C A R I B B E A N
M E T E O R O L O G I C A L
O R G A N I Z A T I O N

CARIBBEAN METEOROLOGICAL COUNCIL **Doc. 5**
SEVENTIETH SESSION
GRACE BAY, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, 12-13 NOVEMBER 2026

SPECIAL WMO SESSION
(Submitted by the Coordinating Director)

Introduction

1. This document is to keep the Council informed on the major decisions and actions of the *World Meteorological Organization* (WMO) that are of special interest to the CMO Member States. Some of the decisions of WMO will require decisions or actions by Council to ensure that CMO Member States adhere to commitments and requirements emanating from the decisions of the WMO Congress, the supreme body of the WMO.

2. The nation of **Grenada became the 194th Member of WMO** on 18 October 2026. The Council is invited to join the CMO Headquarters in congratulating Grenada on this historic achievement. In response to Grenada's request to the Council at its 63rd Session (Port of Spain, 2023), the CMO Headquarters provided supporting documentation to the Government of Grenada, liaised with the WMO Member Services and External Affairs Office during a visit to the WMO Secretariat, and gathered information about the steps in the process.

3. The **80th Session of the WMO Executive Council** (EC-80) was held on 22-26 June 2026, the 13th **WMO Research Board** meeting was held on 28-30 September, and the 4th Session of the **WMO Commission for Weather, Climate, Hydrological, Marine and Related Environmental Services and Applications** (SERCOM-4) was held from 19-23 October 2026 in Geneva, Switzerland, with online participation.

4. Council is asked to note the region's role and responses to these major WMO implementation activities, several of which have been addressed by Council over the last few years. They include such priorities as the compulsory implementation of improved observation and information systems, "***Early warnings for All***" per the mandate issued to WMO by the UN Secretary-General on World Meteorological Day 2022, and strengthening the capacity of National Meteorological Services in Small Island Developing States. Council is asked to take note of outcomes below, including the important Tropical Cyclone Programme, which is crucial to all Member States of the CMO:

(a) Outcomes/Highlights of the 80th Session of the Executive Council
(b) Outcomes/Highlights of the WMO Technical Commissions and Research Board in 2026
(c) UN Early Warnings for All
(d) WMO Integrated Global Observing System, Global Basic Observation Network and Systematic Observation Finance Facility (SOFF)
(e) The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) and other Services
(f) Disaster Risk Reduction and Regional Severe Weather Forecasts and Warning Systems
- Tropical Cyclone Programme
- Severe Weather Forecasting Programme Caribbean

(g) Business Continuity Management

(h) 20th World Meteorological Congress, 14-25 June 2027, Geneva, Switzerland

Preamble: Role and Structure of the WMO

5. The ***World Meteorological Organization*** (WMO) is the Geneva-based UN-Specialized Agency that is the UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces, and the resulting distribution of water resources. In other words, "weather, climate, water, and the environment".

6. Because of the very nature of the atmosphere, international cooperation at a global scale is essential for the development of meteorology and operational hydrology down to the national level, for countries to reap the benefits from the global scientific and technical application in these fields. WMO provides the framework for such a unique international cooperation which, as a result, exists among every nation of the world, whether large or small, continental or island, developed or developing. Therefore, the manner in which WMO functions affects the ***National Meteorological and Hydrological Service*** **(NMHS)** of every country.

7. Since its establishment in 1950, WMO has played a unique and powerful role in contributing to the safety and welfare of humanity. Under WMO leadership and within the framework of WMO programmes, *National Meteorological and Hydrological Services* contribute substantially to the protection of life and property against natural disasters, to safeguarding the environment and to enhancing the economic and social well-being of all sectors of society in areas such as food security, water resources, transport, and health.

8. The structure of the WMO comprises the ***World Meteorological Congress***, the supreme body, an *Executive Council*, six *Regional Associations*, the Geneva-based Secretariat, and the *Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems* (Infrastructure Commission, INFCOM), the *Commission for Weather, Climate, Water and Related Environmental Services & Applications* (Services Commission, SERCOM), and a *Research Board*.

9. The WMO ***Executive Council*** (EC) is the executive body of the Organization, which meets annually, implements decisions of the WMO Congress, coordinates the WMO Programmes, decides on the allocation of budgetary resources, provides guidance and takes action on recommendations of Regional Associations and Technical Commissions and on matters affecting international meteorology and related activities.

A. Outcomes/Highlights of the 80th Session of the WMO Executive Council (EC-80)

10. CMO Headquarters is pleased to report the active participation in EC-80 of the CMO experts serving on the WMO Executive Council, ***Dr Arlene Laing****,* Permanent Representative (PR) of the British Caribbean Territories, ***Dr Garvin Cummings***, Permanent Representative of Guyana, ***Mr Evan Thompson***, Permanent Representative of Jamaica and *President of WMO Regional Association IV*, as an ex-officio member of the Council. Dr Laing was accompanied by three advisors, *Mr Kenneth Kerr*, CMO Headquarters Science and Technology Officer, in-person, and *Dr. David Farrell*, Principal of CIMH, *Dr. Holly Hamilton*, Director of Meteorology, Turks and Caicos Islands Airport Authority, participating virtually.

WMO Budget Adjustments, Strategic and Operational Plans, and Restructured Organization in the context of Financial Constraints

11. Council is reminded that, due to a reduction in contributions for 2025, the WMO Secretariat revised its budget, restructured its Strategic and Operational Plans, and reduced its staff in order to meet its obligations for the period 2026-2027, the last two years of the current strategic period. The 2025 Extraordinary Executive Council established a Task Force to develop recommendations for modification to the WMO Strategic and Operating Plans for 2026-2027 as a result of the ongoing liquidity challenges of WMO.

12. Council is advised that through Resolution 7 (EC-80), the Executive Council endorsed a revised prioritization framework for implementing the WMO Operating Plan 2026–2027 in response to continuing financial and liquidity constraints affecting the Organization. The exercise, undertaken by the *Task Force on Recommended Modifications to the Strategic and Operating Plans*, grouped planned outputs into three tiers, intends to manage the timing and scale of implementation while protecting core operational and normative functions, global systems and the research-to-operations continuum. The categorizations are:

- Tier 1, to be maintained and implemented as planned;
- Tier 2, subject to adjustments in scope, sequencing or level of implementation; and
- Tier 3, deferred during the current financial period.

13. The revised Strategic and Operational Plans and the assigned tiers are provided in the Abridged Final Report of the Eightieth Session of the Executive Council.

14. Resolution 7 (EC-80) requests the Secretary-General to identify further efficiency measures and cost reductions, to review Tier 2 outputs in consultation with the Presidents of the technical commissions, the Chair of the Research Board and subsequently the Presidents of the regional associations, and to provide Members with details of the resulting adjustments and their implications for programme delivery. Particular emphasis has been placed on preserving core operational, regulatory, coordination, capacity-development and enabling functions.

15. The resolution also calls for continued cost containment, resource mobilization and consideration of an increased Working Capital Fund, while urging Members to meet their assessed contributions and consider voluntary contributions, including through the WMO Commons, an investment vehicle that was launched in October 2025 following the Extra-ordinary WMO Congress.

16. Council is asked to monitor the implementation of these adjustments and their potential implications for regional programmes, technical support and capacity-development activities, particularly where these activities support the operational needs and capabilities of smaller NMHSs.

WMO's Resource Mobilization Strategy and Financing Partnerships

17. EC-80 convened a panel on WMO Resource Mobilization Strategy and Financing Partnerships, with **Dr. Arlene Laing** and **Mr Evan Thompson** as invited panelists. Both reflected on the impact of sustained investments and technical cooperation that, over many years, helped to build capacities that were critical during response to recent hurricanes in the Caribbean. The WMO new release quoted Mr Thompson as saying, “the early warning system was critical during the time of Hurricane Melissa. The population believed what we were saying. They could see the movement of the hurricane through our images and that made it so much more real to them”, and Dr. Laing as noting that regional cooperation played a key role in enabling critical funding that enhanced operations, “because we're working so well together to help ourselves, we're able to make a more effective case for assistance globally”.

18. A core message from the panel was that resource mobilization is more than securing funding, it includes alignment of investments, partnerships, and technical expertise to ensure a strong, shared global system that underpins resilience globally. It was noted that WMO’s unique strength is that it brings together Members and partners, aligns technical expertise, and ensures investments work in concert within a global system built on common standards.

19. EC-80 Recommendation 11, states that “by the end of 2027, the Secretary-General should develop an outreach and engagement plan to enhance resource mobilization efforts and increase the visibility of WMO within the United Nations diplomatic community ahead of the next iteration of system-wide goals and other United Nations system-wide initiatives.”

WMO Draft Strategic Plan 2028–2031

20. Through Resolution 8 (EC-80), the Executive Council adopted the Results Framework provided in the annex to the Resolution as the basis for the development of the Operating Plan and the maximum expenditure proposal for the 2028–2031 financial period. The adopted Results Framework is structured around **four Long-term Goals (LTGs)**.

Draft Strategic Plan 2028–2031: Results Framework

Long-term goals and strategic objectives

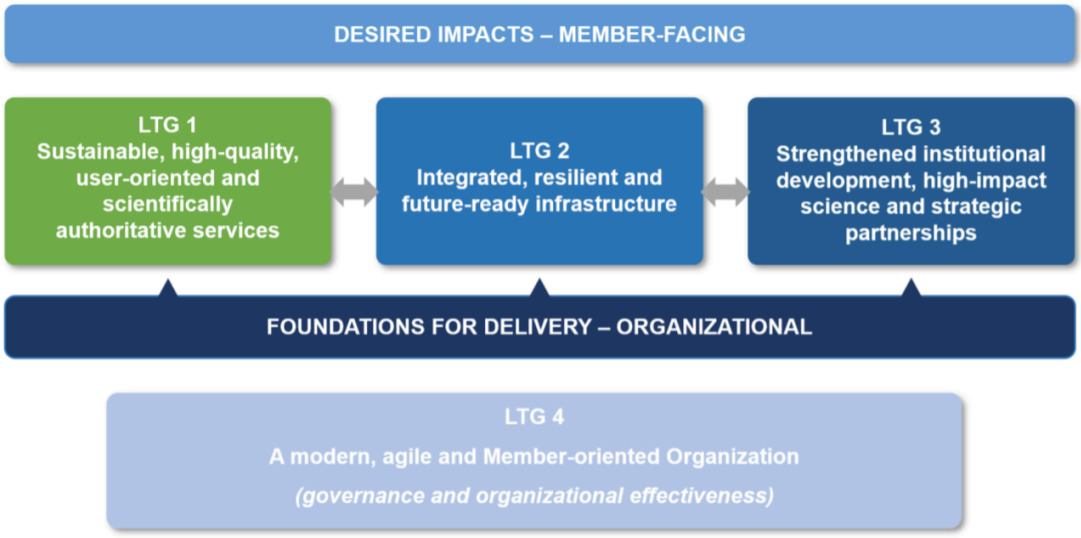


Figure 1. Structure of the Strategic Plan 2028–2031

21. Three of the LTGs represent Member-facing desired impacts, focusing on services, infrastructure and institutional sustainability, while the fourth LTG focuses on the WMO's organizational foundation for delivery, including governance and effectiveness. The four Goals are described as interconnected and mutually reinforcing, with the delivery of services depending on observations and data, supported by institutional capacity and partnerships, underpinned by robust scientific research, and enabled by effective governance and organizational performance.

22. The EC noted, however, that diverging views had been expressed on the draft Strategic Context and Foresight section of the Strategic Plan. To address the outstanding differences, EC-80 decided to establish a **Drafting Team** composed of up to two members of the Executive Council per Region, chaired by the Chair of the Sessional Committee. The Team's terms of reference include: facilitating convergence on outstanding issues and narrowing remaining differences; presenting to the Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) a reduced number of well-differentiated options; and proposing a way forward for resolving the outstanding divergences.

23. The Executive Council requested the **Policy Advisory Committee to finalize the draft Strategic Plan 2028–2031**, develop measures of success at the level of strategic objectives that are measurable, feasible and grounded in available data, and submit the draft Plan to 81st Executive Council (EC-81) for consideration and subsequent submission to the Twentieth World Meteorological Congress (Cg-20).

24. The Secretary-General was also requested to develop a draft Operating Plan 2028–2031, translating the strategic objectives and focus areas into concrete outputs and related resource requirements, ensuring coherence with the Strategic Plan and presenting a programmatic view by Major Programme.

25. The Council is asked to note that the draft Strategic Plan, together with the maximum expenditure proposal and relevant implementation progress reports, is to be disseminated to

Members in sufficient time for consideration by EC-81 and review in advance of Cg-20. CMO Members are asked to review the draft plan, in the context of the implications for Caribbean SIDS.

Joint Inspection Unit Review of Governing Body Structures in WMO

26. The Council is reminded that the *Joint Inspection Unit (*JIU) on the United Nations undertook a Review of Governing Body Structures in the WMO (JIU/REP/2026/2), which contains 11 formal recommendations addressed to the WMO legislative bodies. Having already examined WMO's management and administrative practices, with this review it sought to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the Organization's governance arrangements, including in comparison with those of other UN specialized agencies.

27. The resulting report, was presented to EC-80, which adopted Resolution 4 (EC-80), establishing a Task Force to analyze the JIU recommendations and their interrelationships, assess their applicability to WMO, and propose a roadmap for further consideration. The Task Force is to report to EC-81 in March 2027.

28. The recommendations from the review address governance structure, accountability, representation, oversight and the functioning of WMO's governing bodies. In addition to the formal recommendations, 33 informal recommendations complement or reinforce the recommendations and WMO governance practices.

29. The Council is being made aware that several of the JIU recommendations could have significant implications for the way in which Members are represented and participate in WMO governance. Of particular significance to the Caribbean are Recommendations 5, 6 and 7 because they could change the relationship between individual Member representation, Executive Council decision-making and the role of Regional Associations. The particular recommendations are as follows:

- **Recommendation 5**: Congress should, no later than its twenty-second ordinary session, consider assigning intergovernmental status to the Executive Council.
- **Recommendation 6:** Congress should, no later than its twenty-second ordinary session, consider assigning all seats with voting rights in the Executive Council to representatives of Members of the Organization.
- **Recommendation 7:** Congress should, by its twenty-first ordinary session, consider amending Annex II to the General Regulations regarding the functions of regional associations, with a view to focusing them on fewer tasks and prioritizing where the most added value can be provided.

30. The Council is asked to consider how Executive Council seats would be allocated, how equitable regional representation would be safeguarded, and how the interests of smaller Members and SIDS would be protected under any revised arrangements. Similarly, any reduction or reassignment of the functions of regional associations raises questions about how sub-regional regional priorities would continue to be identified, coordinated and communicated to the Executive Council.

31. The Council is further advised that **Recommendation 3**, which proposes reviewing the terms of reference of governance structures to promote wider participation while limiting or avoiding cross-representation and ex-officio participation arrangements, also warrants attention.

32. It is worth noting that Caribbean NMHSs operate with differing levels of staffing and technical capacity. For some Members, the ability to draw on a relatively small pool of experts and established regional coordination arrangements is important to effective participation in WMO activities.

33. The Council is invited to note that these recommendations may have far-reaching implications for the Caribbean, potentially greater than for some other WMO regions, given the longstanding efforts to secure and maintain the participation of the Permanent Representative of the

British Caribbean Territories (BCT), which is the responsibility of the Coordinating Director of the CMO, as an elected member in the WMO Executive Council. This arrangement has been of considerable value, in ensuring that Caribbean perspectives, sub-regional priorities and operational realities of the region's NMHSs are represented at high level of WMO governance.

34. The Council is advised that **any proposed changes to the composition, representation or functioning of the Executive Council and Regional Association warrant careful considerations by CMO Members of WMO,** particularly in view of their potential implications for the Caribbean and the **importance of preserving the region's established channels of participation and influence within WMO**.

35. The Council is also advised that the Task Force's Terms of Reference explicitly require consideration of the implications for regional representation, the full participation of Members, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and least developed countries, and the effectiveness of existing regional coordination and representation mechanisms. This provides an important basis for Caribbean Members to ensure that their concerns are considered.

36. The Council is informed that the EC-80 Task Force presented its work-to-date at 4th Session of the WMO Services Commission (SERCOM-4), including emerging positions and options for addressing the recommendations.

37. Council is invited to recognize that **these are substantive governance questions**, rather than merely administrative considerations. The Council should also note that the CMO supports efforts to strengthen WMO governance and efficiency. However, such reforms should recognize the value of established regional and sub-regional representation and coordination arrangements. Further clarity is therefore needed on the proposed changes and their potential consequences, to enable NMHSs to assess whether the intended governance improvements can be achieved without weakening equitable participation, regional representation or the ability of Members within sub-regions to influence WMO decisions.

38. Given the potential implications of the recommendations, it would be prudent for Permanent Representative (PRs) with WMO to discuss these matters collectively and develop a common sub-regional position, giving consideration to the following actions:

- Develop a common Caribbean position on the JIU recommendations, particularly Recommendations 3, 5, 6 and 7, and seek consensus on the principles and safeguards that should guide any proposed reforms.
- Provide the agreed position through appropriate WMO channels to the Task Force and the Executive Council.
- Prepare for Congress by establishing a common sub-regional position in advance of Congress so that Caribbean Members can engage constructively and consistently when governance proposals are considered.

WMO Youth Action Plan Implementation

39. Council is asked to recall that, in 2024, WMO established the pioneering position of WMO Youth Focal Point for each of its Regional Associations. The Coordinating Director, PR of the British Caribbean Territories, nominated **Ms Nardia Magloire** of the Virgin Islands and she was selected as the Regional Focal Point for WMO Regional Association IV (North America, Central America and the Caribbean) by the RA IV Management Group in 2025.

40. Ms Magloire participated in the first WMO Youth Focal Point Coordination Meeting generously hosted by the Japanese Meteorological Agency on 26-29 January 2026. The global meeting launched the WMO Youth Action Plan, which has three thematic spaces for Youth in Action: Youth for Weather, Water, and Climate (WWC); Youth Forum; and Youth Connect. Following the inaugural global meeting, Ms Magloire organized regional meetings of WMO National Youth Focal

Points, on 5 June and 24 September 2026, on a virtual platform. Regional meetings have been used to share experiences on various topics including Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) methodology and the role of Local Observer Networks in strengthening weather and climate services as well as digital tools and resources to support participation in the WMO Youth Network.

IMO Prize

41. The 80th Executive Council (EC-80) presented **Prof. Xu Jianmin (China)** with the 70th IMO Prize for his work as an architect of the Chinese Fengyun satellite programme, for meteorological and related environmental applications in China.

42. EC-80 decided to award the 71st IMO Prize to **Dr. Florence Rabier,** former Executive Director of the European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts, "for her pioneering role in advancing numerical weather prediction and helping transform scientific advances into operational services for society…Dr Rabier's work on the assimilation of satellite data marked a turning point in the quality of global forecasts, in particular by significantly reducing the differences in forecasting skill between hemispheres."

B. Issues emerging from meetings of the WMO Technical Commissions and Research Board in 2026

Fourth (4th) Session of the WMO Weather, Climate, Hydrological, Marine and Related Environmental Services and Applications (SERCOM-4)

43. Council is asked to note that the *4th Session of the WMO Weather, Climate, Hydrological, Marine and Related Environmental Services and Applications* (SERCOM-4), was held on 19-20 and 22-23 October 2026 as an in-person and virtual session. The meeting was attended by ***Dr. Arlene Laing***, as the Principal Delegate of the British Caribbean Territories (BCT) delegation, which included ***Mr Kenneth Kerr*** and ***Mr Haley Anderson*** (CMO Headquarters); ***Ms Kathy Ann Caesar*** (CIMH); and ***Mr Gerard Tamar*** (Manager of Meteorology, Grenada Airport Authority).

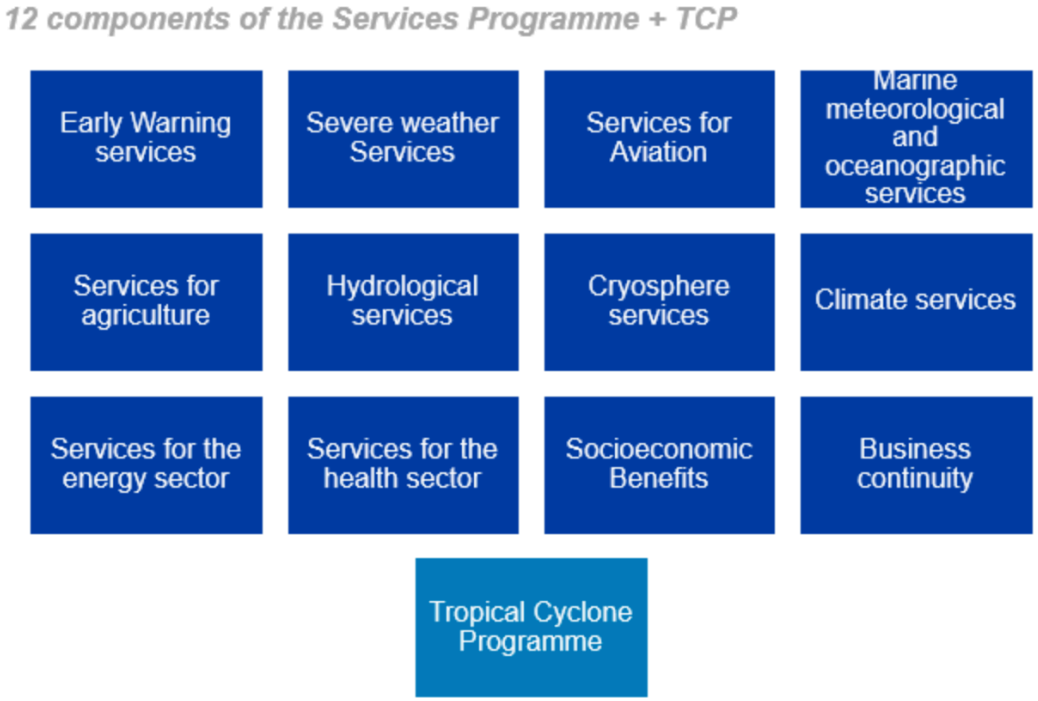
44. The Council is informed that discussions at SERCOM-4 on a number of technical, regulatory and governance matters were affected by differing perspectives on the wording of certain proposed texts. In particular, objection was raised about references to climate change, climate adaptation, sustainable development, vulnerable groups, inclusive, and gender.

45. In some instances, consensus could not be reached on specific provisions. Therefore, those documents were then subject to the applicable WMO procedures, including further consideration by the WMO Executive Council and, where appropriate, potentially by the WMO Congress, which is the supreme body of the WMO.

46. The Council is asked to note that problematic wording concerns arose for matters that are critical to CMO Members, including the Long-term Plan for Aeronautical Meteorology, Guide to Early Warning Services, Guide to Storm Surge Forecasting, the SERCOM Work Programme, among others.

47. The Council is advised that these developments underscore the importance of consensus-building within WMO and illustrate how discussions on terminology and policy framing can influence the progress of technical guidance, regulatory proposals and governance arrangements.

48. The SERCOM-4 identified 12 components and the Tropical Cyclone Programme for the SERCOM Programme.



49. In response to Resolution 1 of the 2025 Extraordinary WMO Congress (Cg-Ext(2025)) requesting the development of the Guide to Early Warning Services, to help Members to comply with the Technical Regulations new Section 6 – Early Warning Services. The Technical Regulations includes measures to boost the provision and use of tailored services in the face of rapid climate and societal change to optimize support for key priorities, including ***Early Warnings for All*** and supporting climate adaptation and sustainable development.

50. A Flood Forecasting Framework (FFF) Concept Note and Implementation Roadmap were as presented to SERCOM-4 for endorsement. The FFF is an overarching WMO framework to replace the global Flash Flood Guidance System, which was impacted by disruption of financing. In order to ensure Members continuity of operational flood forecasting, the FFF was developed jointly by SERCOM, INFCOM, Research Board with guidance from the Flood Forecasting Advisory Group Infrastructure Commission,

51. The Revised Guide to Storm Surge Forecasting (WMO – No. 1076) was presented to SERCOM-4 but was not approved due to objections to inclusion of climate change scenarios and other problematic phrases.

52. SERCOM-4 also amended the WMO Methodology for Cataloguing Hazardous Weather, Climate, Water and Space Weather Events to include other hazards. The Severe Weather Case Database for the Caribbean, which was developed by CIMH in collaboration with CMO Headquarters, follows the WMO-CHE guidelines for cataloguing severe weather events.

53. CMO experts in SERCOM are noted in the list below:

a) Standing Committee on Services for Aviation (SC-AVI);
   Co-Chair, Expert Team: Ms Kathy Ann Caesar/BCT
b) Standing Committee on Services for Agriculture (SC-AGR);
   Expert Teams: Ms Shontelle Stoute/BCT, Ms Shanea Young/Belize, Ms Arlene Aaron-Morrison/Trinidad & Tobago
c) Study Group on Integrated Health Services (SG-HEA);
   Dr Roche Mahon/BCT
d) Task Team on Business Continuity Management
   Mr Haley Anderson/BCT

National Focal Point for Severe Weather Forecasting Programme
Dr. Arlene Laing/BCT
National Marine Services Focal Point
Mr Dale Destin/Antigua and Barbuda, Eron McPherson/Guyana
National Focal Point for Climate Information Systems
Mr Komalchand Dhiram/Guyana, Mr Kaidar Kissoon, Trinidad & Tobago, Ms Kerrie Forbes/BCT, Ms Annie Carrette Joseph/Dominica

WMO Commission for Observation, Infrastructure, and Information Systems (INFCOM)

54. The Fourth Session of the WMO Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFCOM-4), is scheduled for 23–27 November 2026. The draft decision documents address developments that could influence the future technical and operational requirements of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs).

55. The Council is asked to note that items of particular relevance to the Caribbean are: proposed changes to the *Global Basic Observing Network* (GBON), WIGOS implementation, climate data management, WIS, data infrastructure, and the **protection of radio-frequency spectrum for forecasting, climate monitoring, and disaster r**. The amendments also address the provision of climate reports from dedicated GBON stations and the availability of core and recommended hydrological data.

56. The proposed hydrological data provisions are particularly relevant where responsibility for hydrological observations and data management is shared between NMHSs and separate national hydrological agencies. The WIS 2.0 implementation report reinforces the need for Members to accelerate the transition from the Global Telecommunication System (GTS), with all outgoing GTS data flows expected to be available through WIS 2.0 by 2030 and full GTS retirement anticipated around 2033.

57. These developments could increase the operational and technical responsibilities of NMHSs, particularly in relation to staffing, data management, metadata maintenance, quality monitoring, reporting and the long-term sustainability of observing and information systems. Their implementation will require planning and investment, especially among smaller and resource-constrained Members. The Meeting is therefore encouraged to take note of these developments, consider the implications for national operational arrangements, and participate in INFCOM-4.

WMO Integrated Processing and Prediction System (WIPPS)

58. The SERCOM-4 recognized the need to strengthen WIPPS support for severe weather, marine emergencies and agriculture. New Marine Emergency Response centres were proposed for Norway and India. **Regional Agrometeorological Centres** were proposed as new WIPPS activity to address regional agrometeorological service needs, with proposed core products being drought indices, crop information (type, stage, status), and land surface temperature.

59. Provisions for Severe Weather Forecasting Services, covering other severe weather that are not associated with tropical cyclones, were review, including the responsibilities for the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres and the National Meteorological Centres.

60. Council is advised that their NMHSs need to verify severe weather forecasts at national and local levels and to provide feedback and post-event analysis to the Severe Weather Forecasting Programme Caribbean’s regional centre at Meteo-France Martinique.

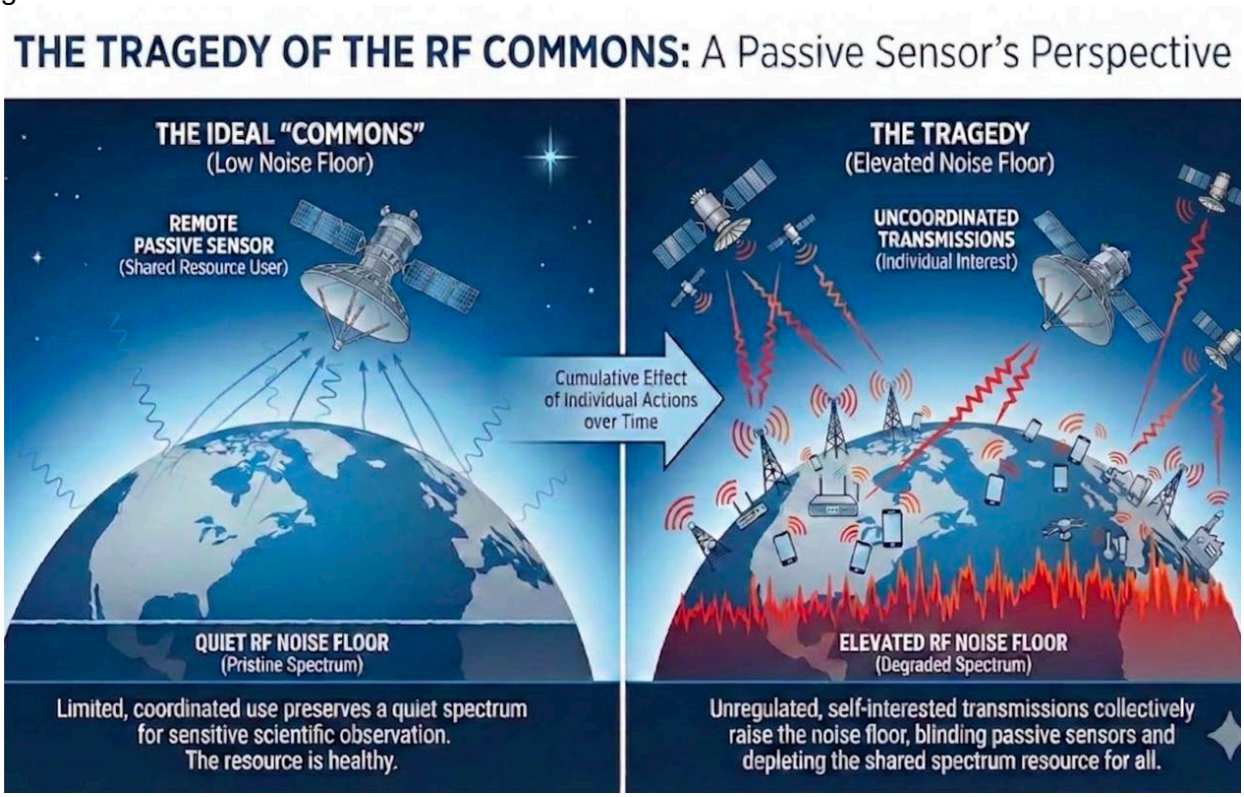
Protecting Radio Frequencies Vital for Safety, Weather, Climate, and Environment

61. Council is being reminded of the necessity of protecting radio frequency bands that are vital for weather forecasts and life-saving early warnings. Weather forecasts, climate monitoring, and

other environmental services all depend on observations and communication in specific radio frequency bands.

62. The **World Radiocommunication Conference 2027 (WRC-27)** will be making decisions about frequencies used **monitoring of ocean temperatures, which are vital for detecting where hurricanes are likely to form and rapidly intensify.** Those frequency bands have been identified for use by international mobile telecommunication (IMT).

63. It is paramount that Council understands that **Earth frequencies cannot be substituted and that they are extremely weak signals,** unlike communication signals. Multiple bands are needed to detect phenomena such as Sahara dust or volcanic ash. Microwave satellite observations of clouds, the ocean, moisture in the air, and precipitation will become useless if contaminated with signals from other sources.



Courtesy, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

64. Council will recall the Coordinating Director's reports to sessions of the Council on the CMO Headquarters efforts to protect radio frequency since the 60th Council (2020, Virtual, St Vincent and the Grenadines).

65. Council is also reminded that in 2024, CMO Headquarters was invited to join the Spectrum Management Task Force (SMTF), which is led by the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU). The Task Force, which meets three times annually, has developed an Action Plan and CMO contributes to the Working Group on harmonization and preparation for WRC-27.

66. Council is advised that the Coordinating Director was invited to present to the global seminar of the WMO and International Telecommunications Union (ITU) on 28 September 2026 on Caribbean efforts to protect radio frequencies vital to forecasting.

67. The Council is reminded that Caribbean decision-makers and regulators need to be well-informed and up-to-date on the value of the spectrum bands for different applications associated with operational weather forecasting, climate and environmental monitoring and research in weather, climate, water, and related environmental sciences.

68. Council is asked to support the WMO Positions on the World Radio Communication Conference 2027 (WRC-27) Agenda. Key WMO positions by agenda items and relevance for Caribbean meteorological applications have been shared with national focal points for radio frequency matters, regulators, CTU, and other regional stakeholders.

69. NMHSs are advised to use WMO's positions to engage and work with national spectrum management and telecommunication regulators and authorities to represent meteorological spectrum interests and advocate for protection of meteorological spectrum bands that are vital for safety and transmission of vital data from meteorological and environmental satellites.

- Identify the WRC-27 agenda items most relevant to the systems your service operates or relies on.
- Transmit the WMO Position formally to your National Radiocommunication Authority, with a short note on why those items matter nationally.
- Engage with your national spectrum regulator and seek its support on the relevant agenda items, and ask to join national WRC-27 coordination meetings.

70. The revised edition of the WMO/International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Handbook, entitled "Use of Radio Spectrum for Meteorology: Weather, Climate, Water and related Environmental Applications" was jointly developed by experts of the WMO Expert Team on Radio-Frequency Coordination (ET-RFC) of the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFCOM), and the Working Party 7C (WP 7C) - Remote sensing systems under the Radiocommunication Sector of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU-R) Study Group 7 (Science Services), and launched at the WMO/ITU Global seminar on 28 September 2026.

WMO Research Board

71. The Council is informed that the Coordinating Director, **Dr. Arlene Laing,** participated in the *13th WMO Research Board* meeting, held on 28-30 September at WMO Secretariat, in hybrid mode. Council is reminded that Dr. Laing continues to serves as the RA IV Representative to the WMO Research Board, as she co-chairs the WMO RA IV Expert Team for Research and Earth-system Modeling. In that role, she helps to identify research that is relevant to the RA IV Hurricane, Services and Infrastructure Committees activities and to organize webinars on research that is targeted to operations and services.

Research Board Task Team on Early Warnings for All

72. Council is reminded that Coordinating Director**, Dr Arlene Laing** co-chairs the WMO Research Board *Task Team on Early Warnings for All* (TT-EW4All), with **Prof. Jim Hurrell** of Colorado State University. The team, which met three time in 2026, seeks to:

- better understand where targeted physical and social science research will support the urgent requirement to build effective multi-hazard early warning institutions, infrastructures and processes, and
- identify from current research activities the emerging and future hazards and effective responses to them, that have not yet been identified through the WMO Roadmap process, including, for example, compound and cascading hazards.

C. UN Early Warnings for All

73. The WMO Congress **Resolution 4 (Cg-19)**, references the UN global initiative, led by the WMO and UN Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), to protect all persons from hazardous weather, water, or climate through early warning systems by 2027.

74. ***Early Warnings for All*** is the **highest priority** of the *19th World Meteorological Congress*. The WMO *Early Warnings for All: Executive Action Plan 2023–2027* was launched by the UN Secretary-General, ***António Gutteres,*** at the 27th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC/COP 27) in November 2022 and approved by the Parties.

75. The Council is reminded of the four pillars of a multi-hazard early warning system (MHEWS), centred on people and having appropriate governance, institutional arrangements, multi-sector partnerships, and cultural context, are:

- Pillar 1 – Disaster risk knowledge and management (led by UNDRR)
- Pillar 2 – Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting (led by WMO)
- Pillar 3 – Warning dissemination and communication (led by ITU)
- Pillar 4 – Preparedness and response capabilities (led by IFRC)

76. WMO leads the implementation of Pillar 2, and supports Pillars 1, 3 and 4. Similar contributions are being made by the National Meteorological and Hydrometeorological Services at the national and regional levels with the support of the Organs of the CMO and other partners. An Early Warnings for All Dashboard, where data for the four Pillars, as well as those for disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and cross-cutting enablers can be monitored and visualized, has been established to track the progress of global indicators, implementation indicators, and MHEWS country capacity.

77. Council is to note ***selected*** CMO Headquarters activities in 2026, in support of *Early Warnings for all* including:

- Organized first-ever regional workshop on early warning communication with NMHSs, National Disaster Risk Management Organizations (NDRMOs), and the media in the Caribbean
- Co-organized workshops on the *Common Alerting Protocol* (CAP), August 2026
- Member, WMO RA IV Hurricane Committee; contributor to the Operational Plan
- Co-chairing the Severe Weather Forecasting Programme Caribbean Management Team, for high-impact severe weather that occur any time of year, including drafting a Severe Weather Operational Plan and supporting the transition into operations at the national level.
- Contributing to the Regional Early Warning System Consortium that is led by CDEMA
- Increased lightning safety awareness and detection capacity

D. WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS)

Implementation of Global Basic Observation Network (GBON)

78. Council recognizes that high quality and timely observations are fundamental to the accuracy of weather forecasting. As such, the CMO Headquarters helps Member States to become compliant with WIGOS and GBON requirements, thereby supporting real-time sharing and integrating of data, conducive to rapidly-evolving hazards, and in archives, for climate analysis, research, and risk knowledge.

79. Council is asked to note that the WMO *Global Basic Observing Network* (GBON) is intended to ensure availability and international exchange of basic surface observation data, which underpin all weather, climate and water services and products for the public good of all nations. The GBON is designed, defined and monitored at the global level, with its implementation having **direct positive effect on the quality of weather forecasts, thus helping improve the safety and well-being of people around the world**. Council will recall that GBON implementation started on 1 January 2023.

Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF): Supporting implementation of GBON

80. The *Systematic Observations Financing Facility* (SOFF) is a financing and technical mechanism to support the *Global Basic Observing Network* (GBON). The SOFF, which was formally

launched at UNFCCC COP26, will allow developing countries to deliver their contribution to GBON. SOFF investment focuses on long-term observational data exchange as a measure of success.

81. The intent is to support operating and maintenance costs of a country's basic observation infrastructure through results-based finance. It will produce local benefits while delivering on a global public good – that of better global weather forecasts and climate information for all nations. SOFF is a UN fund, co-created by WMO, UNDP and UNEP to close the most severe gaps, with priority given to Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

82. More than 65 partner institutions are to provide systematic, standardized, and coordinated support to beneficiary countries to achieve compliance with the GBON, including CMO Members: Belize, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. Eleven have completed their readiness deliverables.

83. Council is informed that Belize and Guyana have advanced to the Investment Phase, which enables countries to close the GBON investment and capacity gap. In October 2026 Antigua and Barbuda was approved for the Investment Phase of SOFF. The Compliance phase supports sustained GBON compliance and enables access to improved weather forecasts and climate analysis products.

84. CMO Headquarters has been supporting the implementation of SOFF in the CMO Member States through coordinating with the peer advisor institutions and advising Members during the SOFF Readiness phase, and sharing guidance and regional expertise to SOFF implementing partners such as the World Food Programme in the Caribbean and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

85. Council is reminded of the actions required of CMO Member States, per Resolution 2 of the WMO Extra-ordinary Congress (2021) for GBON:

- **Urges** Members to immediately commence their implementation of this network, including the necessary preparations for GBON station designation and GBON data exchange, if needed in a phased approach, as allowed by their individual capacities, where applicable, in combination with support of multilateral and bilateral development partners, and financial mechanisms such as the *Systematic Observations Financing Facility* (SOFF);

- **Urges further** Members to support the implementation of GBON, including by supporting the development and establishment of SOFF and to consider contributing resources – financial, technical or in-kind – to its development and operation.

86. With the support of the CMO Headquarters Science and Technology Officer (STO), CMO Members have been making progress towards reaching compliance with GBON. Council is referred to the report of the Annual Meeting of the Directors of Meteorological Service (Item 9) for further details.

WMO Information System (WIS) and WIGOS

87. Council will recall that the *WMO Integrated Global Observing System* (WIGOS) is an all-encompassing approach to the improvement of WMO's global observing systems, needed in all countries. WIGOS, together with *WMO Information System* (WIS), form the basis for the provision of **accurate, reliable and timely weather, climate, water and related environmental observations and products** by all Members and WMO Programmes, which would lead to improved service delivery. Both WIGOS and WIS are very essential to all technical and scientific activities of Meteorological Services in the Caribbean and worldwide.

88. The Council will recall that WIGOS became operational in 2020 and that, as with all Member States of WMO, CMO Member States should be implementing WIGOS. The goal is for all Member States and their partners to benefit from a fully operational system.

89. National Meteorological and Hydrological Services have been stewards of the long-term observations that underpin climate knowledge, which in turn informs climate action. WMO Congress requested Members to implement **WIGOS, WIS, and the WMO Unified Data Policy, which ensures that core earth system data needed for prediction and analysis for the public good of all nations is of the highest quality**

WIS 2.0 Transition Status

90. Council is advised that on 1 January 2025, the WMO Information System 2.0 (WIS 2.0) became operational, marking the start of the critical WMO GTS-to-WIS 2.0 transition phase (2025–2030). To facilitate a coordinated and seamless transition, WMO has developed a dedicated **WIS 2.0 Transition Guide.** During this transition period, all NMHSs are required to fully migrate their non-aviation weather data from the GTS to the WIS 2.0 platform.

91. To achieve full WIS 2.0 transition, NMHSs are required to both publish and retrieve data through their national WIS 2.0 node. This means NMHSs must publish their own data to WIS 2.0 (through their national node), subscribe to data they want to receive and retrieve (download) the data themselves.

92. CMO Headquarters, in collaboration with WMO and the RA IV WIS 2.0 Expert Team, has facilitated regional training and technical support to help Members fully implement, test, and validate their WIS 2.0 nodes ahead of the 2030 full migration deadline.

93. Council will recall that in June 2023, CMO Headquarters hosted the WMO WIS2.0 in a Box Workshop for 19 participants from 15 countries, where participants learnt how to install and configure the software to enable ease of local and international data exchange. Due to the support of a core group of participants, CMO and WMO, by October 2023, CMO States were exchanging data nationally and internationally, and were among the first to pilot this new technology.

94. A workshop held in June 2026 in Port of Spain, organized by CMO and WMO, expanded the capabilities of CMO Members and other Caribbean States participating in the Caribbean WIS 2.0 Node. Whereas before, all CMO Members were only using their WIS 2.0 nodes for data exchange (publishing), the workshop trained participants to use the retrieval functions.

95. Recommended to Members NMHSs:

- Begin testing real-time data retrieval functions using WIS 2.0
- Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for data retrieval and exchange, subscription management, and troubleshooting during the GTS–WIS 2.0 transition.

96. CMO Headquarters is helping to strengthening WIGOS and WIS 2.0 capacity, which will directly enhance forecast accuracy, support the delivery of impact-based services, and contribute to the realization of the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) objectives across the Caribbean region.

97. Council will recall that CMO and WMO signed a Letter of Agreement whereby WMO provides cloud services to support a CMO Node of WIS for four years. WMO has been exploring options for CMO Headquarters to maintain the WIS2.0 node after the period of the current agreement.

Regional WIGOS Centre

98. Council is reminded that CMO Headquarters is ensuring the availability, accuracy, and timeliness of weather, climate, and water observations and related data and information from National Meteorological and Hydrometeorological Services

99. Since December 2023, the United States, Canada, CMO Headquarters, Trinidad and Tobago and Costa Rica began piloting a ***Regional WIGOS Centre* for WMO RA IV** (North America, Central America, and the Caribbean) - to ensure the quality, accuracy, and timeliness of observations. **CMO Headquarters and Trinidad and Tobago Meteorological Service are responsible for the data quality and metadata management for the English-speaking Caribbean, respectively**. This effort has improved the availability and quality of observational data of CMO Members.

100. For CMO Member NMHSs, gaps remained in understanding the interconnectedness of WIGOS tools and WIS 2.0, in engagement with contributing nodes of the RWCs, and in data-sharing practices across observation networks.

101. To address these needs, CMO Headquarters, in collaboration with WMO and CREWS, provided targeted capacity-building opportunities in 2026. This included two hands-on regional training workshops for national focal points and IT personnel of NMHSs, which were supported by CREWS Caribbean 2.0 project.

E. The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)

102. The Council will recall that the ***Global Framework for Climate Services*** (GFCS), a United Nation (UN)-led initiative which started in 2012, spearheaded by WMO, is being implemented throughout the world to guide the development and application of science-based climate information and services in support of decision-making.

103. As a framework with broad global participation and reach, GFCS enables the development and application of climate services to assist decision-making at all levels in support of addressing climate-related risks and outcomes at national, regional and global levels. The priority areas for the GFCS are (i) Agriculture and food security (ii) Disaster risk reduction, (iii) Energy (iv) Health and (v) Water. The GFCS is currently being implemented through eight global projects, many with an emphasis on developing countries and Small Island Developing States.

104. Through the CREWS Initiative, CMO Headquarters has been supporting the development of governance frameworks, legislation, and other mechanisms to support Members in developing Climate Services. That includes Strategic Plans and National Frameworks for Weather, Water, and Climate Services. These developments are coordinating with CIMH, which has been implementing climate services regionally and in CMO Member states, including their implementation of the Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Applications (ClimSA) project.

F. Disaster Risk Reduction and Regional Severe Weather Forecasts and Warning Systems

Tropical Cyclone Programme

105. The Caribbean Meteorological Council is aware that activities within the WMO *Tropical Cyclone Programme* (TCP) are among the most important to the Caribbean and other tropical basins. The TCP is essential to help reduce the disaster risk associated with the tropical cyclones. The most critical regional activity under the TCP is the *Hurricane Committee*, serving the *North Atlantic, East Pacific and Caribbean Basin*. The Hurricane Committee has at its core, *the US National Hurricane Center*, which is one of WMO's primary *Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres* (RSMCs) for tropical cyclones.

106. Most Meteorological Services in CMO States are represented on the Hurricane Committee which, along with the relevant regional and national disaster management community, work continuously towards the reduction of disaster risks by tropical cyclones, particularly the loss of lives. The Hurricane Committee defines and routinely updates the warning system for tropical cyclones in the North America, Central America and the Caribbean region, including the areas of responsibility

of the NMHSs in each Member State in the provision of tropical cyclone forecasts and warnings. The warning system includes back-up arrangements between Meteorological Services with warning responsibilities.

107. The ***48th WMO RA IV Hurricane Committee*** met on 2 to 5 March 2026 in **Mexico City, Mexico**. The meeting report was finalized after a period of review following the meeting. In addition to the updating of the Operational Plan and report of impacts by Members, the following side events were focused on emerging and ongoing initiatives of WMO, UNDRR, UNESCO-IOCARIBE, and other partner organizations involved in observations, prediction, and research, and delivery and communication of tropical forecasts and warnings.

108. A Hurricane Committee Task Force was assigned to review and refine the criteria used to retire tropical cyclone names from the rotating list.

Criteria	**Details**
Purpose of Name Retirement	To honour significant events and impacts, ensuring that names linked to severe devastation are not reused.
Approach	More quantitative than qualitative.
Quantitative Criteria	
Fatalities	The number of fatalities considered should be of clear and demonstrable significance, taking into account national context and vulnerability, and acknowledging the distinction between **direct and indirect fatalities** as used by civil protection agencies
Economic Impact	Proposal of a Tiered GDP-based Impact Framework: · **Immediate (Automatic) Consideration**, · **Discretionary Consideration**, and No Consideration (low impact)
Qualitative Criteria	
Cultural and Emotional Resonance	If a storm's name becomes synonymous with tragedy or devastation, it should be retired.
Humanitarian Crisis	A storm triggering a long-term humanitarian **disaster requiring international** aid may qualify.
Purpose of Name Retirement	To formally recognize significant events and their impacts, ensuring that names associated with severe devastation are not reused.

109. Council is asked to note that the Committee voted to retire the name Melissa and replace with Molly in the list of rotating names. The Meeting decided to experiment with the template over the next hurricane season and define the final template in the next session of the Committee.

110. A special session focused on tropical cyclone research, including modeling with artificial intelligence and its impact on weather prediction. Another special panel was presented on programmes in Mexico, the Host Country.

111. Since 2024, an ocean panel has become a regular feature of the Hurricane Committee meeting. In 2026, the panel on ocean observations included IOC-Caribe collaborators deployment of marine instruments to observe the sub-surface of the Caribbean and nearby Tropical Atlantic and data assimilation of ocean-glider data into operational hurricane prediction models.

WMO Severe Weather Forecasting Programme (SWFP) Caribbean

112. Council will recall endorsing a proposal by CMO and partners in 2015 to implement a WMO *Severe Weather Forecast Demonstration Project* (SWFDP) Eastern Caribbean, which was established in 2016. In June 2019, the 18th WMO Congress designated the transition of the SWFDP

to be designated as the **Severe Weather Forecasting Programme (SWFP)** Eastern Caribbean (EC)**.** Council is reminded that in 2021, it was agreed that products on the SWFP Extranet could be made available to NMHSs in Caribbean states outside of the formal EC domain. Météo-France Martinique hosts the ***Regional Forecast Support Facility*** (RFSF) of the SWFP EC, including the Extranet that serves NWP products and observations to support severe weather forecasts.

113. The SWFP Regional Subprogramme Management Team (RSMT) is co-chaired by ***Mr Emmanuel Cloppet,*** Météo-France Antilles et Guyane, and ***Dr. Arlene Laing***, CMO Headquarters. Other CMO representatives on the RMST include ***Ms Kathy-Ann Caesar*** of the CIMH, as the training lead, and ***Mr Dale Destin***, Director of Antigua and Barbuda Meteorological Service, representing CMO National Meteorological Services.

114. Council will recall that RSMT in April 2025 agreed to the expansion of the domain to cover all Caribbean Islands, including the Bahamas, and to rename the programme, **Severe Weather Forecasting Programme Caribbean**.

115. The Management Team has met twice since CMC69 (Saint Lucia, November 2025), on December 2026 (virtually) and on 4 April 2025 following the 48th Hurricane Committee in Mexico City, in hybrid mode.

116. RFSF Martinique reported on the operational performance of the AROME model, the first operational high-resolution ensemble model for explicit convection prediction in the region. The model has a 1.3km grid for deterministic model and a 2.5km grid for the ensemble, able to resolve small island circulations. The RSFP continues provision of automatic products, including new excessive heat products that are being tested for alerts in the French West Indies.

117. Co-Chairs, Dr Laing and Mr Cloppet, reported to the 48th Hurricane Committee and the RSMT meeting on the activities of the SWFP, achieved through direct support to the SWFP and leveraging related workshops.

118. CMO Headquarters helped to organize and presented to a well-received Operational Workshop on 13-15 June 2026, hosted by CIMH. The technical workshop focused on transitioning the SWFP Caribbean to operations, with daily regional guidance products provide by the RFSF Martinique. Following the workshop, national severe weather focal points and the RFSF set up a WhatsApp chat for regular dialogue on severe weather events.

119. The Coordinating Director met with *Ms Virginie Schwarz*, Executive Director of Météo-France, on the side of the 80th WMO Executive Council, June 2026, to review the SWFP and other collaborative activities, per the formal *Working Arrangements* between CMO *and* Météo-France.

120. With funding from the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Caribbean, forecasters. Plans for the Severe Weather Forecasting Programme Caribbean for 2026 to 2027, include:

- Three national in-person workshops focused on operationalizing SWFP practices.
- Exchange and attachments for familiarization with forecast areas of responsibility between Antigua and Barbuda Meteorological Service and the four Members that receive forecast and warnings from Antigua and Barbuda.
- Enhancement of the severe weather case database including translation to other languages

121. CMO Headquarters hosted one intern sponsored by the CCRIF-SPC during September to November 2026, to support the activities of the SWFP Caribbean, specifically: Regional assessment of lightning detection, monitoring, and forecasting capacities.

G. Business Continuity Management Guidelines for WMO Members

122. Council will recall that the Executive Council endorsed the *Business Continuity Management Guidelines for WMO Member*s, as approved and recommended by the Third Session of the WMO Services Commission. The guidelines were developed to ensure preparedness against events that may disrupt operations and services. WMO formed a *Task Team on the Business Continuity Management* to support National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) with implementation. *Mr Haley Anderson*, CMO Headquarters Project Development Officer, has served on the Task Team since July 2024. The Business Continuity Management Guidelines for WMO Members (WMO-No. 1361) were published in 2025. Having completed their specific task of developing and publishing the guidelines, the group has been transitioned, by decision of SERCOM-4, into an Advisory Group on Business Continuity Management (BCM).

123. Council is asked to urge and support their NMHS to develop and implement their business continuity plan.

H. 20th World Meteorological Congress, 2027

124. Every four years, the *World Meteorological Congress*, which is the highest body of the WMO, meets to review its Programmes and activities for the next Financial Period. The Programmes of the WMO affect all nations of the world - large and small. The 20th *World Meteorological Congress* is scheduled to be held in Geneva, Switzerland from 14-25 June 2027. At every session preceding a WMO Congress, the Caribbean Meteorological Council reviews or develops its positions on existing and emerging issues in preparation for the Congress.

125. A major issue is the sustainability of funding for the WMO. The Organization had to adjust its Strategic Goals and Operational Plans for 2026-2027 in response to a shortfall in the contributions received. The Executive Council Task Force supported the categorising of activities following restructuring of the programmes, activities, and staffing of the WMO Secretariat. Closely tied to the Congress decisions will be the *WMO Strategic Plan and Budget* for the period 2028-2031 and the Secretary-General's budget proposals for that same period.

126. A very critical activity of every Congress is the election and appointments of the Officers of the Organization. The 20th Congress will elect the President and three Vice-Presidents, along with 27 other members of the Executive Council. The Congress will then appoint or re-appoint the Secretary-General of the Organization.

127. Council is advised that it is the intention to seek the re-election to the WMO Executive Council of the Coordinating Director of CMO, as the Permanent Representative of the British Caribbean Territories with WMO. This position is very critical to all CMO Member States, as well as to North America, Central America and the Caribbean Region of WMO (Region Association IV). It must be borne in mind that Officers of the WMO who are elected by the Congress serve in an individual capacity as representatives of the entire Organization and not as representatives of particular Member States. Recognizing that the Programmes of the WMO affect all nations of the world, Council may wish to emphasize the need for as many CMO Member States to be actively represented at the 20th WMO Congress by the appropriate level personnel.

ACTIONS PROPOSED TO COUNCIL

Council is asked to:

(i) **Note** the decisions of the 80th session of the WMO Executive Council (EC), the WMO Technical Commissions, and the WMO Research Board;

(ii) **Continue** to monitor the budget situation with WMO as there may be impact to the technical and other support for Members;

(iii) **Encourage** Member States that have not yet done so to nominate national focal points for radio frequency coordination, to support protection of spectrum bands vital for earth observations and meteorological applications;

(iv) **Urges** Members to prioritize the implementation of the technical regulations on early warning services and to mobilize resources including through project development as well as to ensure engagement of national disaster risk management stakeholders;

(v) **Urges** Members to support the developmental needs of Members in further enhancing the delivery of their national early warning services, leaving no one behind.

(vi) **Note** the activities of the Research Board, including the Task Team on Early Warnings for All.

(vii) **Urge** CMO Member States to ensure that their NMHSs complete activities for the Operational Phase of WIGOS

(viii) **Urge** CMO Member States to remain compliant with GBON, following the guidelines from WMO

(ix) **Commit** Members' NMHSs to maintaining their support and participation in the CMO WIS2.0 Node

(x) **Note** the activities on the Virtual *Regional WIGOS Centre* (RWC) as a collaboration among the US, Canada, CMO Headquarters and the Trinidad and Tobago Meteorological Service

(xi) **Continue** its strong support for the *Global Framework for Climate Services* and to **urge** Member States to actively participate in GFCS projects and activities

(xii) **Note** and **support** the important work of the regional Hurricane Committee

(xiii) **Note** and **support** the important work of the Severe Weather Forecasting Programme Caribbean

(xiv) **Urge** Members to develop and implement a business continuity plan following the **Business Continuity** Management Guidelines for **WMO** Members (**WMO**-No. 1361)

(xv) **Urge Member** to participate in the 20th World Meteorological Congress, the supreme body of the WMO, which will include the election of the leadership of the WMO and members of the Executive Council.

CMO Headquarters
November 2026