



*Data sharing practices, experiences,
challenges and opportunities at ACMAD*

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Data at ACMAD

- Currently does not collect country data, thus have no own data
- Available data are those
 - from country personnel who visited ACMAD
 - On microfiche transferred to ACMAD as part of the Data Rescue Project
- Can only share data with the consent of the country
- However, involved in sharing weather and climate information

Experiences



- It is a global network of satellite-based data dissemination systems providing environmental data to a world-wide community (Data exchange and data delivery).
- Partners include
 - China Meteorological Agency (CMA)
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 - WMO
 - EUMETSAT
- GEOSS – GEONETCast is a GEOSS initiative



GEONETCast (II)

- EUMETCast is one of the 3 main components of the global GEONETCast infrastructure of GEOSS.
- GEONETCast combines EUMETCast with GEONETCast-Americas operated by NOAA and FengYunCast operated by the Chinese Meteorological Agency, referred to as GEONETCast Networking Centres (GNC) to provide near-global dissemination



EUMETCast

A multi-service satellite broadcasting system for environmental data and information products, operated by EUMETSAT.

It shares weather, climate and environmental data across Europe, Africa and the Americas



Products

- GOES East and West image data
- FY-2 image data
- Land and ocean Sea Ice Satellite Application Facility (SAF) products
- EUMETSAT meteorological products
- NOAA-NESDIS ocean colour and sea surface temperature products
- VEGETATION products from VITO
- MODIS Ocean colour products
- In-situ and observationa

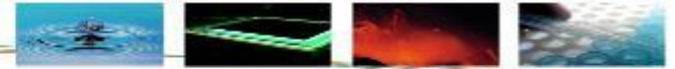


Advantages of using GeonetCast

- A Variety of receiver equipment;
- The high reliability and data transfer rate
- The wide variety of freely available images and products
- The long-term commitment by EUMETSAT to maintain infrastructure in Africa
- The constantly growing receiver network, the growing number of products and (Third Party) data providers.



ACMAD



GEONETCast for and by Developing Countries





What is DevCoCast?

A 3-year project, funded under the EU 7th Framework Programme

Started in May 2008

16 partners from Africa, Latin America and Europe



With support from



And many national & international projects



Concept

Many **Developing Countries** face **serious environmental risks...**

...and need adequate **Earth Observation data** and derived **environmental information** for their **sustainable development.**



GEONETCast provides **reliable** and **continuous access** to environmental information all over the world!

And **DevCoCast** brings them closer together

4 Core activities



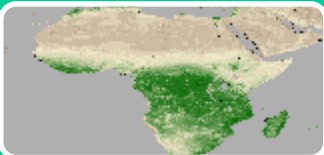
Sharing cross-cutting
Earth Observation **products**



Setting up receiver and hub **infrastructure**



Capacity building: supporting & training user
communities



Building on capacity: Making everyday use of
GEONETCast

All for **and by** the Developing Countries and
using GEOSS Core **GEONETCast** infrastructure as **central technology**

4 Core activities



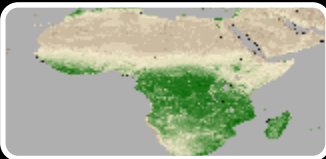
Sharing cross-cutting
Earth Observation **products**



Setting up receiver and hub **infrastructure**



Capacity building: supporting & **training** user
communities



Building on capacity: Making everyday use of
GEONETCast



Sharing EO products across the continents



Existing products created in **Latin America, Africa & Europe**

Gathered centrally by ocean & land **hubs** and EUMETSAT in Europe

Broadcast across **Africa, the Americas & Europe**

GEONETCast exchange with **CMA** for pilot user in China

Received using low cost receiving stations

A wide variety of products

Combining **operational production systems**

- GMES Land service (Geoland2)
- ChloroGIN network, part of Global Ocean
- Observing System (GOOS)
- FP6-YEOS Yellow Sea forecasting
- ...

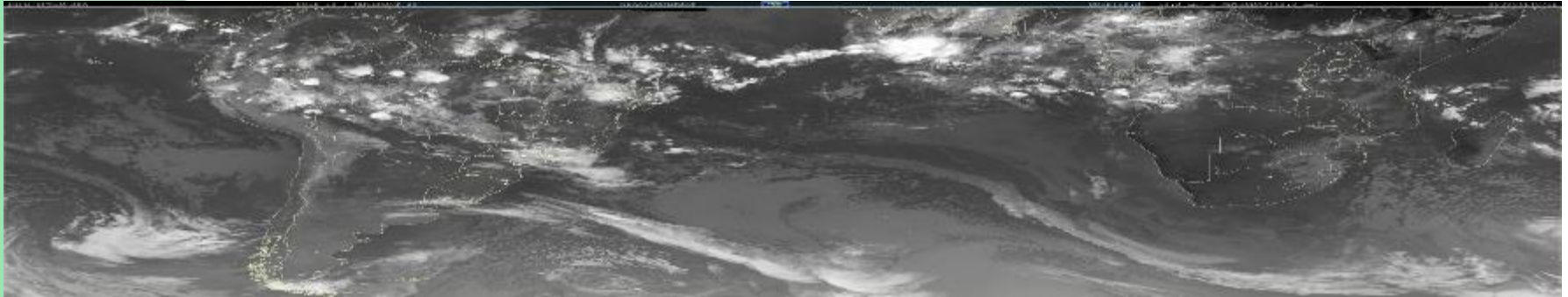


Cross-cutting application themes and **GEO Societal Benefit Areas:**

- vegetation & agriculture
- inland water & ocean
- severe weather
- fires, floods,...



A wide variety of products



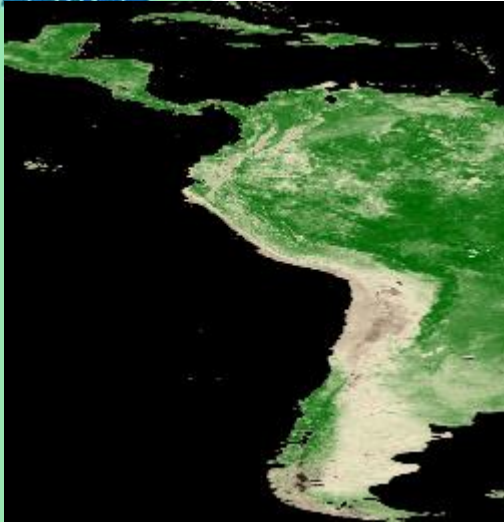
15min GOES-MSG IR composites produced
in Brazil

From **basic** satellite **imagery**...

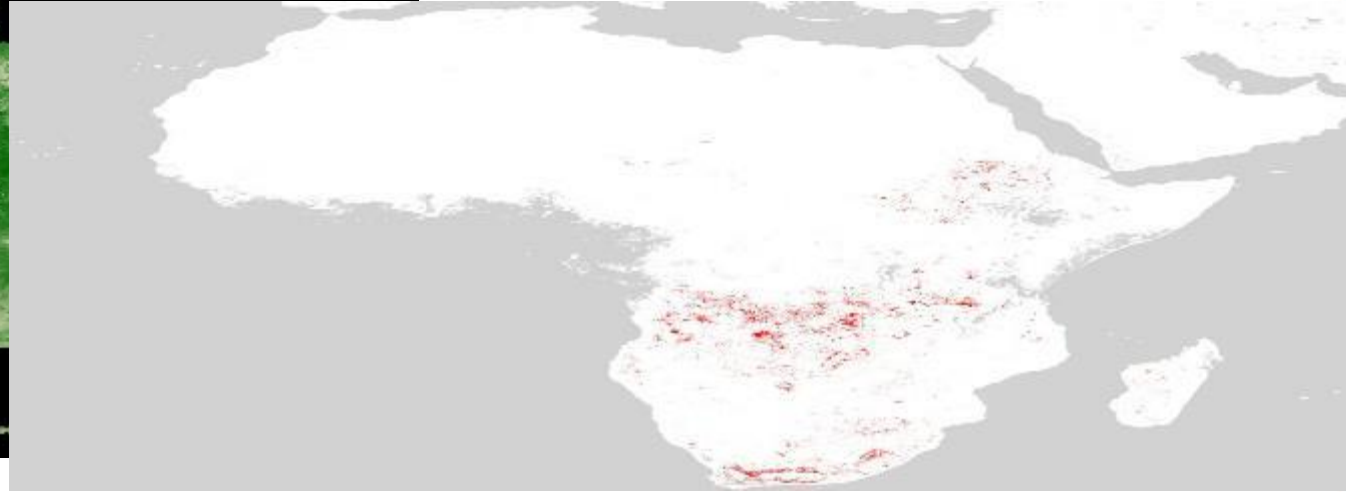
GOES, MSG



A wide variety of products

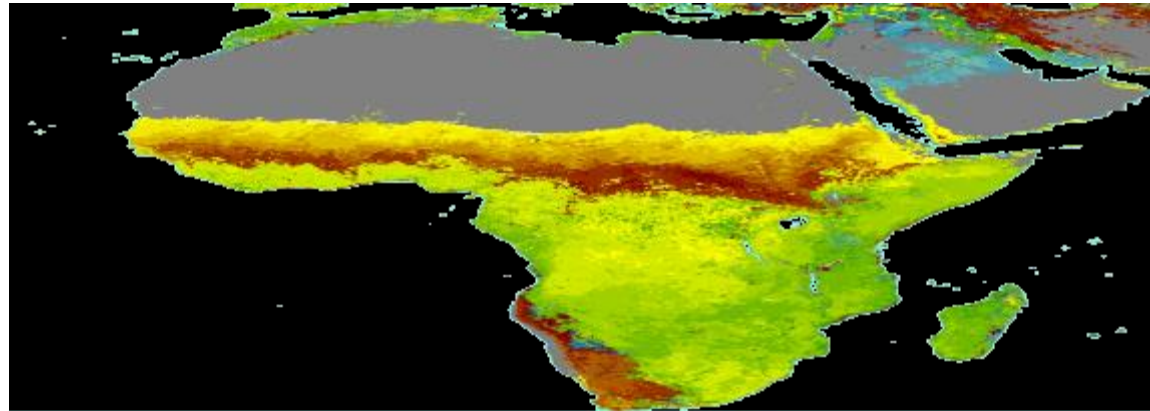


NDVI from May 2010



Burnt Areas between April & June 2010

From **basic** satellite **imagery**...
Over **added value** land **data**...

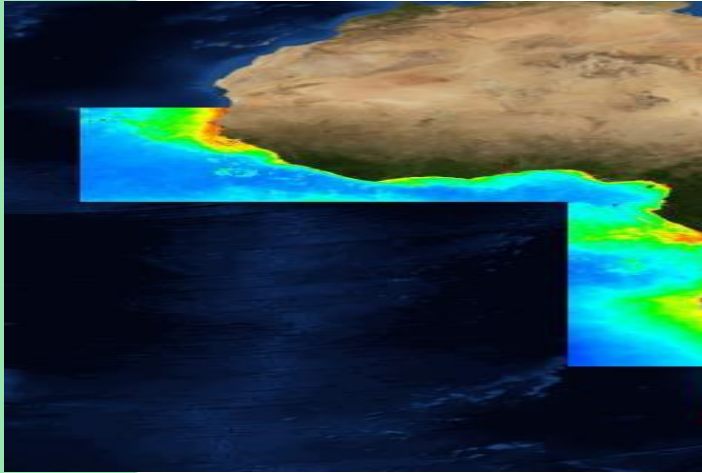


Start of vegetation growth season

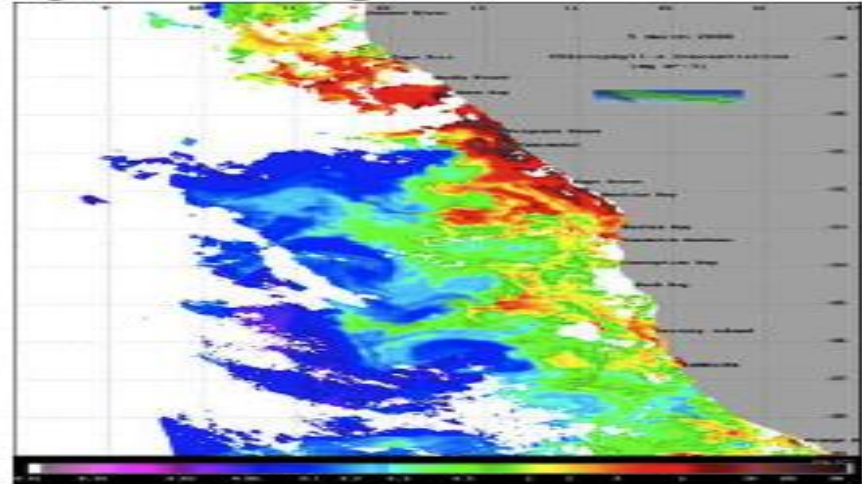
GOES, MSG, SPOT-VEGETATION, NOAA AVHRR, MODIS



A wide variety of products



Ocean colour



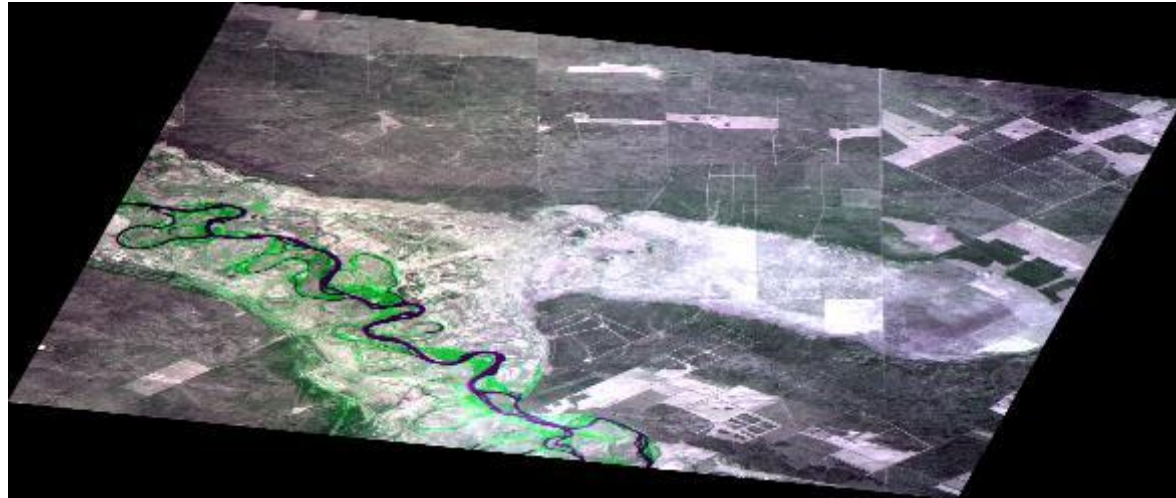
Harmful algae blooms

From basic satellite imagery...

Over added value **ocean data...**

GOES, MSG, SPOT-VEGETATION, NOAA AVHRR, **MODIS, SeaWIFS, MERIS**

A wide variety of products



Scene in Latin America from
21 Jan 2009, 10m resolution

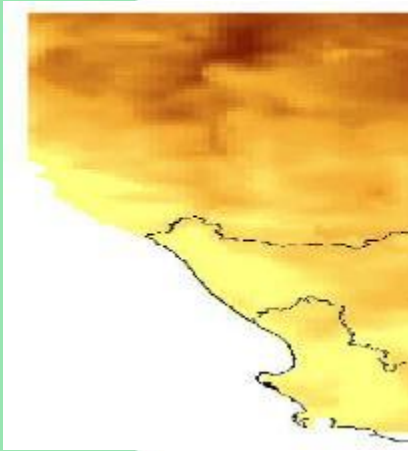
From **basic** satellite **imagery**...

Over **added value data**...

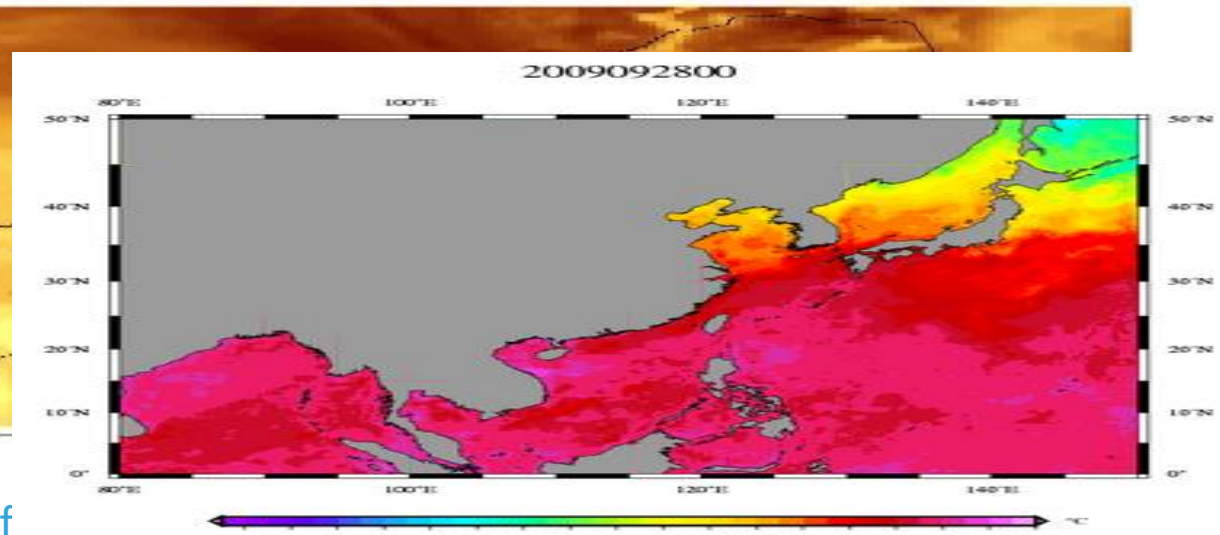
And high resolution **CBERS**...

GOES, MSG, SPOT-VEGETATION, NOAA AVHRR, MODIS, SeaWIFS, MERIS, **CBERS**

A wide variety of products



Fire risk in South Af



Sea Surface Temperature in the Yellow Sea

From **basic** satellite **imagery**...

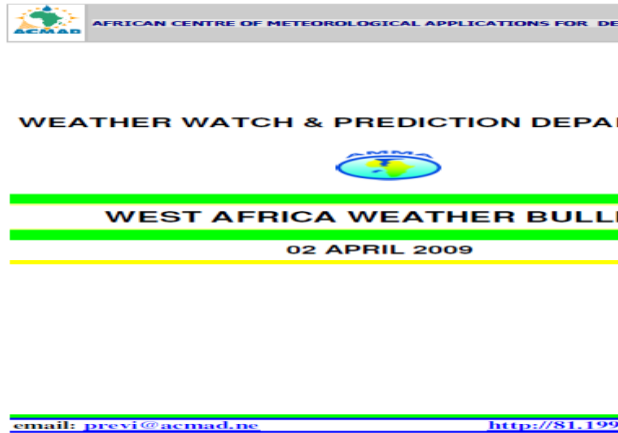
Over **added value** data...

High resolution **CBERS**

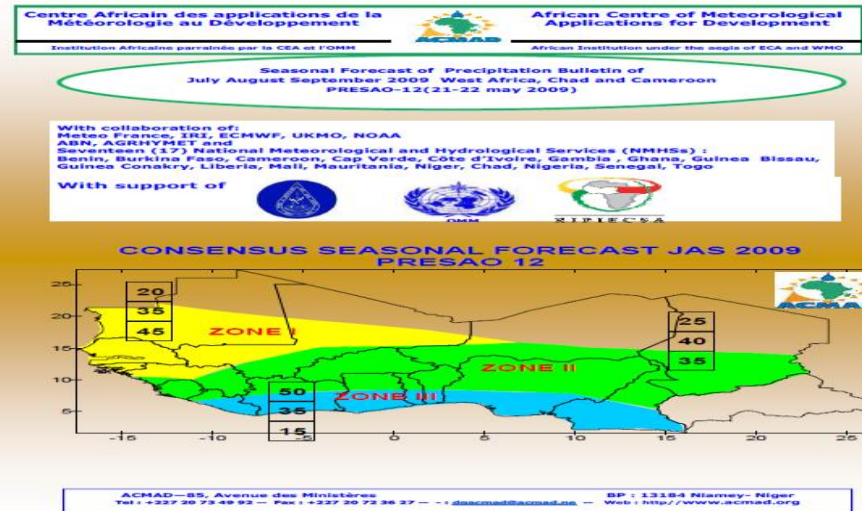
To **model outputs** and **information** bulletins



A wide variety of products



Weather & climate bulletin



Agriculture & pasture bulletins

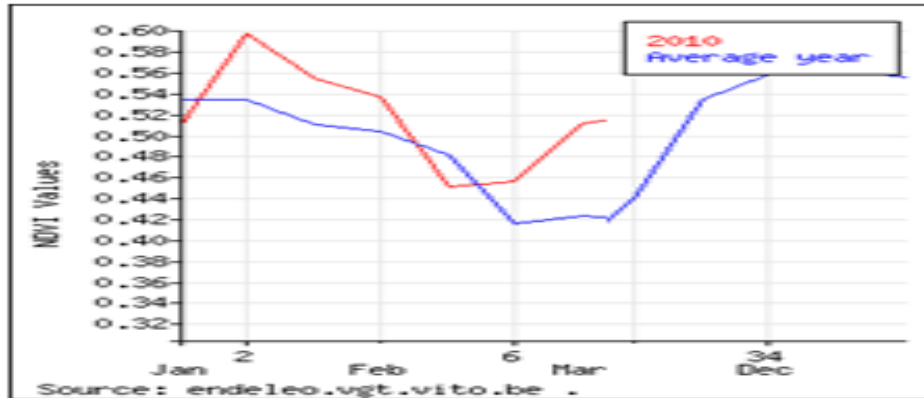
From **basic** satellite imagery...

Over **added value** data...

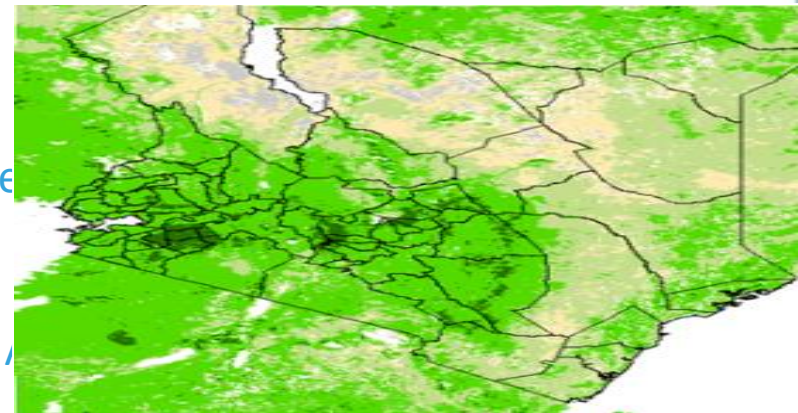
High resolution **CBERS**

To **model outputs** and information bulletins

Food security early warning & environmental monitoring in Africa



Forest monitoring in Kenya (Endeleo project)



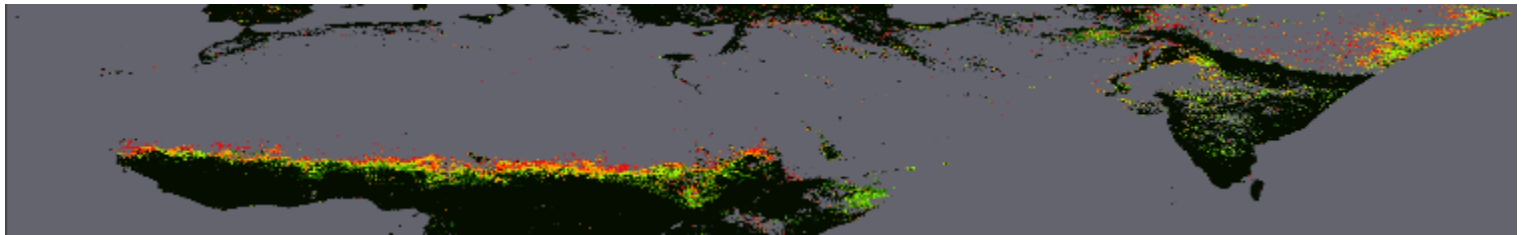
Monitoring 4 large marine ecosystems in /

- Fisheries
- Harmful algae
- Coastal management
- Integrated ecosystem



Building on capacity

Helping UN-FAO to fight the desert locust



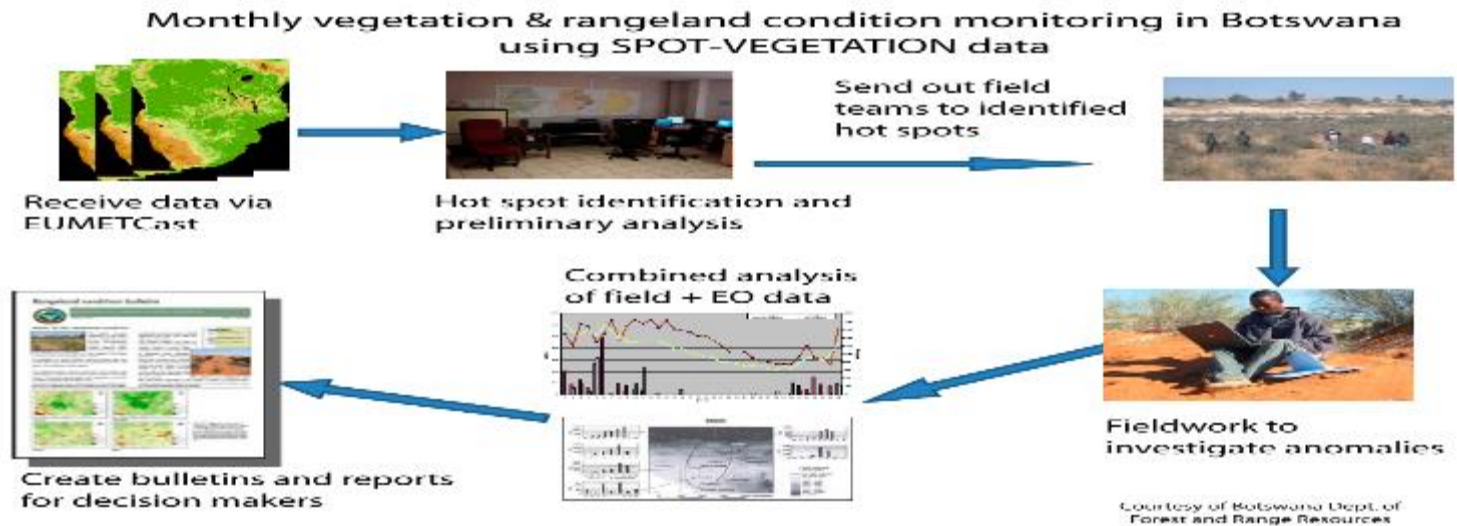
Green vegetation dynamic map,
1-10 July 2010 (WorldWideWatch project)

Making a real difference

Using GEONETCast, early hot spot identification
Saves fieldwork time

Final reports for the Minister of Environment are

- more detailed & comprehensive
- provided 3 times more frequently





GEONETCAST Products and ACMAD

- Meteorological data (MSG products/images, observational and forecast products) received by ACMAD through EUMETCast Africa are used to generate weather bulletins (see list of bulletins) including warning to NMHSs and DRR managers and other regional UN organizations
- Environmental data provided by VITO – Various products derived from SPOT – Vegetation for land applications (climate bulletins)

1. West Africa Synthetic Analysis / Forecast



WEATHER WATCH & PREDICTION DEPARTMENT



WEST AFRICA WEATHER BULLETIN

13TH JULY, 2010.

email: previ@acmad.ne

<http://81.199.131.34>

Figure 1: WADA for 12/07/2010 at 1800 UTC.

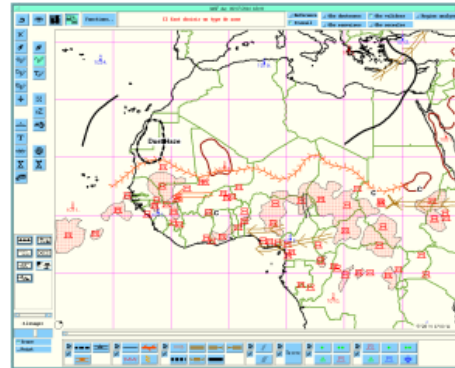
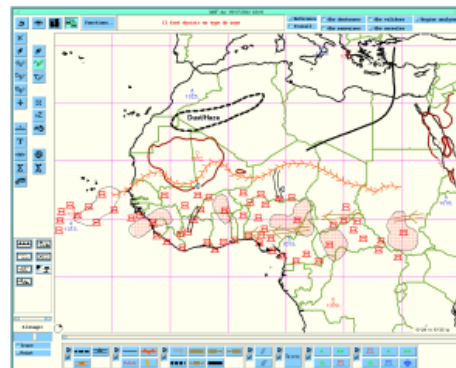


Figure 3: WADF for 13/07/2010 at 1800 UTC.



- ITD,
- Low level & upper level trough
- Subtropical Jet
- Easterly African Jet
- Tropical easterly Jet
- Easterly waves,
- Organized or isolated convective systems
- Dust haze areas,
- Heat low.

Technical doc for forecasters, material training

2. Southern Africa Synthetic Analysis / Forecast



WEATHER WATCH & PREDICTION DEPARTMENT

SOUTHERN AFRICA WEATHER BULLETIN

13TH JULY, 2010

Figure 2. SASA Valid 1800Z on 12/07/2010

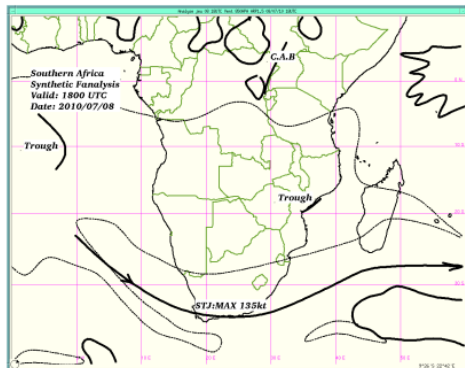
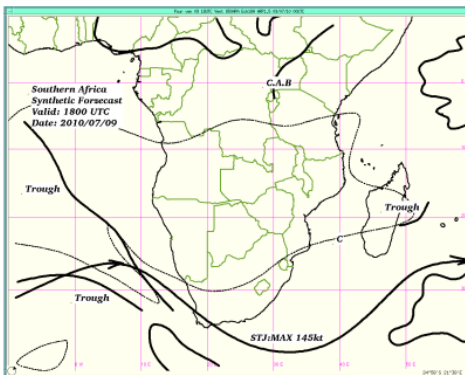


FIGURE 5: SASF VALID 1800Z OH 13/07/2010



- Anticyclone,
- Vortices,
- ITCZ,
- Congo Air Boundary
- Extra-Tropical trough
- Ridge
- Front
- Overcast areas
- Convective areas
- Tropical Cyclone

Technical doc for forecasters, material training

3. Flood Risk Forecasting,



CENTRE AFRICAINE POUR LES APPLICATIONS DE LA METEOROLOGIE AU DEVELOPPEMENT



AFRICAN CENTRE OF METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

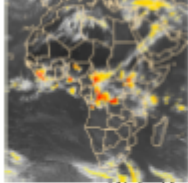
Institution Africaine g n rale par la CEA et TDHM

African Institution under the aegis of UNESCO and WMO

ACMAD' Flood risk bulletin: PSN03-150

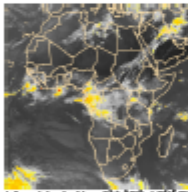
Issued: 03rd May 2012 - Valid from: 04th - 06th May 2012

Observed weather Highlights



Influenced Image: May_02_2012 at 05:57 TU

Afternoon of May 02nd (Upper Image): Moderate to locally heavy rainfall activities affected South Sudan, West Kenya, North Uganda and Angola, Central and West DRG, East/North Congo, Central/West CAR, South-West Ethiopia, South-East Cameroon and Guinea Conakry, North/South Nigeria, North Uganda, South Sudan, Liberia, Sierra Leone.



Influenced Image: May_03_2012 at 05:57 TU

On the morning of May 03rd (Down Image): Light to locally moderate rainfall activities are observed over South Uganda and Cameroon, North Angola, West DRG, South/North-West Congo, Part of Gabon, South-West Ghana.

Rainfall amount at some meteorological stations for the last 72 hours (in millimetres)

Date	Station Country (Rainfall Amount)	Station Country (Rainfall Amount)	Station Country (Rainfall Amount)	Station Country (Rainfall Amount)
31 Avril	Mango Togo (40)	Zanzibar Tanzania (30)		
01 ^{er} Mai	Wa Ghana (59)	Bida Nigeria (65)	Hahaya Comoros (96)	Barberati CAR (25)
02 Mai	Barberati CAR (45)	Souankh� Congo (53)	Nairobi Kenya (43)	Hahaya Comoros (17)

BS, Bureau des M t orologiques - BP : 13304 Niamey - Niger
 Tel : (227) 20 75 49 92 - Fax : (227) 20 72 36 37 - Email : Acamad@niamet.ni - Web : <http://www.acamad.org>

1. FLOOD RISK FORECAST VALID FOR THE NEXT THREE (03) DAYS.

Medium risk of flood: East/North-East/North-West DRG, West Rwanda and Burundi, North Tanzania, South Kenya, South-West Uganda, South-West CAR, North Congo, South-East Cameroon.

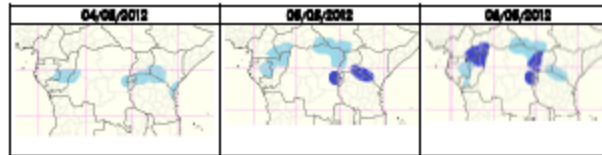
Low risk of flood expected over: East/Central/West Congo, East Cabon, South Sudan, South-East CAR, West Rwanda and Burundi.

Flood risk details are drawn on the following maps.

Flood risk map for the next 24-72 hours over Africa



Color	Severity of risk
Light Blue	Low
Dark Blue	Medium
Red	High



For more and detailed information, please visit our website at <http://www.acamad.org> and watch for the next issue of this bulletin.
 You may call : Office +227 20 75 49 92 or Head of Forecast : User Guy Kpa/Indabaite : +227 90 23 67 33

• Forecast of Flood Risk , based on the 3 past days rainfall and 3 next days forecasted .

• Three levels of risk:

HIGH
 MEDIUM
 LOW

• T+ 72H

NMSs, Regional DRR Coord., IFRC, UNISDR, OCHA, RECS ...

4. High Impact Weather Forecasting

CENTRE AFRICAIN POUR LES APPLICATIONS DE LA METEOROLOGIE AU DEVELOPPEMENT
AFRICAN CENTRE OF METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Institution Africaine partenaire par la CEA et l'OMM / African Institution under the aegis of UNESCO and WMO

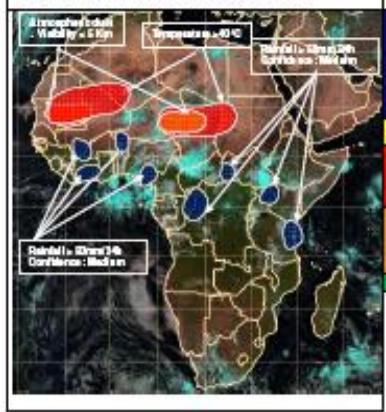
SEVERE WEATHER FORECASTING
PREVISION DES CONDITIONS METEO A FORT IMPACT: PSN01-305

Date of Issue / Etablie le: 13th May, 2012

Ce bulletin donne une prévision à trois jours de l'occurrence de cinq phénomènes météorologiques à fort impact (voir les indications ci-après).
 This bulletin is a three days forecast for occurrence of five severe weather phenomena (see indications below)

Phénomène	Heavy Rainfall	Strong wind	Very high temperature	Dust or Sand	Wave
Phénomène	Fortes Pluies	vent fort	Température Extrême	Poussière ou vent de sable	Vague en mer
Threshold	> 50mm en 24 heures	> 20 kt	> 40°C	Visibility < 3 Km	> 3 m

MAP OF SW OCCURRENCE ON May 14th, 2012



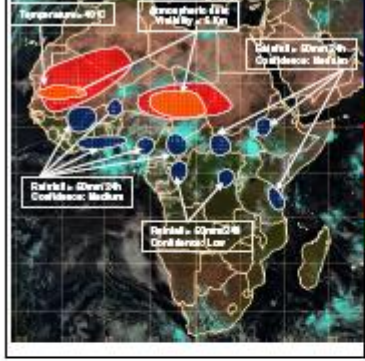
AFFECTED AREAS

- With Medium confidence: Coast Tanzania/West Kenya/East Uganda, South Sudan/North East/West / DRC/East Congo, South West Cameroon/South East Nigeria, South/North RC, North Togo/Chana/Genin.
- Nil
- Central Chad/North Sudan, East/East Niger, South Mauritania/North Mali/West Algeria
- South Mauritania/East Niger/North East Chad.
- Nil

AFFECTED AREAS

- With Medium confidence: Coast Tanzania/West Kenya/East Uganda, South Sudan/North East/West / DRC/East Congo, South West Cameroon/South East Nigeria, South/North RC, North Togo/Chana/Genin.
- Nil
- Central Chad/North Sudan, East/East Niger, South Mauritania/North Mali/West Algeria
- South Mauritania/East Niger/North East Chad.
- Nil

MAP OF SW OCCURRENCE ON May 15th, 2012



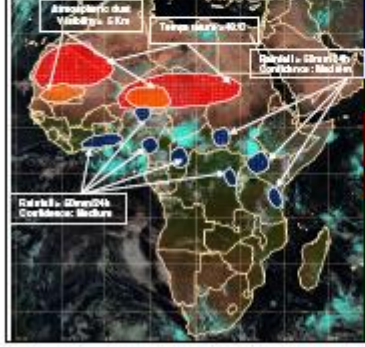
AFFECTED AREAS

- With Medium confidence: Coast Tanzania/South Kenya /West Ethiopia, West CAR/South West Cameroon/South Nigeria, South Benin/Togo, West Niger/East Burkina Faso, South Côte d'Ivoire, South West Mali
- Nil
- North West Central Chad/East Niger/North Nigeria, Mauritania/North Mali/West Algeria.
- Central Chad, North Sudan, East/East Niger, South Mauritania.
- Nil

AFFECTED AREAS

- With Medium confidence: Coast Tanzania/west Kenya/East Uganda, East CAR, South West Cameroon/South East Nigeria, South Benin/Togo/Chana/RC, North Nigeria/South Niger
- Nil
- North Chad, North West Sudan, East Niger, West Mali, Mauritania, North Mali/West Algeria.
- South Niger, South Mauritania.
- Nil

MAP OF SW OCCURRENCE ON May 16th, 2012



AFFECTED AREAS

- With Medium confidence: Coast Tanzania/west Kenya/East Uganda, East CAR, South West Cameroon/South East Nigeria, South Benin/Togo/Chana/RC, North Nigeria/South Niger
- Nil
- North Chad, North West Sudan, East Niger, West Mali, Mauritania, North Mali/West Algeria.
- South Niger, South Mauritania.
- Nil

- Heavy rainfall
- Extreme T°
- Dust storm
- Strong winds
- Strong waves

T+ 72H

WARNING NMSs, Regional DRR Coord., IFRC, UNISDR, OCHA, RECS ...

5. Weekly rainfall monitoring

WEEKLY MONITORING AND FORECAST BULLETIN HEAVY RAINS / FLOODING

PSN04-07

Forecast of 21st May 2012 Valid From 21st May to 28th May 2012

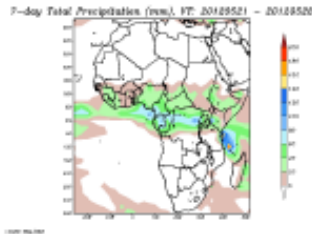
Highlights:

Last week was characterised by moderate to heavy rainfall over: West Madagascar, Part of Comoros, Congo and Gabon, Coast Tanzania, SouthWest Kenya, East/North/South Uganda, South Ethiopia and Chad, South/East Central African Republic, South-East Nigeria, Nord Democratic Republic of Congo, part of Guinea Gulf Countries, SouthWest Burkina Faso, and West Mali.

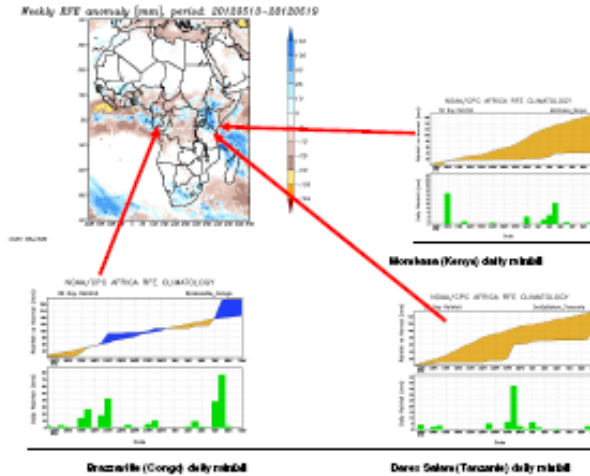
Weekly Outlook:

Moderate to heavy rain are expected over: SouthWest Kenya, Coast Tanzania, East/Central/South Uganda, North/East Democratic Republic of Congo, Part of Gabon, North Congo, South Cameroon and Nigeria.

The light to moderate rain will be affecting: North/SouthWest Somalia, East Madagascar, East/SouthWest Sudan and Ethiopia, Coast Kenya, North Tanzania, Part of Uganda, Cameroon, Congo, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea Conakry and Central African Republic, Guinea Gulf Countries, Great Lake Countries, West Mali, South-East Senegal, South Niger and Chad. See the map below:



RECENT RAINFALL EVOLUTION AT SELECTED STATIONS



RAINFALL PATTERNS FOR LAST 30 DAYS

Comments:

During the last 30 days, above normal rainfall was observed over: East/North/West Madagascar, Part of Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Congo, Coast/North Tanzania, Coast/SouthWest Kenya, South Sudan and Chad, Great Lake Countries, South Cameroon, East/SouthWest Central African Republic, SouthWestCentral Burkina Faso, North Guinea Gulf Countries, West Mali, East/North/Central/South Guinea Conakry, South-East Senegal.

However rainfall deficits were recorded over: South Guinea Gulf Countries, North Angola, South Democratic Republic of Congo, North Central African Republic, East/Central/South Nigeria, Central/West/North Cameroon.

- Significant Rainfall over the past dekad.
 - amount
 - tercile of the dekad
 - climatological mean
 - seasonal cumulative
 - tercile of the seasonal cumulative
 - comparison current year vs past year & climatological mean

- Rainfall Outlook for the next dekad



On the Job Training (04 months) and attachment (06 months)



- . ON the JOB TRAINING: NMSs capacity bulding: operational framework that will enable trainees to master forecasting techniques, methodologies and tools practiced at ACMAD.**
- . attachment: Support from NMS for ACMAD's capacity strengthening**

OUTLINE

- Data Rescue and Management
- Climate Monitoring
- Long Range Forecasting and climate outlooks
- Climate scenarios for Impacts studies



CLIMATE MONITORING

- Training on production of maps, plots for climate monitoring;
- Training for interpretation on maps and plots to produce bulletins, reports and statements;
- Production of 10 day and monthly bulletins including seasonal monitoring products,
- Statements for the WMO and AMS statements on the global climate
- Climate and health including vigilance maps



LONG RANGE FORECASTING AND CLIMATE OUTLOOKS

- Training on long Range forecasting
- Production of Long Range forecast and outlook products and bulletins
- Verification of forecasts
- Dissemination via web and emails



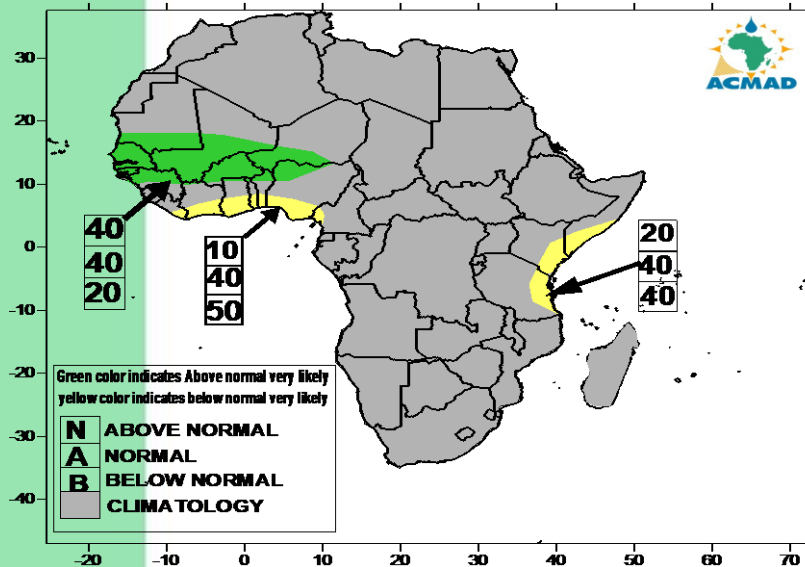
CLIMATE SCENARIOS FOR IMPACT STUDIES

- Need to install regional climate models
- Collect , process and interpret global and regional climate projections
- Produce and publish statements on climate scenarios
- Support African negotiators and ACPC with climate change information



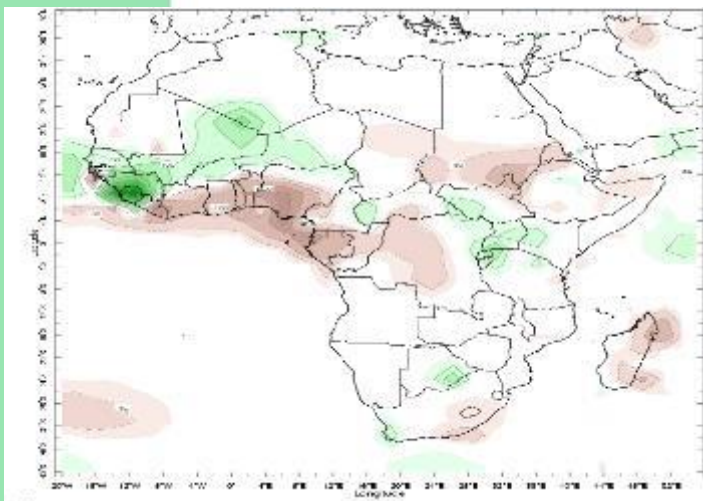
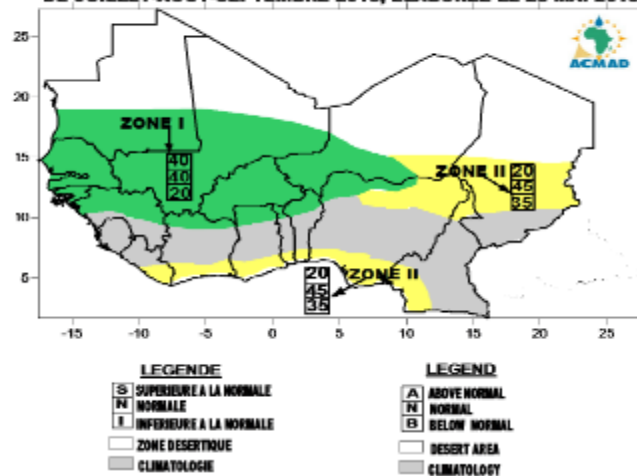
SAMPLE PRODUCTS

SEASONAL PRECIPITATION FORECAST FOR JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER-2013 ISSUED ON JUNE 28, 2013



SEASONAL PRECIPITATION FORECAST FOR JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2013 ISSUED ON MAY 28 2013

PREVISION CLIMATIQUE SAISONNIERE DES PRECIPITATIONS DE JUILLET-AOUT-SEPTEMBRE 2013, ELABOREE LE 28 MAI 2013



SAMPLE PRODUCTS

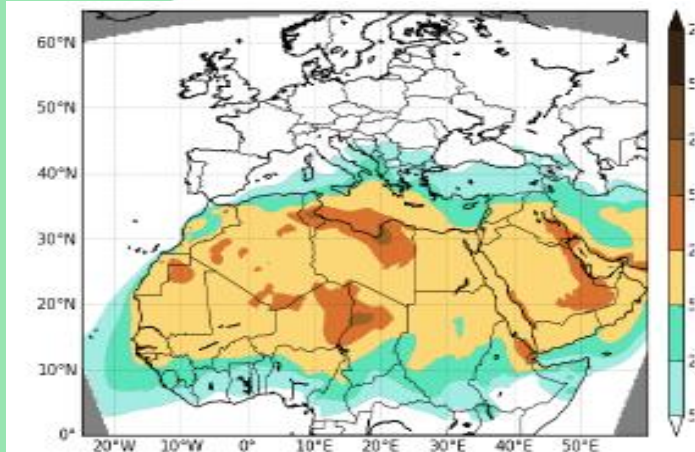


Figure 3 : Dust surface Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) 8th to 14th April 2013

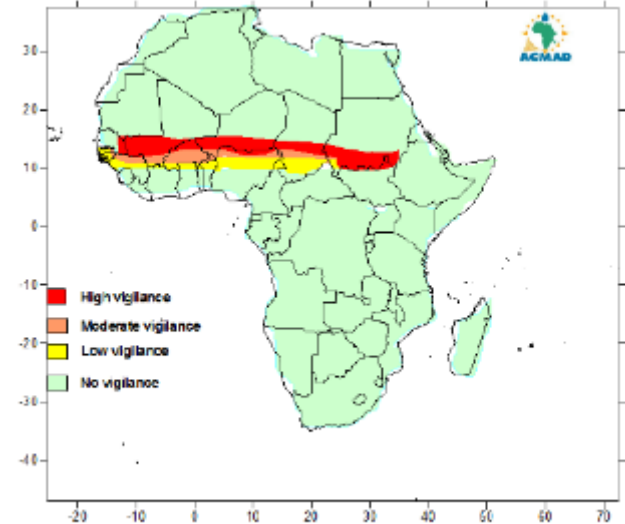


Figure 5: Vigilance map emergence of meningitis in Africa

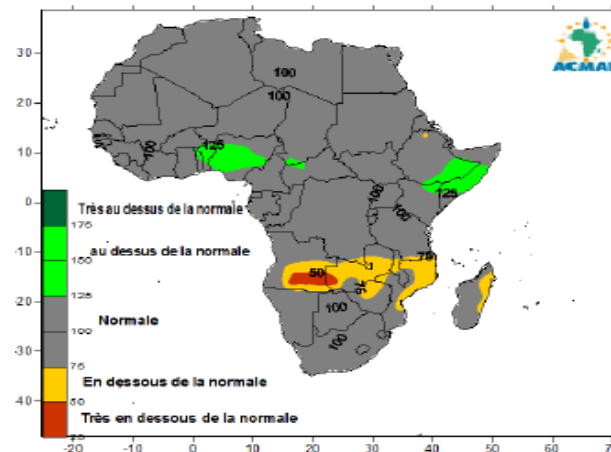


Figure 7b : Précipitations saisonnières (%) MAM 2013
(Source : NOAA/NCEP)



Part 1

ACMAD data collection and management system



Data collection and Management tools-1

- Data Sources : Antenne EUMETCAST, RETIM sur EUMETCAST, Internet, Archives
- Processing: SYNERGIE Servers, MESSIR COMM Puma PC2, specialized applications
- display: Client Synergie, Messir Vision



Data collection and Management tools -2

- ACMAD -AMESD – Integrated system
- Archiving tools-and intranet facilities
- Network management and security software
- Internet Access at 2Mb/s by Optic Fiber
- Energy back up system.
- WiFi facility



Part 2

Dissemination services of ACMAD's products



Homepage

Welcome to the African Regional Climate Centre

- About African RCC
- Long Range Forecasting
- Climate Monitoring
- Climate Data Service
- Training and Capacity Building
- Research and Development
- Climate Prediction and Projection (beyond 2 years)
- Non operational Data services
- Coordination
- Documents
- Meetings
- Partners
- African RCC Evaluation

WMO Regional Association I Pilot African Regional Climate Centre (WMO RA I Pilot African RCC).

High impact and/or extreme climate events (e.g. droughts, floods) usually occur in many countries of a given region at the same time making it difficult for any individual nation to better estimate their effects based on information from that nation alone. WMO has defined a 3 level meteorological infrastructure at global, regional and national levels to address his member's needs for climate services with:



[Read More](#)

- Benin, Nigeria, Mali, Togo, Gambia, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone,
- Côte d'Ivoire, Cape verde, Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Tunisia
- Sud Soudan, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic
- Sudan, Gabon, Liberia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Libya, Algeria, Chad
- Egypt, Congo RDC, Niger, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Mauritania
- Marocco, Rwanda, Swaziland, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya
- Eritrea, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique
- Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, Namibia

Reduction

- **Climate Change Assessment Service:**
The objective is to inform decision makers to formulate appropriate strategies for climate change adaptation to build climate resilient societies and economies
- **Drought Service and Seasonal Climate Forecast:**
The objective of the drought service and seasonal climate forecast is to support strategic planning ahead-of-season (1- month to 3-months outlook) both through assessing seasonal and intra-seasonal variabilities and to forecast the probability of drought events



The prime objective of the Advanced SCATterometer (ASCAT) is to measure wind speed and direction over the oceans, and the main operational application is the assimilation of ocean winds in NWP models. Other operational applications, based on the use of measurements of the backscattering coefficient, are sea ice edge detection and monitoring, monitoring sea ice, snow cover, soil moisture and land surface parameters



RANET

Following the evolution of the RANET technology, and having experienced a limitation with the problem that affected the continental broadcast of the RANET system with Worldspace technology, it is very urgent and necessary to identify a system that will replace and or substitute the missing component of the original RANET system.



RANET – cont'd

In some regions, some services provided by the continental broadcast have been addressed by the use of Internet technology offered by the Mobile telephone companies' infrastructure installed in many villages of those regions.



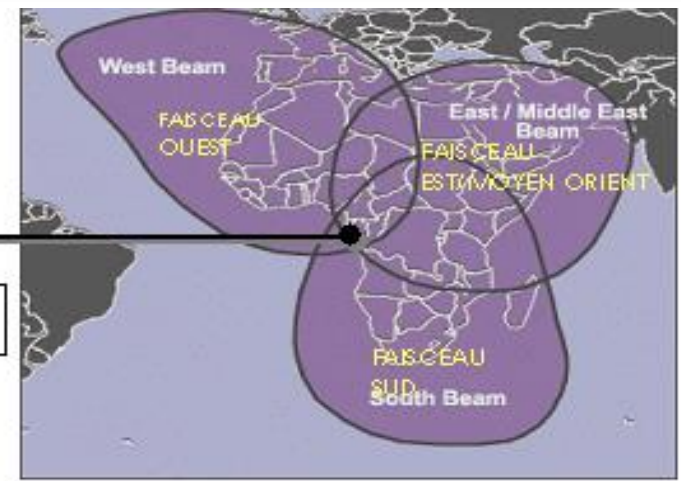
New RANET Technologies

After the collapse of WorldSpace system used for RANET, new technologies had to be identified

- Cellular Network Coverage (carrier of messages)
- GPRS Modems (Internet and short messages)
- Computer Servers (weather SMS)
- Automatic Weather Station (local weather data)
- Website (climate information and data)
- Climate information (scientific and indigenous)



RANET : SCHEMA GENERAL



3 - SATELLITE AfriStar™



2 - STATION MONTANTE



1 - SERVEUR

WEB



4 - AU « CID* » : TELECHARGEMENT ADAPTATION - RADIODIFFUSION FM et RETOUR (e-mail)

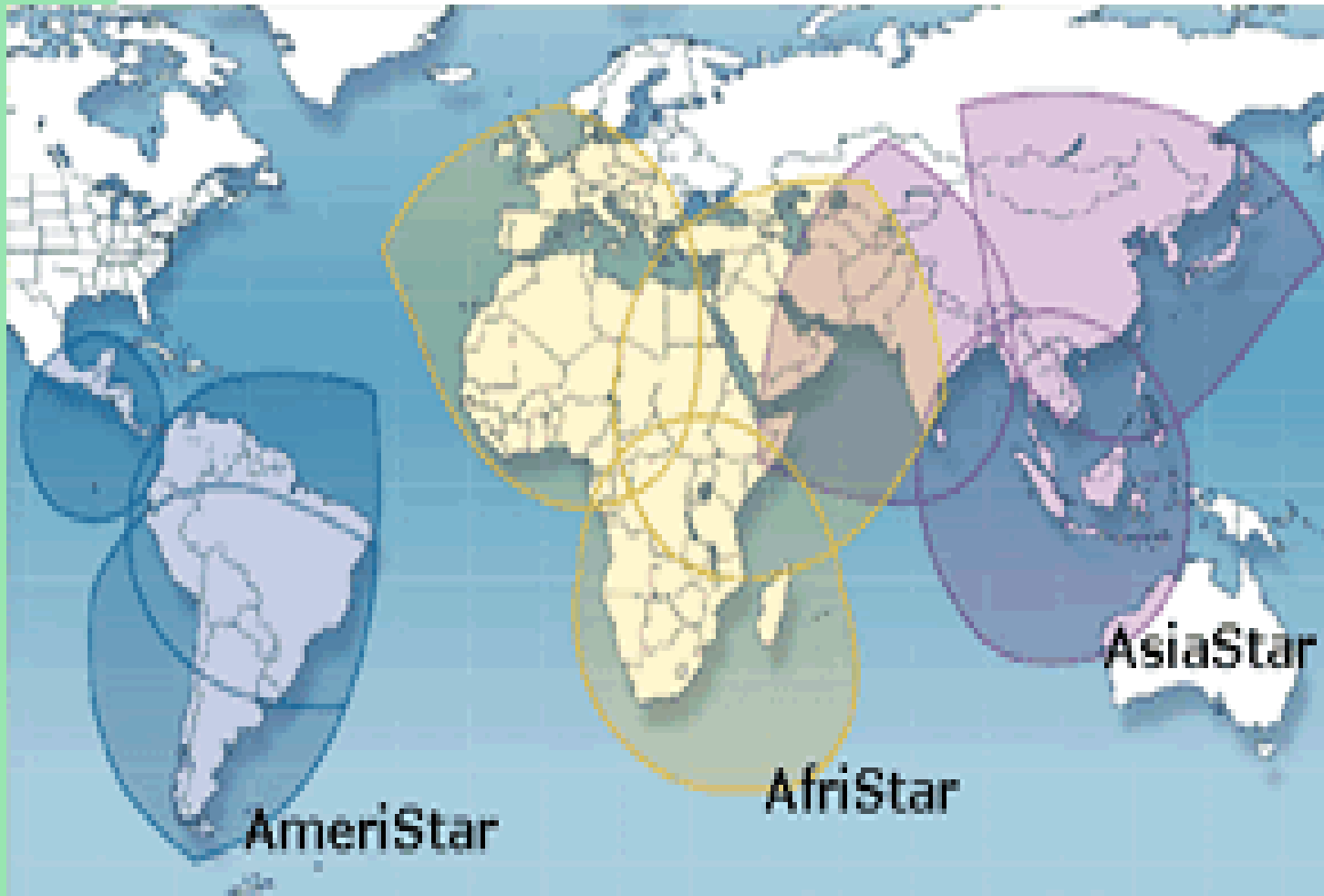


5 - RADIOS SOLAIRES et à MANIVELLE



* CID : Centre Communautaire Intégré d'Information pour le Développement Durable

Diffusion Continentale (Satellite Workspace)





RALT (Ranet Africa Leadership Team) Work group on:

“GEONETCAST technology and possibilities to equip some African countries based on priorities”



Purpose of RALT

1. Facilitate and develop RANET programs and activities throughout Africa.
2. Mobilize necessary resources for regional and country activities.
3. Serve as a focal point for regional and international partnerships and communication.
4. Provide training and facilitate exchanges of experience.
5. Oversee, monitor, and develop regional scale networks common to country programs.
6. Develop appropriate regional institutional infrastructure



Exploring other possibilities... necessary actions...

With the aim of RANET to avail vital information at low cost to remote areas, within optimum period of time, there is need to explore other possibilities towards nonprofit organizations.

That is why, looking at the large number of installed EUMETCAST stations in many regions of Africa, and the technology used, it appear very reasonable to look at that technology and couple it with RANET initiative to complete the transmission chain.

That should naturally reduce installation maintenance and training cost for the RANET actors.



Key Challenges

- Lack of staff: uses part-time staff for CC issues
- Internet bandwidth still needs to be improved
- Limited access to projections: Need to have coordinated modeling on Africa
- Feedback from users in a structured way



Gaps

- One way dissemination, ACMAD cannot send data or products through GeonetCast
- eLibrary to best serve countries
- Structure to engage users to ensure demand-driven products



**Two way flow of
climate information
between farmers and
Meteorological Services**





RANET Partners

These collaborate in improving community food security, livelihoods, agriculture, early warning services

Potential Roles

Have established network of farmers

Have community offices to host RANET activities

Provide computer facilities in the villages

Have personnel to distribute information among farmers

Provide funds to purchase RANET technologies and installations

Provide funds to train farmers, pay for radio airtime

Provide feed back on the system



Recommendations

- Products must be integrated to generate tailor-measured information
- Explore using GEONETCast for RANET?
- Activate RANET for demonstration and get feedback
- Translate RANET content and products in at least English and French



Recommendations - Annex

Working group report with following recommendations:

- Establish PUMA 2010/e-station synoptic representation in Africa, with the operation status of each of them.
- Establish network of the Administrators of those stations.
- Activate RANET1 for demonstration and get hints to view content.
- Translate RANET content and products in at least 2 official languages (English and French)...
- Integrate RANET component in All EUMECASST training sessions over all regions of Africa.
- Support and encourage expert group (such as RALT) meeting and experience sharing.

Opportunities

- Create regional datasets (can be used in NAPS)
- Establish mechanism where NMHSs transfer data to Regional Centres
- Establish mechanism where Regional Centres transfer data to ACMAD?
- Establish continental Knowledge Management platform

Thank you for your attention