



Our ref.: 09086-2018/DRA-AFLDC/AMCOMET

18 April 2018

Annexes: 4

Subject: REMINDER: Ratification of AMCOMET Constitution

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to draw your kind attention to the arrangements for financing the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET). You may recall that the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration (Annex 1) established the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) as a high-level policy mechanism for the development of meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and its applications in Africa. Since then, the AMCOMET Secretariat has been hosted at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) headquarters in collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC).

Your Excellency might further recall that during the Third Session of AMCOMET, held in Praia, Cabo Verde, in February 2015, adopted the Praia Ministerial Declaration (Annex 2). Key decisions include the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan for the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and the approval of the Constitution (Annex 3), which describes the governance mechanism for AMCOMET.

Through this correspondence, and to give effect to the decisions of Ministers during the session, I kindly request Your Excellency to ratify the Constitution through the attached Instrument of Accession to the Constitution of AMCOMET (Annex 4). I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Governments of Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya and Mali for having ratified the Constitution and look forward to your Government doing the same.

I wish to express my appreciation for the support your Government has accorded to AMCOMET since its establishment.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Mr Gilberto Correia Carvalho Silva)
AMCOMET Bureau Chair
Minister of Agriculture and Environment
Republic of Cabo Verde

To: African Ministers Responsible for Meteorology

cc: Permanent Representatives of Members with WMO in Africa)
African Permanent Missions to the UN and other International
Organizations in Geneva) (for information)

**THE FIRST CONFERENCE
OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR METEOROLOGY
IN AFRICA**



NAIROBI MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR METEOROLOGY IN AFRICA

1. **We**, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation participating in the Ministerial Segment of the First Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa held in Nairobi, Kenya on 15 and 16 April 2010;
2. **Noting** the increasing risks and threats to sustainable development associated with disasters of which 90% are due to or aggravated by meteorological or hydrological extreme events and that African countries are facing multi-faceted challenges of climate variability and change that require, among others, decision-making based on scientifically sound data and information by governments and communities in order to develop adaptation strategies and action plans as part of the ongoing development processes and policies at national, sub-regional and continental level;
3. **Recognizing** that weather and climate information, services and products are of key importance for supporting climate-sensitive social and economic development sectors, including in particular health; agriculture and food security; transport; disaster risk reduction; natural resource management and environmental protection; water resource management and development; energy generation and distribution; and tourism;
4. **Noting** the gaps in operational observation and telecommunication networks, including maritime networks and their negative impact on the reliability of weather and climate information and services, and in view of the need to collectively address this situation to enable the National Meteorological Services in Africa to fulfil their national, regional and international mandates;
5. **Considering** that weather and climate patterns recognize no boundaries and that no one nation can be entirely self-sufficient in the production of all its meteorological and climate services and the urgent need to work jointly and in synergy to contribute effectively and efficiently to the development of our countries, by exploiting the full potential of meteorology and related sciences;

6. **Taking into account** the African Union Summit Decision on climate change and development, adopted by the 8th General Assembly in 2007 whereupon the Assembly expressed strong concerns about the vulnerability of Africa's socio-economic sectors and productive systems to climate variability and change and further noting that African countries demonstrably require additional resources for adaptation towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals;
7. **Referring to** Resolution 26 of World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Congress XIII in 1999 on the Role and Operation of Meteorological Services which urges WMO Members to mandate the National Meteorological Services as the official voice in issuing weather warnings for public safety to help minimize risks to the health and safety of citizens as well as the primary national authority and official source of information and policy advice on the present and future state of the atmosphere and other aspects of national weather and climate, in support of policy development and the need to meet national, regional and international responsibilities in the effective implementation of the WMO programmes;
8. **Recognizing** the support provided to National Meteorological and Hydrological Services by the sub-regional and regional institutions, including the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), the Centre for Training, Research and Applications of Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology (AGRHYMET) the specialized institution of CILSS, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC) and the WMO Regional Training Centres in Africa.
9. **Recognizing** the need to ensure that all sub regions are adequately served by their subregional institutions on meteorology and climate services:
10. **Recognizing** the importance of programmes in Africa such as ClimDev Africa which is focused on climate observations, the African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD) based on satellite observations and the African Early Warning and Climate Services (AEWACS); and particularly the support of the African Development Bank, UN Economic Commission for Africa, and the African Union;
11. **Recognizing** the socioeconomic benefits achieved in the use of meteorological information in various sectors in Africa such as transport, agriculture, health and water resources:
12. **Noting** with appreciation that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in collaboration with other UN System organizations, regional and subregional institutions and development partners, is assisting African countries to benefit from the scientific and technological progress made over the recent years, including access to satellite meteorological information to develop meteorological and climate products and services to support national and regional development planning, policy and programmes;

13. **Considering** the stringent and urgent requirements of the aviation sector for recommended and standard practices and the availability and provision of quality information to ensure safety of international air navigation;
14. **Recalling** the decision to establish a Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) made by the Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Heads of Delegation at the High-level segment of the World Climate Conference-3 held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 31 August to 4 September 2009, and;
15. **Having considered** the conclusions of the Expert Segment of the Ministerial Conference held in Nairobi from 12 to 14 April 2010, in particular its analysis of successful applications of weather, water and climate information, products and services to various sectors of social and economic development including for Disaster Risk Reduction and the recommendations on current and future programmes, projects and activities;

Commit ourselves to:

- a) Strengthen and sustain National Meteorological Services by providing them with all necessary resources and adequate institutional frameworks to enable them to fully perform their roles as a fundamental component of the national development infrastructure of our countries and of the continent and a contributor to security and sustainable development, particularly poverty reduction efforts, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction;
- b) Take all necessary steps to ensure that African National Meteorological Services meet the ICAO requirements regarding Quality Management Systems (QMS) by November 2012.

Agree to:

- a) Establish the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) as a high-level mechanism for the development of meteorology and its applications in Africa with a Bureau composed of Kenya (Chair), Mali (First Vice-Chair), Zimbabwe (Second Vice-Chair), Congo (Third Vice-Chair) and Morocco (Rapporteur) representing the five African sub-regions. This Bureau will represent AMCOMET during the intersessional period;
- b) Designate during this Conference a Task Force of ten (10) members comprising the five Bureau members and Algeria (North Africa), Cameroon (Central Africa), Ghana (West Africa), Uganda (East Africa), and a representative of Southern Africa (to be designated)¹. The Task Force, to be chaired by the AMCOMET chairperson, will define the institutional framework and internal arrangements of AMCOMET with WMO as the Secretariat with the support of AU. The Task Force should submit a proposal to the first session of AMCOMET which should meet regularly and at least every two years ;

¹ Southern African ministers have assigned Zambia as a representative of southern Africa for the Task Force during the Meeting of the Committee of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Meteorology on the 28th of May 2010

- c) Take the necessary measures, within two years, to develop an African Strategy on Meteorology for enhancing cooperation between African countries to strengthen the capabilities of their National Meteorological Services and existing Regional and Sub-regional climate centres in Africa. so as to effectively meet government and societal needs and requirements for weather and climate information and services, taking into account the statement of the expert segment of this Ministerial Conference and the planning for the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS);
- d) Establish, with the support of WMO and partners, a sub-regional structure for climate monitoring and adaptation to climate change for sustainable development in Central Africa;
- e) Involve the technical and financial partners, the international community and the United Nations system and its agencies to support AMCOMET and the preparation and the implementation of the African Strategy on Meteorology;
- f) Ensure that African National Meteorological Services and Regional and sub-regional centres have access to the Copenhagen Green Fund for Climate Change through the African Development Bank and other mechanisms;
- g) Ensure that NMS benefit from cost recovery with respect to aeronautical and maritime meteorological services and other mechanisms;
- h) Invite WMO to take note of this Declaration and bring it to the attention of the sixty second session of the Executive Council, fifteenth session of the WMO Regional Association for Africa and the Sixteenth WMO Congress and to take appropriate measures;
- i) Invite the African Union Commission to take note of this Declaration, to bring it to the attention of the next African Union Summit and take appropriate measures.

AMCOMET-3 Declaration/Doc.
17 14 February 2015
APPROVED



PRAIA MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

Third Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET-3)

Praia, Cabo Verde

13 – 14 February 2015

We, the Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa, who are also Heads of Delegations, participating in the Third Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET-3), from 13 to 14 February 2015, meeting in Praia, at the kind invitation of the Republic of Cabo Verde;

Having considered the draft Decisions prepared by the Expert Meeting for the Third Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology, from 10 to 12 February 2015, in particular those related to the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), the Constitution and Rules of Procedures, the establishment of a Regional Climate Centre in Central Africa and the Annual Budget for the AMCOMET Secretariat, among others;

Noting the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Convention (1947 and revised in 2007) on the rationale for the establishment of NMHSs, and which reaffirmed “*the vital importance of the mission of the National Meteorological, Hydrometeorological and Hydrological Services in observing and understanding weather and climate and in providing meteorological, hydrological and related services in support of relevant national needs, which should include the following areas: a) protection of life and property; b) safeguarding the environment; c) contributing to sustainable development; d) promoting long-term observation and collection of meteorological, hydrological, and climatological data, including related environmental data; e) promotion of endogenous capacity-building; f) meeting international commitments; and g) contributing to international cooperation*”; hence **acknowledging that investment in weather and climate services** saves lives and property and minimizes economic losses and sustains the natural environment;

Recognizing the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration of 2010, which established the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) as a high-level mechanism for the development of meteorology and its applications in Africa, where Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa committed themselves with one voice to strengthen and sustain National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) by providing them with all necessary resources and adequate institutional frameworks to enable them to fully meet their mandates and perform their roles as fundamental components of the national development infrastructure of their countries and of the continent;

Recalling that AMCOMET has been jointly established as a high-level mechanism by the World Meteorological Organization and the African Union (AU) to support its Member States in addressing the major challenges related to the delivery of weather and climate services in Africa for the development of meteorology and its applications on the Continent;

Recalling further that AMCOMET Decisions on all policy matters related to the provision, access and use of weather and climate services are submitted to the African Union policy organs and the WMO Executive Council and Congress;

Noting the African Union Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec. 227 (XII)) of 2009 that established Specialized Technical Committees (STCs); **considering** the consequences of this Decision on the visibility of the AMCOMET;

Decide to establish the Task Force on STC Alignment, composed of the Bureau Members and five other representatives of the sub-regions, to engage with African Union Commission (AUC) and find possible ways of synergies between the AMCOMET and appropriate STC(s), and report to the Fourth Session of AMCOMET;

Request Members of the Bureau and **encourage** all Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa to take part in the First Meeting of the STC on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment in the third quarter of 2015, and to **advocate** for the establishment of a sub-committee on Meteorology under this STC and suggest to add “Weather and Climate” in the title of the STC;

Adopt the Constitution¹ and the Rules of Procedure² of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology; **take note** of amendments proposed to the Rules of Procedures which would be examined by the AMCOMET Bureau and submitted for consideration of the Fourth Session of AMCOMET;

¹ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 5.1, Rev.1

² AMCOMET-3/Doc. 5.2

Noting the importance of assessed contributions to WMO, as the non-payment by African countries of their assessed contributions disenfranchises African Member States of voting rights despite the number of countries on the Continent;

Request Member States of the Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA) and similar bodies, to develop national mechanisms to provide financial resources and assistance to NMHSs to improve the Quality Management Systems (QMS) implementation and competency qualification and contribution to WMO; and **request** the designation of national focal points for an effective coordination between ASECNA, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), WMO and NMHSs in the delivery of aviation meteorological services;

Approve the Annual Budget³ of AMCOMET, and **request** Member States in Africa, in order to show ownership and commitment to the AMCOMET process and give full effect to the implementation of the Constitution, to take the necessary action to contribute 10,000 USD per Member State classified as Least Developed Country (LDCs), and **a minimum of** 10,000 USD per Member States classified as Developing Country to support the operations and functions of the AMCOMET programmes and the Secretariat;

Request WMO to explore strategies and avenues that can facilitate receiving contributions from African Member States to support the operations of the AMCOMET Secretariat such as WMO assessed contributions;

Commit to pay for the sustainability and the operations of the AMCOMET Secretariat, noting with zeal, that AMCOMET is an African process fulfilling an African Agenda, and which has been endorsed by the AU Executive Council;

Acknowledging the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology, which provides concrete ways to enhance the delivery of weather and climate services needed to build the continent's ability to respond to climate change; and **further noting** that the plan is an important tool to mobilize resources through partnerships and collaboration to build the much needed resilience of communities and economies in Africa;

Noting further that the African Union has designated specific days to increase awareness of sectorial themes, such as the Africa Environment and Wangari Mathai Day, the African Food and Nutrition Day and the African Water Week, urges the designation of an Africa Meteorology Day; and **request** the AMCOMET Secretariat, in collaboration with the AUC, to develop a Concept Note for an Africa Meteorology Day, to be celebrated annually on 29 June, taking advantage of the AU Summit of Heads of State and Government, to give the much needed visibility for the contribution of meteorology (weather and climate services) to sustainable development;

Noting the inclusion of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) in the Implementation Matrix of the Yokohama Action Plan of the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD-V); **request** the AUC, in collaboration with WMO and African Member States to take necessary steps to ensure that Member States are informed of the formalities in accessing financial support through the TICAD-V for the enhancement of the provision, use and access of weather and climate services in Africa through the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services);

Noting with appreciation the WMO-initiated Severe Weather Forecast Demonstration Project (SWFDP) involving five NMHSs in Southern Africa: Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe together with the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre-Pretoria, South Africa, whose objective is to strengthen capacity in NMHSs in developing and least developing countries, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in the prediction of high impact weather events;

Noting further the commitment and tenacity shown by the NMHSs in the SWFDP project to demonstrate the feasibility and societal benefits accruing from this project for the region. The SWFDP is now a Flagship Project for the sub-region and is being replicated in other sub-regions;

³ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 16

Noting the success of the SWFDP as a Flagship Project by Africa; **invite** all Member States to be involved in the project and make financial contributions to the SWFDP for the sustainability of the project;

Recalling the Benoni Statement on the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) in Africa where representatives of the AUC, the Republic of South Africa, the Regional Economic Communities (Economic and Monetary Communities of Central Africa – CEMAC, Economic Community of Central African States – ECCAS, Economic Community of West African States – ECOWAS); Intergovernmental Authority on Development – IGAD, and Indian Ocean Commissions – IOC) and the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP Secretariat) Group of States, reaffirmed their support to the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and committed to continue providing support for the implementation of the GFCS in their region;

Approve the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan⁴ of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), which lays-out a 12-year roadmap (2016 – 2027) for the effective mainstreaming of meteorology into sub-regional and national development plans, which also includes an annual monitoring and evaluation plan; and **request** the AMCOMET Secretariat, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, relevant partners and stakeholders, to prioritize the development of the Strategic Plans of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and to facilitate the development of initiatives and the implementation of existing projects in the Flagship Programmes, under the auspices of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services);

Extend the mandate of the current Task Force on the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan to provide guidance in the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and report to the Fourth Session of AMCOMET;

Commend the Central African States for approving the strategy and implementation plan for the establishment of a Regional Climate Centre (RCC)⁵ in Central Africa;

Noting with satisfaction the meeting of experts in charge of meteorology of Central Africa, which took place in October 2014, in Ndjamena, Chad, which validated the Implementation Plan of a Regional Climate Centre; and plans in April 2015, in Yaoundé, Cameroon, a Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Central Africa for the adoption of the Plan;

Recognizing the importance and the value of the project of the ECCAS Council of Ministers in November 2014 at the 16th Conference of Heads of State and Government, who requested the Secretary-General of ECCAS to organize a meeting of Ministers in Charge of Meteorology for its adoption;

Recommend Central African Ministers Responsible for Meteorology to deploy effort to personally ensure the success of the April 2015 Ministerial Conference and adopt the project, with the joint support of ECCAS and CEMAC; and to advise the Secretariat of AMCOMET, the AUC, and WMO thereafter;

Urge ECCAS and CEMAC, in collaboration with the AMCOMET Secretariat, the African Union Commission (AUC), WMO and other relevant stakeholders, to take the necessary steps towards the finalization of the establishment of the Regional Climate Centre for Central Africa;

Recognizing the AU Space Working Group, which includes representatives from the African Union Conference of Ministers in Charge of Communications and Information Technologies (CITMC), the African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology (AMCOST) and AMCOMET, to jointly develop an African Space Policy and an African Space Strategy, as the foundation for the development of space applications and technologies, which provides an opportunity for Africa to address its economic, social, political and environmental challenges;

Noting with appreciation the provision of data and products from satellite operators from many countries, which include, China, Europe, India, Russia and the United States; **further appreciate** the willingness of

⁴ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 4.0

⁵ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 6.0

these partner countries to assist in the furtherance and sustenance of the African Regional Space Programme;

Further noting that the future Meteosat Third Generation (MTG) satellites are expected to provide satellite data coverage over Africa from 2020-2039, **encourage** NMHSs to initiate the MTG user preparedness activities (data access, user station), in close cooperation with European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) and the WMO Space Programme; and in coordination with the African Regional Space Programme;

Taking into account the resolution on the African Regional Space Programme of the Sixteenth Session of the World Meteorological Organization's Regional Association I (Africa), which took place in Praia, Cabo Verde, from 3 to 9 February 2015;

Endorse the draft African Space Policy⁶ and the African Space Strategy⁷ with the understanding that issues of meteorology are adequately taken into account;

Extend the mandate of the current AMCOMET Task Force on the African Regional Space Programme to continue with the feasibility study of developing an African Meteorological Space Implementation Plan, as part of an African Space Programme;

Taking cognizance of the progress made by African countries in complying with ICAO and WMO technical regulations on QMS, where 56% of African countries are currently QMS compliant;

Noting the dire consequences to Member States for not complying to QMS and Competency Assessment requirements;

Noting also that a number of NMHSs in Africa had transformed into autonomous agencies and/or authorities and that consequently they had improved operations and service delivery; **urge** Member States to support NMHSs in the transformation process through appropriate legislation;

Noting further the One Sky Concept of the ICAO Global Air Navigation Plan calling for the regionalization of services as appropriate that will have significant impact on air navigation service provision and the sovereignty of Member States; and **urge** further consultations with stakeholders before consideration for implementation;

Noting challenges to cost recovery of meteorological services from users, particularly from aviation and marine sectors, which is necessary to help boost the revenue base of NMHSs and the need to develop a comprehensive framework for cost recovery for all stakeholders who are users of weather and climate data, products and services;

Agree to elevate QMS requirements to the national agenda, which is critical for the safety of air navigation over the African skies and a mandatory requirement by ICAO and WMO; **urge** Member States to take the necessary steps to achieve and sustain compliance with QMS requirements;

Urge Member States not yet QMS compliant to fast-track their QMS processes and consider twinning projects with compliant countries to aid with their certification;

Approve the establishment of a Task Force on QMS, Cost Recovery and Competency Assessment to provide guidance on their implementation on the continent;

Recognizing that impacts of weather and climate are gender differentiated;

Acknowledging the Statement of the World Meteorological Organization's and Partner's *Conference on the Gender Dimensions of Weather and Climate Services*, which calls upon all partners at all levels to take the

⁶ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 7.1

⁷ AMCOMET-3/Doc. 7.2

necessary steps to improve the understanding of gender-specific impacts of weather and climate through the systematic collection and use of gender-disaggregated data and to pursue strategies and structures to increase the involvement of women in the development and communication of gender-sensitive weather, hydrological and climate services, among others;

Acknowledging further the High Level Work Programme on Climate Change Action in Africa, including the establishment of Women and Gender Programmes endorsed by the Malabo African Union Summit (2014);

Commit to promote gender sensitivity in developing and implementing weather and climate programmes and projects to achieve gender-responsive outcomes in all activities under AMCOMET;

Being aware of the outcomes of the Africa Climate Conference 2013 (ACC-2013), which took place from 15 to 18 October 2013 in Arusha, Tanzania, and the Climate Research for Development (CR4D) Strategy Meeting, which took place on the margins of the Fourth Session of the Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-4), which acknowledges the importance of a multi-sectoral research agenda that facilitates the efforts of NMHSs to create enhanced climate services and the recommendation to the AMCOMET to recognize and to provide guidance and leadership to the African Priority Agenda for Climate Research, Services and Development; and the subsequent request to the ClimDev-Africa Programme, WMO and AMCOMET for a joint oversight of the CR4D Agenda and the important role of NMHSs in climate change research;

Approve the joint oversight of the Climate Research for Development Agenda by the ClimDev-Africa Programme, AMCOMET and WMO;

Approve further the establishment of a Task Force on CR4D to provide guidance on the implementation of the CR4D Agenda and request the Task Force to work in close collaboration with the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), the Institutional Collaboration Platform (ICP) and the Secretariat of the CR4D;

Recognizing the importance of collaborating with development partners and relevant stakeholders to achieve sustainable development in the field of meteorology and the much-needed continued support and active participation of international, regional, sub-regional and national institutions enhancing the work and relevance of the AMCOMET process;

Noting the important role that the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD), expected to be designated by the 17th Session of WMO Congress (Cg-17) as a multi-functional Regional Climate Centre, plays in support of Member States; **request** ACMAD Member States to fulfill their obligations to support the operations and functions of ACMAD as a pan-African institution to enable it fulfill its regional mandate;

Noting also that the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is a voluntary partnership of a total of 97 Members, 24 of which are African Member States, and 88 Participating Organizations, including the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), aimed at supporting coordination efforts to build a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS); and taking note of the AfriGEOSS initiative, which is dedicated to linking current activities of GEO and GEO partners with existing capabilities and initiatives in Africa to enhance the region's capacity for producing, managing and using Earth observations; **welcome** the initiation of the partnership between AMCOMET and AfriGEOSS;

Noting that WMO Executive Council encouraged proactive engagement of AfriGEOSS with African NMHSs to further programmes and activities at the national level; **encourage** Member States that are not Members of the Group on Earth Observations to consider joining GEO;

Recognizing the need for AMCOMET to actively participate in regional and international forums, in particular the African Pavilion at the session of the Conference of Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to take advantage of available opportunities to develop partnerships with relevant stakeholders, **urge** WMO and the AUC to facilitate such participation;

Request development partners to continue supporting the AMCOMET process through the on-going dialogue to ensure a mutually beneficial approach in improving the provision and use of weather and climate services in Africa that meet end user needs;

Express appreciation to WMO Members, particularly Australia, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America for the financial and/or in-kind support they have provided to AMCOMET and related activities in the region; and **welcome** their continued activities and support;

Acknowledge the Clim-Dev Africa Special Fund (CDSF), hosted at the African Development Bank (AfDB), which pools the resources mobilized from donors to finance climate-resilient development programmes across Africa, including the generation and wide dissemination of climate information;

Request the AUC to facilitate collaboration between AMCOMET, the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) on converging issues related to the sustainable development of the continent;

Noting with appreciation, the close collaboration between, AUC, WMO and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) in combating the Weather and Climate related disasters in the Region; and **encourage** the need to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) for enhanced coherence in tackling climate risks and disasters;

Further noting the coming to an end of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) (2005-2015) and the upcoming post 2015 framework for DRR that will be established during the Third World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai, Japan, March 2015), which will emphasize the need to employ the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) in the management of multi-hazard / hydro-meteorological disaster risks;

Urge AMCOMET Members to participate in this important Conference in accordance with the AU Executive Council Decision of January 2015;

Request AMCOMET Members to work closely with the AUC, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), WMO and UNISDR for synergy in addressing weather and climate induced risks and vulnerabilities;

Noting that the Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa (MESA) Programme, funded by the European Development Fund (EDF), and implemented by the AUC, through the participating RECs and Regional Implementing Centres (RICs), will upgrade over 50 PUMA 2010 satellite reception stations installed in the NMHSs and regional centres, into new PUMA 2015 stations, ensuring continuous access to satellite and various meteorological data; and **further noting** that the MESA Programme will provide training, through four regional training centres, to all beneficiary NMHSs for the operation of these stations and exploitation of the received information;

Request the AUC to bring this Declaration of AMCOMET to the attention of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment; STC on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration; and to other relevant AU organs for inclusion in their Programmes of Work;

Express appreciation for the hard work of the AMCOMET Secretariat and **gratitude** to the AUC and the WMO for their continued commitment and support; and

Further Express appreciation to the Government and the people of the Republic of Cabo Verde for the excellent facilities and hosting of the Third Session of AMCOMET.

Commit to implementing these decisions and **request** the Commissioner of Rural Development and Agriculture and the WMO Secretary-General to bring this Declaration to the attention of the AU Executive Council, through the appropriate channels, and to the WMO Congress and Executive Council, respectively; **further request** partners and stakeholders to take this Declaration into consideration when developing initiatives relevant to weather and climate services in Africa; **and urge** Member States, WMO, AUC and development partners to continue their support to the AMCOMET Secretariat and its operations.

Adopted in Praia, Cabo Verde, on 14 February 2015



AMCOMET

AMCOMET-3/Doc. 5.1 Rev.1
14 February 2015
APPROVED

CONSTITUTION OF THE AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON METEOROLOGY

PREAMBLE

WE, the Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa:

Recalling the outcomes of the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration, notably the establishment of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) in April 2010;

Recognising that the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) is the main African ministerial inter-governmental body responsible for all policy matters relating to meteorology and its development in Africa;

Recognising National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) as a fundamental component of national development infrastructure of our countries and of the continent and a contributor to security and sustainable development, particularly poverty reduction efforts, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction;

Noting the increasing risks and threats to sustainable development associated with natural disasters of which about 90% are due to or aggravated by extreme hydro-meteorological events; and that African countries are facing multi-faceted challenges of climate variability and change that require, among others, decision-making based on scientifically sound data and information by governments and communities in order to develop adaptation strategies and action plans as part of the ongoing development processes and policies at national, sub-regional and continental levels;

Taking into account the African Union Summit Decision on climate change and development, adopted by the 8th General Assembly in 2007 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, whereupon the Assembly expressed strong concerns about the vulnerability of Africa's socio-economic sectors and productive systems to climate variability and change and further noting that African countries demonstrably require additional resources for adaptation towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs; 2000-2015), Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015), relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;

Referring to Resolution 26 (Cg.XIII) of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Congress XIII in 1999 on the Role and Operation of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services which urges WMO Members to mandate the NMHSs as the official authoritative voice in issuing weather warnings for public safety to help minimize risks to the health and safety of citizens as well as the primary national authority and official source of information and policy advice on the present and future state of the atmosphere and other aspects of national weather and climate, in support of policy development and the need to meet national, regional and international responsibilities in the effective implementation of the WMO programmes;

Recognizing the support provided to National Meteorological and Hydrological Services by the regional climate institutions and centres, including the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), the Centre for Training, Research and Applications of Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology (AGRHYMET), the specialized institution of Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), the Southern African Development Community Climate Services Centre (SADC-CSC), Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA) and the WMO Regional Training Centres in Africa (WMO RTCs);

Recognizing the importance of programmes in Africa such as ClimDev Africa, which is focused on climate observations, the Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa (MESA) based on satellite observations, Institutional Support for African Climate, and the African Early Warning and Climate Services (AEWACS); and particularly, the support of the African Development Bank (AfDB), UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and the African Union Commission (AUC);

Conscious of the opportunity presented at the First Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa, which took place in Nairobi, 12-16 April 2010, to enhance regional cooperation for a common approach in tackling the challenges of achieving sustainable development at the regional levels;

Noting the gaps in: operational observational networks (surface, water and air); telecommunication networks; data processing analysis and forecasting systems; climate data management and archiving systems; as well as information and product dissemination systems; including human resource capital and their negative impact on the reliability of weather and climate information and services, and in view of the need to collectively address this situation to enable the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in Africa to fulfil their national, regional and international mandates;

Recalling that the African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2011, adopted Decision No. EX.CL/Dec.606 (XVIII) that took note of the outcomes of the First Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa, in Nairobi, 12 – 16 April 2010, which recommended the full implementation of the AMCOMET process;

Reaffirming our commitment to strengthen and sustain NMHSs by providing them with all necessary resources and adequate institutional and legal frameworks to enable them to fully perform their roles;

Reiterate our determination to fulfil our responsibility of making concerted efforts to work jointly to effectively and efficiently exploit the full potential of applied meteorology and related geo-sciences to achieve sustainable development for the benefit of our present and future generations;

Noting the support offered by the World Meteorological Organisation in developing the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) and its Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan, to ensure that National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in Africa can better address climate variability and change and build resilience of communities to cope with the adverse impacts of climate extremes;

ADOPT this Constitution of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) as the Ministerial Authority on meteorology in Africa.

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CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1: NAME

The name of the African ministerial inter-governmental authority on meteorology shall be the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (hereinafter referred to as “AMCOMET”), which shall be composed of African Ministers responsible for meteorology in Africa.

AMCOMET is hereby constituted as the African ministerial inter-governmental authority on meteorology.

ARTICLE 2: VISION and MISSION OF AMCOMET

Taking into consideration the interests of Member States:

The Vision of AMCOMET is to have a framework for cooperation, security, socio-economic development and poverty eradication on a pan-African level through sound governance and the application of the science of meteorology and its related sciences.

The Mission of AMCOMET is to provide political leadership and guidance, policy direction and advocacy in the provision of weather and climate services that meet societal needs.

ARTICLE 3: OBJECTIVES OF AMCOMET

AMCOMET shall support its Member States in addressing the major challenges related to the delivery of weather and climate services in Africa. AMCOMET shall *inter alia* provide a permanent forum at which African Ministers responsible for meteorology can discuss matters related to the development of meteorology and its applications including its contribution to the socio-economic development in Africa. The objectives of AMCOMET are more fully detailed in the AMCOMET Rules of Procedure.

CHAPTER II: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

ARTICLE 4: FUNCTIONS OF AMCOMET

- 1) AMCOMET shall, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities and other organisations, be responsible and provide a political voice on meteorological and hydro-meteorological matters, including climate change science in Africa.
- 2) The functions of AMCOMET are to:
 - a) Provide policy guidance on meteorological issues and related policies as they apply to sustainable development;
 - b) Promote the coordination, harmonisation and integration of meteorology and its applications to sound socio-economic development of Africa, in particular, disaster risk management, food security, health, transportation, energy, environment and water resources;
 - c) Support the development policy and legislative proposals on meteorological matters at regional levels;
 - d) Foster intergovernmental and regional dialogue for sound management and integration of meteorological considerations into poverty reduction, health and environmental strategies, including international development plans;

- e) Collaborate with other African Union organs on matters of meteorology;
 - f) Collaborate with WMO Constituent Bodies, in particular, Regional Association I (RAI, Africa) and Technical Commissions (TCs);
 - g) Develop and promote common policy approaches on issues of mutual concern and advance such policies collectively in international fora; and
 - h) Promote policy guidance on research and technology development, information collection and exchange, capacity development, and the application of appropriate technologies in the science of meteorology and its applications.
- 3) AMCOMET shall have an advisory and leading role; and shall be competent, inter alia, to:
- a) Facilitate the approval of the implementation of meteorological initiatives in Africa;
 - b) Make general or specific recommendations to Member States and other bodies, including the African Union, regarding meteorological management in Africa; and
 - c) Mobilize necessary resources for achieving the objectives of AMCOMET.
- 4) The activities of AMCOMET shall be undertaken at national, sub-regional and regional levels, as appropriate.

ARTICLE 5: COMPOSITION OF AMCOMET

AMCOMET shall be composed as follows:

- 1) The Conference; as established under Article 6;
- 2) The Bureau; as established under Article 8;
- 3) The Secretariat; as established under Article 9; and
- 4) Subsidiary Organs; as established under Article 10.

ARTICLE 6: FUNCTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

Article 6.1: CONFERENCE FUNCTIONS AND RIGHT TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS

- 1) The Conference shall be the principal policy making entity of AMCOMET; and
- 2) In accordance with this Constitution, the functions of the Conference shall be to:
 - a) Make decisions on all policy matters related to meteorology in Africa;
 - b) Review overall progress of AMCOMET;
 - c) Consider and approve the strategic plan(s), programmes and initiatives of AMCOMET;
 - d) Provide the policy direction of AMCOMET;
 - e) Elect members of the Bureau of AMCOMET;
 - f) Approve Financial Regulations and Rules of Procedure of the AMCOMET, and;
 - g) Carry out any other function entrusted to it by this Constitution.
- 3) The Conference shall have the power, upon recommendation of the Bureau, to determine appropriate sanctions, including duration, to be imposed on any Member State that fails to meet its financial obligations or contribution to the budgets of the Conference in the following manner:
 - a) Denial of attendance at meetings;
 - b) Denial of the right to vote at a meeting; and
 - c) Denial to present a candidate for any position or post in the Conference or Secretariat or to

benefit from any activity or commitment, there from.

- 4) The Bureau shall apply the sanctions imposed by the Conference in respect of arrears or failure to meet a financial contribution or other obligation.

Article 6.2: ORDINARY SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference shall hold its Ordinary Sessions once every two (2) years and during the course of its Session decide the date and venue of the next Ordinary Session.

Article 6.3: EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS

- 1) The Conference may convene Extraordinary Sessions in between Ordinary Sessions as may be determined by the Bureau or the Conference; and
- 2) The conditions for holding an Extraordinary Session shall be provided for in the Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE 7: MEMBERSHIP OF and PARTNERSHIP WITH AMCOMET

- 1) AMCOMET shall be open to all WMO and UN Member States in Africa;
- 2) AMCOMET shall consist of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology in Africa; and
- 3) A Member State shall be deemed member of AMCOMET upon signing of this Constitution by a person duly authorized by the government of a Member State.

Article 7.1: COMMITMENT OF MEMBER STATES

The Member States shall cooperate among themselves and, where appropriate and possible, cooperate with other States and organisations to:

- 1) Give full effect to the provisions of this Constitution;
- 2) Enhance individual and collective collaboration in adopting the policies and measures under this Constitution;
- 3) Harmonise policies at regional, sub-regional and national levels as appropriate;
- 4) Provide resources, political will and support for AMCOMET programmes and activities.

Article 7.2: WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBER STATES

In the event that a Member State wishes to withdraw its membership from AMCOMET, a notice period of six (6) months is required to facilitate the formal withdrawal process and ensure that existing obligations of said Member State are fulfilled prior to withdrawal.

Article 7.3: OBSERVERS

- 1) The Conference may invite observers to its meetings. Observers may include the following:
 - a) Regional Economic Communities, national or regional institutions and organisations, governments and civil society, international multilateral organisations and the private sector, whose activities relate to meteorological management, the science of meteorology, operational hydrology and its related applications and sustainable development;
 - b) Specialised United Nations agencies, including International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Oceanographic Commission / United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) among others;

- c) Member States of the World Meteorological Organization;
 - d) Development Partners and Aid Agencies; and
 - e) Experts or Group of Experts.
- 2) The conditions for admission and participation of observers shall be as prescribed in the Rules¹ of Procedure of AMCOMET.

Article 7.4: INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION

- 1) AMCOMET shall cooperate and collaborate with all African national and regional institutions active in the field of meteorology and related weather and climate fields and sustainable development.
- 2) AMCOMET shall work with the full support of the African Union Commission (AUC), the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
- 3) AMCOMET shall maintain working relations and cooperate with the African Development Bank and other financial institutions, the United Nations and its agencies, and other organizations capable of assisting or collaborating in the achievement of AMCOMET's objectives.

Article 7.5: ADVISERS

The National Permanent Representatives with the WMO shall be the principal advisers of the Ministers Responsible for Meteorology on all matters related to AMCOMET.

ARTICLE 8: BUREAU

Article 8.1: COMPOSITION OF THE BUREAU

- 1) At each Ordinary Sessions, the Conference shall elect the members of the Bureau.
- 2) Members of the Bureau shall be elected as:
 - a) The Chairperson of the Bureau;
 - b) Three Vice Chairpersons; and
 - c) The Rapporteur.
- 3) The Chairperson of the Bureau of AMCOMET shall also be the Chairperson of the Conference.

Article 8.2: FUNCTIONS OF THE BUREAU

- 1) The Bureau of AMCOMET is hereby established.
- 2) The functions of the Bureau of AMCOMET shall include:
 - a) Overseeing the Conference affairs and the activities of the AMCOMET Secretariat between sessions of the Conference;
 - b) Carrying out, between one ordinary session of the Conference and the next, such interim activities on behalf of the Conference as may be necessary, giving priority to matters on which the Conference has previously recorded its approval;
 - c) Make preparations on issues, inter alia, draft resolutions and recommendations for consideration at the next session of the Conference;
 - d) Overseeing the implementation of policies and decisions of the Conference, the execution

¹ The Rules need to be amended to take into account the expanded attendance of observers, how they should be admitted and what they may do during the sessions and in between sessions.

of the Conference's budget and conduct of the Conference's programmes;

- e) Provide guidance and advice to the Secretariat on the implementation of the Conference decisions, relations between AMCOMET and Member States, preparation of meetings and on any other matters relating to the exercise of the functions of the AMCOMET and the Secretariat;
 - f) Submit proposals to the Conference on any matter relating to the implementation of the objectives and functions of AMCOMET and report to the Conference on activities it has carried out between the session of the Conference, and;
 - g) Perform any other functions that may be entrusted to it by the Conference.
- 3) The Bureau of AMCOMET may appoint such ad hoc committees to advise it, as deemed appropriate and necessary, in the implementation of its functions.
 - 4) The Bureau of AMCOMET, in consultation with WMO and AUC, shall meet at least once in every year and at any other time that circumstances may warrant.

Article 8.3: FUNCTIONS OF THE BUREAU MEMBERS

- 1) The functions of the members of the Bureau shall be defined by the Rules of Procedure.
- 2) A Member State elected to the Bureau of AMCOMET shall:
 - a) Facilitate the participation by its representative in meetings and activities of AMCOMET;
 - b) Solicit the opinion of Member States in its sub-region and monitor matters of interest in the sub-region that relate to AMCOMET's mission in order to strengthen sub-regional coordination in the sub-regional economic communities so that decisions and actions taken at that level are in the interest of each State. It further strengthens the role of sub-regional economic communities and sub-regional conferences.

ARTICLE 9: THE SECRETARIAT OF AMCOMET

- 1) A Secretariat of AMCOMET is hereby established. The functions and staffing of the Secretariat shall be provided for in the Rules of Procedure.
- 2) WMO, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, shall support AMCOMET in discharging its functions as outlined in the Rules of Procedure.
- 3) The Secretariat shall initially be hosted by WMO until such time that AMCOMET establishes an independent Secretariat, as provided in the Rules of Procedure.
- 4) While the AMCOMET Secretariat is hosted by WMO, the Director of the Secretariat, responsible for the day-to-day functioning of AMCOMET and its subsidiary organs, the Professional and Technical staff of the AMCOMET Secretariat shall be appointed by WMO.
- 5) In the event AMCOMET has an independent Secretariat, the Director of the Secretariat, responsible for the day-to-day functioning of AMCOMET and its subsidiary organs, shall be appointed by the Conference. The Professional and Technical staff of the AMCOMET Secretariat shall be appointed by the AMCOMET Bureau.

ARTICLE 10: SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

- 1) The Conference may establish subsidiary organs, such as Task Forces, Committees, Working Groups and Inter-Agency Technical Committees, on a permanent or ad-hoc basis, for the effective discharge of its functions. The modalities for the establishment of subsidiary organs shall be provided for in the Rules of Procedure.

- 2) Membership of Subsidiary Organs shall be open to:
 - a) The WMO Permanent Representatives (PR) of Regional Association I, or their representatives;
 - b) Representatives of WMO, the African Union, the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, African sub-regional organizations and economic groupings, specialized agencies, relevant programmes and organs of the UN system, specialized non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and civil society; and
 - c) The Conference shall have the authority to invite, as it deems appropriate, other persons and / or entities not represented above.
- 3) There shall be no restriction to the term-limit of a member in Subsidiary Organs.
- 4) The functions of Subsidiary Organs include:
 - a) meeting prior to the Conference; and
 - b) providing expert or technical information, technical advice and/or necessary documentation for AMCOMET.
- 5) The President of the WMO's Regional Association I, or his representative, shall be invited to subsidiary organ meetings as an observer.
- 6) The WMO Management Group of Regional Association I, or its successor, shall be invited to subsidiary organ meetings as observers.

ARTICLE 11: WORKING LANGUAGES OF AMCOMET

- 1) The official working languages of AMCOMET shall be the following:
 - a) English and French (mandatory); and
 - b) Arabic, Portuguese, Spanish, Swahili (as required and subject to availability of financial resources).
- 2) The conditions for Languages and Records shall be provided for in the Rules of Procedure.

CHAPTER III: FINANCIAL MATTERS

ARTICLE 12: BUDGET AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

- 1) At each Ordinary Session of the Conference, a budget for the financial period of the Session shall be adopted.
- 2) The scale of contributions of AMCOMET Member States shall be provided for in the Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE 13: TRUST FUND AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- 1) A Trust Fund is hereby established and its administration shall be provided for in the Rules of Procedure.
- 2) The Director of the Secretariat of AMCOMET shall be responsible for the management of the finances of AMCOMET. Details of the financial management of AMCOMET funds as well as financial audit requirements shall be provided for in the Rules of Procedure.

CHAPTER IV: FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 14: ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONSTITUTION

- 1) This Constitution shall provisionally enter into force when adopted by the Conference with the participation of not less than two thirds of the Member States.
- 2) This Constitution shall definitively enter into force after it is duly signed by two thirds of representatives with full powers of the Member States.
- 3) AMCOMET invites the African Union Commission to sign this Constitution upon its adoption by the Conference.

Article 14.1: AMENDMENTS

- 1) Any Member State may propose an amendment or annex to this Constitution.
- 2) Amendments or annexes to this Constitution shall be adopted at an Ordinary Session of the Conference.
- 3) The text of any proposed amendment or annex shall be communicated by the Member State to the Secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption.
- 4) The Director of the Secretariat shall deposit proposed amendments or annexes to the Depository (See Article 14.3).
- 5) The Member States shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment or annex by consensus.
- 6) Where all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, the amendment or annex shall be adopted only when two thirds of the Member States present at that session so vote with at least two thirds of Member States present and voting.
- 7) An amendment or annex to this Constitution shall form an integral part of the Constitution.

Article 14.2: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the present Constitution which cannot be settled by negotiation or by peaceful means shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal according to the Rules of Procedure.

Article 14.3: DEPOSITORY

The Secretariat of AMCOMET shall be the Depository of this Constitution.

Article 14.4: DISSOLUTION

- 1) AMCOMET may be dissolved by a resolution supported by two thirds of all Members participating at the session in which at least two thirds of all Members are represented and voting.
- 2) In case of dissolution, the assets of the AMCOMET shall be used to liquidate the liabilities and obligations; and the treatment of the balance of assets shall be decided by the legally appointed arbitrator, in consultation with the AUC and WMO.

ARTICLE 15: AUTHENTIC TEXT

The original text of this Constitution shall be in English and French languages, both of which shall be equally authentic.

ADOPTED in Praia, Cabo Verde on the fourteenth day of February Two Thousand and Fifteen



AMCOMET

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON METEOROLOGY

WHEREAS the Constitution of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology was adopted during the Third Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology, in Praia, Cabo Verde, on 14 February 2015;

WHEREAS Article 14 of the Constitution provides that it shall provisionally enter into force when adopted by the Conference with the participation of not less than two thirds of representatives with full powers of the Members States;

AND WHEREAS Article 14 of the Constitution furthermore specifies that the latter shall enter into force after it is duly signed by two thirds of the representatives with full powers of the Member States;

NOW THEREFORE, _____ (name of State), having considered the Constitution, hereby signs and accepts the Constitution, and undertakes faithfully to abide by all the provisions contained therein.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have signed this Instrument and affixed hereunto the Seal of _____ (name of State).

Date: _____

(Signature by Head of State, Head of Government or Minister of Foreign Affairs or Minister Responsible for Meteorology authorized to sign on behalf of the State)

Seal: _____