**WMO’s capability to coordinate the provision of Capacity Building**

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| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** |
| * Robust Preparation and management of **technical guidance material**, in conjunction with the regular review and update of the Guides and Technical Manuals;
* Strengthened **liaison and contacts with wider WMO-IOC capacity development programmes**, particularly for the application of developed marine meteorological and oceanographic training material and for the development of training programmes - for example, The Bilko software, WMO Digital Library, EuMetrain, etc;

 * Web-based tools to document, consolidate and visualize overall Capacity Development activities of JCOMM, particularly those initiated and directly supported by Members/Member States, examples: JCOMM website; <http://www.jcomm.info/CD>; Ocean Teacher Web interface ([http://www.oceanteacher.org](http://www.oceanteacher.org/)) developed by the IODE of UNESCO/IOC, and the Met e-learning Moodle ([http://www.met-elearning.org](http://www.met-elearning.org/)) managed by the WMO Education and Training Programme (ETRP);
* JCOMM programmes and projects that complement or support capacity building activities such as IODE, ETOOFS,GOOS, EUMeTRain/EUMetCal;
* Enhanced collaboration through the Partnership for New GEOSS Applications (PANGEA), a concept developed by JCOMM with the goal to develop resource sharing partnerships to realize the socio-economic benefits of ocean observing systems at global and regional scales. Hence ensuring adequate data flow to the modelling and education & training/capacity building institutions.
* Implementation of the WMO QMF and Marine Forecasters Competencies in NMHSs requires more capacity development in the total quality standards implementation programme (QSIP);
* WMO has well established RTCs in every Regional Association;
* The well-established WMO Fellowship Programme, Travel and Study Grants for expert competencies and continuous professional development (CPD) of ocean and marine experts;

  | * Coordination at the national, regional and international level as the oceanographic community is diverse and includes not only the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), but also other oceanographic institutions and operational and research agencies.
* Insufficient interaction between ocean and meteorological communities at national and regional levels
* Organizing training workshops and on-line learning modules for Capacity Development at the different stages of the production line.
* High marine staff turnover and/or brain drain from marine institutions;
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| **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| * Strong partnerships among e-learning programmes, such as USA’s Cooperative Programme for Operational Meteorology, Education and Training (COMET, <http://www.meted.ucar.edu/>), POGO SCOR;
* Enhanced support for ***time-bound*** Capacity building activities and projects with clear objectives and plans for delivery, which serve for Member States’ capacity development and technology transfer needs, with a view to leveraging other potential funding sources such as other UN bodies, academic institutions, marine industry, etc. and responding to expressed priorities of Member States; (**This could be either here or in the Strengths**)
* Mutual assistance and Technology transfer of ocean and marine technology and activities such as the second International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE) can only be realized through CB related activities;
* Other UN agencies with marine and oceanic interests such as executing agency status for ISDR, Regional Seas programme, GEF projects and marine DRR are potential partners;
* JCOMM pilot programmes that support capacity building like the CIFDP and operational programmes such as GODAE provide CB opportunities for the SID, LDC and developing Member States
 | * CB activities coordination at the regional and international level as the need to address the complex interlinkages within JCOMM increase;
* Receding budget lines and possibly lack of donors in support for capacity building activities at the national, regional and global level??
* (***Secretariat and PAs may need to confirm and add more threats in view of a longer institutional memory***);
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