



Applying Downscaled Climate Models for Adaptation Planning

CHIMWEMWE YONASI

Environmental Affairs Department, Malawi
NAP GSP Workshop, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,
20TH AUGUST, 2019

Background

- Malawi has not been spared from the impacts of climate change
- Most notable in the last few decades the country has experienced dry spells, floods and urban flooding
- The country has prioritized adaptation interventions to build resilience
- Created an Enabling Policy framework to support adaptation needs

Climate modelling

- DCCMS is responsible for climate modeling (historical data)
- DCCMS mandate is provision of climate services for the country
- EAD is the coordinating entity for the NAP Process
- Global Climate modelling is applied in Malawi through DCCMS to provide climate data and information and projections
- DCCMS has managed to downscale climate models to EPA level at a better and useful resolution

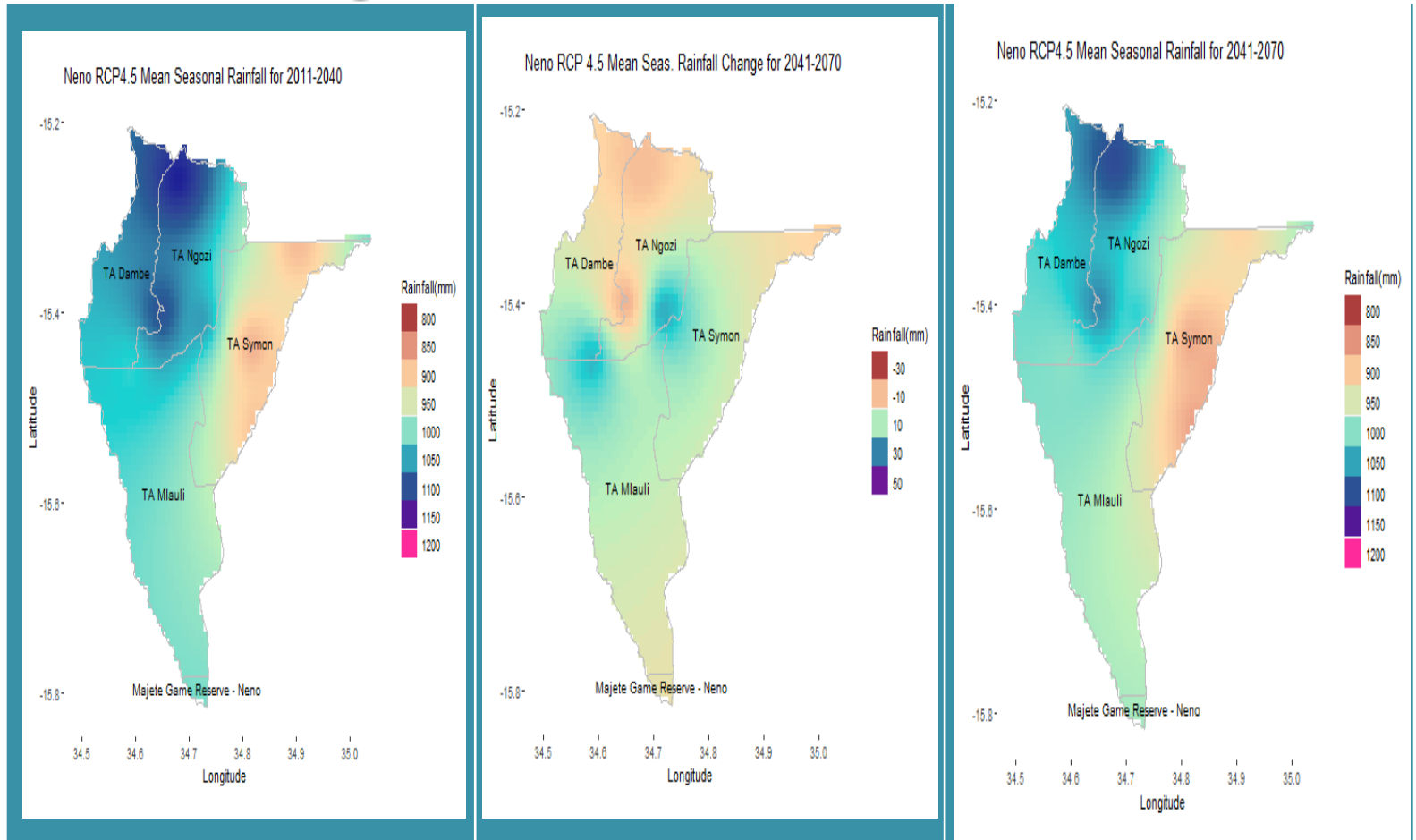
Why downscaling?

- Crucial in decision making for medium to long term adaptation planning- Climate trends and projections
- Data will inform the NAP process for Malawi
- Results used for National Communications
- Contribute towards resilience building and disaster risk management

Stakeholders

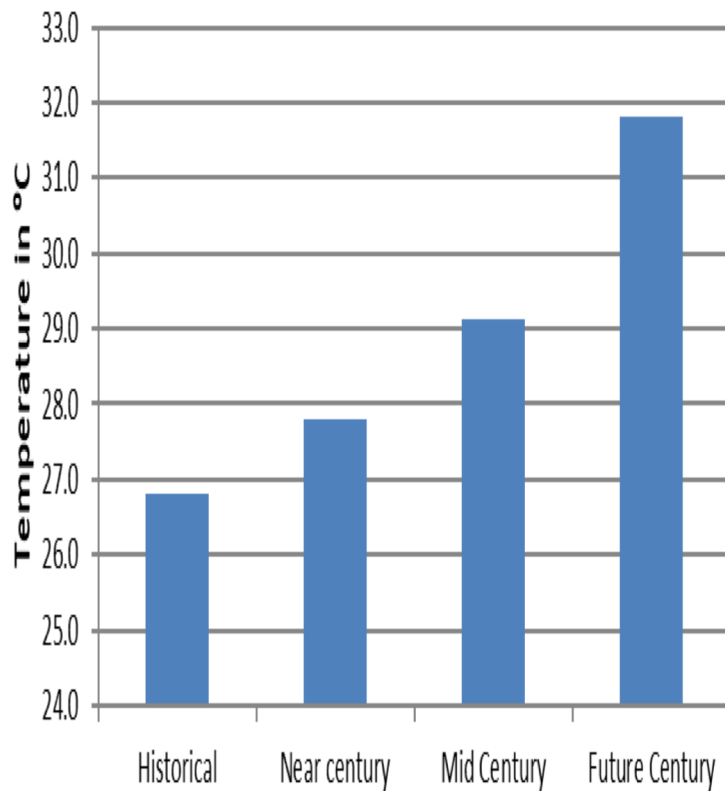
- DCCMS (historical data)
- Ministry responsible for agriculture
- Ministry responsible for Water resources
- NSO
- MVAC
- DoDMA
- Academia
- Research institutions

Rainfall example (Neno District)

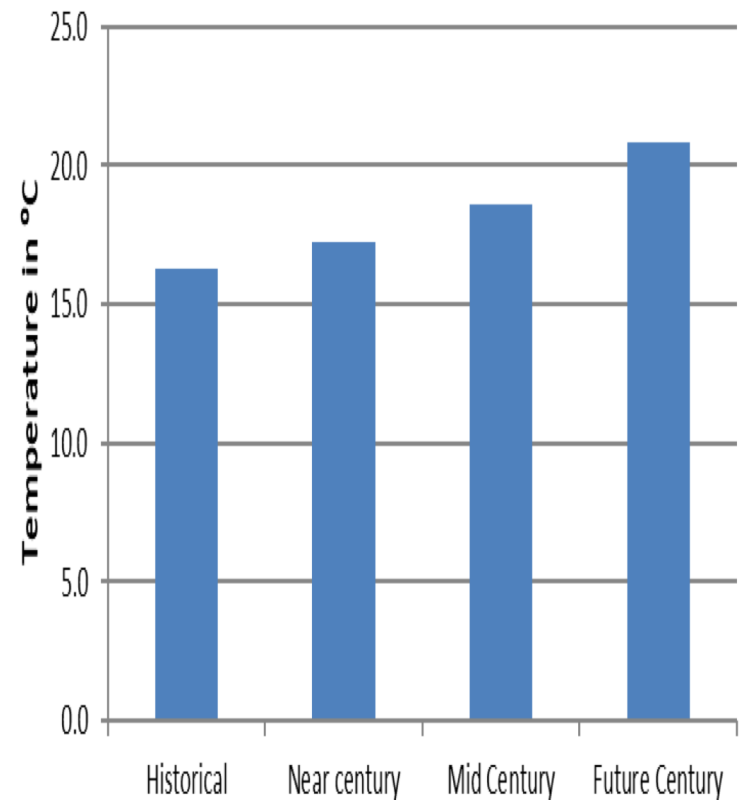


Temperatures (Zomba, Dzaone)

Tmax For Dzaone North RCP8.5

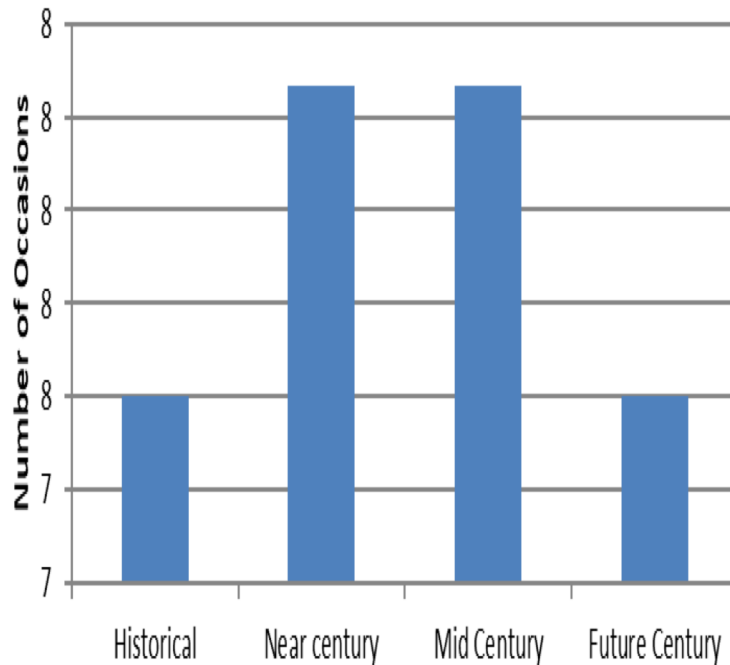


Tmin For Dzaone North RCP8.5

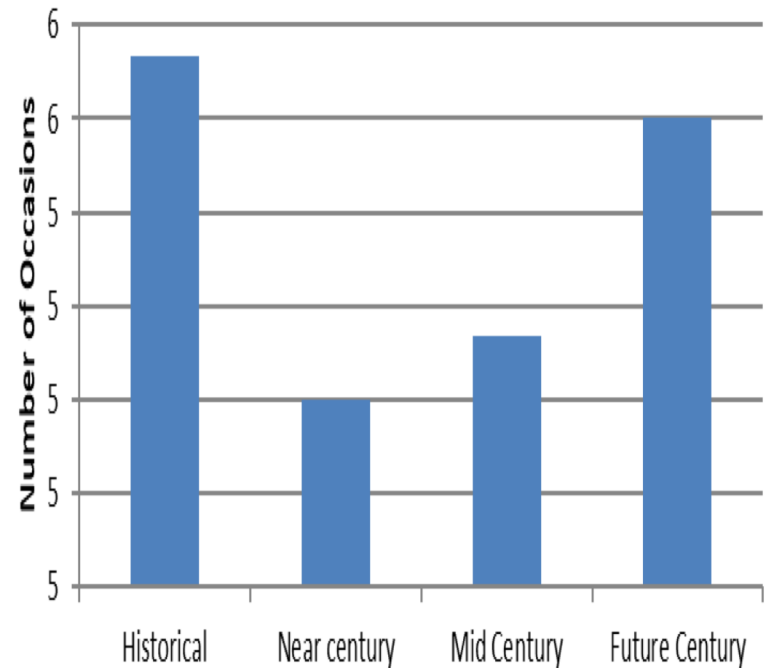


Dry spells (Zomba, Dzaone)

Longest Dry Spells For Dzaone North RCP8.5



Jan Dry spells For Dzaone North RCP8.5



Capacity required

- Build more skills among to staff in institutions doing climate modelling
- Expand to other institutions
- Improved IT equipment with fast processors
- Coordination and collaboration among sectors involved in climate services

Enabling conditions

- Robust CC policy framework (NCCMP, MET Policy etc)
- Coordination structure
- Decentralization (brings demand for climate services needed in a specific location)
- Availability of climate information centers
- National framework for climate services (in development)- brings coordination among users of climate information and institutions producing data -enhances accessibility

Policy makers engagement

- Linking with National Development Agenda (MGDS)
- Mainstreaming in sectoral policies- there is no sectoral specific information
- Need for forum at policy level for climate services that includes all relevant sectors

Challenges and Next steps

Challenge experienced:

- Limited skills and capacity in climate modelling
- Inadequate coordination and collaboration among sectors involved in climate services

Next steps:

- National framework for climate services (in development)- brings coordination among users of climate information and institutions producing data -enhances accessibility

ZIKOMO

