**WMO’s capability to coordinate the provision of Marine Services**

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| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** |
| * JCOMM ETMSS group to coordinate WWMIWS and liaise with IHO on Joint MSI provision. * High compliance with SOLAS regulations within WWMIWS NMHS; * Successful implementation of projects related to WWMIWS, such as Arctic MetArea’s. * New relationships developed with NAVAREA issuing authorities as well as national authorities for the promulgation of MSI * JCOMM ETSI group providing leadership on ice information service provision and development of new standards. * Establishment of pilot projects to improve capability in coastal hazard warnings. * Availability of global, regional and sub-regional centres to help enhance product quality. * NMHSs own and operate the basic observing systems according to international standards, which when exchanged, yield the information required for global, regional and national understanding of weather * Well-established governance structures, and information sharing networks and protocols. * Key partnerships in place | * Marine not part of the WMO Strategic Plan. * No Marine National Focal Points to interact with capable countries and develop marine services beyond the WWMIWS MetArea NMHS. * Static resourcing levels in WMO to support the increasing requirements from partners and stakeholders, and the activities of JCOMM. * Not all NMHS have mandate or capability to provide marine activities for their countries coastline and citizens. * Low funding of NMHSs from government and the development partners for development and maintenance of infrastructure, observing systems, forecasting tools, staff competencies, and service delivery mechanisms; * Low capacity of NMHSs to undertake the continuous modernization resulting from rapid advances in the science and technology; * Limited recognition of the socio-economic value of NMHSs and their services * Limited capacity to focus on facilitating and leveraging key partnerships * Low visibility of WMO in providing authoritative voice on marine service matters and in supporting all marine NMHS members. |
| **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| * Increased need by industry for tailored services to address increasing vulnerability to marine and coastal hazard risks. * Increased capabilities of weather and wave computer model guidance. * Additional satellite provider on GMDSS may enable better coverage in polar areas, and potentially improve monitoring compliance for Issuing Services * New ice information standards (now part of WMO No 558 and No 471) have been developed. * Implementation of the WMO Quality Management Framework and Marine Forecaster Competencies in marine NMHS; * UN focus on LDC, SIDS. * Greater involvement of METAREA Coordinators and establishment of Marine National Focal Points in activities of the Experts Teams (ETSI and ETMSS). * Defining a Marine GDPFS to coordinate service provision across a number of marine service frameworks. * Existence of development partners and funding agencies as a potential source of resources; * Growing awareness of the public and the decision makers on the value added of and growing demand for marine and coastal hazard services; * Climate change is a high level political and developmental issue at national, regional and international levels; * Existence of regional and sub-regional institutions to strengthen partnerships and coordination; | * Additional satellite provider on GMDSS may present additional costs to Issuing Services. * Expectation of IMO to commence routine provision of E-navigation services within WWMIWS. * Continued lack of visibility and inadequate financial support from governments; * Globalisation of meteorological data * Increasing commoditisation of marine weather services. * Poor service delivery by some NMHS, and increasing service provision capability by commercial meteorological companies. * Globalization of weather issues through international media and research institutions without proper attention to national or local requirements; |