

EMIBAMA Newsletter

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YEETHIOPIA YEMETEOROLOGY
BALEMUYAWOCH MAHIBER
(Ethiopian Meteorological Society)

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**We welcome your comments about
EMIBAMA Newsletter and look forward to
hearing from you.**

YEETHIOPIA YEMETEOROLOGY BALEMUYAWOCH MAHIBER
(ETHIOPIAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY)

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Newsletter

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Newsletter Interview

Modern Meteorological services in Ethiopia came into being in the early 1950's. We introduce to you one of the prominent personalities who have played an important role in the emergence and development of Meteorological Science in Ethiopia as well as in Africa and in the World as well. We are extremely grateful to Ato Workineh Degefu for taking part in this News letter interview.

Photo

EMIBAMA Newsletter Interview with Ato Workneh Degefu,

Q1. EMIBAMA: Shall we start by expressing your earliest days, family and school days?

Ato Workineh - I was born in Nazareth, about 100 km South East of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. I completed my elementary school education at Gelawdios School in the same city. I then joined Medhane Alem Secondary School in Addis Ababa. I am married with three children.

Q2. EMIBAMA: Would you tell us when your interest was triggered in meteorology?

Ato Workineh - As you may well know, in those days the opportunity to match type of education or specialization with one's own interest was non existent. Generally, the type of education one used to pursue was dictated by economic considerations. Most students in those days came from modest or poor families and their goal was to secure a job as soon as

possible to support their poor relatives, establish a home and family. Following a line of education of their own interest was secondary. Although I fall in this category, my ambition was to go to college and pursue higher education. This desire was short lived when I took a test and passed to join the Civil Aviation Technical School to follow a course in meteorology. I was forced to terminate my high school education by the school director once he knew that I passed the exam to join the Civil Aviation School. I took test only to ascertain my capability but not to join the course in meteorology. So this was how my career in meteorology started.

Q3. EMIBAMA What kind of training opportunities have you had in Meteorology?

Ato Workineh - I joined the Meteorological Observers course at the Civil Aviation Technical School and before completing the course I was promoted to join the ongoing weather forecaster course. After completing this course and working as a weather forecaster for few years I obtained a scholarship to pursue 9 month hydrometeorology training in the U.S.A. The training programme was designed to take courses in meteorology and hydrology at the University of Arizona, U.S.A. for one semester and continue on-the-job training courses at the US Weather Service. However, I planned to continue my education up to the bachelor's degree at the University and worked very hard to deserve a recommendation by the University authorities. After overcoming attempts by my supervisors back in Ethiopia to discontinue my university education to return to Ethiopia, I managed to obtain my degree in Hydrology with a minor in meteorology, thanks to my supervisors at the University and the WMO/UNDP scholarship programme officers. After returning home and working for the Meteorological Department in the Civil Aviation Administration for few years I obtained a WMO Scholarship to pursue a

Master of Science degree in Meteorology at the University of Reading, UK.

Q4. EMIBAMA: What was the status of Meteorological Service when you joined the service ?

Ato Workineh - The Meteorological Service was a section under the Civil Aviation Administration (CAA) when I joined the Service. Later it was upgraded to a Department of the then CAA.

Q5. EMIBAMA: What role did you play in the improvement of the Meteorological service in the country?

Ato Workineh - After my return from my studies in the U.S.A, I conducted an in-depth review of the status of meteorology in Ethiopia and the role it could play if the Service was properly organized and given its rightful place in the government hierarchy. The idea that meteorology is a science that serves all sectors of the national economy in addition to civil aviation, started to get notice by government authorities and the various user community very slowly. Several attempts were made early-on to establish an independent meteorological service but it has not succeeded. However, this time around a number factors including a vigorous campaign by the meteorological service authorities and professionals, meteorological hazards including serious drought that affected the country during that period for which the meteorological service provided very useful warnings, and the numerous government development programs that required meteorological inputs, helped towards the establishment of a National Meteorological Service Agency (NMSA) in 1980, under the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Resources. At that time I was the Head of the Meteorological Department under the CAA

and I was in the centre of the struggle waged to establish the Agency.

Q9. EMIBAMA: Could you tell us about the progress in the status of the Meteorological services in Ethiopia?

Ato Workineh - NMSA, guided by a ten year development plan, expanded the network of meteorological stations in Ethiopia, established a dedicated meteorological telecommunication system for national and international data collection and dissemination, established a central weather forecasting centre and an improved short-term and seasonal forecast system. Media information dissemination mechanisms were also created. In addition a man power development programme was instituted and several meteorologists of all levels were recruited and trained. A very remarkable effort was the collaboration with the Physics department of Addis Ababa University to conduct meteorological courses to physics majors and recruit few graduates to join NMSA. Through this programme and with the WMO, UNDP and other similar assistance programmes no less than 40 graduates in meteorology were produced in a span of ten years. Some are now holding their PhDs and are working at the National Meteorological Agency and a good number are teaching at leading universities in the U.S.A. Today weather and climate is deeply entrenched in the lives and day- to- day activity of the public, and the user community has fully recognized the value of meteorological information. This is the result of the existence in the country of a robust meteorological service dedicated to provide quality service to all.

Meteorology in Ethiopia today is at a modest level by international standards but at a high standard by African standard. There is a lot to be done and a lot is expected of the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) and the meteorological professionals, through their Society EMIBAMA, to do more as

environmental challenges and concerns such as climate change and its impact are high on the national and international agenda.

Q6. EMIBAMA: Could you tell us whether you have worked other than the National Meteorological Agency?

Ato Workineh - Yes. I started to get involved in the work of the World Meteorological Organization in 1982 when I was elected President of the WMO Regional Association I-Africa. I was reelected in 1986 and served in this capacity until 1990. During my 8 years as President I was a member of the WMO Executive Council and attended the WMO Bureau, the highest advisory body for the Organization. In 1991 I left Ethiopia and took the post of Project Manager for the WMO/UNDP Drought monitoring Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa, in Nairobi. I established the Centre and managed it for two years. Now the Centre is split in to two: IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), serving the IGAD member countries, and the SADC Drought Monitoring Centre catering for the SADAC member states. At the end of 1992, I was appointed Director of the WMO Regional Office for Africa. Then I became Director Coordinator for Support to Special Programmes, in 2002, coordinating the WMO Education and Training, Technical Cooperation and Regional Programmes. Finally I was appointed Special Assistant to the WMO Secretary-General in 2004. I left WMO in 2005.

Q7. EMIBAMA: Could you tell us your motivation and the role played in establishing EMIBAMA?

Ato Workineh - The idea of establishing a professional meteorological society in Ethiopia was in my mind in my days in WMO. Society activities such as the American Meteorological Society, the Royal Meteorological Society of UK and the Kenyan Meteorological Society,

inspired me to establish one in Ethiopia. I contacted some professionals back home to initiate the process but they encountered some problems. After my return home in 2005 I contacted some colleagues in NMA and to my surprise I found out that there was an attempt by young graduates from Arba Minch University to establish the Society. We finally brought our heads together and with in a span of a year and half we were able to establish EMIBAMA.

Q8. EMIBAMA: How do you evaluate the progress and achievement made since the inception and establishment of EMIBAMA?

Ato Workineh - EMIBAMA is in existence now for two and half years. During this period it has organized two General Assemblies and one Scientific Conference. It has issued three newsletters and the first scientific journal is under preparation. Two Branch offices (Adama & Arba Minch) have been established. Network of professionals has been established under the umbrella of EMIBAMA. Membership to EMIBAMA has reached 230. Five standing committees, namely, Fund Raising, Research & Training, Newsletter Editorial, Scientific Journal and Social and Awareness, has been established. EMIBAMA has been selected to implement FAO assisted meteorological data digitization project and the work is expected to be completed in mid September 2009. This I believe is an important recognition for EMIBAMA. All these are significant achievements considering the short life of EMIBAMA.

Q10. EMIBAMA: What is your view on the contribution of meteorology, in general and EMIBAMA in particular to the socio-economic development in Ethiopia?

Ato Workineh - The contribution of meteorology to the socio-economic development of Ethiopia is well documented in various publications and documents. It is

well understand by the society, that climate weather and human activity are intertwined, there is no human endeavor that is not affected by weather and climate. The question that should be asked, therefore, is what we can do about it and how the science of meteorology for the benefit of the society. Application of the knowledge of meteorology in an organized manner was first developed for shipping purposes. Then the use for military aviation was developed during the 2nd World War. Civil aviation next came as a major user of weather services. In Ethiopia organized meteorological service commenced when commercial aviation started in the 1940s. In the span of 50 to 60 years meteorological application has significantly developed in Ethiopia. Today all sectors of the national economy utilizes meteorological information in one way or another, There are still significant gaps in the area of short as well as long term weather forecast; research is still at its infancy and needs attention by the government as well as by the academic institutions. Public education and awareness needs more work. Dissemination of meteorological information in a usable and understandable manner requires improvement.

EMIBAMA is created to contribute to the conduct of studies and research aimed at promoting the advancement of modern science and technology in the field of meteorology, hydrology and atmospheric sciences in Ethiopia and there by play a significant role in accelerating the economic and social development of the country. Since its establishment two and half years ago, EMIBAMA has achieved modest success in its work. The opportunity created to Ethiopian scientists to present their research work at the first Scientific Conference on Climate Change and Variability, organized by EMIBAMA, is a notable achievement. The proceedings of the Conference are published and the first Journal which will feature most of the research papers presented at the Conference will soon be

published. A Seminar on Meteorology and the media is planned for early November 2009. This seminar will go a long way to establish an effective mechanism to disseminate meteorological information to users including the public at large. The media will be used to educate the public and create awareness as well.

Q11. Could you mention some milestones in the development of the science of Meteorology in Ethiopia?

Ato Workineh - There are several milestones in the development of the Science of Meteorology in Ethiopia, but here I will only mention the most significant ones and those that have made a turning point in the history of meteorology.

- The visit of Emperor Haileselassie in the 1950s which resulted in the recognition of the science of meteorology by government authorities and the legalization of ownership of the premises where the climatological office use to be situated (normally known as Ambeta Mekelakeya).
- The separation of meteorology from Civil Aviation and the establishment of the National Meteorological Services Agency by government proclamation in 1980.
- The publication of the first meteorological atlas in late 1970 and early 1980 in support of the government 10 year development plan. This work combined with other factors has helped to accelerate the consolidation of the work of the NMSA and the increased budgetary support the government provided to the Agency.
- The commencement of collaboration with the physics department of Addis Ababa University in early 1980 to provide atmospheric physics courses to

physics majors. This has resulted in attracting physics graduates to join the National Meteorological Services Agency. Under this plan, over 40 graduates specialized in meteorology and were at the disposal of NMSA towards the beginning of 1990.

- With the help of these graduates the Training and Research Department of NMSA and under it the Research Team was strengthened and a long-range forecast team was established around mid 1980 to issue seasonal forecast. The work of this team became the driving force for the work of the National Early Warning System against natural disasters which was established around the same period. NMSA was the chair for the advisory technical committee for this national body.
- A 20,000 sqm. of land in the Bole area was acquired in mid 1980 where now the Head quarters and the major technical and scientific activities of NMA are carried out.
- A major scientific work was initiated in the mid to late 1980 to identify and map the natural resources of Ethiopia and to make a land suitability study of the country. About 200 scientists from all fields in the natural resources area were involved and NMSA was the secretariat for this work. Although the work was by in large completed, implementation was a problem. However the climatological resources which was volume one of the study and prepared by NMSA scientists was printed and published.
- The Commencement of the degree programme in meteorology in Arba Minch Water Technology Institute is an important development.
- The establishment of Yeethiopia Yemeteorology Balemouyawoch Mahiber, EMIBAMA, in 2007, is another important milestone and a

significant step towards the advancement of the science of meteorology, hydrology and atmospheric sciences in Ethiopia.

Q12. EMIBAMA: Could you tell us about memorable moments, as well as achievement, you have made, if there were any during your meteorological carrier?

Ato Workineh - There are several memorable moments during my association with the meteorological service of Ethiopia, but I will mention only one here. This happened when all meteorological professionals were working very hard to create a unified and one authoritative national meteorological service in the country. In those days Civil Aviation, Water Resources and Agriculture were all operating network of meteorological stations and doing their own meteorological work. So the proposal to create a unified national service was presented to the then Council of Ministers. The only question that was raised by the Chairman of the Council was that if the meteorological works in the various institutions are currently done to their satisfaction why do you need to dismantle it to create a unified service. Professionals were not invited to the meeting to explain this and the council decided to maintain the status-co and further decide to transfer the climatological unit under Civil Aviation to the Ministry of Agriculture. It was a heart breaking decision and a set back for the development of meteorology in Ethiopia. It was a personal blow for me since I worked hard to put the proposal under the agenda of the Council. We had to go through various unconventional steps to get the decision suspended until further study is made and presented. It took a good two years to finally convince the authorities and get a unified national meteorological service established
My personal achievements during the period I was associated with meteorology include:

The establishment of the National Meteorological Services agency and managed it for 10 years: the establishment of the WMO Drought Monitoring Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa in Nairobi and managed it for 2 years; the central role played in the creation of Yeethiopia Yemeteorology Balemuyawoch Mahiber, EMIBAMA.(Ethiopian Meteorological Society).

EMIBAMA - Thank you for sparing us your precious time.

Ato Workneh Degefu - Thank you, for the honor and opportunity.

2.0 EMIBAMA News

Since November 2008, the main activities that have been performed by the EMIBAMA Office and the board of the EMIBAMA are briefly discussed underneath.

2.1 Proceedings and Journal

It may be recalled that the first scientific conference of the Society was held on 16 October 2008. The theme of the conference was “Climate change and Climate Variability and its impact in Eastern Africa”

2.1.1 Proceedings

In this connection, therefore, the first proceedings of the conference has been prepared and distributed.

2.1.2 Journal

It is envisaged that the first journal of EMIBAMA will contain the full write-ups of the scientific papers,

which have been presented at the first scientific conference of the EMIBAMA. Since preparation of the Journal takes quite sometimes, it is anticipated that the journal will be ready for distribution in the very near future.

2.2 Establishment of EMIBAMA Branches

The EMIBAMA members, who are working at Adama Meteorological Branch Office (AMBO) and at Arba Minch University (AMU), have requested to establish branch of EMIBAMA.

The requests of the members were considered and discussed at the 9th Meeting of the board of EMIBAMA. After a thorough discussion and comments on regulation, as EMIBAMA branches are to be governed with, the board has approved the establishment of the EMIBAMA branches at AMBO and AMU. Therefore, based on the board's decisions, the two branch offices are established as of April 9, 2009. EMIBAMA Office sent letters of approval attached with regulations, which is postulated to ensure the smooth running of the branches. The Adama EMIBAMA branch office held its First General Meeting (FGM) on the 27th April 2009 in the presence of Members, non-members and other invited guests together with the EMIBAMA board chairman and the Manager of EMIBAMA Office. On that occasion, the Head of AMBO made brief welcome statement. The Chairman of EMIBAMA board briefly explained on the importance of branch office of EMIBAMA and the expected activities and responsibilities based on the statute of EMIBAMA and regulation governing branch office.

After a thorough discussion and comments on the regulation, the FGM elected 3 committee members and elected **Ato Asalfew Nigusse** as the chairman. The FGM also elected **Ato Tamiru Kebede** as the branch auditor.

The EMIBAMA Office would like to use this opportunity to remind all members, who are working in other Meteorological Branch Offices and sub-Meteorological Offices to consider establishing EMIBAMA branch in their respective areas.

2.3 International Meetings

2.3.1 The American Meteorological Society (AMS) organized a meeting for the purpose of establishing International Forum of Meteorological Societies (IFMS). As invitation was sent to EMIBAMA from the AMS, the board chairman was delegated to participate in the meeting. According to the report of the board chairman, delegates from 24 national and regional Meteorological Societies participated and lively discussion had taken place for the formation of the IFMS(International Forum of Meteorological Societies).

In this regard, agreement was reached to hold the first meeting of the IFMS in January 2010 in Atlanta USA. In fact, with a view to properly organizing the first IFMS, a steering committee composed of members representing Meteorological Societies from each continent were elected. In this regard, the board chairman of EMIBAMA has been elected to be member of the steering committee, representing Africa.

2.3.2 Meeting of the Great Horn of Africa

The 23rd meeting of the Greater Horn of Africa "Climate Outlook Forum" was

held in February 2009, Mombassa, Kenya. The sub-regional meeting was organized by IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC). According to the report of the board chairman, he was invited to attend the climate prediction forum and presented Ethiopian experiences for disseminating and distributing long range weather forecasts and warnings for socio-economic developments. In view of this, the chairman has prepared and presented a paper on the meeting concerning the provisions of long range forecast and warnings to socio economic development. The chairman of the board reported that different papers presented at the meeting have potential input for improving models to predict crop yields.

A very important out put at this Forum was the workshop organized on Meteorology and the Media, where useful recommendations were adopted to improve the relationship between the providers of meteorological information and the media. EMIBAMA is considering to organize a similar national workshop in the near future.

2.4 Board Meeting

The Board of EMIBAMA held its 9th meeting on 21st March 2009. The Board has discussed on substantive issues and endorsed constructive decisions, with a view to undertaking appropriate actions. The main outstanding issues that have been discussed include:

- Preparation and distribution of proceedings of the first Scientific Conference and the first journal of EMIBAMA,
- Establishment of EMIBAMA Branches,
- International Meetings,
- Appointment within the Board
- Preparation of the third General Assembly of EMIBAMA

2.5 Appointment

The vice chairman of the Board /vice president of EMIBAMA, left for aboard for an extended period. In view of this, it was necessary to fill the vacancy. Therefore, at its 9th meeting, the Board of EMIBAMA elected Ato Driba Koricha, who is a member of the board, to be the vice chairman /Vice president of EMIBAMA

2.6 Third General Assembly.

The EMIBAMA office is planning to hold the third General Assembly (TGA) of the society after mid-September 2009. The board has discussed on the possibility of holding joint seminar with the National Meteorological Agency on this occasion, the theme of which will be Meteorology and the media. The board also established committees to properly organize the TGA and the seminar. The committees include Organizing committee, Logistic Committee and Documentation Committee. The EMIBAMA office has written letter to members of the aforementioned Committees.

3. Potential Benefits of Membership

The primary aim of Yeethiopia Yemeteorology Balemuyawoch Mahiber (EMIBAMA) is to contribute towards the advancement, improvement and promotion of the science of meteorology in Ethiopia. In this connection, it is deemed useful clarify the aim of the establishment of EMIBAMA (article 4) together with benefits to be obtain from membership to EMIBAMA.

3.1. The Aim of EMIBAMA according to its statues is to ensuring:

3.1.1 The advancement of the science of Meteorology and environments in the country;

3.1.2. That the public at large and in particular researchers are well aware the of potential benefit of the meteorological services and related information;

3.1.3. Cooperation among similar institutions either at local and/or abroad level is maintained with a view to transferring knowledge and technology;

3.1.4. That the meteorological information that include weather/climate forecasts, warnings, and advisories are effectively disseminated to the national socio-economic development strategies, especially to potential users and decision makers, and.

3.1.5. That societal cooperation among all members is strengthened.

3.2. Potential Benefits

3.2.1. At this early stage of establishment, EMIBAMA is not in a position to provide necessary assistance to members.

However, attempt is being made to create awareness to potential donors that include NGOs, Universities and other Agencies; therefore, when the time is right, it is envisaged that EMIBAMA could provide considerable assistance to students and researchers in relevant field of Meteorology;

3.2.2. Within its limited capacity, EMIBAMA is making concerted effort to provide new and updated information together with its activities to all members through its EMIBAMA Newsletter, and.

3.2.3. It is envisaged that researchers can make use of the EMIBAMA's proceedings and Journal to publish their research papers.

EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) DIAGNOSTIC DISCUSSION

issued by

**CLIMATE PREDICTION
CENTER/NCEP/NWS**

westerly wind bursts, El Niño is expected to strengthen and most likely peak at moderate strength.

Source

Climate Prediction Center
National Centers for Environmental Prediction
NOAA/National Weather Service
Camp Springs, MD 20746-4304

**ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño
Advisory**

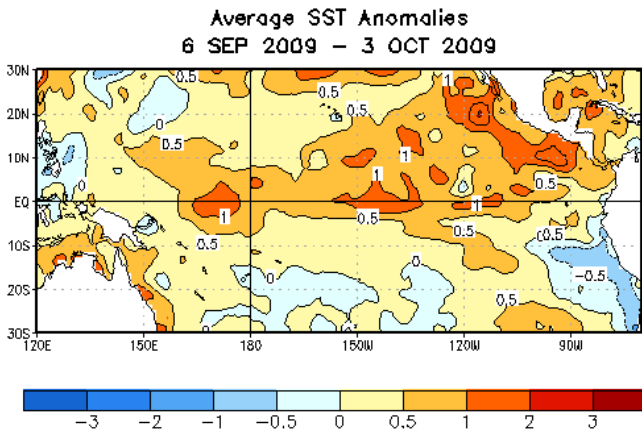
Synopsis: El Niño is expected to strengthen and last through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2009-2010.

A weak El Niño continued during September 2009, as sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies remained nearly unchanged across much of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Since the transition to El Niño conditions during June, the weekly values of the Niño-3.4 index have remained between +0.7°C and +0.9°C. Subsurface oceanic heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean) anomalies continued to reflect a deep layer of anomalous warmth between the ocean surface and the thermocline, particularly in the central and east-central Pacific. The pattern of tropical convection also remained consistent with El Niño, with enhanced convection over the west-central Pacific and suppressed convection over Indonesia. In addition, two westerly wind bursts were observed over the western equatorial Pacific, the first occurring early in the month and the second occurring near the end of the month. These oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect an ongoing weak El Niño.

A majority of the model forecasts for the Niño-3.4 SST index suggest that El Niño will reach at least moderate strength during the Northern Hemisphere fall. Many model forecasts even suggest a strong El Niño (3-month Niño-3.4 SST index in excess of +1.5°C) during the fall and winter, but in recent months some models, including the NCEP CFS, have over-predicted the degree of warming observed so far in the Niño-3.4 region. Based on the model forecasts, the seasonality of El Niño, and the continuation of

Obituary

Ato Kebede Gebre Medhin passed away on October 05, 2009. He was born in 1926 in Deder, Eastern Ethiopia. He was given training in the field of meteorological observation by a Swedish professional, about sixty years ago, before joining the service. He is also considered as the first Ethiopian Civil Weatherman in Ethiopia. He was among the first few Ethiopian weathermen who were involved in establishing meteorological stations in different parts of the country. He retired from the meteorological service in 1977. We express our condolence to his family and friends.



Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the four-week period 6 September 2009 - 3 October 2009. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period weekly means (Xue et al. 2003, *J. Climate*, 16, 1601-1612).

ሶሻል ኮሚቴን በተመለከተ

የኢትዮጵያ ሚቲዎሮሎጂ ባለሙያዎች ማህበር ካቋቋማቸው ንዑሳን ኮሚቴዎች መካከል አንዱ ተጠሪነቱ ለማህበሩ ቦርድ የሆነ የሶሻል ኮሚቴ መሆኑ ይታወቃል። በመሆኑም ንዑስ ኮሚቴው ባደረጋቸው ስብሰባዎች ለአባላቱ መጠይቆችን በማቅረብ ስራ ጀምሯል። ካቀረባቸው መጠይቆች በመነሳት ጥቂት የማህበሩ አባላት ሀሳቦች ሊያቀርቡልን ችለዋል።

ከቀረቡት ሃሳቦች መካከልም፤

1ኛ. ስለማህበሩ ጥቅም ሰፊ ያለ ቅስቀሳ ማድረግ እንደሚገባ
2ኛ. አባላት የሚገናኙበት ንግግርም መቅረፅና ተግባራዊ ማድረግ እንደሚጠቅም

3ኛ. መፅሔቶችና ጽሁፎች በአማርኛም ጭምር ተጠናክረው የሚቀርቡበት መንገድና አባላትም የሚሳተፉበት ቢሆን

4ኛ. የአባላት ቁጥር እንዲጨምር ከሚቲዎሮሎጂ ኤጀንሲ ጋር የቅርብ ግንኙነት እንዲደረግና በብዙሀን መገናኛዎችም ማህበሩ እንዲታወቅ ማድረግ

5ኛ. ማህበሩ ተዛማጅ ከሆኑ የሙያ ዘርፎች ጋር

ግንኙነት በመፍጠር የልምድ መለዋወጥ ቢደረግ

6ኛ. በየአመቱ የሳይንትፊክ ኮንፈረንስ በማዘጋጀት የተመረጡ የምርምር ውጤቶችን የሚያሳትምበት ጀርናል ቢኖር

7ኛ. የራሱ የሆነ ድረ ገጽ ቢኖረው

8ኛ. የማነቃቂያ ሽልማት ቢሰጥ ለምሳሌ የምስክር ወረቀት፣ አጫጭር ስልጠናዎችና ነፃ የትምህርት እድል በማፈላለግ አባላቱ የሚጠቀሙበትን ሁኔታ ቢመቻች

9ኛ. በጠቅላላ ጉባኤ ላይ አባላት በሙሉ የሳተፊ-በትን መንገድ መፈለግና የማህበሩን እንቅስቃሴ ለማሳወቅ መሞከር

10ኛ. ቤተ መፃሕፍት የሚደራጀበት መንገድ ቢመቻች

11ኛ. የነባር አባላትን ልምድ በመፅሄት ላይ ማስተዋወቅ ለአዳዲስ ባለሙያዎች የሚጠቅም በመሆኑ ከያሉበት በመፈለግ ለማቅረብ ጥረት ቢደረግ

12ኛ. አባላት አነስተኛ ድጎማ አድርገውበት የጉዞና መዝናኛ ኘሮግራም ቢዘጋጅ

13ኛ. ከሙያው ጋር የተዛመደ ደክመንተሪ ፊልም ቢቀርብና አባላት እንዲመለከቱት ቢደረግ

14ኛ. በውጭ አገር በሚቲዎሮሎጂ ሳይንስ ባለሙያ የሆኑ ግለሰቦችን በመጋበዝ

ሌክቸር የሚሰጥበት መንገድ ቢመቻች

15ኛ. በጥር ወይም በየካቲት ወር አባላት ከነቤተሰቦቻቸው የሚገናኙበት ዝግጅት ቢደረግ

16ኛ. የአባላት መታወቂያ ደብተር ቢዘጋጅ

17ኛ. አባላት በማህበሩ ኢንተርኔት እንዲገለገሉ ቢደረግ

18ኛ. የግል ፖስታ ሳጥን የሌላቸው በማህበሩ ፖስታ ሳጥን እንዲጠቀሙ ቢደረግ የሚሉ ጠቃሚና ገንቢ

ሃሳቦችን ለማግኘት ኮሚቴው ችሏል። ስለዚህ ከላይ የተዘረዘሩትን በተግባር ለማዋል የሶሻል ኮሚቴው በየወሩ የመጀመሪያ ቅዳሜ እየተገናኘ ለመወያየት ወስኗል። በዚህም መሠረት የመሰብሰቢያ ቦታውን በማህበሩ ጽ/ቤት ለማድረግ ጥያቄውን አቅርቦ የተፈቀደ ሲሆን ንባብ ክፍሉንም በአዲሱ የቀድሞ ሚቲዎሮሎጂ ጽ/ቤት የሚያዘጋጅ መሆኑን ይገልጻል።