# Introduction to the CSA: capturing synergies between food security, adaptation and mitigation project

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# Background and rationale for the Project

- Improving agriculture: key solution to food insecurity and climate change problems
  - Ag growth is most effective means of poverty reduction
  - Projected CC impacts require adaptation measures in agriculture
  - Often mitigation co-benefits are generated through measures to increase food security and adaptation and these can bring an additional source of finance
- CSA is building agricultural development policies, strategies and investments to increase food security with needed adaptation, capturing financial benefits from potential mitigation co-benefits

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CSA is…

-Context specific

-Evidence based

-Assessing synergies/tradeoffs across multiple objectives

CSA is not..

- One practice that is always applicable

-Prioritizing mitigation in LDC context

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# Background on the project

- 2009 Program of work on FS and CC for Copenhagen
  - Indicating considerable potential to capture synergies and link CC finance to agriculture
- 2010 Development of CSA background paper for Hague
  - Highlighting importance of resilience and institutional framework
- 2010 Initiate discussion with EC and countries for CSA project
  - Driven by need for action at country level
- 2011 Project development; background technical studies
  - Project plan is a framework to be filled in by each country
- 2012 Project initiated!
  - Time to fill in the framework

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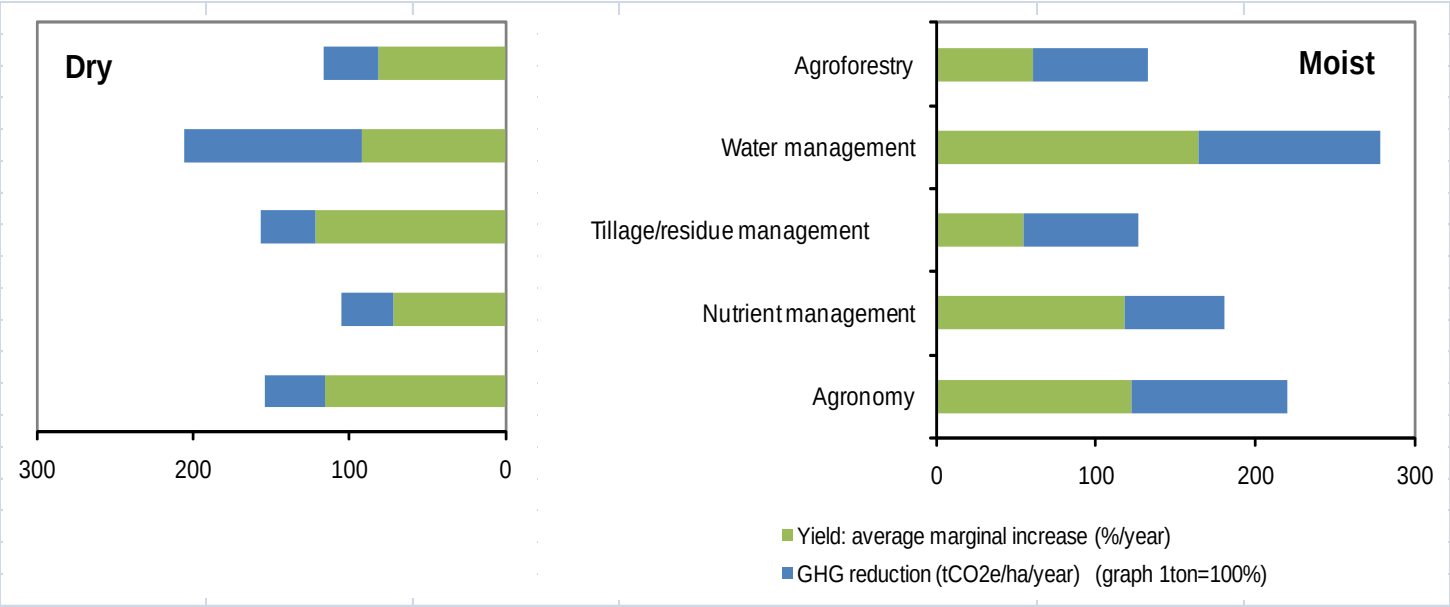
# Example of synergies/tradeoffs analysis outcome for specific location

**Food Security + Adaptation Potential**

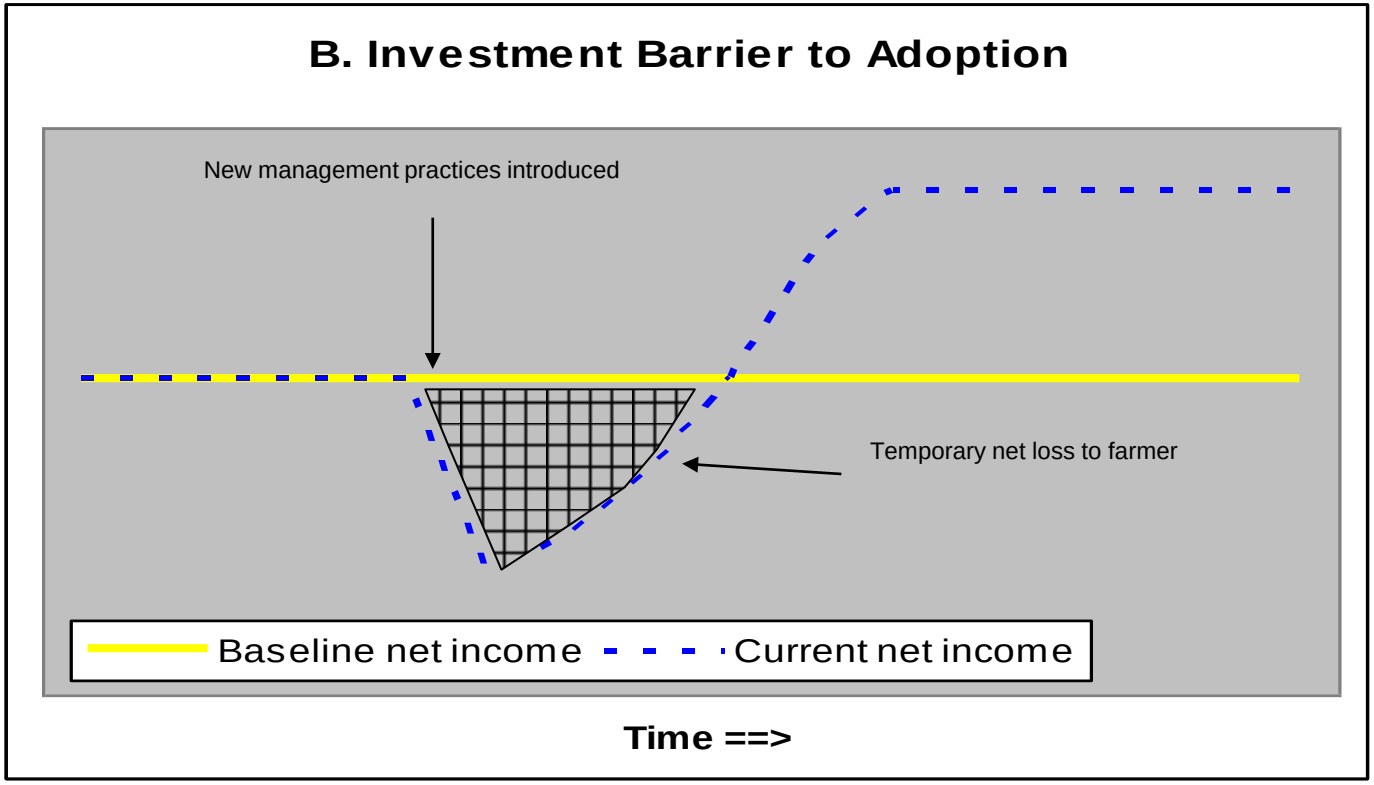
| | |
|---|---|
| **Food Security Potential : High**<br>**Mitigation Potential: Low**<br><br>Expand cropping on marginal lands<br>Expand high energy-intensive irrigation<br>Expand energy-intensive mechanized systems<br>Inefficient use of nitrogen fertilizer | **Food Security Potential : High**<br>**Mitigation Potential: High**<br><br>Restore degraded land<br>Expand low energy-intensive irrigation<br>Conservation agriculture with agro-forestry<br>Low emissions dairy diversification |
| **Food Security Potential : Low**<br>**Mitigation potential: Low**<br><br>Bare fallow<br>Continuous cropping without fertilization<br>Over-grazing | **Food Security Potential : Low**<br>**Mitigation Potential: High**<br><br>Reforestation/afforestation<br>Restore/maintain organic soils<br>Agro-forestry options that yield limited food or income benefits |

**Sequestration/Mitigation Potential**

# Comparing effects on average yields and carbon sequestration from adopting SLM



# Adoption Barriers:
# Up-Front Financing Costs




Source: FAO 2007

# Why Malawi?

Early action CSA implementation in countries requires country commitment and capacity: Malawi has both

1. Interest, commitment and capacity in MOAFS;
2. Strong voice in international climate talks on agriculture;
3. Good basis for policy coherence (AsWAP, NAPA, CCP);
4. Strong research capacity in related fields
5. Several CSA related activities already being implemented

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# Project Framework

## NEEDS

Core Need

Develop a policy environment & an agricultural investment strategy to attain increased food security and provide resilience under climate uncertainty

Potential entry points:

- Input support
- Conservation agriculture
- Livestock/crop mix
- Agriculture/Forest interface
- Role of climate risk and uncertainty
- Role of legal and institutional environments

## RESEARCH COMPONENT

1. What are the synergies and tradeoffs between food security, adaptation and mitigation from specific practices/locations?
2. What are the barriers to adoption of CSA practices in specific agro-ecological/socio-economic contexts?
3. What are the policy levers/institutions required to facilitate adoption and what will they cost?
4. What changes are needed in the legal/regulatory/ policy environment to support CSA implementation?

## POLICY SUPPORT COMPONENT

1. Identifying where policy coordination at the national level is needed and means to do it
2. Facilitating national participation/inputs to international climate and ag policy process
3. Capacity building for more evidence-based and integrated policy-making

## OUTCOMES

- Climate smart agricultural solutions for different contexts
- Appropriate instruments for prioritization, financing, and adoption
- Development of an investment proposal.
- Capacity to implement a CSA strategy

*Outputs*

An evidence base for implementation for climate smart agriculture.

A strategic framework to guide action and investment on CSA.

Climate smart agriculture investment proposals and identifying financing sources, including climate finance.

Capacity building for planning, policy,Implementation, financing

# What has been done up to now?

- Identified CSA Priority Areas for Malawi in collaboration with Government and research partners and initiating work on evidence base (Conservation Ag., Diversification, Dairy, Irrigation)
- Identified National Focal Point for the Project (LRCD under MoAFS)
- Set up a selection process with Bunda College to identify students whose interests match the priority areas
- Hired Technical Coordinator
- Started analyzing agricultural household data (LSMS 10,0000 HH 2010, 2004) and matching weather data to do analysis of adaptation/food security
- Initiated support to government experts attending UNFCCC

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# What do we need to do at this workshop:

- Get input from all relevant stakeholders to develop detailed and country specific project plan

- Revise and "fill in" the existing project log-frame
    1. Building the evidence base
    2. Country-owned strategic framework
    3. Develop CSA investment proposals
    4. CSA planning and implementation capacity

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Thank you!

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