

# **WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION**



## **REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE ON THE WORLD CLIMATE CONFERENCE - 3 (WIOC-1)**

*Geneva, Switzerland  
04-06 February 2008*



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**1. WELCOMING REMARKS AND DESIGNATING A TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON**

**1.1** The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) organised the first meeting of the International Organizing Committee on a WCC-3 (WIOC-1) in Geneva, Switzerland from 4-6 February 2008. The Secretary General of WMO, Michel Jarraud, opened the meeting on Monday 4 February 2008 at 9:30 a.m. He first welcomed all participants to WMO (See Annex 1 for a list of participants) and then requested from the floor for an acting chairperson for the initial sessions of WIOC-1 who would serve until a permanent chair was elected under Agenda item 3.1. Dr. John Mitchell, Permanent Representative of United Kingdom with WMO was nominated from the floor and accepted to chair the meeting until a permanent chairperson is chosen.

Secretary-General noted the need to organize the WIOC-1 from extra budgetary resources and thanked Switzerland for its offer to host the WCC-3 in Geneva and for its initial financial support for the WCC-3 secretariat and then the United States of America for its secondment of a consultant to work with the WCC-3 secretariat.

**1.2** The Secretary-General then discussed the background to the WCC-3, especially the First World Climate Conference (FWCC) and Second World Climate Conference (SWCC) and noted the significant outcomes from these meetings that influenced the development of climate as a global issue. He emphasized the need to identify important outcomes for the WCC-3 noting the advances in climate prediction and the importance of applying climate information to societal problems and issues especially in developing countries, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs). He further noted the importance of the Madrid Conference, which emphasized the cost benefits of meteorological and climatic services. In addition, he indicated the importance of having the program of the conference address some relevant issues related to natural disasters and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

With regard to the International Organizing Committee, he noted the wide range of coverage of the membership it covers, which should be an asset in developing cross-cutting issues from natural hazards to climate change and in incorporating multiple sectoral interests into the conference, including representatives from governments, international organisations, NGOs and the private sector.

Finally, he stressed that WMO will look forward to advice from the WIOC in moving forward on the WCC-3.

**1.3** The agenda was adopted by the meeting as proposed and is given in Annex 2.

**1.4** The working arrangements for the meeting were agreed to be from 9:00 to 12:30 with a tea break at 10:30 (starting at 9:30 on Monday) for the morning sessions and from 14:00 to 17:00 with a tea break at 15:30 for the afternoon sessions. The Chairperson had the flexibility to extend the meeting past 17:00.

## **2. REVIEW OF PAST ACTIVITIES AND ACTIONS LEADING TO APPROVAL TO IMPLEMENT A WORLD CLIMATE CONFERENCE-3**

Dr. Nyenzi presented a comprehensive review of the background to WCC-3 and the issues in item 2.1 and 2.2, including the decisions/directions of the 15<sup>th</sup> session of WMO Congress and the recent sessions of the WMO Executive Council (55<sup>th</sup> to 59<sup>th</sup> sessions). Further he noted the significant outputs of the Provisional Organizing Committee (POC) including a costed meeting report for a WCC-3 and related recommendations to the Cg-15 for decision on a WCC-3. Some key results for items 2.1 and 2.2 as presented by Dr Nyenzi are summarised below.

**2.1** Based on the work of the POC, the 15<sup>th</sup> WMO Congress decided to organise the WCC-3 in late 2009 and the 59<sup>th</sup> Executive Council prepared terms of reference (ToRs) for membership on the WIOC and for the activities to organise the WCC-3. The most significant ToRs include:

- a) Organize WCC-3 around the agreed theme – climate prediction for decision-making focusing on seasonal-to-interannual timescales, taking into account multi-decadal prediction;
- b) Focus on producing significant concrete outcomes of near-term and long-term economic and social benefit to WMO Members, the private sector, and the general public;
- c) Finance WCC-3 entirely by voluntary contributions, including the costs of WIOC activities;
- d) Make quarterly progress reports to the WMO President and Secretary-General and submit annual written reports to the EC. These reports will be disseminated to WMO Permanent Representatives and their Missions in Geneva.

**2.2** In 2005 the Provisional Organising Committee (POC) for the WCC-3 was established to study the feasibility of organising a WCC-3. It produced a costed meeting plan and recommendations that supported the organisation of a WCC-3. The major issues that emerged from their work included the need to:

- a) Refine the science agenda and then identify the experts to implement the sessions;
- b) Develop the support of international agencies and national organisations to participate in and to implement the outcomes of the WCC-3;
- c) Define actionable outcomes from the Conference that can be incorporated into a Ministerial Declaration.
- d) Develop a realistic, tractable strategy for mobilising the resources necessary to implement the WCC-3;

Finally, Dr. Nyenzi noted that the Swiss government has requested that dates for the WCC-3 be moved forward to 31 August to 4 September 2009. The representative from Switzerland discussed the basis for this recommendation as it related to the timing of the WCC-3 and other meetings especially those related to the preparatory sessions of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP-15). The Committee accepted the proposal although some members expressed concerns because there are some meetings which had been planned to be held

before WCC-3 so that their outcome could form an input to WCC-3. Changing the dates of WCC-3 could affect some of these plans.

Agenda item 3.1 on the designation of the Chairperson(s) for the WIOC was taken up next (prior to agenda item 2.3). The Committee decided that a single permanent Chairperson for the meetings of the WIOC was more appropriated than co-chairs, in light of the need for a coherent approach to meet the short timeline to the Conference in 2009. The Committee recommended that in case, for some reason, the Chair is absent then an acting Chair should be nominated from the other members.

Then Dr C. Koblinsky (USA) nominated Dr. Don Maclver (Canada) to be the chairperson of the WIOC. Dr. Maclver accepted the responsibility. Recommending a Chair for WCC-3 was left for consideration in the future as this will need more issues to be considered from the ongoing organisational arrangements.

### **2.3** Scope, objectives, and critical issues for the WCC-3 emerging from items 2.1 and 2.2.

2.3.1 The major issues discussed included the planning issues for the WCC-3 identified by the POC in its reports to the Congress and Executive Council (see item 2.2 above) and the theme and title for the WCC-3 adopted by the WMO Congress. The theme adopted by the WMO Congress is **“climate prediction for decision-making focusing on seasonal-to-interannual timescales taking into account multi-decadal prediction”** and the suggested title for the WCC-3 is **“Predicting Weather and Climate for a Changing World”**.

The most significant issues that concerned the meeting were related to putting more attention at WCC-3 on the needs of users, in contrast to the capabilities of users; and secondly the scope of the science agenda with primary focus on seasonal to interannual predictions as compared to long-term climate projections, though prediction out to multi-decades is within the scope of the WCC-3 where appropriate. The seasonal to interannual time scales have not received significant attention internationally though the potential socioeconomic benefits are enormous.

The meeting by and large agreed that multi-decadal prediction should be an important part of the conference program, though several participants felt that the conference should confine its attention to 2 to 3 decades at most. Another reason to consider prediction over multi-decadal time scales is to develop and test coupled ocean-atmosphere models over several decades which are essential for climate prediction on all timescales. It was recognised that seasonal to interannual predictions are important to adaptation analyses and thus would be relevant to the UNFCCC and its Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. It was suggested that the WCC-3 should seek associations or links to the UNFCCC and the programs at COP 14 and 15.

2.3.2 Generally, there also was widespread concern to insure that the Conference would be driven by user needs and not simply by the needs of scientists. One sentiment was that “WCC-3 is only important if it brings benefits to end-users.” This was manifest when discussing the “Expectations”, given in Annex 1 to document 2.2, from the POC.

It was noted that there has been an explosion of awareness of climate and attention is growing on managing risks to economic development and societal stability from changes in climate over seasons to decades. In contrast to the first and second World Climate Conferences which led to the creation of major international scientific coordination mechanisms, for example the World Climate Programme (WCP), the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), and the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), and built global momentum on climate that lead to the establishment of the UNFCCC, the WCC-3 should address and help

bridge the gap between science and applications and help connect multiple institutions in climate risk management related to sustainable development and in adaptation.

2.3.3 Additional concern was voiced on whether the POC considered a broad enough spectrum of users, such as transport (air, land etc.), tourism, wildlife and the natural environment, such as biodiversity, desertification, and land management. In this context, the question was asked: “how far have discussions gone with other international agencies (and conventions) to ascertain their interest in the WCC-3, particularly as potential users of the outputs?” . It was recognised that more effort would be needed to involve the other international and UN agencies and conventions in the WCC-3.

2.3.4 Several other points raised at the meeting included:

- a) WMO has attractive capabilities to offer the UN and the community
- b) The UN SG is interested in how countries can contribute to the UNFCCC.
- c) Additional emphasis is needed to improve observations and data availability;
- d) Climate prediction will be challenged to keep pace with the evolving global challenges being faced by countries and societies.
- e) Climate (and climate prediction) is a security issue as well as an environmental issue.

2.3.5 Finally there was concern over the short time available to organize the WCC-3, especially to obtain the needed resources. An aggressive process will be needed over the next few months to get all aspects of the Conference moving forward and emphasized the need for an implementation plan and timeline with milestones.

2.3.6 The “Expectations from the High-level Segment”, described in Document 2.2: Annex 1 was next presented. The meeting noted a number of limitations in the “Expectations” and the need to rephrase several items in order to highlight the points of view of the users more clearly.

There was widespread agreement that the science agenda proposed by the POC should be thought of as a program agenda for the WCC-3. Thus, the outcomes of the program (or science) segment would be the basis for consideration at the High-level Segment and be the core of a Ministerial Declaration.

It was noted that there was a need for significant adjustment in the Program Segment (science agenda) to better reflect user needs and the outcomes of the WCC-3 as well as for stronger input from the international and national participants into the overall conference program in order to elicit their interest and active support.

2.3.7 The Chair proposed that two breakout groups consider these issues: one to consider modifications to the structure and content of the Program Agenda to better reflect the views of users of climate information and prediction and the other to provide input from the meeting participants as representative of the international agencies and countries into the planning for WCC-3 and to build future support at the national and international levels for the WCC-3. Both groups provided significant new ideas for refining the planning for the WCC-3.

### **The Program Agenda Group**

That Program Group proposed changes in the structure and content of the WCC-3 program agenda to further reflect the input from users and the need to enhance the interaction of users and providers of climate information. Their proposals are summarized in Annex 4.

The group proposed to restructure the program agenda into four plenary sessions instead of one in order to allow for discussions between users and providers leaving just two parallel sessions with discussing of more scientific topics. Also white papers would be

developed on the most significant WCC-3 issues to achieve a common understanding of the state of knowledge and to develop recommended future actions for consideration at the WCC-3. Noting the need for further work, the group recommended the formation of a sub-committee of the WIOC to develop the final program agenda.

### **The Interactions Group**

The Interactions Group achieved consensus on several important issues and its output is given in Annex 5. It saw major opportunities for the WCC-3 and challenges to:

- a) Have high level political engagement with the UNFCCC and the Bali Roadmap and all the international agencies as well as governments are involved and engaged in the UNFCCC, the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and the Bali Roadmap
- b) Over the last decade major advances have occurred in understanding and in predicting climate variability for time periods from a month to a season to a year in advance (and sometimes even longer). These advances are motivated by the ever-increasing demand of decision makers for climate information to apply to meeting the needs of the world's nations for improving public health and safety, sustained economic development and stable societal infrastructures.
- c) Current capabilities have evolved from making retrospective assessments of climate knowledge and events to a continuous, real or quasi-real time flow of weather and climate information, relevant for policy decisions. This allows the development of weather and climate related "services."

However there are challenges to overcome including:

- a) Overcoming the credibility gap caused by the limited success in translating international commitments and engagements into national actions.
- b) Currently, there is no coordinating (*or cooperative*) mechanisms to connect users with the appropriate climate information providers; and each sector tends to act independently to obtain needed climate information and "services".
- c) Each user needs the information tailored to specific needs.

The Interactions Group proposed that as a part of the WCC-3 process,

- Several White Papers be prepared summarizing the highest priorities per major sectors, and be disseminated to participants to inform their contributions to WCC-3.
- WCC-3 scientific sessions provide clear documentation on the policy implications of the scientific capabilities discussed at the WCC-3.
- Define a means for information transfer and feedback between different types of users and providers to identify the mechanisms of delivering the new services and to build capacity to use them.

Participating Organizations and entities: UN Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), UN Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification UNCCD, UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Tourism Organization (UNWTO),

World Health Organization (WHO), Intergovernmental Commission / United Nations and Cultural Organization (UNESCO-IOC), International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), World Conservation Union (IUCN), Global Climate Observing (GCOS), World Climate Research Program (WCRP), International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI). Acronyms take responsibility of articulating their constituencies priority needs as they relate to climate science and information.

### **3. REVIEW OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE WIOC**

**3.1** This item was considered prior to item 2.3. Dr. Donald MacIver (Canada) was elected chairperson of WIOC.

**3.2** The need for several full-time personnel in the WCC-3 secretariat was recognized as desirable by the WIOC.

#### **3.3 Role of international partners and scientific experts**

Although WMO is taking the lead in organising the WCC-3, it is essential to involve international partners and the scientific community as fully as possible to develop broad input and support for the conference and to develop ideas and plans for following through on the actions and recommendations from the high-level segment. It was recognized that only through committed partnerships and coordinated actions can effective action be taken on improving climate services and applications globally.

Some of the WMO partners from the FWCC and the SWCC noted that WWC-3 will be a major change in scope from science only to the science-user-policy interface. The science issues are daunting, for example, downscaling for application adaptation planning, but meeting user needs may be far more difficult as well as necessary and rewarding. Several of the representatives of the international agencies and conventions noted the need for climate information for managing biodiversity, anticipating regional health problems, and achieving the MDGs, for example, food security.

Additional points made by attendees include:

- a) Need to build awareness among stakeholders (NGOs, other ministries)
- b) WCC-3 should look to what organisations, such as the World Bank (WB), could be helpful in implementing the recommendations.
- c) WCC-3 is at the right time due to the momentum of the international community on climate, but there is a need to avoid expanding the gap between rich and poor by stressing the delivery of applications of climate information to LDCs.
- d) The reinsurance sector has an interest in analysing climate risk and needs good climate data.
- e) The need to discuss ways to harness the potential of ensemble forecasting (frontier area) and how it can be used to assist users needs.
- f) There is a weak link between availability and quality of climate data and adaptation needs and, a need for more opportunity to validate seasonal climate predictions historical data.

### **3.4 Need for organizing structures for the WCC-3**

Implementing the WCC-3 will require the development of some “organizing structures”, of which the establishment of the WIOC is a primary one. The Committee may wish to further review and recommend what organizing structures would be essential to the implementation of a WCC-3. Its recommendations should address not only its own roles and responsibilities but the necessary activities to be carried out by WMO and others to implement the WCC-3.

The major recommendation was the need for milestones and a timeline to meet the deadline of early September 2009 for the WCC-3. This short remaining period to early September 2009 leaves the implementation of preparation of the conference in a critical situation in meeting the deadline.

Earlier discussions, including the breakout groups, led to the conclusion that at least four breakout groups would be needed (program, interactions, resources, and high-level segment). The decision of the meeting on sub-committees will be summarized in item 7.3

## **4. NEXT STEPS IN IMPLEMENTING THE WCC-3**

### **4.1 Further refinement of Conference scope and objectives, including desired outputs and outcomes from Conference**

The meeting had extensive discussions earlier, for example on Agenda item 2.3,s and has refined the list of ‘Expectations’ from the POC. Both the program segment and the high-level segment will work to refine a common set of “Expectations” and further develop their respective areas in a coordinated way. It was agreed that the program agenda needs to be developed first since it determines what is possible given the user needs and the present and future capabilities to provide climate predictions and information.

Outcomes of WCC-3 could address what type of frameworks would be useful to develop more effective international - regional – national user – provider interactions. Attention is needed on delivery mechanisms for climate services at these levels in particular the regional level. It was noted that WMO needs better definition of responsibilities for the WMO Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) in the context of the global-regional and national infrastructure.

If considering climate services, then the role of the private sector must be addressed clearly. Further, it was stressed that there was a need for a strong message on learning how to use climate information, for example how to interpret available seasonal forecasts for various uses. Focus on how responsive is WMO community to identified needs

It was again emphasised that the WCC-3 needs to think of user needs driving the application of climate prediction and information and not the other way around. There is a role for social science in this process to understand the process of linking users and information providers. It was noted that if a connection between provider and user does not exist, then tools are produced without tie to users and benefits of climate products cannot be demonstrated. A number of participants suggested new titles for WCC-3, including:

*Climate risk management strategies and needs for climate information and predictions*

*Predicting Weather and Climate for Decision Making in a Changing World*

*Climate Information for Decision Making: Managing (Climate) Risk on Seasonal to Decadal Time Scales*

A number of participants supported the proposal in the last bullet it is along the lines of the suggestion from Congress- XV.

Suggestions on how to move forward on the WCC-3 and its subsequent high level segment were made including:

- a) Move from the general statements of expectations to specific outcomes and actions.
- b) Define 'What we mean by prediction ? Trends ? Average conditions ? Extreme events ?
- c) Define what is meant by climate early warning systems, which would be specific problem focused EWS, e.g., drought EWS, where decision makers want to be proactive on responses
- d) Make the main points of high level Segment on early warning, adaptation, and other shorter term problems such as the MDGs, for which Seasonal to Interannual (SI) prediction is relevant.
- e) Rephrase the expectations as questions and organize the program agenda to answer these user-based questions;
- f) No current authoritative source exists for prognostic data and where one can find authoritative best practices;

#### **4.2 Further development of the scientific agenda and participation**

The meeting, through a breakout group and in the future through a sub-committee on the Program Segment, made progress in restructuring the program agenda to better incorporate the views of users and to strengthen user-provider discussions at the WCC-3. The sub-committee to be chaired by Dr. Martin Visbeck (Germany) has begun its work with a first milestone at the end of April to provide input for the report to EC-60.

#### **4.3 Development of issues for the High-Level Segment and development of a Ministerial Declaration**

Beside the discussions and modification of the Expectations for the high level segment, a sub- Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Mr Jose Romero (Switzerland). This subcommittee met immediately following the WIOC-1 meeting at which the protocol for the high-level segment was discussed as well as plans for developing the agenda for this session. One comment made during this meeting relevant to high-level planning was that there was some "low hanging fruit" related to how the WCC-3 could help in achieving the MDGs; have impact on "political timescales" (up to a decade); and build resilience to changes in climate over the near term, say 10 years. The sub-committee need to address this issue.

### **5. ACTIONS TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO SUPPORT A WCC-3**

#### **5.1 Progress in resource mobilization**

The WMO Congress has decided that support for a WCC-3 must come from extra budgetary resources, not from the regular WMO budget. Dr. Nyenzi reported on the contribution from the Swiss government for the costs of WIOC-1 and initial expenses of the WCC-3 secretariat. He also noted the contribution of the United States of America of the expenses for a consultant to work with the WMO secretariat, including the organisation of WIOC-1, until 30 June 2008. WMO has sent requests to all its Members for contributions of resources to support the WCC-3 and has contacted several other potential donors.

## **5.2 Cost factors – Secretariat support, funding for attendees from developing countries / least developed countries**

The Secretariat presented a comparison of the estimated costs for WCC-3 to the costs of the Second World Climate Conference in 1990 and those of the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2004 (see Annex 6). The cost estimates for the WCC-3 were based on comparison to the costs of the SWCC and the UN WCDR and current cost factors from WMO.

The participants inquired about the costing assumptions and a number of cost elements for the WCC-3. Several participants requested that a more detail explanation of costs be prepared for use in national discussions of support for the WCC-3.

## **5.3 and 5.4 Strategy for resource mobilization and the role of the WIOC in its implementation**

The issue of mobilising resources for the WCC-3 was raised a number of times during the meeting, including in the agenda item on national and international support for the WCC-3. Due to illness, the WMO resource mobilisation specialist was not able to discuss a roadmap toward raising the needed resources. Switzerland and the European Commission discussed their approach to provide future resources in support of WCC-3.

The current strategies are to seek contributions, primarily from national sources, such as individual governmental agencies, NGOs, foundations, the private sector, etc. or possibly from selected international organizations. These contributions may be in kind or to a Trust Fund for World Climate Conference-3, established by WMO.

The WIOC established a subcommittee on resource mobilisation and proposed that the WMO Secretariat-General be its chair. The day-to-day operations would be supervised by Dr. Buruhani Nyenzi (WMO) Director, Climate Prediction and Adaptation Branch. The members of the sub-committee include the representatives from the European Commission, Switzerland, USA, etc.

## **6. ACTIONS TO BUILD SUPPORT FOR THE WCC-3**

WMO Secretariat has tried to involve international organizations and Institutions and other UN Agencies in organizing and participating in the WCC-3 and to communicate developments on WCC-3 to its Member countries and incorporate their perspectives into planning process.

### **6.1 Building international and national support for the WCC-3**

The Breakout Group on Interactive and International Linkages discussed the interests of the international agencies for the WCC-3. The results are given in Annex 5 and summarized in item 2.3 above. To further the development of these issues, the Committee established a sub-committee on interactions and linkages with primary representation by the international agencies, organizations and Institutions.

Furthermore, the issue of having national representation or national focal points for the WCC-3 was agreed. The WMO Secretariat-General will send a letter to the Permanent Representatives (PRs) to WMO requesting the establishment of a national focal point or similar approach to coordinating the efforts to support the WCC-3 through raising the awareness of the WCC-3, coordinating national efforts in support of WCC-3, and seeking national resources in support of the WCC-3. The focal points will seek participation from a variety of national

activities including individual scientists; university researchers and students; governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations; and the private sector.

## **6.2 Role of WMO Members in the organizing process**

The Committee affirmed that WMO is the host (and primary) agency in the organizing of the WCC-3 and its Members have been particularly interested in its implementation. The WIOC and its sub-committees have been established to plan and enlarge the participation in the conduct of the WCC-3. The WMO Cg-XV requested the Secretary General to provide updates to WMO Members at regular intervals as appropriate on the organisation of the WCC-3. The meeting felt that the WMO Permanent Representatives, who represent their countries, should be asked to enlarge national participation in the WCC-3 and where possible, to raise financial support to the WCC-3.

## **6.3 Improving international coordination and building interagency partnerships**

This topic has been discussed in several parts of the WIOC-1 agenda, especially in the Breakout Group on Interactions. Initial ideas have been crafted by the Breakout Group and further proposals will be crafted by the sub-committee on iterations which will report by the end of April 2008.

# **7 FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS**

## **7.1 Define follow-up activities with timeline**

A timeline with major milestones was prepared and reviewed by the WIOC-1 at the meeting. The first major milestone will be the report by the Chairman of the WIOC to the President of WMO and the Secretary General and later to the WMO Executive Council at its 60<sup>th</sup> session (EC-60) in June 2008. Also an information letter will be sent to WMO Member countries soon after finalizing WIOC-1 Report. All sub-committees will make their first reports by April before the EC-60 and the Chairman will report on progress by the WIOC to the EC-60. Translating these reports into the six UN languages does require that the reports be available several weeks before the EC-60 meeting.

The WCC-3 Secretariat needs to develop an action list for the steps needed to organise and implement the WCC-3 on the schedules dates of 31 August to 4 September 2009. This action list will require input from the subcommittee chairs on these actions, milestones and completion dates by 29 February. The full action list will be completed by 14 March and circulated to the meeting participants for information and review.

## **7.2 Establishment of working groups/task teams as appropriate**

In summary, the WIOC established four sub-committees to further the planning and implementing the WCC-3. These sub-committees are:

*Programme Committee* – **Chair: M. Visbeck (Germany)**

*Linkages and Interactions Committee* – **Chair: A. Massacand (GEO)**

*High Level Committee* – **Chair: J. Romero (Switzerland)**

*Resources Mobilization Committee* – **Chair: Mary Power (WMO)**

Each subcommittee chair needs to develop Terms of Reference for their activity and send it to the WCC-3 secretariat and the WIOC Chair for information and review as soon as possible, preferably before 29 February when their action lists are due. WMO will also seeking additional support for the WCC-3, including several full-time personnel.

**8. OTHER BUSINESS**

The WIOC agreed to meet in September 2008 to report on progress and to organize further efforts to meet the deadline of the conducting the WCC-3 from 31 August to 4 September 2009.

**9. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

The meeting finished its business on Wednesday, 6 January 2008 at 11h30. This was because the Secretary General and the Chairman of WIOC were scheduled to go to the UN Palais for the Press Conference on WIOC-1.

Annex 1: List of Participants

Annex 2: List of Sub-Committees

Annex 3: Expectations from the High Level Segment

Annex 4: Results from the discussions of the Program Segment

Annex 5: Results from the discussions of the Linkages Segment