OVERVIEW OF NAP PROCESS IN MALAWI

by

Aloysius Kamperewera (PhD) & Fred Kossam
OBJECTIVES OF THE NAP PROCESS

- a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;

- b) To facilitate integration and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, in all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.
INITIATING NAP PROCESS IN MALAWI

NAP CORE TEAM

- A 12-member multi-sectoral team established to be run and drive the process in a consistent manner.

- The Core Team has specific TORs and reports to the National Climate Change Technical Committee.

fredkossam@yahoo.com, fkossam@metmalawi.com
SECTORAL EXPERT TEAM MEMBERS

Drawn from experts across critical sectors they responsible for driving the process in respective sectors and delivery of specific milestones.

The sectoral members will spearhead activities, targets, and in each sector with specific TORs.

fredkossam@yahoo.com, fkossam@metmalawi.com
Priority Sectors and Areas identified Process Based on National Development Priorities

▶ Agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries),
▶ Water Resources; Health,
▶ Infrastructure, Physical planning, Transport,
▶ Population and Human Settlements,
▶ Disaster Risk Management,
▶ Forestry; Wildlife,
▶ Gender
THE NAP PROCESS LAUNCH

- The Launch took place on 2\textsuperscript{nd} Sept 2014 by PS responsible for Environment and Climate Change on behalf of the Minister].

- 102 participants drawn from various climate related stakeholders attended the launch.

- During the launch presentations were made on Basic elements and pillars of the NAP Process including planning and implementation.
NAP TECHNICAL TRAINING

- Took place immediately after the launch from 3-5 Sept 2014

Objectives

- Enhance understanding of the NAP process according to the UNFCCC/LEG technical guidelines.
- Discuss lessons learnt from ongoing climate change mainstreaming and other relevant initiatives,
- Discuss the potential entry points for the NAP process in Malawi taking into account political economy, including existing policy/planning /strategic/budgeting processes and related projects and programmes;
- Identify specific technical and institutional needs and priorities to support the integration of medium- and long-term climate change adaptation into existing national and sub-national planning and processes;
- Come up with key elements for a NAP roadmap for Malawi
### Elements for a NAP Road Map Identified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Specific type of capacity building required</th>
<th>Indicative Time lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Initiation and launch of NAP</td>
<td>Mandate for NAP process defined and a Road map Validated and adopted</td>
<td>Enhanced training for Task team that includes Sector teams (at least 3 from each sector), and core team.</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Stocktaking report</td>
<td>Inventory of ongoing initiatives, Gaps and Needs analysis report.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-6 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. National Comprehensive climate change vulnerability analysis</td>
<td>Vulnerability Situation Report</td>
<td>Tools and methods for vulnerability analysis</td>
<td>6-12 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tr>
<td>5. Implementation strategies for NAPs,</td>
<td>Medium and long term adaptation options identified, Sector guidelines &amp; clear indicators on how to integrate adaptation into sector activities</td>
<td>Tools and methods for Appraisal of adaptation options and how to measure successful adaptations options as well as integration of adaption options</td>
<td>18- 24 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR NAP

- Need to identify different lead sectors and actors across sectors & levels within and outside government:

- These will create and form a structure & skeleton for multi-sectoral participation throughout the NAP process.

- Identification of multi-stakeholder groups — in public sector, private sector and civil society—who should be consulted and actively engaged in the whole NAP process.

fredkossam@yahoo.com, fkossam@metmalawi.com
IMPORTANCE OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

► The extensive consultation processes involved in the process can lead to increased public awareness and political buy-in on the climate change science, policy, sustainable development priorities and planned actions.

► Provides a good platform for developing a good governance framework to guide and provide a structure for the NAP development work.

fredkossam@yahoo.com, fkossam@metmalawi.com
Levels of Engagement for NAP Process

- Sectors
  - Environmental
  - Economic
  - Social

- Stakeholders
  - Public sector
  - Private sector
  - Civil society

- Levels
  - International
  - National
  - Subnational and local
Stakeholder Engagement So Far

- Initiation of the process is already underway in engaging various stakeholders including development partners building on NAPA teams.

- Using the already existing structures like the technical committee and steering committee with a Core team to spearhead the NAP process.

- NAP Core team reports to Technical Committee which comprises members from all climate sensitive sectors including the media and civil society representatives.

- The country is already engaging the NAP-GSP on technical support to the national process and a request has already been submitted to the NAP-GSP.

- We are planning to hold a 2nd National Climate Change Symposium early next year where NAPs will feature highly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Factor</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Possible Data Sources</th>
<th>Variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change Exposure</td>
<td>Weather Data</td>
<td>Show trends and how climate change is manifested locally</td>
<td>NMHS</td>
<td>Daily and monthly max/min temp, rainfall, monthly temp/rainfall normals, hydrological gauge data etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Short, Medium and long term Climate Scenario</td>
<td>Show what would be expected in space and time</td>
<td>IPCC, Regional Climate Centers</td>
<td>Global, regional and locale scale seasonal to inter annual predictions, El-Niño/La-Niña projections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact data of previous disasters</td>
<td>Validation of exposure to threat of climate change</td>
<td>Dept of Disaster Magt Affairs, V&amp;A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type of disaster Number of people affected, areas affected, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Sensitivities</td>
<td>Hazard Maps</td>
<td>Identify bio physical effects of climate change</td>
<td>NMHs, Dept of Disaster Magt Affairs, V&amp;A Committee</td>
<td>Drought, flood prone areas, frequency of occurrence and return periods, time series, tropical cyclone paths, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Economical Data</td>
<td>show social economic risk to climate change</td>
<td>NSO, MF, MDPC and MoAFS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Population census, integrated Household survey, annual crop estimates, Poverty maps, National Accounts data (income, expenditure, employment trends, trade statistical data etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptive Capacity</td>
<td>Physical Characteristics of the Country</td>
<td>To present current and future natural resources management</td>
<td>Ministry of Lands, Rural Development, Dep Forestry, MoAFS</td>
<td>Land use data and maps, historical and projected land use change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Reduction plans and Strategies</td>
<td>To present current actions that could indicate capacity in disaster management</td>
<td>Dept of Disasters Magnt Affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Disaster preparedness and action plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change Strategy</td>
<td>Guide overall approach of adaptation and mitigation actions in a country.</td>
<td>MNREE, MDPC,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Need to be developed for Malawi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development of a National Adaptation Plan for Malawi

NAP PROCESS

Set up National CC program institutional arrangements

Support and Capacity Building

Develop Overarching National CC Adaptation Strategy/ Framework

Scenario Analysis: CC, Population, Social Economics

Sectoral Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments

Regional Specific Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments

Climate Services and Other Systemic Data, including Social Economical Data and Modeling Services

Technical and Financial Support

Support and Capacity Building

Support and Capacity Building

Support and Capacity Building

Support and Capacity Building

Support and Capacity Building

Sectoral Adaptation Plans

CC risk Analysis and Scenarios

National Adaptation Plan Strategy

National Adaptation Plan Strategy

Regional Specific Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments

(Iterative steps)

(Iterative)

M&E

Implementation

Plan

(Iterative steps)

Regional Specific Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments

(Iterative steps)

(Iterative steps)

(Iterative steps)

(Regular Progress Reporting)

(Regular Progress Reporting)

(Regular Progress Reporting)

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Key Challenges

- Lack of Capacity (both human and financial) in the field of climate change especially amongst key sectors.
- Private sector involvement is still to be harnessed in order to increase investments in climate change management.
- Organization of scattered social, economical and climate data in the relevant sectors.
- Unpredictability of funding resources
Areas that we need support

- Climate scenarios development, in particular, the tools and methodologies of current and future scenarios in the key sectors of water, Agriculture, health, fisheries, disaster risk reduction, among others.

- Standardization of vulnerability mapping in sectors and cross-cutting areas.

- Measurement of resilience and the effectiveness of adaptation initiatives in relation to priority options.

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NEXT STEPS

- Cost each of element of the draft Road Map.
- Fine tune and present the draft roadmap to the National Climate Change Technical Committee for endorsement.
- Submission of proposal to the GEF/LDCF and others partners for support for the formulation of the NAPs.
- In addition, engage donors for support of specific components of the Road Map.
END