

- (g) Development partnerships at regional level;
- (h) Advocacy, project assistance, and project development at national and regional levels;
- (i) Fellowships/training in the management and modernization of NMHSs and priority areas;
- (j) Increased involvement of developing countries in research;
- (k) Improved service delivery and user community engagement at national level to enable them to benefit fully from the products and services of NMHSs.

2.12 The Council further recognized that the newly established Programme for WMO SIDS and Member Island Territories required particular attention.

2.13 The Council recalled that the preparation of the CDS benefited from having a significant number of EC members on the ECWG-CD, but concluded that during the next financial period the implementation focus of WMO efforts would be better served by recasting the group as an EC Panel of Experts. Membership would include experts from the Technical Commissions and the broader development community to ensure a harmonized approach across the operating plans of WMO and its partner organizations. The Council also expressed the view that such a panel could benefit from a more formal relationship to the Informal Planning Meeting (IPM) of the Voluntary Cooperation Programme (VCP) by inviting the IPM Chairperson or a representative to participate in the EC Panel. The Council also noted the need for coordination with the Regional Presidents and the Panel of Experts on Education and Training.

2.14 In this connection, the Council adopted [Resolution 4 \(EC-67\) – Executive Council Panel of Experts on Capacity Development](#).

### **Disaster Risk Reduction**

2.15 The Council acknowledged the directions given by the Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress (Cg-17) on the implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities of WMO, and decided that there is a need for the establishment of an expert body to guide the relevant activities of WMO in this important area, including:

- (a) Implementation of the WMO DRR priority in the WMO Strategic Plan 2016–2019;
- (b) Assistance to Members to implement the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015–2030; and
- (c) WMO participation in the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience.

2.16 The Council recalled that Cg-17 highlighted that the WMO DRR Roadmap emphasizes the role NMHSs need to play across all timescales, such as the provision of weather-specific early warnings with improved lead time, slower onset seasonal or climate-related information, and related hazard and risk information for planning and prevention purposes, including the reduction of existing risks and the prevention of the creation of new risks. The Council stressed that the DRR Roadmap should reflect the need for NMHSs to actively engage with disaster risk management (DRM) agencies, strengthening partnerships with other relevant stakeholders (e.g. National Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies), and taking advantage of all relevant resources and initiatives.

2.17 The Council recalled that Cg-17 highlighted the need for systematic characterization and cataloguing of extreme weather and climate events in a form that allows data on losses and damage to be cross-referenced to these phenomena. The Council noted the important role of NMHSs in the standardized collection and maintenance of weather, water, climate and air-borne hazard and disaster data in order to evaluate the effectiveness and contribution of NMHSs in reducing disaster losses and risks.

2.18 In consideration of the above, the Council adopted [Resolution 5 \(EC-67\) – Executive Council Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction](#).

### **Climate-related bodies**

2.19 The Executive Council recalled the consolidated structure of the World Climate Programme (WCP) as confirmed by Cg-17, and recognized the need to ensure effective coordination of its various components, particularly in support of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). The Council also noted the decision of Cg-17 to adopt a results framework for the GFCS, which will need a suitable mechanism involving all the relevant key stakeholders for overall coordination and oversight of WMO contributions to the GFCS. The Council therefore adopted [Resolution 6 \(EC-67\) – A mechanism to advance WMO contributions to the Global Framework for Climate Services](#).

2.20 The Council also recalled the decisions of Seventeenth Congress on a number of issues related to data including data policies and international exchange of GFCS relevant data and products, big data, crowd sourced data, and data from social media. The Council recognized the need to oversee: (a) aspects, and contribute to the implementation, of the WMO policy for international exchange of climate data and products to support the implementation of the GFCS; and (b) a review of the challenges and risks, opportunities and benefits related to 'Big Data', 'Crowd-Sourced Data', 'Social Media' as well as emerging and future data sources, and their potential impact on WMO Members. The Council therefore adopted [Resolution 7 \(EC-67\) – Executive Council Task Team on Data Policy and Emerging Issues](#).

2.21 The Council acknowledged with appreciation the activities within the WMO Technical Commissions for Climatology (CCI), Hydrology (CHy), and Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM), and the need to increase synergies in WMO activities related to food security and water resources under a variable and changing climate, to effectively address the priorities of the GFCS. In this regard, the Council also highlighted the longstanding partnership of WMO with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Keeping this in view, the Council considered that some functions of the Joint CCI/CAgM/CHy Expert Group on Climate, Food and Water (JEG-CFW) could potentially be undertaken through the mechanism to advance WMO contributions to the GFCS and discontinued the JEG-CFW as an Executive Council body.

### **Intercommission Coordination Group on the WMO Integrated Global Observing System**

2.22 The Executive Council recalled the achievements of its Intercommission Coordination Group on the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (ICG-WIGOS) to guide development and implementation of WIGOS, including coordination of WIGOS-related activities and collaboration with technical commissions, regional associations and international partner organizations in the planning, implementation and further development of the Global Observing System, the Global Atmosphere Watch, the WMO Hydrological Observing System and the Global Cryosphere Watch, as the core component observing systems of WIGOS.

2.23 The Council also recalled the decision of Seventeenth Congress to re-establish ICG-WIGOS with strengthened regional representation to monitor and guide the WIGOS development and implementation.

2.24 The Council agreed on the updated terms of reference of ICG-WIGOS and adopted [Resolution 8 \(EC-67\) – Inter-Commission Coordination Group on the WMO Integrated Global Observing System \(ICG-WIGOS\)](#).

### **Continuation of activities of WMO/IUGG Volcanic Ash Scientific Advisory Group**

2.25 The Executive Council noted the scientific contributions of the Volcanic Ash Scientific Advisory Group (VASAG), co-sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the

clear responsibilities and measurable outcomes, to be approved by the Executive Council at its sixty-eight session. Reports on implementation shall be submitted to the Executive Council on an annual basis and to the Eighteenth session of Congress;

- (b) Provide guidance to, and seek advice from, the Informal Planning Meeting regarding the Voluntary Cooperation Programme and related WMO Trust Funds;
- (c) Strengthen the interface between technical and human resource development, including establishment of appropriate coordination with the Executive Council Panel of Experts on Education and Training, technical commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Executive Council in matters related to capacity development;
- (d) Strengthen the interface between WMO and relevant organizations leading to enhanced capacity development of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services;
- (e) Invite funding and development agencies including official development agencies, the World Bank and the European Commission to contribute to the work of the Panel;
- (f) Invite experts and representatives of stakeholder communities in capacity development to participate in the work of the Panel, as appropriate;

**Authorizes** the Panel to establish task teams as and when required;

**Requests** the Secretary-General to promote the active participation of all WMO departments leading to externally funded development projects and to take action to support the Panel's activities, within the approved budget and through available extrabudgetary funding;

**Invites** the Chairperson, in consultation with Panel members, to propose to the Executive Council any changes to these terms of reference as may be needed.

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Note: This resolution replaces Resolution 21 (EC-64), which is no longer in force.

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### Resolution 5 (EC-67)

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

**Noting:**

- (1) The WMO Strategic Plan 2016–2019,
- (2) Resolution 6 (EC-LXIII) – Executive Council Working Group on Service Delivery,
- (3) Resolution 5 (Cg-17) – Public Weather Services Programme,
- (4) Resolution 2 (Cg-17) – Implementation of the WMO Strategy for Service Delivery,
- (5) Resolution 23 (Cg-XVI) – Tropical Cyclone Programme,
- (6) Resolution 24 (Cg-XVI) – Marine Meteorology and Oceanography Programme,
- (7) Resolution 48 (Cg-XVI) – Implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services,

- (8) Resolution 52 (Cg-XVI) – Disaster Risk Reduction Programme,
- (9) Resolutions 9 (Cg-17) – Identifiers for cataloguing extreme weather, water and climate events,
- (10) Resolution 10 (Cg-17) – Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and WMO participation in the International Network for Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems,
- (11) Resolution 53 (Cg-XVI) – Aeronautical Meteorology Programme,

**Recognizing that:**

- (1) The vision of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programme is to enhance, in a more collaborative, cost-effective, systematic and sustainable manner, the science-based contributions of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to the protection of lives, livelihoods and property, through strengthened capabilities and partnerships in the field of DRR, at national and international levels,
- (2) Disaster risk reduction is a cross-cutting issue requiring the expertise and collaboration of weather, climate and hydrological professionals, disaster risk management practitioners, social and economic specialists and sectoral experts,
- (3) The WMO DRR Roadmap outlines the role and contribution of NMHSs in the entire disaster risk management process,
- (4) That the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 addresses risks from all hazards, both natural and man-made, with many provisions highly relevant to NMHSs,

**Decides** to establish an Executive Council Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction with the following terms of reference:

- (1) To provide guidance on implementation of the DRR Programme, in particular with respect to:
  - (a) Aligning the DRR Programme with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;
  - (b) Developing the WMO DRR Roadmap and its subsequent updates as required;
  - (c) Strengthening coordination mechanisms among WMO Programmes, technical commissions, regional associations, the Secretariat and relevant partners and co-sponsored programmes;
  - (d) Reviewing the implementation approaches and outcomes of the regional/national cooperation projects and programmes in DRR, and assessing their effectiveness; developing new projects and/or expanding existing ones;
  - (e) Documenting good practices and developing guidelines in the thematic areas of the DRR Programme;
  - (f) Standardization of hazard information for loss and damage assessment;
  - (g) Capacity development approaches for WMO DRR activities;
  - (h) Engaging NMHSs to fully support, as an important contributor to disaster risk management, national reconstruction and DRR planning following a major disaster;
  - (i) Coordinating emergency response activities, such as those related to air-borne hazards;

- (j) Strengthening cooperation and coordination between providers of weather-, climate- and hydrology-related products and services and users (customers) in the public and private sectors, including the media, academia, social and economic sciences, international and intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations, at national and international levels;
  - (k) Strategies and priorities that can be applied by NMHSs in the implementation of the WMO Strategy for Service Delivery, in particular in early warning;
  - (l) Participation of WMO in the International Network for Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems;
- (2) To provide advice, guidance and recommendations for more effective engagement of WMO Programmes involved in DRR and service delivery activities with the GFCS, in particular the User Interface Programme;
  - (3) To monitor progress made with the above-mentioned terms of reference and report back to the Executive Council;

**Authorizes** the working group to establish subgroups and task teams as and when required;

**Requests** the Secretary-General to support the work of the working group.

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Note: This resolution replaces Resolution 6 (EC-LXIII), which is no longer in force.

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### Resolution 6 (EC-67)

#### A MECHANISM TO ADVANCE WMO CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

**Noting:**

- (1) Resolution 3 (EC-66) – Coordination between regional associations and technical commissions,
- (2) Resolution 15 (Cg-17) – World Climate Programme,
- (3) Resolution 62 (Cg-17) – Relationship and interaction between the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services and WMO constituent bodies,
- (4) Resolution 64 (Cg-17) – Development of a results-based framework for WMO support to the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services,

**Considering** the request of the Seventeenth World Meteorological Congress for the Executive Council to:

- (1) Ensure effective coordination among all the bodies responsible for the implementation of the World Climate Programme (WCP), including through setting up appropriate mechanisms therefor,
- (2) Explore, implement and monitor, within available resources, a mechanism to advance WMO contribution to the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), taking into