



MEETING SUMMARY
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS ROUNDTABLE

13-14 April 2016: Geneva, Switzerland

On 13-14 April 2016, the World Meteorological Organization and the World Bank’s Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery co-hosted a roundtable for development partners interested in strengthening hydrometeorological services to better support sustainable development worldwide. The roundtable took place at the WMO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Participants included multilateral development banks, bilateral donors, UN agencies, and national hydrological and meteorological services (NMHSs) from both developed and developing countries. Complete lists of participants and speakers are attached in the Annexes.

The goal of the roundtable was to increase international support and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of hydrometeorological investments and technical assistance activities.

Key roundtable outcomes were a set of guiding principles for how best to support hydrometeorological modernization programmes, and agreement around four ‘good practices’ for how these principles could be implemented.

Guiding Principles

To provide a foundation on which to base investment and other activity supporting hydrometeorological modernization programmes, roundtable participants developed the following four guiding principles:

Principle	Explanation
<i>1. Comprehensive and timely information sharing and partner coordination is essential.</i>	Information sharing and partner coordination should be more formalized and based on a mechanism, such as development partner meetings and internet-based information exchanges, rather than occurring on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis. Existing mechanisms should be used whenever possible. Active integration of efforts at the country level should be pursued where possible.
<i>2. All partners should measure and share the impacts of coordination and investments.</i>	Partners should use indicators to measure the impacts of both their coordination activities and their investments. Indicators should be in alignment with key international agreements, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Partners should share both the indicators used and the lessons learnt from using these indicators.
<i>3. Investments should be made against a constantly updated and transparent long-term planning process.</i>	Long-term planning processes should be based on country priorities and realities, and consistent with any relevant international agreements and WMO Standards. Ideally, this would use a NMHS National Strategic Plan.
<i>4. The achievement of sustainable development results requires a long-term perspective, integrated investments, and engagement by a range of stakeholders.</i>	‘Long-term perspectives’ for hydromet investments should incorporate a 15+ year time horizon for design and execution. Stakeholder engagement should be broad enough to include relevant national, regional and global interests outside as well as inside NMHSs.

Good Practices

Following discussion of the principles, participants reached agreement on four “good practices,” or ways in which the guiding principles could be operationalized:

- 1) Adoption of National Strategic Plans for the modernization of NMHSs;
- 2) Development, use and exchange of indicators for monitoring the impact of NMHS modernization projects and programmes;
- 3) Creation of, and ongoing support for, a development partner “Community of Practice,” to provide an informal forum for those engaged in NMHS modernization projects and programmes to meet and exchange information;
- 4) Further development, promotion and widespread usage of the WMO’s Country Profile Database for the transparent exchange of information on development-partner supported NMHS modernization projects and programmes.

The ensuing discussion provided further information on the characteristics of the good practices and identified those responsible for carrying out the work entailed. It was noted in the discussion that some or all of these good practices could not be adopted without additional resources committed for this purpose, or the reallocation of existing resources, but the net result would be an increase in the efficiency of the use of financial and other resources provided for NMHS modernization.

Considering each of the four good practices in turn, the following agreements were reached:

Key agreements on Good Practice 1: National Strategic Plans (Plans) for the modernization of NMHSs

- a. It is useful to consider a NMHS conceptually as a simple three-layer model (Fig. 1). The development of the strategic plan should commence with an assessment of national requirements for weather/climate/hydrological services (as appropriate), and then consider how to meet these needs through the modernization of the front office, back office and technical infrastructure.
- b. The Plan should be consistent with broader national planning in relevant areas (including, but not limited to, emergency management, aviation, agriculture and water resources).
- c. The Plan should be consistent with, and specify linkages to, regional and global plans in the relevant area(s) of weather/climate/hydrological services.
- d. The Plan could be validated by WMO and should be endorsed by the appropriate Minister or other authority at the national level.

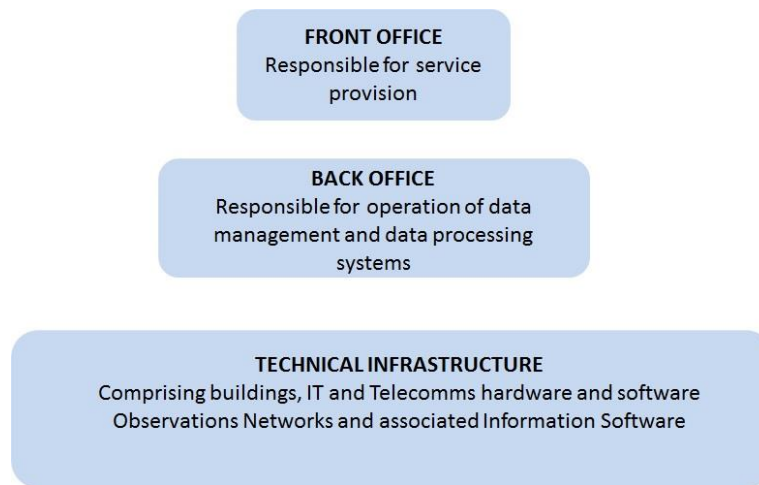


Figure 1: Conceptual three-layer structure of a typical NMHS.

Who should prepare the Plan?

- The Permanent Representative of country to the WMO (the PR) is responsible for the Plan;
- Development partners, including WMO, would provide guidance and resources, if necessary, for the preparation of the Plan;
- WMO would provide guidance and set up a process for validation if requested.

Key agreements on Good Practice 2: Indicators for monitoring the impact of NMHS modernization projects and programmes

- a. Indicators would be needed to meet a range of purposes, such as monitoring the implementation of the modernization programme, monitoring the volume and quality of the resulting services, and most importantly (but also the most challenging), monitoring the impact at different levels (regional, national and especially the community level) of the services delivered as a result of modernization.
- b. Monitoring should be scaled to meet the national needs of NMHSs. For a small NMHS, the monitoring should be simple and carefully targeted at key project milestones/key project service outcomes. For a larger service, there may be a more elaborate system of indicators and monitoring. In any event, transparency would require exchange of monitoring results among key stakeholders.

- c. Where necessary, indicators could be presented in a simple way: for example, using red, orange, yellow and green “traffic light” colour coding that would inform non-technical users as to whether the indicator was showing unsatisfactory, marginal or satisfactory performance.

Who should prepare the indicators?

- The NMHS undertaking the modernization with guidance from:
 - Development partners
 - WMO
 - National stakeholders

Key agreements on Good Practice 3: A development partner “Community of Practice”

- a. The Community of Practice should serve as a forum for exchange of information on project proposals and projects underway and other relevant matters relating to the modernization of NMHSs.
- b. The Community of Practice should provide ongoing opportunities for detailed technical discussions as needed by the development partners working in a country or region.
- c. Transparency would be achieved through reporting in the Country Profile Database.

Who should participate and who should drive the Community of Practice?

- The development partners

Key agreements on Good Practice 4: Further development, promotion and widespread usage of the WMO Country Profile Database

- a. The Country Profile Database should be managed by WMO.
- b. The Database should have both public and confidential components.
- c. A development partners section could be established for the database, allowing interested stakeholders to enter data and information relating to new approaches to modernization, project concepts, upcoming events, etc.

Who can enter data and who is accountable for its accuracy?

- For entry of programme and project-related information at the national level: the Permanent Representative to the WMO will authorise entry of nationally-relevant data and be accountable for its accuracy.
- For information regularly aggregated by the WMO and for database management (including data accuracy and security): WMO Secretariat.
- For a future development partners section: all interested stakeholders.

ANNEX A: SPEAKERS AND MODERATORS **Development Partners Roundtable**

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
13-14 April 2016

OPENING

- Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization
- Francis Ghesquiere, Head, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, World Bank Group
- Elena Manaenkova, Assistant Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization

SESSION ONE

- Semunesh Golla Seyoum (Ms), Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Ethiopia
- Fetene Teshome Tola, National Meteorological Agency, Ethiopia
- Rishi Ram Sharma, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Nepal
- Albert A.E. Martis, Meteorological Department, Curaçao and Sint Marteen
- Vladimir Tsirkunov, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, World Bank Group
- Robert O. Masters, World Meteorological Organization
- *Moderator:* Geoff Love, World Bank Group

SESSION FOUR

- Mary Power, World Meteorological Organization
- Jen Sunde, Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services
- Benjamin Larroquette, United Nations Development Programme – GEF
- Patrick Benichou, Meteo France International
- May Chin Chaw, Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, Myanmar
- Satoru Mimura, Japan International Cooperation Agency
- *Moderator:* Geoff Love, World Bank Group

ANNEX B: PARTICIPANTS
Development Partners Roundtable

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
13-14 April 2016

	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Country/Organization	Group No., Session 2
1		Secretary-General		World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	
2		Assistant Secretary-General		World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Group 2
3	Mr	Yinka	ADEBAYO	"Chief, Education and Fellowships Division, Education and Training Office, Development and Regional Activities Department"	Group 1
4	Mr	Bruce	ANGLE	Environment Canada (EC) / Canada	Rapporteur group 1
5	Ms	Ester	ARAÚJO DE BRITO	National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics / Cabo Verde	Group 2
7	Mr	Patrick	BENICHO	Meteo France International (MFI) / France	Group 2
8	Ms	Kate	BROWN	Global Island Partnership (GLISPA)	Group 1
10	Ms	May Khin	CHAW	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology / Myanmar	Group 1
11	Ms	Paula	CLAUDIANOS	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) / Australia	Group 1
12	Mr	Johannes	CULLMAN	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Group 1
13	Mr	Craig	DAVIES	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Group 2
14	Mr	Maxx	DILLEY	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Group 1
15	Mr	Quoc-Phi	DUONG	Météo-France (MF) / France	Group 2
16	Mr	Kjetil	ELSEBUTANGEN	Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva / Norway	Group 2
17	Mr	David	FARRELL	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH)	Group 1

	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Country/Organization	Group No. for Session 2
18	Mr	Vincent	GABAGLIO	EUMETSAT	Group 1
19	Ms	Bonnie	GALVIN	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Group 2
20	Mr	Jean-Paul	GAUDECHOUX	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Group 1
21	Mr	Francis	GHESQUIERE	World Bank - GFDRR	Group 1
22	Ms	Benedicte	GIÆVER	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) / Norway	Group 2
24	Mr	Julio	GONZÁLEZ BREÑA	Agencia Estatal de Meteorología (AEMET) / Spain	Group 1
25	Mr	Paul	HAENER	International Office for Water (OIEau)	Group 1
26	Mr	Kinfe	HAILEMARIAM	National Meteorological Agency (NMA) / Ethiopia	Group 1
27	Mr	John	HARDING	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)	Group 1
28	Ms	Maria	HURTOLA	Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) / Finland	Group 1
29	Mr	Gavin	ILEY	Met Office / UK	Group 1
30	Mr	Demetrio	INNOCENTI	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Group 2
31	Mr	Mikio	ISHIWATARI	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) / Japan	Group 1
32	Ms	Jacqueline	JAKOB-GALLMANN	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) / Switzerland	Group 1
33	Ms	Nicola	JENNS	Department for International Development (DFID) / UK	Group 2
34	Mr	Justus Joseph	KABYEMERA	African Development Bank - CDSF	Group 1
35	Mr	James	KINYANGI	African Development Bank - CDSF	Group 2
36	Mr	Daniel	KULL	World Bank - GFDRR	Rapporteur Group 2
37	Mr	Benjamin	LARROQUETTE	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - GEF	Group 2
38	Mr	Geoff	LOVE	World Bank - GFDRR	Moderator Group 2

	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Country/Organization	Group No. for Session 2
39	Ms	Eleonor	MARMEFELT	Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI) / Sweden	Group 2
40	Ms	Maite	MARTÍN-CRESPO MURO	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID) / Spain	Group 1
41	Mr	Albert A.E.	MARTIS	Meteorological Department / Curaçao & St Marteen	Group 2
42	Mr	Robert O.	MASTERS	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Group 2
43	Mr	Frederic	MAUREL	France – AFD	Group 1
44	Mr	Jean-Baptiste	MIGRAINE	World Bank	Group 2
45	Mr	Satoru	MIMURA	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) / Japan	Group 2
46	Mr	François	MÜNGER	Switzerland - GWH	
47	Ms	Inger Gerd	NÆSS	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Norway	Group 2
48	Ms	Aida Diongue	NIANG	Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM) / Senegal	Group 2
49	Ms	Heidi Solheim	NORDBECK	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) / Norway	Group 1
50	Mr	Matti	NUMMELIN	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFAF) / Finland	Group 1
51	Mr	Laurent	PACOUD	France – AFD	Group 2
52	Ms	Nyree	PINDER	Met Office / UK	Group 2
53	Mr	Scott	POWER	Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) / Australia	Group 1
54	Ms	Mary	POWER	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Group 1
55	Mr	Michel	PRÉ	Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international (MAE) / France	Group 1
56	Ms		PRIHARTINI	Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency / Indonesia	Group 1
57	Mr	Christoph	PUSCH	World Bank	Group 1
58	Mr	A. Fachri	RADJAB	Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency / Indonesia	Group 2

	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Country/Organization	Group No. for Session 2
59	Mr	David	ROGERS	World Bank - GFDRR	Moderator Group 1
60	Ms	Claudia	RUBART	Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD) / Germany	Group 2
61	Ms	Semunesh Golla	SEYOUM	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy / Ethiopia	Group 1
62	Mr	Rishi Ram	SHARMA	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology / Nepal	Group 2
63	Mr	Prashant	SINGH	World Bank	Group 1
64	Mr	Toshihiro	SONODA	World Bank - GFDRR	Group 2
65	Mr	Andreas	STEINER	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) / Switzerland	Group 2
66	Mr	A.R.	SUBBIAH	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES)	Group 1
67	Mr	Widada	SULISTYA	Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency / Indonesia	Group 2
68	Mr	Jens	SUNDE	Norwegian Meteorological Institute (MET Norway) / Norway	Group 2
69	Mr	Makoto	SUWA	World Bank - GFDRR	Group 2
70	Mr	Deon	TERBLANCHE	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Group 2
71	Ms	Sezin	TOKAR	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) / USA	Group 2
72	Mr	Fetene Teshome	TOLA	National Meteorological Agency (NMA) / Ethiopia	Group 2
73	Mr	Hong Thai	TRAN	National Hydro-Meteorological Service / Vietnam	Group 2
74	Mr	Vladimir	TSIRKUNOV	World Bank - GFDRR	Group 1
75	Mr	Pascal	VENZAC	Météo-France (MF) / France	Group 1
76	Ms	Anne	WETLESEN	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) / Norway	Group 1