



# Seventh Bureau Meeting of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology

24 June 2025

Windhoek, Namibia

## **Combined Report of the Technical and Ministerial Bureau Segment**

AMCOMET Secretariat  
WMO Regional Office  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) provides a platform for the African meteorological sector and various stakeholders to regularly take stock of progress made in the development and application of meteorology for Africa's socioeconomic development. It also offers an opportunity for African ministers responsible for meteorology to provide guidance on matters related to meteorology on the continent. The Members of the Bureau elected at the sixth session of AMCOMET met for the first time this year, as recommended.

AMCOMET held its seventh Bureau meeting on 24 June 2025, on the margins of the Climate Services for Africa (ClimSA)–Space for Early Warning in Africa (SEWA) project, which took place on 23–27 June 2025 in Windhoek, Namibia. It was preceded by the technical session, which was organized virtually on 28 May 2025.

The objectives of the Bureau are:

- (1) To receive reports from the AMCOMET Secretariat;
- (2) To review the level of implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology;
- (3) To consider other issues that have emerged since the sixth session.

## **II. PARTICIPATION**

All Bureau Members attended the online technical session on 28 May 2025. The ministers designated the Directors of their National Meteorological Services to represent them at the ministerial meeting on 24 June 2025 in Windhoek, Namibia. Zambia, Ghana and Cameroon attended in person. Tunisia attended online.

## **III. OPENING SESSION**

Dr Agnes Kijazi, Director of the WMO Regional Office for Africa, welcomed the participants and thanked the AMCOMET Bureau and the African Union Commission (AUC) for organizing the seventh session of the AMCOMET Bureau on the margins of the ClimSA–SEWA Forum in Windhoek, Namibia. Gratitude was also extended to the Government of Namibia for hosting.

She reiterated the key concern of underfunding National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), leading to gaps in observation networks, limited capacity to benefit from training opportunities, and a shortage of skilled staff, thereby hindering the delivery of accurate forecasts and warnings.

She stressed the need for ministers to understand and address these structural challenges to ensure that NMHSs are effective. She concluded with a wish for productive discussions to guide ministerial support for enhanced service delivery.

Dr Fatima-Zahra Jihane El Gazoui, Head of the Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy Division of AUC, in her opening statement, highlighted Africa's growing vulnerability to climate-related challenges, which hinders development and stability. There is an urgent need for improved weather and climate services to support key sectors such as agriculture, water, health, and disaster risk reduction.

She reminded the participants that AMCOMET was created to provide leadership and promote effective, sector-specific weather, water and climate services in order to drive socioeconomic development and reduce poverty. This mission aligns with Agenda 2063 and is supported by key initiatives such as the Abidjan Declaration and the newly launched SEWA project, which includes plans for an African Meteorological Satellite Facility (AMSAF).

She called for a progress report from AMCOMET ahead of the Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (STC-ARDWE) meeting in late 2025 and reaffirmed AUC's strong commitment to supporting AMCOMET's work. She extended her appreciation to WMO for its partnership and support.

Mr Edson Nkonde, Director of National Meteorological Service, Republic of Zambia and Chair of the meeting, warmly welcomed participants to the seventh session of the AMCOMET Bureau, expressing his appreciation for their commitment to improving weather, climate and water services in Africa. Though the ministers couldn't attend to endorse outcomes from the previous online meeting, this session offered the chance to finalize the decisions in person.

He highlighted the urgent challenges posed by climate change across Africa, including extreme weather and its impacts on food security, water and health. However, he also acknowledged the progress made, notably the launch of SEWA – the new programme succeeding ClimSA and implementing the Abidjan Declaration. SEWA is positioned not just as a continuation, but as a transformational step towards stronger early warning systems and regional cooperation.

He further emphasized the responsibility and potential of ministers to influence policy, investment and institutional empowerment. He called for bold thinking, reaffirmed his commitment to AMCOMET's goals and urged Africa's leaders to be greater advocates for global climate efforts.

Finally, he thanked AUC, WMO and all supporting institutions and formally opened the meeting.

#### **IV. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

The agenda of the technical segment was approved without amendment. The agenda of ministerial segment was approved with a minor amendment.

#### **V. REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL SEGMENT**

In the absence of the Chair of the Experts' meeting (Uganda), Mr Simplicie Tchinda Tazo, Director of the National Meteorological Service, Cameroon, presented the report of the deliberations of the Experts, which took place on 28 May 2025.

Below is the report that was adopted by AMCOMET-Bureau-7.

## 1. STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF 2024

There have been no new ratifications. Nine (9) African countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, The Gambia, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco and Mozambique) have ratified the AMCOMET constitution. As discussed during AMCOMET-6, ratification may not be necessary according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. However, the Bureau encourages Members to investigate the ratification process in their countries and to pay their contributions since ratification may not be necessary to contribute to the Trust Fund.

Contributions, as shown in Table 1 below, vary from year to year and are often sent during the second part of the year, or sometimes the following year.

**Table 1. Status of contributions as of 2024**

2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Niger	Nigeria	Nigeria	The Gambia	Uganda	Kenya	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Nigeria
Morocco	Benin	Burkina	Egypt	Niger	Niger	Cabo Verde	Madagascar	Madagascar
Kenya	Kenya	Niger	Uganda	Cabo Verde	Burkina Faso	Kenya	Uganda	Senegal
Egypt	Botswana	Morocco	Nigeria	Egypt	Uganda	Algeria	Benin	Côte d'Ivoire
	Morocco	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Nigeria	Nigeria	Angola	Nigeria	Kenya
	Mozambique		Kenya	Mozambique		Uganda	Senegal	Mali
				Kenya		Burkina Faso	Central African Republic	Cabo Verde
						Madagascar	Kenya	
						Egypt	Egypt	
						Mali		
						Nigeria		

The total contribution to date is CHF 337 421.54.

On the status of the ratification of the AMCOMET constitution and contribution to the Trust Fund:

## 2. ACTIVITIES

### 2.1 Joint Working Group on the Abidjan Declaration

The AMCOMET Secretariat, as part of the Joint Working Group (JWG) on the Abidjan Declaration, participated in and supported various activities related to Meteosat Third Generation (MTG) data access and use:

- Participated in the JWG on the Abidjan Declaration meeting, which included discussions on the new SEWA project. The MTG-AMSAF was reframed to focus on early warnings and to contribute to the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative and the Africa Multi-hazard Early Warning and Action System (AMHEWAS), as requested by the donor, the European Union. The new project, SEWA, was presented on 13 September on the margins of the sixteenth European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) User Forum for Africa. The AMCOMET Secretariat provided recommendations on the need to involve Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres (RSMCs) in the work related to nowcasting led by EUMETSAT and impact-based forecasting (IBF) led by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF);

- Supported the participation of the Chair in the EUMETSAT Forum and the high-level event on satellite data for greenhouse gases and air quality monitoring in Africa, which took place on 16 September 2024 in Cotonou, Benin. The AMCOMET Secretariat provided inputs to the high-level statement in line with WMO Global Greenhouse Gas Watch (G3W) initiative;
- Participated in the sixteenth EUMETSAT User Forum in Africa, which was organized in Cotonou, Benin from 16 to 20 September 2024; presented the outcomes of the online technical session (5–6 June 2024) on Space for Early Warning MTG-AMSAF, which was chaired by AMCOMET Secretariat; and provided advice and recommendations to support optimum data access and the collaborative implementation of projects in line with institutional mandates for impactful sustainability.

## **2.2 Launch of the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan – COP 29**

- At its sixth session, AMCOMET approved the [Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology](#).
- The plan was successfully launched during the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (COP-29), in Baku, Azerbaijan on 12 November 2024 at the Africa Pavilion, with the participation of the First and Second Vice-Chairs, the WMO Secretary-General, the African Union (AU) Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, the Director of the Adaptation Fund, the Director of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Africa Regional Centre, Representatives of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), UNFCCC Regional Climate Centres (RCCs), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Green Climate Fund, AMCOMET Bureau Experts among others.
- The Secretariat facilitated the participation of the AMCOMET Chair in the Africa Day panel discussions on “Scaling up Financing for Climate Adaptation and Green Growth in Africa” on 13 November 2025.

## **2.3 Release of the State of the Climate in Africa reports**

The AMCOMET First Vice-Chair participated in the release of the State of the Climate in Africa reports for 2023 and 2024. The Chair stressed the need to strengthen NMHSs and to acquire and process quality data for the development of the State of the Climate report and other applications, including early warnings.

## **2.4 Other activities in support of the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology**

A regional webinar on the importance climate data for the development of countries’ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) was organized with UNFCCC RCCs on 5 November 2024. The objective was to enhance awareness and collaboration in Africa on the importance of global, regional, national and subnational climate data for the effective development, implementation, financing, monitoring and tracking of NDCs. It also aimed to raise the visibility of NMHSs and boost their collaboration with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and environmental and climate change departments. More than eighty participants attended, mainly from NMHSs, national departments of environment and climate change, universities, RCCs, the NDC Partnership, UNDP, WMO and UNECA.

WMO also organized a workshop on quality management systems (QMSs) for East Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda), from 24 to 26 February 2024 in Uganda. The objective of the workshop was to strengthen QMS implementation by NMHSs and equip meteorological personnel with the

necessary knowledge and skills to establish, maintain and continuously improve QMSs within their operations. Similar workshops are expected in other subregions.

## **2.5 Resource mobilization**

The AMCOMET Secretariat, with the support of WMO has submitted two projects to the AfDB technical assistance window. The first, Climate and Early Warnings Services for Adaptation in Africa (CEWA), has been approved for US\$ 9.4 million over 4 years. Its objective is to strengthen the capabilities of NMHSs in target countries across Africa to deliver tailored weather, water, climate and early warning services, bolstering their adaptation capacities to effectively address the severe impacts of climate change. Targeted countries are the Republic of Burundi, Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These countries have been chosen because of their needs indicated in the WMO Country Profile Database and because they have received little support from multilateral projects administered by WMO. This project has five components:

Component 1: Strengthening national infrastructure to produce hydrometeorological information;

Component 2: Enhancing integrated hydrometeorological data management and visualization;

Component 3: Strengthening impact-based early warning systems (EWS) and enhancing information and communication technology;

Component 4: Improving tailored climate service delivery and developing knowledge products;

Component 5: Improving the integration of gender and vulnerable groups across the EWS value chain.

The second project, Technical Assistance for Climate Resilience and Adaptation in Africa (TACRA), is awaiting approval from AfDB. Its objective is to strengthen technical assistance to African countries to unlock climate finance and enhance their adaptive capacities for the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology, targeting the improvement of climate information services, and Early Warnings for All.

It consists of four components:

Component 1: Strengthening the systematic capacity of the AMCOMET Secretariat to effectively support Members' resilience-building;

Component 2: Strengthening institutional and legislative capacities for effective climate information services (CIS) and multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS);

Component 3: Establishing an enabling environment for access to climate and environment finance for NMHSs;

Component 4: Supporting the development and implementation of a gender, youth and social inclusion strategy.

These two projects, together with SEWA (reframed from the MTG-AMSAF concept) are the main projects directly supporting the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology. In addition, the Systematic Observations Facility Fund (SOFF) and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative, and several other projects ([see link](#)) aim to close the capacity gaps of Members, which is the main purpose of AMCOMET.

## **3. OTHER ACTIVITIES**

Some activities of the AMCOMET Secretariat to note include:

- Providing technical advice to AUC for the ClimSA project, the Preparation for the Use of MSG in Africa (PUMA) upgrade and the SEWA project;
- Supporting Members in facilitating the deployment of PUMA2025 stations (Mozambique, Mauritius, Djibouti, Somalia, etc.)
- Following up on optimum MTG data distribution through EUMETCAST Africa
- Following up on and coordinating the migration of the [AMCOMET website](#).

#### **4. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AMCOMET DECLARATIONS AND DECISIONS – REVIEW OF AMCOMET-6 DECISIONS**

The level of implementation of AMCOMET declarations and decisions is relatively low. However, the Secretariat has made efforts to deliver on key strategic decisions. Good progress has been made on some decisions concerning Members. There has been an increase in countries that have gained semi-autonomy. Other achievements include replacing mercury-based equipment, implementing QMSs, and ISO certification. Exact figures still need to be collected through surveys and voluntary reporting by Members.

Table 2 shows the detailed status of AMCOMET-6 declarations and decisions.

**Table 2. Implementation of AMCOMET-6 decisions**

Declarations and decisions	Status
AMCOMET-6 decisions	
<p><b>Decision 1:</b> The Session recognizes the importance of ratifying the AMCOMET Constitution and providing financial support to show the commitment of Member States to the AMCOMET process. The Session commends those who have ratified the AMCOMET Constitution and/or paid their contribution.</p> <p>The Session requests Member States to investigate the ratification process in their respective states since, pursuant to Article 11 to Article 18 of the <a href="#">Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties</a>, the ratification of the AMCOMET Constitution may not be necessary in some states, and encourages Member States to pay their contributions to the Trust Fund.</p>	Still in force
<p><b>Decision 2:</b> The Session notes with appreciation the collaboration between AUC, the AMCOMET Secretariat, WMO and EUMETSAT in implementing the Abidjan Declaration and ensuring a smooth transition from MeteoSat Second Generation (MSG) to MeteoSat Third Generation (MTG) for Member States to continue accessing satellite data and other model data to produce tailored weather, water and climate services, including early warnings.</p> <p>Noting the success of all of the African Union’s previous projects related to the Preparation for the Use of MSG in Africa (PUMA), under the EU-AU partnership, the Session <b>decides</b> to call on AUC and partners to mobilize resources to fund activities of the MTG-AMSAF proposal that will support early warnings on the continent and the establishment of African Meteorological Satellite Application Facilities, as stated in the Dar es Salaam high-level statement.</p>	<p>Closed. MTG-AMSAF reframed as the Space for Early Warning in Africa (SEWA) project.</p> <p>More funds to optimize the use of MTG data are welcome.</p>
<p><b>Decision 3:</b> The Session notes with appreciation the adoption of the <a href="#">Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology</a> by the Heads of African States (Assembly/AU/Dec. 819(XXXV)).</p>	



Declarations and decisions	Status
The Session further requests the Secretariat to organize a Bureau meeting before the end of this year to re-establish task teams chaired by Bureau Member States to facilitate the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy of Meteorology.	Ongoing
<b>Decision 6:</b> The Session notes with satisfaction the decisions of STC-ARDWE 4 and 5 approving the <a href="#">Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology</a> , leading to its adoption by African Heads of State and the request to submit a biennial review of its implementation.	Ongoing
<b>Decision 7:</b> The Session requests AUC to develop a monitoring tool with the support of the Secretariat and facilitate the biennial review to be submitted and presented at the next STC and higher policy organs.	Ongoing
<b>Decision 8:</b> The Session requests Members to report on the progress of the implementation of the Strategy annually and contribute to the requested biennial review.	Ongoing
<b>Decision 9:</b> The Session further requests Member States, as well as partners, to increase their investments in human resources, hydrometeorological infrastructure, data collection and service provision to improve functional capacities of NMHSs in support of decision-making in the various socioeconomic development sectors such as agriculture, water, health, infrastructure and energy.	Ongoing
<b>Decision 10:</b> The Session notes with satisfaction the activities of the Secretariat despite the limited number of staff and requests Member States to make more staff available (even working remotely) to support the activities of the Secretariat and the good implementation of the African Integrated Strategy on Meteorology.	Ongoing

Declarations and decisions	Status
<p><b>Decision 11:</b> The Session notes the low level of implementation of AMCOMET decisions and requests Member States to expedite the implementation of all previous recommendations, decisions and declarations with the support of AUC, WMO and all relevant partners.</p>	Still in force. Ongoing
<p><b>Decision 12:</b> The Session takes note of the outcomes of the RA I Session, specifically on topics related to the issuing of warnings and alerts.</p> <p>In reiterating that NMHSs are the national authoritative voice for the issuance of warnings and alerts, such warnings and alerts could be issued by NMHSs to avoid conflicting information being delivered to governments and user communities.</p> <p>The Session requests the Africa Multi-hazard Early Warnings and Action System (AMHEWAS) Situation Rooms to better coordinate with NMHSs while sending early warnings and advisories to Member States and user communities.</p>	Still in force. Ongoing
<p><b>Decision 13:</b> The Session adopts the report of the technical session and all the decisions contained in it and requests the Secretariat to submit it to AUC.</p>	Closed. The report was submitted.
<p><b>Decision 14:</b> The Session requests the Chair and AUC to submit the AMCOMET-6 report to AUC relevant policy organs for endorsement.</p>	Closed. The AMCOMET-6 report was submitted.

## **5. DISCUSSION, ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND DECISIONS**

The discussions led to the following decisions.

### **AMCOMET Trust Fund**

**Decision 1:** The Bureau notes the financial status of the Trust Fund. It appreciates Members that are contributing to the Trust Fund, encourages Member States to pay their contributions to the Trust Fund and requests the Chair to send a reminder letter.

### **Implementation of the Abidjan Declaration**

**Decision 2:** The Bureau notes with appreciation the resource mobilization efforts of AUC, the AMCOMET Secretariat, WMO and EUMETSAT in implementing the Abidjan Declaration and ensuring a smooth transition from MSG to MTG for Member States to continue accessing satellite data and other model data to produce tailored weather, water and climate services, including early warnings.

The Bureau welcomes the SEWA project under the AU-EU partnership and its potential to support the EW4All initiative and the implementation of the Abidjan Declaration.

### **Engagement and visibility**

**Decision 3:** The Bureau recommends to AUC the involvement of Member States in project development, especially in activities related to AMHEWAS, to ensure harmonization of information from the regional to national levels and capacity development at the national level.

**Decision 4:** The Bureau appreciates the efforts of the Government of Ghana and AUC for hosting the launch of the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan (IRMP) of the Strategy and the Secretariat for the successful launch during UNFCCC COP-29.

The Bureau requests Member States to continue to host side events during future UNFCCC COPs in their pavilion or in the AU pavilion to raise the visibility of NMHSs and boost the support from partners to implement the Strategy.

**Decision 5:** The Bureau notes with appreciation the participation of the Chair, Bureau Member States and some ministers in various continental and international events contributing to raising the visibility of AMCOMET and NMHSs. The Bureau encourages Member States to attend meetings related to Hydromet issues, climate change, adaptation, disaster risk reduction and early warning systems, including COPs and STC-ARDWE, to enhance the visibility and relevance of NMHSs.

### **Financial resources/resource mobilization**

**Decision 6:** The Bureau notes the efforts made by some Member States to increase the financial resources of NMHSs.

The Bureau requests:

- Member States to enhance NMHS engagement with national focal points of financial mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in order to have better access to climate finance;
- Member States to put in place cost-recovery policies and legislation for the specialized weather, water and climate services of NMHSs as indicated in the Strategy and to align with the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS);

- Member States to encourage public-private engagement at the national, regional and global levels to strengthen the delivery of weather, water and climate services;
- Member States and partners to increase their investments in human resources, hydrometeorological infrastructure, data collection and service provision;

**Decision 7:** The Bureau invites Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to mobilize resources for the operationalization of Regional Climate Centres.

### **Legislation**

**Decision 8:** The Bureau requests Member States to have legislation for NMHSs to become semi-autonomous or autonomous agencies as indicated in the Strategy and earlier declarations and to mainstream climate services into national strategies and policies.

**Decision 9:** The Bureau notes with satisfaction the activities of the Secretariat despite the limited number of staff. The Bureau directs the Secretariat to request Member States to avail staff for secondment to support the activities of the Secretariat and the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology.

**Decision 10:** The Bureau notes the Climate and Early Warning Services for Adaptation in Africa (CEWA) and the Technical Assistance for Climate Resilience and Adaptation for Africa (TACRA) submitted to the AfDB Climate Action Window and requests AfDB to continue its efforts in mobilizing resources for the establishment of the AMCOMET fund and for implementing Hydromet projects.

### **Cooperation and regional alignment**

**Decision 11:** The Bureau recommends to RECs to strengthen cooperation and align with relevant AU and WMO strategies, policies and programmes. The Bureau urges RECs to invite AUC and WMO to attend relevant technical and ministerial meetings and events.

**Decision 12:** The Bureau notes with appreciation the ongoing south-south collaboration in the region and encourages Member States to strengthen the collaboration, especially for knowledge and skills transfer between Member States to close capacity gaps.

**Decision 13:** The Bureau urges Member States to ensure that directors of NMHSs and Permanent Representatives with WMO lead national participation in the work of the hydrometeorological community at regional and global levels.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

**Decision 14:** The Bureau notes the low level of implementation of AMCOMET decisions and:

- Requests Member States to expedite the implementation of all previous recommendations, decisions and declarations;
- Requests AUC, with the support of the Secretariat, to develop a monitoring tool to be used to assess the implementation of AMCOMET decisions and facilitate the biennial review to be submitted to AU STCs and higher policy organs;
- Requests Members to report on the progress of the implementation of the Strategy annually and to contribute to the requested biennial review;
- Requests AUC to include the AMCOMET report in the agenda of the STC and to invite the AMCOMET Bureau to attend the STC meetings.

The report of the technical session was approved together with the decisions.

## **6. CLOSING REMARKS**

The Chair expressed his appreciation to all participants for their active engagement and invaluable contributions. He urged Member States to implement the decisions adopted under AMCOMET and encouraged their participation in the upcoming AUC STC-ARDWE session. In conclusion, he reminded AUC to ensure the timely submission of AMCOMET reports to AUC STC-ARDWE and formally closed the meeting.

**Annex 1****LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ACS	Africa Climate Summit
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOMET	African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology
AMHEWAS	Africa Multi-hazard Early Warning and Action System
AMSAF	African Meteorological Satellite Facility
ARDWE	Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CEWA	Climate and Early Warnings Services for Adaptation in Africa
CIS	Climate Information Services
ClimSA	Climate Services for Africa
COP	Conference of the Parties
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
EU	European Union
EUMETSAT	European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
EW4All	Early Warnings for All
EWS	Early Warning System
G3W	Global Greenhouse Gas Watch
IBF	Impact-based forecasting
IRMP	Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan
JWG	Joint Working Group
MHEWS	Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems
MSG	Meteosat Second Generation
MTG	Meteosat Third Generation
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Service
PUMA	Preparation for the Use of Meteosat Second Generation in Africa
QMS	Quality Management System
RA I	Regional Association I
RCC	Regional Climate Centre
REC	Regional Economic Community
RSMC	Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre
SEWA	Space for Early Warning in Africa

SOFF	Systematic Observations Facility Fund
STC	Specialized Technical Committee
TACRA	Technical Assistance for Climate Resilience and Adaptation in Africa
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## Annex 2



### AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON METEOROLOGY

#### APPROVED AGENDA (Technical segment)

**28 May 2025 | online**

**Time: 1200–1500 UTC**

Time	Agenda item	Moderator
Session 1: Opening ceremony		
1200–1215	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcome remarks by Dr Agnes Kijazi, Director of the WMO Regional Office for Africa</li> <li>Remarks by Mr Harsen Nyambe, Director of Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy, African Union Commission</li> <li>Opening remarks by Mr Bob Ogwang, Chair, Uganda</li> </ul>	AMCOMET Secretariat/AUC
1215–1220	Group photograph	
Session 2: Reports		
1220–1400	2.1 Status report of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology – by the AMCOMET Secretariat	AMCOMET Chair
	2.2 Update on AUC projects in support of the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology – AUC	AMCOMET Chair
Session 3: Emerging issues		
1400–1430	3.1 Emerging issues – by Mr. Bernard Gomez, WMO	AMCOMET Chair
Session 4: Preparation of the ministerial segment		
1430–1450	4.1 Draft report of the technical segment by Cameroon – Rapporteur (Mr Simplicie Tazo)	AMCOMET Chair
Session 5: Closing ceremony		
1450–1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remarks by Dr Agnes Kijazi</li> <li>Statement by Mr Harsen Nyambe</li> <li>Closing remarks by Mr Bob Ogwang, Chair</li> </ul>	AMCOMET Secretariat/AUC

### Annex 3



## AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON METEOROLOGY

### APPROVED AGENDA (Ministerial segment)

**24 June 2025**

**Time: 1100–1300 UTC**

Time	Agenda item	Moderator
Session 1: Opening ceremony		
1100–1115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Welcome remarks by Dr Agnes Kijazi, Director, WMO Regional Office for Africa</li><li>• Statement by Dr Fatima-Zahra Jihane El Gazoui, Head of Division, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, African Union Commission</li><li>• Opening remarks by Hon Sam Cheptoris, Minister of Water and Environment, Uganda</li></ul>	Dr Mariane Diop Kane, WMO Regional Office for Africa
Session 2: Review and adoption of documents		
1115–1245	2.1 Adoption of the agenda	AMCOMET Chair
	2.2 Report of the technical session and decisions (Cameroon, Rapporteur)	
	2.3 Adoption of the report of the technical segment	
Session 3: Closing ceremony		
1245–1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Remarks by Prof. Celeste Saulo</li><li>• Remarks by H. E. Moses Vilakati, Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, African Union Commission</li><li>• Closing remarks by AMCOMET Chair</li></ul>	Dr Agnes Kijazi Director, WMO Regional Office for Africa
1300-1400	Group photo and lunch	

**Annex 4****LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****Technical online session, 28 May 2025**

<b>Uganda</b>	
Dr Bob Alex Ogwang	PR
<b>Zambia</b>	
Mr Edson Nkonde	PR
<b>Ghana</b>	
Dr Eric Assuman	PR
Ms Maureen Ahiataku	
<b>Tunisia</b>	
Mr Ahmed Hmam	PR
<b>Cameroon</b>	
Mr Simplicie Tchinda Tazo	PR
<b>AUC</b>	
Dr Jolly Wasambo	
Dr Ulrich Jacques Diasso	
<b>WMO</b>	
Dr Agnes Kijazi	
Dr Mariane Diop Kane	
Dr Ernest Afiesimama	
Dr Zablon Shilenje	
Dr Abubakr Salih Babiker	
Dr Kosmos Akande-Alasoka	

**Hybrid meeting, Windhoek, Namibia, 28 June 2025**

<b>Zambia</b>	
Mr Edson Nkonde	PR
<b>Ghana</b>	
Dr Eric Assuman	PR
Ms Maureen Ahiataku	
<b>Tunisia</b>	
Mr Ahmed Hmam	PR
<b>Cameroon</b>	
Mr Simplicie Tchinda Tazo	PR
<b>AUC</b>	
Dr Fatima-Zahra Jihane El Gaouzi	
Dr Jolly Wasambo	
Dr Ulrich Jacques Diasso	
Dr Atupele Uswege Mwakalinga	

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**WMO**

Dr Agnes Kijazi

Dr Mariane Diop Kane

Dr Kosmos Akande-Alasoka

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