



SPR 2018 UNMA PRESENTATION

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Introduction

The 2017/18 FY Planning, was besides the NDPII and UNMA Strategic Plan, informed by the challenges in the previous year and the need to consolidate the previous achievements;

- ✓ Improvement of accuracy and reliability of the products (esp. thru CB)
- ✓ Maintenance and Rolling out of infrastructure
- ✓ Increasing UNMA visibility
- ✓ Addressing potential non-conformities under the QMS
- ✓ Migration from ISO 9001: 2008 to ISO 9001:2015
- ✓ Land ownership regularization



Plans for FY 2017/18

The following was planned:

- ✓ Aviation sector supported through issuance of 18,250 flight folders and Terminal Aerodrome Forecasts
- ✓ 4 seasonal climate outlooks issued
- ✓ Land for Mbarara, Masindi, Kibanda Ntusi and Gulu Stations formalized
- ✓ 5 Zonal Meteorological centers operationalized
- ✓ Weather RADAR, Satellite Aviation data Distribution Information System (SADIS) equipment, assorted Automatic Weather Station accessories, 100 rain gauges procured and installed.
- ✓ Research on future climate trends carried out
- ✓ UNMA visibility improved and awareness on weather issues raised.
- ✓ Maintain 43 automatic Weather Stations functional

Achievements for FY 2017/18 Cont'd

The following was achieved

- ✓ Contract for supply and installation of the second weather RADAR signed; Satellite Aviation data Distribution Information System (SADIS) license procured.
- ✓ Aviation sector supported through 20,723 Terminal Aerodrome Forecasts and flight folders issued; 4 seasonal climate outlooks issued to the general public.
- ✓ Published “Impacts of Climate Change on Lake Victoria Basin” and “Status of Climate of Uganda 2016-17” to increase knowledge base.
- ✓ Collaborative research has been undertaken with Makerere University to develop a dissemination platform for weather and climate information using SMS messages and the web. It has been piloted in communities of Mbale, Kawempe and Rakai which needs to be rolled out to entire country for different users.

Achievements for FY 2017/18 CT'D

- ✓ Mbarara plot 2-22, Gulu plot 16 and Masindi plot 22 as well as Soroti land were surveyed; Ntusi title is being processed by Buganda Land Board, Deed plans for Kabale land title processing are being awaited for from Surveys and Mapping Department.
- ✓ Rehabilitated National Meteorological Center in Entebbe by repairing the Upper air Station, Kihonda Agromet Station in Masindi was also rehabilitated.
- ✓ Popularized meteorology in primary and secondary schools (in 10 primary and 10 secondary schools) in Maracha, Arua, and Nebbi districts.
- ✓ Awareness on weather and climate issues raised through updates on weather given through stakeholder networks and media which included 10 day updates and monthly updates. For the 6 hourly weather forecasts, dissemination was done through media houses; held 8 radio programs in northern region, 2 talk shows in western region and 3 radio talk shows in eastern region on weather and climate issues.
- ✓ The 43 AWS maintained online functional

Performance Indicator Trend

- ✓ **Percentage of weather observation stations operational and submitting data throughout the year (*Functionality*)**
 - UNMA has an establishment of 52 major weather stations of different categories (Synoptic, Agrometeorological and Hydrometeorological). Considering that 29 stations are observing and submitting data to the center, the current ***Functionality*** level is therefore 56% .
 - In 2015, only 3 Synoptic stations were fully functional, 12 Synoptic stations were fully functional in 2016 and 29 fully functional by 2017 due to additional 9 Agromet and 8 Hydromet stations rehabilitated and staffed.
 - It should however be noted that the 23 nonfunctional weather stations lack both instruments and personnel which are to be addressed as resources are availed.
- ✓ **Percentage of districts with functional early warning systems (*Coverage*)**
 - By June 2018, UNMA had established Automated Weather Stations in 36 out of 122 Districts making it 29% ***Coverage***. Therefore, the achievement is at 29% against the NDP II Automation target of 40% by FY 2020.
 - By the beginning of the NDP II, the district coverage was only 10%.

Challenges

- ✓ Governance structural gaps
- ✓ Inadequate staffing
- ✓ Informal land ownership
- ✓ Rapid changes in technological developments
- ✓ Capital intensiveness of Meteorological infrastructure

CHALLENGES: Inadequate Manpower



Inadequate manpower endangers some of the established weather stations to remain abandoned

Engaging local manpower ensures that the weather station is kept clean and functional



Recommendations

- ✓ The governance structural gaps need to be addressed expeditiously
- ✓ The current structure should be reviewed to address the apparent HR challenges esp. in light of QMS requirements and WMO standards.
- ✓ Modernization of the NMTS to address the dynamic skilling requirements of UNMA staff and other stakeholders.
- ✓ Dedicated resources (e.g. the Land Fund) needed to support the land ownership regularization
- ✓ Even with Automation, a critical mass of conventional stations must be maintained as a precaution, and to validate data from new technologies
- ✓ Agentisation of NMHSs being part of the EAC Federation processes and a Decision of the EAC Council of Ministers, needs to be factored in National policy Reforms.