



**2015 GEO Ministerial Summit**  
**Statement by the World Meteorological Organization**  
**13 November 2015, Mexico City, Mexico**

The World Meteorological Organization would like to thank the government of Mexico for hosting this Ministerial Summit in Mexico.

Through their collaboration, WMO and GEO are providing important enhanced benefits to their Members in a broad range of weather, climate and water applications, and the seventeenth World Meteorological Congress welcomed the Geneva Declaration adopted by the GEO Ministerial Summit in January 2014 that renewed the mandate of GEO until 2025. The Congress stressed that the relationship should be mutually beneficial and encouraged GEO contribution to WMO programmes.

The contribution of WMO to GEO is multifold. WMO contributes programmatically to the 10-year Implementation Plan of GEOSS in particular through the World Weather Watch, the WMO Information System and Integrated Global Observing System, including the WMO Space Programme and the Global Atmosphere Watch, which has also developed an Integrated Global Greenhouse Gas Information System, IG3IS. It is indeed WMO mandate, through GAW, to observe the composition of the atmosphere.

These programmes deliver benefits to all its Members in the areas of data collection, sharing, analysis, processing, and eventually dissemination of quality controlled datasets and products, as well as in radio-frequency coordination for protection of vital parts of the frequency spectrum.

Among the specific activities where the collaboration between WMO and GEO has been most effective, the Global Agricultural Monitoring, the Global Carbon Observation and Analysis, the Cold Regions activities and the Global Urban Observation and Information initiative could be highlighted.

WMO welcomes the contribution of GEO to the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services in the priority areas of agriculture and food security, water management, health,

disaster risk reduction and energy. This offers a place for the activities of the related Societal Benefit Areas of GEO to translate into the operations of duly mandated organizations.

On the issue of radio-frequency coordination, WMO is pleased that GEO has supported WMO in highlighting the need to preserve the 5350-5470 MHz frequency range, as it is of high importance for satellites and Earth observation missions.

One area where further efforts can be made is the strengthened involvement within WMO Members of their representatives and experts in the GEO national coordination mechanisms. This is particularly relevant to the specification, acquisition and dissemination of observations to support a broad range of weather, climate and water applications.

On the regional scale, in Africa, WMO welcomes the AfriGEOSS initiative and encourages GEO to build its development on the complementary efforts by WMO under the umbrella of AMCOMET, the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology, fully acknowledging the contribution by WMO and its National Meteorological and Hydrological Services.

In concluding, WMO wishes to reiterate that its partnership with GEO is greatly beneficial to their common Members in support to sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 development agenda. WMO is confident that the contribution of its programmes to GEO will be recognized, acknowledged and further developed through a consistent approach in the governing instances of both organizations. WMO is also confident that GEO activities will further contribute to WMO strategic priorities in the areas of observation and services as collectively adopted by WMO 191 Members.

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