

ECOWAS METEOROLOGY PROGRAMME

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OUTLINE

- * Introduction
- * Background
- * Regional Environmental Challenges
- * New Environmental Initiatives
- * Status of Meteorological Services in ECOWAS
- * Challenges of NMHSs of ECOWAS
- * Regional Centres
- * Proposed ECOWAS Meteorology Programme
- * Strategic Analysis of the main Subjects of Change
- * Desired Impact
- * Modalities for implementation of the Program
- * Way forward

INTRODUCTION

Meteorological activities was integrated as an area of Regional Coordination by ECOWAS inline with her objectives with a view to:

- **Improving and developing the applications of meteorology to social and economic sectors in the sub-region**
- **Strengthening the coordination between the meteorological services and governmental and non-governmental institutions of Member States.**
- **Ensuring the strengthening of existing meteorological institutions in particular in the area of training of specialized personnel:**
- **Participating in the co-ordination of technical assistance activities for the meteorological sector.**

BACKGROUND

- * The first meeting of Committee of Directors of Meteorological services was organized by ECOWAS in July 1992 in Lagos Nigeria.
- * This meeting reviewed the first ECOWAS Meteorology Programme: proposed by consultants jointly designated by Executive Secretary of ECOWAS and the Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization
- * The Conference of Heads of States and Government of ECOWAS adopted the regional Programme in 1997 and mandated the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS with the support of WMO to mobilize the necessary resources for the implementation of the Programme.

BACKGROUND (2)

- * First set of project documents from the ECOWAS Met Programme were formulated in 1998 and reviewed in 1999 due to the changes in priority of funding partners (AfDB, EU, etc) on sustainable development.
- * Resource mobilization activities were undertaken by ECOWAS and WMO to enlighten development Partners, such as AfDB, IDB, GEF and UNDP.
- * New Environmental Policies, and Strategies were again thereafter launched. These new initiatives included:
 - NEPAD in 2002
 - ECOWAS Agricultural Policy in 2005
 - ECOWAS Disaster Risk Reduction Policy in 2005
 - ECOWAS Environmental Policy published in 2008
 - WMO GFCS in 2009
 - WMO Strategic Plan 2010
- * Recommendations were then made by the subsequent meetings of the Committee of Directors of NMHSs and ECOWAS States for the review of the ECOWAS Meteorology Programme and the derived Projects.

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS.

- * ECOWAS member States economy is based to a large extent, on natural resources including forest, wildlife, pastures, water and agriculture lands
- * Lower and more variable rainfall level during the last three to four decades have contributed to worsening desertification, food security, natural resources degradation and coastal vulnerability
- * Disaster triggered by natural hazards events have increased in occurrence and severity in the ECOWAS sub region,
- * Climate Change factor are likely to worsen drought and flood conditions and coastal erosion, change of vegetation patterns, and increase in tidal waves and storm surges.

NEW ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

The core objective of the initiatives is to combat poverty and contribute to socio-economic development in the region.

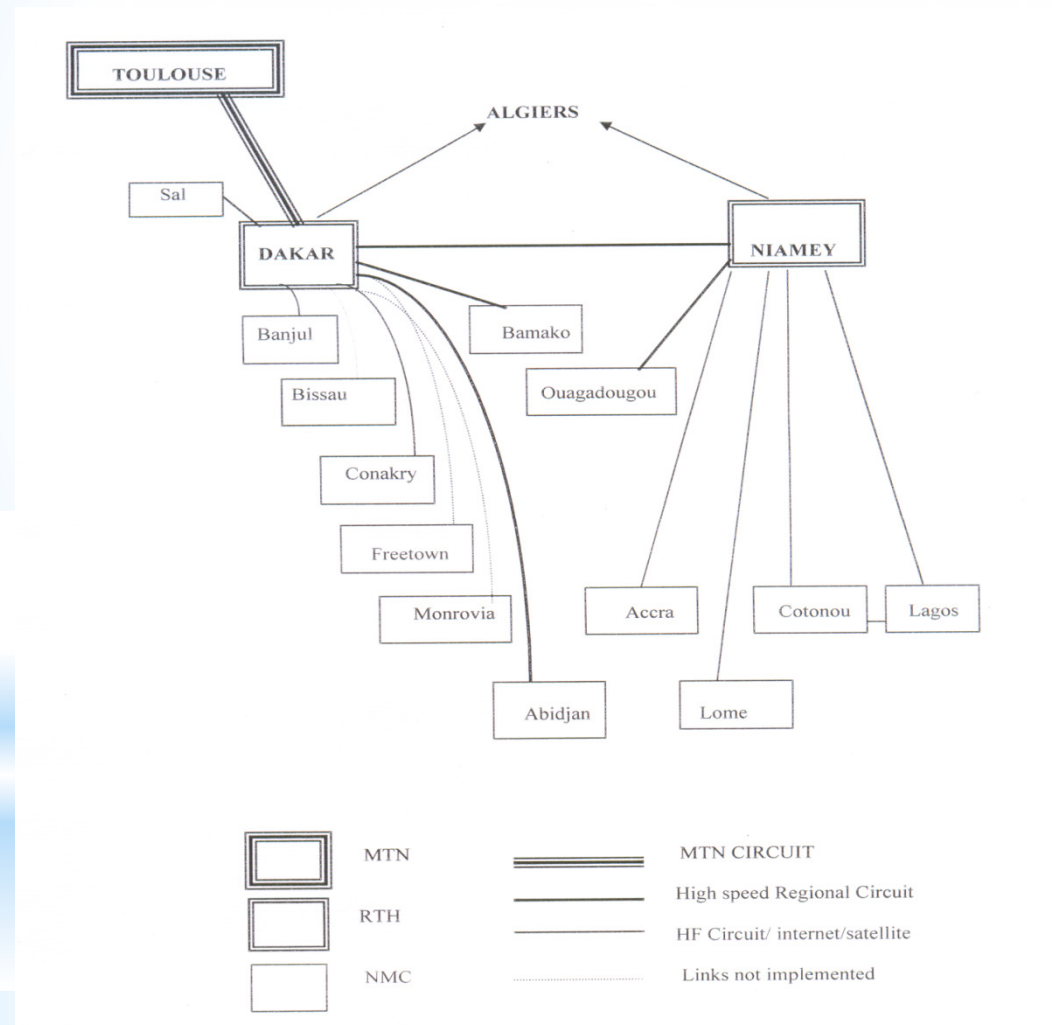
The main summary of these Regional and ECOWAS new initiatives are to address the following challenges:-

- * **Promotion of sustainable management of Resources**
- * **Combating poverty and food insecurity.**
- * **Natural Disaster Reduction and Mitigation**
- * **Global Warming**
- * **Coastal Management**
- * **Environmental Governance**
- * **Promotion of environment information, Education and Communication.**

STATUS OF METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES N ECOWAS (OBSERVATION NETWORKS)

| ECOWAS MEMBER COUNTRIES | | EXISTING STATIONS | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| | | SYNOPTIC | UPPERAIR PILOT | AGROMET | CLIMATOLOGY | RAINFALL | HYDROLOGY | MARINE | POLLUTION | AMESD/MSG |
| 1 | BENIN | 6 | 2 | 25 | 25 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | BURKINA FASO | 9 | 1 | 20 | 11 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | CAPE VERDE | 3 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | COTE D'IVOIRE | 10 | 0 | - | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | GAMBIA | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | GHANA | 22 | 1 | 44 | 54 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | GUINEA BISSAU | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | GUINEA | 12 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | LIBERIA | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | MALI | 19 | 3 | 20 | 35 | 203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | NIGER | 14 | 6 | 3 | 20 | 400 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | NIGERIA | 54 | 8 | 60 | 150 | >1000 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | SENEGAL | 12 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 313 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | SIERRA LEONE | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | TOGO | 9 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 200 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

STATUS OF METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES IN ECOWAS (Communications)





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