The Role of Knowledge Management within the WISER programme
Knowledge and Learning

- Weather, climate, and equity & inclusiveness
- Demonstrating impacts
- Sustainable services
- Socio-economic needs/benefits
- Private sector
- Observations and data
- Lessons Learned
- R & D
- Forecasting and modelling
- Partnership Management
- Communicating WCIS
Think piece: Key Focus

- Analyse how KM fits within the purposes of the WISER programme
- Identify WISER KM needs as part of strengthening the science-communication-end user interface
- Highlight gaps that WISER can focus on, as articulated through interviews with stakeholders
- Make recommendations that could further enhance the KM work that WISER can undertake
A knowledge management process is critical because . . .

it addresses how information will be generated, captured, transferred, translated and mobilised from both within the programme and outside.
KM Infrastructure

- Users and stakeholders
- Process
- Technology
- Engagement Management
- Role of the Knowledge Manager
- Baseline and Improvement
- Practice / Co-production
- MEL
Existing gaps that the WISER programme could respond to

- Capacity support: move research and science on WCIS into practical programming
- Strengthen interface between science and decision making for scenario planning
- Strengthen link between research and MET services: building ties between universities and the MET agencies
- Support national strategic planning at various levels including brokering between national and regional services and providers
- Invest in resilience from a medium and long term perspective
- Strengthen focus on producing WCIS which also responds to risk management and disaster risk reduction.
**Recommendations**

1. Create an enabling environment for knowledge management to be facilitated meaningfully

2. Strengthen the link between the East African regional programme and the Pan African programme

3. Engage with ongoing research programmes, networks, global mechanisms and knowledge broker partnerships

4. Strengthen the social science research on communicating weather and climate information

5. Respond to existing research and information gaps on weather and climate information services

6. Develop and embed monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) processes for KM