

AMCOMET



Second Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology / the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET)

Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe
15-19 October 2012

FINAL REPORT

I. Introduction

1. The conference was co-organised by the World Meteorological Organisation, the African Union Commission and the Government of Zimbabwe. The ministerial segment of the Second Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers responsible for Meteorology/African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) was held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe from 18-19 October 2012. The meeting was preceded by the meeting of the Experts' segment from 15-17 October 2012.

II. Participation

2. The following 38 African countries participated in the Conference: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Congo Democratic Republic, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
3. The following agencies, organizations and institutions also participated: African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD), African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union Commission (AUC), Africa Risk Capacity (ARC), European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), United Nation's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), Southern African Development Community (SADC), , China Meteorological Administration (CMA), Korea Meteorological Agency (KMA) and United Kingdom Meteorological Office (UKMO), UN World Food Program (WFP).

III. Opening Ceremony

4. The opening ceremony began at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, 18 October 2012, with an introduction by the Master of Ceremonies, Mr M. Munodawafa, Secretary of Transport, Communications and Infrastructural Development, followed by a musical performance featuring Zimbabwean school children.
 - a. Opening Statements were made successively by Hon. Chirau A. Mwakwere, MP, EGH, Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources of Kenya, Chair of AMCOMET; Mr Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization; H.E. Mrs Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, African Union Commissioner of Rural Economy and Agriculture; Hon. Minister Dr O. Muchena, Acting Minister of Transport, Communications and Infrastructural Development of Zimbabwe; Hon. Mamadou Coulibaly, Minister of Equipment and Territory Arrangement of Mali and First Vice-President of AMCOMET and Hon. Mrs J.T.R. Mujuru, Vice President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, officially opened the Session;
 - b. A moment of silence was observed for two illustrious members of the Bureau, Hon. J.N. Michuki, MP, EGB, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya and Hon. Dr Tichaona Augustus Mudzingwa, Minister of Transport, Communication and Infrastructural Development of Zimbabwe, as well as for Mr Mama Konaté, Permanent Representative of Mali with the WMO and Chair of Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA/UNFCCC). The Session noted their contribution to the implementation of the AMCOMET process;
 - c. In his statement, Hon. Chirau A. Mwakwere, MP, Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources of Kenya, Chair of AMCOMET, mentioned that the frequency of natural disasters are on the increase affecting the social activities and highlighted

the role of meteorological services in national development plans must be recognized;

- d. In his statement, Mr Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, expressed the organisation's appreciation of the partnership and cooperation with the African Union Commission. He noted that AMCOMET would provide a useful link in the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services in Africa;
- e. In her address, H.E. Mrs Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, African Union Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, recalled that AMCOMET was established to work with the African Union Commission and to serve as a high level mechanism for the development of meteorology and its related applications in Africa;
- f. Hon. Minister Dr O Muchena, Acting Minister of Transport, Communications and Infrastructural Development introduced the guest of honour;
- g. In her Keynote Address, Hon. Vice President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Mrs J.T.R. Mujuru, welcomed the participants to Zimbabwe on behalf of His Excellency, the President R.G. Mugabe. She thanked the WMO and AU Commission for bringing the Second Session of AMCOMET to Southern Africa. She pledged full support to the initiatives that promote the development of the continent of Africa. She called for AMCOMET to spearhead the establishment of an African Meteorological Space Programme. She further challenged AMCOMET to find a mechanism to ensure early warnings reach the highest decision makers. She officially opened the Conference and wished the delegates fruitful deliberations;
- h. Hon. Mamadou Coulibaly, Minister of Equipment and Territory Arrangement of Mali and First Vice-President of AMCOMET gave the vote of thanks.

IV. Organizational Matters

5. Election of the Bureau
 - a. The following were elected as the AMCOMET Bureau representing the five African sub-regions: Zimbabwe (Chair), Central African Republic (First Vice-Chair), Tunisia (Second Vice-Chair), The Gambia (Third Vice-Chair) and Uganda (Rapporteur).
6. Final Remarks of the Outgoing Chair
 - a. The outgoing Chair provided an overview of the achievements of the First AMCOMET Bureau notably, the establishment of the AMCOMET Secretariat by WMO, with the support of the African Union Commission and reported on the activities of the Bureau and the Task Force for the interim period;
 - b. The outgoing Chair advised the new Bureau to foster closer working relationships with AUC and WMO, and other related organizations and urged the Members to provide as much support as possible to help advance our common goals.
7. Remarks by Incoming Chair
 - a. The incoming Chair thanked the outgoing Chair of AMCOMET for his kind remarks and indicated that Zimbabwe is looking forward to working with all AMCOMET colleagues to further the work that the previous Bureau has done. The incoming Chair affirmed to work diligently on AMCOMET matters for the continent; and

further expressed appreciation and looks forward to working with the African Union Commission as well as with the World Meteorological Organization.

8. Adoption of the Agenda
 - a. The Session adopted the agenda attached as Annex 1.

V. Keynote Address

9. Mr Patrick Luganda, Chair of the Network of Climate Journalists Greater Horn of Africa, made a presentation on the Contribution of Weather and Climate Services to Socio-Economic Development in Africa.
10. Mr Luganda indicated that climate information can be used to minimize negative impacts of climate change, food insecurity as well as stimulate development. He also mentioned that there is need to introduce new innovative ways to disseminate this vital information in more aggressive ways using all forms of communication including new media.
11. The keynote address was concluded by indicating that in Africa, meteorology is not given the priority needed in national planning and budget allocation. The potential needs to be unlocked for the continent to leap forward; and meteorology is key to releasing this potential.
12. The presentation was followed by a lively discussion in support of the need to promote the production, communication, and use of weather and climate services for development in Africa.

VI. Presentation and Consideration of the Report of the Expert Segment

13. Dr Joseph R. Mukabana, the Chair of the Expert Segment, presented the report of the Expert Segment, along with the draft decisions for consideration by the Ministers.
14. The Ministers adopted the Expert Segment Report, as Attached in Annex 3, and made the following observations and decisions:
 - a. The Session noted the Addis Ababa Declaration in support to the implementation of GFCS in Africa, which was signed by the AUC, Regional Economic Communities and the Secretariat of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, under the auspices of the Ethiopian Minister of Water and Energy;
 - b. The Session further acknowledged the strong political support to the implementation of GFCS in Africa and requested its consideration in the development of the Implementation Plan for the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services);
 - c. The Session stressed that Africa has been greatly affected by different types of hydro-meteorological disasters resulting in critical human and economic loss impeding national development progress, while National Meteorological and Hydrological Services still operate with a lot of constrains and data scarcity in Africa;
 - d. The Session urged governments to enhance investment in hydro-meteorological observations, infrastructure and forecast and early warning systems in order to enhance preparedness and mitigation;
 - e. The Session noted with appreciation the willingness and commitment of development partners to collaborate with the WMO and the AUC in the

implementation of the AMCOMET process as well as the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services);

- f. The Session considered AMCOMET in the Context of a Specialized Technical Committee (STC) of the African Union Commission. In this respect AUC Representative briefed the session on the relevant AU Assembly Decisions relating to this matter namely: Assembly/AU/Dec. 227 (XII) of the African Union Assembly at its twelfth ordinary session on the Specialized Technical Committees (STCs), in February 2009; and Assembly/AU/Dec.365 (XVII) of the African Union Assembly at its seventeenth ordinary session held in Malabo Equatorial Guinea, in July 2011;
- g. The Session considered the implications of these decisions on the operational aspects of AMCOMET and also noted the comments of other AUC STCs on the same. The session decided to establish a Task Force to consider all the issues involved taking into consideration the roles of AUC and WMO and report to the Third Session of AMCOMET;

VII. Summary of Decisions

- a. The session adopted five decisions as attached in Annex II. The summary of decisions is as follows:
- b. **Decision 02/1:** Constitution and the Rules of Procedures
 - (i) The Ministers noted that the draft Constitution and Rules of Procedures needed further consultations and review with Member States', Regional Economic Communities, African Union Commission and WMO legal counsels;
 - (ii) The Ministers decided to establish a Task Force¹ to consider all comments and prepare the revised drafts of the Constitution and Rules of Procedure. The Task Force was requested to meet by June 2013 to finalize its work; and
 - (iii) The Ministers requested the AMCOMET Bureau to meet in August 2013 to consider the final drafts of the Constitution and Rules of Procedure for submission to the Third Session of AMCOMET.
- c. **Decision 02/2:** Consideration of the Establishment of a Regional Climate Centre for Central Africa
 - (i) The Ministers noted the message from the Commission on Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) to the Second Session of AMCOMET, stressing the need for a regional climate centre in Central Africa to enable them to serve the interest of the region;
 - (ii) The Ministers urged WMO, in collaboration with the African Union Commission and partners, to take all necessary steps to establish a regional climate centre in Central Africa.
- d. **Decision 02/3:** Compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Requirements on Quality Management Systems
 - (i) The Ministers noted that in the continent, only five countries had certified their Services one month before the ICAO deadline on 15 November 2012

¹ Task Force Members to be confirmed following consultations

for lack of resources, the ministers took a decision that, as a matter of urgency, all necessary steps should be taken to ensure that African National Meteorological Services meet the ICAO requirements regarding QMS in the shortest time possible. Where it is completely impossible, they should notify the ICAO Council as this is compulsory under Article 38 of the Convention.

- (ii) The Ministers requested Member States to take all the necessary steps to ensure that African National Meteorological Services meet the ICAO requirements regarding Quality Management Systems.
- e. **Decision 02/4:** Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services)
- (i) The Ministers adopted the Integrated Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) taking into consideration the recommendations of the Expert Segment as indicated on the Expert Segment Report attached as Annex 3;
 - (ii) The Ministers invited the African Union Commission and the WMO to submit the adopted Integrated Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) to the relevant AU and WMO organs for endorsement; and
 - (iii) Established a Task Force² to draft the Implementation Plan for the Integrated Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) with detailed annual operational plans and also draft the Resource Mobilization Strategy for the Implementation Plan and to submit its findings for consideration during the Third Session of AMCOMET.
- f. **Decision 02/5:** Feasibility of an African Regional Space Program
- (i) The Ministers noted that it is time for Africa to develop an African Regional Space Programme to enhance data availability from remote and inaccessible areas; and
 - (ii) Established a Task Force³ to investigate the feasibility of developing an African Regional Space Programme and to submit its findings for consideration during the Third Session of AMCOMET.

VIII. Ministerial and Invited Partner's Dialogue

15. During the Ministerial dialogue, ministers and partners pledged their commitment in investing in weather and climate services for development. They shared their national experiences and expressed their commitment to the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and for the Global Framework for Climate Services. They recognized that the implementation of these two initiatives in Africa will help in strengthening the capabilities and capacities of the NMHSs towards supporting climate sensitive socio-economic sectors and climate change adaptation and mitigation.
16. The Ministerial and Partner statements are attached in Annex 5.

IX. Date and Venue of the Third Session of AMCOMET

17. The Session noted with appreciation the offer of Benin to host the Third Session of AMCOMET in 2014.

² Task Force Members to be confirmed following consultations

³ Task Force Members to be confirmed following consultations

X. Presentation and Adoption of the Report of the Second Session of AMCOMET

18. The report was presented by Uganda, as the AMCOMET Rapporteur.
19. The Session expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe for hosting the Second Session of AMCOMET and providing excellent facilities for the success of the Conference.
20. The Second Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers responsible for Meteorology/African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology adopted this report and the Chair of AMCOMET closed the conference.

ANNEX 1: ADOPTED AGENDA

Ministerial Segment, 18 - 19 October 2012

1. Opening of the Second Session of AMCOMET
2. Organizational Matters:
 - 2.1. Election of the Bureau
 - 2.2. Final Remarks of Outgoing Chair
 - 2.3. Remarks by Incoming Chair
 - 2.4. Adoption of the Agenda
 - 2.5. Organization of Work
3. **Keynote Address:** Contribution of Weather and Climate Services to Socio-Economic Development in Africa
4. Presentation and Consideration of the Report of the Expert Segment
5. **Ministerial and Invited Partners' Dialogue:** *Theme: "Investing in Weather and Climate Services for Development"*
6. Date and Venue of the Third Session of AMCOMET
7. Presentation and Adoption of the Report of the Second Session of AMCOMET
8. Closure of the Session

ANNEX 2: DECISIONS

Compilation of Decisions – Second Session of AMCOMET held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in October 2012

Decision 02/1: Constitution and the Rules of Procedures

We, the African Ministers Responsible for Meteorology,

Recalling that the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration (2010) designated a Task Force that will define the institutional framework and internal arrangements of AMCOMET;

Having reviewed the documents presented during the Session, that included the draft Constitution and Rules of Procedure; and

Noting that there were several aspects of the documents that required legal review and opinions.

Decide to:

- a. **Postpone** the consideration of the Constitution and Rules of Procedures to allow Member States time to consult with their legal counsels;
- b. **Request** AMCOMET Members to submit their written concerns, recommendations or proposals to the AMCOMET Secretariat on the drafts not later than 30 April 2013;
- c. **Request** the African Union Commission, the World Meteorological Organization and the Regional Economic Communities to also submit their written concerns, recommendations or proposals to the AMCOMET Secretariat on the drafts not later than 30 April 2013;
- d. **Request** the AMCOMET Secretariat to consolidate all the received comments and inputs and send them to Member States, AUC, WMO and RECs not later than 31 May 2013;
- e. **Request** the Task Force to meet in June 2013 to consider all comments and prepare the revised drafts of the Constitution and Rules of Procedure;
- f. **Request** the AMCOMET Bureau to meet in August 2013 to consider the final drafts of the Constitution and Rules of Procedure for submission to the Third Session of AMCOMET.

Draft Decision 02/2: Consideration of the Establishment of a Regional Climate Centre for Central Africa

We, the Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa,

Recalling that the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration (2010) requested the establishment of a sub-regional structure for climate monitoring and adaptation to climate change for sustainable development in Central Africa, with the support of AUC, WMO and partners; and

Noting the message from Commission on Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) to the Second Session of AMCOMET, stressing the need for a regional climate centre in Central Africa to enable them to serve the interest of the sub-region.

Decide to:

- a. **Urge** WMO, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, and partners to take all necessary steps to establish a regional climate centre in Central Africa.

Draft Decision 02/3: Compliance with ICAO Requirements on Quality Management Systems

We, the Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa,

Recalling that the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration (2010) committed to taking all the necessary steps to ensure that African National Meteorological Services meet the ICAO requirements regarding Quality Management Systems by 2012; and

Noting that in the continent, only five countries had certified their Services one month before the ICAO deadline on November 2012 for lack of resources, the ministers took a decision that, as a matter of urgency, all necessary steps should be taken to ensure that African National Meteorological Services meet the ICAO requirements regarding QMS in the shortest time possible. Where it is completely impossible, they should notify the ICAO Council as this is compulsory under Article 38⁴ of the Convention.

Decide to:

- a. **Take** all the necessary steps to ensure that African National Meteorological Services meet the ICAO requirements regarding Quality Management Systems.

Draft Decision 02/4: Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services)

We, the Ministers for Responsible for Meteorology in Africa,

Recalling that the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration in 2010 agreed to take the necessary measures, within two years, to develop an African Strategy on Meteorology;

Further recalling that the African Union Summit held in Addis Ababa in January 2011, adopted Decision No. EX.CL/Dec.606 (XVIII) that took note of the outcomes of the Nairobi Ministerial Conference and recommended that a number of actions are taken including the preparation of an Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology for the full implementation of the AMCOMET process; and

Having reviewed the draft Strategy document presented during the Session.

Decide to:

- a) **Adopt** the Integrated Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), with minor modifications as elaborated on paragraph 23 of the Expert Segment Report;
- b) **Invite** the African Union Commission and the WMO to submit the adopted Integrated Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), to the relevant AU and WMO organs for endorsement; and
- c) **Establish** a Task Force to draft the Implementation Plan for the Integrated Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) with detailed annual operational plans as well as draft the Resource Mobilization Strategy for the Implementation Plan and to submit its findings for consideration during the Third Session of AMCOMET.

⁴ Members will conform in accordance with the convention; in the event of impossibility of compliance, notification to the Council is **compulsory** under article 38

Draft Decision 02/5: Feasibility of an African Regional Space Program

We, the Ministers for Responsible for Meteorology in Africa,

Noting that the African Union is already developing an African Space Policy;

Acknowledging that the meteorological information should be tailored to users needs; and

Noting that it is time for Africa to develop an African Regional Space Programme to enhance data availability from remote and inaccessible areas.

Decide to:

- a) **Establish** a Task Force to investigate the feasibility of developing an African Regional Space Programme and to submit its findings for consideration during the Third Session of AMCOMET.

ANNEX 3: Report of the Expert Segment held on 15-17 October 2012

I. Introduction

1. The Expert Segment of the Second Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) was held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe on 15-17 October 2012.

II. Participation

2. The following 37 African countries participated in the Conference: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Congo Democratic Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
3. The following agencies, organizations and institutions also participated: African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD), African Development Bank, African Union Commission, Africa Risk Capacity, European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), United Nation's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), Southern African Development Community (SADC), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), China Meteorological Administration (CMA), Korea Meteorological Agency (KMA) and United Kingdom Meteorological Office (UKMO), UN World Food Program (WFP).

III. Opening Ceremony

4. The Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe with WMO, Mr Amos Makarau made a welcoming statement followed by Statements by: Mr Camille Loumouamou, PR of Congo with the WMO representing the AMCOMET Third Vice-Chair, Mr Robert Masters, representing the WMO Assistant Secretary General and Ms Olushola Olayide of the African Union Commission. Mr Munesu Munodawafa, Secretary of Transport, Communications and Infrastructural Development officially opened the Conference.
5. In his opening statement, Mr Munesu Munodawafa highlighted the importance of national meteorological services to sustainable development, and as such, investment in enhancing their capacity to do fulfil their mandates was critical.

IV. Organizational Matters

6. The Expert Group adopted the agenda attached as Annex 4.

V. Keynote Address: Enhancing Weather and Climate Service Delivery in Africa

7. Mr A. Makarau, Vice-President of WMO's Regional Association for Africa (RAI, Africa) provided an overview of the current landscape and emerging issues linked to the provision of weather and climate services.
8. Mr Makarau then outlined the necessary elements and enablers of service delivery. He emphasized that the onus is on the National Meteorological Services to ensure that they are appropriately developed and resourced if they are to be relevant in socio-economic development of their countries. In so doing, it becomes necessary for governments to take into consideration climate and weather services in national development plans.

9. The Session expressed appreciation to Mr Makarau for the excellent presentation. It agreed that the development of NMSs is mainly the responsibility of national governments and that the products of the NMSs are mostly public goods. The experts further acknowledged that the meteorological information should be tailored to users needs and determined by the users. It recognized that sensitization workshops and seminars should be organized for the decision makers and the users.
10. The Session noted that it was time for Africa to develop an African Regional Space Program to enhance data availability from remote and inaccessible areas such as the Sahara desert and Congo Forest, among others. It was also noted that African Union is already developing an African Space Policy and would encourage Member States wishing to develop a satellite program.
11. The Session expressed appreciation for the work of EUMETSAT in capacity building in the area of satellite meteorology enabling NMS access satellite data from METEOSAT second generation satellites. It looks forward to continuing to collaborate with EUMETSAT and other satellite providers, as well as other related organizations in the development of the African Space Programme.

VI. Overview of AMCOMET Activities: 2010 - 2012

12. Dr Joseph R. Mukabana, on behalf of the AMCOMET Chair, provided the rationale for the inception of a Ministerial Conference on Meteorology in Africa as well as an overview of the various AMCOMET activities since the establishment of AMCOMET in April 2010. The highlights included the:
 - a. Establishment of the AMCOMET Secretariat at the WMO, with the support of the AUC;
 - b. Decision of the AU Executive Council and the AU Summit on the establishment of AMCOMET;
 - c. Presentation of the AMCOMET process to WMO organs, which included the Regional Association for Africa, Executive Council and WMO Congress;
 - d. The meetings of the Bureau and Task Force, which highlighted that AMCOMET is an African mechanism and as such should be owned by African governments. They also provided guidance for the AMCOMET implementation process;
 - e. Development of the Draft Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services);
 - f. Development of the draft Constitution and Rules of Procedures of AMCOMET;
 - g. Preparation of the Second Session of AMCOMET.
13. The participants thanked the Chair of AMCOMET for the significant results and success achieved since the establishment of AMCOMET in April 2010. Special thanks were expressed to the Government of Kenya appreciating the progress made under the able leadership of the late Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources, Hon. John N. Michuki who passed away in 2012. Similar appreciation was expressed to the World Meteorological Organization for the support given, especially in supporting and hosting the AMCOMET Secretariat and funding the preparation of the draft: Constitution, Rules of Procedure and the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services). The Session was grateful to the African Union Commission (AUC) for their continuous support to the AMCOMET Secretariat and for the guidance to the AMCOMET implementation process. It was noted that the Second

Session of AMCOMET was organized through the financial support of AUC, EU, WMO, Government of Zimbabwe and partners.

14. It was noted that there were significant challenges in resource mobilization initiatives in the implementation of the AMCOMET process, in particular sustaining the operations of the AMCOMET Secretariat. It was therefore strongly suggested that Members States should endeavour to contribute to the AMCOMET Trust Fund. Furthermore, the Session urged AUC and WMO to continue with initiatives for Resource Mobilization in support of AMCOMET.

VII. Presentation on the African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD); ClimDev Africa Programme, and Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa (MESA) Programme:

15. The AMESD and MESA programmes are managed by the African Union Commission. A steering committee provides guidance to the programme, composed of five Regional Economic Communities (RECs) (ECOWAS, SADC, CEMAC, IGAD and, IOC), AUC, ACP Secretariat, with the Regional Implementation Centres (RICs), the EU, WMO, UNEP, FAO, EUMETSAT and other Development Partners, as observers. The programme's objectives are to help African governments in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their regional and continental policies through the use of Earth Observation products towards sustainable development and increase the information capacity of African regional and national institutions. The Financing Agreement for the MESA programme is signed. MESA is expected to continue and strengthen the services provided through AMESD after its expiration in 2013 and includes a new theme focused on climate services.
16. The ClimDev-Africa is a programme mandated by the African Heads of States and Government through a decision adopted in January 2007. It aims to construct a solid foundation in Africa for the response to climate change based on: 1) building solid science and observational infrastructure; 2) enabling strong working partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities; and 3) creating and strengthening of knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required. The Programme brings together political leadership and the convening power of the AUC, the knowledge generation and capacity building strengths of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, and the financial and technical expertise of the African Development Bank (AfDB). The programme has three arms: AUC (Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU)), AfDB (Clim-Dev Special Fund (CDSF)) and UNECA (African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)).
17. The experts expressed their support the implementation of ClimDev Africa, African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD), Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa (MESA), and Institutional Support to Africa Climate Institutions (ISACIP) to strengthen the capacity of the regional climate centres and associated regional and sub-regional programmes. They further expressed their appreciation to the three institutions (African Union Commission, African Development Bank and UN Economic Commission for Africa), and the development partners, particularly, European Union and Sweden who provided the necessary resources and noted that they are referred to as good examples of successful partnerships.

VIII. Panel Discussion: Weather and Climate Services in Support of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Africa

18. The panel discussion was chaired by ACMAD with panellists from UNISDR, WMO, ICPAC and Africa Risk Capacity (ARC). The following highlights key messages of the panellists:

- a. ISDR representative highlighted the importance of climate science in anticipating disasters. ISDR further expressed that due to climate change past disaster record does not always explain the future. In this regard, there is need for better dialogue and synergy between scientists and disaster risk managers. ISDR further highlighted the Programme of Action for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy on DRR (2006-2015) adopted by the AU Summit in January 2011, as well as ISDR/ACMAD partnership;
- b. ISDR representative further highlighted the role of Climate Outlook Forums in Africa as a space for dialogue between climate service providers and end users to enhance the use of climate knowledge for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programmes;
- c. WMO representative stressed that Africa has been greatly affected by different types of hydro-meteorological disasters causing critical human, economic and environmental casualties setting back national development progress, while NMHSs still operate with a lot of constraints and data scarcity in Africa. Investing in hydro-meteorological observations, infrastructure and forecast and early warning systems would enhance preparedness and mitigation;
- d. WMO representative underlined that NMHSs in Africa need strong political and financial support, as single designated national authoritative source of warnings on weather, hydrological and climate-related hazards. WMO representative further called on raising awareness and recognition of hydro-meteorological and climate services as enablers of sustainable development and security in national priorities, including national climate change response policies;
- e. ICPAC expert noted that the reduction of the climate vulnerability in poorer communities needs efficient and realistic adaptation strategies. The expert further noted the importance of strategies to strengthen early warning systems, improvement of communications and information system to the end-users and mainstreaming of climate risk management into development including credible interpretation, accessibility, translation and utilization. He further noted that the core requirement for effective early warning were: observations network, attitude change and collaboration with stakeholders;
- f. The expert from ARC explained that ARC is a key AU project to improve current responses to drought food security emergencies and to build capacity within AU member states to manage drought risks. ARC is a good example of best practices collaboration in early response mechanism, while offering an African solution to one of Africa's most pressing challenges. The AU Summit in July 2012 adopted a decision on the establishment of ARC as a Specialized Agency of the AU;
- g. Participants reflected and concurred on issues raised by panellists. In particular:
 - (i) Participants noted that Africa is most vulnerable to climate risks and about 90% of natural disasters are caused by hydro-meteorological hazards, affecting the development, food, water and other key African activities, 60 % of which are related to weather and climate;
 - (ii) Financing is required to generate data/ information/forecast products and deliver disaster risk reduction and other services;
 - (iii) Early Warning Systems need to be operational in all countries and strengthened;
 - (iv) Transboundary issues require regional approach;

- (v) Evaluation and assistance to NMHSs in post-conflict countries should be performed;
- (vi) Insurance and risk transfer mechanisms should be used in particular in agricultural sector;
- (vii) NMHS should broadly and timely communicate their information;
- (viii) Partnerships should be strengthened;
- (ix) Communication and dissemination networks should be adequate and media should be engaged in dissemination of weather and climate information to people.

IX. Consideration of AMCOMET Institutional and Governance Mechanisms: Draft Constitution and Rules of Procedures

19. The Nairobi Ministerial Declaration (2010) established a Task Force mandated to prepare the governance structure of AMCOMET. The Task Force, with support of WMO and AUC, prepared a draft Constitution and draft Rules of Procedure for consideration by the Session. The AMCOMET Secretariat, on behalf of the Task Force, presented the document to the Session.
20. The Session expressed appreciation to the AMCOMET Task Force for preparing the draft Constitution and Rules of Procedure. Following numerous interventions, the Session noted there were several aspects of the Constitution that required legal review and opinions. In this regard, the Session agreed to postpone consideration of the documents to give Members time to consult with their respective legal counsels and decided that:
 - a. AMCOMET Members should submit their written concerns, recommendations or proposals to the AMCOMET Secretariat on the drafts by April 2013. During this process the draft documents will be reviewed by respective Legal Counsels of Members, AUC, WMO and RECs;
 - b. AMCOMET Secretariat was requested to make the electronic versions of the documents available in word format;
 - c. The AMCOMET Secretariat was requested to consolidate all the received comments and inputs and send to Member States and RECs by end of May 2013;
 - d. The AMCOMET Task Force to meet by June 2013 to consider all comments and produce the revised drafts of Constitution and Rules of Procedure;
 - e. The AMCOMET Bureau to meet by August 2013 to consider the final drafts of the constitution and Rules of Procedure for submission to AMCOMET-3.

X. Consideration of AMCOMET in the Context of a Specialized Technical Committee

21. AUC representative presented the relevant AU Assembly Decisions relating to Specialized Technical Committees, including:
 - a. Assembly/AU/Dec. 227 (XII) of the African Union Assembly at its twelfth ordinary session on the Specialized Technical Committees (STCs), adopted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in February 2009;
 - b. Assembly/AU/Dec.365 (XVII) of the African Union Assembly at its seventeenth ordinary session held in Malabo Equatorial Guinea, on July 2011, deciding that each of the STC should meet at the level of ministers and experts once every two

years, and further deciding that the Commission be responsible for convening and servicing all the meetings of the STCs in order to ensure synergy with other Organs and in particular with the Executive Council as well as other institutions, and further requesting the Commission to operationalize the STCs from January 2013 and that thereafter the Sectoral Ministerial Conferences be abolished;

22. The Experts recommended that a Task Force be established to consider all the issues involved taking into consideration the roles of AUC and WMO.

XI. Consideration of the Integrated African Strategy for Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services)

23. Expert Segment recommended the adoption of the Integrated Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), with the following modifications:
 - a. Add other sectors such as water resources management and development including coastal zone management, in the challenges experienced in Africa;
 - b. Elaborate on the role of the African Development Bank within the strategy;
 - c. Expand on the role and implementation of GFCS as appropriate in the Strategic Pillar 4;
 - d. Add the Addis Ababa Declaration of support for the implementation of GFCS in Africa.
24. Expert Segment recommended to establish a Task Force to draft the Implementation Plan for the Integrated Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) with detailed annual operational plans.
25. The Segment also recommended the drafting of the Resource Mobilization Strategy for the Implementation Plan.

XII. Consideration of Specific Aspects of the Implementation of the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration

26. Regional Climate Centre for Central Africa
 - a. The Segment noted that the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) contacted the WMO to be informed of technical measures to be taken for the creation of a regional climate centre. ECCAS is also in the process of making arrangements to include the establishment of a regional climate centre in its action plan for 2013 and mobilize partners around the project;
 - b. The Commission on Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), reiterated, through a written message that the First Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology, in its declaration highlighted the need for a regional climate centre for Central Africa, with the approval of the WMO and AUC;
 - c. The Commission further insisted on the establishment of a regional climate centre for Central Africa as it is the only sub-region that does not have such an institution;
 - d. The participants concurred with the requests from CEMAC and recommended further consultations between CEMAC, ECCAS, AUC, WMO and development partners to make progress towards the establishment of an RCC in Central Africa.

27. Compliance with ICAO Requirements on Quality Management Systems
 - a. The session was informed of the dead line given by the ICAO for Members to implement a properly organized QMS in aeronautical meteorological services to International Air Navigation is November 15, 2012. At the time of the session only 5 countries out of 54 in the continent had been certified;
 - b. It was noted that this is a very alarming situation for the continent. A risk analysis performed by WMO Task Team for QMS implementation had identified a number of Significant, Major and Severe residual risks to the Member, Service provider and WMO for not meeting the deadline;
 - c. The meeting endorsed the WMO recommendation that Members should expedite implementation by providing the required resources as a matter of urgency. Where it is completely impossible then they should file a difference with ICAO as is normally required.

XIII. The Implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services in Africa

28. The meeting noted progress with the development of the Global Framework for Climate Services, a global partnership of governments and organizations that produce and use climate information and services. It seeks to enable researchers and the producers and users of information to join forces to improve the quality and quantity of climate services worldwide, particularly in developing countries.
29. The vision of the Framework is to enable society to manage better the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability and change, especially for those who are most vulnerable to climate-related hazards. This will be done through developing and incorporating science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice.
30. The Framework will prioritise developing and delivering services in four initial priority areas that address issues basic to the human condition and which present the most immediate opportunities for bringing benefits to human safety and well-being. These priority areas are Agriculture and Food Security; Disaster Risk Reduction; Health; and Water Resources. As the Framework evolves, the needs of users in other sectors will be addressed.
31. Central players in climate services are the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, as well as regional centres, which already collect and exchange climate data, undertake research, and generate climate information products. Through the Framework they will help develop protocols and standards for data exchange between themselves and other organizations as well as improve information products and service delivery. The Framework will systematically build capacity in these national and regional organizations where needed. The Framework will also foster stronger relationships between researchers, climate information providers and users, to improve techniques and help ensure that the right information is available to all sectors of society for day-to-day and longer-term planning.
32. The Draft Implementation Plan of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) developed through an extensive consultation and review process involving experts nominated by governments, UN and International Organizations, regional Organizations and various communities of practice has been finalized and will be considered by the Extraordinary Congress of the World Meteorological Organization that will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 29 to 31 October 2012. Preceding this Congress a "Dialogue for Climate Services Users and Providers: Towards

implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services” will be held from 26 to 27 October.

33. The Dialogue will (i) further understanding of how GFCS implementation will assist decision making “on the ground” and how to better work across communities to maximize benefits of GFCS from Global to National Levels, (ii) provide an opportunity for climate services users and providers to learn from one another about the challenges and opportunities ahead, thus paving the way for effective implementation, and (iii) share lessons and good practices on development and application of climate services.
34. The delegates were briefed on the Addis Ababa Declaration in support to the implementation of GFCS in Africa, which was signed by the AUC, Regional Economic Communities and the Secretariat of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, under the auspices of the Ethiopian Minister of Water and Energy. The delegates acknowledged the strong political support to the implementation of GFCS in Africa and requested for the declaration to be included in the outcome of the Second Session of AMCOMET.

XIV. Consideration of the Implementation of and Resource Mobilization for the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services)

35. The experts were briefed by WMO representative and highlighted that the key factors for a successful resource mobilization strategy are adequate institutional arrangements and dedicated financing.
36. The meeting stressed that to attract resources; there is a need to improve visibility and relevance of climate and weather services at regional, national and local levels.
37. The experts agreed that mobilizing resources in the context of crises and scarcity is challenging but noted the potential opportunities to bring this Strategy to the attention of partners with a view to seeking financial, technical and political support for the implementation of the Strategy. They included:
 - a. European Commission Horizon 2020 process;
 - b. European Commission and the ACP Secretariat initially through the 10th European Development Fund before its expiry closes in December this year and in the 11th EDF process;
 - c. Partnership on Climate and Environment of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (for example, through the European Development Fund and Global Climate Change Alliance);
 - d. Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) 2013;
 - e. China Meteorological Administration; and
 - f. Korea Meteorological Agency.

ANNEX 4: EXPERT SEGMENT AGENDA

1. Opening Ceremony
2. Organizational Matters
 - 2.1. Adoption of the Agenda
 - 2.2. Organization of Work
3. **Keynote Address:** Enhancing Weather and Climate Services Delivery in Africa
4. Overview of AMCOMET Activities 2010 – 2012
5. Presentation of the African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD) Programme; ClimDev Africa Programme, and Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa (MESA) Programme
6. **Panel Discussion:** Weather and Climate Services in Support of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Africa
7. Consideration of AMCOMET Institutional and Governance Mechanisms
 - 7.1. AMCOMET Constitution
 - 7.2. AMCOMET Rules and Procedures
 - 7.3. AMCOMET in the Context of Specialized Technical Committee
8. Consideration of Specific Aspects of the Implementation of the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration:
 - 8.1. Compliance with ICAO Requirements on Quality Management Systems (QMS)
 - 8.2. Regional Climate Centre in Central Africa
9. The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) and its Implementation in Africa
10. Consideration of the Draft Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services)
11. Consideration of the Implementation of and Resource Mobilization for the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services)
12. Partner Statements in Support of the AMCOMET process
13. Consideration of the Draft Conference Statement, Recommendations and Conclusions
14. Closure of the Expert Segment

Side Events:

Discussion on the World Meteorological Organization Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) and the WMO Information System (WIS) and their relevance for data availability and exchange in Africa

Global Framework for Climate Services – the way forward

ANNEX 5: MINISTERIAL AND PARTNER STATEMENTS

ETHIOPIA – Statement of the Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Ethiopia has been a Member of WMO since its inception in 1951 and has collaborated with the Organization and its Members ever since.

One of the most daunting environmental challenges for Ethiopia is climate variability and change. Historical documents reveal that most of the societal catastrophes such as the 1884 Bad Day, locally known as “Kifu Ken”, occur as a result of a complete failure of short and long rainy seasons in Ethiopia. As a result, millions of people and cattle perish. In recent years, various parts of Ethiopia have experienced a series of droughts and floods. For example, the 1998 floods, which occurred in Ethiopia and Sudan, were preceded by the severe drought of 1987, due to the global impact of La Nina and El Nino, respectively. In order to address such climate-related challenges, the Government of Ethiopia has put in place the National Meteorological Agency (NMA), so that all climatic conditions that may represent hazards could be monitored and forecasted on time. In this regard, the National Meteorological Agency of Ethiopia, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization and its international and regional partners, discharges its responsibilities by observing, analysing and predicting meteorological events, and disseminating valuable information to policy makers, disaster risk managers and the general public.

At this juncture, I would like to inform you that the NMA of Ethiopia is tangibly supporting the Climate Change Resilience Green Economy (CCRGE) strategy, by providing in particular timely and user-tailored climate information for the surveillance of malaria; agro-meteorological advisors for both agricultural and pastoralist communities, and hydro-meteorological services, which support the water and energy sectors in managing big dams.

In this regard, Ethiopia supported the implementation of the GFCS in Africa. Accordingly, at the invitation of the Ministry of Water and Energy in charge of the CCRGE programme, the Addis Ababa Declaration for the Implementation of the GFCS in Africa was signed on 30 September 2012. H.E. Ato Alemeyehu Teganu was asked to bring the declaration to the attention of the Second Session of AMCOMET and of the WMO Extraordinary Congress on GFCS in October 2012.

MALI – Statement of the Minister of Equipment and Land Use Planning of Mali

The current theme, “Investing in meteorological services for development”, is especially relevant. I will pass over the various aspects of this question and simply say that the necessary investments should focus on the qualitative and quantitative strengthening of meteorological infrastructure through the provision of the necessary equipment to meteorological services for at least 90% of our meteorological stations, training of a large number of staff at a high professional level, strengthening the capacity of the Directorates of operational meteorology and widely disseminating meteorological information to the public, and conducting studies on the restructuring of meteorological services.

Mali, which is a Sahelian country, pays special attention to those activities and hopes that the technical and financial partners will support AMCOMET in this context.

ZAMBIA – Statement of the Deputy Minister of Transport, Works, Supply, and Communications, delivered by Hon. Dr. Andrew M. Mwali (PhD), MP, Deputy Minister of Transport, Works, Supply, and Communications

Zambia acknowledges with much gratitude the leadership role of the previous Bureau, led by Kenya and which the newly elected bureau success.

Zambia, as a regional representative member of SADC on the founding Task Force, which to thank all Member States, and in particular, the SADC Member States for the honour and privilege to serve the process. In its two years tenure, Zambia collaborated very well with all the other Task Force Members and share the joy of being part of the team.

Zambia attaches a lot of importance to this Conference. In recent years, Zambia has experienced an increase in frequency and severity of extreme weather and climate events in terms of floods and droughts. These represent clear manifestations of climate variability and change. The extreme climate events have exerted a lot of pressure on the Zambian government in terms of relief assistance to the affected communities, resulting in diversion of resources from other programmes, hence retarding national development.

In this regard, the provision of timely and accurate sector specific climate information becomes critical as it assists planning and decision making processes. It is on this premise that Zambia supported the formation of AMCOMET and remains committed to the process to date.

May I, at this point, refer to Zambia's support to some of the items of discussion of the Conference.

Quality Management Systems: Zambia attaches great importance to the implementation of the QMS and especially the deadline of November 2012. To this effect, the government has supported the department through increased budgetary allocation with specific budget line on QMS in both the 2012 and 2013 budgets.

Support to the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS): Zambia supports the GFCS and at the national level has made strides in terms of the formulation of the National Disaster Management Act, which aims at disaster risk reduction, formulation of the national climate change response strategy and the national meteorological policy.

As I conclude, I wish to once again underscore our resolve as Government of the Republic of Zambia to support WMO and the African Union Commission (AUC) in realising the conference objectives. We are convinced that without a good global and national climate information system, it is difficult to avert the negative impacts associated with climate variability and change. This slows the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and the World Summit for Sustainable Development targets.

AFRICAN CENTRE OF METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

On behalf of the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), I would like to express our hope in this new structure, trusting that it will take the necessary steps to provide the meteorology and climate sector with the support it deserves. The relationship between this sector and society is very strong but also very complex.

In order to reduce existing gaps in the organization and delivery of the required meteorological and climate services, strong support should be provided to the institutions in charge of meteorological research applications in Africa in the context of a strategy that would be adopted and implemented by each interested party.

ACMAD was established in 1987 by the Conference of Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and co-sponsored by WMO. It became operational in Niamey, Niger, in 1992. Since then, the operating and development requirements of ACMAD have increased and the Centre is even more deeply affected by the absence of political tutelage and the low level of contributions received from countries. Hence ACMAD would like AMCOMET to:

- (1) Support the steps taken to resume ECA tutelage. Since 2008 there has been a rapprochement with ECA governing bodies who have declared their willingness (see the conclusions of the ECA Executive Board meeting) to study this question and submit their views to the next Conference of Ministers of ECA together with a sustainable solution to the question of country contributions;
- (2) Ensure that ACMAD be part of the AMCOMET structure and strategy.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Climate change in Africa is gaining its rightful place within the global development agenda. Africa has contributed less to climate change than other continents, but the relative economic costs are significantly higher than elsewhere in the world. Until 2030, the estimated costs are around 3% of the continent's GDP, or \$40 billion each year. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather conditions in Africa present a significant threat to people, economies and development. Climate change casts a long shadow on development prospects and goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

We have heard the voices of the experts in this meeting and other conference. We are encouraged by the general consensus to strengthen the capacities of Africa's Regional/National Meteorological and Hydrological Services to support development in the continent, while meeting the challenges posed by climate change.

We are convinced more than ever we urgently need to have regular, credible and reliable climate services in Africa. The African Development Bank, your financial institution, recognizes this need and is financing several projects and initiatives aimed at reducing Africa's vulnerability to climate change as well as contributing to the development of a low carbon intensive economy in the continent.

Creating awareness on the role of climate change in development among the Ministers of Finance is crucial to achieving this. The Bank has experience in supporting Ministerial initiatives, and we do hope in your recommendations to request AfDB and AUC support

AMCOMET has created significant momentum and the Bank is pleased to see that the right structures are being put in place to ensure that this momentum is sustained and even accelerated by focusing firmly on the implementation phase.

We remain our continued support for AMCOMET Process that we believe will contribute to Africa's sustained economic growth, including enhanced support to strengthen Africa's Regional/National Meteorological and Hydrological Services to enable them discharge their responsibilities as key development partners in the continent.

CHINA METEOROLOGICAL ADMINISTRATION

China Meteorological Administration would like to enhance our cooperation with African countries in the areas of development and implementation of WIGOS and WIS related programmes, provision of climate service, disaster prevention and mitigation, and capacity development, especially human resources development. CMA will continue to support the Long-term

Fellowships for Africa countries, and the potential meteorological projects. Through this important AMCOMET conference, we would develop some more concrete cooperative projects and take actions afterwards.

EUMETSAT

In June 2011, the EUMETSAT Council approved a new strategy for the coming decades and reiterated the importance that our 26 Member States attach to continued cooperation with Africa. Thanks to 20 years of fruitful collaboration, we can now plan for the future to tackle new challenges such as climate change adaptation. The Addis Ababa Declaration in support of the Global Framework for Climate Services clearly shows that African countries intend to do their best to establish climate services, which are indispensable to sustainable development on the continent.

EUMETSAT is thus committed to continued cooperation with Africa over the next decades. We will, therefore, support the attainment of the objectives laid out in the strategic plan of the WMO Regional Council for Africa and the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology, facilitating access to our satellite data and products and to the information broadcast by EUMETCast as well as helping countries to make the best use of those data and products at continental, regional and national levels.

Talks on space policy in Africa are actually being held in the context of that partnership. During the Tenth Forum of EUMETSAT Users in Africa, a special session was devoted to African policy on Earth observations. The special session was attended by African Union representatives in charge of space policy, and representatives of countries that already have a space programme, such as Nigeria and South Africa.

A long-term vision for the development of Earth observations in Africa is called for and AMCOMET can certainly play a role in ensuring that the needs of meteorological services are taken into account in the development of the African space programme.

In conclusion, the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology will guide our cooperation activities in Africa so that we can respond in the best possible manner to your priorities, with our data and your experts. We wish AMCOMET success in its endeavours.

KOREA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

Africa is one of the most vulnerable regions of the world to the impact of natural disasters. In 1950, our country, the Republic of Korea was left devastated by the war. As the entire country was laid waste, we had no alternative but to rely on international support. Korea received aid from international society. However, with the support of international society, Korea has made the transition from a recipient country to donor country. Now our government is enthusiastic to share the history of our progress with other country.

On behalf of the government of the Republic of Korea, Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA) is committed to its best efforts to continue contributing to the international society and activities. To expand international cooperation, KMA will strengthen cooperation with the African countries in order to reduce the impacts of natural disasters and enhance capacities. In this regard, KMA concurs on issues raised by AMCOMET. In particular, to reduce the impacts of natural disasters caused by hydro-meteorological hazards, to develop early warning system that provides information to support decision making in many sectors, to establish region specific capacity building program that can help not only information providers but also beneficial to users etc.

The KMA is recognizing the importance of AMCOMET activities and hope successful implementation of necessary programs by establishing national and international programs. In future, the KMA will strengthen the cooperation with AMCOMET and African countries.

UNITED KINGDOM METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

As a Global Producing Centre, and partner WMO Member State, we reiterate and reflect the views already expressed in terms of the importance of investing in weather and climate services and, importantly, the institutional investment in National Meteorological Services – from observations through to service delivery and communications. This will better enable the effective delivery of such services; from the application of past climate data through to forecasting for tomorrow and further ahead.

Recognizing the importance of the effective provision of weather and climate services in Africa – and the contribution to the wider meteorological community – the UK Met Office continues to work in partnership with African National Meteorological Services, and other institutions, to help build capacity through programmes such as UK VCP (our contribution to the WMO Voluntary Cooperation Programme) and our Climate Science areas – including contributing to the RCOFs.

We will endeavour to continue to build on these activities and would encourage those persons present to continue to invest in the National Meteorological Services and the provision of effective weather and climate services in Africa.

ANNEX 6: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DELEGATIONS OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES	
Algeria Algerian Embassy	H.E. Soualem LAZMAR, Ambassador
Algeria Ministry of Transport	Ms. Benarlia DJAHIDA, Engineer, Ministry of Transport
Angola Embassy of Angola in Zimbabwe	Mr Mukorori ESLOM, Aid
	Mr Edwardo J. KONDUJA, First Secretary
	Mr Kisesa DIOGO, Personal Advisor to Ambassador
Benin Ministère des Transports	Mr Cyriaque ATTI MAMA, Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre des Transports
Benin Service météorologique national	Mr Martin KASSIN, Director & PR with WMO
Burundi Ministère de l'eau, de l'environnement, de l'aménagement du Territoire et de l'urbanisme	Mr Epimaque MURENAERANTWARI, Permanent Secretary
Burundi Institut géographique (IGEBU)	Mr Aloys RURANTIJE, Director & PR with WMO
Cameroon Direction de la météorologie nationale	Mr Bongla André NGUILAMBOUHE, Director & PR with WMO
Central African Republic Météorologie Nationale	Mr Joel-Urbain TETEYA, Director & PR with WMO
Chad Meteorological Services	Mr Tchitchaou MOUSSA, Director & PR with WMO
Congo Direction de la Météorologie	Mr Camille LOUMOUAMOU, Director & PR with WMO
	Mr Alphonse KANGA, Chef de Service
Congo Democratic Republic Mettelsat	Mr Jean Pierre MPUNDU ELONGA, Director & PR with WMO
Côte d'Ivoire Meteorological Services	Mr Daouda KONATE, Director & PR with WMO
Djibouti Ministry of Equipment and Transport	Hon. Balala Ibrahim MOHAMED MOUSSA, Minister of Equipment and Transport
Djibouti Meteorological Service	Mr Osman SAAD SAID, Director & PR with WMO
Ethiopia National Met. Agency	Mr Fetene Teshome TOLA, Director-General & PR with WMO

Gabon Direction Générale de la Météorologie Nationale	Mr Martin ONDO ELLA, Director-General & PR with WMO
Gambia Ministry of Agriculture	Hon. Solomon OWENS, Minister of Agriculture
Gambia Gambia Meteorological Service	Mr Bernard Edward GOMEZ, PR with WMO
Ghana Ministry of Communication	Hon. Atuquaye AMAH, Minister of Communication
Ghana Ghana Meteorological Agency	Mr Stephen Yaokuma KOMLA, Director & PR with WMO
Guinea Ministry of Transport	Hon. Ahmed Tidiane TRAORE, Minister of Transport
Guinea Météorologie Nationale	Dr Mamadou Lamine BAH, Director & PR with WMO
Guinea Bissau Instituto Nacional de la Meteorología (INM-GB)	Dr Joao LONA TCHEDNA, Director-General & PR with WMO
Kenya Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources	Hon. Mwakwere Chirau Ali, Minister of Environment and Mineral Resources
	Mr Ali Juma BWIKA, PA to Minister-Kenya
Kenya Kenya Embassy in Harare	Mr Peter NAIRIMU, Delegate
Kenya Kenya Meteorological Department	Dr Joseph R. MUKABANA, Director & PR with WMO
	Mr Nicholas W. MAINGI, Head of International Relations
	Mr Peter AMBENJE, Meteorologist
Lesotho Lesotho Meteorological Services	Mr Bruno Tseliso SEKOLI, Director & PR with WMO
Madagascar Ministre de Travaux Publics et de la météorologie	Mr Abel ZAFIMAHATRATRA, Chief of Staff
Madagascar Direction Générale de la météorologie	Mr Nimbol RAELINERA, Director-General & PR with WMO
Malawi Department of Meteorological Services	Mr Jolamn NKHOKWE, Director & PR with WMO
Mali Ministère de l'équipement et de l'Arrangement du Territoire	Hon. Mamadou COULIBALY, Ministre de l'équipement et de l'Arrangement du Territoire
Mali Direction nationale de la météorologie	Mr Birama DIARRA, Chief of Research and Development Division

Mauritania Ministère de l'équipement et des transports	Hon. Mamadou Amadou LAM, Ministre de l'équipement et de transports
Mauritania Office National de la météorologie	Mr Eljili Mohamed BECHIR, Director & PR with WMO
Mozambique Ministry of Transport and Communications	Mr Moises BENESENE, Director & PR with WMO
Namibia Ministry of Works and Transport	Hon. Erkki NGHIMTINA, Minister of Works and Transport
	Mr Balbina Daes PIENAAR, Deputy Permanent Secretary
	Mr Joas SHIMUNYENGU
Namibia Meteorological Services	Mr Franz UIRAB, Director & PR with WMO
	Ms Jennifer MOETIE, Control Meteorological Technician
Nigeria Embassy of Nigeria in Harare	H.E. Mamman NUHU, Ambassador
Rwanda Rwanda Meteorological Service	Mr John Semafara NTAGANDA, Director & PR with WMO
Seychelles National Meteorological Services	Mr Selvan PILLAY, Director
South Africa South African Weather Service	Mr Mark MAJODINA
South Sudan Meteorological Service of South Sudan	Mr Mojwok Ogawi AYOKER, Director & PR with WMO
Sudan Sudan Meteorological Authority	Dr Abdalla Khyar ABDALLA, Director & PR with WMO
Swaziland Swaziland Meteorological Service	Ms Duduzile NHLENGETHWA-MASINA, Representative of PR with WMO
Tanzania, United Republic of Ministry of Transport	Hon. Harrison MWAKYEMBE, Minister of Transport
Tanzania, United Republic of Ministry of Transport	Mr Alphonse MWINGIRA, PA to Minister
Tanzania, United Republic of Tanzania Embassy in Zimbabwe	H.E. Adadi RAJABU, Ambassador
Tanzania, United Republic of Tanzania Meteorological Agency	Dr Agnes L. KIJAZI, Acting Director-General & PR with WMO
	Mr Augustine KANEMBA, Climate Scientist
	Mrs Hazla Shaaban MASOUD

Togo Direction générale de la météorologie nationale	Mr Awadi Abi EGBARE, Director-General & PR with WMO
Tunisia Ambassador of Tunisia	H.E. Mohamed F. AYARI, Ambassador
Tunisia Institut National de la météorologie	Mr Abdelwaheb NMIRI, Director-General & PR with WMO
Uganda Ministry of Water & Environment	Hon. Flavia MUNAABA NABUGERE, Minister of Water & Environment
Uganda Department of Meteorology	Mr Michael Z. NKALUBO, Director & PR with WMO
Zambia Ministry of Transport Works, Supply and Communications	Dr Andrew Mutaba MWALI, Deputy Minister of Transport Works, Supply and Communications
	Mr Abraham BANDA, Protocol Officer
	Mr Durton H. NANJA
Zambia Embassy of Zambia in Zimbabwe	Mr Barnabas MULENGA, First Secretary
Zambia Meteorological Department	Mr Jacob NKOMOKI, Director & PR with WMO
	Mr Oversease MWANGASE, Deputy Director
	Mr Joseph Katongo KANYANGA, International Relations
	Mr Boyd NGOMA, Transport Logistics Officer
Zimbabwe Ministry of Transport, Communications and Infrastructural Development, Hospitality Industry & Publicity	Hon. Olivia MUCHENA, Acting Minister of Transport, Communications and Infrastructural Development, Hospitality Industry & Publicity
	Mr Munesushe MUNODAWAFA, Permanent Secretary
	Ms Mirirai SVOTWA, Legal Officer
Zimbabwe Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Mr Cleopas CHASARA
Zimbabwe President Department	Mr Shepherd Leo NHEPERA
Zimbabwe Department of Meteorological Services	Dr Amos MAKARAU, Director & PR with WMO
	Mr Eliot BUNGARE
	Ms Elisha N. MOYO

DELEGATIONS OTHER COUNTRIES	
China China Meteorological Administration	Mr Jixin YU, Director General
Korea Korea Met. Administration	Mr Dong-Ik HWANG, Expert, Climate Policy
	Dr Won-Tae YUN, Director of the Climate Policy Division
United Kingdom Met Office	Ms Karen McCOURT, VCP Manager, International Relations
AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	
	H.E. Rhoda Peace TUMUSIIME, Commissioner
	Ms Olushola OLAYIDE, Policy Officer
	Mr Julius KAGAMBA, Special Assistant of the Commissioner
	Ms Suzanne NYINAWANDÔLI, Delegate
	Mr Tigistu PETROS, Finance Officer
	Mr Isaac TARAKIDZWA, Regional Advisor
	Dr Albert NDAYITWAYEKO, Program Officer
	Ms Fatou Binta SALL
	Mr Afonso NEVES, Interpreter
	Mr Agostinho NETO, Interpreter
	Mr Gabriel CHITULA, Interpreter
WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION	
	Mr Michel JARRAUD, Secretary-General
	Mr Jerry LENGOASA, Deputy Secretary-General
	Ms Elena MANEANKOVA, Assistant Secretary-General
	Mr Robert O. MASTERS
	Mr Kaliba KONARE
	Mr Félix HOUNTON
	Ms Jay WILSON
	Mr Alioune NDIAYE

	Mrs Oumy Khairy NDIAYE
	Ms Mary POWER
	Mr Al-Hamndou DORSOUMA
	Mr Scylla Marko SILLAYO
	Mr Filipe LUCIO
	Mr Elhousseine GOUAINI
	Ms Georgina KAHAMA
	Mr Stephen NJOROGE
	Ms Pamela AMIMO
	Mr Ishiaku MUHAMMED
OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTNERS	
African Development Bank	Ms Siham MOHAMED AHMED, Expert
EUMETSAT	Mr Vincent GABAGLIO, International Relations Officer
ICPAC	Mr Gilbert OUMA
SADC Secretariat Botswana	Mr Bradwell GARANGANGA, Coordinator
	Mr Remigious MAKUMBE, Director
SADC AMESD THEMA Botswana	Mr Modise Isaac KUSANE, Project Manager
UNISDR Kenya	Mr Youcef AIT CHELLOUCHE, Deputy Regional Director
	Mr Abdirahin ABDI
World Food Programme	Mr Sam CHIMWAZA
INVITED EXPERTS	
ACMAD	Mr Mohammed KADI, Secretary General
Media Network of Agricultural and Climate Journalists	Mr Siratigui TRAORE
	Mr Patrick LUGANDA
EXHIBITORS	
CIMEL	Mr Didier CROZEL
	Mr Stephen MAKWEMBERE
Earth Networks	Mr Jeremy USHER

	Mr Davidov ARI
--	----------------