

PWS & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS IN MALAWI



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Early warning system

- A set of capabilities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm and loss.

Factors needed for effective response to warnings

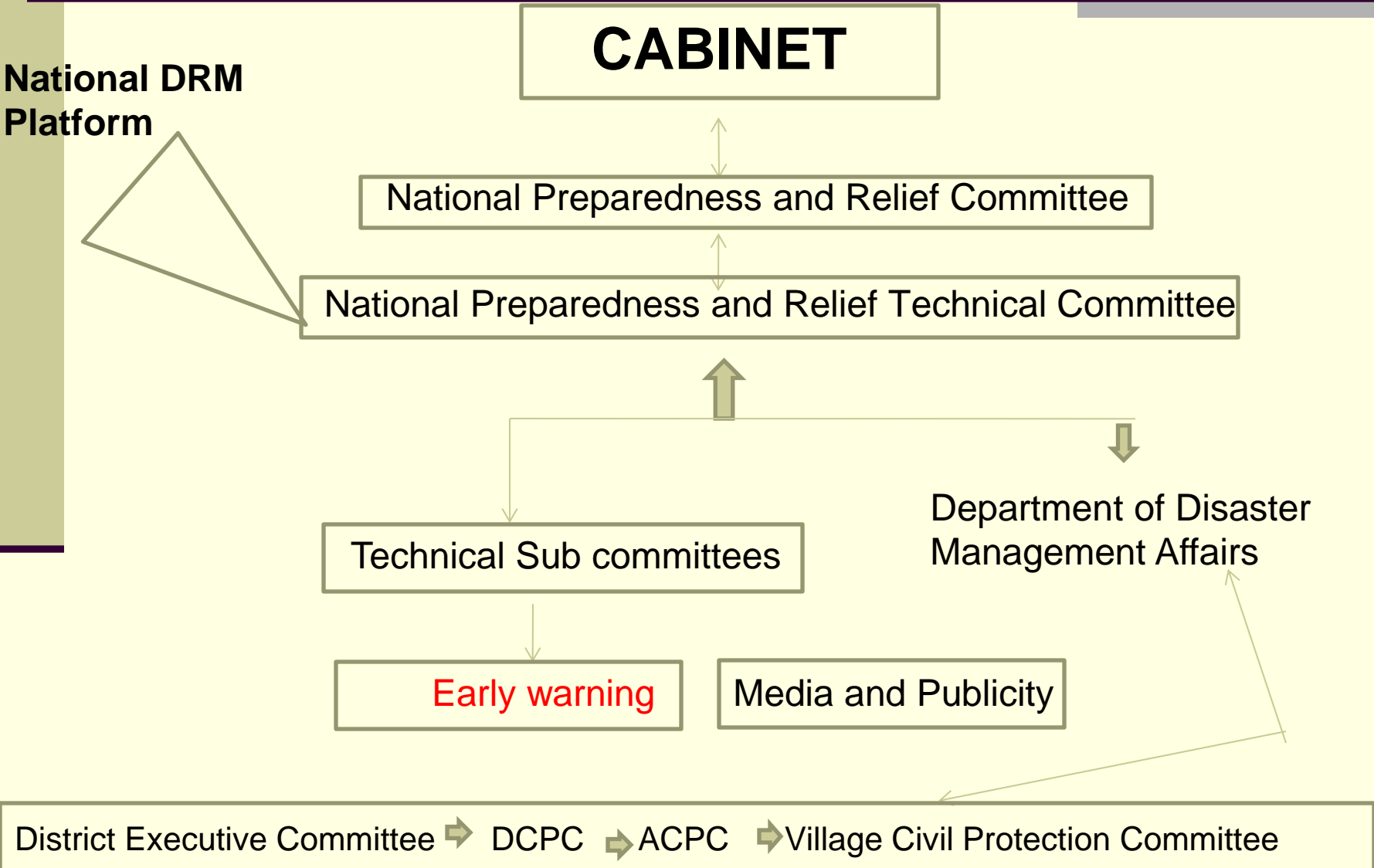
- 1) Knowledge of the risk.
- 2) Monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards.
- 3) Communication and dissemination of warnings
- 4) Local capabilities to respond to the warnings received

EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS IN MALAWI

Institution	Type of Information	Hazard	Means of Dissemination
Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS)	Weather forecast	Floods,drought, Strong wnds,Heavy rains	Media,Emails,Web based,Partners e.g Red Cross, Christian Aid
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development (MoIWD)	Water Level	Floods	Media
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Information on Human diseases	Disease outbreaks	Media
Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC)	Vulnerability and food Security	Food insecurity	Workshops and electronic mails
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS)	Information on pests,crop and animal diseases	Pests,crop and animal disease outbreaks	Media
Food and Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET)	Food security	Food Insecurity	Publication,media
Community	Indigenous knowledge	All Hazards	Meetings

National Disaster Risk Management Institutional Structure for Malawi

National DRM Platform



Dissemination methods used by NMS, including those for reaching the rural and remote areas

- Radios and Television
- Web based: www.metmalawi.com
- Email
- Dissemination through District climate information centers
- Community briefings, commemoration days such as International Day of Disasters Reduction, African public day,
- WMO day commemorations



Dissemination methods used by NMS, including those for reaching the rural and remote areas....cont



Climate information Centre,Zomba



Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services

Dissemination methods used by NMS, including those for reaching the rural and remote areas...cont

- Dissemination through intermediaries such as NGOs e.g. Red Cross, Christian Aid through sms transmission



Challenges in working with the disaster management authorities in Malawi

- Competing roles and mandates in various ministries and NGOs responsible for DRR
- Limited capacity for authorities to utilize weather information for action in time.
- Translation of technical language in our weather warnings and forecasts.
- Financial problems encountered

Challenges in working with the media in Malawi

- Weather technical language translation
- Time lag in broadcasting weather information
- Remote areas are left out as most radios are within cities.
- Credibility

How do you obtain feedback from the disaster management on their level of satisfaction with the services of Malawi?

- Our involvement in the contingency planning of disaster management activities
- Through the involvement of Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services in the disaster management technical team

Q5. feedback from the public on their satisfaction with your services. Please bring along any sample of questionnaire/public survey you have conducted

Through:

- Email to the department
- Electronic and print media
- Assessment of customer demands for our services i.e insurance claims, tea eastates, small business requests for information e.g Ice cream makers etc.

No questionnaires or documentation of public survey available



ZIKOMO, THANK YOU, OBRIGADO)

International Day for Disaster Reduction – commemorated in Malawi on 17 October 2013