**Annex to Decision 33 (JCOMM-5)**

**JOINT WMO–IOC TECHNICAL COMMISSION FOR OCEANOGRAPHY AND MARINE METEOROLOGY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT VISION**

The JCOMM Capacity Development (CD) Vision can be synthesized into eight points:

(1)  Improve the collaboration between IOC CD activities and WMO Education and Training (ETR) to leverage the CD expertise and experience in both organizations and to advise the JCOMM Programme Area in developing and implementing their CD work plans, making use of existing mechanisms, facilities (e.g., WMO Global Campus and Regional Training Centres (RTCs, for example the International Centre for Operational Oceanography ITC-ocean), IOC regions, GOOS Regional Alliances (GRAs), IODE Ocean Teacher Global Academy (OTGA), IODE RTCs, WESTPAC Regional Training and Research Centres (RTRCs), etc.);

(2)  Establish a JCOMM institutional process to identify capacity required at the national level, to effectively participate in the JCOMM Programme Area projects and activities. Existing IOC and WMO mechanisms (IOC regional subcommissions, WMO regions, GOOS Regional Alliances) can assist with the development of regional CD work plans, that can then be implemented through existing IOC and WMO mechanisms (GRAs, RTCs, RTRCs);

(3)  Increase the activity to raise awareness not only on the new metocean observations, monitoring and forecasting services and build connections between oceanographic and meteorological institutions to sustain the observing system, but also for the end user to have better understanding on metocean information;

(4)  Promote the availability, re-use and downscaling of metocean analyses and forecasts, also taking into consideration small seas, closed seas and coastal phenomena;

(5)  Promote the availability of the open source systems of sea ice and iceberg analyses, generation of GMDSS bulletins in Polar METAREAs and facilitate the exchange of expertise between sea ice services and centres;

(6)  Support local economies, train users in Member States/Members on the usage of operational meteorological and oceanographic services, demonstrate their application for large socioeconomic sectors and provide assistance in encouraging broad governmental users’ and civil society access to data, products and services at national level such that the services contribute to human welfare and sustainable development;

 (7)  Facilitate the uptake of data management practices for real-time and delayed-mode data following IOC and WMO standards;

(8)  Facilitate the transition of research systems into operational monitoring and forecasting systems.