



REPORT OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON METEOROLOGY (AMCOMET-3)

Palace of the National Assembly

Praia, Cabo Verde

13 – 14 February 2015

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Third Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET-3) was held in Praia, Cabo Verde on 13-14 February 2015.

2. Participation

- 2.1 The following 44 African countries participated in the Conference: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tchad, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- 2.2 The following agencies, organizations and institutions also participated: Southern African Development Community (SADC), Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), East African Community (EAC), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS), African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD), IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), Agrhymet / Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS), Southern African Development Community – Climate Service Centre (SADC-CSC), African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union Commission (AUC), ACP Secretariat, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), European Commission - EuropeAid, Department for International Development (DFID), World Bank, UN Economic Commission for Africa – Africa Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), UN World Food Program (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), European Union, European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), and United Kingdom Meteorological Office (UKMO), Meteorological Service of Canada, Finnish Meteorological Institute, Agencia Estatal de Meteorología (AEMET), International Air Transport Association (IATA), Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA), Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa (MESA), African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology (AMCOST), French Institute of Research for Development (IRD), Meteo-France, Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CKDN), Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), International Research Institute (IRI), South Africa Department Science and Technology, AU Space Working Group, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- 2.3 The Participant List is attached as **Annex 1**.

3. Opening Ceremony

- 3.1 The Opening Ceremony began at 10.00 on Friday, 13 February 2015 with the introduction of the Master of Ceremony, **Ms Sandra Lima**.
- 3.2 Opening Statements were made successively by **Mr Michel Jarraud**, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), **Ms Olushola Olayide**, representing H.E. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, the Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union (AU), **H.E. Saviour Kasukuwere**, Minister of Environment, Water and Climate of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Bureau Chair of AMCOMET, and **H.E. Jose Carlos Lopes Correia**, Minister of Justice, representing, **H.E. Dr Emanuel Antero Veiga**, Minister of Environment, Habitation and Territory Planning of the Republic of Cabo Verde.
- 3.3 **H.E. Jorge Carlos de Almeida Fonseca**, President of the Republic of Cabo Verde officially opened the Third Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology.
- 3.4 In his statement, **Mr Michel Jarraud**, Secretary-General of the WMO stated that the conference represents the culmination of all the tireless effort that the meteorological community and WMO

partners, have invested since the First Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in 2010, a true landmark event. He expressed the appreciation of the WMO for the progress made on the AMCOMET programme during the inter-sessional session, under the leadership of the Bureau Chair, H.E. Saviour Kasukuwere. He further emphasized that National Meteorological and Hydrological Services are critical actors in supporting the sustainable development of their countries, and indicated that through the Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa, together with the AUC and WMO, the visibility of meteorology is being raised in the national and continental development agendas.

- 3.5 **Ms Olushola Olayide**, read the statement on behalf of H.E. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, the Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union. In her statement, the Commissioner expressed her gratitude to the Republic of Cabo Verde for hosting the Session, to WMO for their commitment to the AMCOMET process in addressing weather and climate challenges. The Commissioner was further delighted to note the key achievements recorded since the inception of AMCOMET in April 2010, in particular the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) which was endorsed by the AU Summit of Heads of State and Government in January 2013. The Strategy is a continental framework for the improvement of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to help leaders and citizens alike to make informed decision-making. The Commissioner further informed the participants of the reconfiguration of the structure of the African Union and the establishment of the Specialized Technical Committees (STCs) to enhance synergies in the related ministerial bodies. The First Session of the STC on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment is expected to take place during the third quarter of 2015. She further applauded the personal commitment of the Ministers present as testimony of their leadership in the advancement of meteorology. She noted with appreciation the partnership with AUC, WMO and Clim-Dev, and urged them to continue to support the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and to promote sustainable development in Africa.
- 3.6 In his statement, **H.E. Saviour Kasukuwere** acknowledge the need to mainstream weather and climate information and services into Africa's development agenda. He indicated that Zimbabwe's thrust during their tenure as Chair of AMCOMET was to focus on climate variability and change, food security, gender and sustainable development. He committed to ensuring Zimbabwe's part in ensuring that decisions coming out of AMCOMET-3 will be relayed to the AU Summit of Heads of State and Government. He requested the participants to be mindful that the AU is currently in the process of structural and institutional re-engineering, which will have a direct and future impact on the existence of several of its organs. He further urged Ministers, in particular the next Bureau Members, to pro-actively address the restructuring at the AU and to continue engaging with the AUC to find the appropriate mechanism for the continuity of AMCOMET. He further reminded Ministers to continue the dialogue on the role of weather and climate services in their countries and stress the opportunity costs and risks if issues of meteorology are not taken on board. He further indicated that AMCOMET has made tremendous gains in courting development partners and friends and has invaluable support from the WMO. The presence of the Secretary-General of WMO, representatives of partner countries, organizations and the hydro-meteorology industry are ample testimony that the decision to establish AMCOMET has generated a lot of interest and galvanized donors into reviewing their focus and energies towards supporting climate resilient activities and programmes on our continent. Finally, H.E. Saviour Kasukuwere expressed his appreciation and gratitude to have been given the opportunity to contribute to the growth of AMCOMET and wished the next Chair all the success in moving the AMCOMET cause forward and looks forward to the day Africa launches its own meteorology satellite signalling its entry into the space age.
- 3.7 **H.E. Jose Carlos Lopes Correia**, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Cabo Verde indicated that the common agenda is sustainable development to ensure the well being of all Africans. He said that governments must continue to make efforts to ensure that countries have the necessary institutions to find the right path towards development. He indicated meteorology has no borders, no political or military divisions. He urged for the meteorological community to set an example and show how meteorology, as a community, can work together to further strengthen the African Union in support of its Member States.
- 3.8 **H.E. Jorge Carlos de Almeida Fonseca**, President of the Republic of Cabo Verde, in his statement stated that meteorology has a very important role, in particular from a historical perspective. He indicated that meteorology is important, if not decisive, for any region in the world, as it focuses on providing services as a major route for development. Development planning and the relentless pursuit of integration into the world economy and the persistent struggle to achieve acceptable levels of

predictability and sustainability are largely influenced by geographic location and the resistance to the whims of nature. He mentioned that the impacts of climate change are real and evident, and opportunities for effective action to reduce the risks, requires all creativity and sense of belonging. He further mentioned that the response to climate change involves making choices about the risks in a rapidly changing world. He added that it is precisely this uncertainty that poses the greatest risk to people, industries and vulnerable ecosystems around the world. The risk of climate change comes from vulnerability, exposure and overlap with other random multiplier and harmful bias. He expressed his hope that the deliberations from the meeting would be successful for the good of the countries, continent and the planet.

4. Organizational Matters

4.1 Election of the Bureau

4.1.1 The following were elected as the AMCOMET Bureau representing the five African sub-regions: **Cabo Verde** (Chair), **Egypt** (First Vice-Chair), **Cameroun** (Second Vice-Chair), **Sudan** (Third Vice-Chair) and **Zambia** (Rapporteur).

4.2 H.E. Saviour Kasukuwere, the outgoing Bureau Chair, provided a report on AMCOMET activities during the intersessional period, in line with the decisions taken during the Second Session of AMCOMET. The report of the outgoing Bureau Chair is attached as **Annex 2**.

4.3 H.E. Jose Carlos Lopes Correia welcomed its role as the new Bureau Chair of AMCOMET and emphasized their commitment to the AMCOMET process and the African effort in the joint capacity to enhance the field of meteorology.

4.4 The Session adopted the Programme, which is attached as **Annex 3**.

5. Presentation and Consideration of the Draft Praia Ministerial Declaration

5.1 **H.E. Flavia Nabugere**, Minister of Environment of Uganda and Rapporteur of the AMCOMET Bureau presented the Draft Praia Ministerial Declaration, which was followed by deliberations, in particular regarding the commitment of Member States to contribute to the AMCOMET process and operations and the alignment of AMCOMET to the African Union's Specialized Technical Committees.

5.2 The Ministers provided feedback to the AMCOMET Secretariat for inclusion into the final version of the Praia Ministerial Declaration.

6. Safe Skies for Air Navigation over Africa

6.1 **Mr Dimitar Ivanov**, Chief of the Aeronautical Meteorology Division at the WMO provided the rationale on the provision of meteorological service for the aviation in Africa in the context of the strong growth of the aviation sector globally and over the continent.

6.2 **Mr Ivanov** indicated that the growth of the aviation sector globally would bring strong demand for high quality services thus, aviation meteorology needed to be prioritized. The Conjoint ICAO/WMO Meteorology Divisional Meeting (July 2014) adopted a set of recommendations to align the aeronautical meteorology developments with the ICAO Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP) and its Aviation System Block Upgrades (ASBU). He indicated that weather continues to be a strong contributing factor to aviation accidents and incidents, therefore, improving the quality and performance of the meteorological services would be a key enabler of the future global Air Traffic Management (ATM).

6.3 In his presentation, he stated that African countries have made a good progress in the implementation of the Quality Management System (QMS) for the aviation meteorological service, raising the rate of compliance to 56%. However, the effort should continue with targeted assistance to countries in need and also for the implementation of the competency requirements for aviation meteorology personnel.

- 6.4 **Mr Ivanov** further stated that cost recovery is another priority area for the NMHSs of the African countries and the need for AMCOMET support in establishing fair, equitable and transparent mechanisms for the meteorological services provided to aviation users. He argued that improving the coordination between the NMHSs, other meteorological service providers, national civil aviation authorities and all aviation stakeholders needed to be strongly supported. At regional level, enhanced cooperation between ICAO, WMO, ASECNA, IATA and other relevant organizations should be supported in order to address existing deficiencies in the meteorological service for aviation in Africa. AMCOMET was invited to consider the prioritization of the aeronautical meteorological services as a “win-win” case which would bring tangible benefits through improving the safety of aviation in Africa, and also helping NMHSs to build their core capacities for quality and sustainable service.
- 6.5 The Session noted with appreciation the presentation on Quality Management Systems (QMS) and safe skies over Africa, and agreed with the proposals made by Mr Ivanov. The Ministers further committed to prioritizing aeronautical meteorological services in their respective countries.

7. Presentation and Approval of the AMCOMET Budget (2015 – 2016) and Member State Contribution

- 7.1 **Dr Joseph Mukabana**, Director of the AMCOMET Secretariat, presented the AMCOMET annual budget. The proposed annual budget is attached as **Annex 4**.
- 7.2 In his presentation, Dr Mukabana urged the need for African countries to support the operations and activities of the AMCOMET Secretariat.
- 7.3 During the discussions, the Ministers strongly advocated for support to the AMCOMET process and operations by African governments, as this would re-affirm their commitment to enhancing the capability of African NMHSs to fulfill their mandate.
- 7.4 Through a majority vote, the Session decided that Member States classified as Least Developed Country (LDCs) would contribute 10,000 USD per Member State, and **a minimum of** 10,000 USD per Member State classified as Developing Country, to ensure the sustainability of the AMCOMET process and the work of the Secretariat.

8. Resource Mobilization and Development Partnerships

- 8.1 **Ms Mary Power**, Director of Resource Mobilization and Development Partnerships (D/RMDP) at WMO presented current and emerging partnerships to facilitate the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services).
- 8.2 **Ms Power** highlighted the challenge in raising funds for the AMCOMET process itself and urged Member States to strongly consider supporting the operations of the AMCOMET Secretariat. She further indicated that development partners are more keen in supporting projects and programmes, as those outlined in the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan of the Strategy. She further urged Member States to engage with developing partners at the national level, as many potential financing opportunities exist at this level. She further indicated that the Secretariat is available to support Member States, as necessary, in this avenue.
- 8.3 **Ms Power** also reminded the participants of the inclusion of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) in the Implementation Matrix of the Yokohama Action Plan of the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD-V) and further advised them to liaise with their Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Embassies based in Addis Ababa for guidance regarding accessing financial support through the TICAD-V.

9. Ministerial Dialogue and Statements

- 9.1 Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa made statements of support for the AMCOMET process and operations. The Ministers also agreed on the importance of ensuring the AMCOMET process remains active and relevant. They urged for the continued collaboration of the WMO, the AUC, African institutions and relevant partners.

10. Election of Task Force Members

- 10.1 The Session decided on the establishment of five (5) Task Forces to carry out various assignment during the intersessional period; namely:

Task Force on the **Alignment of the Specialized Technical Committee;**

Task Force on the **Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan;**

Task Force on the **African Regional Space Programme;**

Task Force on the **Quality Management System, Cost Recovery and Competency Assessment;**
and

Task Force on **Climate Research for Development.**

- 10.2 The Session requested the AMCOMET Secretariat to facilitate the identification of Task Force Members in consultation with the Chair of the Bureau.

11. Adoption of the Praia Ministerial Declaration

- 11.1 The Session expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde for hosting the Third Session of AMCOMET and providing excellent facilities for the success of the Conference.
- 11.2 The Session adopted the Praia Ministerial Declaration, reproduced in **Annex 5.**

12. Dates and Venue of the Fourth Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology

The Session accepted with appreciation the offer of Tunisia to host the Fourth Session of AMCOMET in 2016.

13. Closing Ceremony

- 13.1 **Ms Sandra Lima**, the Master of Ceremony, introduced dignitaries who made closing remarks as follows: **H.E. Dr Lapodini Marc Atouga**, Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources, ECOWAS Commission; **Mr Michel Jarraud**, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization; **Ms Olushola Olayide**, on behalf of H.E. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union and **H.E. Jose Carlos Lopes Correia**, Minister of Justice, Cabo Verde.
- 13.2 **H.E. Basilio Mosso Ramos**, President of the National Assembly of Cabo Verde, made his remarks and officially declared the Session closed at 1:30pm on 14 February 2015.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DELEGATION OF COUNTRIES			
Angola	NASCIMENTO Domingos José do	National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Benin	ASSOUDO Abdoulaye	Ministère des travaux publics et des transports	Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre des Travaux Publics et des Transports
Benin	NAKPON Marcellin Kokou	Services météorologiques du Bénin	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Benin	AWO Salifou K.	Services météorologiques du Bénin	DAAN et Gestionnaire de la météo
Burkina Faso	OUANGRAWA KOUPOULI Lucie	Ministère des Infrastructures, du Désenclavement et des Transports	Conseiller Technique du Ministre des Infrastructures du Désenclavement et des Transports
Burkina Faso	YAKA Pascal	Direction de la météorologie	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Cabo Verde	FONSECA Jorge Carlos de Almeida		President of the Republic of Cabo Verde
Cabo Verde	GARCIA VEIGA Emanuel Antero	Ministry of Environment, Habitation and Territorial Planning	Minister of Environment, Habitation and Territorial Planning
Cabo Verde	CORREIA Jose Carlos Lopes	Ministry of Justice	Minister of Justice
Cabo Verde	RAMOS Basilio Mosso		President of the National Assembly of Cabo Verde
Cabo Verde	LIMA António Pedro Monteiro		Permanent Representative of Cabo Verde to the United Nations
Cabo Verde	ARAÚJO DE BRITO Ester	National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Cabo Verde	DA VEIGA CORREIA Francisco	National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics	Administrator
Cabo Verde	SANTOS SOARES Emanuel	National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics	Administrator
Cameroon	MEFIRO Oumarou	Ministère des Transports	Ministre Délégué auprès du Ministre des transports
Cameroon	EWOLO Alexis Christian	Cameroon Meteorological Department	Sous Directeur des application météorologiques

Central African Republic	DJOUBAYE ABAZENE Arnaud	Ministère des Transports et de l'Aviation Civile	Ministre des transports et de l'aviation civile
Central African Republic	TETEYA Joël Urbain	Ministère des Transports et de l'Aviation Civile	Inspecteur Central de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie
Chad	ACYL AHMAT AGHABACH Haoua	Ministère des Infrastructures, des Transports et de l'Aviation Civile	Secrétaire d'Etat Chargée de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie Nationale
Chad	MBAITOUBAM Elie	Météorologie Nationale du Tchad	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Chad	BILAL Adam Mahamat	Météorologie Nationale du Tchad	Chef de Division de Maintenance
Comoros	ABDULLATUF Abdallah Mohamed	Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications, de la Promotion des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication chargé des Transports et du Tourisme	Directeur de Cabinet
Comoros	ANYNAYABINTIE Abdourazakou	Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Congo	NGOYO ADOUMA Basile	Ministère des Transports, de l'Aviation Civile, et de la Marine marchande	Conseiller au Transport Aérien du Ministre d'Etat
Congo	ITOU MBA SEBA Antoine	Ministère des Transports, de l'Aviation Civile, et de la Marine	Attaché au Transport Aérien du Cabinet du Ministre d'Etat
Congo	LOUMOUAMOU Camille	Direction de la Météorologie Nationale	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Congo	KANGA Alphonse	Direction de la Météorologie Nationale	Chef de Service des Systèmes d'Observation et Télécommunications
Côte d'Ivoire	TOURE Gaoussou	Ministère de Transports	Ministre des Transports
Côte d'Ivoire	KONATE Daouda	Direction de la Météorologie	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	MPUNDU ELONGA Jean-Pierre	METTELSAT	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Djibouti	OSMAN SAAD SAID Osman	Djibouti National Meteorology Agency	Permanent Representative with the WMO

Egypt	MOHAMED Ahmed Abdelaal	The Egyptian Meteorological Authority	Chairman, Board of Directors of Egyptian Meteorological Authority and Permanent Representative with the WMO
Egypt	MOHAMED HASSAN Nadia	The Egyptian Meteorological Authority	Director General of International Affairs
Egypt	ZACKEY ABDELMAWGOUD Ashraf Saber	The Egyptian Meteorological Authority	Director General of Scientific Research
Egypt	HAMED ABD-ELNABY Ahmed Saad	The Egyptian Meteorological Authority	Senior Reasearcher Member
Ethiopia	TESHOME TOLA Fetene	National Meteorological Agency	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Gambia	JARJU Pa Ousman	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water Resources, Parks and Wildlife	Minister of Environment, Climate Change, Water and Wildlife
Gambia	TOURAY Lamin Mai	Department of Water Resources	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Ghana	NKANSAH Andrew	Ghana Meteorological Agency	Director
Ghana	NYARKOTEY QUAO Stephen	Ghana Civil Aviation Authority	Meteorologist
Guinea	DIA Mamadou	Ministère des transports	Chef de Cabinet
Guinea	BAH Mamadou Lamine	Direction Nationale de la Météorologie	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Guinea Bissau	FERREIRA SILVA Cesário	Secrétariat d'Etat aux Transports et Communications	Assesseur et Chef du Cabinet
Guinea Bissau	TCHEDNA João Lona	National Institute of Meteorology	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Kenya	KONGOTI James	Kenya Meteorological Service	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Kenya	MASIKA Peter	Kenya Meteorological Service	Acting Assitant Director in Charge of International Relations and Regional Cooperation
Kenya	MUIRURI Sospeter	Kenya Meteorological Service	Acting Deputy Director
Lesotho	TSEOLE Charles	Lesotho Meteorological Services	Expert
Liberia	GAR-GLAHN Arthur	Liberia Meteorological Services	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Libya	SHIBANI AbdElfatah H.	Libya National Meteorological Centre	Director General

Madagascar	ANDRIANTIANA Jacques Ulrich	Ministry of Transports and Meteorology	Minister of Transport
Madagascar	RAHARIVELOARIMIZ A Soarijaona Samuëline	Direction générale de la météorologie	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Malawi	NKHOKWE Jolamu	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Mali	KOUMARE Mamadou Hachim	Ministère de l'Équipement, des transports et du Désenclavement	Ministre de l'Équipement, des transports et du Désenclavement
Mali	DIALLO Mamadou Adama	Agence Nationale de la Météorologie	Expert
Mauritania	KHTOUR Mohamed el Ghali	Office Nationale de la Météorologie	Representative of the Minister of Equipment and Transport and Permanent Representative with the WMO
Morocco	EL YEDRI AFAILAL Charafat (Ms)	Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement	Ministre déléguée, chargée de l'Eau
Morocco	BARRADA Taleb	Ambassade du Royaume du Maroc au Senegal	Ambassadeur
Morocco	OULDBBA Abdelaziz	Météorologie Nationale du Maroc	Chef de la Division de la Coopération internationale et de la Formation au sein de la Direction de la Météorologie nationale
Morocco	SENHAJI Azzouz	Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement	Chef de Cabinet
Morocco	SMALI Nadia	Ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération	Chef de Division des Affaires Juridiques à la Direction des Questions Globales
Morocco	MARRAKCHI Sami	Ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération	Chef de Division des Affaires Juridiques à la Direction des Affaires juridiques et des Traités
Morocco	MOKSSIT Abdallah	Météorologie Nationale du Maroc	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Mozambique	MANHIQUE Atanásio João	National Institute of Meteorology	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Mozambique	PINTO Olívio Manuel	Ministry of Transports and Communications	General Inspector
Namibia	UIRAB Franz	Namibia Meteorological Service	Representative of the Minister of Works and Transport and Permanent Representative with the WMO
Namibia	DIRKSE Simon Andre	Namibia Meteorological Service	Expert

Niger	SAIDOU Saley	Ministry of Transport	Minister of Transport
Niger	LABO Moussa	Météorologie Nationale	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Nigeria	AFIESIMAMA Ernest	Nigerian Meteorological Agency	Head, Adviser to the Permanent Representative with the WMO
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	VILA NOVA Carlos Manuel	Ministère des Travaux publics, Ressources naturelles et Environnement	Ministre des travaux publics, ressources naturelles et environnement
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	XAVIER FERNANDES Anselmo	Institut National de la Météorologie	Directeur Adjoint
Senegal	DIONGUE NIANG Aida	ANACIM	Representative of the Minister of Tourism and Air Navigation
Senegal	NDIAYE Ousmane	Agence National de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie	Chef du Département Recherche et Développement
Sierra Leone	TARAWALLY Musa	Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment	Minister of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment
Sierra Leone	MANSARAY Ibrahim	Ministry of Transport and Aviation	Deputy Minister of Transport and Aviation
Sierra Leone	BOCKARI Alpha	Meteorological Department, Ministry of Transport and Aviation	Permanent Representative with the WMO
South Africa	MAKULENI Linda	South African Weather Service	Representative of the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Permanent Representative with the WMO
South Africa	MAJODINA Mark	South African Weather Service	International Relations
South Africa	SHONGWE Mxolisi	South African Weather Service	Expert
South Sudan	OGAWI MODO Mojwok	South Sudan Weather Service	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Sudan	SHARAFELDEIN Idris Ahmed	Sudan Meteorological Authority	Head of Delegation and Director of Administrative and Financial Affairs
Swaziland	DLAMINI Emmanuel	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	Principal Secretary of the Ministry responsible for Meteorology
Swaziland	NHLENGETHWA-MASINA Duduzile	Swaziland Meteorological Service	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Tanzania, Republic of	KIJAZI Agnes	Tanzania Meteorological Agency	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Tanzania, Republic of	WANIHA Pascal	Tanzania Meteorological Agency	Acting Director of Technical Services

Togo	EGBARE Awadi Abi	Direction Générale de la Météorologie Nationale	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Tunisia	NMIRI Abdelwaheb	Institut National de la Météorologie	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Uganda	NABUGERE Flavia	Ministry of Environment	Minister of Environment
Uganda	NKALUBO Michael S. Z.	Uganda National Meteorological Authority	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Zambia	NKOMOKI Jacob	Zambia Meteorological Department	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Zambia	KANYANGA Joseph K.	Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communication	Assistant Director Meteorology
Zambia	MUSONDA Bathsheba	Ministry of transport, works, supply and communication	Meteorologist
Zimbabwe	KASUKUWERE Saviour	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate	Minister of Environment, Water and Climate
Zimbabwe	MAKARAU Amos	Meteorological Services Department	Permanent Representative with the WMO
Zimbabwe	BUNGARE Elliot	Meteorological Services Department	Head of International Relations
Zimbabwe	MUDAWU Kasirai	Economist	Economist
Zimbabwe	NKOSI Sylvia	Meteorological Services Department	External Relations Officer
AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS			
ACMAD	DIALLO Adama Alhassane	Director General	
ACMAD	LAMPTEY Benjamin	Deputy Director	
ACMAD	BAYALA Serge	Expert en Communication	
ACMAD	KAMGA André	Continental Thema Project Manager	
African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) - UNECA	DENTON Fatima	Coordinator	
African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) - UNECA	INTSIFUL Joseph	Climate Science Expert	
African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) - UNECA	MOUFOUMA OKIA Wilfran	Climate Science Expert	
African Development Bank	JOHM Ken	Manager	
African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW)	TALL Baï Mass	Secrétaire Exécutif	
African Union Commission	OUEDRAOGO Mahama	Director, HRST	
African Union Commission	OLAYIDE Olushola	Officer in Charge, Environment, Climate Change, Water and Land Management Division	

African Union Commission	WASAMBO Jolly	MESA Project Officer
African Union Commission	KHIMULU Rehema	Intern, HRST
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change	PALAZUELOS Antonio	Focal Point
AGRHYMET / CILSS	BOUAFOU Marcel Guy	Director General
AGRHYMET	SAMAKE Mamadou	Chef du Département DAT
AGRHYMET	SONGOTI Henri	Exp. Génie Logiciel
AGRHYMET	TRAORE Seydou	Coordinateur Scientifique
ASECNA	NGOUAKA Dieudonné	Responsable Réseaux Météorologiques
ASECNA	OBAME-EDOU Claire-Josette	Directeur de l'Exploitation Technique
ASECNA	ZOUMARA Siméon	Chargé des Relations avec l'OMM et les Directions Météorologiques Nationales (DMN)
AU Space Working Group, Department of Science and Technology, South Africa	MUNSAMI VALANATHAN Valanathan	Chief Specialist, Astronomy and African Space Science
CEMAC	EMBOLA Isidore	Chef de projet
EAC	MUNGAI John	Project Manager
ECCAS	KUITSOUC Dominique	Expert en Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes et Adaptation au Changement Climatique
ECOWAS	BOANUH Johnson	Director of Environment
IGAD/ICPAC	ATHERU Zachary	Programme Manager
IGAD/ICPAC	MWESIGWA Jasper	Expert
SADC-CSC	GARANGANGA Bradwell	Coordinator
UN BODIES		
FAO	FONSECA Luciano	Assistant Representative
FAO	WOMDIM Rémi Nono	Representative
UNDP / CIRDA	USHER Jeremy	Project Manager
UNISDR	KABUBI Julius	Programme Analyst
OTHER PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS		
	KADI Mohammed	Consultant, Climate & Development
ACP Secretariat	OJO Olusola	Expert, Rural Development, Food Security and Environment
Agencia Estatal de Meteorología (AEMET)	ESPEJO SOLANO Francisco	International Relations
Agência Espanhola de Cooperação Internacional para o Desenvolvimento (AECID)	LOPEZ Carlos	Escritório Técnico de Cooperação em Cabo Verde
Chinese Consultate	SHANG Siyuan	Counselor
Climate and Development Knowledge Network	ROUX Jean-Pierre	Project Manager
DFID	JENNS Nicola	Climate Change Adviser

DFID	RANGER Nicola	Advisor
EUMETSAT	GABAGLIO Vincent	International Relations Officer
EUMETSAT	BARISANO Emilio	Consultant
European Union (EEAS)	MAIA Luis	Head of Operations
European Union (EEAS)	SANTA RITA Ana Sofia	Climate Change Focal Point
Finnish Meteorological Institute	NDIAYE Alioune	Expert
French Institute of Research for Development (IRD)	KANE Cheikh	Expert
GCOS	OAKLEY Tim	GCOS Implementation Manager
GEO Secretariat	MLISA Andiswa	GEO Science and Technical Officer
IATA Africa	KUUCHI Raphael	Vice President
Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)	BONNE Gina	Chargé de Mission
International Research Institute for Climate and Society	DINKU Tufa	Senior Research Scientist
International Research Institute for Climate and Society	THOMSON Madeleine	Senior Research Scientist
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	OKOSSI AKOA Benoît	Regional Officer Aeronautical Meteorology for Western and Central Africa Office
MESA	WUDINEH Hailu	Communications Officer
Météo-France	DUONG Quoc-Phi	Suppléant au département des Affaires internationales
MESA	AMOROSI Massimo	Team Leader
MESA	BUCH Manfred	Continental Thematic Expert
NORAD	WETLESEN Anne	Senior Adviser
UK Met Office	GRAHAM Richard	Expert
UK Met Office	LEATHES Bill	Expert
UK Met Office	MANKTELOW Steve	International Relations
UK Met Office	MC COURT Karen	International Relations
UK Met Office	TICEHURST Helen	Advisor
Unversidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro (UTAD)	FERREIRA Tim	Expert
World Bank	SUWA Makoto	GFDRR Hydromet Program
World Bank	TSURKINOV Vladimir	GFDRR Hydromet Program Coordinator
AMCOMET Secretariat		
MUKABANA Joseph	Director, AMCOMET Secretariat and Director, WMO Regional Office for Africa and Least Developing Countries	
NJOROGE Stephen	Consultant, Regional Office for Africa and Least Developing Countries	
WILSON Jay	Senior AMCOMET Liaison	
UWANTEGE, Josiane	AMCOMET Communications	
MANZOU Rebecca	AMCOMET Consultant	

WMO Secretariat	
JARRAUD Michel	Secretary-General
MANAENKOVA Elena	Assistant Secretary-General
MASTERS Robert	Director, Development and Regional Activities Department
POWER Mary	Director, Resource Mobilization and Development Partnership
ZHANG Wenjian	Director, Director, WMO Observing and Information Systems Department and Space Programme
TANG Xu	Director, Weather and Disaster Risk Reduction Service Department
IVANOV Dimitar	Chief, Aeronautical Meteorology
HAROU Abdoulaye	Chief, Data Processing and Forecasting Systems
GAUDECHOUX Jean-Paul	Senior Project Manager, Resource Mobilization and Development Partnership
HOUNTON Felix	Senior Project Manager, Regional Office for Africa and Least Developing Countries
GOMEZ Bernard	WMO Repepresentative for North, Central and West Africa
MUKHALA Elijah	WMO Representative for Eastern and Southern Africa

REPORT OF THE BUREAU CHAIR (2012 – 2014)

1) BACKGROUND

1. The Second Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET-2), which took place from 15-19 October 2012, was jointly organized by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in partnership with the African Union Commission (AUC) and hosted by the Government of Zimbabwe. The Conference was attended by 38 African countries, 27 ministers and 127 participants; including technical experts from the weather and climate communities as well as development partners.
2. The Conference elected the AMCOMET Bureau composed of a Chairperson (Zimbabwe), First Vice-Chair (Central African Republic), Second Vice-Chair (Tunisia), Third Vice-Chair (The Gambia) and Rapporteur (Uganda).
3. The decisions taken during the AMCOMET-2 charted out an aggressive inter-sessional programme that kept the Bureau, Task Forces and the AMCOMET Secretariat very busy. The decisions were as follows:
 - **Decision 02/1:** The Ministers noted that the **Constitution and the Rules of Procedures** needed further consultations and review with Member States', Regional Economic Communities, African Union Commission and WMO legal counsels; and thereby established a Task Force composed of Zambia (Chair), Ethiopia (Member), Chad (Member), Mauritania (Member) and Morocco (Rapporteur) to prepare the revised drafts of the documents.
 - **Decision 02/2:** The Ministers urged WMO, in collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC) and partners, to take all necessary steps to establish a **Regional Climate Centre (RCC) in Central Africa**.
 - **Decision 02/3:** The Ministers requested Member States to take all the necessary steps to ensure that African National Meteorological Services meet the requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) regarding **Quality Management Systems (QMS)** for aeronautical meteorological services.
 - **Decision 02/4:** The Ministers adopted the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and established a Task Force composed of Namibia (Chair), Sudan (Member), Cameroon (Rapporteur), Cote d'Ivoire (Member), and Tunisia (Member) to draft the **Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan**.
 - **Decision 02/5:** The Ministers established a Task Force composed of Tanzania (Chair), South Africa (Rapporteur), Kenya (Member), Democratic Republic of Congo (Member), Nigeria (Member) and Algeria (Member) to investigate the feasibility of developing an **African Regional Space Programme**.

2) AMCOMET ACTIVITIES 2012 – 2014

1. In January 2013, the African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government at their meeting in Addis Ababa, endorsed the decisions contained in the Report of the Second Session of AMCOMET, and further decided to establish a Joint Task Force on the African Regional Space Programme, noting that various Ministerial Conferences and Councils requested the development of a Space Programme. The Joint Task Force on the African Regional Space Programme is led by the African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology (AMCOST) and the African Union Commission with the leadership of Human Resources and Science and Technology (AUC-HRST).
2. The Secretary-General of the WMO maintained the AMCOMET Secretariat through recruitment of consultants based in the WMO Secretariat, Geneva and the WMO Regional Office for Africa, Nairobi, Kenya in May of 2013.
3. The Government of Zimbabwe seconded an expert to the AMCOMET Secretariat in October of

2013 for a period of one year, whose main function was to promote AMCOMET and its activities within the relevant African Ministries, African Missions in Geneva and offices of the Ministers in Africa.

4. In an effort to increase the awareness for the AMCOMET process, AMCOMET participated in the Africa Climate Conference, which took place in Arusha, Tanzania in October 2013. Dr Lamine Bah represented AMCOMET during a side-event on *The Role of Climate Information and Services in Dealing with Uncertainty in Water Resources Management*. An exhibition booth distributing AMCOMET brochures and the Integrated African Strategy (Weather and Climate Services) was also at the Conference.
5. An AMCOMET Side Event, opened by H.E. Saviour Kasukuwere, Zimbabwe Minister of Environment, Water and Climate and current Chair of AMCOMET and Chaired by Dr Elena Manaenkova, Assistant Secretary-General of WMO, took place during the Third Annual Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa – (CCDA-3), which took place in October 2013 in Addis Ababa. Other panelists included the African Union Commission, the Africa Climate Policy Centre and the African Development Bank.
6. During CCDA-3, H.E. Saviour Kasukuwere, also participated in the High-Level Dialogue with the theme – “*Can the Opportunities from Climate Change Spring the Continent to Transformative Development?*”.
7. To facilitate the above-mentioned decisions, the AMCOMET Secretariat, in collaboration with the AUC and WMO, engaged two experts to develop the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and the Strategy to establish a Regional Climate Centre in Central Africa. Consultations and validation have taken place with Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Regional Climate Centres (RCCs), various National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and other relevant partners, such as the UNECA-Africa Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), Technical Departments of the World Meteorological Organization and EUMETSAT, among others.
8. The Bureau Chair, represented by the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe with the WMO, Dr Amos Makarau, accompanied by a representative from South Africa attended the Meeting of African Space Experts in Pretoria on 19-20 December 2013. The objective of the meeting was to deliberate on and finalize the 5th draft version of the African Space Policy with a view to submitting it to the Bureau Meeting of the African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology (AMCOST), which took place in April 2014.
9. A validation of the Draft Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan by Member States was also conducted through REC meetings, where the AMCOMET Secretariat presented the plan and requested feedback from Member States. EAC, ECOWAS, ECCAS, CEMAC, AMU and SADC (through MASA), Member States were consulted.
10. Following the Addis Ababa Declaration, which was signed in September 2012, and its inclusion in the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), a Global Framework for Climate Services – Africa, Caribbean, Pacific (GFCS-ACP) Task Team was established to support the implementation of the GFCS in Africa. A representative of the AMCOMET Bureau is a member of the Task Team. The AMCOMET Secretariat, on behalf of the Chair, has attended two meetings in December 2013 and June 2014 to follow the process with a view to securing funds for the implementation of the Strategy.
11. The Second Task Force Meeting of AMCOMET took place on 26-28 May 2014 in Harare, Zimbabwe. During the meeting, three Task Forces reviewed the draft Constitution, Rules of Procedures, and the draft Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan.
12. The Task Force Meeting was further informed of the progress made on the establishment of the Regional Climate Centre in Central Africa, the status of the African National Meteorological and Hydrological Services’ on the Quality Management System requirement from ICAO and the Competency Assessment and Documentation, and the progress on the implementation of GFCS in Africa, including its links with AMCOMET.
13. The AUC department of Human Resources and Science and Technology, and the Chair of the Space Working Group established by AMCOST presented the draft African Space Policy, where the meeting participants proposed amendments on issues related to meteorology.
14. The Second AMCOMET Bureau Meeting took place on 29-30 May 2014 in Harare. The Bureau considered and approved the recommendations of three Task Forces, which included the presentation of documents for endorsement by the Third Session of AMCOMET.

15. The need for a strong resource mobilisation and funding strategy was also addressed. The Bureau requested AMCOMET Member States to proactively engage with development partners, as indicated in the resource mobilization plan, to attract funding towards the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services).
16. The Strategy to establish Regional Climate Centre in Central Africa was presented and approved during the Task Force Meeting on the Implementation Plan of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and AMCOMET Bureau Meeting in May 2014. The draft strategy was further validated by the Heads of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services of Central African States during a validation meeting which took place in October of last year.
17. Furthermore, the Ministerial Council of Central African States (ECCAS), which met 21-22 November 2014, were informed of the approved strategy and implementation for the establishment of RCC in Central Africa and requested the ECCAS SG to organize a meeting of Ministers in Charge of Meteorology to validate the documents with a view to establishing the RCC in Central Africa.
18. The Bureau acknowledged that AMCOMET is an African process and in order to show ownership of the process, African Member States must indicate willingness and commitment to contribute to the sustainability of the AMCOMET Secretariat. The Bureau further requested the AMCOMET Secretariat to explore the modalities for African Member States to make annual contributions of a minimum of 10K USD or through assessed contributions in order to match the AMCOMET Secretariat annual budget.
19. The Bureau was also informed that due to various reasons, Benin was not able to host the Third Session of AMCOMET. The offers from Tunisia and Cabo Verde were acknowledged with appreciation. The decision to host the Session in Cabo Verde was due to the holding of the Session back to back with the 16th Session of Regional Association I (RA I, Africa). Since North Africa hosted the 15th Session of RA I, an equitable geographic distribution was taken into consideration and also to highlight the importance of 2014 as the year for the Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
20. The AU Space Working Group met in Cairo, Egypt the 27 - 29 August 2014 to discuss the African Space Policy and Strategy. As the Chair of the Task Force, Tanzania, through Dr Pascale Waniha, represented AMCOMET in the meeting. The African Space Strategy is expected to be endorsed by all relevant stakeholders, including AMCOMET, in December 2014.
21. A GFCS High-Level Meeting took place in Johannesburg, South Africa, 7 September 2014, where the Benoni Statement was signed by H.E. Edna Molewa, Minister of Environment of South Africa and H.E. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime of the African Union Commission. The statement is a follow-up to the Addis Ababa Declaration, which reaffirms the support for the implementation of GFCS in Africa. Dr Amos Makarau, representative of the AMCOMET Chair delivered a statement during the meeting.
22. The AMCOMET Bureau Chair and Secretariat also participated at the EUMETSAT User Forum, which took place in Johannesburg, South Africa, 8-12 September 2014. The AMCOMET Secretariat presented the status and way forward for AMCOMET during the Introductory Session of the Forum. The Secretariat also presented the status on the Joint African Regional Space Programme and AMCOMET's role in the development of the African Space Policy and Strategy in a Working Session on the Africa Space Programme.
23. The AMCOMET Secretariat participated in the Climate Research for Development (CR4D) Strategy Meeting took place in Marrakech, Morocco from 5 to 7 October 2014. During the deliberations, AMCOMET was requested to oversee the CR4D Agenda (a pan-African research agenda), jointly with the Clim-Dev Programme.
24. Cognizant of the need to promote AMCOMET beyond the weather and climate community and to highlight the impact that NMHSs have on communities, a media campaign was started in October 2013, during the two conferences attended by AMCOMET. This campaign has provided visibility of AMCOMET and its mission to various African news outlets, decision makers and potential partners. Social media tools have also been developed to communicate, not just AMCOMET activities in a broader scale, but also activities of the various NMHSs, RCCs, RECs and partners. A new and improved website was developed, along with quarterly newsletters, a Facebook page as well as a Flickr and Twitter account.

PROGRAMME OF THE THIRD SESSION OF AMCOMET

Friday, 13 February 2015

08.30 – 09.30	Registration of Participants
09.30 – 10.30	Session 1: Opening Ceremony
10.30 – 11.00	Group photo / Coffee / Tea / Health Break
11.00 – 12.00	Session 2: Organizational Matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election of the Bureau ▪ Remarks by the Outgoing Chair ▪ Remarks by the Incoming Chair ▪ Adoption of the Programme ▪ Organization of Work
12.00 – 14.00	Lunch Break (Lunch for Ministers or their designated representatives organized by the host country)
14.00 – 14.30	Session 3: Presentation and Consideration of the Draft Praia Ministerial Statement and Decisions of AMCOMET-3 prepared by the Expert Meeting (Member of the Bureau)
14.30 – 15.00	Session 4: Safe Skies for Air Navigation over Africa (WMO)
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee / Tea / Health Break
15.30 – 16.00	Session 5: Presentation and Approval of the AMCOMET Budget (2015-2017) and Member State Contribution (AMCOMET Secretariat)
15.15 – 15.30	Session 6: Resource mobilization and development partnerships (WMO)
16.00 – 17.00	Session 7: Ministerial Dialogue and Statements
17.00	End of Day 1
17.00 – 17.30	Courtesy Visit with the President of the Assembly
17.30 – 17.45	Travel to the President's Office
17.45 – 18.15	Courtesy Visit with the President of the Republic of Cabo Verde
20.00	Ministerial Dinner, The Praia Mar Hotel

Saturday, 14 February 2015

09.00 – 10.00	Session 8: Election of Task Force Members, if any (Chair of the Bureau)
10.00 – 10.15	Session 9: Adoption of the Praia Ministerial Statement and Decisions of AMCOMET-3 (Rapporteur of the Bureau)
10.15 – 10.30	Session 10: Dates and Venue for the Fourth Session of AMCOMET (Chair of the Bureau)
10.30 – 10.45	Coffee / Tea / Health Break
10.45 – 11.30	Any Other Business
11.30 – 12.00	Closing Ceremony
12.00	Closure of the Session
12.00 – 12.30	Press Conference
13.00 – 15.30	Ministerial Lunch at Quinta da Montanha – Rui Vaz



AMCOMET

ESTIMATED BUDGET AMCOMET OPERATIONAL AND PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES ANNUAL (USD)

Item	Unit Cost	Qty	Total	Assumptions
1. Secretariat Expenses - Operational				
Staff Salaries				
Executive Secretary, D1		12		Covered by WMO
Professional Staff, P4	18,334	12	220,004	
Secretary, G5	13,750	12	165,000	
Consultant Services	14,300	9	128,700	as needed
Seconded Experts	-	0	0	
			<u>513,704</u>	
Secretariat Travel	2,750	20	55,000	2 staff, 10 trips (flight + DSA)
Administrative Expenses	51,370	1	<u>51,370</u>	10% of Secretariat Salaries
<i>1. Sub-Total</i>			<u>620,075</u>	
2. Meeting - Bureau				
Minister Travel	-	0	0	3 days, Addis National Responsibility
Expert Travel	3,080	10	30,800	2000 Air + 200 DSA
Venue Rental	165	30	4,950	Addis Intercontinental
Interpretation Equipment Rental	2,200	3	6,600	Addis Intercontinental
Interpreters	2,710	3	8,131	3 Interpreters, FR<->EN
Incidentals	2,750	1	<u>2,750</u>	
<i>2. Sub-Total</i>			<u>53,231</u>	
3. Meeting - Task Force				
Minister Travel	-	0	0	3 days, Addis National Responsibility
Expert Travel	3,080	15	46,200	2000 Air + 200 DSA
Venue Rental	165	25	4,125	Addis Intercontinental
Interpretation Equipment Rental	2,200	3	6,600	Addis Intercontinental
Local Interpreters	2,710	3	8,131	3 Interpreters, FR<->EN
Incidentals	2,750	1	<u>2,750</u>	
<i>2. Sub-Total</i>			<u>67,806</u>	

Item	Unit Cost	Qty	Total	Assumptions
4. AMCOMET Session				
AMCOMET Session, Expert travel, interpretation, translation	495,000	1	495,000	Average WMO expenditure AMCOMET 1 and 2
5. Programmes				
Development of Flagship Programmes	165,000	1	165,000	Task Forces and / or staff resources / consultants
Support for NMHS in development of Strategic Plans	165,000	1	165,000	Estimate, includes workshops at selected countries for sub-regions and RECs
Awareness Campaign and Outreach	110,000	1	110,000	
<i>3. Sub-Total</i>			<hr/> 440,000	
6. Communications + Publications				
Communications	83,050	1	83,050	Estimate
Publications, printing, translation	27,500	1	27,500	Estimate
<i>4. Sub-Total</i>			110,550	
<i>Sub-Total 1-4</i>			1,291,662	
7. CONTINGENCY (5%)			64,583	
Total Operational Budget			1,356,245	

AMCOMET-3 Declaration/Doc. 17
14 February 2015
APPROVED



PRAIA MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

Third Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET-3)

Praia, Cabo Verde

13 – 14 February 2015

We, the Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa, who are also Heads of Delegations, participating in the Third Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET-3), from 13 to 14 February 2015, meeting in Praia, at the kind invitation of the Republic of Cabo Verde;

Having considered the draft Decisions prepared by the Expert Meeting for the Third Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology, from 10 to 12 February 2015, in particular those related to the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), the Constitution and Rules of Procedures, the establishment of a Regional Climate Centre in Central Africa and the Annual Budget for the AMCOMET Secretariat, among others;

Noting the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Convention (1947 and revised in 2007) on the rationale for the establishment of NMHSs, and which reaffirmed “*the vital importance of the mission of the National Meteorological, Hydrometeorological and Hydrological Services in observing and understanding weather and climate and in providing meteorological, hydrological and related services in support of relevant national needs, which should include the following areas: a) protection of life and property; b) safeguarding the environment; c) contributing to sustainable development; d) promoting long-term observation and collection of meteorological, hydrological, and climatological data, including related environmental data; e) promotion of endogenous capacity-building; f) meeting international commitments; and g) contributing to international cooperation*”; hence **acknowledging that investment in weather and climate services** saves lives and property and minimizes economic losses and sustains the natural environment;

Recognizing the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration of 2010, which established the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) as a high-level mechanism for the development of meteorology and its applications in Africa, where Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa committed themselves with one voice to strengthen and sustain National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) by providing them with all necessary resources and adequate institutional frameworks to enable them to fully meet their mandates and perform their roles as fundamental components of the national development infrastructure of their countries and of the continent;

Recalling that AMCOMET has been jointly established as a high-level mechanism by the World Meteorological Organization and the African Union (AU) to support its Member States in addressing the major challenges related to the delivery of weather and climate services in Africa for the development of meteorology and its applications on the Continent;

Recalling further that AMCOMET Decisions on all policy matters related to the provision, access and use of weather and climate services are submitted to the African Union policy organs and the WMO Executive Council and Congress;

Noting the African Union Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec. 227 (XII)) of 2009 that established Specialized Technical Committees (STCs); **considering** the consequences of this Decision on the visibility of the AMCOMET;

Decide to establish the Task Force on STC Alignment, composed of the Bureau Members and five other representatives of the sub-regions, to engage with African Union Commission (AUC) and find possible ways of synergies between the AMCOMET and appropriate STC(s), and report to the Fourth Session of AMCOMET;

Request Members of the Bureau and **encourage** all Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa to take part in the First Meeting of the STC on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment in the third quarter of 2015, and to **advocate** for the establishment of a sub-committee on Meteorology under this STC and suggest to add “Weather and Climate” in the title of the STC;

Adopt the Constitution¹ and the Rules of Procedure² of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology; **take note** of amendments proposed to the Rules of Procedures which would be examined by the AMCOMET Bureau and submitted for consideration of the Fourth Session of AMCOMET;

¹ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 5.1, Rev.1

² AMCOMET-3/Doc. 5.2

Noting the importance of assessed contributions to WMO, as the non-payment by African countries of their assessed contributions disenfranchises African Member States of voting rights despite the number of countries on the Continent;

Request Member States of the Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA) and similar bodies, to develop national mechanisms to provide financial resources and assistance to NMHSs to improve the Quality Management Systems (QMS) implementation and competency qualification and contribution to WMO; and **request** the designation of national focal points for an effective coordination between ASECNA, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), WMO and NMHSs in the delivery of aviation meteorological services;

Approve the Annual Budget³ of AMCOMET, and **request** Member States in Africa, in order to show ownership and commitment to the AMCOMET process and give full effect to the implementation of the Constitution, to take the necessary action to contribute 10,000 USD per Member State classified as Least Developed Country (LDCs), and **a minimum of** 10,000 USD per Member States classified as Developing Country to support the operations and functions of the AMCOMET programmes and the Secretariat;

Request WMO to explore strategies and avenues that can facilitate receiving contributions from African Member States to support the operations of the AMCOMET Secretariat such as WMO assessed contributions;

Commit to pay for the sustainability and the operations of the AMCOMET Secretariat, noting with zeal, that AMCOMET is an African process fulfilling an African Agenda, and which has been endorsed by the AU Executive Council;

Acknowledging the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology, which provides concrete ways to enhance the delivery of weather and climate services needed to build the continent's ability to respond to climate change; and **further noting** that the plan is an important tool to mobilize resources through partnerships and collaboration to build the much needed resilience of communities and economies in Africa;

Noting further that the African Union has designated specific days to increase awareness of sectorial themes, such as the Africa Environment and Wangari Mathai Day, the African Food and Nutrition Day and the African Water Week, urges the designation of an Africa Meteorology Day; and **request** the AMCOMET Secretariat, in collaboration with the AUC, to develop a Concept Note for an Africa Meteorology Day, to be celebrated annually on 29 June, taking advantage of the AU Summit of Heads of State and Government, to give the much needed visibility for the contribution of meteorology (weather and climate services) to sustainable development;

Noting the inclusion of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) in the Implementation Matrix of the Yokohama Action Plan of the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD-V); **request** the AUC, in collaboration with WMO and African Member States to take necessary steps to ensure that Member States are informed of the formalities in accessing financial support through the TICAD-V for the enhancement of the provision, use and access of weather and climate services in Africa through the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services);

Noting with appreciation the WMO-initiated Severe Weather Forecast Demonstration Project (SWFDP) involving five NMHSs in Southern Africa: Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe together with the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre-Pretoria, South Africa, whose objective is to strengthen capacity in NMHSs in developing and least developing countries, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in the prediction of high impact weather events;

Noting further the commitment and tenacity shown by the NMHSs in the SWFDP project to demonstrate the feasibility and societal benefits accruing from this project for the region. The SWFDP is now a Flagship Project for the sub-region and is being replicated in other sub-regions;

³ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 16

Noting the success of the SWFDP as a Flagship Project by Africa; **invite** all Member States to be involved in the project and make financial contributions to the SWFDP for the sustainability of the project;

Recalling the Benoni Statement on the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) in Africa where representatives of the AUC, the Republic of South Africa, the Regional Economic Communities (Economic and Monetary Communities of Central Africa – CEMAC, Economic Community of Central African States – ECCAS, Economic Community of West African States – ECOWAS); Intergovernmental Authority on Development – IGAD, and Indian Ocean Commissions – IOC) and the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP Secretariat) Group of States, reaffirmed their support to the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and committed to continue providing support for the implementation of the GFCS in their region;

Approve the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan⁴ of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), which lays-out a 12-year roadmap (2016 – 2027) for the effective mainstreaming of meteorology into sub-regional and national development plans, which also includes an annual monitoring and evaluation plan; and **request** the AMCOMET Secretariat, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, relevant partners and stakeholders, to prioritize the development of the Strategic Plans of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and to facilitate the development of initiatives and the implementation of existing projects in the Flagship Programmes, under the auspices of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services);

Extend the mandate of the current Task Force on the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan to provide guidance in the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and report to the Fourth Session of AMCOMET;

Commend the Central African States for approving the strategy and implementation plan for the establishment of a Regional Climate Centre (RCC)⁵ in Central Africa;

Noting with satisfaction the meeting of experts in charge of meteorology of Central Africa, which took place in October 2014, in Ndjamena, Chad, which validated the Implementation Plan of a Regional Climate Centre; and plans in April 2015, in Yaoundé, Cameroon, a Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Central Africa for the adoption of the Plan;

Recognizing the importance and the value of the project of the ECCAS Council of Ministers in November 2014 at the 16th Conference of Heads of State and Government, who requested the Secretary-General of ECCAS to organize a meeting of Ministers in Charge of Meteorology for its adoption;

Recommend Central African Ministers Responsible for Meteorology to deploy effort to personally ensure the success of the April 2015 Ministerial Conference and adopt the project, with the joint support of ECCAS and CEMAC; and to advise the Secretariat of AMCOMET, the AUC, and WMO thereafter;

Urge ECCAS and CEMAC, in collaboration with the AMCOMET Secretariat, the African Union Commission (AUC), WMO and other relevant stakeholders, to take the necessary steps towards the finalization of the establishment of the Regional Climate Centre for Central Africa;

Recognizing the AU Space Working Group, which includes representatives from the African Union Conference of Ministers in Charge of Communications and Information Technologies (CITMC), the African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology (AMCOST) and AMCOMET, to jointly develop an African Space Policy and an African Space Strategy, as the foundation for the development of space applications and technologies, which provides an opportunity for Africa to address its economic, social, political and environmental challenges;

Noting with appreciation the provision of data and products from satellite operators from many countries, which include, China, Europe, India, Russia and the United States; **further appreciate** the willingness of

⁴ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 4.0

⁵ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 6.0

these partner countries to assist in the furtherance and sustenance of the African Regional Space Programme;

Further noting that the future Meteosat Third Generation (MTG) satellites are expected to provide satellite data coverage over Africa from 2020-2039, **encourage** NMHSs to initiate the MTG user preparedness activities (data access, user station), in close cooperation with European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) and the WMO Space Programme; and in coordination with the African Regional Space Programme;

Taking into account the resolution on the African Regional Space Programme of the Sixteenth Session of the World Meteorological Organization's Regional Association I (Africa), which took place in Praia, Cabo Verde, from 3 to 9 February 2015;

Endorse the draft African Space Policy⁶ and the African Space Strategy⁷ with the understanding that issues of meteorology are adequately taken into account;

Extend the mandate of the current AMCOMET Task Force on the African Regional Space Programme to continue with the feasibility study of developing an African Meteorological Space Implementation Plan, as part of an African Space Programme;

Taking cognizance of the progress made by African countries in complying with ICAO and WMO technical regulations on QMS, where 56% of African countries are currently QMS compliant;

Noting the dire consequences to Member States for not complying to QMS and Competency Assessment requirements;

Noting also that a number of NMHSs in Africa had transformed into autonomous agencies and/or authorities and that consequently they had improved operations and service delivery; **urge** Member States to support NMHSs in the transformation process through appropriate legislation;

Noting further the One Sky Concept of the ICAO Global Air Navigation Plan calling for the regionalization of services as appropriate that will have significant impact on air navigation service provision and the sovereignty of Member States; and **urge** further consultations with stakeholders before consideration for implementation;

Noting challenges to cost recovery of meteorological services from users, particularly from aviation and marine sectors, which is necessary to help boost the revenue base of NMHSs and the need to develop a comprehensive framework for cost recovery for all stakeholders who are users of weather and climate data, products and services;

Agree to elevate QMS requirements to the national agenda, which is critical for the safety of air navigation over the African skies and a mandatory requirement by ICAO and WMO; **urge** Member States to take the necessary steps to achieve and sustain compliance with QMS requirements;

Urge Member States not yet QMS compliant to fast-track their QMS processes and consider twinning projects with compliant countries to aid with their certification;

Approve the establishment of a Task Force on QMS, Cost Recovery and Competency Assessment to provide guidance on their implementation on the continent;

Recognizing that impacts of weather and climate are gender differentiated;

Acknowledging the Statement of the World Meteorological Organization's and Partner's *Conference on the Gender Dimensions of Weather and Climate Services*, which calls upon all partners at all levels to take the

⁶ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 7.1

⁷ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 7.2

necessary steps to improve the understanding of gender-specific impacts of weather and climate through the systematic collection and use of gender-disaggregated data and to pursue strategies and structures to increase the involvement of women in the development and communication of gender-sensitive weather, hydrological and climate services, among others;

Acknowledging further the High Level Work Programme on Climate Change Action in Africa, including the establishment of Women and Gender Programmes endorsed by the Malabo African Union Summit (2014);

Commit to promote gender sensitivity in developing and implementing weather and climate programmes and projects to achieve gender-responsive outcomes in all activities under AMCOMET;

Being aware of the outcomes of the Africa Climate Conference 2013 (ACC-2013), which took place from 15 to 18 October 2013 in Arusha, Tanzania, and the Climate Research for Development (CR4D) Strategy Meeting, which took place on the margins of the Fourth Session of the Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-4), which acknowledges the importance of a multi-sectoral research agenda that facilitates the efforts of NMHSs to create enhanced climate services and the recommendation to the AMCOMET to recognize and to provide guidance and leadership to the African Priority Agenda for Climate Research, Services and Development; and the subsequent request to the ClimDev-Africa Programme, WMO and AMCOMET for a joint oversight of the CR4D Agenda and the important role of NMHSs in climate change research;

Approve the joint oversight of the Climate Research for Development Agenda by the ClimDev-Africa Programme, AMCOMET and WMO;

Approve further the establishment of a Task Force on CR4D to provide guidance on the implementation of the CR4D Agenda and request the Task Force to work in close collaboration with the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), the Institutional Collaboration Platform (ICP) and the Secretariat of the CR4D;

Recognizing the importance of collaborating with development partners and relevant stakeholders to achieve sustainable development in the field of meteorology and the much-needed continued support and active participation of international, regional, sub-regional and national institutions enhancing the work and relevance of the AMCOMET process;

Noting the important role that the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD), expected to be designated by the 17th Session of WMO Congress (Cg-17) as a multi-functional Regional Climate Centre, plays in support of Member States; **request** ACMAD Member States to fulfill their obligations to support the operations and functions of ACMAD as a pan-African institution to enable it fulfill its regional mandate;

Noting also that the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is a voluntary partnership of a total of 97 Members, 24 of which are African Member States, and 88 Participating Organizations, including the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), aimed at supporting coordination efforts to build a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS); and taking note of the AfriGEOSS initiative, which is dedicated to linking current activities of GEO and GEO partners with existing capabilities and initiatives in Africa to enhance the region's capacity for producing, managing and using Earth observations; **welcome** the initiation of the partnership between AMCOMET and AfriGEOSS;

Noting that WMO Executive Council encouraged proactive engagement of AfriGEOSS with African NMHSs to further programmes and activities at the national level; **encourage** Member States that are not Members of the Group on Earth Observations to consider joining GEO;

Recognizing the need for AMCOMET to actively participate in regional and international forums, in particular the African Pavilion at the session of the Conference of Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to take advantage of available opportunities to develop partnerships with relevant stakeholders, **urge** WMO and the AUC to facilitate such participation;

Request development partners to continue supporting the AMCOMET process through the on-going dialogue to ensure a mutually beneficial approach in improving the provision and use of weather and climate services in Africa that meet end user needs;

Express appreciation to WMO Members, particularly Australia, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America for the financial and/or in-kind support they have provided to AMCOMET and related activities in the region; and **welcome** their continued activities and support;

Acknowledge the Clim-Dev Africa Special Fund (CDSF), hosted at the African Development Bank (AfDB), which pools the resources mobilized from donors to finance climate-resilient development programmes across Africa, including the generation and wide dissemination of climate information;

Request the AUC to facilitate collaboration between AMCOMET, the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) on converging issues related to the sustainable development of the continent;

Noting with appreciation, the close collaboration between, AUC, WMO and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) in combating the Weather and Climate related disasters in the Region; and **encourage** the need to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) for enhanced coherence in tackling climate risks and disasters;

Further noting the coming to an end of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) (2005-2015) and the upcoming post 2015 framework for DRR that will be established during the Third World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai, Japan, March 2015), which will emphasize the need to employ the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) in the management of multi-hazard / hydro-meteorological disaster risks;

Urge AMCOMET Members to participate in this important Conference in accordance with the AU Executive Council Decision of January 2015;

Request AMCOMET Members to work closely with the AUC, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), WMO and UNISDR for synergy in addressing weather and climate induced risks and vulnerabilities;

Noting that the Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa (MESA) Programme, funded by the European Development Fund (EDF), and implemented by the AUC, through the participating RECs and Regional Implementing Centres (RICs), will upgrade over 50 PUMA 2010 satellite reception stations installed in the NMHSs and regional centres, into new PUMA 2015 stations, ensuring continuous access to satellite and various meteorological data; and **further noting** that the MESA Programme will provide training, through four regional training centres, to all beneficiary NMHSs for the operation of these stations and exploitation of the received information;

Request the AUC to bring this Declaration of AMCOMET to the attention of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment; STC on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration; and to other relevant AU organs for inclusion in their Programmes of Work;

Express appreciation for the hard work of the AMCOMET Secretariat and **gratitude** to the AUC and the WMO for their continued commitment and support; and

Further Express appreciation to the Government and the people of the Republic of Cabo Verde for the excellent facilities and hosting of the Third Session of AMCOMET.

Commit to implementing these decisions and **request** the Commissioner of Rural Development and Agriculture and the WMO Secretary-General to bring this Declaration to the attention of the AU Executive Council, through the appropriate channels, and to the WMO Congress and Executive Council, respectively; **further request** partners and stakeholders to take this Declaration into consideration when developing initiatives relevant to weather and climate services in Africa; **and urge** Member States, WMO, AUC and development partners to continue their support to the AMCOMET Secretariat and its operations.

Adopted in Praia, Cabo Verde, on 14 February 2015

LIST OF NAMES AND THEIR ACRONYMS

ACP Secretariat	African Caribbean Pacific Secretariat
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOMET	African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology
AMCOST	African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology
CITMC	African Union Conference of Ministers in Charge of Communications and Information Technologies
AMCOW	African Ministerial Council on Water
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AU SWG	African Union Space Working Group
AEMET	Agencia Estatal de Meteorología
ASECNA	Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar
CKDN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
DFID	Department for International Development
DST	South Africa Department Science and Technology
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
EU	European Union
EUMETSAT	Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
FMI	Finnish Meteorological Institute
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IRD	French Institute of Research for Development
IRI	International Research Institute
MSC	Meteorological Service of Canada
MESA	Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
QMS	Quality Management Systems
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC-CSC	Southern African Development Community – Climate Service Centre
UKMO	United Kingdom Meteorological Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA-ACPC	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa – Africa Climate Policy Centre
UNISDR	United Nation's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WB	World Bank
WFP	United Nations World Food Program
WMO	World Meteorological Organization