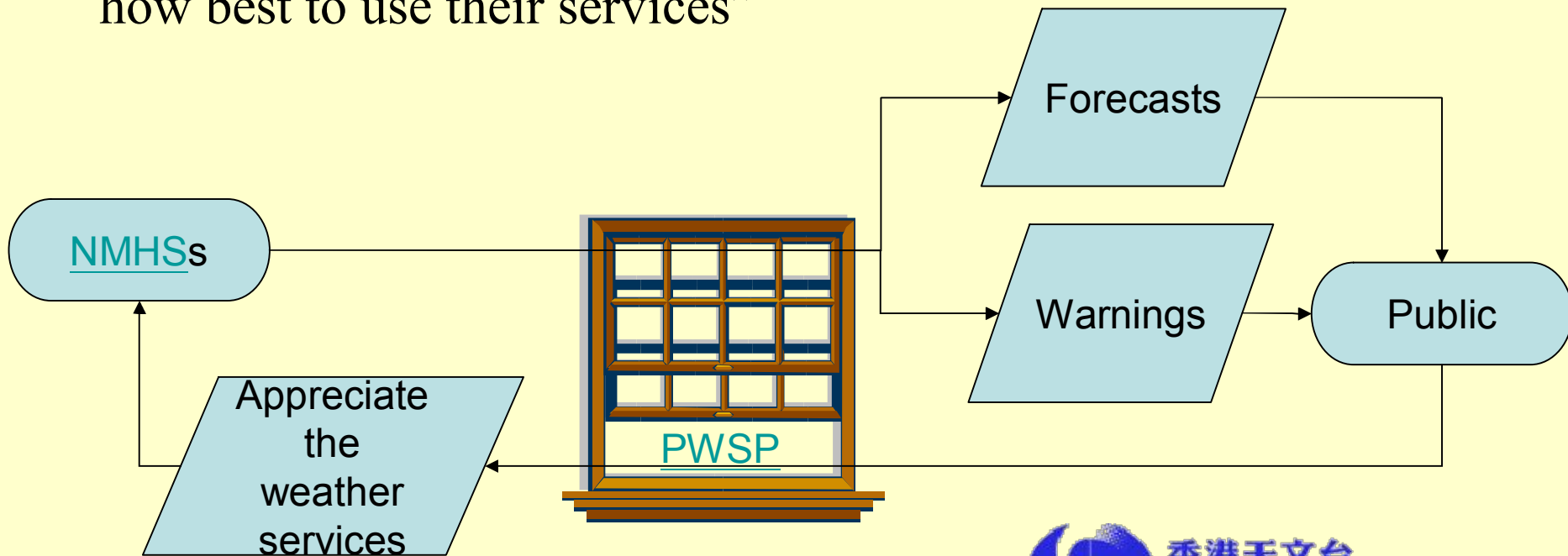


Taking Action Through Pilot Projects Within PWS: “Learning Through Doing”

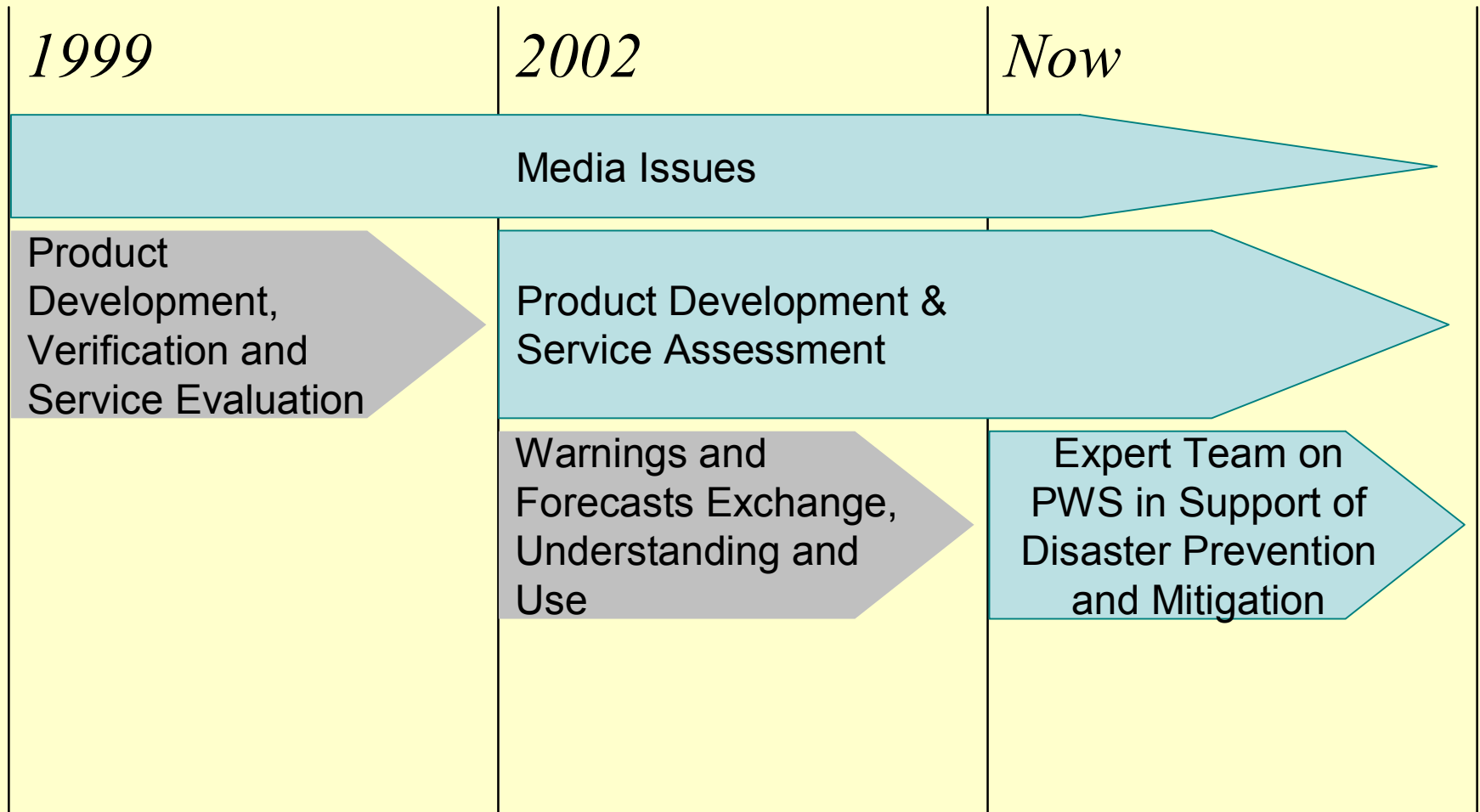
M C Wong
Hong Kong Observatory,
Hong Kong, China

Public Weather Services Programme (PWSP)

- *Strengthen the capabilities of WMO Members* to meet the needs of the community through provision of comprehensive weather services, with particular emphasis on public safety and welfare,
- *Foster a better understanding by the public of the capabilities of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and how best to use their services”*

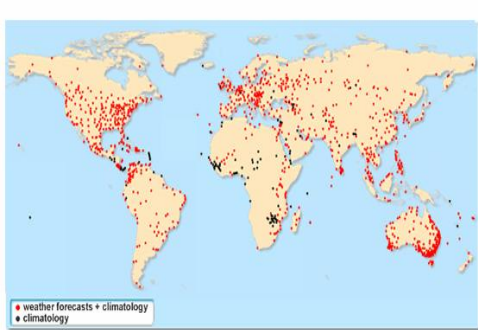


PWSP Implementation Coordination Team & Expert Teams

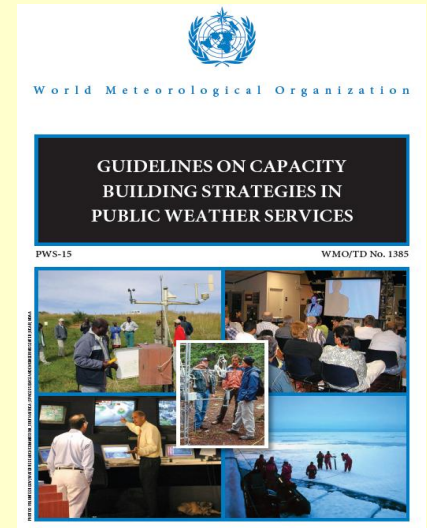


Achievements of PWSP

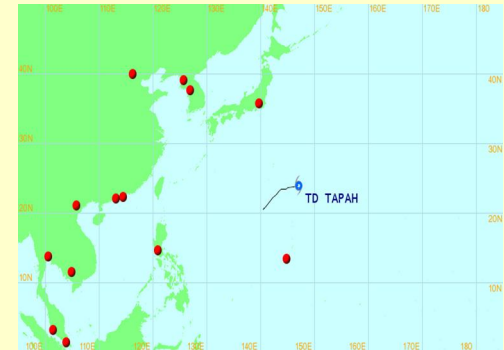
Guidelines including recommended practices, success stories & best practices



World Weather Information Service
(<http://worldweather.wmo.int/>)



Severe Weather Information Centre
(<http://severe.worldweather.wmo.int/>)



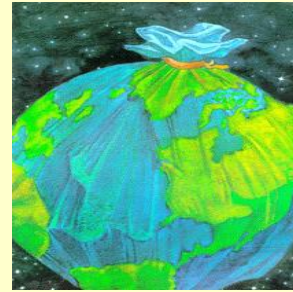
Conferences, Workshops & Symposiums

Challenges to NMHSs

Economic globalization



Rapid urbanization

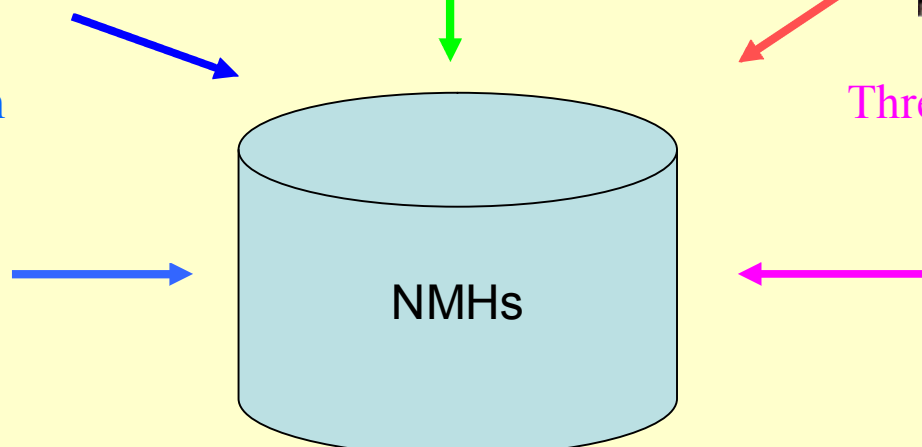


Environmental degradation

Natural hazards



Threats from climate change



Some Members need urgent action on capacity building

WMO Madrid Action Plan 2007-2012

Recommendations of direct relevance to PWSP:

- **Make potential users**, including governments, *aware* of the range of products and services and expected benefits
- *Facilitate* and strengthen dialogues between **suppliers** and **users** so that users can specify their requirements & share responsibilities for effective delivering of services & evaluate their performance
- *Encourage development* of knowledge & methodologies for **quantifying the benefits** of weather, climate & water services

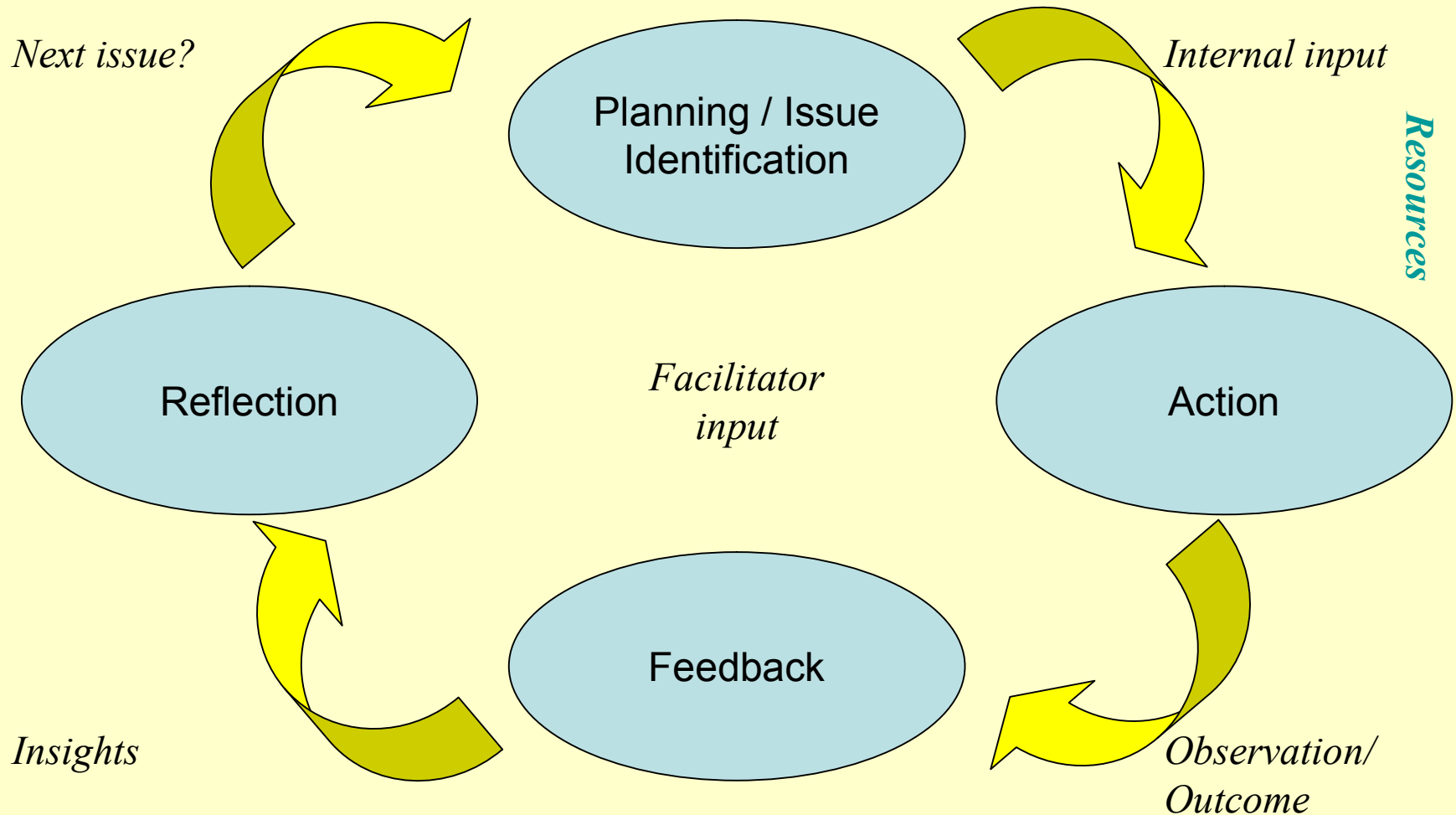


Conventional Approach in Existing PWSP

Capacity Building Strategies:

- Training activities, e.g. workshops etc delivered as **isolated, one-off events**, unlikely to achieve change within organization
 - **No real measure** of the extent to which published guidelines have been used and applied by NMHSs
 - some NMHSs could not benefit much from the published guidelines as there may be great **inertia** of the existing structure and practices which **resist change**
 - increasing awareness that some of the **processes are social** in nature which must be learned by practice, and consciously acquired over time by those who are engaged in it.
- **Need for new approach beyond the conventional**

“Learning Through Doing” Approach



Characteristics of “LTD” approach

- learning through **participation**;
- **reflection** on action aiming to check the validity of the basic assumptions, thus leading to knowledge which can be applied and tested in future learning cycles;
- collaboration and participation of various **stakeholders**;
- existence of an external **change agent** that would enable the creation of a learning environment for the participants and facilitate resourcefulness;
- **capacity building of various stakeholders** is an important component of the approach in order to achieve long-term and sustainable effects.

Elements Conducive to Successful LTD Approach

- recognition of the **inherent capacity** within the participating organizations & the **enhancement** of this rather than building new capacity;
- the development of **trust** based on honest, transparent and accountable relationships;
- a long-term commitment to the process of **engagement, participation and shared learning** where mistakes are considered openly, reflected upon and built upon;
- **tangible benefits** for the participating organizations;
- the development of **commitment** and a **supportive enabling environment** at all levels;
- skills, knowledge and adequate capacity at the organization level with support by sound leadership and **mentoring processes**
- **ownership**

New Thrust of PWSP

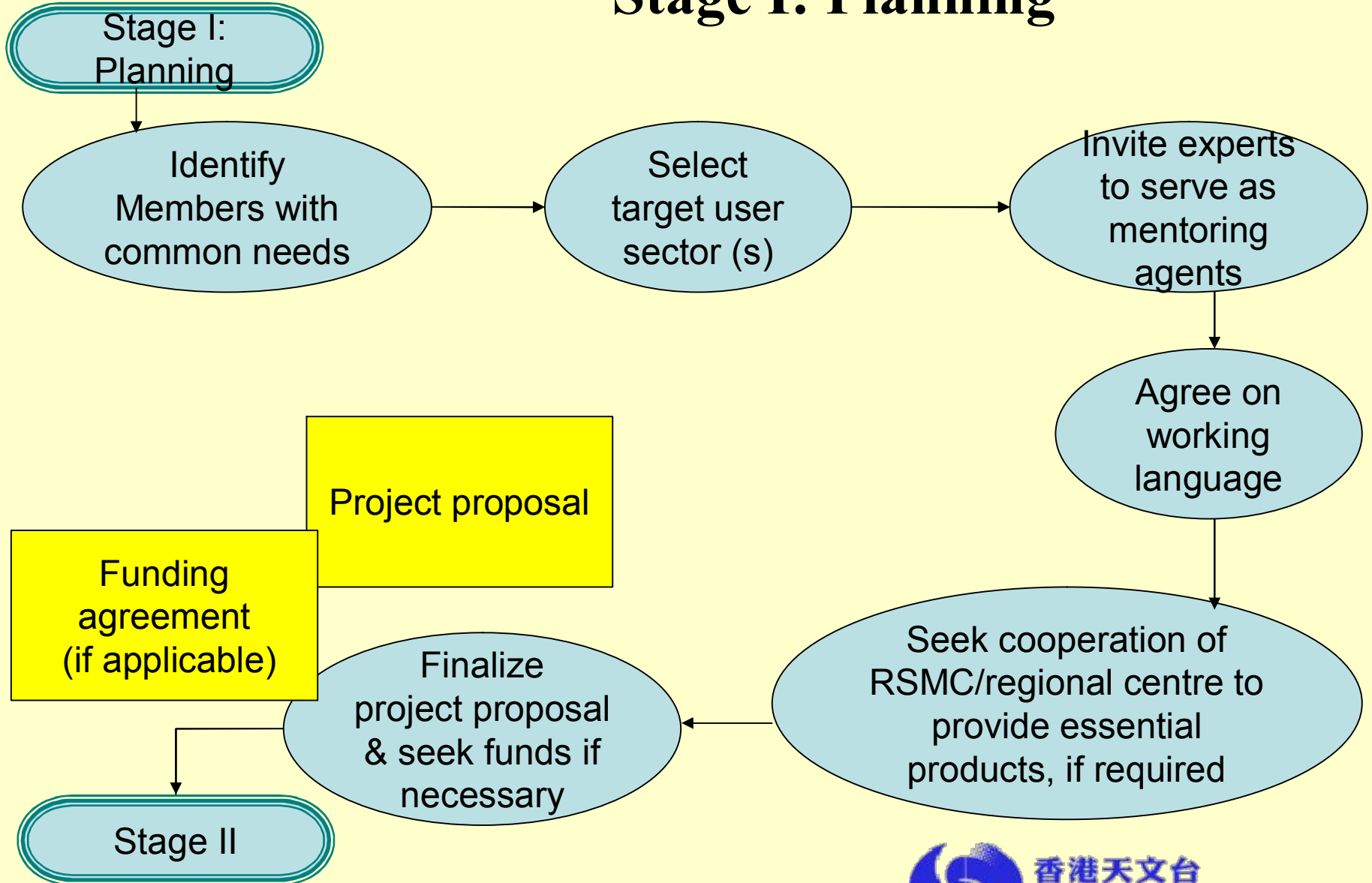
WMO Pilot Project : Learning Through Doing

Assist developing Members, through LTD and maximizing their existing capabilities, to:

- (i) **improve communication** with selected users, and
- (ii) **develop and deliver** an improved range of products and services with enhanced socio-economic benefits to participating Members.

New Thrust of PWSP : “LTD” Pilot Project

Stage I: Planning



New Thrust of PWSP : “LTD” Pilot Project

Stage II

Stage II: Implementation

conduct initial survey for benchmarking purpose

Initial market survey input

Establish methodology for socio-economic assessment of target sectors

Assessment methodology

Assess baseline impact of existing products/ services

Engage NMHS in dialogue with users

mentoring agent to act as resource agent and facilitator

Business plan

Set up business plan

Organize workshops to share experiences among NMHSs

Experience sharing workshops

Implement business plan and monitor outcome

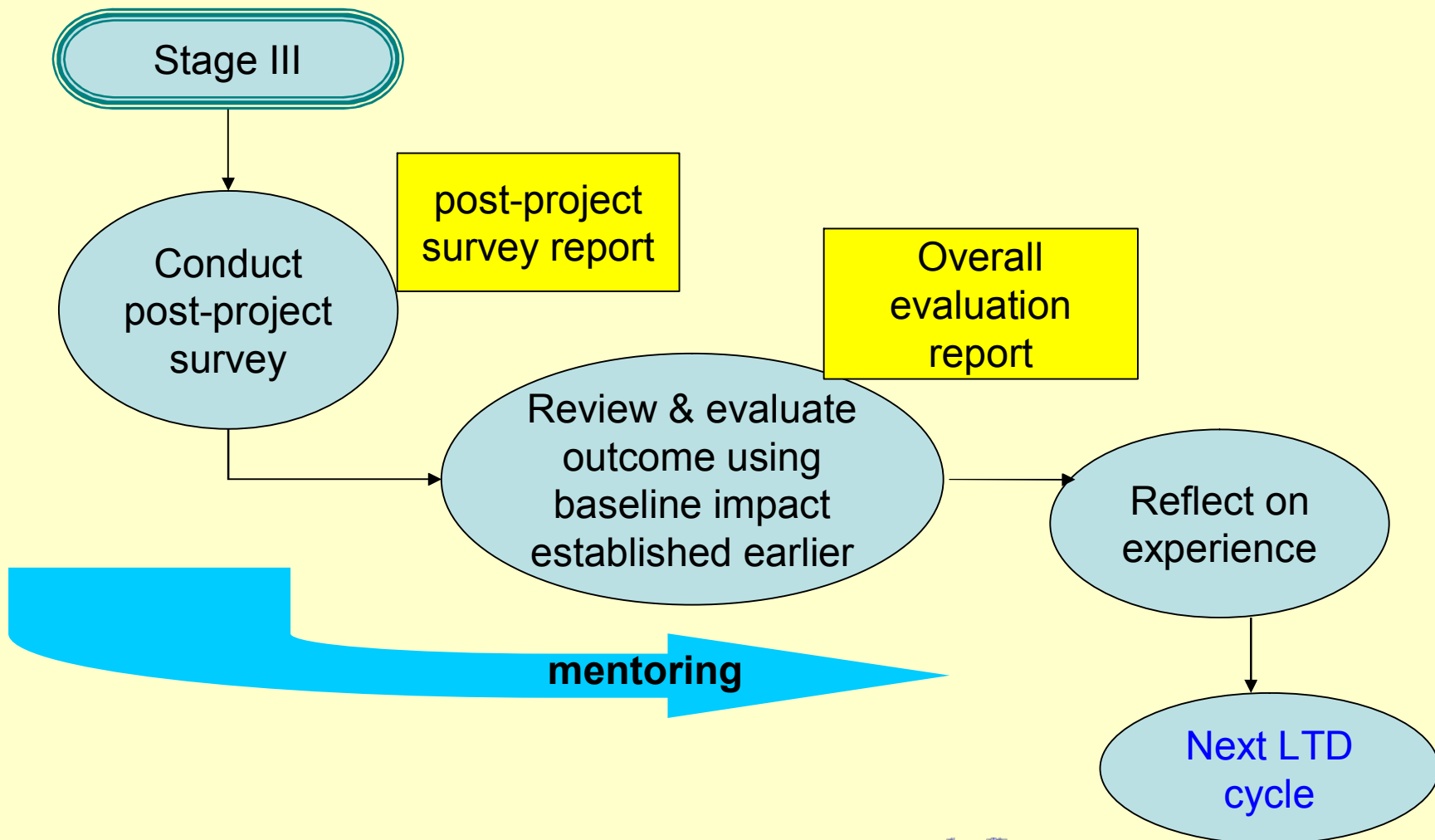
Outcome monitoring plan

Develop monitoring plan

Stage III

New Thrust of PWSP : “LTD” Pilot Project

Stage III: Review

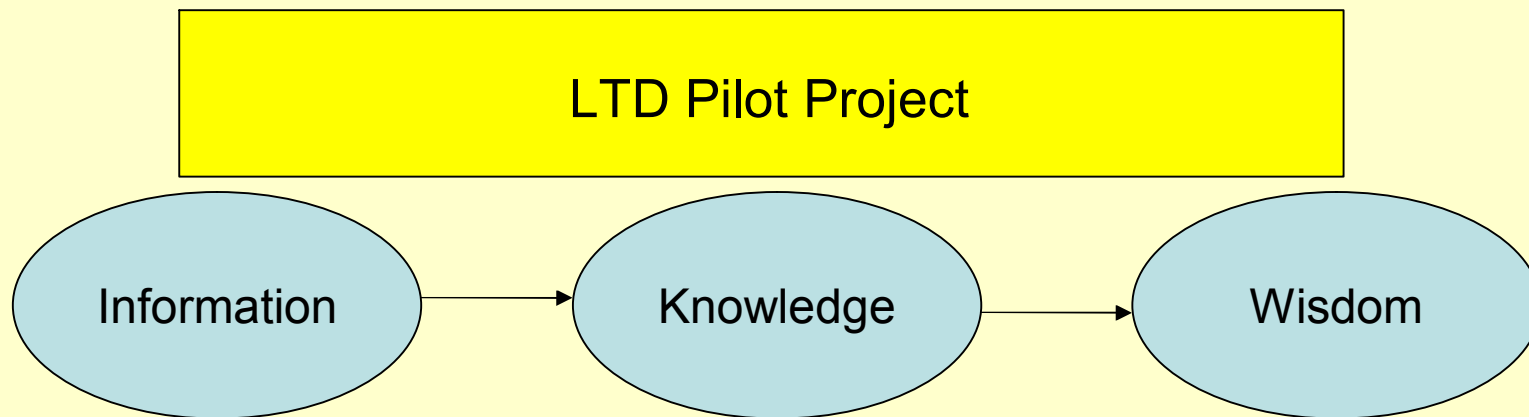


New Thrust of PWSP : “LTD” Pilot Project

Cost-effective realization by **injecting PWS elements**, through cooperation with various OPAGs, **into existing** WMO programmes or projects

e.g. add PWS elements involving media, disaster management and nowcasting to the Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project RAI South-Eastern Africa

Conclusion



- **Through own live action in a familiar environment, more relevant and hence more effective solutions would emerge**
- **During the process, impact of expert knowledge in the field through improved PWS could be evaluated in a systematic manner; and**
- **The process of issue identification, action, feedback and reflection could continue into new learning cycles after the Pilot Project**

Thank You