WMO Initiatives and Partnerships

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The WMO uses many mechanisms to deliver its mandate, including:

• National Meteorological and National Hydrological Services working through its Technical Commissions;
• Partnerships with donors and other UN agencies.
The operational system:

• Supported by research, routinely collects and exchanges data and information, supports service provision at global, regional and national levels.

• Continuously improving
WMO’s Eight Technical Commissions

- Commission for Agricultural Meteorology
- Commission for Basic Systems
- Commission for Atmospheric Sciences
- Commission for Instrument Methods and Observations
- Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology
- Commission for Hydrology
- Joint Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology
- Commission for Climatology
Regional Climate Outlook Forums
**DRR-related activities:**

All Commissions have some disaster-related activities; Work with ISDR and WMO Members towards the implementation of the Hyogo Framework;
**DRR-related activities:**

The WMO works with donors on a range of joint projects aimed at strengthening NMSs.

**Partners:** WMO, World Bank, UN-ISDR, UNDP, Regional Socio-economic Groupings and regional DRR agencies, Regional Centers, WMO Regional Association, NMHS, National DRM agencies and economic line ministries.
Health-related activities: The WMO works with donors on a range of joint projects.

**Madagascar:** The project has been implemented in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) and the *Institut Pasteur de Madagascar* and investigates the relationship between weather and climate, and Malaria, Plague and Rift Valley Fever.

**Panama:** Enhanced service delivery to the health sector, in combating Dengue Fever. The project is implemented in partnership with the Spanish Meteorological Service (AEMET).

**Chile and Peru:** Projects have focused on enhanced agriculture, fisheries, health and transport sectors. These projects are also being implemented in partnership with AEMET.

**Ethiopia:** Integration of weather and climate data with health data to forecast and respond to outbreaks of malaria is a joint project between WMO, WHO and the Climate and Health working Group of Ethiopia of which the Ethiopia national meteorological service is a member. Funding for the project was provided by the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

**Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria:** Investigating the relationship linking weather and climate to malaria and meningitis, in order to be able to forecast and respond to the outbreaks of the two diseases. The WMO in partnership with AEMET. It works to promote collaboration between the NMHSs and the respective Ministries of Health in each country through the establishment of Climate and Health Working Groups.
Health-related activities:

The NMSs are working to provide a range of health-related “public good” services.

Heat-Health Watch. “Make sure you know what to do.”
Partners in development of HHWS:

- WHO (co-publisher)
- EU (PHEWE project)
- WMO PWS, biometeorology
- NMHSs and academia, through CCI
- International Society of Biometeorology
- Emergency and aid services
- Health and social services sectors
- Research groups focused on human physiological response to thermal extremes
Discussion Points:

• There is lots happening;
• How to make the dialogue global and the benefits community-focused and sustainable;
• How to make the activities an ongoing system;
• How to minimise the cost of going forward, and to build on what exists now;
• How to build a range of new but enduring partnerships?
Conclusion

The WMO has traditionally worked through NMS to deliver climate and weather services. Global Framework for Climate Services has an increased layer of complexity as compared to weather services and so a vital new component – the UIP is needed. It will inevitably be built around new partnerships.
Thank you
Providing education and training for climate service users

Methods adopted depend on the:
• challenges the user/customer faces
• Level of education
• Complexity of decisions faced
• Technologies available
• Time constraints