities for action, and reviewed past, current and future investments. It was accompanied by an operational plan that had to be updated regularly on the basis of the activities of the Tanzania Meteorological Agency.

According to Mr Ndiye, to respond to the challenges posed by climate change and its consequences in our countries, NMHSs should develop and implement strategic plans that were focused on their specific needs and aligned with the government's priorities and economic planning cycle. To improve the quality of climate services, there should be more investment in meteorological observation and climate monitoring, data processing and forecasting for various socioeconomic sectors, and climate research. These strategic and operational plans must be living documents, reviewed and updated regularly to ensure they remained relevant and to promote continuous improvement in the services that NMHSs provided. Climate services were certainly very important for the economic growth of countries.

In conclusion, he said that, through the development and implementation of its strategic plan, the Government was concentrating on areas that could help NMHSs meet global, regional and national commitments.

- *Global Weather Enterprise and Public-Private Engagement*
*Presentation by **Mr Moses Moses Moses Vilakati**, Minister of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Eswatini*

The main issue that he outlined was that global weather enterprise and public-private partnerships were a necessity of today's world. Our countries needed support to acquire and maintain the equipment that NMHSs used so that it did not become a "white elephant". However, it was up to us to define the extent to which governments should participate and the modalities of implementation so that such a partnership was complementary, a win-win alliance.

- *Strengthening African Capacities on Satellite Meteorology*

Mr Jean-Louis Moulot, Director General of the airport authority *Société d'exploitation de développement aéroportuaire, aéronautique et météorologique (SODEXAM)*, and representative of the Minister of Transport, Côte d'Ivoire

He recalled the results of the third AMCOMET conference at which ministers approved the implementation and resource mobilization plan of the *Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology*.

He confirmed Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to make meteorology a national priority. This commitment was reflected in several initiatives, one of which had led to the establishment of the national framework for climate services and its associated action plan; the other had been the adoption, in September 2018, of the Abidjan Declaration on the next generation of satellites for weather and climate services in Africa.

He said that, in 2018, Côte d'Ivoire had seen floods that killed 18 people and caused nearly 18 billion CFA francs of material damage according to a World Bank estimate. He acknowledged that weather monitoring, prevention, alerts and coordination with civil protection services could have helped to reduce this toll.

He outlined that the goals of his country's participation in the fourth session of AMCOMET were to:

- Reaffirm at the highest level its commitment to developing meteorology and tackling climate change in Africa;
- Conduct a diplomatic offensive on weather, climate and sustainable development issues in accordance with the commitments that the President of the Republic made at the United Nations Climate Summit on 23 September 2014 in New York;
- Support all initiatives for disaster risk reduction across Africa and in Côte d'Ivoire in particular.

He concluded by thanking the technical and financial partners for their support to AMCOMET's activities and the strengthening of meteorological services and, more widely, for their support to African States in their development process.

Session 6: Adoption of the Declaration

Mr Gilberto Correia Carvalho Silva, Minister of Agriculture and the Environment, Cabo Verde, rapporteur of the AMCOMET-4 Bureau

He said that AMCOMET thanked the Government of Egypt for hosting its fourth session and providing excellent facilities for a successful conference.

The session adopted the Cairo Ministerial Declaration, as amended. It is reproduced at [Annex 3](#).

AMCOMET welcomed the offer to organize its fifth session in parallel with the 18th session of WMO Regional Association I.

Session 7: Closing ceremony

Mr Ahmed Zakzouk, master of ceremonies, introduced the following people who gave their closing remarks: Mr Gilberto Correia Carvalho Silva, Minister of Agriculture and the Environment, Cabo Verde; Mr Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization; and Ms Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, Commissioner for the Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission.

Lieutenant General Younis Almasry, Minister of Civil Aviation, Egypt, delivered his remarks and formally declared the fourth session of AMCOMET closed on 21 February 2019.

ANNEX 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Country	Full name	Institution	Title
A. National delegations			
Algeria	Brahim Ihadadene	Director General, National Meteorological Office	Permanent Representative
Algeria	Salah Sahabi Abed		Delegate
Benin	Joseph Ahissou	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Chief of staff
Benin	Kokou Marcellin Nakpon	National director of meteorology in Benin	Permanent Representative
Botswana	Chandapiwa Peggy Sebbela (Ms)		Delegate
Burkina Faso	Assane Mone	Embassy of Burkina Faso, Cairo	Ambassador
Burkina Faso	Kouka Ernest Ouedraogo	Directorate General of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Burkina Faso	Serge Bayala		Delegate
Burundi	Déo-Guide Rurema	Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	Minister
Burundi	Augustin Ngenzirabona	Geographical Institute of Burundi	Permanent Representative
Cabo Verde	Gilberto Correia Carvalho Silva	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	Minister
Cabo Verde	Ester Araujo de Brito (Ms)	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment	Adviser to the minister responsible for meteorology
Cabo Verde	Maria da Cruz Gomes Soares (Ms)	National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics	Permanent Representative
Cameroon	Mohamadou Labarang	Embassy of Cameroon, Cairo	Ambassador
Cameroon	Philippe Richard	National Meteorology Directorate	Permanent Representative
Central African Republic	Athanase Hyacinthe Anaclet Yambele	Directorate of Meteorology and Hydrology	Permanent Representative
Chad	Mahamat Tahir Orozi	Ministry of Civil Aviation and National Meteorology	Minister
Chad	Daouna Jules Dandjaye		Permanent Representative
Comoros	Mohamed Tohir Abdoulwahab		
Comoros	Ahmed Mohamed Yahaya		

Country	Full name	Institution	Title
Congo	Hilaire Elenga	Directorate of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Congo	Nangho Serge Louis		Delegate
Côte d'Ivoire	Diderot Joce Bion	Embassy of Côte d'Ivoire, Cairo	Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Côte d'Ivoire	Daouda Konate	National Meteorology Directorate	Permanent Representative
Côte d'Ivoire	Amadou Kone		
Côte d'Ivoire	Bernard Kouakou Dje		
Côte d'Ivoire	Bomo Véronique Manouan (Ms)		
Côte d'Ivoire	Jean-Louis Moulot	Director General of the airport authority <i>Société d'exploitation de développement aéroportuaire, aéronautique et météorologique (SODEXAM)</i>	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Jean-Pierre Mpundu Elonga	National Agency for Meteorology and Space-Based Remote Sensing	Permanent Representative
Djibouti	Mohamed Ismael Nour	Ministry of Equipment and Transport, National Meteorological Agency	Permanent Representative
Egypt	Ahmed Mohamed Abdelaal	Egyptian Meteorological Authority	Permanent Representative
Egypt	Mohamed Tawfik Abdeldayem		
Egypt	Ibrahim Atta		Delegate
Egypt	Ashraf Habib		Delegate
Egypt	Amir Mansour		Delegate
Egypt	Mohamed Tawfik		Delegate
Eswatini	Mr Moses Malindane Vilakati	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	Minister
Eswatini	Duduzile Nhlengethwa-Masina (Ms)		Permanent Representative
Ethiopia	Fetene Teshome		Permanent Representative
Ethiopia	Adam Tesfaye Abera		Delegate
Ethiopia	Abraha Adugna Ashenafi	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy	Minister of State
Gabon	Laurent Abessolo Mve	Ministry of Transport and Logistics	Adviser to the Minister
Gabon	Mireille Nseh Nzet (Ms)	Directorate of Meteorology	Legal adviser
Gabon	Gilbert Ondo Ndong	Directorate of Meteorology	Permanent Representative

Country	Full name	Institution	Title
Gambia	James Furmos Peter Gomez	Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources	Minister
Gambia	Lamin Mai Touray	Ministry of Water Resources / Head of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Ghana	Stephen Nyarkotey Quao		Delegate
Ghana	Elikem Setsoafia (Ms)		Delegate
Guinea	Mamadou Lamine Bah	National Meteorology Directorate	Permanent Representative
Guinea	Feliciano Mendonca (Ms)		Delegate
Guinea-Bissau	João Lona Tchedná		Permanent Representative
Guinea-Bissau	Mamadú Serifo Jaquite		Delegate
Kenya	Stella Odero Aura (Ms)	Kenyan Department of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Kenya	Nicholas Maingi		Delegate
Liberia	Samuel Wlue	Ministry of Transport	Minister
Liberia	Arthur Gar-Glahn	Director of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Libya	Hesham Abushkiwat	Ministry of Transport	Deputy Minister
Libya	Ashur Dbær		Permanent Representative
Libya	Manal Zaytoun (Ms)		Delegate
Madagascar	Marie-Louise Rakotontrafara (Ms)	Directorate General of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Malawi	Aggrey Charles Masi	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	Minister (confirmation pending)
Malawi	Jolamu Nkhokwe	Ministry for Climate Change and Department of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Malawi	Clement Boyce		Delegate
Mali	Soumana Mory Coulibaly	Ministry of Transport	Minister
Mali	Djibrilla A Maiga	Directorate General of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Mali	Fatoumata Sangho Diabate (Ms)		Delegate
Mauritania	Mohamed El Mamy	Department of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Mauritius	Nazir Soobratty	Permanent Secretary	Ministry representative
Morocco	Omar Chafki	National Directorate of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Morocco	Abdelkader Amara		Delegate
Morocco	Safaa Bahije (Ms)		Delegate
Morocco	Fatima Zahra Bensaid (Ms)		Delegate
Morocco	Abdellaziz El Gamah		Delegate
Morocco	Hassan Haddouch		Delegate
Morocco	Kenza Khomsi (Ms)		Delegate
Mozambique	Aderito Celso Felix Aramuge	National Institute of Meteorology	Permanent Representative

Country	Full name	Institution	Title
Mozambique	Ludovina Bernardo (Ms)	Ministry of Transport and Communication	Director of International Cooperation
Mozambique	Maria Angelina Jose Chimbane (Ms)		Delegate
Namibia	Franz Uirab	Department of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Niger	Amadou Issifi		Chief of staff
Niger	Mahamadou Karidio		Delegate
Niger	Moussa Labo		Delegate
Niger	Aissatou Sitta (Ms)	Directorate of National Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Nigeria	Sani Abubakar Mashi	National Meteorological Agency	Permanent Representative
Nigeria	Hadi Sirika		Head of delegation
Nigeria	Mansur Bako Matazu		Delegate
Nigeria	Adeleke John Oyegade		Delegate
Sao Tome and Principe	Joao Vicente Domingos Vaz Lima	National Institute of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Senegal	Mariane Diop Kane (Ms)	Civil Aviation and Meteorology Agency	Permanent Representative
Senegal	Magueye Marame Ndao		Head of delegation
Senegal	Chérif Diop		Delegate
Seychelles	Marie Eve Denis (Ms)		Head of delegation
Sierra Leone	Silla Sadiq	Ministry of Transport and Aviation	Minister
Sierra Leone	Ibrahim Sinneh Kamara	Department of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Sierra Leone	Tity Simbo Kamara (Ms)		Delegate
Somalia	Omar Haji Mohamed Shurie		Head of delegation
Somalia	Mohamed Ahmed Hassan		Delegate
South Africa	Florian Mnikeli Ndabambi	Department of Meteorology	Head of delegation
South Africa	Gaborekwe Khambule (Ms)		Delegate
South Africa	Moipone Edith Magomola (Ms)		Delegate
South Africa	Zoleka Manona (Ms)		Delegate
South Africa	Bruno Tseliso Morapeli Sekoli		Delegate
South Sudan	Mojwok Ayoker		Lead delegate
South Sudan	John Jok		Lead delegate
Sudan	Musa Omer Abuelgasim Ahmed	Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation and Electricity	Minister
Sudan	Ahmed Mohamed Abedlkarim Abdelrahman	Meteorological Authority	Permanent Representative
Togo	Latifou Issaou	Directorate General of National Meteorology	Permanent Representative

Country	Full name	Institution	Title
Tunisia	Hédi Agrebi Jaouadi	National Institute of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Tunisia	Fayçal Elleuch		Delegate
Uganda	Festus Luboyera	National Meteorological Authority	Permanent Representative
United Republic of Tanzania	Agnes Kijazi (Ms)	National meteorological agency	Permanent Representative
United Republic of Tanzania	Atashasta Justus Nditaye	Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication	Deputy Minister
United Republic of Tanzania	Ismail Mbwana Kassim		Delegate
United Republic of Tanzania	Wilbert Muruke		Delegate
United Republic of Tanzania	Tunsume Gideon Mwamboneke (Ms)		Delegate
United Republic of Tanzania	Faiswary Rweyemamu		Delegate
Zambia	Emmanuel Sikana	Senior Meteorologist	Delegate
Zimbabwe	Rebecca Manzou (Ms)	Department of Meteorology	Permanent Representative
Zimbabwe	Douglas Karoro	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement	Deputy Minister
Zimbabwe	Perrance Shiri		Delegate
Zimbabwe	Linia Gopo (Ms)		Delegate
Zimbabwe	Zvikomborero Manyangadze		Delegate
Zimbabwe	Linia Mashawi (Ms)		Delegate
Zimbabwe	Kudakwashe Matongorera		Delegate
Zimbabwe	Tichaona Zinyemba		Delegate

B. AMCOMET Secretariat

	Joseph R. Mukabana	WMO Regional Office for Africa and Least Developed Countries	Director
	Joséphine Wilson (Ms)		Senior AMCOMET liaison
	Flaviane Belval (Ms)		Consultant
	Harsen Nyambe Nyambe	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA)	Head, Environment, Climate Change, Water and Land Management Division (ECCWLM)
	Leah Wanambwa Naess (Ms)		
	Jolly Wasambo		

Country	Full name	Institution	Title
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C. African organizations

ACMAD	André Kamga		
ACMAD	Alfa Safia (Ms)		
ACMAD	Leon Guy Razafindrakoto		
ACMAD	Nafissa Moussa Souleymane (Ms)		
African Union Commission	Josefa Sacko (Ms)	Rural economy and agriculture	Commissioner
African Union Commission	Manhatisi Margaret Machepha (Ms)		
Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar	Dieudonné Ngouaka		
CILSS	Seydou Traoré		Observer
CILSS	Souleymane Ouedraogo		Observer
East African Community	James Kivuva		Delegate
ECOWAS	Sekou Sangaré	Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources	Commissioner
ECOWAS	Johnson Boanuh	Environment Director	

D. United Nations agencies

Economic Commission for Africa	Frank Rutabingwa		
UNITAR	Angus Mackay		

E. WMO team

	David Grimes		President
	Petteri Taalas		Secretary-General
	Xu Tang		Director
	Mary Power (Ms)	Department of Development and Regional Activities	Director
	Yinka Adebayo		Director
	Amos Makarau		Director
	Ernest Afiesimama		Programme Officer
	Kosmos Akande-Alasoka		
	Fernando Belda Esplugues		Director
	Ivan Cacic		Adviser to the Secretary-General
	Bernard Gomez		WMO Representative for North, Central and West Africa
	Alessandro Chiariello		
	Cynthia Cudjoe (Ms)		

Country	Full name	Institution	Title
	Abdoulaye Harou		Chief, Data-Processing and Forecasting Division
	Mark Majodina		WMO Representative for Eastern and Southern Africa, Offices for Africa and Least Developed Countries (AFLDC)
	Markus Repnik		Director
	Filipe Lucio		Director
	Georgina Kahama (Ms)		Personal Assistant to the Secretary-General
	Elhousseine Gouaini		Chief, Conference Services Unit
	Josine Umugwaneza		Secretary, AFLDC/AMCOMET
	Dominique D. Bérod		Chief, Basic Systems in Hydrology Division
	Wenjian Zhang		Assistant Secretary-General

F. Other partners

<i>Agencia Estatal de Meteorología</i> (AEMET) trust fund	Enric Terradellas		
AEMET trust fund	Ernest Werner		
African Development Bank	Justus J. Kabyemera		Delegate
Arab League	Ashraf Shalaby		
China	Wei Zhang		Delegate
China	Xiaoping Hu		Observer
ICAO	M. Smaoui		
Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe	Khaled Abu-Zeid		Director, Water Resources Management Programme
EUMETSAT	Vincent Gabaglio		Observer
EUMETSAT	Hervé Trebossen		Observer
GMV	Carlos Domenech		
Indian Ocean Commission	Guleid Artan		

Country	Full name	Institution	Title
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage	Mohamed A. Shehata Wahba		
Météo France	Laurence Frachon		
Météo France	Alexis Courbière		
Météo France	Patrick Bénichou		
Météo France	Jean-Sébastien Cases		
Météo France	Alexandre Bonnes		
Nile Basin Initiative	Mohsen Alarabawy		
Regional Centre for Mapping Resource for Development	Byron A. Okubasu Anangwe		
Republic of Korea	Heungjin Choi		Observer
Republic of Korea	Byunghyun Song		Observer
Saudi Arabia	Maha Zedan (Ms)		Delegate
Saudi Arabia	Abubakr Ba Qazi		Observer
Saudi Arabia	Mohammed Babaidan		Observer
Saudi Arabia	Ayman Salem Ghulam		Observer
Saudi Arabia	Yasser H. Khallaf		Observer
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Jane Wardle (Ms)		Head of delegation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Karen McCourt (Ms)		Delegate
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Helen Bye (Ms)		Delegate
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Adam Curtis		Delegate
United States of America	William Carl Bolhofer		Observer
United States of America	Wassila Mamadou Thiaw		Observer
World Bank	Makoto Suwa		Delegate
World Bank	James Mukidza Kinyangi		Delegate
World Bank	David Rogers		Observer
World Bank	Vladimir Tsirkunov		Observer
	Jeremy Tandy		Delegate
	Richard McKay		Observer
	Michael Pollock		Observer

Country	Full name	Institution	Title
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G. Exhibitions

	Antony Ireland		
	Pascal Ahlvers		
	Eric Baptiste		
	Jan Barani		
	Brian Bellew		
	Michael Buhrer		
	Patrick Horn		
	Yogesh Patil		
	Quinn Smith		
	Richard S. Stedronsky		
	Jan van Galen	Baron	Independent sales representative
	Ramadan Saber Ramadan Eltahawy	Integrated Systems Organization	Commercial engineer
	Omar Roushdy	KiloLima	Project director
	Ahmed Salah	KiloLima	Chief engineer
	Ahmed Shemis	KiloLima	Training manager
	Aya Selim	KiloLima	Project engineer
	Riham Younis	KiloLima	Project engineer
	Kateryna Troino	KiloLima	Senior operations manager

ANNEX 2

MINISTERIAL SEGMENT PROGRAMME

Fourth Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET-4)

Cairo, Egypt

21 February 2019

Thursday 21 February 2019		
Time	Agenda Item	Speaker/Moderator
8 a.m. – 9 a.m.	Registration of participants	
9 a.m. – 10 a.m.	Session 1: Opening Ceremony Welcome Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Gilberto Correia Carvalho Silva, Minister of Agriculture and the Environment, Cabo Verde • Mr Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization • Ms Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, Commissioner for the Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission • Lieutenant General Younis Almasry, Minister of Civil Aviation, Egypt 	Master of ceremonies: Egypt
10 a.m. – 10.45 a.m.	Session 2: Organizational Matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election of the Bureau • Remarks by the Outgoing Chair, Cabo Verde • Remarks by the Incoming Chair • Adoption of the Programme 	Chair: Cabo Verde Rapporteur: AMCOMET Secretariat
10.45 a.m. – 11.15 a.m.	Group photograph / coffee break	
11.15 a.m. – 12 p.m.	Session 3: Keynote speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Sekou Sangaré, ECOWAS Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources • Mr James Furmos Peter Gomez, Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources, Gambia • Mr Mahamat Tahir Orozi, Minister of Civil Aviation and National Meteorology, Chad • Mr Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization 	AMCOMET Bureau Chair
12 p.m. – 2 p.m.	Lunch Break: Ministerial lunch co-hosted by WMO and the World Bank	

Thursday 21 February 2019		
Time	Agenda Item	Speaker/Moderator
	Remarks from WMO and the World Bank	
2 p.m. – 2.30 p.m.	<u>Session 4:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations from Expert Segment • Video message from Mr Pa Ousman Jarju, Director, Country Programming Division, Green Climate Fund 	AMCOMET Bureau Chair
2.30 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.	<u>Session 5:</u> Ministerial Dialogue The Imperative for strong investment in national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Socioeconomic Benefits of Weather and Climate Services</i> by Mr Gilberto Correia Carvalho Silva, Minister of Agriculture and the Environment, Cabo Verde • <i>Political Support and the Importance of Strategic planning</i> by Mr Nditiye Atashasta Justus, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication, United Republic of Tanzania • <i>Global Weather Enterprise and Public-Private Engagement</i>, by Mr Moses Vilakati, Minister of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Eswatini • <i>Strengthening African Capacities on Satellite Meteorology</i> by Mr Jean Louis Moulot, Representative of the Minister of Transport, Cote d'Ivoire 	Chair: Lieutenant General Younis Almasry, Minister of Civil Aviation, Egypt Moderator: Ms Josefa Sacko, Commissioner for the Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission Rapporteur: AMCOMET Secretariat
3.30 p.m. – 4 p.m.	Coffee break / ministerial closed session	
4 p.m. - 5 p.m.	Session 6: Consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration	Rapporteur: AMCOMET
5 p.m. – 5.30 p.m.	<u>Session 7:</u> Closing ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization • Ms Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, Commissioner for the Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission • Lieutenant General Younis Almasry, Minister of Civil Aviation, Egypt 	Master of ceremonies: Egypt
7 p.m.	Ministerial dinner	

ANNEX 3

CAIRO MINISTERIAL DECLARATION