



WORLD CLIMATE PROGRAMME (WCP)

THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF CCI COORDINATION ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE CLIMATE AGENDA SUPPORT TO CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING IPCC AND THE CONVENTIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE, BIODIVERSITY AND DESERTIFICATION

SUMMARY

ACTION REQUIRED:

- (a) To consider the Report of the president of CCI;
- (b) To consider the Report of EC-AGCE and to adopt the draft resolution given in Appendix B;
- (c) To support WMO's participation in the adaptation initiative of the UNFCCC to climate change;
- (d) To promote interaction and share knowledge with UNCCD and CBD;
- (e) To consider the report of POC-III for WCC-3 and to adopt the draft resolution given in Appendix C;
- (f) To adopt the draft text given in Appendix A for inclusion in the general summary of Cg-XV.

REFERENCES:

1. Report of the eighth session of the Executive Council Advisory Group on Climate and Environment
2. *Abridged Final Report with Resolutions of the Fifty-eighth Session of the Executive Council* (WMO-No. 1007)
3. Decisions of the COP-7 of UNCCD
4. Decisions of the COP-12, COP/MOP2 of UNFCCC, 6-17 November 2006, Nairobi, Kenya
5. Report of the third meeting of the Provisional Organising Committee for a WCC-3

CONTENT OF DOCUMENT:

Appendices for inclusion in the final report:

- A. Draft text for inclusion in the general summary of Cg-XV
- B. Draft Resolution 3.2.1/1 (Cg-XV) - World Climate Programme and its Coordination
- C. Draft Resolution 3.2.1/2 (Cg-XV) - World Climate Programme - World Climate Conference - 3

Appendix for information:

Cg-XV/Rep. 3.2(1): Progress/Activity Report

DRAFT TEXT FOR INCLUSION IN THE GENERAL SUMMARY OF Cg-XV

3.2 WORLD CLIMATE PROGRAMME (WCP) (agenda item 3.2)

3.2.0 WORLD CLIMATE PROGRAMME, THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF CCI (agenda item 3.2.0)

Commission for Climatology

3.2.0.1 Congress noted the report of the president of CCI on its activities since Fourteenth Congress. It expressed satisfaction with the successful CCI-XIV and with the Technical Conference on 'Climate As A Resource' that had preceded it in Beijing, China in November 2005.

3.2.0.2 Congress took note that CCI-XIV revised the working structure of the Commission, which now includes a Management Group (MG); one Implementation Coordination Team (ICT) and several Rapporteurs (on climate-related hazards, on the Guide to Climatological Practices, on GEOS, and a gender focal point) reporting directly to the MG; and four Open Programme Area Groups (OPAGs) comprising 12 Expert Teams and three Rapporteurs.

3.2.0.3 Congress took note that CCI-XIV had considered the vast potential for climate applications to key socio-economic sectors, including water, agriculture, health, renewable energy, tourism, and urban matters, and supported the need to develop partnerships at all levels for effective delivery of end-to-end climate products and services. Other priorities included understanding and effectively communicating on El Niño and La Niña; data management and metadata issues; development of CCI-driven standards for climate observations; research into climate change detection; and inclusion of satellite and marine aspects in climate system monitoring.

3.2.0.4 Congress was pleased to note that CCI-XIV had amended the vision of the Commission as follows: "The vision of the CCI is to stimulate, understand, lead and coordinate international technical activity to obtain and apply climate information and knowledge in support of sustainable socio-economic development and environmental protection".

3.2.0.5 Congress further approved the theme for the Technical Conference that would precede CCI-XV: "Changing climate and demands for Sustainable Development".

3.2.1 COORDINATION ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE CLIMATE AGENDA (agenda item 3.2.1)

Report of the Eighth Session of EC Advisory Group on Climate and Environment (EC-AGCE)

3.2.1.1 Congress was informed that the fifty-fifth session of the Executive Council had re-established its Advisory Group to advise on WMO's involvement and leadership in climate and environment matters, policy implications to WMO of the decisions of international organizations and conventions on climate, effectiveness of climate activities in supporting national and international activities related to sustainable development, promotion of cooperation between WMO technical commissions, regional bodies and of Members and determine the need for more effective interagency mechanisms for climate coordination activities.

3.2.1.2 Congress agreed that NMHSs should develop a focus on weather-climate linkage and adaptation to climate variability and change for the benefit of sustainable development and emerging societal needs. It stressed to Members to classify their climate activities and deliverables, which were relevant to UN climate Conventions and to develop programmes as well as services that benefited policy importance and strengthened new multidisciplinary partnerships.

It noted that the link between science issues and policy-makers in climate activities was not so strong and required additional efforts to amplify that connection at national and international levels.

3.2.1.3 Congress noted that the Climate Agenda, which emerged from the Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM) in 1993, with many elements, interagency issues and climate practices under four components of the World Climate Programme (WCP), was still valid and composed the backbone of the scientific and policy level of global climate activities. It noted that EC-AGCE, at its eighth session, took into consideration developments and changes that had taken place in the course of time in international climate coordination activities and believed that Resolution 7 of Cg-XII needed to be updated in terms of references, terminologies, procedures and future directions for coordination of climate activities. To that effect, Congress adopted Resolution 3.2.1/1 (Cg-XV) - World Climate Programme and its Coordination.

3.2.1.4 Congress agreed that in view of the importance of ensuring WMO's technical leadership and effective role in partnership to climate and environmental activities, the Executive Council should consider re-establishing its Advisory Group on Climate and Environment with revised terms of reference.

3.2.1.5 Congress noted with satisfaction the United Nations 61st General Assembly Resolutions; in which it had confirmed and supported WMO's role in contributing to climate-related activities including the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami, follow up to the 4th World Conference on Women, implementation of Agenda 21 and outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for SIDS, international cooperation to reduce the impacts of the El Niño, natural disasters and vulnerability, protection of the global climate for present and future generations, implementation of the UNCCD particularly in Africa, WMO's involvement in the work of CBD, and implementation of the first UN Decade for Eradication of Poverty. It encouraged NMHSs to increase their efforts in those areas to ensure scientific and technical leadership and efficient partnership.

World Climate Conference-3

3.2.1.6 Congress recalled that the concept of a World Climate Conference-3 (WCC-3) had existed since Cg-XIII and Cg-XIV and such a Conference would greatly benefit WMO in re-establishing its scientific leadership position in climate. It further recalled that EC-LVI had requested the Secretary-General to establish an ad hoc exploratory committee to determine funding sources, requirements, venue and science programme for a World Climate Conference-3. Congress took note that EC-LVII had welcomed the report of the ad hoc Committee and its recommendation that WMO consider the development of a WCC-3 on the basis of scientific advances in seasonal to inter-annual, and possibly decadal forecasting as an overarching theme for the Conference.

3.2.1.7 Congress further noted that based on the proposal of the EC-LVII a Provisional Organizing Committee (POC) was established with 15 members to develop a meeting plan for WCC-3 including scope, science programme, content of high level segment, timing and budget for it. The POC met three times in 2005 and 2006 and submitted reports to EC-LVII and EC-LVIII. Congress was informed that the Secretary-General had consulted with relevant international bodies in developing proposals and potential partnership in WCC-3, including the participation of the international agencies in a meeting of the POC in Geneva on 27-28 November 2006. It noted that POC had developed a cogent science agenda and a refined set of issues for the high-level segment. In particular, the POC developed the 'Expectations for High-Level Segment', which provide specific actions to be considered at the high-level segment of a WCC-3. It further noted

that the third session of POC had developed improved cost estimates for a WCC-3 and a plan for resource mobilization.

3.2.1.8 Congress agreed with the improved overall theme for a proposed WCC-3 and recommended that the overarching theme for the Conference be '*Climate Prediction for Decision Making: Focusing on Seasonal to Inter-annual Timescales.*' It further noted that the POC had developed four scientific sub-themes on: (1) climate prediction science; (2) maximizing global exchange, sharing and application of climate prediction products; (3) applications and socio-economic benefits of climate prediction; and (4) using climate predictions in decision-making.

3.2.1.9 Congress noted that POC had analyzed the estimated costs for four possible scenarios for a WCC-3 and had concluded that in the light of the importance of a WCC-3 to WMO and the ever-increasing interest in the application of climate prediction to many societal issues, WMO should plan for a large conference that would be completed within a five-day workweek with a science segment of three and half days and a high-level policy segment of one and a half days potentially leading to a Ministerial Declaration. Congress noted and supported the recommendation of POC that the science segment be organized with parallel sessions on the four sub-themes, as that allowed for greater individual participation in the conference and for greater scientific depth in some of the presentations.

3.2.1.10 Congress agreed that any costs for a WCC-3 must be funded from extrabudgetary resources. It further noted the concerns over maintaining continuity in planning, coordinating and organizing the lead time activities for a proposed WCC-3 over the years prior to holding the conference and urged the Secretary-General to support continuation of the work on WCC-3 through establishing an International Organizing Committee on WCC-3.

3.2.1.11 Congress welcomed the fact that POC has prepared a Discussion Paper on Moving Forward on Applications of Seasonal to Inter-annual Climate Predictions: A Strengthened Role for the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to facilitate understanding of the reasons for organizing a WCC-3. To this effect Congress adopted Resolution 3.2.1/2 (Cg-XV) - World Climate Programme - World Climate Conference - 3.

3.2.2 SUPPORT TO CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING IPCC AND THE CONVENTIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE, BIODIVERSITY AND DESERTIFICATION (agenda item 3.2.2)

Cooperation with the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Global Climate Observing System Secretariat (GCOS) and the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP)

3.2.2.1 Congress noted that WMO was represented at the IPCC Plenary Sessions and Working Groups meetings. It also took note that WMO participated in the sessions of the GCOS Steering Committee (SC) and the WCRP Joint Scientific Committee (JSC) sessions. It recognized that there was a strong need for closer coordination and links between activities of these programmes and other relevant programmes of the sponsors including operational agencies, climate applications communities and the media. Congress welcomed the new level of interaction between these programmes and encouraged further building of stronger synergy, especially on data rescue, that could complete the databases needed for climate research and applications within the developing countries.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

3.2.2.2 Congress noted with pleasure that since COP-10 of the UNFCCC, WMO had increased its visibility and involvement in the work of the Convention and expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the progress being made in WMO's practical partnership in the Convention.

3.2.2.3 Congress further took note that COP-12 adopted the Programme as the 'Nairobi Programme of Work on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change' officially recognizing the role of WMO and NMHSs in the programme. To this effect, Congress urged Members to take a proactive role in planning national and regional programmes on adaptation to climate variability and change and requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the participation of WMO and NMHSs in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Work based on the modalities and deliverables identified in the WMO Concept Paper.

3.2.2.4 Congress further noted with pleasure that on 'Research and Systematic Observation', COP-12 had re-emphasized the importance of in-situ observation networks and activities that deliver sustained observation infrastructure and encouraged collaboration with, inter alia, National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs).

3.2.2.5 Congress took note that WMO, along with other partners such as WCRP, GCOS, IPCC, IRI and UNECA, had jointly organized successful side events at the UNFCCC COP and SBSTA sessions. It observed with satisfaction that such joint initiatives have highlighted the role of WMO Programmes and promoted the understanding of delegations to such Conferences on improved climate observations, monitoring, prediction and services.

3.2.2.6 Congress appreciated the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to inform the Members of the major decisions and outcomes of COP sessions and commended active participation of delegates from NMHSs in their capacities as national delegates to COP and SBSTA sessions of the UNFCCC. It welcomed those developments as a positive way forward for a stronger partnership in the work of the Convention.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

3.2.2.7 Congress expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his wide-ranging actions in support of UNCCD within the programmes and activities of WMO, such as the Technical Workshop on Drought Preparedness for the Balkans within the context of the UNCCD, Poiana Brasov, Romania (25–26 October 2004); the Second Technical Workshop on the Establishment of a Sub-Regional Drought Management Centre, Sofia, Bulgaria (26-28 April 2006); and the active participation of WMO in the different sessions of the Conference of Parties (COP-6, and COP-7) to the Convention.

3.2.2.8 Congress congratulated the Secretariat on the initiative taken to collaborate actively with the UNCCD Secretariat for the establishment of the Drought Management Centre for South-eastern Europe (DMCSEE). Congress noted that a meeting of the NMHSs, UNCCD focal points and the designated drought researchers from South-eastern Europe was held in April 2007 in Ljubljana, Slovenia, to discuss the draft project proposal for the DMCSEE. Noting the importance of the establishment of DMCSEE for the countries in South-eastern Europe to cope more effectively with the future impacts of drought in their region, Congress urged the Secretary-General to continue to work actively with the donor community in seeking funding for the establishment and smooth functioning of the DMCSEE.

3.2.2.9 Congress noted that WMO participated actively in COP-7, which was held in Nairobi, Kenya (17-28 October 2005). Congress noted that a major outcome of WMO's efforts was a decision by COP-7 according priority to the effects of climate variations in land degradation in the

future Programme of Work of the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) of the Convention and inviting WMO to organize an International Workshop on Climate and Land Degradation in 2006.

3.2.2.10 Congress recalled that the UN General Assembly had declared 2006 as the International Year on Deserts and Desertification (IYDD) and that WMO organized a number of activities in the spirit of implementation of IYDD (*see reference 2*).

3.2.2.11 Congress was pleased to note that WMO and the UNCCD organized the International Workshop on Climate and Land Degradation in Arusha, Tanzania (11 to 15 December 2006) and that the workshop was co-sponsored by the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Noting that a report on the workshop will be presented to COP-8 of UNCCD, to be held in Spain in October 2007, Congress encouraged Members to participate actively within their national delegations for COP-8.

3.2.2.12 Congress expressed its strong support for training in the fields of drought and desertification, taking advantage of the funding facilities available under the Convention. Congress noted with appreciation the initiative taken by WMO to organize the training seminar on the Application of Climatic Data for Drought Preparedness and Management for Sustainable Agriculture, in St John's, Antigua (21 to 29 April 2004).

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

3.2.2.13 Congress was pleased to note that WMO was a member of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Biological Diversity and Climate Change established by CBD and contributed to a CBD Technical Report (*see reference 3*).

3.2.2.14 Congress noted that WMO contributed actively to the activities of AHTEG appointed by COP to CBD and to the CBD Technical Report (*see reference 4*) on the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change, to develop advice or guidance for promoting synergy among activities to address climate change at the national, regional and international levels, where appropriate, including activities to combat desertification and land degradation, and activities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

3.2.2.15 Considering the importance of the implementation and monitoring of activities that interlink across biodiversity, climate change and land degradation and desertification, Congress encouraged WMO to continue active participation in the work of SBSTA and the AHTEG.

3.2.2.16 Congress further took note that increasing attention was being paid by the CBD to several important weather- and climate-related issues related to biological diversity. It encouraged the Members to examine the opportunities for case studies and interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change in their countries in collaboration with relevant agricultural universities and research institutions.

Follow-up to the Establishment of Regional Climate Centres (RCCs)

3.2.2.17 Congress was informed of developments in the establishment of Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) and requested the Secretariat: (a) to encourage assessment of the economic impact of climate services on the socioeconomic sectors, climate impact studies at regional scale by RCCs, and improve communication skills of NMHSs as far as climate risks were concerned; (b) to hold follow-up meetings on the Guidelines for Establishment and Implementation of RCCs to facilitate the exchange of experience among the WMO Regions; and (c) to take appropriate

measures to ensure a closer link between the RCC approach and the concept of an overarching, integrated WMO Information System for full access to climate information and prediction.

Status of the third edition of the WMO Guide to Climatological Practices

3.2.2.18 Congress noted that the Expert Team on the *Guide to Climatological Practices* (WMO-No. 100) at its meeting in Geneva in 2006, revised the work plan based on the expert assessment of the remaining work, and established a new timeframe for delivery. Given the availability of sufficient resources, the project could be delivered to WMO for approval and publishing in late 2007. Congress requested the Secretary-General to facilitate, as a matter of priority, finalization and distribution of the Third Edition of the *Guide*, with the least possible delay.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Res. 3.2.1/1 (Cg-XV) — WORLD CLIMATE PROGRAMME AND ITS COORDINATION

THE CONGRESS,

Recalling Resolution 12 (Cg-XI) and Resolution 7 (Cg-XII) — The World Climate Programme and its Coordination and paragraph 3.2.1 of the General Summary of Fourteenth Congress on the Coordination Activities within the Climate Agenda,

Noting:

- (1) The relevant resolutions and decisions of the WMO Executive Council,
- (2) The Statement and Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on the World Climate Programme (Geneva, 14–16 April 1993),
- (3) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and UNCCD and the outcome of their sessions of Conference of the Parties,
- (4) The work of IPCC and its Assessment Reports,
- (5) The *Abridged Final Report with Resolutions of the Fourteenth Session of the Commission for Climatology* (WMO-No. 996),
- (6) The draft WMO Strategic Plan 2008-2011,

Recognizing:

- (1) WCP's fundamental role in the provision of authoritative assessments of climate science and climate impacts, in the further development of climate applications and services, in improving systematic observations of climate and climate monitoring, as well as in the development of strategies to respond to climate variability and change,
- (2) The continuing importance of the WCP and its associated activities to make an effective contribution to the implementation of Agenda 21, IPCC, the UNFCCC, the UNCCD and the work of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and ISDR, as well as to the socio-economic development of nations,

Recognizing further that:

- (1) *The Climate Agenda* continues to be a feasible step in a process for more effective and efficient integration and management of the international climate related programmes in order to meet stakeholders' requirements;
- (2) Work is needed to:
 - (a) Redefine and update the description of benefits expected from the implementation of The Climate Agenda and the identification of priorities, deliverables, and resource requirements;
 - (b) Identify areas of overlaps and gaps among programmes;

- (c) Continue to engage relevant international organizations and stakeholders in the Climate Agenda;
- (d) Strengthen national climate activities, in particular through the implementation of national climate programmes;

Recognizing with appreciation:

- (1) The existing interaction and contribution of the international organizations such as UNEP, WHO, ICSU, UNESCO and its IOC, and FAO to the Climate Agenda and the WCP;
- (2) That the Fourteenth Congress had requested more simplified responsibilities and clarified strategy along the lines of the four identified thrusts of the World Climate Programme (WCP);

Decides that steps should be taken to review and coordinate activities within *The Climate Agenda* and to monitor its implementation, including the identification of priorities and coordinating mechanism;

Invites:

- (1) International organizations carrying out the climate related programmes or activities, especially UNEP, UNESCO and its IOC, FAO, WHO and ICSU, to continue and enhance their partnership with WMO in the future development of coordinated international climate related programmes, including the WCP, within *The Climate Agenda*;
- (2) UNEP to continue assuming responsibility for WCIRP as an essential component of the WCP and propose interaction with the three other components of the programme in WMO;

Requests the Executive Council:

- (1) To promote, with the assistance of CCI and other WMO Technical Commissions concerned, in particular CBS, CAS, and CHy, the Joint Scientific Committee for WCRP and the Steering Committee for GCOS, the implementation of WCP and GCOS;
- (2) To conduct an annual review of the planning and implementation of the WCP taking into account its major role within an overall framework of international climate related programmes;
- (3) To review the development of *The Climate Agenda* and update it to include relevant actions plans;
- (4) To re-establish with updated Terms of Reference, the EC Advisory Group on Climate and Environment;

Requests:

- (1) The technical commissions to accord high priority to the implementation of WCP activities which fall within the area of their competence and responsibility;

- (2) The regional associations to promote regional activities related to the WCP and support implementation of RCCs;

Requests the Secretary-General:

- (1) To take, within available budgetary resources, necessary actions to assist WMO bodies, including CCI, involved in the WCP and other climate-related activities;
- (2) To continue cooperation and collaboration with the Executive Heads of relevant international organizations to ensure further enhancement of coordination of international climate related programmes;
- (3) To ensure that WMO's climate-activities are recognized and supported by the United Nations and the international organizations;
- (4) To report to Sixteenth Congress on progress made;

Urges:

- (1) Members to spare no effort to improve coordination of national climate related activities;
 - (2) Governments:
 - (a) To increase support to national climate activities; and
 - (b) To continue to build scientific and technical capacity particularly in the LDCs, developing nations and nations with economies in transition.
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DRAFT RESOLUTION

Res. 3.2.1/2 (Cg-XV) — WORLD CLIMATE PROGRAMME - WORLD CLIMATE CONFERENCE - 3

THE CONGRESS,

Noting that:

- (1) WMO in cooperation with other UN Agencies such as UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and its IOC, and ICSU organized the First World Climate Conference in 1979,
- (2) The First World Climate Conference influenced the establishment of a number of scientific activities such as IPCC, WCP and WCRP,
- (3) WMO organized the Second World Climate Conference in 1990, which called for the establishment of a climate convention which resulted in the development of UNFCCC in 1992, and the organizing of a GCOS,
- (4) Over the last decade major advances have occurred in the understanding and in predicting climate variability,
- (5) These scientific advances have been motivated by ever-increasing demand for climate predictions in decision-making and applications of climate information,

Noting further that:

- (1) Adapting to climate variability and change and the potential impacts poses challenges and offers opportunities for the management of resources and for national and local infrastructures and economies,
- (2) Many developing and in particular Least Developed Countries are highly susceptible to setbacks from climate extremes and dependent on improving their use of climate information for achieving their economic and societal goals,
- (3) Improvements in climate and earth observations from satellite, ground based, and in situ platforms can be synthesized into useful data products and indicators for decision makers,

Recognizing that:

- (1) The Ad Hoc Exploratory Committee on World Climate Conference-3 established by WMO, Geneva, 28-29 April 2005 concluded that there are sufficient scientific issues to justify the holding of a WCC-3 and recommended the development of a WCC-3 on the basis of scientific advances in seasonal to inter-annual, and possibly decadal forecasting as an overarching theme for the Conference,
- (2) EC-LVII recommended the establishment of a Provisional Organizing Committee (POC) and confirmed the proposal of an ad hoc Exploratory Committee,
- (3) Further the POC considered the major focus of WCC-3 would be on prediction, especially on the seasonal to inter-annual time scales but with extension downward to weather forecasts and upward to decadal predictions,

- (4) The first and second meetings of POC (October 2005 and March 2006) proposed structure and themes for a science conference and high-level segment,
- (5) EC-LVII and EC-LVIII confirmed the reports of POC sessions and agreed on the importance of communicating widely on the scientific advances in seasonal to inter-annual and possibly decadal prediction through a World Climate Conference-3,
- (6) The POC held its third session, November 2006, jointly with representatives of other UN Agencies and refined all aspects of a meeting plan for a WCC-3, including expectations for high-level segment,

Considering that:

- (1) WCC-3 focused on seasonal to inter-annual prediction which would be of direct interest to policy makers, the media and the public,
- (2) WCC-3 has the potential to contribute to significant and immediate socio-economic benefits, including the prevention and mitigation to the impacts of natural disasters,
- (3) WCC-3 would provide valuable input to the growing number of activities and programmes focused on adapting to risks posed by climate variability and change,
- (4) WCC-3 would enhance coordination across WMO Programmes and those in UN and international scientific organizations,

Endorses, in general, the scope, content and recommendations made in the report of the third meeting of the POC;

Decides:

- (1) To make arrangements for the convening of a World Climate Conference-3 in late 2009, with the overall theme of *Climate Prediction for Decision Making: Focusing on Seasonal to Inter-annual Timescales*;
- (2) WCC-3 will be comprised of two segments; science conference (3 and half-days) and high-level segment (1 and a half day);
- (3) WCC-3 must be funded from extrabudgetary resources;

Invites the WMO Secretariat, its technical commissions, particularly CCI, international organizations carrying out the climate related programmes or activities, especially UNEP, UNESCO and its IOC, FAO, ICSU, UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNCBD and ISDR in cooperation with the European Commission, WB, IPCC, GCOS, WHO, GEO, UNWTO, private sector, NGOs and IGBP to continue preparations for organizing a WCC-3;

Urges Members to spare no effort to support this initiative through national and international activities;

Requests the Secretary-General:

- (1) To make provisions, as necessary, for establishing an International Organizing Committee (IOC) and facilitate the meetings of such bodies and its subsidiary groups;

- (2) To continue coordination of all facets of a WCC-3 in order to ensure the successful organization of both the high level segment and the science conference;
 - (3) To continue consultation and coordination with the UN agencies;
 - (4) To arrange for further planning for the science conference and the development of cost estimates and a strategy for mobilizing resources to move forward;
 - (5) To report annually to the Executive Council on the progress and future activities for preparation of a WCC-3.
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World Meteorological Organization
FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
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WORLD CLIMATE PROGRAMME (WCP)

THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF CCI COORDINATION ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE CLIMATE AGENDA SUPPORT TO CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING IPCC AND THE CONVENTIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE, BIODIVERSITY AND DESERTIFICATION

PROGRESS/ACTIVITY REPORT

SUMMARY

Reference: Cg-XV/Doc. 3.2(1)

CONTENT OF DOCUMENT:

Appendix:

- Progress/Activity Report

PROGRESS/ACTIVITY REPORT

1. Climate Coordination Activities of WCP provided support to the president of CCI in the EC-LVII and EC-LVIII sessions, 2006 and 2007 Meetings of the Presidents of Technical Commissions (PTC), the Management Group of CCI and other relevant technical meetings. Membership of the CCI Implementation Coordination Team is being completed and the first meeting is scheduled to be held in late 2007.
 2. WMO participated in the second meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP2) and the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention (COP-12) in Nairobi, Kenya, 6-17 November 2006. WMO made a statement and presented a Concept Paper on the 'Role of WMO and NMHSs in the Implementation of the UNFCCC SBASTA Five-Year Programme of Work on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change', which improved understanding of delegates on the role of WMO, and NMHSs in the adaptation climate variability and change activities.
 3. The Agricultural Meteorology Programme of WCP organized a side event at COP-7 of UNCCD (Nairobi, Kenya, 17-28 October 2005) and distributed a brochure on "Climate and Land Degradation". WCP contributes to the work of SBSTA-11 of CBD and is co-chairing the WMO/ISDR joint Working Group on Climate Change and Disaster Reduction.
 4. WCP organized a brainstorming workshop on the Role of WMO and NMHSs in adaptation process (Geneva, Switzerland, 17-18 October 2006) and developed a Concept Paper.
 5. WCP organized meetings for the EC Advisory Group on Climate and Environment (Geneva, Switzerland, 23-24 February 2006) to enhance coordination of the WMO's climate related programmes.
 6. WCP organized one meeting of the ad hoc Committee on World Climate Conference-3 (WCC-3) (Geneva, Switzerland, 28-29 April 2005) and three meetings of the Provisional Organizing Committee on WCC-3 (Geneva, Switzerland on 3-4 October 2005, 27-28 March 2006 and 27-28 November 2006).
 7. WCP actively participated in the Seventh Session of the WCRP Joint Scientific Committee (Pune, India, 6-9 March 2006).
 8. WCP was also represented in the RA V and RA VI sessions, the GCOS Steering Committee meeting (St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, 5-8 October 2005), IPCC 23rd Plenary WG-I and WG-III meetings (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 6-8 April 2005), 24th session of the IPCC Plenary Session (Montreal, Canada, 26-28 September 2005).
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