

hoped that the Commission's comparison programme would be given the necessary support by Members in the next period.

3.3.4.5 Congress supported CIMO in its efforts to become more active in the field of training instrument and maintenance personnel in response to a request from Seventh Congress. Congress emphasized once more the Commission's responsibility in the field of training instrument specialists and approved the organization of training seminars on different aspects of meteorological instruments. It was felt that the seminars should be conducted in a similar way to on-the-job training and that first priority should be given to instructions regarding the maintenance of more basic types of meteorological instrument. Congress considered that extra-budgetary funds should be sought from such sources as UNDP and VCP for partially financing these seminars. It was felt that these seminars on instrument training and maintenance matters could be supplemented by the following two mechanisms. The first by having instrument experts, located in each Region, who would travel to developing countries and advise Members on their problems regarding the maintenance of their observational networks. The second mechanism would use audio-visual aids to instruct national meteorological staff in the more common maintenance problems. In addition, Congress agreed that CIMO should initiate work on a guide of recommended practices for the maintenance and calibration of the more routine types of instrument which could be enlarged to cover increasingly sophisticated instruments at a later stage.

3.3.4.6 The representative of ICAO expressed the appreciation of his organization for the work being carried out by CIMO in connexion with aerodrome observing systems. Congress agreed that this work should continue, with particular attention to the automation of aerodrome instruments and improvements in methods of observation of hazardous phenomena such as low-level wind shear and turbulence. It was agreed that close co-operation in these matters should be maintained with CAeM and ICAO.

3.3.4.7 The main decisions of Congress on this item were incorporated in Resolution 28(Cg-VIII).

3.4 World Climate Programme (Agenda item 3.4)

Establishment of the WMO World Climate Programme (WCP)

3.4.1 The Secretary-General's proposals were discussed in great detail by Congress. It was agreed that the Organization should establish a major programme entitled the World Climate Programme. This main programme should comprise the following components:

- Climate Data Programme (CDP);
- Climate Applications Programme (CAP);

- Climate Impact Study Programme (CIP);
- Climate Change and Variability Research Programme (CRP).

The role of WMO in the World Climate Programme

3.4.2 Congress agreed that WMO must take the lead within the framework of the WCP and in particular in promoting studies of climatic change and variability and their effects on the natural environment and mankind. Congress recognized that the problems related to studies of the climate and its variability are highly interdisciplinary. They cover practically all aspects of human activities and the socio-economic life of nations. It was agreed that the planning and implementation of such a vast programme required the participation by all nations, many of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies such as IFAD, FAO, Unesco, WHO and UNEP as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies such as ICSU and IIASA. The collaboration of all these organizations must be sought at an early stage in order to ensure the success of this undertaking, and Congress noted with satisfaction that several of these organizations had already indicated their desire to participate in the WCP.

Institutional arrangements for the WCP

Overall co-ordination and supervision of the WCP

3.4.3 Congress discussed in detail the institutional arrangements for the WCP. It recognized that eventually it would be necessary to establish an overall co-ordination mechanism that would encourage and facilitate wide international participation, as well as ensure the coherence and integrity of the overall programme. However, Congress considered that it was not possible to foresee all of the detailed characteristics of such a mechanism at this early stage in the formulation of the WCP. Furthermore, it was not possible for Congress to foresee the needs and interests of all other participating organizations. Therefore, Congress agreed that in the early stages the primary emphasis should be placed on further developing and organizing the components through the institutional arrangements described in the succeeding paragraphs. Congress requested the WMO Executive Committee to establish an overall co-ordinating mechanism to provide a single focus for the WCP when and as appropriate.

3.4.4 This overall co-ordinating mechanism should provide for representation of the international, governmental and non-governmental organizations already identified as having a major role in organizing the WCP, as well as representatives of participating governments. The exact nature of this mechanism and its detailed terms of reference should be developed by the Executive Committee.

