



**The International Context of the
Malawi-EC-FAO
Climate Smart Agriculture Project**

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Food Security and Climate Change high on international agenda: Why?

Trends that converge in agriculture sector:

- **Population increases and consequent food/energy needs:**
- **Changing climate: extreme events and projected longer-term impacts that affect agricultural production**
- **Greater food price volatility (also due to climatic changes)**
- **Competition for and unsustainable use of natural resources - land, water, genetic resources – to meet growing demand for food, bioenergy, carbon storage**



Food Security and Climate Change high on the international agenda: Where?

- **Rio +20**
- **G-20, G-8**
- **UNFCCC and CFS**
- **Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change**
- **2nd Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change (Vietnam, 3-7 September 2012)**



Responding to new international sustainable development agenda

- **Nature of challenges and need to tailor agenda to national contexts, require:**
- **Multi-disciplinary and flexible approaches,**
- **Heightened capacity of Ministries of Agriculture, farmer associations and farmers**
- **Supporting policies, institutional frameworks and adequate investment to capture synergies and manage trade-offs across food security, sustainable agriculture development, and climate change**
- **Design of int'l mechanisms to address specificities of agriculture**



Building national-international linkages

New agenda offers opportunities for national realities to influence international policy and effective international cooperation.

Slow progress in UNFCCC negotiations on agriculture shifts attention to country level action and

provides more time for national implementation, which can in turn shape int'l decision-making on agriculture, design of enabling mechanisms, such as Green Climate Fund, and partnership arrangements.



Int'l Policy Priorities influence resource allocation

- **Increased ODA for Ag/food security (since 2007)**
- **CC Fast Track (USD 30 billion from 2010-2012)**
- **Adaptation Fund (direct access)**
- **Green Climate Fund (from 2020, 100 billion a year)**
- **Carbon financing (CDM and VCS)**
- **National Climate Change funds**



Malawi has been pro-active

- **Malawi Growth and Dev. Strategy (2012-2016)**
- **Nat. Agricultural Policy (2010)**
- **ASWAp/CAADP Investment Plan (2011)**
- **NAPA**
- **UNFCCC Submissions on Agriculture (2012)**
- **MoAFS at 2012 UNFCCC negotiations on Agriculture**
- **Potential NAMAs**



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ECONOMICS & POLICY INNOVATIONS FOR
CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE



Coherence essential at int'l, nat'l and local levels, across ministries, research and policy

- Mutually reinforcing action across all three levels important to capture multiple benefits, sustainable results and effectiveness.**
- CSA requires close cooperation across MoAFS and MoECC, (as well as with National Climate Change Programme in Malawi)**
- Research can underpin policy formulation and policy needs can also to drive research agendas.**



...but CSA agriculture ultimately depends on practice choices of farmers...

National and international policy, measures and mechanisms need to play an enabling role in supporting farmer decision-making:

- **incentives**
- **regulatory measures**
- **local/national institutions**
- **investment/financing mechanisms**
- **governance/architecture**



Malawi CSA project could have broad impact

Currently few projects on CSA

Malawi-EC-FAO project constitutes early action in this area.

It will first and foremost serve the agricultural goals and strategies of Malawi under climate change.

But can also provide knowledge, tools and approaches on CSA, which will be of interest to other countries and at the international level.



Together we can do more!

Thank you.

