

Progress on Deliverables (July-December 2012)

Introduction

1. The following document represents the second progress report on deliverables since the beginning of the full implementation phase of the WMO Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system. It is based on input received from Departments of the Secretariat.
2. The purpose is to highlight outcomes of WMO activities formulated in the 2012-2015 Operating Plan. The list is not exhaustive as the focus has been on outputs as opposed to inputs. Operational results or mandated activities have not been included.

Expenses by Expected Result (ER)

3. Table 1 presents expenditure across the ERs for the period January-December 2012 against the biennial budget (2012-2013). As illustrated, the level of expenditure ranges from 36 to 53 percent, with the proportion of the total expenditure across the ERs being 47 percent.

Table 1: Expenses by ER

ER ¹	Budget 2012-2013	Expenditure Jan-Dec 2012	Expenditure / Budget
0	29,199,700	15,597,634	53%
1	9,829,700	4,925,667	50%
2	4,443,000	1,613,029	36%
3	8,956,000	3,295,474	37%
4	14,455,700	6,455,796	45%
5	9,374,000	4,401,179	47%
6	23,097,700	8,937,468	39%
7	8,344,300	3,919,900	47%
8	30,299,900	15,246,111	50%
	138,000,000	64,392,258	47%

Performance Results

4. Table 2 presents progress on deliverables associated with each ER. For conciseness, the Key Outcomes (KOs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have not been included in the table. To provide more clarity, the outcomes have been presented in themes, such as marine meteorology, agricultural meteorology, disaster risk reduction, etc.

¹ ER 0 stands for apportioned costs

Table 2: Progress on Deliverables

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
<p>1. Enhanced capabilities of Members to deliver and improve access to high-quality weather, climate, water and related environmental predictions, information, warnings and services in response to users' needs, and to enable their use in decision-making by relevant societal sectors</p>	<p>Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Draft Implementation Plan of the GFCS, Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services were developed and approved by the Extraordinary Session of the World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, 29 – 31 October 2012); - Pilot Projects were conducted in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger to draw lessons on critical elements for the establishment of frameworks for climate services at national level as the national, which are mechanisms to bridge the gap between climate information being developed by scientists, service providers and knowledge hubs on the one hand, and the practical needs of users on the other; - A communication strategy was developed to (i) advocate and continuously raise awareness about the needs, usefulness and benefits of the GFCS to Partners, Members, funding agencies and users; (ii) gradually develop sustainable partnerships and foster a sense of ownership with the lead UN Agencies and NGOs of the priority areas with the aspiration of mainstreaming the use of climate services into their working process; and (iii) motivate Members to support the framework through contributions to the GFCS Trust Fund and ongoing funding of climate infrastructure, programs and projects and of specific climate services activities nationally, regionally or globally; - A Dialogue for Climate Services Users and Providers was organized from 26 to 27 October 2012 as part of the Extraordinary Session of the World Meteorological Congress. It provided an opportunity to take stock of the current capabilities in climate prediction and share lessons experiences and good practices on the development and application of climate services around the world; - A publication “Climate Exchange” containing case studies on the production and application of climate services around the world was launched on the 26th of October 2012. This publication will provide useful information to those countries attempting to develop climate services on approaches and approached to pursue as they endeavour to establish climate services at national level; - An Atlas of Health and Climate produced by WMO in collaboration with WHO was launched on the 29th of October 2012. The atlas provides scientific information on the geographical spread and impacts of climate-induced epidemics, serving as a powerful advocacy tool for the need of taking climate into account in health planning and preparedness; - A Regional Workshop on Climate Services at the National Level for LDCs in Asia, was organized in Bangkok from 8 to 10 October 2012. The workshop provided lessons used to develop guidelines for the establishment of frameworks for climate services at national level; 	<p>GFCS</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Side events on GFCS were organized at major events such as Rio +20, SBSTA 36, 6th World Water Forum, World Water Week, AMCOMET; 10th Meeting of Directors of Ibero-American NMHSs. In addition, GFCS has been featured as keynote presentation in major international conferences and events. These events raised awareness on the importance and benefits of the GFCS in support of climate-smart decision making across various sectors. <p>Public Weather Services (PWS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From June to December, there were about 75 million page visits to the WMO World Weather Information Service (WWIS) website, which is implemented under the auspices of the PWS programme. WWIS provides official weather forecasts and climate information from Meteorological Services of WMO Members in ten language versions, namely: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, Polish and Russian. - “Guidelines on the Participation of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in the WMO World Weather Information Service” (PWS-25, WMO- No. 1096) and “Guidelines for Creating a Memorandum of Understanding and a Standard Operating Procedure between a National Meteorological or Hydrometeorological Service and a Partner Agency” (PWS-26, WMO-No. 1099) were produced. The former explain how National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) could enhance their participation in the WWIS; the latter provide tools that NMHSs can use to formalize the relationship between NMHSs and users of services they provide. - Activities related to the implementation of the PWS component of the Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP) for the delivery of effective warning services continued to be carried out in 41 countries in Southern Africa, South-West Pacific, Eastern Africa, Southeast Asia and Bay of Bengal. Activities included receiving feedback on the status of implementation, impacts and experiences of NMHSs in working with key user groups, which are the media and the Disaster Management and Civil Protection Authorities. Within the Project, PWS assists Members develop multiple channels of communication of warnings to key user groups and the public. - WMO missions were made to Comoros and Madagascar to assess their capacity for delivery of improved and increased weather services in terms of severe weather warnings through multiple channels to the media, the disaster community and the public, within the SWFDP. Outcomes of these missions are shaping the way SWFDP is implemented in these countries. - The Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Jump-Start offer, in which NMHSs are offered support to implement the CAP standard for dissemination of alerts when severe weather occurs, was announced to Members. Staff of NMHSs of 25 Members in Africa have been trained as a result. - The work of the Commission for Basic Services (CBS) Open Programme Area Group (OPAG) Expert Teams on PWS was reviewed and was commended for having a positive impact on 	WDS

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p>service delivery by NMHSs during the CBS-15 Session (Jakarta, Indonesia, September 2012). The PWS/OPAG roadmap for the next two years was approved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PWS programme continued to support the network of PWS National Focal Points in the implementation of PWS at national level. The Focal Points reported the impact of PWS programme in NMHSs, especially with regard to application of guidelines produced. <p>Aviation Meteorological Services:</p> <p><i>Trainings, workshops and targeted support to Members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A fact finding mission was undertaken to Libya from 15-19 July to gauge progress on issues such as Quality Management System (QMS) and Competency assessment and provide support to develop a roadmap. - A further Volcanic Ash Advisory Centre (VAAC) Modelling Best Practice Workshop was held in Washington, DC in October, leading to a thorough alignment of VAC practices and clear understanding between the different VAAC on the methods employed, a pre-condition for harmonized products. - A workshop for participants from the Eastern/Central part of RA I on QMS implementation and Questions of Governance was held in Addis Ababa (October 8-12). Participants were senior managers of Aviation Weather Services, who were assisted with their implementation roadmap for QMS, and received information on how to link QMS with Cost Recovery and Competency Assessment and on current developments in aviation meteorology. - QMS Implementation support was provided to Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh (20 November-6 December). These LDCs in RA II had been experiencing serious difficulties in implementing QMS or competency assessments, and suffered from lack of advice on necessary organizational, technological and operational improvements needed to meet the Annex 3 requirements of ICAO. Three reports were produced for the benefit of the aeronautical met services and follow-up support provided. - 87 NMHS personnel took part in workshops designed to assist Members to create and implement competency assessment procedures for their aeronautical meteorological personnel. More than 200 personnel have undertaken this training since September 2010. - 23 participants from 10 Pacific Island Countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) were certified as internal auditors for QMS. 	<p>WDS</p> <p>DRA</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p><i>Institutional Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiji Meteorological Service achieved ISO certification; - Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazard Department QMS for aviation services was internally audited and certified by national Civil Aviation Authority. Solomon Islands Meteorology Division QMS for aviation services was also internally audited. - Samoa Meteorology Division QMS for aviation services was established. - METARS for Casidy International Aerodrome (Christmas Island, Kiribati) restored and regularly transmitted reports to Fiji Meteorological Service. <p><i>Meetings of AEM Expert Teams and Working Groups:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A meeting of the Expert Team on Aviation XML was held at the new premises of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Centres for Environmental Protection (NOAA/NCEP) at Silver Spring with support from Jeremy Tandy (UKMO) from 27-29 August. - The Expert Team on Met support to Air Traffic Management and Information Exchange (ET_M&M) was held at the ICAO HQ in Montreal in conjunction with a meeting of the ICAO ATM Requirements and Performance Panel (ATMRPP) on 22-26 October in support of the development of new services and weather exchange models to be decided at the forthcoming Conjoint ICAO-WMO Commission session in 2014. <p><i>Targeted support to Members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of advice, information and guidance to Members in their quest to implement the current priority activities of the Aeronautical Meteorology Programme (AEMP), such as QMS and Competency Assessment, support to ATM, Volcanic Ash, etc. continued by direct contact and provision of guidance material. - The support of Expert Teams outside meetings was assured through a series of teleconferences, exchange of progress reports and deliverables, and reports. <p><i>Publications:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The final publication of the WMO Guide on the Implementation of Quality Management Systems (WMO No.1100) was finalized and translation into 6 languages arranged. - The publication of the parts relevant to AEM in terms of education, training and competency for the updated WMO No.49 Vol. 1 was prepared and supported. 	<p>DRA</p> <p>WDS</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An International Conference on Adaptation of Agriculture and Food Security to Climate Change in Central Asia and Caucasus was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan from 22-24 October. The Conference enhanced the knowledge and understanding of participants on managing agricultural practices in vulnerable areas. - A WMO/EUMETSAT/AGRHYMET Training Workshop on the Utilization of Satellite Products for Agrometeorological Applications for Francophone was held in Niamey, Niger, from 19-23 November, with participants from 10 West African countries. The workshop improved capabilities of participants who use satellite products for agrometeorology in NMHSs. - Scaling up Good Practice in Climate Services for Farmers in Africa & South Asia was held in Saly Portudal, Senegal, 10-12 December. There were 110 workshop participants representing 24 countries. 	
<p>2. Enhanced capabilities of Members to reduce risks and potential impacts of hazards caused by weather, climate, water and related environmental elements</p>	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed first draft of WMO Guidelines for NMHS on Institutional Partnerships in Multi-Hazard Early warning Systems (with Expert Advisory Group on EWS and NMHS, DRM agencies and 20 UN and international partners) - Initiated the development of Book on “Climate Services for Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance”, documenting over 15 member’s experiences (With the DRR Expert Advisory Group on Climate Services for Disaster Risk Financing) - Developed the first draft of WMO/CRED Atlas of Mortality and Economic Losses from Climate Extremes (1970-2009) (based on EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database - www.em-dat.be Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels – Belgium) - Facilitated the development of requirements from the UN Humanitarian Agencies for meteorological and climate products and services for Planning and Preparedness, as part of the work plan of the CBS Task Team on the Provision of Operational Meteorological Assistance to Humanitarian Agencies. - Tropical Cyclone Operational Plan for the South Pacific and Southeast Indian Ocean was updated. 	<p>WDS</p> <p>WDS & DRA</p>
<p>3. Enhanced capabilities of Members to produce better weather, climate, water and related environmental information, predictions and warnings to support in particular</p>	<p>Weather Forecasting and Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SWFDP continued in 3 sub-regions of Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, and South Pacific Islands. Several training events took place for these projects, including the annual training provided by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) for WMO Members where the majority of participants were from SWFDP countries. Project activities were maintained that 	<p>WDS</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
<p>disaster risk reduction and climate impact and adaptation strategies</p>	<p>focused on meteorological hazards, and capacity development in forecasting and in service delivery aspects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Missions were carried out to assess the forecasting processes and public weather services capacities of Madagascar, Comoros Islands, and Angola in conjunction with SWFDP, to improve the level and outcomes of their participation in the project. - Follow-up to the Fukushima Daiichi NPP accident (2011) continued, including the work of the Task Team on Meteorological Analysis of the accident, and meetings and various interactions with relevant international organizations (IAEA, UNSCEAR, CTBTO, WHO, UN-OCHA). <p>Climate Prediction and Risk Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings related to UN-ESCWA/ACSAD/SMHI/WMO project on the assessment of climate change impacts on water resources were held in the Arab Region, 4-6 July. These meetings enhanced climate risk management and adaptation support. The regional workshops contributed to climate services for user sectors. - The Eighth International Conference on Urban Climates (ICUC 8) (Dublin, Ireland, 6-10 Aug) brought together experts in urban climatology towards improved Climate Risk Management and adaptation in urban environments. - 4th International Training Workshop on Climate Variability and Change (4ITWCVC) (San Jose, Costa Rica, 8-17 August) addressed climate risk management aspects of climate variability for enhanced adaptation support. - Participants in the Training Course on Climate Change and Climate Information Service for Developing Countries (Nanjing, China, 29 August-18 September) improved their capacity on climate risk management and adaptation support at regional level. The course also addressed the applications of climate services for user sectors. - The Meeting of the WCRP Working Group on Seasonal to Interannual Prediction (WGSIP) (Hamburg, Germany, 24-26 September) contributed to improving the quality of, and guidance for development of, climate information products. It also supported joint CCI/WCRP activities on regional climate predictions and projections. - WMO El Niño/La Niña Update was issued in November. These updates provide a global, consensus-based authoritative climate information product which is used by the media, UN organizations and governments. - Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs) were held in many regions around the world, to issue consensus-based seasonal climate outlooks, which were also associated with training workshops for national climate experts in climate prediction. The RCOFs contributed to supporting 	<p>CLW</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p>development of consensus-based information products, improved liaison between providers and users of climate information, and improved climate risk management and adaptation efforts at regional and national scales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RA VI Regional Climate Centre (RCC) Network and North Eurasian Climate Centre (Russian Federation) in RA II were recommended by CCI and CBS for formal designation as WMO RCC-Network/RCC. This led to increasing the number of RCCs providing climate inputs to national entities. - A demonstration phase is underway to develop Global Seasonal Climate Update, under the guidance of CCI. This initiative formalizes the development of a global, consensus-based climate information product. - The IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), ACMAD and the International Research Centre on El Niño (CIIFEN) have been conducting demonstration phases to seek designation as WMO RCCs. The Working Group on Climate Matters of RA-I will assess this phase. The qualification will contribute to increasing the number of RCCs providing climate inputs to national entities. - The World Water Development Report 5 (WWDR5) Workshop held in Vienna, Austria, on 20-21 November enhanced WMO's efforts in Climate Risk Management for water and energy sectors, and the World Climate Services Programme (WCSP) participation in UN agency activities. - The meeting of the CCI Expert Team on Climate Services Information System (Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia, 4-6 December) provided preliminary plans for the development of the Climate Services Toolkit. <p>Hydrology and Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CHy Session was successfully held in Geneva, Switzerland, 6-14 November. Dr Harry Lins (USA) was elected president of the Commission and Dr Zhiyu Liu (China) as vice president. The CHy programme of work for the fifteenth intersessional period was approved. - A workshop on the Development of Water Resources Assessment Methodologies and Establishment of an Information System was held in Seoul, Korea, 10-12 October. The workshop was the first in a series that will see the application of guidance material prepared by CHy for undertaking water resources assessments. - A course on Streamflow Gauging, attended by representatives from a number of African countries, was held in Accra, Ghana, 10-15 December. The course is built around the revised Steamflow Gauging Manual developed by CHy, and improves the capabilities of staff of NHSs in undertaking stream discharge measurements. 	CLW

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WMO has continued to provide technical support and guidance to the implementation of several HYCOS Projects, including Arctic, Mekong, IGAD, Carib, Congo, Niger, Senegal and Hindu Kush. The HYCOS projects continue to provide an opportunity for improvements to the hydrological monitoring systems in Member countries. - The Hydrology and Water Resources Programme Technical Report No. 2 (WMO-No 1095) "Technical Material for Water Resources Assessment" was published. This document forms the foundation of training courses on water resources assessment to be held over the next four years. - A meeting on the Transfer of Coordination of the Global Terrestrial Network - Hydrology (GTN-H) was held in New York, 12-13 July. The meeting organized the transfer of responsibilities for the GTN-H from New York to Koblenz, Germany. - Issues of improvement of the provision of hydrological services, including flood forecasting and warning services in Fiji were addressed and advice provided to Fiji Meteorological Service on integration of flood forecasting and warning and hydrological services. <p>Climate Monitoring and Watch Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An experiment for issuing a climate watch was conducted during the summer heat wave in Europe. The experiment was coordinated by Climate Monitoring node of RA-VI Regional Climate Centre in Offenbach; - Several NMHSs have issued statements on extreme climate events, including on heat waves, cold waves, and extreme precipitations which affected many parts of the world during the period; - WMO released in November an advanced Annual Statement on the Status of the Global Climate for the year 2012; - A draft of the decadal climate summary for the state of the climate in 2001-2010 was accomplished. 	<p>CLW & DRA</p> <p>OBS</p>
<p>4. Enhanced capabilities of Members to access, develop, implement and use integrated and interoperable Earth- and space-based observation systems for weather, climate and hydrological observations, as well as related environmental and space weather observations, based on world</p>	<p>WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance was provided to RA I, II, III, and IV in the development of their Regional WIGOS Implementation Plans (R-WIP); R-WIP-II was approved by RAII-15; R-WIPs of RA I, III, IV are ready for finalization and approval by the respective RA Management Group; - The development of the RA V Regional WIGOS Implementation Plan (R-WIP-V) was initiated. - Task Team on WIGOS Regulatory Material agreed on basic approach and key principles regarding the development of WIGOS Regulatory Material as well as drafted the Structure of the 	<p>OBS</p> <p>DRA</p> <p>OBS</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
standards set by WMO	<p>WIGOS sections in WMO Technical Regulations (WMO-No. 49), Vol. I., Part I. WIGOS;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Implementation Plan for the evolution of global observing systems was approved by CBS-XV as a recommendation to EC-65; - CBS-XV approved guidelines to ensure user readiness for new generation satellite systems; - CBS-XV, CHy-14 and RAIL-15 adjusted their working structure to WIP; CBS-XV established the Inter-Programme Expert Team on WIGOS Framework Implementation (IPET-WIFI) to address key implementation activities and the Inter-Programme Expert Team on Observing Systems Design and Evolution (IPET-OSDE) to address design and evolution of WIGOS observing systems; CIMO adjusted their work plans to address WIP; New Implementation Plan for the Evolution of Global Observing Systems (EGOS-IP) was approved and a list of impact studies proposed; - WIGOS Operational Information Resource (WIR) Functional Specification was developed and approved by Chair, ICG-WIGOS; Specification of the surface observing systems capabilities part of the WIR (OSCAR/Surface) was written; and WIR Development Team set-up; - Significant progress on CIMO standards in support of WIGOS was achieved (such as sustained performance classification, and classification of rain intensity measurement instruments) and launch of CIMO Solid Precipitation Inter-comparison Experiment; - Capacity building on instruments and methods of observation through organization of CIMO TECO-2012 in conjunction with the Meteorological Technology World Expo in Brussels (October); - The 15th Session of the WMO AMDAR Panel was held in Boulder, USA, in November with the outcome that the Panel has now ceased activities and handed over responsibility for aircraft-based observations and AMDAR to WMO and its Technical Commissions; - The WMO Weather Radar Database (WRD) has become operational and procedures for nominated Focal Points to routinely maintain the radar metadata are in place. Approval and plans are also in place for a Workshop on Global and Regional Exchange of Radar Data to be held in April 2013; - Release of a first version of the Observing System Capabilities Review and Analysis (OSCAR) on-line resource for space-based observing capabilities; - Inter-calibration products of GOES and Meteosat geostationary infrared imagers against a reference instrument on polar orbit (Metop/IASI) has reached the pre-operational stage; - Progress was made on preparation of a preliminary WMO Position Paper on ITU WRC-15 agenda items. A Strategy Paper for radio frequency coordination was developed and a plan for preparation of a guide for NMHS on how to participate in radio frequency activities was initiated. 	

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p>These items will be reviewed at the meeting of SG-RFC in January 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration of Niuatoputapu meteorological station in Tonga is ongoing. <p>WMO Information System (WIS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBS-15 endorsed 222 national centres (NCs) for WIS, bringing the total number of identified centres by December 2012 to 358. This consists of 15 Global Information System Centres (GISCs), 121 Data Collection or Production Centres (DCPCs) and 222 NCs. A major priority for 2013 will be completing the audit of the remaining eight GISCs conditionally designated by Cg XVI. Six of these should be completed by EC-65, with the remaining two (Casablanca and Pretoria) due to be audited later in 2013. CBS also hopes to certify 16 DCPCs. The list of NCs and certified DCPCs/GISCs will be presented to EC-65 for consideration of inclusion in the Manual on WIS. - Major progress was made in the renewal of the supply contract for the Regional Meteorological Data Communication Network (RMDCN) and WIS Core Network, with the ECMWF Technical Advisory Committee agreeing on a supplier. A major telecommunications activity in 2013 will be in coordinating a smooth transition of the RMDCN and WIS Core Network to the new service which will provide the connectivity needs of RA VI and GISCs well into the next decade. - Increasing of Members knowledge and abilities for utilising WIS has progressed by an international training course on telecommunication and WIS was run successfully by Turkey, and a WIS Workshop run by GISC Seoul. Association of national centres with their principal GISC (through which WIS metadata is managed) is proving to be a sensitive issue in Regions II and VI, but is slowly being resolved. RA II and VI have also progressed the development of WIS regional implementation plans aiming to meet the time schedules set by Congress. Other regions will need to increase their focus on WIS if they do not want to fall behind. It is becoming clear that regional implementation plans are essential for Regions to ensure all Members are able to implement WIS in a timely and effective manner. - CBS endorsed version 1.3 of the WMO Core Metadata Profile that was subsequently prepared for submission to PTC for approval in January 2013. - The first release candidate of the aviation XML standard was issued for external consultation in December so that potential problems could be identified and corrected before the standard becomes fixed before operational exchange of OPMET data in XML by some ICAO states starts in November 2014. - WMO and Group on Earth Observations (GEO) each announced the commencement of operational interoperability between GEO and WMO with the making operational automatic inclusion of WIS metadata in the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). Use of 	<p>DRA</p> <p>OBS</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p>an operational GISC to query the data catalogues of GEOSS, and of the GEOSS portal to query the WIS metadata catalogue, was demonstrated to CHy.</p> <p>Data Management Applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress was made in developing data sharing arrangement amongst NMHSs representing the Mediterranean Data Rescue initiative (MEDARE). The arrangement will be agreed upon by the Members collaborating in this initiative. - A workshop on Climate Data Rescue in support of the GFCS was conducted for the NMHS in Caribbean with training on the use of CLIMDEX software for climate indices; - A Road Map for accelerating data rescue and digitisation of climate records in Africa was developed which includes the setup of the West African Climate Assessment and Data Rescue Initiative (WACA-DARE); - A concept of an International Climate Assessment and Data sets (ICA&D) in support of GFCS has been elaborated and discussed amongst CCI experts and other stakeholders; - The Guidelines for the submission and compilation of the World Weather Records was finalized; - Strategy and Implementation Plan of the new Marine Climate Data System (MCDS) discussed and updated in collaboration with the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IOC IODE) Committee per JCOMM-4 guidance. <p>Global Climate Observing System (GCOS):</p> <p>(1) GCOS Cooperation Mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The eighth meeting of the GCOS Cooperation Mechanism (GCM) Board was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 3 September. The GCM meeting gives countries that donate funds for the improvement of observing systems in developing countries the opportunity for the GCOS Implementation Officer to introduce a list of renovation projects for potential funding. - Several projects aimed at expanding and improving the GCOS Upper-Air and Surface Networks (GUAN and GSN) have continued or been launched in recent months: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): The task was to install two Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and repair the WLAN Global Telecommunication System (GTS) link to Congo-Brazzaville. This should contribute to improve data availability of the two GCOS Surface Network (GSN) stations and also ensure GTS connectivity to improve DRC's data availability on the GTS. The tasks were completed in December 2012. However, the expected improvement of data availability has not yet materialized. Further discussion with 	<p>OBS</p> <p>OBS</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p>the NMS of DRC is needed to address the potential reason(s).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Zambia - The task to install a data collection system and an Automatic Message Switching System (AMSS) was completed at the end of 2012. The data collection system and AMSS was bought by GCOS for the NMS to improve data collection from the station network and connection to GTS to not only improve Zambian data availability on the GTS, but also improve on the consistency of sending CLIMAT reports. During a one-week installation period three stations were connected to the AMSS. It is expected that by end of March 2013 all 36 stations will be connected and data will be forwarded to the GTS in real time. However, only for one of the GSN stations a few SYNOP messages could be found on the GTS for the period of 1-12 February and CLIMATs have been received for none of the six GSN stations during the period January-December 2012. On the other hand, a mission to Zambia in late 2012 revealed that several of the designated Zambian GSN stations cannot produce CLIMATs because they are not 24-hour stations. <p>(4) Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 18th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-18) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including the 8th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP8), was held in Doha, Qatar, from 26 November until 8 December. Of particular importance for the GCOS programme was the discussion of a time schedule for the adequacy and progress reports of GCOS. As a reminder, GCOS has committed to present a new assessment of progress and adequacy report, which will build on the identification of needs for adaptation and provision of climate services in general, and will be informed by the identification of uncertainties by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment process, in 2015. This Third Adequacy Report will be followed by a new GCOS Implementation Plan, to be published in 2016. The Third Adequacy Report and the draft of a new Implementation Plan should be submitted to SBSTA43 at COP21. - Parties were pleased to see that GCOS (on behalf of GTOS) submitted a report on the development of progress on methodologies, standards and protocols for terrestrial and climate related matters. The draft conclusions by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) Chair can be found at: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/sbsta/eng/l25.pdf. <p>(5) Core Programme Activities: GCOS Steering Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The twentieth session of the WMO-IOC-UNEP-ICSU Steering Committee for GCOS was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 4-7 September. The Committee identified some 41 actions for implementation. Three notable actions relate to the desirability of strengthening involvement with other organizations and programmes, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), GEO, WIGOS, and WIS. The SC also discussed an upcoming sponsor review of the 	

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p>GCOS Programme and agreed that the Committee should inform the Review Panel of its views on the current GCOS Memorandum of Understanding and on the proposed GCOS strategy for the near future. The report of the Session can be found here.</p> <p>(6) Partnerships: Committee on Earth Observation Satellites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), which is an international coordinating mechanism involved in the management of international civil space-borne missions designed to observe/study the Earth, and coordinates and supports the implementation of the satellite component within the GCOS framework, has presented the CEOS response to the requirements for space-based observations stated in the 2010 GCOS Implementation Plan (IP) and its so-called 'Satellite Supplement' (GCOS-154) at the 37th session of the UNFCCC-SBSTA. The response is a significant step forward in defining a programme to carry out the space-based contributions to the GCOS IP. It represents a blueprint comprised of detailed plans for all of the Essential Climate Variables (ECVs) accessible from space. The full report is available here. 	
<p>5. Enhanced capabilities of Members to contribute to and draw benefits from the global research capacity for weather, climate, water and the related environmental science and technology development</p>	<p>Climate Research:</p> <p>During this period WCRP organized meetings to facilitate international coordination of research to:</p> <p>(a) Advance Regional Climate Prediction and Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An invitation to join WCRP coordination of regional downscaling experiments (CORDEX) was disseminated to NMHSs and others via flyer (http://www.wcrp-climate.org/documents/CORDEX%20flyer%20FINAL.pdf) - The agenda for a major African Climate Conference was developed to be held in October 2013 in Arusha, Tanzania (SC meeting Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October 2012); - Coordination of monsoon research was enhanced and a workshop on interdecadal variability of global monsoons held (Nanjing, China, Sept 2012); - 80 climate practitioners from the South Asia region were trained in regional climate modeling (including 30 early career scientists) in Pune, India, October 2012; - Over 100 African scientists (many from NMHSs) participated in the AMMA Conference (4th Intl. Conf, Toulouse, France, July 2012) where assessment of progress was made. <p>b) Determine the role of the ocean in climate and decadal prediction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of progress and development of plans for climate research in the Indian Ocean (with IOC-GOOS, Capetown, South Africa, October 2012); - Ocean synthesis and air-sea flux evaluation (Woods Hole, MA, October 2012); - Coordination of climate research in the Atlantic Ocean (Kiel, Germany, Sept 2012); - Summer school training on biogeochemical cycles and marine ecosystems (ClimECO3, with IGBP, Ankara, Turkey, July 2012). The annual summer school trains the future generation of 	<p>RES/WCRP</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p>multi-disciplinary climate researchers who will be equipped to take a more holistic view of the climate problem, and hence, will produce more societally relevant and useful research results.</p> <p>c) <i>Understand and observe stratospheric processes and their role in climate</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and coordination of SPARC (SSG) and regional workshop on ozone and climate (Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov 2012); - Analysis of remotely sensed stratospheric temperature data (Washington DC, USA, Nov 2012); - Workshop on solar influence on climate (Boulder, YSA, October 2012); - Outcomes include plans of implementation activities on climate and chemistry modeling, assessment of lifetimes of ozone depleting substances, guidance to space agencies on the needs for stratospheric and chemical observations from space and on issues related to data processing, an international initiative of research of sulfur in the atmosphere, improved understanding of causes and phenomenology of solar radiation and energetic particle variability, a review of the current knowledge of atmospheric gravity waves, an update on stratospheric temperature trends. <p>d) <i>Improve understanding and observation of the regional and global energy and water cycles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of cloud data sets for climate research (WCRP Report No. 23/2012, Nov 2012) and assessment of available, global, long-term radiative flux data products (WCRP Report No. 19/2012, Dec 2012). The two state-of-the-art assessments of available climate data sets will advance our understanding of what is happening to the earth's climate and assist climate modelers in improving their ability to predict and project future climate. - International coordination of the baseline surface radiation network (BSRN) (with GCOS, Potsdam, Germany, Aug 2012, WCRP Report No. 20/2012, Oct 2012); - Development of a new strategy for regional hydroclimate projects (GEWEX GHP, Sydney, Australia, Oct 2012); - Overview of progress and plans for GEWEX (GEWEX SSG, Sydney, Australia, Oct 2012) <p>e) <i>Improve atmospheric and coupled climate models</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross project coordination of GEWEX atmospheric science investigations (Boulder CO, USA, Sept 2012); - International coordination of research on the MJO (with WWRP, Boulder CO, USA Sept 2012). Work by the MJO Task Force has resulted in improvements to operational forecasting by NMHSs through better representation of the Madden Julien Oscillation in weather models; - Intercomparison of climate model results in support of IPCC AR 5 (WGCM/CMIP5, Hamburg, Germany, Sept 2012, WCRP Report No. 2/2013, Feb 2013); 	

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of progress and plans for improving seasonal to interannual to decadal prediction (WGSIP, Hamburg, Germany, Sept 2012, WCRP Report No. 22/2012, Nov 2012); - Coordination of ice sheet system modeling (Irvine CA, USA, Dec 2012); - Introduction of land-surface and stratosphere processes in seasonal to interannual climate prediction models through the WCRP Climate Historical Forecast Project has resulted in enhanced prediction skill. <p>f) Programme oversight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The WCRP Joint Scientific Committee met to develop the future WCRP strategy and ensure programme coordination (Beijing, China, July 2012; WCRP Report No. 11/2012 Aug 2012). Outcomes include: Identification of six new Grand Science Challenges for WCRP to be implemented through Programme activities over the next 5-10 years. Establishment of a Working Group on Regional Climate that has <i>inter alia</i>, the responsibility to ensure that WCRP research is informed by, and responsive to, the needs of climate service providers and the users they serve. <p>Weather Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Implementation Plan of the South China Sea Monsoon Experiment (SCMREX) was finalized and subsequently endorsed by monsoon experts attending the 2nd Monsoon Heavy Rainfall Workshop (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1-3 December). - Considerable resources were spent to support the participation of at least 37 early career scientists and students, mostly from developing nations in the following events: International Conference on Ensemble Methods in Geophysical Sciences (Toulouse, France, 12-16 November); 14th Plinius Conference on Mediterranean Storms and MEDEX Final Conference (Palma de Mallorca, Spain, 13-16 November); Dynamics and predictability of high-impact weather and climate events (Kunming, China, 6-9 August); and 16th International Conference on Clouds and Precipitation (Leipzig, Germany, 30 July-3 August). - Two major events (symposium/workshop) took place: the 3rd International Symposium on Nowcasting and Very-short Range Forecasting (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 6-10 August) and the International Workshop on Unusual behaviour of Tropical Cyclones. The former was attended by 125 nowcasting experts, graduate students and early career scientists who reviewed the capabilities, opportunities and requirements for improved forecasts in the 0-6 hour time-frame. Special emphasis was placed on forecasts of high-impact weather (heavy rain, hail, lightning, high winds, snowstorms, blizzards etc.) using both traditional nowcasting and numerical weather prediction techniques. The latter was attended by 67 tropical cyclone experts, graduate students and early career scientists from cyclone affected regions worldwide. Discussions during the workshop were focused on improving the theoretical understanding and forecast capability of the 	RES/ARE

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p>rapid change phenomena in tropical cyclones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first Communicating Risk and Uncertainty Workshop was held in Melbourne, 25-30 July. The forum brought together leading Australasian social and weather scientists to share current research and discuss issues relating to the understanding and communication of uncertainty in warnings and risk messages. The forum also provided an opportunity to explore the possibility for the establishment of an Australian chapter of the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk. - Two research awards were conferred: The 2012 Research Award for young scientists was awarded to Dr Yijian Zheng for the paper “Numerical analysis of air-water-heat flow in unsaturated soil: Is it necessary to consider airflow in land surface models”. The Professor Mariolopoulos Trust Fund Award was split between two research papers: “An Arctic CCN-limited cloud-aerosol regime” and “Observed surface warming induced by urbanization in east China.” - 24 Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW) personnel from worldwide global and regional GAW stations were trained in 2 GAW Training and Education Centre training courses held in July and November. - Funding support was provided to at least 25 early career scientists to participate at the following events: International Conference and Early Career Scientists School on Environmental Observations, Modeling and Information Systems; Air Quality Monitoring; International Ozone Commission 2012 Symposium; and International Workshop on Air Quality Forecasting Research. - The 4th GAW Expert Workshop on Volatile Organic Compounds (VCO) was held in York, UK 11-12 September. The workshop reviewed the progress in the global VOC observations, and discussed new and emerging measurement techniques. It also assessed progress in building up a quality assurance system. 	
<p>6. Enhanced capabilities of NMHSs, in particular in developing and least developed countries, to fulfil their mandates</p>	<p>Education and Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional education and training capabilities broadened with a number of RTCs agreeing on collaborative projects and mechanisms to share courses. - Members will have access to support for PhD fellowships under a MoU with the Academy of Sciences for the developing world. - Partnership with Kyoto University developed to provide two six-month fellowships to developing countries in the area of multidisciplinary approach to Disaster Risk Reduction and Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems. - Increased number of meteorologists by 6 in NMHSs of RA V Members (Brunei Darussalam x 1, Kiribati x 1, Papua New Guinea x 2, Samoa x 1 and, Vanuatu x 1). 	<p>DRA</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of Meteorological Technicians by 4 in NMHSs of RA V Members (Papua New Guinea x 1, Samoa x 1, Solomon Islands x 1 and, Vanuatu x 1). - Awarded of fellowships 2012/2013 to RA V Members (Papua New Guinea x1 and, Samoa x 2). - Fellowship in progress since 2011 for RA V Members (Samoa x 1). - Trainer competencies in final draft form and ETR community engaged to provide early comments. A companion publication is also in final draft form. Members choosing to implement the trainer competencies (when approved) will further strengthen their QMS processes. <p>Resource Mobilization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finances were mobilized for projects across all expected results, including 2.5 million of Norway funds for the Agricultural Meteorology Programme, SWFDP, the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET), and GFCS; 6.5 million for CAD Haiti Rehabilitation; 2.4 million for Phase II of the South East Europe Disaster Risk Reduction Project; AMCOMET 2 financed; 2.5 million of USAID-OFDA funds for Flash Flood, Coastal Inundation Forecasting Demonstration Project (CIFDP), GFCS, and High Level Drought Meeting; 2-3 million from various donors for small projects (Korea International Cooperation Agency – KOICA, Irish Aid, US State, Korea Meteorological Administration, Japan Meteorological Agency); 20 million leveraged through Voluntary Cooperation Programme (VCP) – 85% of requests supported; and leveraging on World Bank Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) Projects to support NMHS. <p>Improved Capabilities in Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six French speaking PRs are enrolled in an online UN course in negotiation to improve their negotiation skills - The UK Met Office is assisting middle and senior level staff to gain management capabilities via an online course. - More than 40 PRs and senior staff of NMHS from RA I undertook training in management and human resource development as part of two HRD workshops in China. The workshops were followed by a study tour hosted by China Meteorological Administration which demonstrated many of the practises referred to in the workshop. - Pacific Islands Meteorological Services Strategy (PIMS) 2012-2021 strategic priorities and key outcomes are in line with those of the RA V SOP 2012-2015. - On-going drafting of Kiribati Meteorological Services Strategy and Implementation Plan 2013-2018 as well as of a Strategy Plan for the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazard Department. 	<p>DRA</p> <p>DRA</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p>Legal Basis for the Provision of Meteorological Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meteorological policy for Niue endorsed by national Cabinet and a Meteorological Bill drafted and presented to the Government. - Bill for the Meteorology, Geo-hazard and Climate Change Act for Vanuatu drafted and presented to the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazard Department. - On-going development of a Meteorology Bill for Tonga. 	DRA
<p>7. New and strengthened partnerships and cooperation activities to improve NMHSs' performance in delivering services and to increase the value of the contributions of WMO within the United Nations system, relevant international conventions and national strategic issues</p>	<p>Participation in relevant international meetings and activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNFCCC COP-18 and SBSTA 37 were held in Doha, Qatar, 26 November - 7 December. The Conference adopted three WMO relevant decisions on: (a) loss and damages, (b) capacity building and (c) GFCS. The decisions have clearly highlighted the leading role of WMO whose increasing recognition in climate-related issues was further highlighted by the UN Secretary General's reference to WMO Report (Greenhouse Gas Bulletin) in his feature address to the Conference. Around 33 directors of hydrometeorological services and Permanent Representatives attended the Conference, among which one vice-president and three Presidents of Regional Associations. Furthermore, around 130 delegates from 60 NMHSs accompanied their national delegation at COP-18. - Rio +20 (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 13-22 June): WMO input was taken into account in UN system wide reports delivered to the UN Secretary General, and outcome document "The Future We Want" makes explicit reference to the challenges/threats posed by climate change, water issues and disaster risks. In addition, the participation of the WMO Secretary General in his capacity as Chair of UN Water in a number of side events, all contributed to the increasing recognition of WMO's authoritative voice and influence in issues related to weather, climate and water. - Increased Membership of Organization to 191 Members (185 Countries and 6 Territories): the two new Members are Tuvalu (September 22) and South Sudan (December 14). Moving towards near universal membership is a positive trend, indicative of continued confidence in WMO as a valued international partner. - A Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) was updated and a Letter of Agreement on the implementation of the Pacific Meteorological Desk Partnership (PMDP) signed. - WMO contributed to the 23rd SPREP Officials Meeting agenda items, especially on updated meteorological activities in the Pacific region and the PIMS 2012-2021. 	<p>CLW & CER</p> <p>CER</p> <p>DRA</p>

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved partnership, cooperation and contributions within the United Nations system in the Pacific Subregion through (i) being a member of the UNCT Samoa and, participation in its Management Team, Security Management Team (SMT), Disaster Management Team (DMT), Operation Management Team (OMT), Pacific Gender Working Group (PGWG), Pacific Advocacy and Communication Working Group (PACWG), implementation of UNDAF Pacific Subregion 2008-2012 and the development of UNDAF Pacific Subregion 2013-2017; (ii) being a member of the UNCT Fiji and; (ii) being a member of the UNCT Papua New Guinea. - Improved partnership and cooperation with UNESCO-IOC through the co-sponsorship of a regional workshop (Apia, Samoa, July 2012) for the Regional Working for Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System in the South West Pacific of the UNESCO-IOC's Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System. <p>WMO Publicity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,250,550 hits on the WMO website (www.wmo.int); - 1,117,000 unique visitors to the website; - 18,401 mentions of WMO in press articles; - 7,000 "Fans" on WMO Facebook page; - An average weekly reach of 8,000 on Facebook with a peak weekly reach of more than 20,000; - 4,690 Twitter followers of @WMOnews; - 1,203 retweets of WMO tweets, resulting in potential maximum reach of 6 million people. 	CER
8. An effective and efficient Organization	<p>Conference, Interpretation and Documentation Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conference, interpretation and translation services were provided to many major meetings (ref: Annex I, List of Major WMO Sessions, July-December) including: AMCOMET, the GFCS Technical Conference, the Extraordinary Session of the World Meteorological Congress; 51 sessions of subsidiary bodies, the Audit Committee and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), WCRP, and GCOS; and 41 meetings of Regional Associations (RAs), Technical Commissions (TCs), and subsidiary body meetings. - An evaluation survey of CHy-14 was conducted that addressed <i>inter alia</i> CHy-14 documentation and supporting services. Responses were largely very positive. - The cost of holding CHy-14 (Geneva, November 2012) was reduced to CHF 158 209 which represents a 25% decrease vis-à-vis the cost of holding CHy-13 (Geneva, November 2008), CHF 210 110. This decrease is largely due to considerable savings realized in two key areas: (1) 	LCP

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<p>interpretation – fewer interpreters were required due to improvements in scheduling; and (2) staffing – fewer consultants were required to support the delivery of CHy-14.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average direct cost per 1000 words translated (temporary and outsourced translation - A,C,F,R,S) for CHy-14 (November 2012) was CHF 122 which represents a 32% decrease vis-à-vis the direct cost per 1000 words translated for CHy-13 (November 2008), CHF 179. This decrease is due to the following factors: that the concerned WMO department submitted its CHy-14 translation requests to LCP in a timely fashion, which allowed LCP to translate far more in-house and to better manage the flow of translations to temporary and outside translators, thus avoiding 'last-minute' surcharges; and effective use of in-session translation shifts. <p>Issuance of WMO publications and other written material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 numbered publications were issued in a total of 46 language versions, and 21 flyers/brochures/folders were issued in a total of 42 language versions. <p>Standardized WMO branding and the WMO visual identity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To strengthen WMO branding, new designs were developed for the following products: WMO Bulletin, MeteoWorld, WMO stationery and PowerPoint presentation template, WMO flags that hang inside and outside the WMO building, all GFCS products (project is ongoing), AMCOMET materials, High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy materials, and other publications (prepared by PWS, WIGOS, etc.). - The new WMO logo (approved during late 2012) is reflected on all recent WMO publications (including brochures and flyers) and the newly designed WMO souvenirs. <p>Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An In-House Training Workshop on M&E was conducted on 4 October. 19 Secretariat staff members were trained, including the M&E focal points for each Department. The workshop familiarized participants with the concept of results-oriented leadership and provided an overview of the WMO M&E system architecture and related processes, such as formulation of KPIs, target and baseline setting, data collection and analysis, reporting, etc. - The first six-month progress report on deliverables for the period January-June 2012 was produced. It indicates significant progress across all ERs. - An updated summary and full report on the results of the Survey on the Impacts of Achieved Results on Members were produced. The results of the Survey were used to set baselines for the majority of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). 	SPO

Expected Result	Activities and Outputs	Department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on proposals from Departments, the Secretariat reviewed the Key Outcomes (KOs) and KPIs to align them better to the KOs or the survey data collected. The proposed changes aimed to enhance the quality of the KPIs, make them more measurable, and address certain data limitations observed in the process of data collection. - The questionnaire for assessing the impacts of achieved results on Members was reviewed with the aim of improving the focus of the questions and reducing its length. As a result, the number of questions was reduced by over 40%. - RA II-15 established the RA II working mechanism for 2012-2015 with the Management Group, 4 Working Groups, 2 Implementation Coordination Teams, and 5 pilot projects. - RA II-15 agreed on the criteria of the assessment of Regional Office relocation to the Region, and to proceed with the assessment process in coordination with RA V. 	DRA