**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.
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| **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;
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