



## TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

### SUMMARY

#### ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED:

1. Technical Cooperation and VCP activities
2. Actions and mechanism for enhancing the performance of technical cooperation activities including resource mobilization

#### ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

None (for the Regular Budget)

#### DECISIONS/ACTIONS REQUIRED:

- (a) To approve the draft text given in Appendix A for inclusion in the final report of the session;
- (b) To adopt draft Resolution 3.7/1, given in Appendix B, for inclusion in the final report of the session.

#### REFERENCES:

1. *Abridged Final Report with Resolutions of the Fourteenth World Meteorological Congress* (WMO-No. 960)
2. *Abridged Final Report with Resolutions of the Fifty-eighth Session of the Executive Council* (WMO-No. 1007)
3. Cg-XV/Doc. 6.1 – Report on the monitoring of the implementation of the Sixth Long-term Plan
4. Cg-XV/Doc. 6.2 – WMO Strategic Plan 2008-2011 and beyond
5. Cg-XV/Doc. 8 – Programme and Budget
6. Final Reports of the Fifth and Sixth Meetings of the EC Advisory Group of Experts on Technical Cooperation
7. Final Reports of the Informal Planning Meetings on the VCP and related Technical Cooperation Programmes
8. WMO Annual Reports 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006
9. Resolution 20 (Cg-XIV) - The WMO Voluntary Cooperation Programme
10. Resolution 1 (EC-LV) – EC Advisory Group of Experts on Technical Cooperation

#### 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 3.7/1 (Cg-XV) – The WMO Voluntary Cooperation Programme

##### Appendix for information:

**Cg-XV/Rep. 3.7:** Progress/Activity Report

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

### **3.7 TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME** (*agenda item 3.7*)

#### **Overview**

**3.7.1** Congress reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Technical Cooperation Programme during the fourteenth financial period, as well as the actions taken by the Secretary-General as follow-up to its decisions and those of the Executive Council and Regional Associations related to the Programme. It recognized that Members continued to benefit from the activities carried out under the WMO Technical Cooperation Programme, which covered several areas such as project and programme development, resource mobilization and capacity building. These activities were implemented within the framework of various funding sources, such as the WMO Voluntary Cooperation Programme (VCP), WMO regular budget, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), trust funds from Governments, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the World Bank (WB) and regional development banks, the European Commission (EC), and other sources. Congress further recognized that the total delivery for technical assistance to Members averaged, per year, approximately US\$ 21.2 million, and had slightly increased in comparison with the thirteenth financial period, although the technical assistance under the UNDP had decreased.

**3.7.2** Congress reiterated that the Technical Cooperation Programme is an essential and high priority activity of the Organization for the implementation of the scientific and technical programmes of WMO. In this connection, Congress noted with satisfaction that several Members have benefited from the activities carried out under this Programme for, among others, the assessment and evaluation of the status of the NMHSs, the identification of requirements, the preparation of national meteorological development plans, the formulation of project proposals, as well as the mobilization of the related resources.

**3.7.3** Congress welcomed various measures taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen the provision of the technical assistance and better services to Members, in particular the reorganization of the Development Cooperation and Regional Activities (DCR) Department for enhanced resource mobilization and project implementation with more active involvement of Regional Offices and WMO Offices in the Region (see agenda item 3.8).

#### **Voluntary Cooperation Programme (VCP)**

**3.7.4** Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved through the VCP, in particular the increase in the contributions to the VCP and in the number of participating donor Members in 2003-2006, Congress expressed its appreciation to VCP donors for the valuable efforts in supporting the VCP Programme and for the willingness of donor Members to continue or enhance the support to the VCP as indicated at the Informal Planning Meetings (IPMs) on the VCP and related technical cooperation programmes. Noting further the continued and increased needs of Members for the implementation of WMO Programmes and initiatives, Congress encouraged other Members to further contribute to and participate more actively in the Programme.

**3.7.5** Congress expressed its appreciation for the VCP activities carried out during the fourteenth financial period and recognized that the VCP had played a major role in the Technical Cooperation Programme for the implementation of the WWW Programme as well as other scientific and technical programmes of WMO and in the training of personnel through the provision of fellowships. Congress was pleased to note that the Internet VCP and TCO Home Pages were regularly updated and substantially enhanced for publicity and resource mobilization, and for the speedy distribution of the relevant information to Members.

**3.7.6** Noting with satisfaction that, from the sixth evaluation of the projects carried out in 2005-2006, successful results of the VCP Programme have been achieved with improvement in the availability of services, Congress invited Members to continue to participate in this valuable activity to improve the effectiveness of the VCP Programme.

**3.7.7** Congress recognized that during the period 2003-2006, substantial emergency assistance had been provided to Members affected by disasters, including war, for the restoration of meteorological and hydrological networks. This assistance was provided within the framework of the existing WMO mechanism through the WMO Disaster Assistance Fund for Meteorological and Hydrological Services (Emergency Assistance Fund), VCP, and the Emergency Assistance Response Team (EART). Congress expressed satisfaction with the successful achievement by quick response to natural disasters following the occurrence of natural disasters, including the Indian Ocean tsunami and the Pakistan earthquakes. Congress further expressed its appreciation to Members for their contributions in cash and in kind for emergency assistance activities. It encouraged Members affected by natural disasters and those emerging from conflicts to utilize the mechanism for the rehabilitation of their services and urged Members to further participate in this initiative.

**3.7.8** Congress took note that the WWW Implementation Support Revolving Fund of the VCP has permitted the provision of urgent assistance to Members of WMO for the operation and the maintenance of WWW facilities through loans for the purchase of spare parts and consumables, and encouraged Members to make use of the Fund. Noting with pleasure that three outstanding loans were reimbursed by the Governments and with the VCP support of Australia, Congress urged Members which had not yet reimbursed their loans at the end of the 24-month repayment period to take the necessary measures to ensure timely reimbursement.

**3.7.9** Congress decided that the programme of assistance under the VCP should be continued during the fifteenth financial period and noted that the rules and procedures for the implementation of the VCP Programme established during the fourteenth financial period were still relevant and valid. It reaffirmed that the VCP is an appropriate mechanism for the promotion and support of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC). In this connection, Congress adopted Resolution 3.7/1 (Cg-XV) - The WMO Voluntary Cooperation Programme.

### **Regular Budget cooperation activities**

#### ***Programme development activities***

**3.7.10** Congress noted with satisfaction that several project proposals had been developed for consideration of potential donors, in particular for the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and SADC Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC); Burkina Faso; Bolivia; Mexico; SIDS-Pacific; and Asia-eastern Europe.

**3.7.11** Recognizing the increased needs of Members for assistance and advice in the formulation and development of project and programme proposals, and the limited resources, Congress encouraged Members to contribute to the WMO Trust Fund for programme development activities.

#### ***Resource mobilization***

**3.7.12** Congress recalled that various WMO programme activities, especially technical cooperation activities, were being implemented with extrabudgetary resources. It requested the Secretary-General to continue and enhance the present practice in resource mobilization for

technical cooperation activities and to define an appropriate approach for other extrabudgetary resources made available to the Organization for other programme activities.

**3.7.13** Congress welcomed the further development of innovative approaches for the mobilization of resources with the creation of the Resource Mobilization Office within the DCR Department and more integration of Regional Offices and WMO Offices in the Region into the resource mobilization and advocacy processes of the whole WMO. In that respect, Congress requested the Secretary-General to continue efforts to ensure the implementation of innovative approaches for resource mobilization and the strengthened strategic partnerships and alliances with NMHSs of donor countries, funding institutions, the UN system and regional and international organizations.

**3.7.14** With a view to promoting WMO's role and the benefits of NMHSs to socio-economic development activities in the countries, and to enhance partnerships with funding agencies, Congress agreed that an international conference on technical cooperation be organized during the fifteenth financial period.

#### ***Mechanism for reviewing and advising on the WMO technical cooperation activities***

**3.7.15** Congress recalled that, as requested, the Executive Council had re-established through its Resolution 1 (EC-LV) an Advisory Group of Experts on Technical Cooperation for the fourteenth financial period to better address the challenges in technical cooperation activities, especially those in support of the WMO Programme for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). It recognized with satisfaction that in 2004 and 2006 the fifth and sixth meetings of the Group reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Technical Cooperation Programme and made a number of recommendations to enhance the performance of technical cooperation activities including the VCP and the WMO Programme for the LDCs. Congress expressed its appreciation to the chairperson, Mr T. Sutherland, and to the members of the Group for the excellent work carried out.

**3.7.16** In view of the need for addressing new WMO initiatives related to development cooperation, including socio-economic benefits studies, resource mobilization and strategic partnerships with external stakeholders, Congress requested the Executive Council to establish such a Group or Panel of Experts for the next financial period, with appropriate terms of reference and composition to address the future challenges in development cooperation activities, to be carried out within the framework of the Technical Cooperation Programme, the WMO Programme for the LDCs and the Regional Programme.

#### ***Budget for Secretariat support to the Technical Cooperation Programme***

**3.7.17** Congress noted that the Technical Cooperation Programme has been implemented during the fourteenth financial period with certain core functions funded by the regular budget under Programme 3.7 as decided by Cg-XIV, especially resource mobilization and programme coordination, while other activities in support of the Programme are funded with the revenues generated through the implementation of projects and credited to the WMO Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF). Due to the tendency of Members using their own resources to resort to bilateral arrangements without the direct involvement of WMO in the execution of projects, the projected revenues from this delivery would not cover sufficient Secretariat support. The Secretariat support funded from the regular budget would also be provided for the implementation of extrabudgetary technical cooperation activities, which would ensure appropriate synergy between the regular budget and extrabudgetary funds, aimed at efficient and cost-effective programme implementation. In this respect, Congress welcomed the full involvement of the Regional Offices and WMO Offices in the Region in the technical cooperation project development and implementation in connection

with the reorganization of the DCR Department, which enabled the regular budget funding for programme managers in the DCR Department.

**3.7.18** Congress noted that support cost rates for sources outside the United Nations system could be negotiated on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of the project, administrative and technical work needed and other factors and recalled that the Executive Council at its fifty-eighth session agreed on the need to review and revise the WMO support costs policy established by the Council at its fifty-sixth session, in particular the level of overhead charges, with a view to the establishment of a WMO direct cost recovery policy. In that connection, Congress agreed that the support cost revenues generated through the project implementation be used for the project development and resource mobilization activities. Congress requested the Secretary-General to establish a mechanism to ensure the implementation of above activities.

#### **Other components of the Programme**

**3.7.19** Congress was pleased to note that six national and regional projects were being implemented with UNDP funding during the period, despite the reduced level of contribution, in Bahrain; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Maldives; United Arab Emirates; and Zambia, and that in support of capacity building for observing systems for climate change, funded under the UNDP/Global Environmental Facility. These projects have contributed, through the provision of expert/consultant services, equipment and human resources development, to the enhancement of NMHSs.

**3.7.20** Congress also recognized with satisfaction the continued effort to develop and implement several Trust Fund projects covering a wide range of activities for, among others, DMC-Harare and ICPAC-Nairobi; CILSS countries; Chad and Mali; Islamic Republic of Iran; Oman; ASEAN Member countries; Brazil; the International Research Centre on El Niño (CIIFEN) in Ecuador; Mexico; and SIDS-Caribbean; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Latvia; and Serbia and Montenegro. The objectives of these projects were to enhance the operational capabilities of NMHSs through capacity building and human resources development, strengthening and maintenance of the basic meteorological infrastructure, and supporting priority areas such as natural disaster mitigation and prevention, food security, climate monitoring and prediction, flood forecasting as well as water resources assessment and management.

**3.7.21** Congress further recognized that the delivery of technical assistance during 2003-2006 averaged, per year, US\$ 1.35 million under UNDP and US\$ 9.56 million under Trust Fund arrangements.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION

### Res. 3.7/1 (Cg-XV) – THE WMO VOLUNTARY COOPERATION PROGRAMME

#### THE CONGRESS,

##### Noting:

- (1) That, in accordance with the directives contained in Resolution 20 (Cg-XIV), the WMO Voluntary Cooperation Programme (VCP) has functioned in the fourteenth financial period in a highly satisfactory manner,
- (2) That this Programme is a major element in supporting Members in the implementation of the World Weather Watch (WWW) Programme as well as of other scientific and technical programmes of WMO and the provision of fellowships,
- (3) That this Programme is an appropriate mechanism for the promotion and support of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC),
- (4) That during recent years, on average, annual contributions received for the VCP(F) amounted to US\$ 220,000 and contributions received in the equipment and services component (VCP(ES)) amounted to US\$ 9.2 million,

**Commends** the Members concerned for their continuation to the success of this Programme;

**Considering** the continued and increasing needs for support during the fourteenth financial period for the implementation of the various technical programmes of WMO,

##### Decides that:

- (1) The WMO Voluntary Cooperation Programme shall be continued in the fifteenth financial period;
- (2) As in the fourteenth financial period, the fields of cooperation covered by the VCP during the fifteenth financial period shall include the following:
  - (a) The implementation of the WWW as first priority;
  - (b) The granting of short-term and long-term fellowships;
  - (c) The support to short-term training seminars for personnel engaged in WWW and other activities covered under the VCP Programme;
  - (d) The support to meteorological applications activities;
  - (e) The support to the activities of the HWRP;
  - (f) The establishment of observing and data-processing facilities necessary for the WCP;
  - (g) The support to activities within the WCASP;
  - (h) The establishment and maintenance of the GAW stations;

- (i) The support to meteorological and hydrological activities related to the environment protection;
- (3) The Voluntary Cooperation Programme in the fifteenth financial period shall follow the same general procedures as during the fourteenth financial period;
- (4) Special assistance should be provided to new Members of the Organization as well as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) within the framework of the VCP;

**Urges** Members of the Organization to contribute to the maximum extent possible to the Programme during the fifteenth financial period both in financial form and in equipment and services, including fellowships, and to use the mechanism of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC), where possible;

**Authorizes** the Executive Council to review the present rules and procedures for the operation of the VCP, when necessary, bearing in mind the decisions of Fifteenth Congress;

**Requests the Secretary-General to:**

- (1) Continue to administer the VCP during the fifteenth financial period;
- (2) Report to Sixteenth Congress on the assistance rendered during the fifteenth financial period, in addition to the annual report on the Voluntary Cooperation Programme distributed to Members.

---

**Note:** This resolution replaces Resolution 20 (Cg-XIV), which is no longer in force.

**World Meteorological Organization**

**FIFTEENTH CONGRESS**

GENEVA, 2007



**Cg-XV/Rep. 3.7**

Submitted by:

Secretary-General

Date:

13.IV.2007

Original Language:

English

Agenda item:

3.7

---

**TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME**

**PROGRESS/ACTIVITY REPORT**

**SUMMARY**

**Reference:** Cg-XV/Doc. 3.7

**CONTENT OF DOCUMENT:**

**Appendix:**

- Progress/Activity Report

## **PROGRESS/ACTIVITY REPORT**

### **TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME**

#### **Overview**

1. Information on the implementation of the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCOP) since Cg-XIV is given in the relevant Annual Reports of WMO, Final Reports of the fifth and sixth meetings of the Executive Council Advisory Group of Experts on Technical Cooperation (EC-TC), and Final Reports of the Informal Planning Meetings (IPM) on the Voluntary Cooperation Programme and Related Technical Cooperation Programmes. Proposals for TCOP activities during the fifteenth financial period are contained in the WMO Strategic Plan 2008-2011 and beyond (Cg-XV/Doc. 6.2(1)), and in the Programme and Budget document (Cg-XV/Doc. 8).

#### **Institutional support to the Technical Cooperation Programme**

2. In order to improve the delivery of services to Members and to enhance partnerships with national, regional and international institutions and organizations, a new Department of Regional Activities and Technical Cooperation for Development (RCD) was created in December 2004. Participation of the Regional Offices and Field Offices enhanced technical cooperation activities in identifying requirements of Members, developing projects, mobilizing resources in the region, and implementing national and regional projects.

3. A stakeholder survey was conducted during December 2005 to February 2006 to improve performance of RCD Department and to better meet the needs of Members. Based on the stakeholder survey and in-depth in-house consultations on proposals for a new structure and responsibilities of the staff, a revised vision, mission and strategy of the Development Cooperation and Regional Activities (DCR) Department were prepared and implemented in November 2006. The reorganization of DCR Department would focus on improving the resource mobilization capabilities of the Department and on seeking new ways to provide better implementation of projects to the Member countries.

4. The total delivery for technical assistance to Members amounted to approximately US\$ 22.4, 20.6, 17.7 and 24.0 million in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. In comparison with 1999-2002, the technical assistance under the VCP had increased while that under UNDP had decreased.

#### **Voluntary Cooperation Programme (VCP)**

5. Within the framework of the VCP, during the period from 2003 to 2006, a total of 255 project requests from 92 Members were approved for circulation. Among these, 179 VCP projects are related to the implementation of the WWW Programme: 59 of them concerned the improvement of the upper-air observing stations, 24 were related to the surface observing stations, 22 for data processing systems, 52 for telecommunication systems, 21 for satellite receiving systems and one for a radar system. Other major areas were: 27 projects related to climatological activities, 12 to hydrological activities, 20 to aeronautical meteorology activities, nine aiming at improving public weather services and three at enhancing agricultural meteorological activities. Sixty-four Members received support for a total of 115 VCP projects for equipment. As at 31 December 2006, approximately 200 valid projects were still without any support.

6. During 2003-2006, ten Members made cash contributions amounting to approximately US\$ 880,000. The cash contribution supported mainly expert services, short-term fellowships and training activities, Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) activities, and high priority programmes, in particular for support to upper-air and surface observing stations, for the

improvement of telecommunication systems including the Internet capabilities, climate database management systems and climatological activities, operational hydrological activities, support to ACMAD, and mitigation of natural disasters and emergency assistance activities, in accordance with the guidelines for the utilization of VCP(F) approved by EC-XLVIII and modified by EC-LVIII.

7. A total of 25 donor Members and four private companies provided equipment, expert services and fellowships amounting to approximately US\$ 36.6 million. Major VCP coordinated projects implemented were: the installation of satellite-receiving systems at 31 NMHSs in Africa, eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States; replacement of Regional Meteorological Telecommunication Network workstations in Central and South America and the South-West Pacific; provision of a number of upper-air observing systems and consumables, and hydrogen generators for GCOS Upper-Air Network stations; and upgrading of satellite receiving equipment for the South-West Pacific to enable access to meteorological satellite images in Low Rate Information Transmission (LRIT) format. Several projects related to enhancing WWW facilities, including the GTS and Internet connection, and rescuing climatological and hydrometeorological data were successfully implemented with the support of donor Members. Various technical projects including training have been implemented satisfactorily under the VCP coordinated programmes approved by EC-LVI.

8. The VCP brochure was updated in February 2006 with the support of the UK. VCP web pages have been regularly updated. The distribution of VCP-related documents and publications continued to be made through the Internet and in print. Full information on VCP project requests; Annual VCP Reports; Guidelines for submission of requests and Request Forms as well as Project Evaluation Forms and information on the WWW Implementation Support Revolving Fund were made accessible on the VCP Home Page.

9. The sixth evaluation of VCP project implementation was carried out in October 2005-February 2006 using the revised evaluation report form for VCP projects completed in the last five years. A total of 141 evaluation reports were submitted to the Secretariat from 64 recipient Member countries. Most of the reports showed satisfactory achievement of expected services.

#### ***WWW Implementation Support Revolving Fund***

10. Since its establishment in 1985 the WWW Implementation Support Revolving Fund of the VCP had permitted the provision of urgent temporary assistance to a number of Members for the operation and the maintenance of WWW facilities through loans for the purchase of spare parts and consumables for a total amount not exceeding US\$ 10,000 per loan. In 2004, Egypt utilized the Revolving Fund to purchase recording charts for an anemograph.

11. In accordance with the Rules of the Revolving Fund, Egypt and Zambia reimbursed the due amount to the Fund. With agreement by EC-LVI on the arrangements for the Members who were not able to pay the outstanding reimbursements due to special circumstances such as civil strife, Guinea Bissau, as a LDC emerging from conflict, has submitted a normal VCP request for the provision of five anemographs and recording charts. In 2005 Australia offered support to this VCP project request for Guinea Bissau to reimburse the amount of US\$ 10,091 outstanding since 1989. Two Members, Ecuador and Uganda, are in the process of reimbursement.

#### ***Emergency Assistance activities***

12. Since the establishment of a WMO Emergency Assistance Fund within the framework of the WMO Technical Cooperation Programme in 1991, several Member countries received assistance within the framework of this fund with the support by Members and private companies to meet the urgent requirements for the restoration of basic facilities affected by natural disasters.

During the period 2003-2006, assistance was provided to Afghanistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sri Lanka as well as some island States in the South-West Pacific, through donations of Member countries for rehabilitating networks of stations and associated facilities destroyed by disasters. The Emergency Assistance Response Team (EART) was playing a lead role in coordinating efforts aimed at the rehabilitation of the Meteorological Service of Iraq.

13. Following the earthquake of 8 October 2005 in northern Pakistan, a WMO expert mission was carried out in early November 2005 to assess the short-, medium- and long-term requirements with priorities, and the development of a proposal for the enhancement of the Pakistan Meteorological Department. The proposal/requirement was given high priority, thus supported by the Government and donors for the reconstruction of the meteorological and seismic infrastructure.

### **Regular budget cooperation activities**

#### ***Programme development activities***

14. Two project proposals were developed to support activities of the DMC in Harare in the development and application of climate information and products in Southern Africa, and in natural disaster management and mitigation. Similar project proposals were developed for the ICPAC in Nairobi. The proposals were submitted to cooperating partners for funding. Two cooperation agreements were signed between the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) and WMO as well as between the Government of Burkina Faso and WMO under Burkina Faso's cloud-seeding project, SAAGA.

15. A joint mission of WMO and the National Meteorological Institute of Spain was carried out in Bolivia to assist in the implementation of the project "Modernization of the Bolivia Meteorological and Hydrological Service", in particular the training programme and capacity building. The project received funds from Spain.

16. WMO continued cooperation with the World Bank and the IDB in climate change, natural disaster prevention and mitigation, El Niño and integrated water resources management. Cooperation was sought with the World Bank Institute in the areas of capacity building and training. A project proposal aimed at improving and reorganizing the hydrometeorological activities in Panama was discussed with the relevant national authorities and the IDB.

17. In September 2005, WMO and the Government of Mexico signed a Technical Cooperation Agreement to promote and strengthen the country's integrated, sustainable water resources management. Based on the successful experience in the PROMMA project, a new project proposal was prepared on Integrated Management of Basins and Aquifers, expected to be funded by the World Bank. Following the floods that affected Haiti in 2004, a WMO mission was organized in January 2005 with the participation of UNDP, IDB and Météo-France to prepare a project proposal for the development and establishment of an early warning system to prevent floods in Haiti, to be funded by the IDB. The WMO contribution was incorporated in the project formulated by IDB, which was under implementation.

18. WMO in collaboration with Finland developed a project proposal concerning the adaptation to climate change and variability and capacity building for meteorological and hydrological facilities for natural disaster prevention and mitigation in the SIDS in the Pacific. A consultancy mission was carried out from March to May 2006 and the outcome of the mission and the draft proposal was presented to the participants during the fourteenth session of RA V, May 2006. A project proposal has been submitted to the Government of Finland for funding support.

19. The WMO programme to provide hydrometeorological safety of the transport corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia (HYMES-TRACECA) was revised. A project proposal for the 14 participating countries was presented to the TRACECA Intergovernmental Commission for consideration in Yerevan, Armenia, in October 2003. A reorientation of the programme was taking place in the European Commission to protect the transport sector from catastrophe by disaster mitigation and prevention process.

20. Negotiation continued with the Governments of some countries, regional development banks and technical cooperation/development agencies.

### ***Resource mobilization activities***

21. Following the establishment of a mechanism for effective coordination and promotion of the Secretariat resource mobilization efforts, the WMO resource mobilization activities were carried out with increased participation of WMO Field Offices, taking into account the awareness by funding agencies of areas of competence of WMO; the priority areas of funding agencies relevant to NMHSs; project proposals to conform to formats and procedures of funding agencies; and the active involvement of the recipient NMHS(s).

22. In connection with the reorganization of the DCR Department, new ways, means and opportunities were identified to involve a wide spectrum of potential donors; and new innovative approaches were further developed for the mobilization of resources for the Programme. EC-TC-VI in March 2006 reviewed the existing opportunities and potential funding sources and proposed actions for enhancing the performance of technical cooperation activities and for the development of partnerships. [ref. Report of EC-TC-VI.] EC-TC suggested to include in the strategy for resource mobilization the benefits for donors and to align the strategy for LDCs along the MDGs.

23. Efforts continued to establish stronger strategic partnerships and alliances with NMHSs of donor countries, funding institutions, the UN system and regional and international organizations. WMO contributed to and participated in the implementation of international initiatives, such as the United Nations Millennium Declaration; the Johannesburg Plan of Action of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD); the Mauritius Strategy for Small Islands; the Hyogo Declaration and Hyogo Framework of Action; the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); and GEO.

### **Other components of the Programme**

#### ***UNDP and related activities***

24. Five UNDP-funded projects were being implemented in Bahrain; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Maldives; United Arab Emirates and Zambia. In Bahrain, consultancy missions in agrometeorology, marine meteorology, radar meteorology, satellite meteorology and climatology were carried out. A number of staff members participated in the various short-term and long-term training courses. An automatic weather station (AWS) network composed of six stations was established, and a TV weather presentation system and a climate database management system were installed. In Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 17 AWSs, an integrated terminal weather system for Tripoli airport, an Integrated Telecommunication System: Transmet/SADIS, Forecasting Workstations, Synergie and a calibration and maintenance workshop, an MSG satellite receiving system were installed at the National Meteorological Centre with related training activities. In Maldives, a project continued to build human resources capacity in the Department of Meteorology of Maldives through various long-term and short-term training activities. In the United Arab Emirates, within a project aimed at strengthening meteorological services for the Armed Forces, a numerical weather prediction

system was installed. In Zambia, a project was successfully implemented aiming at formulating strategies for enhancing the integration of weather and climate information, products and services into the national economic planning process.

25. Under the UNDP/Global Environmental Facility project “Capacity Building for Observing Systems for Climate Change”, several regional workshops were organized for Central Asia, South-East Asia, South-Southwest Asia, South America, West Africa, Eastern and Central Europe, and for the Mediterranean to facilitate the development of regional action plans.

***Trust-fund projects, including bank-funded projects***

26. Trust-fund projects were being implemented for IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and SADC Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC) with the support of USAID; CILSS countries; Chad and Mali with a contribution from the Swiss Development Cooperation Department; Islamic Republic of Iran; Oman; Brazil; CIIFEN; Mexico; SIDS-Caribbean; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Latvia; and Serbia and Montenegro.

27. The DMCs in Nairobi and Harare and the AGRHYMET Centre in Niamey continued to provide weather and climate information and products, as well as early warning advisories on the occurrence of extreme climate events with donor support. The implementation of the project for Vulnerability Monitoring in the Sahel (SVS) continued satisfactorily, with Italy's support, aiming at providing the nine Member countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) with the tools developed to evaluate the region's vulnerability as regards food security and to ensure better management of natural resources. Two projects in Chad and Mali, to strengthen and extend operational meteorological assistance to rural committees were completed satisfactorily. The African Center of Meteorological Applications and Development (ACMAD), with the collaboration of the AGRHYMET Center, continued to provide seasonal and inter-seasonal climate prediction in the region.

28. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, within a project to establish a weather radar network, one S-band and two C-band Doppler weather radars were installed. In order to expand the weather radar network, three C-band Doppler weather radars were being installed. In Oman, the development for the Model Output Statistics (MOS), improvement of the numerical wave model, and enhancement of the software for the Oman Regional Model were continued. A staff member of the Department of Meteorology completed a PhD programme on regional numerical modelling at a university in UK.

29. Under the agreement between WMO and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) on a joint project entitled “Support to the Implementation of the Regional Haze Action Plan of ASEAN Member Countries” financially supported by Australia, measurement instruments were installed in Indonesia and Malaysia. Training courses for the use of the instruments were implemented.

30. In Brazil, WMO assisted INMET in the implementation of the modernization project that includes the establishment of 400 new AWSs in Brazil, the improvement of numerical forecasting modelling and the upgrading of the database for the management of meteorological data in Brazil. The International Research Centre on El Niño (CIIFEN) in Guayaquil, Ecuador, continued with the development of innovative products with regional impact. WMO provided support to several regional events organized by the Centre. In Mexico, the implementation of the large-scale Water Resources Management Project (PROMMA) was completed in 2005 with the support of the World Bank, in which WMO provided technical assistance, training and transfer of technology to the National Water Commission (CNA) in the areas of meteorology, operational hydrology, groundwater, water quality, water resources planning and sustainable use of groundwater. A

WMO Project office was established in 2006 at CNA in Mexico City to support the development and implementation of projects in Mexico, in particular the PREMIA project for the strengthening of water resources management in Mexico.

31. The regional project "Preparedness to Climate Variability and Global Change in Small Island Developing States, Caribbean Region" (SIDS-Caribbean) funded by Finland was completed in 2004 with measurable success in the implementation of all components. The main achievements included the upgrade of the ISCS workstations for meteorological telecommunications; and installation of 29 AWSs in 12 countries as well as installation of conventional meteorological equipment in 11 countries and training activities. Using the capacity built and the results achieved under the SIDS-Caribbean Project, a pilot project on the development of an automatic weather service production system in selected Caribbean countries was successfully completed in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago in 2006.

32. The delivery of technical assistance during 2003-2006 averaged, per year, US\$ 1.35 million under UNDP and US\$ 9.56 million under Trust Fund arrangements.

---