

EIGHTH MEETING OF THE PACIFIC METEOROLOGICAL COUNCIL

PMC-8

Nuku'alofa, Tonga • 10, 11, 14 September 2026

Eighth Meeting of the Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC-8)

Weather Ready for a Secured and Sustainable Pacific

10, 11, 14 September 2026 | Nuku'alofa, Tonga

Agenda Item 5.1: Updates from WMO

Purpose:

1. To provide information on WMO's strategic and operational developments, selected decisions of its constituent bodies relevant to PMC-8, and key developments in the WMO Regional Association (South-West Pacific) (RA V).

Objectives:

1. To provide information on:
 - progress in implementing the WMO Strategic Plan 2024-2027;
 - Selected World Meteorological Congress (Cg) and Executive Council (EC) resolutions and decisions related to PMC-8 agenda and the draft WMO Strategic Plan 2028-2031; and
 - the WMO RA V working structure and the Operating Plan 2025-2027.

Background:

Objective 1: Progress with implementation of WMO Strategic Plan 2024-2027

This section presents some of Cg and EC resolutions and decisions on the progress with implementing WMO Strategic Plan 2024-2027.

The WMO Strategic Plan 2024-2027 and its Operating Plan were adopted by the nineteenth session of the World Meteorological Congress (Cg-19) in 2023. In 2024, the seventy-eighth session of the Executive Council (EC-78) approved, on behalf of Cg, WMO major programmes for the nineteenth financial period (2024-2027), namely the Expanded World Weather Watch (WWW) Programme and the Space programme; the Weather, Climate, Hydrological, Marine and Related Environmental Services Programme and the Tropical Cyclone Programme (TCP); WMO sponsored and co-sponsored Research Programme; Capacity Development Programme (CDP); and Regional Programme. The Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) and the Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) kept under review the WMO programmes in line with the principles of ISO 21503:2022 and results-based management regarding WMO programmes within the planning and budgeting processes.

Considering the ongoing financial constraints, the extraordinary session of EC in 2025 (EC-Ext (2025)) established a Task Force (TF) to examine and recommend modifications to the WMO Strategic and Operating Plans for the 2026–2027 biennium. The TF also examined the current financial

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situation that WMO is facing because of delays in payments of assessed contributions, including the Secretary-General's actions to find efficiencies and protect liquidity. TF began its work in January 2026 and reported to the eightieth session of EC (EC-80) in June 2026. The TF's composition included presidents of the six WMO Regional Associations (PRAs), 12 EC members (two from each WMO region), six non-EC representatives (one from each WMO region), presidents of the Technical Commission (PTCs), and the Chair of the Research Board (RB). EC-80 further reviewed the TF recommendations and approved a proposed tiered approach to prioritizing the Organization's activities in the face of increased financial constraints.

Objective 2: Cg and EC resolutions and decisions related to PMC-8 agenda items, including information on the draft WMO Strategic Plan 2028-2031

This section presents some of Cg and EC resolutions and decisions related to hydro-meteorological and other related environmental services and applications infrastructure, services, capacity development and training, gender including youth, artificial intelligence, public-private sector engagement, and continuity business management plan.

Infrastructure

For the **WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS)**, the eighteenth World Meteorological Congress (Cg-18) in 2019, approved the Vision for the WMO Integrated Global Observing System in 2040 (WMO-No. 1243). Cg-19 in 2023 adopted the High-level Guidance on the Evolution of Global Observing Systems during 2023–2027 in Response to the Vision for the WMO Integrated Global Observing System in 2040 (WMO-No. 1334) (Evolution of the Global Observing System (GOS) to provide guidance to WMO Members for key activities to be implemented during 2023-2027 period).

The **Global Basic Observing Network (GBON)** is a subset of the surface-based subsystem of WIGOS used in combination with space-based and other surface-based observing systems of WIGOS to contribute to meeting the requirements of global numerical weather prediction, including reanalysis in support of climate monitoring. GBON consists of stations operated by WMO Members which share the data as defined in the Manual on the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WMO-No. 1160), paragraph 3.2.2 on GBON. EC-78 in 2024 concurred with Decision 9 of the third session of the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFECOM-3) (WMO-No. 1353) [Abridged final report] – GBON expansion, to prepare a roadmap for GBON development and expansion which addresses and balances the need to sustainably deliver an initial GBON network to the required standards against the aspiration to broaden the scope of GBON into other domains and variabilities.

With respect to sharing of data from GBON stations as defined in the Manual on the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WMO-No. 1160), paragraph 3.2.2 on GBON, the extraordinary Congress in 2021 (Cg-Ext (2021)) adopted the **WMO Unified Data Policy** for the international exchange of earth system data. The WMO Unified Data Policy provides comprehensive update of the international agreements guiding the exchange of weather, climate and related Earth system data among WMO Members.

The **Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)**, was established by Cg-Ext (2021) to support the implementation of GBON.

More information on SOFF will be provided and discussed under agenda item 24.5.

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For national recognition of 75+ years observing stations, Cg-19 in 2023 established the mechanism and the criteria. The EC reviewed and endorsed proposals for centennial stations from Members. The criteria and approved stations can be accessed via this link [Centennial Observing Stations](#).

For the **WMO Information System (WIS)**, the seventy-third session of the Executive Council (EC-73) in 2021, endorsed the proposed WIS 2.0 implementation plan and its functional architecture. EC-78 in 2024 approved the publication of the implementation plan [Provisions for the Transition from WIS 1.0 and the Global Telecommunication System \(GTS\) to WIS 2.0](#). EC-78 also adopted the amendments to the Manual on the WIS [Basic Documents – 2 : Manual on the WMO Information System, Volume II – WMO Information System 2.0 \(WMO-No. 1060\)](#).

For the **Climate Database Management System (CDMS)**, EC-73 in 2021 endorsed the open-source CDMS including aims, scope and roadmap, compliant with the [Climate Data Management System Specifications \(WMO-No. 1131\)](#) and the [Basic Documents – 2 : Manual on the High-quality Global Data Management Framework for Climate \(WMO-No. 1238\)](#). Cg-19 in 2023 endorsed the further development of a WMO CDMS model, its use in the open-source CDMS, and the integration in the WIS 2.0 technical framework - [Manual on the WMO Information System, Volume I](#).

In 2024, EC-78 decided to accelerate the implementation of the [Guidance Booklet: WMO Stewardship Maturity Matrix for Climate Data](#). The publication provides practical guidance for a quantitative assessment of the level of stewardship and maturity of climate data. It complements the climate data standards and recommended practices provided in the [Basic Documents – 2: Manual on the High-quality Global Data Management Framework for Climate \(WMO-No. 1238\)](#).

With respect to the continuing threat to **radio-frequency bands allocated to meteorological services**, Cg-19 in 2023 adopted the WMO position on the World Radio Conference 2023 (WRC-23) agenda which expresses its serious concern at the continuing threat to several radiofrequency bands allocated to the meteorological aids, meteorological satellite, earth exploration satellite and radiolocation (weather and wind profiler radars) services posed by the development of other radiocommunication services.

For the development of the **WMO Integrated Processing and Prediction System (WIPPS)**, Cg-19 in 2023 agreed to adopt WIPPS as the new name for the Global Data Processing and Forecasting System (GDPFS), the development of WIPPS roadmap 2022-2026, the amendment and changing of the title of the Manual on the GDPFS to the [Manual on WIPPS](#).

In 2024, EC-78 agreed to the amendment of the [Basic Documents – 2 : Manual on the WMO Integrated Processing and Prediction System \(WMO-No. 485\)](#) relevant to the designation of the WIPPS Centres, with effect from 1 September 2024; to ensure consistency across sub-seasonal, seasonal, annual, and decadal predictions, with effect from 1 March 2025; for water and environmental prediction - nuclear and non-nuclear environmental emergency response (smoke from large fires, chemical releases and industrial fire/smoke), atmospheric and sandstorms, ash emitted by volcanic eruption, marine emergency response, global numerical storm surge model, vegetation fire and pollution, with effect from 1 September 2024.

The extraordinary Congress in 2025 (Cg-Ext (2025)) discussed and agreed on the development of a new WIPPS strategy incorporating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into WIPPS, to replace WIPPS collaborative framework and WIPPS roadmap 2022-2026, taking account of AI and to be presented at the World Meteorological Congress in 2027.

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Services

For general **Services Delivery**, Cg-19 in 2023 endorsed the publication of the WMO Strategy for Service Delivery 2023-2033 (WMO-No. 1137); and encouraged Members and their NMHSs and partner organizations to refer to the strategy for services delivery to continue and/or expand their national strategies and efforts to improve and sustain value in service delivery.

For the **Common Alert Protocol (CAP)**, Cg-19 in 2023 adopted the addition of CAP as a recommended practice under Part IV, Section 5 of the Basic Document 2: Technical Regulation, Volume I – General Meteorological Standards and Recommended Practices (WMO-No. 49). The 2025 edition can be accessed via this link Basic Documents – 2: Technical Regulations, Volume I – General Meteorological Standards and Recommended Practices (WMO-No. 49), and applicable as of 1 January 2026.

For the **Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative**, Cg-19 in 2023 requested EC to oversee progress on the WMO contribution to the initiative. EC-78 in 2024, approved the WMO EW4All Roadmap providing the strategic approach for the WMO implementation of EW4All. EC-79 in 2025 endorsed the procedure as per Recommendation 1 (SERCOM-Ext(2025)) – Proposed amendment to the Basic Documents – 2 : Technical Regulations, Volume I – General Meteorological Standards and Recommended Practices (WMO-No. 49) to amend the Technical Regulations which will include Section 6 – Early warning services in Part IV – Meteorological, Hydrological and Climatological Services. In the same year, Cg-Ext (2025) adopted the amendment to the Technical Regulations as a commitment by all WMO Members to their responsibilities in providing early warning services.

EC-80 in 2026 reaffirmed the Council's commitment to EW4All, the global initiative spearheaded by United Nations (UN) Secretary-General António Guterres to ensure that everyone in the world is covered by early warning services. It highlighted the need for strong global observing systems – satellites in space, ocean observations and long-term surface observing stations. It endorsed a coordinated resource mobilization strategy and strengthened foundations for partnerships with the private sector.

Further information on the EW4All will be discussed under agenda item 17.2 - Progress of EW4All – Global.

For **Hydrology and Water Resources**, Cg-Ext (2021) adopted the WMO Vision and Strategy for Hydrology and Associated Plan of Action and WMO Hydrological Research Strategy with long-term ambitions including – no one is surprised by floods, everyone is prepared for floods, hydroclimate and meteorology data support the food security agenda, high quality data support science, science provides a sound basis for operational hydrology, we have a thorough knowledge of the water resources in our world, sustainable development is supported by hydrological information, water quality is known. Cg-19 in 2023 decided to maintain the WMO vision and strategy for hydrology and its associated action plan as a “living document”; considered engagement of hydrologists in WMO governing and subsidiary bodies – established the role of hydrological adviser to the President of WMO and to assign such a role to the elected Chair of the Hydrological Assembly, to facilitate adequate participation of hydrological experts in the Technical Commissions and RAs; endorsed the regional implementation plan for the WMO Global Hydrological Status and Outlook system (HydroSOS); welcomed the establishment of the Hydrological Coordination Panel (HCP) under the EC, providing support and advice on the integrated delivery of HydroSOS, ensuring the coordination across the Technical Commissions, RB, and RAs; welcomed the establishment of a steering committee to oversee and support the production of the State of Global Water Resources Report (see the State of Global Water Resources 2024 edition).

For **Flood Forecasting and Management activities**, Cg-19 in 2023 confirmed the participation of WMO in the International Flood Initiative (IFI) under the auspices of the EW4All initiative, in accordance with

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the WMO Vision and Strategy for Hydrology and Associated Plan of Action and WMO Hydrological Research Strategy; to continue the enhancement of cooperation between NMSs and NHSs for improved flood forecasting through the Flood Forecasting Initiative (FFI), in accordance with the WMO vision and strategy for hydrology and its associated plan of action.

With regard to **Marine Services**, EC-76 in 2022 proposed recommendations regarding cost options for WMO Members to deliver marine services. Cg-19 (2023) endorsed EC-76 (2022) recommendation, and the information can be accessed via this link Cg-19: World Meteorological Congress (WMO-No. 1326) [Abridged final report], Resolution (Cg-19) – Cost Option Investigation.

Cg-19 in 2023 approved the discontinuation of Technical Regulations (WMO-No. 49), Volume II – Meteorological Services for **International Air Navigation**.

With respect to the **eighth International Workshop on Volcanic Ash (IWVA-8)**, EC-78 in 2024 agreed with Recommendation 3 of SERCOM-3: Commission for Weather, Climate, Hydrological, Marine and related Environmental Services and Applications (WMO-No. 1352) [Abridged final report].

For the **State of the Climate at Global and Regional Scale**, EC-78 in 2024 agreed with Recommendation 5 (SERCOM-3) – Road map for the state of the climate reporting at global and regional scales which can be accessed via this link: Third session of the Commission for Weather, Climate, Hydrological, Marine and related Environmental Services and Applications (SERCOM-3) (WMO-No. 1352) [Abridged final report]; decided to update the process of the state of the climate reporting; and endorsed the roadmap.

For **WMO Accredited Entities Supporting El Niño/La Niña Information**, EC-78 in 2024 endorsed the establishment of a WMO consolidated El Niño/La Niña information mechanism, through voluntary hosting by a Member or Entity; requested the president of SERCOM to ensure that the implementation of the WMO consolidated El Niño/La Niña information mechanism responds to needs of Members, by refining the concept and identified functions specified in Annex 1 to Recommendation 6 SERCOM-3 (WMO-No. 1352).

For **Drought Management**, the Cg-Ext (2021), noted the development of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP); and decided to support the three pillars of IDMP to develop a global coordination of efforts to strengthen drought monitoring, risk identification, drought prediction, and early warning services. Cg-19 in 2023 noted that IDMP and its partner organizations have been assisting the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Secretariat (UNCCD) in its drought Initiative in many regions of the world; confirmed the relevance of the initial Concept Note on the Global Drought Classification Scheme (GDCS) and can be accessed via this link Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices; requested WMO to liaise with the IDMP on integrating the GDCS framework and standards into its work on the pillars of IDMP in support of WMO Members. For national level, EC-78 in 2024 endorsed the seven objectives of the draft Implementation Plan on National Drought Early Warning Systems (IP-NDEWS) as presented in the Annex to Recommendation 1 – IP-NDEWS of SERCOM-3 (WMO-No. 1352); agreed with SERCOM-3 Recommendation 2 – Additional drought indicators and indices for use by NMHSs (SERCOM-3: WMO-No. 1352).

For **Integrated Health Science and Services**, Cg-Ext(2021) adopted the Implementation Plan of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), whereby health was deemed a priority sector. Followed by Cg-19 in 2023: agreeing to accelerate the implementation of life-saving preparedness and early warnings of extreme heat, biological, and other risks to human health through the World Health Organization (WHO)-WMO Implementation Plan for Advancing Climate, Environment and Health

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Science and Services 2023-2033 - ClimaHealth; endorsed the maintenance or establishment of the identified mechanisms for the effective implementation of health-related science and services including the WHO-WMO Joint Office and Programme of Work for Climate, Health, and Environment (Health Services). EC-78 in 2024 agreed with Recommendation 9 of SERCOM-3 (WMO-No. 1352), to support actions to implementing mechanisms for health science and services.

Research

For the implementation of the **Global Greenhouse Gas Watch (G3W)**, Cg-19 in 2023 approved the concept of developing a G3W, followed by approval of its Implementation Plan (G3W IP) during EC-78 (2024). EC-79 (2025) and Cg-Ext (2025) accepted and decided to advance Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) recommendations to mainstream G3W into the World Weather Watch (WWW) and the Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW) programmes.

With respect to the **Global Atmospheric Watch Programme (GAW)**, Cg-19 in 2023 adopted the science and implementation plan of the GAW programme for the period 2024–2027.

In 2024, EC-78 adopted the 4-year plan for WMO activities related to **Space Weather** 2024–2027.

Capacity Development and Training

For the WMO Capacity Development Strategy (WCDS), Cg-19 in 2023 acknowledged that the revised WCDS-2023-Draft03_2022-11-04_clean.pdf providing an overarching strategic framework for capacity development, and the new version of the WCDS is entitled WMO Capacity Development Framework (WCDF). Cg-19 also agreed that the concept of the WCDF as a supporting framework to the WMO strategic plan covering all capacity development elements of WMO long-term goals and strategic objectives; and adopted the revised version of the WCDS as the new WCDF.

For **Regional Training Centres (RTC)**, EC-80 in 2026 designated the Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) in Nadi, Fiji as a new RTC in RA V.

For the **BIP and BIP-MT**, Cg-19 in 2023 adopted the revised sections under Part VI and Appendix A related to BIP-M and BIP-MT to the amendments of Part V of the Basic Document 2: Technical Regulation, Volume I – General Meteorological Standards and Recommended Practices (WMO-No. 49). The 2025 edition can be accessed via this link Basic Documents – 2: Technical Regulations, Volume I – General Meteorological Standards and Recommended Practices (WMO-No. 49), and applicable as of 1 January 2026.

Gender including Youth

With respect to the **WMO Gender Action Plan**, Cg-19 in 2023 approved the updated WMO Gender Action Plan and the priorities identified for 2024–2027.

For the WMO Youth Action Plan,

Cg-Ext (2025) adopted the first WMO Youth Action Plan, providing a structured approach to strengthening meaningful youth engagement across WMO governance, capacity development, human resources, communication and partnerships.

Artificial Intelligence

For **Artificial intelligence (AI)**, EC-79 in 2025 endorsed the policy guidance on the contribution of non-traditional sources, including those using artificial intelligence, to WIPPS intended for use in the pilot study of the global riverine flood prediction products activity and any other WIPPS pilot projects with industry partners in the intersessional period (hereinafter referred to as “pilot phase” to facilitate the contribution of non-traditional sources to WIPPS.

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Public-Private Engagement

EC-78 in 2024 endorsed the revised Guidelines for Public-Private Engagement (WMO-No. 1258 (2024 edition)) with a new annex on legislative and institutional arrangements for PPE; agreed that the guidelines should be reviewed and updated regularly in order to reflect the highly dynamic processes shaping the public-private engagement within the weather enterprise, raise awareness and promote good practices; and adopted the revised rules of procedure for RB (Rules of Procedure for the Executive Council and for the Bodies Reporting to the Executive Council (WMO-No. 1256)).

Business Continuity Management Plan

EC-78 in 2024 approved Recommendation 7 - Business Continuity Management (BCM) Guidelines (SERCOM-3: Commission for Weather, Climate, Hydrological, Marine and related Environmental Services and Applications (WMO-No. 1352) [Abridged final report]).

Strategic Context and Foresight 2028-2031 and Beyond

EC-79 in 2025 decided that the WMO Strategic and Operating Plans for the twentieth financial period (2028-2031) and the related budget to include information regarding the alignment of the results-based approach with the description and implementation activities of major programmes; and approved the methodology for consultations with WMO Members on the strategic plan 2028–2031.

Following regional consultations (including with RA V Members), EC-80 in 2026 adopted the results framework of the **draft Strategic Plan 2028-2031**. This sets out three long-term goals (integrating the previously separate goals on research and capacity development into each one of them):

- Support Members' delivery of high-quality, user-oriented and scientifically authoritative services. This includes strengthening Members' early warning services; advancing of sector-specific weather, climate, hydrological, marine, cryosphere and related environmental service provision; and optimizing the skills and professional development of responsible staff.
- Integrated, resilient and future-ready infrastructure: observing, data sharing, processing and prediction systems. Objectives include a standardized, robust, and integrated observing system; resilient and interoperable global data sharing; relevant and accessible processing and prediction capabilities; and stronger technical capabilities and workforce; accelerated integration of research and innovation into operational infrastructure.
- Strengthen institutional development, high-impact science and strategic partnerships. This goal focuses on strengthening the institutional foundations and providing sustained support to enable NMHSs to fulfil their mandates effectively, including supportive policy frameworks, reliable financing and strong partnerships across the hydrometeorological community.

These three long-term goals are underpinned by a foundational goal which focuses on effective governance and organizational capacity across the WMO system, with governance arrangements and institutional capabilities that enable the Organization to support Members effectively and implement the Strategic Plan in a coherent, accountable and results-oriented manner.

EC-80 in 2026 established a Drafting Team (DT) to progress the strategic context and foresight of the WMO Strategic Plan 2028-2031 and beyond. The DT is composed of up to two members of EC from each WMO region. EC-80 also adopted the results framework as the basis for development of the operating plan and budget 2028-2031 and WMO major programmes.

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Objective 3: Regional Association V (South-West Pacific)

This section presents selected RA V decisions to support implementation of WMO major programmes and priorities at the regional level.

Phase I of the nineteenth session of RA V (RA V-19(I)) was held online in September 2025. The Association adopted eight resolutions and four decisions, including twelve regional priorities and the updated RA V Operating Plan (Work Programme) 2025–2027.

Mr Laitia Fifita (Tonga) and Mr Misaeli Funaki (Fiji) were elected as president and vice-president of RA V, respectively, at RA V-19(I)). Mr Iuma Bani (Vanuatu) was subsequently appointed as Regional Hydrological Adviser (RHA) following a post-session call for nominations.

The **RA V Working Structure** was refreshed and comprises the Management Group (MG), two Working Groups on Services and Infrastructure (WG-S and WG-I), and the Tropical Cyclone Committee for the South Pacific and South-East Indian Ocean (RA V TCC) as well as the newly established Task Team on EW4All (TT-EW4All), Research Focal Points, and Coordination Panel on Hydrology and Water Resources (CP-H) – replacing the former WG on Hydrology and Water Resources. This revised structure aims to better align the Association's governance and technical mechanisms with WMO global structure and strategic priorities.

The **twenty-eighth session of the RA V MG** in March 2026 approved the substructure of the WGs, i.e. Expert Teams (ETs), and their Terms of Reference (ToR). Both WG Chairs emphasized the importance of linking RA V structures with similar bodies in the Pacific and Southeast Asia and encouraged Members to nominate experts who are active in sub-regional and/or WMO bodies.

Regarding the **Pacific Regional Climate Centre (RCC) Network**, its Management Committee met in New Zealand in December 2025 and online in July 2026 to finalize its status report, implement WMO recommendations concerning its Nodes, revise its ToR, and endorse other governance arrangements. Following the review by the RA V WG-S, Subject to recommendations by the technical commissions, the Network is expected for designation in 2027. More information on this will be provided under agenda item 15.3 - Pacific Regional Climate Centre Network Updates.

The implementation of the **Regional Basic Observing Network (RBON)** in the Region has progressed from the design phase to the initial implementation phase. Building on RA V-18 and the RA V RBON Workshop held in Bali in May 2025, Members identified six priority regional challenges and agreed to focus Phase I implementation on heavy rainfall and severe convection, tropical cyclones, and coastal inundation, storm surge, and maritime hazards. A major milestone was achieved at RA V-19(I) with the adoption of Decision 5, which approved the key RBON variables and associated observational requirements for Phase I. The resolution calls on Members to identify and register RBON stations in OSCAR/Surface, strengthen international data exchange, and accelerate the implementation of WIS 2.0. To support practical implementation, RA V has initiated preparations for an RBON Pilot Project involving willing Members, including Indonesia, Australia, and Fiji. The pilot will test regional data sharing, demonstrate the value of additional observations for forecasting priority hazards, identify implementation challenges, and provide recommendations for regional scaling.

The implementation of the **Regional WIGOS Centres (RWCs)** in RA V has continued to advance during the pilot phase, with the two designated nodes, RWC-Indonesia and RWC-Fiji, progressively delivering the mandatory RWC functions of WIGOS metadata management and WIGOS Data Quality Monitoring System (WDQMS) monitoring and incident management. The RA V RWC concept note was approved by

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the RA V Management Group in January 2024, and formal notification was issued to Members in August 2024. Both RWCs are operational and actively supporting their affiliated Members. Significant progress has been achieved in WDQMS monitoring, ticket management, metadata improvement, and regional coordination. The centres have also started to explore automation solutions and capacity-development activities to enhance operational efficiency and strengthen Member engagement.

The implementation of the **WMO Information System 2.0 (WIS 2.0)** in RA V has made steady progress since WIS 2.0 entered its operational phase on 1 January 2025. Under the leadership of the RA V Working Group on Infrastructure (WG-I) and its Expert Team on WIS (ET-WIS), significant efforts have been undertaken to raise awareness, build capacity, engage Members through direct consultations, and develop a coordinated regional implementation approach. To date, nine RA V Members have registered and operationalized WIS 2.0 Nodes, while several other Members are actively planning, testing, or implementing their national WIS 2.0 solutions. A series of regional workshops, webinars, and bilateral dialogues have enabled Members to better understand implementation requirements, identify challenges, and explore suitable deployment models. Despite encouraging progress, challenges remain, particularly among Small Island Developing States (SIDS) where limited technical capacity, infrastructure constraints, funding availability, and workforce shortages continue to affect implementation timelines. ET-WIS is therefore pursuing a collaborative regional approach that includes hosted-node solutions, peer support, technical assistance, and project-based funding support.

The **RA V TCC and WG-S** met face-to-face in August 2026, in conjunction with meetings of the Regional Sub-programme Management Team of the Severe Weather Forecasting Programme for the South Pacific (RSMT SWFP SP), RA V TT-EW4All, and RA V Hydrological Advisers Forum (HAF). The WG-S finalized the leadership and membership of its ETs and discussed updates to the RA V Operating Plan.

Recommendations:

The Meeting is invited to:

- I. **Note:**
 - The information on some of WMO programmes progressively under discussion and implementation since Cg-19 in 2023.
 - That WMO Strategic Plan 2028-2031 is currently under development and to be considered at Cg-20 in 2027.
 - The updated working structure and new leadership of RA V and its Operating Plan 2025-2027.
 - II. **Encourage** PMC members (Directors/Heads of NMHSs of SPREP Members) to nominate experts who are members of PMC Panels to be also members of the relevant WMO RA V WGs' and ETs.
 - III. **Request** the Panels and other coordination and implementation mechanisms under the PMC to effectively collaborate with WMO RA V and global expert groups and mechanisms to efficiently implement common priorities and avoid duplication.
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