



# ***“Importance of the agricultural sector for the NAP process in Malawi”***

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FAO-IFAD-WFP Side event  
5 June 2014

# National Adaptation Goal

“The Government of Malawi shall strive to reduce vulnerabilities of populations in Malawi and to promote community and ecosystem resilience to the impacts of climate change and thereby ensure that its populations are able to adapt to climate change, while at the same time promoting Climate Compatible Development”.

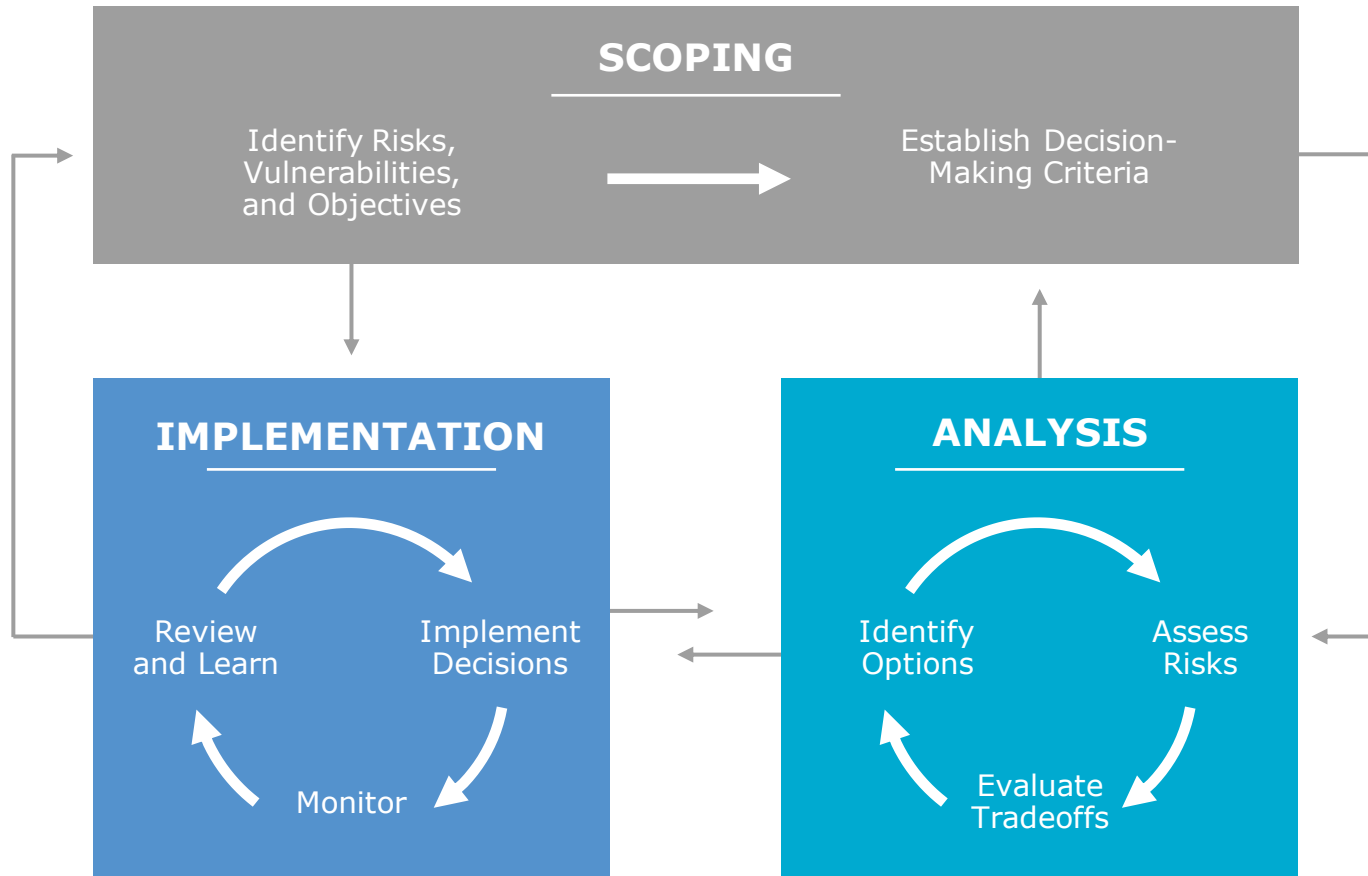
Draft NCCP, 2013

# NAP Process in Malawi

- MoECCM leading the process
- Malawi NAP-Task Team established
- Attended NAP Regional Training Workshop, Addis Ababa, April 2014
- Requested technical assistance from NAP-GSP
- Malawi Climate Change Vulnerability done (issues of agriculture were highlighted) supported by USAID
- Scenario workshop on adaptation options and strategies launched;
- Some rankings based on Cost-Benefit Analysis done in the Integrated Land Use Options under the NCCP
- National NAP stakeholder workshop, June 2014
- Food Security chapter for the Malawi NAP drafted
- Requested for financial support from NEPAD Climate Fund to kick-start Agri-NAP planning

# Why Agriculture in the NAP

- Agriculture and Food Security
  - Key priorities in National Development strategies (i.e. MGDS II, National Vision 2020)
  - Sectoral priority in Pillar 1 (Adaptation) of the draft National Climate Change Policy, mainstreamed into ASWAP and NAPA
  - 80% population dependent on agriculture 33 % GDP
- Challenges in relation to NAP in Agriculture
  - Need support on current and future scenarios and impact and vulnerability mapping
  - Identification of adaptation options in agriculture
  - Development of indicators for National M&E framework
  - Institutional and policy coordination



# Adaptation options for agriculture and food security

- Identification of adaptation options specific for agriculture and food security through:
  - Analysis of climate variability / impacts / vulnerability
  - Identify area-specific adaptation options
    - Cost-benefit analysis
    - Barriers to adoption
  - Institutional and Policy measures that encourage uptake of adaptation options (incentives/barriers)
- Prioritization into the overall NAPs planning process
  - Priority of agriculture driven by high climate sensitivity and role in food security, employment/livelihoods and growth

# Climate finance targeted to agriculture sectors

- Climate change will exacerbate the challenges faced by the sector
- Given its role in food security and development, adaptation of agriculture to climate-change is imperative to the lives and livelihoods of Malawians
- Climate finance is needed to increase the adaptive capacity of Malawi through climate-smart agricultural practices (i.e. CA/SLM, agroforestry), weather information, weather insurance,
- Next steps:
  - Improved adaptation metrics for climate finance
  - More integrated approaches to adaptation, mitigation and food security need to be rewarded through climate finance (ie. GEF 6, GCF?)