Mid-Term Performance Assessment Report 2016-2017

Summary



WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization Organisation météorologique mondiale

WEATHER CLIMATE WATER TEMPS CLIMAT EAU

KO 1.1 Delivery of weather products and services to users' communities is improved

KPI 1.1.1 Status of service delivery of NMHSs



Half of Members responding have their status of service delivery "in progress" in relation to the WMO Strategy for Service Delivery.

Of those with "undeveloped" service delivery or "development initiated," 68% are from Region I and 8% from Region II.

The majority of Members with "developed" or "advanced" service delivery are from Region VI.

Based on: 99 Members Data is missing on 92 Members

KPI 1.1.2 Number of Members with an established DRR governance mechanism

Most Members responding have national committees or platforms in place for coordinating DRR activities, including NMHS participation.

Based on : 92 Members Data is missing on 99 Members. 4% 96% Yes No

KPI 1.1.3 Number of Members implementing QMS for Aeronautical Meteorological Services

68% fully implemented (130 out of 191 Members) 14% partially implemented (27 out of 191) 18% not implemented or unknown

A third of responding Members with responsibility to provide meteorological service for international air navigation face a regulatory risk due to the absence or only partial implementation of a QMS.

Reasons for partial or zero implementation of a QMS include lack of funding, lack of human resources and a low priority afforded by governments at the national level.

	Yes				Par	tially Un	known/ response	No		
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%

ER 1: Improved service quality and service delivery

KO 1.2 Delivery of climate products and services is improved



KPI 1.2.1 Number of Members providing climate services

76% of Members responding provide climate services Region II: highest provision 91% (31 Members) Region IV and Region I: lowest (50% and 68%, respectively)

Based on: 145 Members

Data is missing on 46 Members.

Out of 19 sectors reviewed:

Government is the sector to which most Members responding (68) provide climate services, followed by the GFCS sectors:

- Agriculture: 62 Members responding
- DRR: 56
- Energy: 58
- Health: 54
- UWater: 59

Data is missing on the majority of Members.

	Agriculture	DRR	Energy	Health	Water
	No	No	No	No	No
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
WMO Members	Members	Members	Members	Members	Members
Region I	23	17	20	17	21
Region II	6	0	7	6	6
Region III	4	3	3	4	3
Region IV	7	8	6	7	8
Region V	5	6	6	5	6
Region VI	17	16	16	15	15
Globally	62	50	58	54	59

KO 1.2 Delivery of climate products and services is improved (continued)

KPI 1.2.1 Number of Members with improved capacity to deliver climate services in support of GFCS priority sectors

167 Members **self-assessed** their capacity to deliver climate services

	Lev	Level of provision of Climate Services by WMO Members						
WMO Members	N/A	Poor	Partly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Advanced	Total responses		
Region I	6	1	16	21	3	47		
Region II	4	1	7	17	3	32		
Region III	1	1	3	5	0	10		
Region IV	0	0	4	8	1	13		
Region V	1	0	3	11	4	19		
Region VI	5	0	12	20	9	46		
Globally	17	3	45	82	20	167		

About half of Members responding indicate they:

- provide simple statistics based on observed data
- □ have carried out data (metadata) rescue

Notable capacity gaps in:

- Research on climate extremes
- □ Climate Watch System implementation
- Seasonal scale products
- Products relevant to El Niño and La Niña updates,
 Global Seasonal Climate Updates

Average perceived level of climate service capacity is between Level 3 (co-design of products) and Level 4 (tailored products accessible for use) - except health sector (lower)

Agriculture and water: most at Level 4 DRR and health: most at Level 1 (initial engagement with sector)

Based on: 55 Members (on average)

Capacity of WMO Members to deliver climate services in support of GFCS priority sectors								
(re	(ref: CPDB Survey 2017; Q. 6.2, data at 21 Feb 2018)							
	WMO global Members' capacity to deliver climate services (self-assessment)							
Status of climate service provision (scale of 1-5)	Agriculture	DRR	Energy	Health	Water			
Level 1: intitial engagement with sector	6	10	9	10	5			
Level 2: definition of needs	10	6	11	13	10			
Level 3: co-design of products	10	5	7	7	8			
Level 4 - tailored products accessible for use	21	15	16	15	21			
Level 5 - climate services guide policy decisions and investment plans in sectors	7	12	10	3	9			
d/n respond	135	141	136	141	136			
average rating by WMO global respondents	3.24	3.27	3.13	2.75	3.36			

KO 1.2 Delivery of climate products and services is improved (continued)

KPI 1.2.3 Number of Members with climate services integrated in National Adaptation Plans

66 of 193 Parties to the UNFCCC which have submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) explicitly used climate services terminology (or 35%).

Sectors identified in the adaptation component of the NDCs include: water, agriculture, health, ecosystems, infrastructure, forestry, energy, disaster risk reduction, food security, coastal protection and fisheries.

KPI 1.2.4 Number of Members with formalized user interface mechanisms

- ✓ 56 Members responding have participated in National Climate Outlook Forums (NCOFs), of which 20 are in Region I.
- ✓ 7 Members responding in Region I have completed all 5 steps to developing National Framework for Climate Services
- ✓ 11 more are in process

WMO Members	No. Members participating in NCOFs	% of total Members
Region I	20	38%
Region II	9	26%
Region III	5	42%
Region IV	3	14%
Region V	6	29%
Region VI	13	27%
Globally	56	29%

ER 1: Improved service quality and service delivery

KO 1.3 Delivery of hydrological products and services is improved

KPI 1.3.1 Number of Member-driven project proposals on E2E EWS on short-tomedium term hydrological forecasting developed and presented for funding that build collaboration between NMSs and NHSs



Dominican Republic: hydrological component of the Coastal Inundation Forecasting Demonstration Project developed in 2017. Volta Basin: to be developed by 2019.

KPI 1.3.2 Number of Global Data-processing and Forecasting Systems (GDPFS) Hydrological Centres established to support delivery of hydrological climate services and water resources management

No GDPFS Hydrological Centres established yet.



KPI 1.3.3 Members with QMS for hydrology

A Quality Management System (QMS) for Hydrology is in use in 43% of Members responding globally

Based on: 108 Members Data is missing on 83 Members.

KO 2.1 Multi-hazard Early warning systems are implemented

KPI 2.1.1 Number of Members with Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems

61% of Members responding have a Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) in place. The gap is widest in Region I where close to two-thirds of Members do not have a MHEWS, followed by Region IV where a third of Members lack such a system.

Based on: 90 Members

Data is missing on 101 Members.

KPI 2.1.2 Number of Members evaluating the performance of MHEWS

Most are in Region IV, though information is available on 9 Members only. Almost 2/3 of Members responding in Region I do not evaluate the performance of MHEWS. Information on Region II is insufficient. In the rest of the regions, 1/3 of Members do not evaluate the performance of MHEWS.







KPI 2.1.3 Number of Members issuing impact-based forecasts and warning services

About half of Members responding issue impact-based forecasts and warning services. 44%

Over 80% of Members responding in Region VI provide such services. In Region I: 45% (close to global average). Scarce data is available on the rest of regions.

Based on: 91 Members

Data is missing on 100 Members.



📕 Yes 📕 No

KO 2.2 National integrated flood management plans are implemented

KPI 2.2.1 Number of Members with flood management plans in place

Globally, 85% of Members responding have a flood management plan established or under development as of 2017. This rate is below the global average in Regions I and IV at 72% and 79%, respectively.

Total: 113 Members. Information is missing on 78 Members.



KPI 2.2.2 Number of Members that have assessed their End-to-End Early Warning Systems on Floods

Burkina Faso and Fiji (Nadi basin)

2015	2017
Baseline	Actual
0	2

KO 2.3 Drought early warning systems are improved

KPI 2.3.1 Number of Members with National Drought Policies



Over half of Members responding do not have national drought policies in place.

In Region I: 62% of Members responding do not have such policies. In Region VI: 50%

Insufficient data is available on Regions II, III, IV and V.

Based on: 96 Members Data is missing on 95 Members.

	Yes	No
Region I	15	25
Region II	7	3
Region III	3	2
Region IV	3	6
Region V	1	5
Region VI	13	13
Globally	42	54

ER 3: Improved data-processing, modelling and forecasting

KO 3.1 Improved access to seamless weather, climate, water and related environmental data, products and services

KPI 3.1.1 Unified data management system for weather, climate and hydrological information in place, data freely available and supported by a Community of Practice

- A pilot Data Management System being developed (completion status: 30%)
- A community of practice created
- ✓ 15 global datasets freely available

KPI 3.1.2 Number of Members involved in "cascading forecasting process" as part of SWFDP

63 Members of which 48 developing, LDCs and SIDs in 6 sub-regions KPI 3.1.3 Number of new designated centres providing high value information

17 new centres designated based on Manual on the GDPFS (WMO-No. 485)

KPI 3.1.4 Number of Members implementing Climate Watch Systems

42 out of 101 responding Members implement CWS This involves both issuance and dissemination of advisories to the user community. Of these, almost 40% are in Region VI Only 25% of Members in Region I

ER 3: Improved data-processing, modelling and forecasting

KO 3.2 Weather forecasts and environmental-related predictions are improved

KPI 3.2.1 Number of Members operationally producing weather forecast products and information for national needs



"Operationally producing" is defined as:

Producing on a routine basis (e.g. hourly, daily, etc.) derived products from Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP), including user-oriented products developed jointly with stakeholders, for national forecasting and warning services.

SWFDP alone facilitates access to NWP information to over 75 countries

KPI 3.2.2 Quality of issued weather forecasts and environmental-related predictions issued by RSMCs (as measured by the Lead Centre for Forecast Verification)

The Root Mean Square Error of Forecast of 500 ha geopotential height is used to measure the accuracy of weather forecasts and environmental-related predictions

As of December 2017, its value was 12.



ER 3: Improved data-processing, modelling and forecasting

KO 3.3 Climate Services Information System and prediction products for climate adaptation and risk management strengthened

KPI 3.3.1 Number of Members with basic system capacity

31% of Members responding: compliant to WMO No. 1131
63% : partially compliant
6%: not compliant
Based on: 90 Members
Data is missing on 101 Members.

KPI 3.3.2 An integrated system to support global access to climate data and products

A Climate Services Toolkit Portal piloted in 2017.

KPI 3.3.3 Number of RCOFs adopting objective seasonal forecasts on the regional scale

3 RCOFs used calibrated products from GPCLRF**3 RCOFs** provided regular RCC updates

KPI 3.3.4 Polar and High Mountain regions with RCCs and RCOFs

Compliance with WMO No. 1131 Climate Data Management System Specifications



0 RCCs 0 RCOFs KO 3.4 Hydrological data, information and products in support of improved water resources management

KPI 3.4.1 Global Hydrometry Support Facility (GHSF) - HydroHub - elements operational

1 out of the 4 elements below became operational in 2017: IGAD HYCOS

Elements	Definition	2017 Actual
WHYCOS	HYCOS projects according to Members requests and priorities	1
Innovation Hub	Innovation calls and workshops	1
Help Desk	Establishment of a Hydrometry Help Desk: concept and implementation plan	0
HSIP	Hydrological services information platform, concept and implementation plan	0

KPI 3.4.2 Implementation of WHOS Phase I and II

- CHy-15 decided to continue the implementation of WHOS Phase I and to develop the architecture and an implementation plan of WHOS phase II.
- A draft implementation plan was prepared in 2017.

KO 3.5 Hydrological forecasting systems are implemented

KPI 3.5.1 Number of Members with operational Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS)

Only a third of 87 Members responding use FFGS for issuing warnings. In Region I: only 24% Region II and VI: 35-36% of Members responding (close to global average) Regions III, IV and V: scarce data

Based on: 87 Members Data is missing on 104 Members.

55 NMSs and 32 NHSs issue flash flood warnings

KPI 3.5.2 Number of Members with access to the Community of Practice (CoP) for End-to-End Early Warning System for Flood Forecasting

- CHy Task Force set up
- CoP in initial stages of development only

KPI 3.5.3 Number of Members having access to quantitative sub-seasonal to seasonal hydrological forecasts for water resources management

- Access not available yet
- A Hydrological Status and Outlook System (HydroSOS) launched in July 2017



KO 4.1 WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) implementation phase is completed

KPI 4.1.1 Progress in the implementation of WIGOS Pre-Operational Phase

- I. WIGOS Regulatory Material: 75% completed
- II. OSCAR: System operational and new functionalities being added, 75% completed.
- III. WIGOS Data Quality Monitoring System: NWP-based pilot proceeding well, 50% complete.
- RA I demonstration projects have stalled.

IV. Regional WIGOS Centres: 1 centre established in DWD HQ in Offenbach, Germany. Covers part of Region VI and operates on pilot mode with partial functionality.

V. National Implementation: proceeding very slowly

KPI 4.1.2 Progress on maintenance and evolution of surface based observing systems as measured by a weighted score

Score: 71%

- List of Application Areas (Rolling Review of Requirements): made observed variables consistent across databases, updating user requirements in OSCAR and Statements of Guidance.
- Launch of International Cloud Atlas website: WMO reconfirmed as the world authority on cloud classification
- ✓ In process of formalizing collaboration with IATA
- Regulatory and guidance material published: Observing Network Design Principles within Guide to WIGOS (WMO No. 1165); Guide to Aircraft-Based Observations (WMO-No. 1200); Integration of regulatory material from the Manual and Guide to the Global Observing System (GOS) into WIGOS regulatory material; Second WMO-ISO standard on Lidars.

KO 4.1 WMO Integrated Global Observing System implementation phase is completed

KPI 4.1.3 Progress in the maintenance and evolution of space based observing systems as measured by a weighted score

Score: 49%

- Three guidelines published:
 - Best practices for Achieving User Readiness for New Meteorological Satellites Reference User Readiness Project (WMO-No. 1187)
 - Satellite Skills and Knowledge for Operational Meteorologists (WMO SP-12)
 - Guide to the Direct Broadcast Network (WMO-No. 1185)
- ✓ A new inventory on space-based ECV records established
- ✓ Space Vision 2040 drafted and integrated into 2040 WIGOS Vision
- ✓ WIGOS Metadata Standard was further reviewed to enable description of satellite observations
- Space weather observation requirements and the Statement of Guidance for space weather observation updated
- ✓ Space-based capabilities for space weather observation in OSCAR/Space updated

ER 4: Improved observations and data exchange

KO 4.2 WMO Information System is developed and implemented

KPI 4.2.1 Progress in the implementation of WIS by NMHSs as measured by a weighted score

Score: 26%

- \circ $\;$ Number of WIS centres has not changed significantly in 2017 $\;$
- Registered increase in the knowledge of WIS, especially in Region I English-speaking countries.
- 31% of reporting Members with insufficient knowledge of WIS
- 42% of reporting Members have not started WIS implementation.



KPI 4.2.2 Progress in the maintenance and evolution of WIS measured by a weighted score

Score: 24%

- GISC metadata catalogues are well along the path to reflecting available data and products from WMO activities in the WIS
- Members are only halfway towards the desired level of compliance with information metadata and representation standards.
- 79% of reporting Members are still dependent on Traditional Alphanumeric Code (TAC) for visualizing data or receiving so are unable to realize the full benefits of Table-Driven Code Forms (TDCF).



KO 4.3 WMO Polar and High Mountain Observations, Research and Services are supported

KPI 4.3.1 WMO Polar and High Mountain Observations, Research and Services are supported



- 153 stations located in 26 countries committed to contribute to the Global Cryosphere Watch (GCW);
- Operated by 41 organizations of which 26 non-NMHSs;
- ✓ 20% of stations reflected in OSCAR;
- 2 seasonally hemispheric cryosphere assessments completed.

✓ WMO accepted as Observer of the Arctic Council

- ✓ Antarctic Observing Network expanding
- ✓ Systematic collection of satellite data advanced over priority areas of Greenland, Antarctica, the Canadian and Russian Arctic, and permafrost "cold spots".

KO 4.4 Strengthened GCOS in support of GFCS Observations and Monitoring component

KPI 4.4.1 Number of Essential Climate Variables (ECVs) available



As of December 2017

The list of ECVs is approved every 5-6 years as the process is aligned to the assessment cycle and the review of the GCOS Implementation Plan. The next update is due in 2021-2022. KPI 4.4.2 Number of ECVs freely available



As of December 2017

30 out of 37 ECVs observable from satellites are freely available.

All 54 ECVs have products which are freely available to Members.

Free is defined as without restrictions.

KO 5.1 Research in climate prediction and projection is enhanced for all relevant timescales

KPI 5.1.1 Number of peer reviewed papers published in "top five" journals citing the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP)



52% increase in 2017. Top five, high impact journals: Nature, Nature Climate Change, Journal of Climate, Geophysical Research Letters and Climate Dynamics. KPI 5.1.2 Degree of uptake/usage of Subseasonal to Seasonal Prediction (S2S) database (in Terabytes)



Launched in May 2015, the S2S database has spurred major research activity on S2S predictability, modeling, and forecast verification and product development. To date, 23 articles have been published in the peerreviewed literature using the database. A growing volume of data is being downloaded.

KPI 5.1.3 Number of NMHSs and academic institutions involved in WWRP

(research development projects, forecast demonstration projects and regional funded projects)

51 NMHSs 10 academic institutions

ER 5: Advance targeted research

KO 5.2 Atmospheric composition observations and assessment meet needs of environmental conventions and policy assessments

KPI 5.2.1 Number of operational GAW stations

280 GAW stations were operational as of December 2017. (i.e. sharing data through the World Data Centres), with the majority of stations concentrated in Europe and North America.

There are still substantial geographical areas that are not covered by the atmospheric chemical composition observations. Substantial fractions of stations are not reporting their data.

KPI 5.2.2 Number of GAW datasets available in the Data Centres

32,400 GAW datasets available in the Data

Centres as of December 2017. The number of the datasets reflect the total number of parameters measured at all stations and submitted to the World Data Centres.



KPI 5.2.3 Number of citations of atmospheric composition related bulletins

The WMO Greenhouse Gas Bulletin, Ozone Bulletin, Aerosol Bulletin and Ozone Assessments were cited

3,269 times in international and national media outlets in 2017.

ER 6: Strengthened capacity development

KO 6.1 Visibility and relevance of NMHSs in national and regional development agendas is improved, particularly in developing and least developed countries



■1 ■2 ■3 ■4 ■5

Similar to 2015, increased NMHS visibility and relevance mostly due to:

- o User accessibility to forecasts and warnings
- Accuracy of forecasts

More effort needed to:

- Communicate the relevance of NMS mandates to SDG implementation (39% noted no change)
- Increase the visibility of NMS contribution to national policy setting (40% noted no change)

Based on: 84 Members responding. Data is missing on 106 Members.

ER 6: Strengthened capacity development

KO 6.1 Visibility and relevance of NMHSs in national and regional development agendas is improved, particularly in developing and least developed countries (continued)



Improvement noted across all parameters in the visibility and relevance of regional services provided by NMSs in 2017. However, it was more modest in comparison to 2015.

- 43% of 78 Members responding increased visibility and relevance due to improved user accessibility to forecasts and warnings delivered by Regional Centres in 2017 (60% in 2015).
- Less than half of Members responding observed improved visibility and relevance in 2017 due to enhanced timeliness and accuracy of forecasts. In 2015: over half of approximately the same number of Members.

KPI 6.1.3 Number of Members with development/strategic plan in place or under development



KO 6.2 Infrastructure and operational facilities of NMHSs and Regional Centres are improved, particularly in developing and least developed countries

KPI 6.2.1 Number of NMHSs with improved infrastructure and operational facilities

In 2016-2017:

- 115 Members responding improved their infrastructure and operational facilities in forecasting;
- 112 in the surface observing network;
- **101** in numerical weather prediction and data-processing;
- 91 in early warning and hazard risk assessments;
- 88 in equipment for meteorological/environmental satellite data; and
- 69 in the upper-air observing network.

As compared to 2015:

- More Members dedicate efforts to improving numerical weather prediction and data-processing
- More attention to early warning and hazard assessments
- Most challenging: improvements to the upper-air observing network (particularly in Region I)
- Most advances made across regions in forecasting

ER 6: Strengthened capacity development

KO 6.3 Education and training development facilities at national and regional levels are improved, especially in developing and least developed countries

KPI 6.3.1 Number of Regional Training Centres (RTCs) providing education and training support for GFCS related activities



KPI 6.3.3 Degree of Member satisfaction with RTCs in use

Based on a ranking of 1-5 received, where 5 is very high:

- RTCs in Region II the most appreciated with 65% of Members responding providing an above-average ranking of 4-5.
 Followed by:
- ✓ RTCs in Region IV: 58%
- ✓ RTCs in Region VI: 54%

This result might be due to the higher level of service that the RTCs in these regions are able to provide.

 ✓ RTCs in Region III – the least appreciated by Members responding (42% lowest ranking of 1)

There is room for improvement in all regions.

- Region V split (54% above average ranking, 38% lowest ranking)
- ✓ Region I 47% above average, 21% below average ranking

KPI 6.3.2 Degree to which Members are getting value for money from the Fellowship Programme



1 very low; 5=very high

57% of Members responding rate highly its value12% consider it average

31% negative rating of Programme value (most in Region I)

The latter might be influenced by the number of fellowships possible in total, which has been somewhat reduced in 2016-2017, and also limitations on the number of fellowships possible for any single country. Fellowships are targeted to LDCs, but must also be distributed fairly among them, so many regrets are necessary.

ER 7: Strengthened partnerships

KO 7.1 WMO leadership and contribution in relevant UN system and other international partners' initiatives and programmes is improved

KPI 7.1.1 Number of high level events, documents and submissions where WMO and its co-sponsored programmes influence policy and/or decisions within the UN and other major bodies

16 submissions in 2017

13 to UNFCCC, 1 to UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1 to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1 to the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites

43 plenary/side events at COP-23

- SG delivered a speech at the opening of COP-23 on the record-breaking global temperatures, carbon dioxide concentrations and sea temperatures, increasing ocean acidification and extreme events and their impact
- ✓ Annual Statement on the State of the Global Climate and Greenhouse Gas Bulletin well appreciated in climate negotiations
- WMO's scientific products bring more transparency and assist in quantitative global stocktaking (in relation to Articles 4 and 14 of the Paris Agreement)

KO 7.2 Public, decision-makers and other stakeholders are increasingly aware of key WMO and NMHSs issues, activities and priorities through enhanced communication

KPI 7.2.1 Uptake of WMO public information outputs

WMO Public Information Outputs	2015 Baseline	2017 Actual
Number of unique visitors on the WMO website	5 175 000	5 660 082
Number of times WMO was mentioned in press articles	36 300	46 800
Number of Facebook fans	49 000	127 000
Number of Twitter followers	22 500	42 600
Number of hits on YouTube videos	N/A	238 000

30% increase in WMO mentions in the press

Moderate increase in unique visitors to the WMO website

WMO presence on social media:

- Tripled the number of Facebook fans
- Doubled the number of Twitter followers

Video material being released on YouTube

ER 8: Improved efficiency and effectiveness

KO 8.1 Effective and efficient WMO Congress and EC

KPI 8.1.1 Degree of Member satisfaction with documentation for Cg, EC and its working groups

The new decision-focused, action-oriented format of the EC documentation is highly appreciated.

A 26% increase in the level of satisfaction with the technical content of documents was noted from 2015 to 2017.

A 15% increase in the level of satisfaction with language quality of EC documents.



KPI 8.1.2 Degree of Member satisfaction with supporting services for Cg and EC



All respondents to the EC-69 satisfaction survey were happy with the interpretation services and the efficiency of badge delivery.

A 21% increase in the level of satisfaction with the interpretation services was registered.

ER 8: Improved efficiency and effectiveness

KO 8.2 An effective and efficient WMO Secretariat

KPI 8.2.1 Percentage of implemented accepted oversight recommendations for improved business effectiveness

Internal Oversight Office: 76% of recommendations implemented

Joint Inspection Unit: 82% of recommendations implemented



87%: job gives a sense of personal achievement 62%: WMO gets the best out of them

ER 8: Improved efficiency and effectiveness

KO 8.3 Effective and efficient constituent bodies (RAs and TCs)

KPI 8.3.1 Degree of Member satisfaction with constituent body documentation

The new decision-focused, action-oriented format of constituent body documentation is highly appreciated.

A 16% increase in the level of satisfaction with the technical content of documents from 2013 to 2017.

Sustained high level of satisfaction with language quality of documents.

2017 data based on: RA II-16, RA IV-17, CAS-17 and JCOMM-5 surveys 2013 data based on: CAS-16 and RA VI-16 surveys

KPI 8.3.2 Degree of Member satisfaction with constituent body supporting services

KO 8.4 Gender equality across WMO

KPI 8.4.1 Proportion of women and men in constituent bodies and their working structures

On average 25% of delegates at constituent body meetings in 2016-2017 (both RA and TC) were women, marking a 5% increase.

The increase is due to the higher number of female delegates at TC sessions. The highest increase registered at JCOMM-5 (20%) and CHy-15 (11%), where female representation reached 37% and 36%, respectively. Both sessions were coupled by Women's Leadership Workshops.

No change in the average female participation at RA sessions. 4% increase in RA VI, a 2% decrease in RA II and RA IV. Female representation is lowest at RA II sessions.

A 2% increase observed in the share of female members of constituent body working structures as compared to 2015.

- TCs: 23% women (up from 19% in 2015), 77% men
- 4%-7% increase: CAS, CBS, CHy
- RAs: 21% women, 79% men (no change)
- Both are far from 30% target (as per WMO Gender Equality Policy)

Delegates at constituent body sessions

