

# Constituent Bodies Reform (CBR)

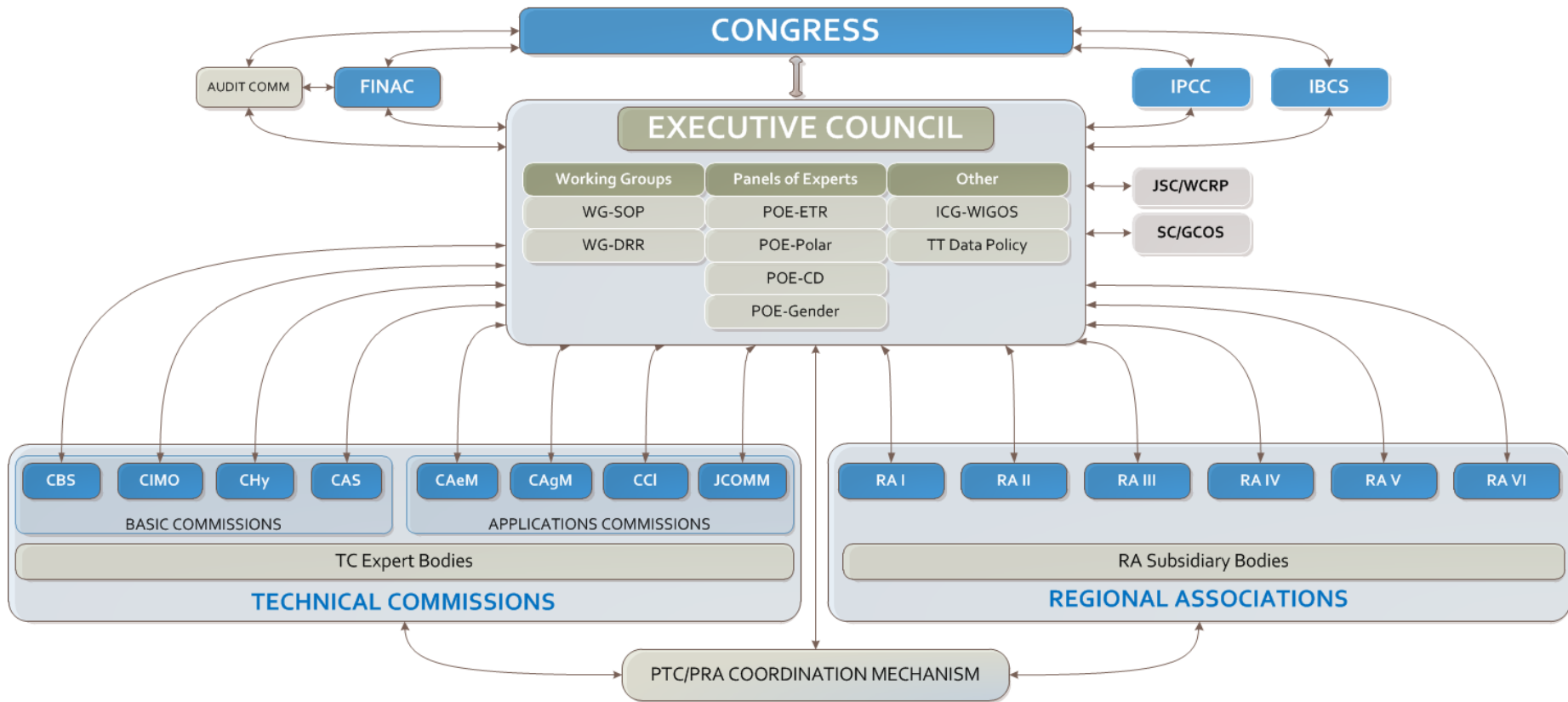
Dimitar Ivanov, EA to SG on PPE

# WMO Constituent Bodies

- Congress
- Executive Council
- Regional Associations (6)
- Technical Commissions (8)
  
- Bodies with **inter-governmental status**:  
Congress, RAs, TCs, IPCC, IBCS, FINAC



# WMO Constituent Bodies



# Scope of Reform (2019)

- Executive Council structure
- Technical Commissions
- Scientific bodies

**Reminder:** The first of IMO's permanent technical commissions was the **Commission for Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity** (1891); the second was the **Commission for Clouds** (1894)

# Why Reform ?

1951	2017
Commission for Aerology (CAe)	Commission for Atmospheric Sciences (CAS)
Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM)	Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM)
Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (CAeM)	Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (CAeM)
Commission for Bibliography and Publications (CBP)	-
Commission for Climatology (CCI)	Commission for Climatology (CCI)
Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO)	Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO)
Commission for Maritime Meteorology (CMM)	JCOMM
Commission for Synoptic Meteorology (CAeM)	Commission for Basic Systems (CBS)
-	Commission for Hydrology (CHy) (as of 1961)



# Why Reform ?

**FACT:** The technical commissions structure has not been changed substantially over more than 65 years (some TCs even older - “inherited” from IMO)

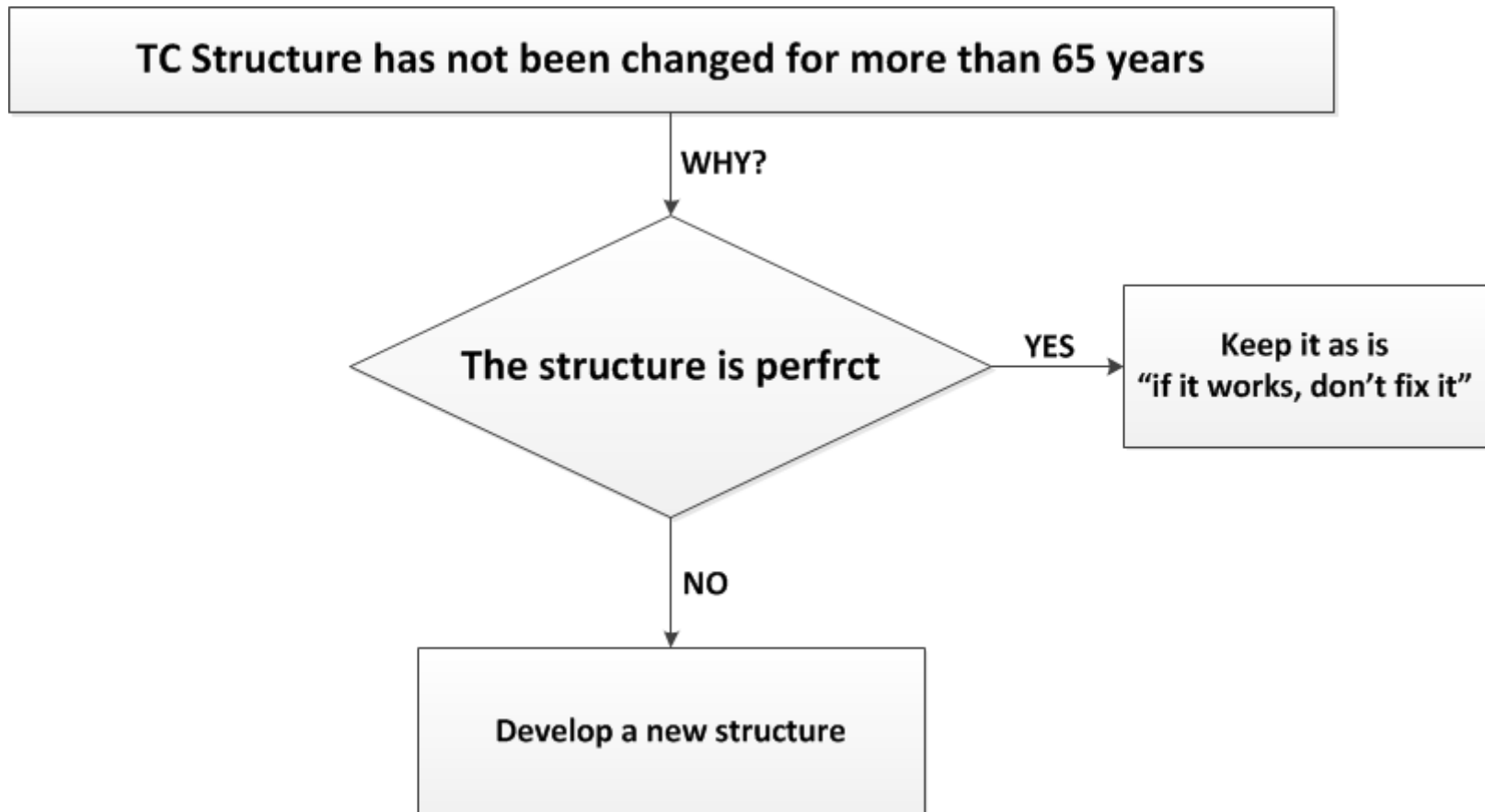
**QUESTION:** Is the structure established by the “fathers” of the WMO so perfect that it fits to any changing circumstances?

## **POSSIBLE ANSWERS:**

1. Yes → then, do not touch
  2. No → then the reason for not changing is either
    - A. “Laziness” (it works somehow)
    - B. Fear of change (we could make it worse)
- ❖ In either case, change is needed



# Why Reform ?



# Why Reform ?

During the period **1874** to **1914**, the **International Meteorological Organization** established a structure which served international meteorology well, with the technical commissions especially effective as means of promoting international co-operation, although ...

there were complaints around **1910** that some commissions had too many members – and that meetings were too frequent, travel expenses too high and absences from home too long.



# Why Reform ?

- WMO Technical Regulations (standards and recommended practices) – the main reason for inter-governmental status of the TCs
- TCs designed as IG bodies – developing standards and building global consensus for their implementation
- The problem – 8 independent bodies working in a relatively autonomous way – the regulatory structure became inhomogeneous, inconsistent and fragmented
- WIGOS demonstrated the power of the inter-commission mechanism through ICG WIGOS
- Do we need to establish ICGs on each and every cross-cutting topic?



# Why Reform ?

- Resources – currently we are running a meeting cycle with more than 15 IG meetings over the 4-year financial period; approximately 1 IG meeting/3 months
- This consumes huge amount of financial and human resources of the Organization
- The need for IG status of some bodies and events to be reconsidered

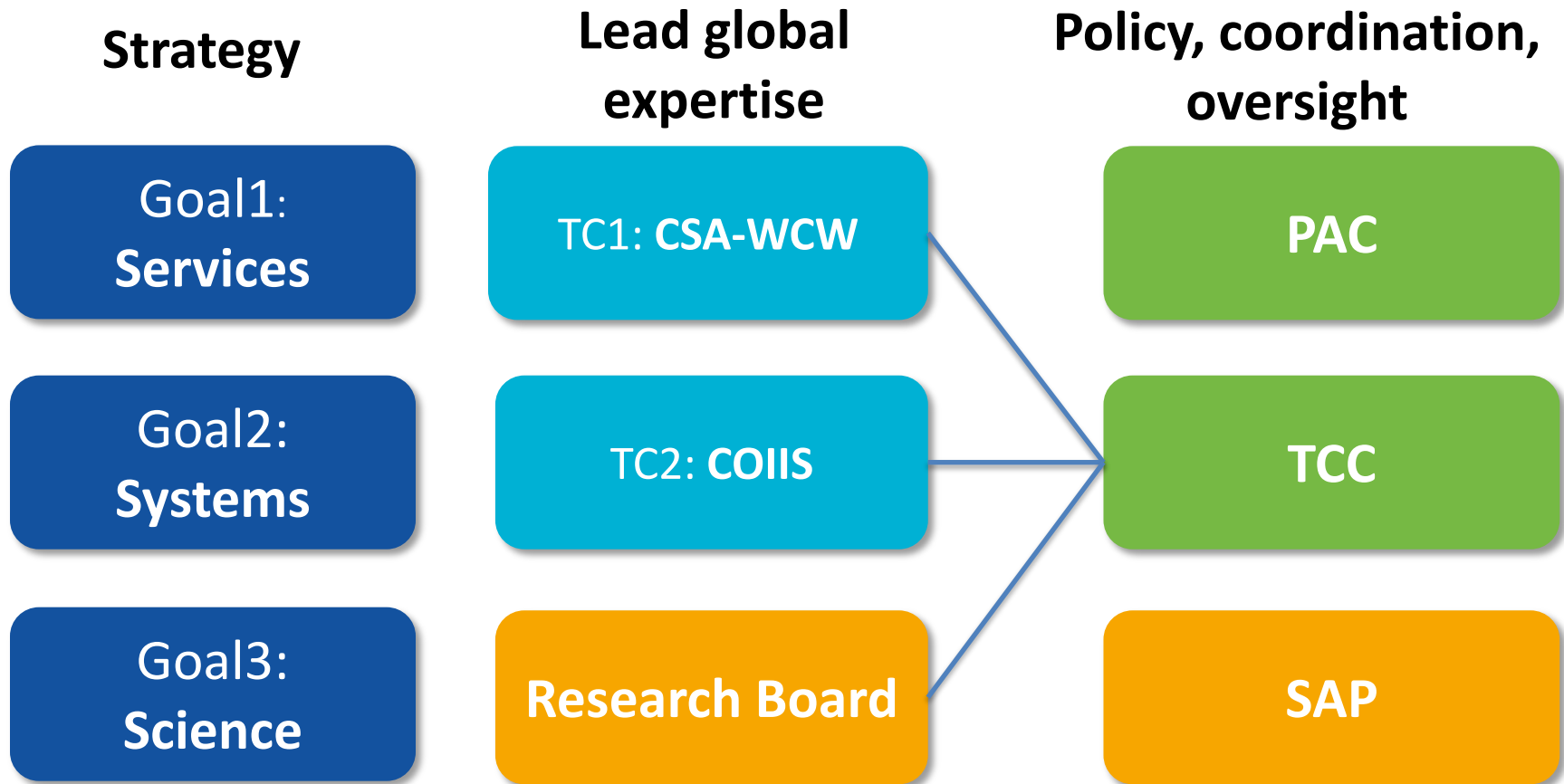


# Objectives of CB Reform

- Strategic alignment
- Effectiveness and efficiency
- Integration:
  - Earth System approach
  - WMO acting as one
- Engagement of Members' experts
- Agility to uptake new challenges and tasks
- Improved collaboration with partners

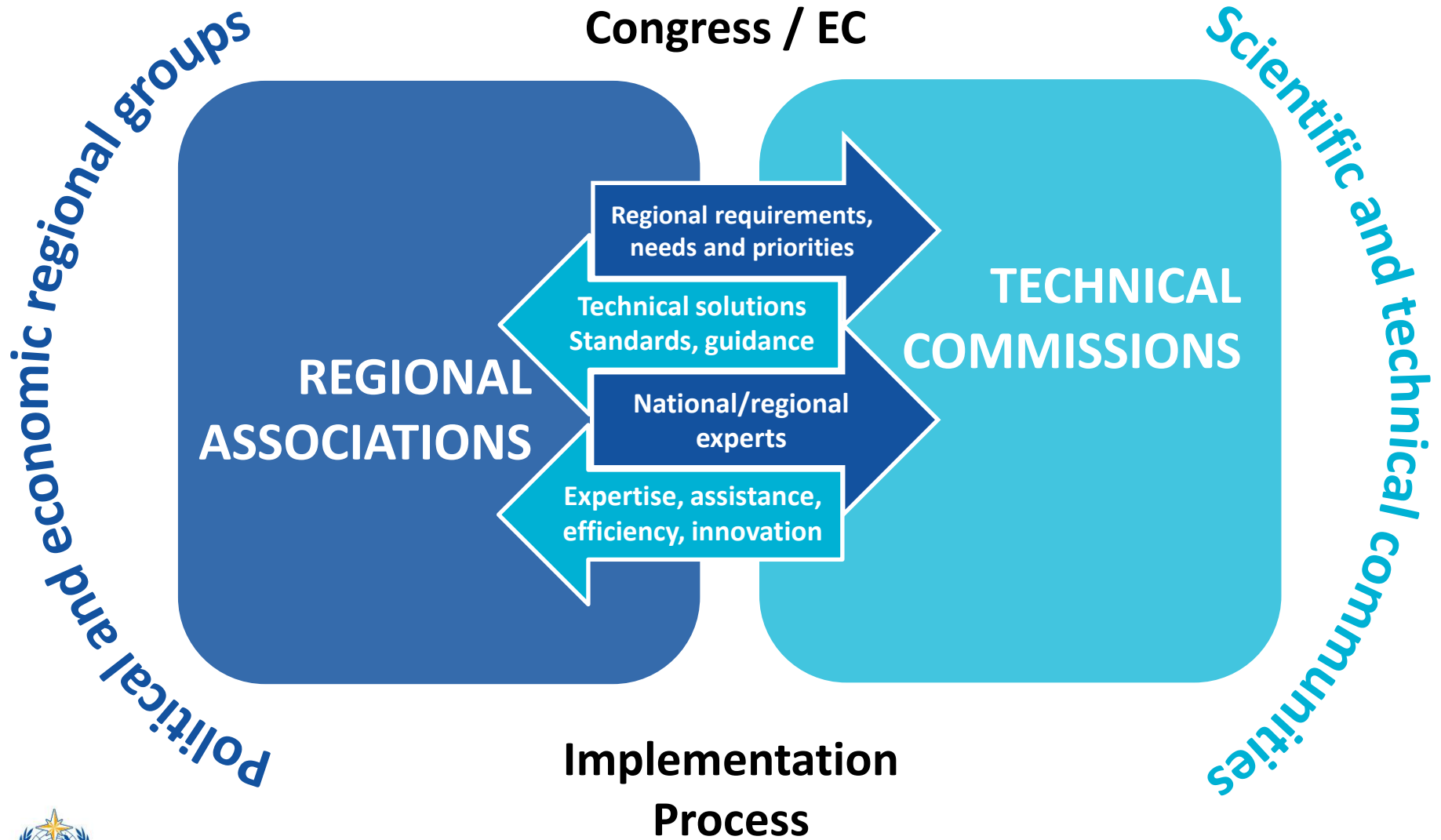


# Strategic alignment – Logical framework outcome of EC-70



**New integrated process of strategic priority setting**

# An enhanced role for Regional Associations



# Enhanced collaboration with Partners



- Joint bodies
- Working arrangements
- Programmes/Projects

Opening to more interaction and collaboration with partners from all relevant areas



ICAO



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Health Organization

UN WATER



World Food Programme

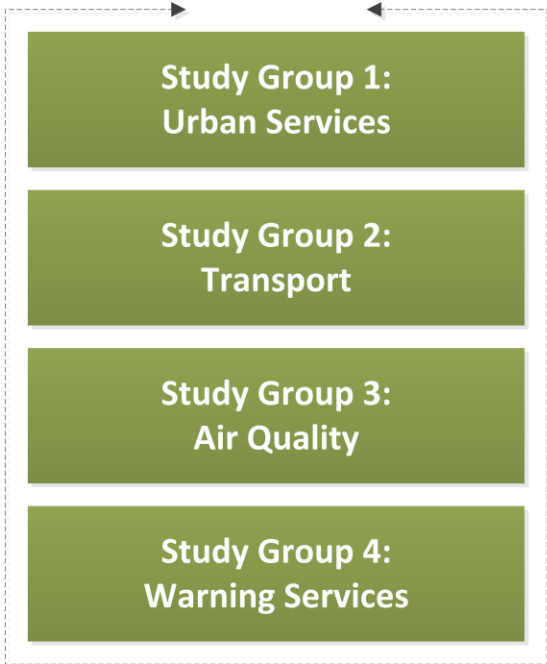
Etc., etc., etc ...

# COMMISSION FOR APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES

## COORDINATION GROUP



**STANDING COMMITTEES**



**STUDY GROUPS**



# SC vs TC

- SC is an expert body, non-intergovernmental
- SCs will be smaller than TCs – normally ~30 experts
- Nomination of experts for SCs will be coordinated with RAs to ensure regional balance
- SCs will allow their sub-structure
- Work programmes of SCs will be established initially through mapping the programmes of the current TCs
- The new TCs will address the common issues of the respective value chain area, e.g. for services – competence, QMS, user focus, innovation in service delivery (apps, etc)





# New TC structure, practices and procedures

- President + (up to) three Vice-Presidents
- Standing Committees (incl. Joint with partners)
- Conjoint sessions and meetings
- A new cycle of session of constituent bodies (2-year periodicity)
- Expert groups/Study groups
- Streamlined nomination process with active engagement of Regional Associations
- Common procedures – Procedural Handbook
- Better engagement of experts from academia and private sector

# What's next?

- A scheduled transition – Transition Plan
- Communication at all levels – Communication Strategy
- Monitoring and oversight – CBR Task Force
- Change management
- Current Presidents and Vice-Presidents of TCs are the “think tank” of the transition
- Better evaluation and description of the benefits of the reform
- Scenarios and practicalities

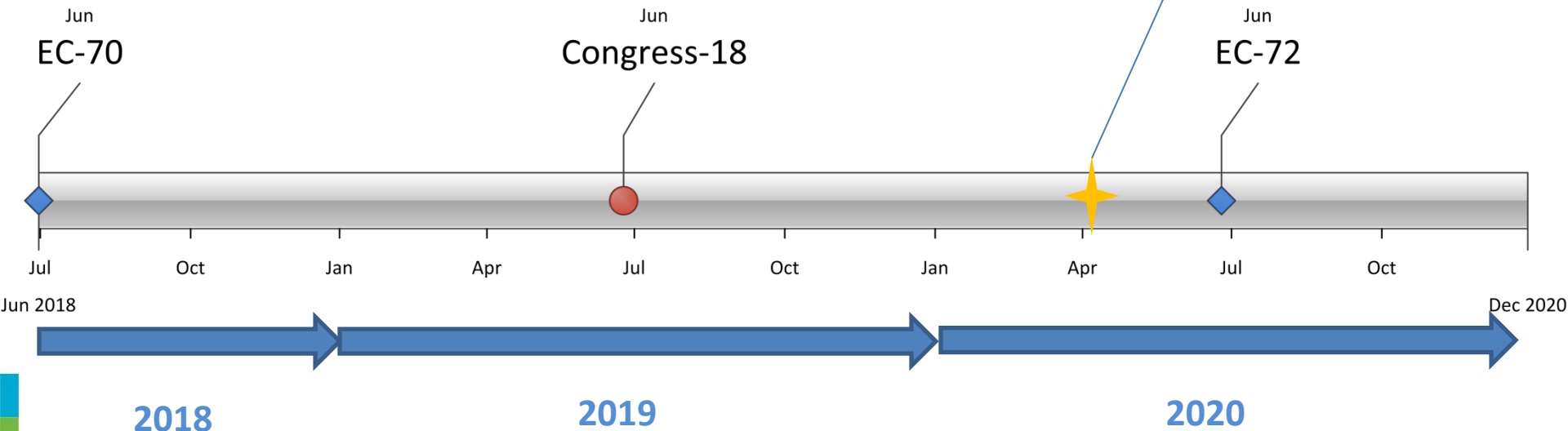
# What's next?

Finalization of proposals,  
work on details, mapping,  
communication, formation of  
Communities of Practice (CoP)

Establishing of  
structures, work  
programmes,  
preparation of  
first session

Kick-off of new TCs

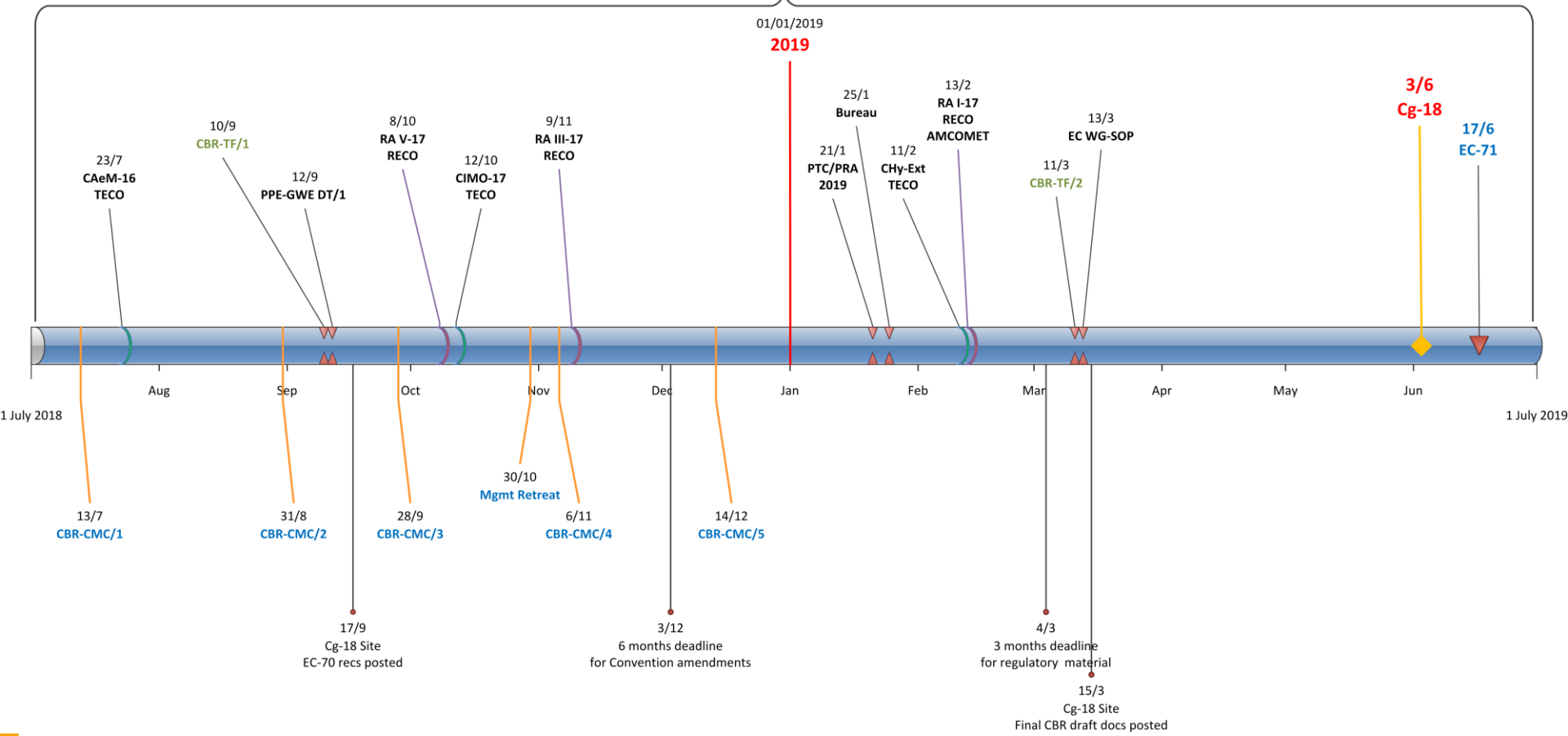
**APPROVAL of CBR**



# What's next?

Jul 18 - Jun 19

## CBR Transition Plan Timeline – PHASE 2: EC-70 to Cg-18

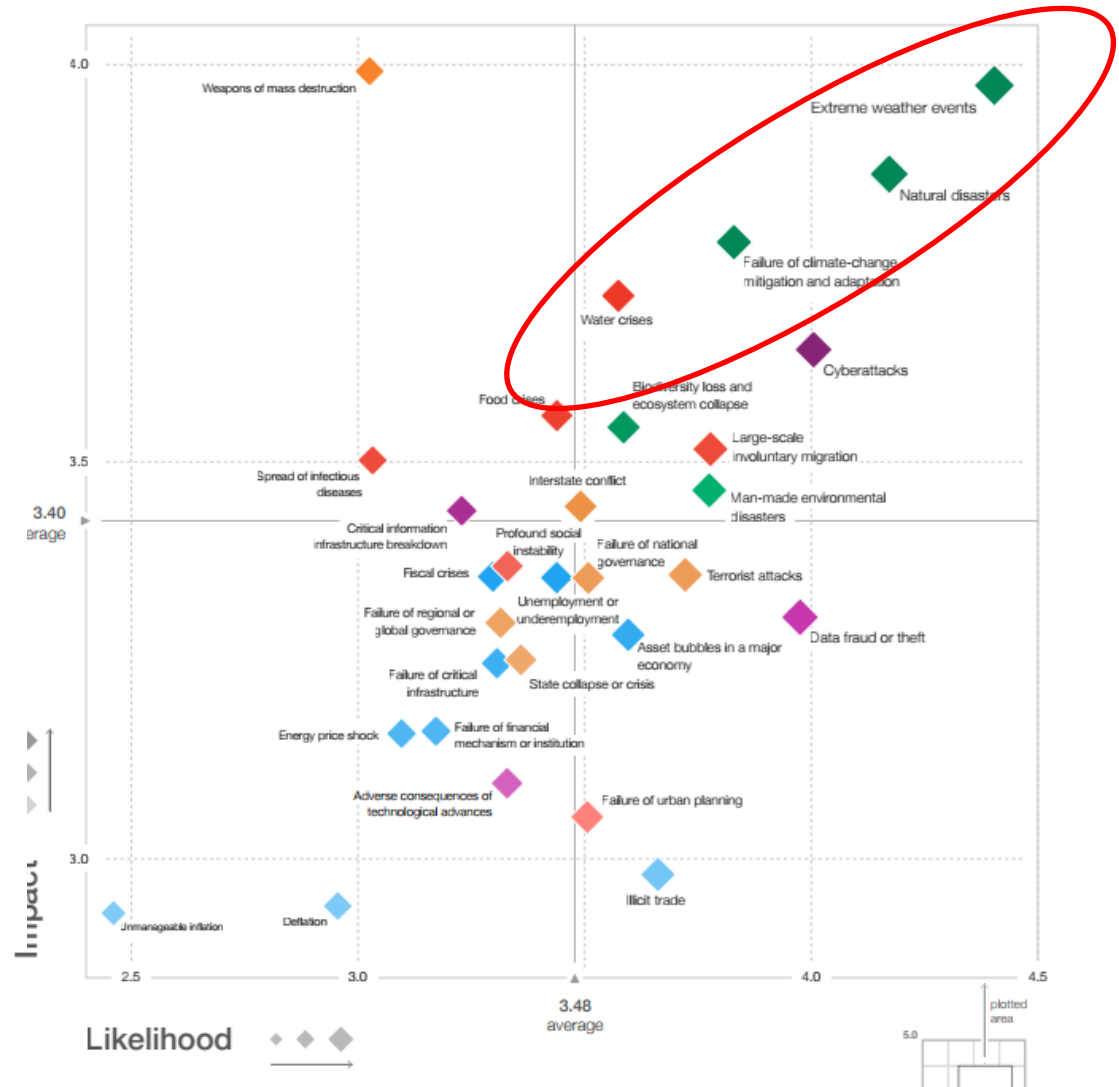


# Final comments

- Recalling the basis of our new Strategy



Figure I: The Global Risks Landscape 2018



# Final comments

- Realizing expectations and responsibility of the Organization to its Members
- Realizing the need for change
- Realizing the benefits of the reform
- Realizing the need to modernize our institution and the way we work today
- Our Organization is counting on us!

# More information ...

<https://public.wmo.int/en/about-us/governance/governance-reform>



WORLD  
METEOROLOGICAL  
ORGANIZATION

## Governance Reform

Established in 1950, WMO recognizes the need to continuously adapt to a rapidly changing world. The need for regular reform is being driven by environmental degradation, resource constraints, increased competition, technological advances, and other forces. The goal for WMO is to remain fit-for-purpose and to become more and more nimble and cost-effective.