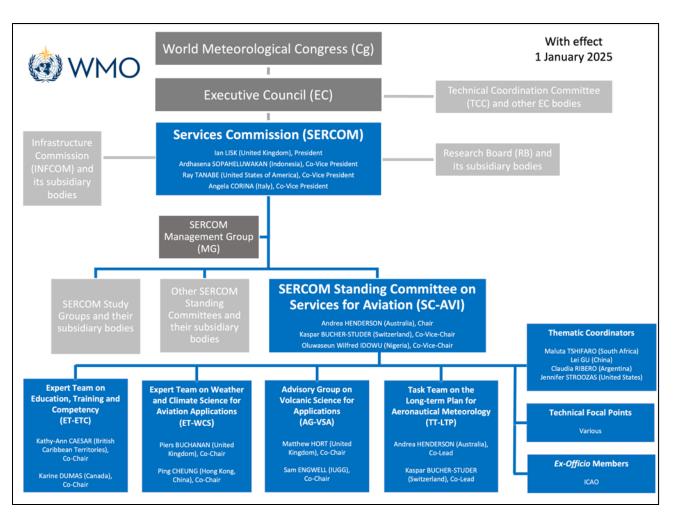
# WMO activities of relevance to ICAO

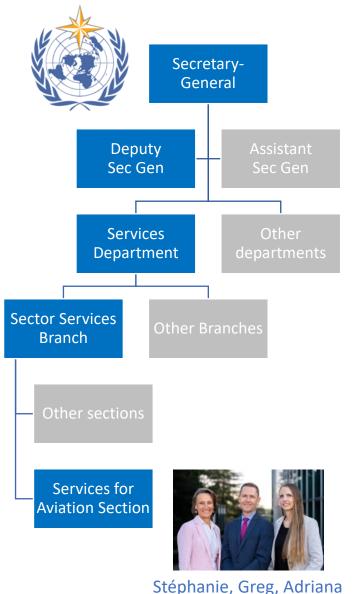
ICAO APANPIRG METSG/29

18-22 August 2025, Bangkok, Thailand



## WMO organizational structures

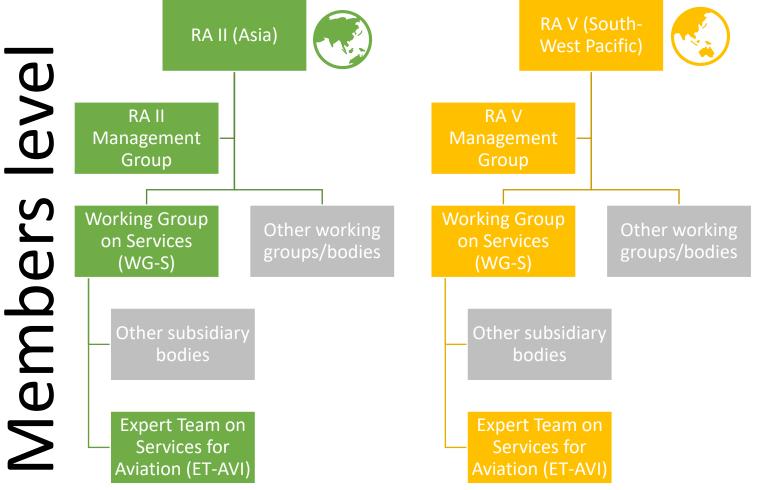








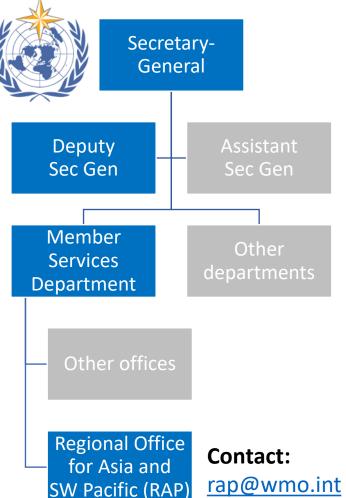
## WMO organizational structures



https://community.wmo.int/en/governance/regional-association







- Director
- Regional Officers
- > Technical Coordinators
- Representative for SW Pac
- Other staff (admin, etc.)



#### **Air Navigation** WMO contribution to METP **ICAO** Commission **METP** (and METP MG) WG-MCRGG WG-MOG **WG-MIE WG-MRAD** Requirements and Information exchange Operations Cost recovery and governance developments **MET-SWIM HWIS WAFS** Technical **MET-SWIM** SADIS/WIFS **AMOIS & AMFIS Planning & Policy** Other IS Other IE **IAVW** requirements requirements

**SWX** 



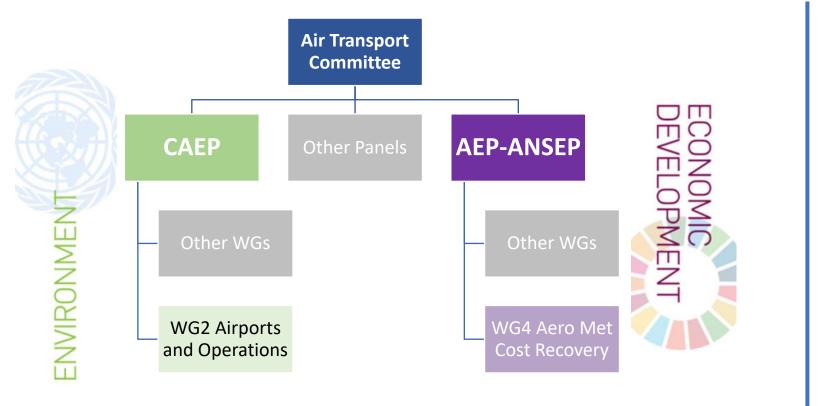






Simplified illustration

WMO contribution to other ICAO and non-ICAO initiatives







## WMO contribution to regional initiatives



**Aviation Meteorology Training Seminar** 



September/October 2024, Pretoria





**METEOROLOGICAL** 

## Long-term Plan for Aeronautical Meteorology



Traditional products

TOMORROW

Contemporary information services

Service delivery transformation

- Drivers for change and influencing factors include:
  - Investment in the global weather enterprise
  - Evolving user requirements
  - Scientific and technological advances
  - Environmental sustainability
  - Future role of observers and forecasters





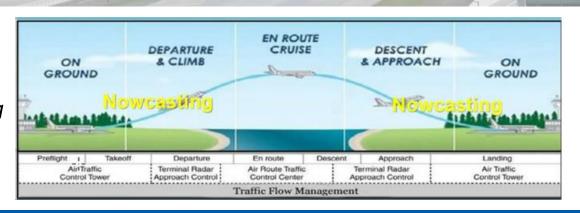
New edition in development (publication ± 2027)





# Aviation Research and Development Project Phase 2 (AVRDP-2)

To develop, demonstrate and quantify the benefits of improvements to the forecasting of significant convection and associated hazards



Developing and demonstrating advancements in nowcasting, probabilistic forecasting and statistical methods plus forecast verification and validation



### Aeronautical Meteorology Scientific Conference

AEROMETSCI-2024

21-24 October 2024, Geneva

"Aviation, weather and climate: scientific research and development for enhanced aeronautical meteorological services in a changing climate."

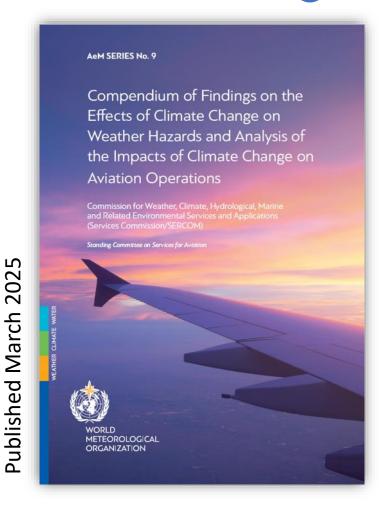
- Science underpinning meteorological observations, nowcasting and deterministic and probabilistic forecasts
- ➤ Impact-based information and decision support services for aviation
- Science to understand the impacts of climate change on aviation and aviation environmental issues







## AeM SERIES No. 9





Climate change may increase turbulence frequency and severity due to stronger jet streams. Bette global forecasting is essential, especially in areas with high-density air traffic.



Historical and future trends in icing are unclear although limited research suggests rising icing altitudes. Dedicated research on all icing indicators, including temperature, humidity and cloud water, is needed for a more accurate assessment.



ising global temperatures are projected to increase severe convection and hailstorm frequency, articularly at higher latitudes, impacting aviation operations on the ground and in the air.



Climate change is expected to strengthen jet streams, affecting wind speeds, clear air turbulence and light times, but with regional variations. The effects in the northern hemisphere are expected to be weaker due to Arctic amplification.



Climate projections indicate a rising tropopause height globally, but trends vary. More research is needed on the effect of climate change on the tropopause.



Warmer near-surface temperatures impact aircraft take-off performance, fuel efficiency and runway conditions. Increased weight restrictions and potential surface damage are concerns, but more research is needed to assess the critical threshold meteorological conditions.



Climate projections suggest fewer tropical cyclones overall, but these cyclones are expected to be more intense, with higher peak wind speeds and heavier precipitation due to global warming.



Low-level wind shear studies are scarce. Near-surface wind speeds are projected to decrease in th northern hemisphere and increase in the southern hemisphere, though these projections carry significant uncertainty. More research is needed to understand the effects of climate change.



Research on the impact of climate change on sandstorms and dust storms is limited. More robus studies are needed to understand future trends and the associated impacts on aviation.



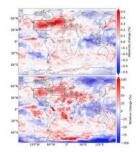
Fog frequency varies regionally, influenced by temperature, humidity, wind and local topography. Climate change affects fog patterns; however, for an improved understanding of fog trends, aerosc concentration projections are also needed.

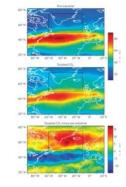


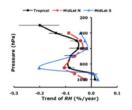
Freezing precipitation, mostly in the northern hemisphere, is shifting poleward and inland. However, more research is needed to improve future projections of freezing precipitation in a changing climate and to better understand the associated impacts on aviation.

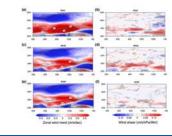


Global mean sea level rose more rapidly in the twentieth century than in any prior century in the last three millennia and continues to accelerate. If this trend continues, coastal and low-lying airports will be particularly vulnerable to increased flooding and storm surges.





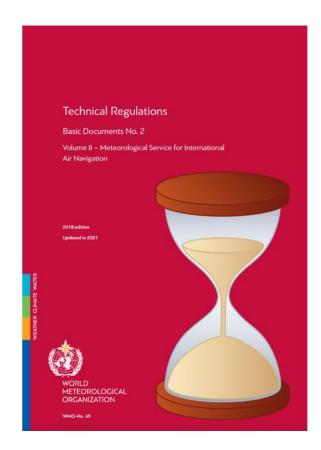








## Discontinuation of WMO *Technical Regulations* (WMO-No. 49), Volume II



 Late 2010s: Substantive duplication acknowledged between WMO-No. 49, Volume II and ICAO Annex 3

- Early 2020s: Endorsement of the two-stage discontinuation of WMO-No. 49, Volume II
  - Parts I and II discontinued in 2023
  - Parts III and IV to be discontinued in ±2027
    - Any material of continuing relevance transferred to ICAO PANS-MET (Doc 10145), Amendment 1



# Qualification and competency requirements for aero met personnel



Observers and forecasters



SARPs: *Technical Regulations* (WMO-No. 49), Volume I, Part V

Competency frameworks: WMO-No. 1209



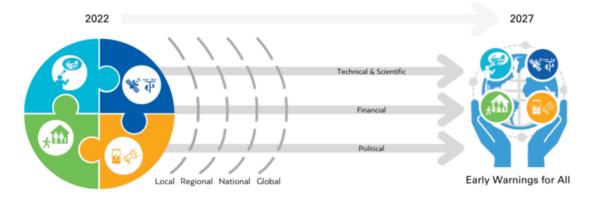












Pillar 1 lead by UNDRR Pillar 2 lead by WMO



#### Disaster risk knowledge

Systematically collect data and undertake risk assessments

- Are the hazards and the vulnerabilities
- well known by the communities?
   What are the patterns and trends in these factors?
- Are risk maps and data widely available?



#### Detection, observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards

Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services

- Are the right parameters being monitored?
   Is there a sound scientific basis for
- making forecasts?
- Can accurate and timely warnings be generated?



#### Preparedness and response capabilities

Build national and community response capabilities

- Are response plans up to date and tested?
   Are local capacities and knowledge made
- Are people preapred and ready to react to warnings?



#### Warning dissemination and communication

Communicate risk information and early warnings

- Do warnings reach all of those at risk?
- Are the risks and warnings understood?
- Is the warning information clear and usable?

Pillar 4 lead by IFRC

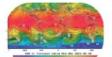
Pillar 3 lead by ITU



Observations from the entire globe



International exchange of observations



Global Numerical Weather Prediction

Weather and climate-related infrastructure - must be designed and managed globally

Last-mile activities undertaken primarily at regional, national and local level

Effective decision-making and action



Delivery of weather and climate services



Local data processing, forecast, warning and advisory products













## QWomen in♀ LEADERSHIP

in Aeronautical Meteorology













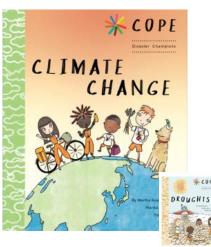






## Youth Action Plan





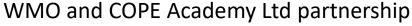








VOLCANDES



HEATWAVES







Governance

Establish policies, structures, and mechanisms to ensure sustained and meaningful youth participation across WMO governance and decisionmaking processes.

Strengthen Intergenerational Skills

Capacity Development

Foster learning opportunities for youth, WMO staff, and partners to enhance skills, improve collaboration, and integrate youth perspectives into weather, water, and climate initiatives.



**Enhance Career Pathways and Professional Growth** 

Improve recruitment, career and leadership development opportunities for young professionals within WMO and its Member institutions.



Expand Communication, Outreach, and Strategic Partnership

Outreach & Partnerships

Amplify youth engagement through targeted outreach, innovative communication strategies, and strengthened collaboration with UN entities, youth networks, and external stakeholders



**Ensure Accountability and Monitoring** 

Monitoring & Evaluation

Underlying all the pillars are clear key performance indicators (KPIs) and reporting mechanisms to track progress and integrate youth considerations into WMO broader strategic frameworks.



#### **General MET SARPS**



#### Manual on Codes









**BCM** 

Business Continuity Management Guidelines for WMO Members





others



#### Newsletter Issue 2/2024



Foreword by the Chair of the WMO Standing Committee on Services for Aviation (SC-AVI)

Dear colleagues,

Welcome to this edition of the WMO Services for Aviation Newsletter. This issue comes at a pivotal time for our community, as we continue to advance our understanding and capabilities in aeronautical meteorology.

Last month I had the pleasure of attending the Aeronautical Meteorology Scientific Conference (AeroMetSci-2024) in Geneva. The event highlighted the immense value of bringing experts together to share their work, and foster networking and collaboration opportunities. Over the five days, numerous valuable insights were exchanged among the scientific community and industry stakeholders. These insights are already being utilised in the ongoing development of the second edition of WMO's Longterm Plan for Aeronautical Meteorology. Read more...

#### Andrea Henderson

Bureau of Meteorology, Australia

Chair of WMO Standing Committee on Services for Aviation (SC-AVI)

- ➤ Issued twice per year ± June and December
- Articles on recent, ongoing and upcoming developments in aeronautical meteorology and related fields
- ≥1,300+ recipients worldwide
- To subscribe for free, please

email: aviation@wmo.int



## Upcoming WMO meetings/events

Extraordinary session of the World Meteorological Congress (Cg-Ext. (2025))
20 to 24 October

Second meeting of the

Expert Team on Weather
and Climate Science for
Aviation Applications
(ET-WCS-2)
±April

Eightieth session of the **Executive Council** (EC-80) 22-26 June

Fourth session of the Services Commission (SERCOM-4) ±October

Q4 2025

Q1 2026

Q2 2026

Q3 2026

Q4 2026

Fourth meeting of the **Standing Committee on Services for Aviation** (SC-AVI-4)

4 to 6 November

WMO, UK Met Office and
Turkish State
Meteorological Service
Aviation Meteorology
Training Seminar
±May

Additional information at: <a href="https://wmo.int/activities/events-and-meetings">https://wmo.int/activities/events-and-meetings</a>



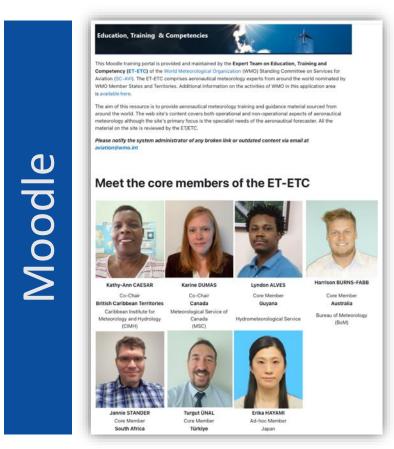
### WMO resources and further information

Home



www.wmo.int/aviation/





aviationtraining.wmo.int







## END —



