



**FOURTH RANET AFRICA LEADERSHIP TEAM (RALT)
MEETING
NAIROBI, KENYA**

(8 DECEMBER 2011)

MEETING REPORT



Summary

The Fourth RANET Africa Leadership Team (RALT) Meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya on 8 December 2011. The Meeting was organized by the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) with the support of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and The University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR) at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA. It started by observing a minute of silence for the departed member of RALT, the late Colonel Ng'ambi from Zambia.

The purpose of the meeting was to assemble RALT and organizations which support RANET including UCAR and WMO to discuss priority issues concerning the implementation of the RANET project in Africa. Most importantly, the meeting was aimed at developing consensus on the future of RANET for individual countries and the Eastern African region as a whole, with a view of scaling up the coverage of the project into countries of Eastern Africa, which had yet not implemented the project.

The meeting was chaired by Riedner Mumbi. Riedner welcomed all to the meeting and spoke the achievements of RANET in Africa. He said that despite the many achievements there were, nonetheless, many challenges to overcome, and hoped that the meeting would make decisions that would lead to solutions.

Samuel Muchemi, representing the World Meteorological Organization, informed the meeting that during the Sixteenth Session of the World Meteorological Congress (Cg-XVI), (Geneva, 16 May to 3 June 2011), Congress had requested the Secretary-General of WMO to support the implementation of RANET in developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). He said that such support would include; support to country/regional RANET meetings, training workshops and seminars; production of RANET implementation guidance materials; and increasing RANET awareness among WMO Members likely to benefit from the project, among other areas.

The meeting expressed gratitude to the support extended to RANET-Africa by UCAR at NOAA, which had supported the project materially, over the years, in a substantial way. It particularly thanked Kelly Sponberg of UCAR, for his very effective participation in the project. It noted that his presentations to the Workshop, which held concurrently with the RALT side meeting, had helped shape the outcome of the Workshop and would form an important part of the discussion during the meeting.

Meeting Agenda and participants

The Agenda of the meeting is given in **Annex I**, while the list of the participants is on **Annex II**.

1. Country RANET Project Updates and Discussions

The meeting noted that the status of RANET Project implementation for all the countries had been addressed during the "RANET Workshop on Delivery of Severe Weather Services to Rural Communities in Support of the SWFDP – Eastern Africa; (Nairobi, Kenya, 5 – 9 December 2011) , which ran concurrently with the RALT side meeting. The presentations of the implementation status had focused on the gaps that each of the RANET countries could identify and what actions could be taken to address such gaps. A summary of the gaps and actions to take is attached as **Annex III**.

2. RANET Communication systems

2.1 The GEONETCast System

2.1.1 The meeting noted that the WorldSpace services, which had provided the backbone for RANET communication for many years, had ceased with the de-commissioning of the Afristar satellite. The RALT noted that the capacity afforded by WorldSpace was still not matched by other satellite broadcast solutions. WorldSpace as the main channel of communication would be replaced by GEONETcast, which is a near real time, global network of satellite-based data dissemination systems designed to distribute space-based, air-borne and in situ data, metadata and products to diverse communities. The meeting was informed that the new GEONETCast system required a large dish (about 2.4 meter), which is, in part, about 10 times more expensive than WorldSpace. It also presents some logistical and cost issues for deployment, and also requires more skill for deployment. The bigger a dish / antenna, then the more precisely it must be pointed. It also presents some problems while putting the dish together or securely mounting it. It was also noted that it required more than one computer including a receiver, processor and display computer. It was reported that there was an effort being made to make the system use a smaller dish but no concrete information was available as to when this transformation could be achieved.

2.1.2 As regards the operations, it was reported that the GEONETcast system had strict download times which were not automated. GEONETCast may, therefore, be a better tool for NMHS offices (main or field) or a local government office, while we still need different solutions for communities.

2.1.3 As a possible solution to the communication problem, the meeting proposed to have a Web-based RANET Information Porto created. It would then be used as the source of information to be communicated to rural information centres and other users. Regarding data requirements of remote locations, RANET could consider point-to-point delivery solutions, rather than broadcast, such as mobile phones which dominate community applications, although this option is not as cost effective as mass dissemination.

2.2 PUMA stations

It was reported that PUMA stations had been provided with a downloading capability for RANET. It is necessary to understand how we might be able to use this facility. It was decided to follow up with Kelly for clarification.

2.3 The WANTOK FM Radios



*The Kangema RANET
106.5 FM Station, Kenya*

The meeting stated that the RANET community radios which were initiated using the WANTOK FM radio equipment in various countries had proved a success and were serving the beneficiary communities by providing weather, climate and other related environmental information. The meeting recalled the visit to the Kangema RANET 106.5 FM Station in central Kenya, which had been established by the Kenya Meteorological Department. The station, like other RANET-Kenya community radios, was established in conjunction with a weather station and was manned by broadcasters from the community. A weather observer from the KMD is in charge of the station. The station still retained the WANTOK FM Radio equipment for content collection, but had generated revenue from advertisements to afford more powerful broadcast transmission equipment. The meeting stressed that the RANET Community Radio

initiative should be continued as an effective information dissemination option.

2.4 The WANTOK Beacon Repeat system

The meeting considered the WANTOK Beacon Repeat system which was supposed to provide recorded audio weather warning message repeats over and over again for a maximum of about 10 to 15 minutes, targeted at fishing communities. It was decided to consult with Kelly on the utility and state of implementation for RANET.

2.5 Mobile Technology Systems

In recognition of the dominance of the mobile technology for communication in rural areas, it was agreed to investigate the different communication options that could be beneficial to RANET. This could include:

- Developing website layouts adapted for use on ordinary (non smart) mobile phones and also for smart mobile phone platforms. It was agreed to put special focus on enabling country RANET programmes to have the capability to create Websites for mobile phones as a cost effective method for communicating targeted products to users;
- The use of sms; and
- The use of social media.

Action: A team comprising Ali Abani, Chaibou and Kabidi was requested to follow up on all the RANET communication issues (See 2.1 to 2.5 above) in close consultation with Kelly. (group to be coordinated by Mr Abani)

3. Sharing of Best Practices

3.1 Following the visit to Kangema RANET Radio Station (Kenya), and noting that the RANET station had been established as part of a KMD weather station, under a staff member of KMD, the Kenya RANET Coordinator was requested to make a write-up describing the community radio implementation by KMD, to be shared as a good practice, with other countries.

Action: Publicity Committee / RANET Coordinator, Kenya

3.2 Ali Abani informed the meeting of a report he had received from Togo describing how they were using radio to communicate weather alerts and warnings to rural communities. The alerts contained useful advice such as, “thick fog is expected so if you are driving, please turn on your headlights so that other drivers can see you”; and, “to avoid being hit by lightning, do not hide under a tree during a thunderstorm”. Ali was requested to submit the report to the Publicity Committee for uploading on the Web, as a good practice.

Action: Ali Abani / Publicity Committee

4.0 The future of RANET

The meeting recalled the discussions held during the Workshop session regarding how we could ensure a sustainable future for RANET and agreed on the following points:

4.1 Implementation of the RANET Project by Region

In order to upscale RANET by establishing it in new countries in a sustainable way, RALT resolved to follow a regional approach of implementation of the project. It was noted that through this approach, all countries in a particular region would be included in RANET, which would make it easier for RANET as a project to leverage other regionally implemented projects such as the Severe Weather Forecasting Development Project (SWFDP) of WMO. In Eastern Africa, the SWFDP makes use of the WMO Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres (RSMCs), Nairobi to raise the forecasting and alerting capacities of National Meteorological Services (NMSs) in the region. In this case, RSMC Nairobi uses NWP products from global centres such as NCEP and European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting (ECMWF) to run a regional model that provides improved forecasts, through a cascading process. These improved forecasts are used to provide advisories to countries in the region to produce alerts and warnings. In order for these forecasts, alerts and warnings to reach rural areas, the meeting recommended to establish RANET to cover the same countries in Eastern Africa that are covered by the SWFDP, and thus leverage the availability of high quality products that would make very useful content for information provided through RANET. The RALT therefore adopted the idea of starting RANET for all the Eastern African countries including Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania.

4.2 RALT support to new countries joining RANET

It was decided that in case Rwanda and/or Burundi Met Service required assistance in defining and writing proposals for RANET projects, the RANET-African Projects Committee would be requested to produce a template for project proposals to assist those RANET countries.

Action: Projects Committee

4.4 Focus on Content

The International Component of RANET should focus on assisting NMHSs in formatting products for dissemination over multiple devices and networks. This is because the biggest obstacle to communication is no longer infrastructure based, but rather that content is not produced in a way that is easily disseminated or automated. Mobile services, communication networks, services, and devices are growing at a rate faster than most government and development programs can adapt and absorb. Except in extremely specialized applications, such as alert and notification, turning to off-the-shelf solutions makes considerably more sense than development of RANET own tools. Success in the future will depend on mastery of existing tools, and more significantly success will depend on how we are able to get information into these new tools and systems.

4.5 Developing RANET Training Modules

RANET should develop training materials and focus on remote training opportunities. Workshop training and personnel exchanges are an important part of capacity development, but online courses and collaboration should be produced. RANET could utilize a number of distance learning methods, including certificate courses, to provide ongoing remote training / distance education opportunities, based upon a prioritization of technologies and methodologies identified by the RALT and others. The RALT formed a team comprising R. Mumbi, Ali Abani, M. Waiswa and S. Mwangi (coordinated by R. Mumbi) to help identify some priorities, as well as individuals who can help with development of resource material. K. Sponberg and S. Muchemi were requested to assist. Some form of certification process should be examined.

Action: R. Mumbi, Ali Abani, M. Waiswa and S. Mwangi (coordinated by R. Mumbi). K. Sponberg and S. Muchemi to also assist

4.6 Websites for National Meteorological Services through the RIPI Initiative of RANET

The RANET Internet Presence Initiative (RIPI) began as a notion that NMHSs of Africa should have a website and e-mail address under their own domain or identity. While use of RIPI has declined with the loss of WorldSpace, there is a new need for the program. With cloud services RANET can position content anywhere in the world, and a variety of host management solutions simplify the process of administrating a server, thereby allowing users to focus on content and on interactions with National Meteorological Services (NMSs) through RANET. A renewed emphasis on RIPI could expand to training on Content Management Systems (CMS)(Drupal, WordPress, etc) administration, techniques for automation and on tools that are easy to use allowing forecasters, who may not be skilled in communications, to get their products into a CMS. Working on this application would help integration of new systems into existing operations, while also ensuring that content can be distributed in a number of formats. While CMSs are inherently web focused, the reality is that once content is in a CMS, it is relatively easily converted into formats suitable for other platforms or can be distributed through feeds, Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), etc. to other web services (e.g. Twitter etc.)

4.7 Documentation of User Community Needs

The meeting agreed that it was necessary to engage and document needs of the user community. RANET has a lot of experience in this area. However, this information is not well documented, and therefore cannot be shared with others. A major focus of RANET is on the exchange of experience and knowledge among practitioners.

Action: Publicity Committee

4.8 RANET Quarterly Reports

It was recognized that it was very important to continuously track and report on RANET activities as this would help in the performance of evaluation of RANET implementation. It was agreed that country RANET coordinators would make quarterly reports and send them to the Secretary, send a copy to the Chair and WMO (Mr. Muchemi). In order to make the exercise simple it was agreed to make a reports template to be used for this purpose.

Action:

1. Drafting the reports template: **S. Muchemi (WMO)**
2. Quarterly reports: **All RANET Coordinators**

5. Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Third RANET meeting

5.1 It was reported that in order to register RALT in Zambia, the Chair had used his prerogative and presented the late Col. Ng'ambi as the Secretary of RALT. After due consideration, the meeting ratified the decision of the Chair as a way of fulfilling the conditions for registration. It further requested him to present a new name to replace that of Col. Ng'ambi. It was agreed that the new RALT member from Zambia Mr. Mukelabai Matongo would perform the duties of the RALT Secretary in Zambia. Mr. Mukelabai accepted the position.

5.2 RALT members contributed US \$ 100 per person for opening the RALT bank account and other initial costs. A total of US \$ 800.00 was raised. The Chair was requested to open a dollar account and with as low bank charges as possible during the first week of 12 December 2011.

5.3 It was agreed to establish a RANET-Africa Website. In this regard it was decided to request Kelly for a RIPI facility for RALT Website.

Action: Publicity Committee

9.2 It was decided that the Chair of RALT should write to the organizations of RALT members stating that the Fourth RALT Meeting had retained their membership and function in RALT.

9.3 Chair was requested to write to Yaya Bangoula (Guinea) to check whether he would be willing to serve in RALT. If he is agreeable, the Chair will request for Guinea Met to confirm his participation.

Action: Project Proposal Committee / RALT Chair

6. Closing

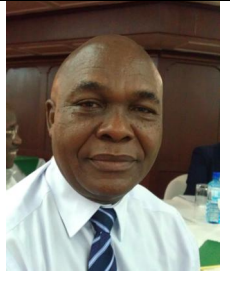


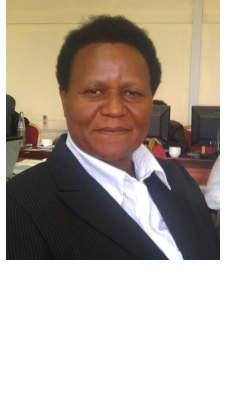
The Chair, **Mr. Mumbi** thanked all the meeting attendants and urged them to continue with the good work of implementing RANET in their own countries. He reminded the committee to take all the actions that were agreed. Lastly he thanked UCAR through Kelly Sponberg for their continued support to RANET-Africa and for their active participation in their activities.






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(8 DECEMBER 2011)

Agenda

1. Opening Session
2. Country RANET Project Updates and Discussions
3. RANET Communication systems
4. Sharing of Best Practices
5. The future of RANET
6. Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Third RANET meeting
7. Closure of the meeting

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**Fourth RANET Africa Workshop Nairobi, Kenya on 5-9 December 2011.
RANET Implementation Gaps**

1. ACMAD

RANET implementation Gap	Action to take to narrow the gap	Activities	Performance indicator	Timeline	Comments
Current RANET network coverage not adequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extend RANET System to other communities (e.g. fishermen) - Support sustainability of the system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquire more RANET equipment - Maintain infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new RANET stations - Frequency of Information disseminated through the System. - Number of Users 		This action is to be fitted into AfriClimServ framework
Inadequate products and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance Weather forecast quality and its dissemination using RANET - Develop more products with higher temporal resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a new transmission-reception system to have more advanced products (satellite images, advanced meteorological data, ...) - Introduce climate information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased user satisfaction - Number of added products - Technology updated and adequately used 		This action is to be fitted into AfriClimServ framework
Equipment neither adequately maintained nor upgraded	Ensure system sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff training on maintenance - Establish maintenance agreements 	Number of equipment failure per year reduces	Periodic	This action is to be fitted into AfriClimServ framework

Met information is not often disseminated using RANET	Sensitize users and Met services to use RANET tool to ease their activities	Encourage “follow groups” at each met service level to encourage met information dissemination	Met information is effectively disseminated		This action is to be fitted into AfriClimServ framework

2. Burundi

RANET implementation Gap	Action to take to narrow the gap	Activities	Performance indicator	Timeline	Comments
Burundi has not started the RANET Project	To take steps to join the RANET Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gain agreement of Burundi Met authorities to establish RANET Project - Set up a RANET committee as Public Weather Services (PWS) activity of the Met service 			
	Develop a project proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work closely with the RALT Projects Committee to develop a proposal (Proposal to include request for equipment and training) - Submit the project to UCAR (Attention: Mr Kelly Sponberg) 			
	If the project proposal is supported, to initiate the RANET-Burundi implementation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up a RANET-Burundi committee to steer the project - Organize a kick-off workshop, Identify potential users and partners and invite them to the workshop. (These would be government 			

		ministries, NGOs and donor(s))			
	Engage the beneficiary rural communities	To choose 2 or 3 demonstration sites for RANET Project e.g. for RANET community Radios			
Burundi Met Service does not have a functional Website	Gain Met authorities approval to develop a Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate the importance of an operational website for a Met service - Identify any impediments preventing establishment of a Website in the past and possible solutions 			
	Develop a website for the Met Service	Include Website development and hosting in the RANET project proposal as necessary			

3. Cameroon

Goal	Specific objectives	Activities	Performance indicator	Timeline
Ensure sustainable functioning of existing RANET stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the management of the station - Reinforce each RANET site by providing an automatic weather station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitise the Met Service authority to support the idea - Identify in the locality a better manager, preferably a civil servant - Look for resources for automatic weather station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The station is working - Each station has an automatic weather station 	1 year
Increase application of meteorological information in various social and economic sectors	Create an inter-ministerial group for the interpretation and application of targeted meteorological products	Sensitise the authorities accordingly	An active inter-ministerial multidisciplinary group	1 year
Develop knowledge and skills of all actors in the RANET programme	To train all actors	Organize training workshops relevant to all actors	At least one workshop is held within the year	1 year
Expand the RANET network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify communities that could potentially benefit from the RANET programme - Look for partners to support new RANET stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - source the necessary RANET equipment - organize the community and partners around the project - launch new RANET stations 	At least one station per Region	2 years

4. Kenya

4.1 Country Action Plan – RANET-Kenya

(a) Standardization of RANET Community Radio Stations

Specific objective:

To have all RANET Community Radio stations operate uniformly

Activities:

- i) Schedule meetings with stakeholders (RANET stations, local steering committees and partners)
- ii) Develop guidelines integrating all stakeholders views

Timelines:

Due to financial implications, these activities will be considered in the next financial year 2012/13

Performance Indicators:

RANET community Radios to run / operate smoothly with minimal administrative problems.

(b) Increase Service Delivery outlets

Specific Objectives:

To increase outlets for a good service delivery reach

Activities:

- i) Organize revival of earlier identified stakeholders
- ii) Start providing information in the agreed medium of communication

Timeliness:

Due to financial implications, these activities will be considered in the next financial year 2012/13

Performance Indicators:

Increased outlets for the service delivery.

7.2 The RANET-Kenya community radio stations (By: Kangethe M. Josphat, Kangema; Mwachai Hamisi A.M., Kwale; Kaleke Peter, Suswa and Namuleli Samuel Enos, Budalangi)

Specific aspects about RANET Project that could be improved	Specific objective	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeline
Provision of high quality services to the community	1. Empower Human resource	i) training of staff manning community radios	i) No. of members of staff trained ii) no. of workshops seminars and courses attended	Quarterly from March 2012
		ii) motivating staff	i) No. of new staff employed ii) No. of staff promoted	Continuous as per situation demands
	2. Improve financial base of the radio stations	i) enhancing marketing and sensitizing the public on RANET products through the RANET radios	i) No. of adverts announcements and people requesting for our services	Continuous
		ii) seeking more support from existing partners and sourcing for more partners	li) increased no. of partners and their activities involved in the project	By March 2012
	3. Improve quality of equipments and embrace ICT for communication	i) acquiring quality equipment	i) no. of and types of equipment bought ii) Internet, SMS and mobile calls received and sent	By June 2012
	4. issuance of quality data	i) Verification and confirmation of data and reports collected and issued	i) availability of reports and approvals from confirming authorities	continuous
		ii) conducting audience/client research with an aim of improving	i). Feedback from consumers.	

		on service		
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8. Morocco

Gaps	Specific objectifs	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeline	Notes
Current RANET network not sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend RANET System to other communities (fishermen etc...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire more RANET instruments. Involve target communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new stations installed Increase in information flow disseminated through the System. 	1-2 years	1/3
Existing products do not respond to user needs sufficiently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop more products with higher temporal resolution Enhance Weather forecast quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a new data transmission and reception system to have more advanced products (satellite images, advanced meteorological data, ...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfaction rate Number of added products 	One year	3/3
Equipment maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure system sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Training Establish maintenance agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced number of equipment failures per year 	Periodic	2/3

Action Plan summary

- I- Update the existing network.
- II- Identify remote communities, associations and actors for setting of new RANET sites
- III- Prepare a project proposal for new RANET systems
- IV- Carry out technical training
- V- Improve the dissemination process (improve products, do standardization, and produce a user guide)
- VI- Implement an evaluation process including: feedback from users; analysis of feedback; and a handbook of anomalies and advice on measures to be undertaken in case of severe weather etc.)
- VII-Ensure the system sustainability (maintenance scheme)

9. Mozambique

Goals	Specific objective	Activities	Performance Indicator	Timeline	Notes
Expansion of RANET services to other districts	To create new RANET channels	To identify districts with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • internet connectivity • NGOs • Rural extensionists • Farmers 	Number of new stations having access to information	Four months' time	Starting from January 2012
Communicate to communities in languages they readily understand	To partner with regional government radios in order to disseminate meteorological information using their expertise.				

6. Rwanda

GAP FOR IMPROVEMENT

Currently there is no RANET project in Rwanda

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Have RANET started in Rwanda

ACTIVITIES

1. RANET organizational structure development
 - a. RANET Rwanda Mission definition
 - b. Do the Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis
 - c. Broad Strategic plan including organizational structure and job specifications for staff working on RANET
 - d. Advocacy to the relevant authorities (Director of RMS, and the Ministry in charge of meteorological operations), and have the initiative acceptance
 - e. Set up a committee to steer the project
 2. Develop a project proposal
 - a. Develop criteria to help choose beneficiary communities that would benefit from the project, and have necessary conditions for success;
 - b. Identify the beneficiary community or communities according to laid down criteria;
 - c. Identification of partners e.g. NGOs and government ministries that could be engaged in the project
 - d. Develop a website for operational and demonstration purposes (weather and climate information, web, mobile)
 - e. Develop a complete project proposal assisted by the RANET Africa Leadership Team (RALT) Projects Committee
 - f. Submit the project to UCAR, for the attention of Mr Kelly Sponberg (and copy to Mr Abani of ACMAD, RALT, ACMAD and WMO) for information
3. RANET Rwanda kick-off workshop
 - a. Identify partners and participants to the workshop
 - b. Conduct the workshop
 - c. Officially launch RANET-Rwanda

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

1. Organizational structure and strategic plan of RANET RWANDA available
2. Project proposal developed and accepted
3. Workshop with partners organized and RANET RWANDA operational

ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE

1. RANET organizational structure development (2 Weeks)
2. project proposal development (5 Weeks)
3. workshop with partners and official launch of RANET RWANDA (3 Weeks)

7. Tanzania

DRAFT ACTION PLAN for improving RANET Project in TANZANIA

Specific areas for improvement of RANET Tanzania Project

Dissemination of weather forecasts, alerts, warnings and other related information to rural communities. The intension is to increase access to weather and climate information in 16 rural communities of Tanzania.

Gap	SPECIFIC Objective	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeline
Need to improve and expand RANET network	Revive 6 RANET rural climate information centres	Call for a reminder meeting with Red Cross and Sibuka FM radio		By mid February 2012
	Establish 10 new RANET rural climate information centres	To identify beneficiary rural communities		By May 2012
		To identify products and information for transmission		By end of June 2012
	Establish 4 rural community FM Radio stations	To identify beneficiary rural communities and products and information for transmission	Warning/Alerts disseminated through FM radios	
	Awareness creation	To have a meetings with the rural communities		By April 2012

8. Ethiopia

- Training on all aspects of RANET
- Provide information to radios through the Met service website especially in areas affected by floods and drought etc...
- Create awareness about RANET radio stations to the rural community (farmers) and other targeted people who needed the service.
- Create partnerships with project stakeholders.
- Strive to give accurate forecasts and other meteorological products to the end users such as the agricultural, health and other sectors.

9. Uganda

Goal	Specific objective	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeline
Expand climate information access Centres in rural communities of Uganda	Establish 30 basic RANET centres in the cattle corridor of Uganda	Identify partner organisations	Joint Agreements signed	Jun 2012
		Identify communities for RANET	Report of communities listed	Jun 2012
		Conduct Climate information needs assessment	Reports	Jul 2012
		Acquire Community Automatic Weather Stations	Number of AWSs acquired	Aug 2012
		Install Weather Stations	Number of AWS operating	Aug 2012
		Acquire ITC equipments for RANET Centres	List of ITCs acquired	Aug 2012
		Install ITC equipments at RANET Centres	Installation report	Aug 2012
		Conduct Training workshops community farmers	Number trainings conducted	Sep 2012
		Design website for community climate information	Change in website design	Sep 2012
		Maintain website with climate information	Website with new information	Jul 2012
	Monitor use of climate information at Centres	Printed climate information	Jul 2012	
	Establish 3 Community Radio Stations.	Identify partner organisations	Joint agreements signed	Jun 2012
		Identify sites for community radios	Number of sites listed	Jun 2012
		Develop project proposals for stations	Copies of proposals	Jul 2012
Establish a Radio management Committee		A list of Committees	Aug 2012	
	Acquire building for community radio	Building report	Oct 2012	

	Acquire Radio equipments	List of radios equipments	Oct 2012
	Acquire radio antennae masts	Radio antennae erected	Nov 2012
	Acquire broadcasting licenses	Certificate for license	Nov 2012
	Acquire transmission licenses	Certificate for license	Nov 2012
	Establish Voluntary Radio Broadcasters	List of broadcasters	Dec 2012
	Train Radio Committee in Radio Administration	Training report	Dec 2012
	Train broadcasters in radio broadcasting	Training report	Dec 2012
	Monitoring	Monitoring report	Dec 2012