



Malawi Presentation on Gaps Challenges and Roadmaps

BBB: Planning Workshop for Climate Resilient Investment in Reconstruction and Development in Cyclone Affected Regions of Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Rainbow Towers, Harare, Zimbabwe

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Outline

- ▶ Climate Information Services Capacity
- ▶ Country Institutional Challenges in DRR Malawi Context
- ▶ What should be done at National Level

1. Areas of Gaps in Generating CIS

GAPS	PROPOSED ROADMAP
Low coverage and sparsely located weather station networks, such that information generated takes time to be transferred and communicated to central	Conduct needs assessment of weather station networks per district and utilize existing projects (e.g. Green Climate Fund) to fill the gaps by September 2020
No or little regular maintenance of equipment which has malfunctioned	Allocate adequate resources for operations and maintenance and ensure proper use of funds when disbursed starting FY 2020/21
Lack of advanced technology for real time CIS such as Weather Radar	Mobilize resources, both internal and external, to assist in procuring Malawi's first Weather Radar

Areas of Gaps in Provision of CIS

GAPS	PROPOSED ROADMAP
Packaging of information is mostly general, not specific and tailored to different sector/users and/or geographic location. There is also tendency to use difficult technical language in disseminating information	Adopt impact-based, sector-specific weather forecasting and prediction.
There is a time lags between generation and provision of information such that it is hard for users to make decisions based on the information, mostly this happens due to power cuts that delay the relay of information to necessary users for action-oriented decisions	Identify alternative means of generating power rather than relying on the national electricity supply. Currently, Meteorological services is working on installing solar panels to deal with this problem.
Limited and inadequate modalities for disseminating climate information to different end users (radio, TV for daily and weekly forecasting, press release for early warning)	Conduct user needs assessment and identify preferences for receiving climate information for different users
Lack of SOPs for dissemination of CIS	Develop SOPs by December 2020
Inefficient protocols for dissemination of CIS relating to early warning messages	Review protocols to make the process smooth and fast to give ample time to users to act on messages.

Areas of Gaps in Capacitating Users in Application of CIS

GAPS	PROPOSED ROADMAP
Inadequate interpretation of the impact of climate information on the end user	Increase public awareness campaigns, emphasizing on the impact of weather forecast/warning systems on the users. Initial interface meetings with communities are needed to facilitate response
Inadequate public awareness on to users on early warning systems	Increase public awareness campaigns, emphasizing on the impact of weather forecast/warning systems on the users. Initial interface meetings with communities are needed to facilitate response
Human resource are sometimes not up-to-date about how to capacitate end users in understanding the impact of communicated CIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With changing technology in CIS, existing HR need to undergo frequent capacity building trainings to keep up-to-date about interpreting information and facilitating users' understanding of the impacts of that information. • Additionally, Met services needs to allocate resources for the recruitment of additional human resources as they sometimes feel overwhelmed. • Make deliberate efforts to increase sector coordination for weather and climate information services for resource pooling and further dissemination of impact based sector specific messages

Cost estimation of Gaps in CIS

Resource	Required %	Current %	Gap %	Costs needed (1000*US \$)	How to fill the gaps (Strategies)
Areas of Gaps in Generating CIS					
Low coverage and sparsely located weather station networks	100	12	88		Partner support
No or little regular maintenance of equipment which has malfunctioned	100	60	40		Government support
Lack of advanced technology for real time CIS such as Weather Radar	100	0	100	3,000	Partner support

Cost Estimation of Gaps in CIS continued

Areas of Gaps in Provision of CIS				
Packaging of climate information into tailored, location specific, sector/user specific and into languages that can easily be understood in disseminating information	100	15	85	Government and Partner support
Frequent power cuts and interrupted communication system resulting into increased time lags between generation and provision of information such that it is hard for users to make decisions based on the information	100	0	100	Partner support
Limited and inadequate modalities for disseminating climate information to different end users	100		100	Partner support
Lack of SOPs for dissemination of CIS	100		100	Partner support
Inefficient protocols for dissemination of CIS relating to early warning messages	100	40	60	Partner support
Limited capacity in forecasting modelling	100	70	30	Partner support

Cost Estimation of Gaps in CIS continued

Areas of Gaps in Capacitating Users in Application of CIS					
Inadequate public awareness including Inadequate interpretation of the impact of climate information on the end user	100	30	70	300	Partner support
Limited in capacity building in human resource to capacitate end users in understanding the impact of communicated CIS	100	20	80	150	Partner support

2. Institutional Challenges in DRR in Malawi

Coordination	Sharing Information	Resource Mobilisation	Risk Assessment and Knowledge
Lack of capacity in DRM at national, district and community levels	Lack of an information management system, at all levels	Inadequate funding mechanisms for DRM, risk reduction ,preparedness and recovery	No national-level risk assessments conducted, including limited capacity to conduct risk assessments
Lack of devolved functions for DRM at district – mainly in terms of personnel	Failure to enforce regulations, standards, such as in physical planning and building regulations	Inadequate investment in resilience building	Challenges in shifting mind-set from response to risk reduction/management

Challenges with Early Recovery

- ▶ As country we have challenges in recovering from any kind of disaster, in all sectors: health, education, infrastructure, shelter, roads, bridges, energy etc.
 - ▶ Four years, we have not fully recovered from the 2015 flood disaster
 - ▶ Three years we have not recovered from the effects 2016 drought
 - ▶ 2019 affected by another major disaster, requiring further investment in recovery
- ▶ All these are a result of limited appreciation for the costs and benefits of resilient reconstruction and building and risk reduction. This is manifested in inadequate public investment for disaster reduction, even recovery/reconstruction.
- ▶ Stakeholders focus on response only

3. Proposed Strategies to Address the Challenges

- ▶ Need to conduct comprehensive multi-hazard/risk assessments
- ▶ Focus on resilience building, with flood risk reduction investments and food insecurity risk reduction prioritised
 - ▶ Malawi already has a National Resilience Strategy, that requires RESOURCES for implementation
- ▶ Support towards urban resilience
- ▶ Strengthening of information management, including use of geospatial technology
- ▶ Post disaster recovery support, including support to damaged infrastructure and food insecure households,

Strategies to Address the Challenges continued

- ▶ Comprehensive public awareness programmes – implementation of the National DRM Communication Strategy
- ▶ Strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting system on DRM
 - ▶ Resilience indicators and dashboard
 - ▶ Localised indicators for DRM aligned to MGDS III
 - ▶ 4Ws, linked to DRM IMS
- ▶ Implementation of the Risk Financing Strategy
- ▶ More regional collaboration and experience sharing
- ▶ Strengthening of early warning systems, primary is the procurement of the radders for CIS
- ▶ Continued cohesion of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

Cost Estimation of the Challenges

Resource	Required %	Current %	Gap %	Costs needed (1000*US \$)	How to fill the gaps (Strategies)
From CIS					
Availability of Hazard maps	100	12	88	9000	Partners' support
Understanding of Hazard maps	100	10	90	500	Government
Availability of EWS	100	18	82	3000	partners
Reliability	100	25	25		Government
Ideal Lead Times:	100	80			
(a) Slow Onset Hazard	100	80			
(b) Sudden Onset Hazard					
Applicability	100	25			
Communication Lines/Coordination	100	65	35	1000	Government
Downstream EWEA communication					
(a) availability	100	10	90	1500	Partners
(b) effectiveness	100	15	85	2000	partners
Climate modellers	100	30	70	4000	partners
Infrastructure	100	25	75	180,000	partners
Shelters: rapid onset	100	10			
Food security	100	70	30	3000	partners
Nutritional satisfaction	100	80	20	1000	partners
Emergency Health facility	100	60	40	10,000	partners

What should be done at National level to Mobilise Resources Mitigation

- Conducting socio-economic benefit study of CIS,
- Inclusion of DRR programs in government funded public sector investment programs (PSIP)
- Explore more options for risk sharing in the disaster risk financing strategy, to improve on preparedness
- Improve on resource mobilization by conducting partner coordination sessions routinely and not only when there is a disaster
- Establishment of the disaster risk management fund as envisaged in the Disaster Risk Management Bill
- Set up a section/unit in the Ministry of Finance responsible for DRM resource mobilization and ring-fencing the resources to be strictly for DRM

Funding Gaps, Challenges & Priority action

Funding Gaps	Challenges	Priority Actions
Funding for Recovery, Reconstruction, Preparedness and Risk Reduction	Stakeholders Focusing on funding for response	Government and development Partners and NGOs to prioritise the financing of mitigation investments
Funding for climate information services	The climate services require huge investment and complicated scientific advancement. Most financiers do not appreciate the significance of climate information	In the National development plan the CIS should be made a priority , same to the partners

Involving Stakeholders to Supporting the National Efforts

- ▶ There should be deliberate efforts to engage partners & international multinational financial institutions using existing coordination structures
- ▶ Need for regional bodies like SADC to operationalize the regional disaster response strategy and fund to complement national efforts
- ▶ Liaising with partners to be supporting the country efforts by channeling the support to the national preparedness and risk reductions

Strategies and Roadmap for the Capacity of CIS

Resource	Required %	Current %	Gap %	Costs to fill gap (1000* US \$)	What needs to be done(Strategies)	Roadmap
Capacitating CIS production	100	15	85	3500	Improve the production and dissemination of CIS	procure modern and repair the existing non functional equipment for the production of CIS
Conducive Policy Environment	100	55	45	600	enhance the role of key players in the sector	review the function of Met and make it an authority by developing the required framework
Capacitating for effective EWEA communication						
(a) availability	100	20	80	800		
(b) effectiveness	100	40	60	400	Refine the information to include the impact of the occurrence in the communication	Mass awareness to the users of the information to ensure, sustained usage of the information provided

Conclusion

- ▶ We will continue having climate change induced disasters,
 - ▶ So investing in risk reduction and preparedness have no substitutes

- ▶ Thank you for your attention