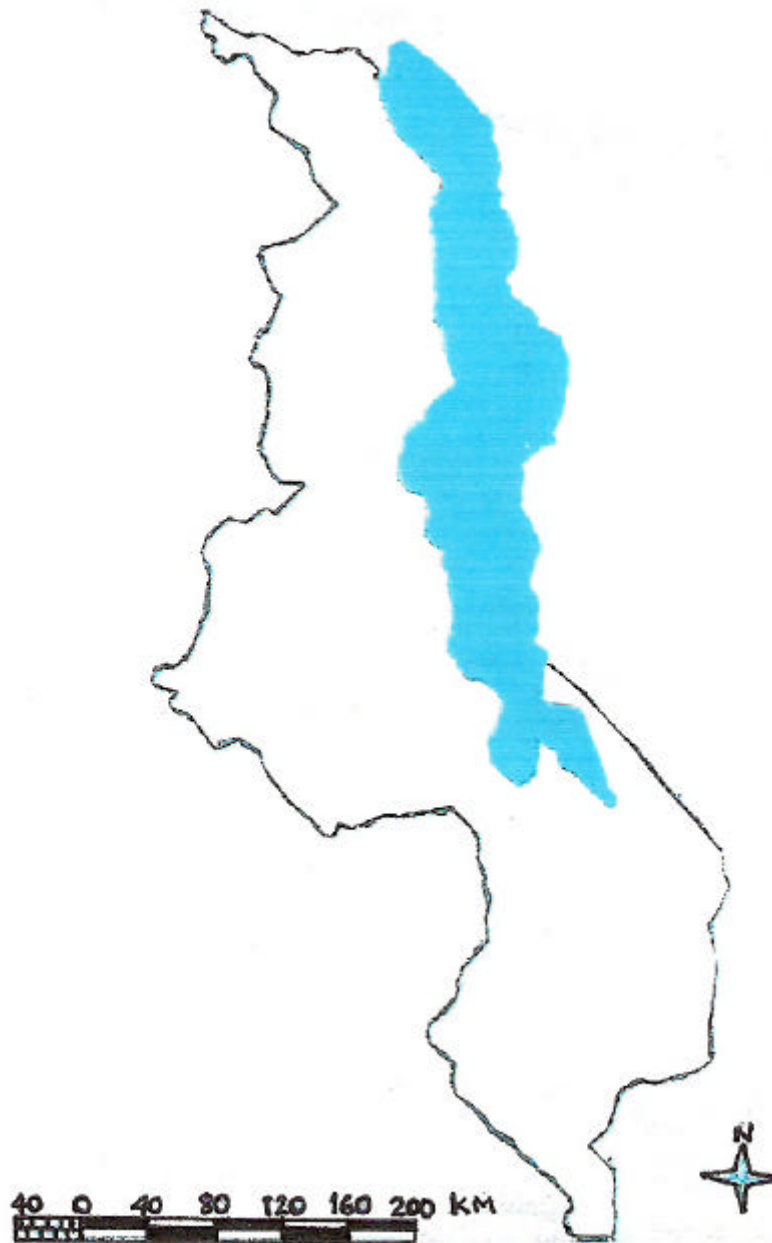


PRESENTATION AT THE
UNFCCC ADAPTATION WORKSHOP
ACCRA, GHANA, 21-23RD SEPT. 2006
BY
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Flood Prone Areas in Malawi

- Lower Shire valley
- North Karonga lakeshore
- Chikwawa
- Zomba
- Salima
- Mud flooding (Phalombe)

Map of Malawi



Drought Prone Areas

- Whole country (hydrological drought-rainfall occurrence & distribution pattern)
- Lower Shire valley
- South-central Karonga
- Southern lakeshore or Bwanje valley
- Upper Shire valley

Previous Efforts on Adaptation

- Small scale irrigation dams across major rivers
- Mulunguzi dam in Zomba
- Rice schemes in lower Shire & Karonga lakeshore
- Mini hydro power plants eg. Wowwe scheme
- Use of boreholes & gravity fed water supply schemes
- Provision of dykes & levees
- Dimba cultivation
- Rainwater harvesting technologies

Barriers

- Inability to predict & to be prepared for such events due to lack of resources, opportunities (for dam sites & rivers) & capacity
- Inadequate early warning systems

Opportunities Available

- Dams have been built in some areas in the country
- Meteorological Services Dept issues weather warnings
- NAPA Report completed and submitted to GEF through UNFCCC

Proposed Adaptation Measures

- Should provide mitigation & relief to such incidences of floods and droughts
- Should include improved water supply to rural communities
- Innovative borehole construction

Malawi's Priority Project Profile from the NAPA

- Improving Community Resilience to Climate Change through the Development of Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
- (PDF B Development with GEF through ADB)
- Objective: To develop & promote user-friendly sustainable livelihood strategies to target communities

Short –term Outputs

- Sustainable livelihood strategies developed
- Communities capacity to adapt to CC enhanced
- Interventions adopted and utilized

Potential Long-term Outputs

- Improved quality of life
- Reduced economic losses
- Improved access to food and water
- Increased number of alternative livelihoods
- Enhanced protection of natural resources & the environment

Risks & Barriers

- Viability of the developed strategies
- Willingness of partners to support the initiatives
- Willingness of communities to adopt
- Local beliefs
- Lack of resources during implementation
- Poor land uses & management –siltation of reservoirs

Total Cost

- Initial estimated was US\$ 4.5 million
 - PDF B has:
 - USD 3,000,000 full scale
 - Co-financing= USD 24,305,000
 - PDF B Preparation,
 - GEF= USD 350,000
 - Co-financing USD 38,000
- Total= GEF USD 3,350,000
Co-financing USD 24,305,000

UNFCCC should

- Increase number of regional workshops
- Dialogue through questionnaires or sharing experiences between countries
- Have a contact group during the SB & COP sessions

- Thank you for your attention !!!