A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF MALAWI AGRICULTURAL NAMAs

Early Lessons

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Malawi Policy Context: setting the framework for a NAMA

- **National Environmental Action Plan 1994 (NEAP, 1994)**
  - Recognizes climate change as one of the issue affecting environmental sustainability
  - Aims to ensure sustainable development as envisioned by the Vision 2020 since 1998

1994

- **National Environmental Policy (NEP, 1996 revised 2004)**
  - Provides a framework for policies related to climate change
- **The Environmental Management Act - to enforce the NEP**

1996 (rev. 2004)

- **Vision 2020**
  - Provides a framework for national development, policies and strategies
  - Emphasizes sustainable development
- **National Sustainable and Renewable Energy Programme (NSREP)**
  - Aims at promoting the use of RES

1998

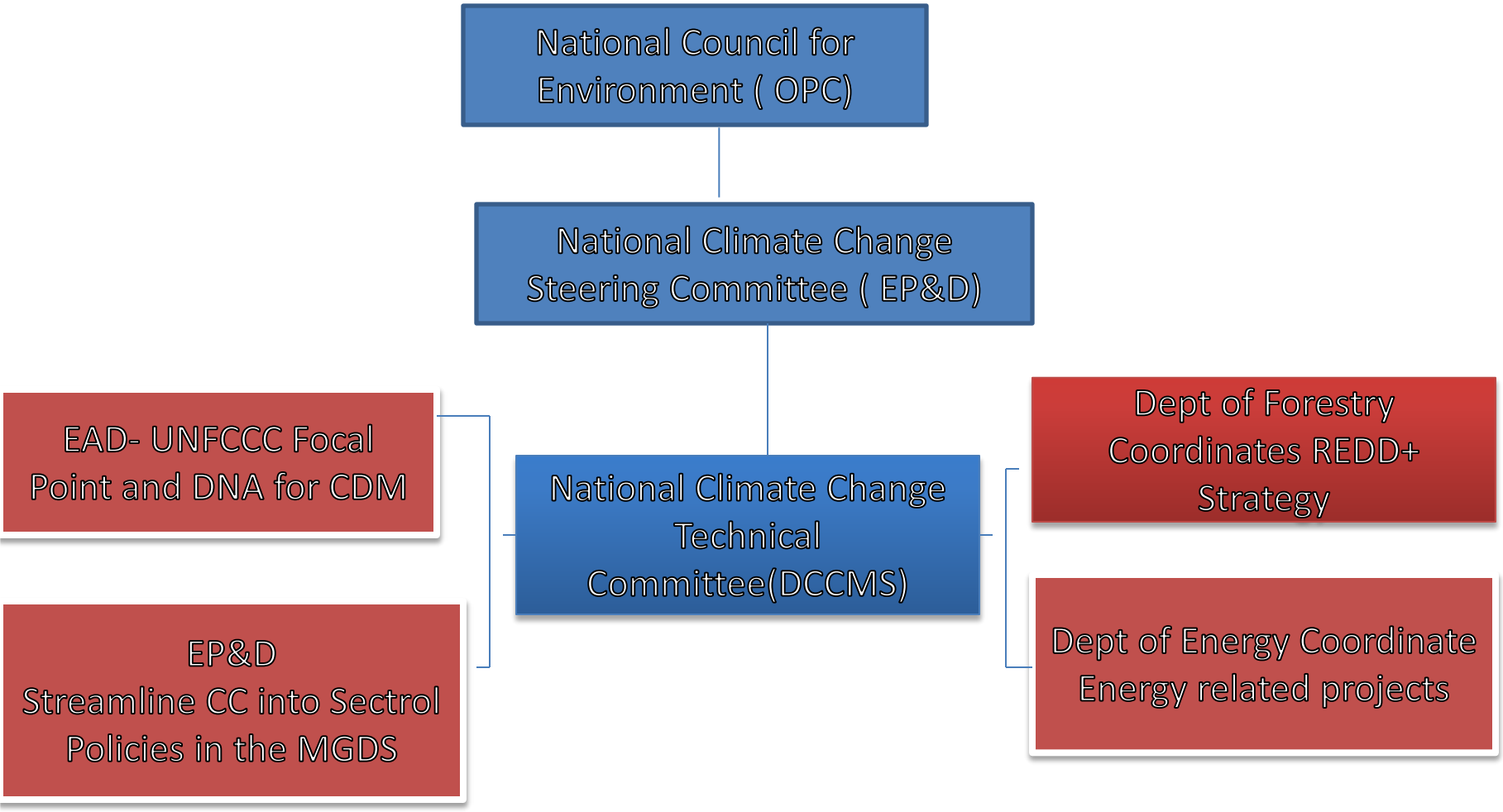
- **Malawi Growth & Development Strategy 2006 -2011 (MGDS); MGDS II, 2011 - 2016**
  - Recognizes climate change as a key priority

2006 & 2010

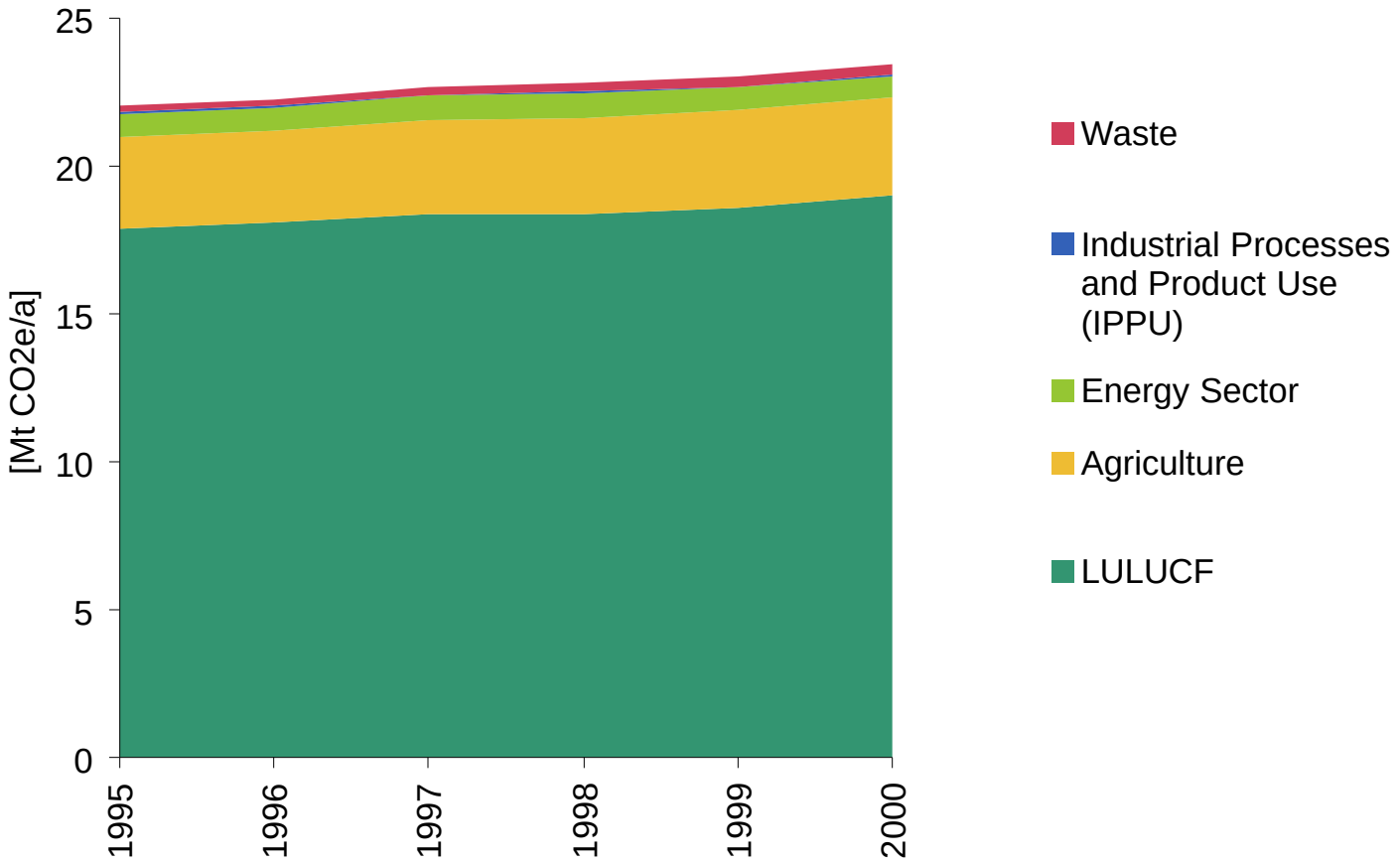
- **REDD + strategy -** under development
- **National Climate change investment plan under development**
- **National Climate change Policy under development**
- **National Climate Change Strategy yet to be developed**

2013

Malawi Institutional Context

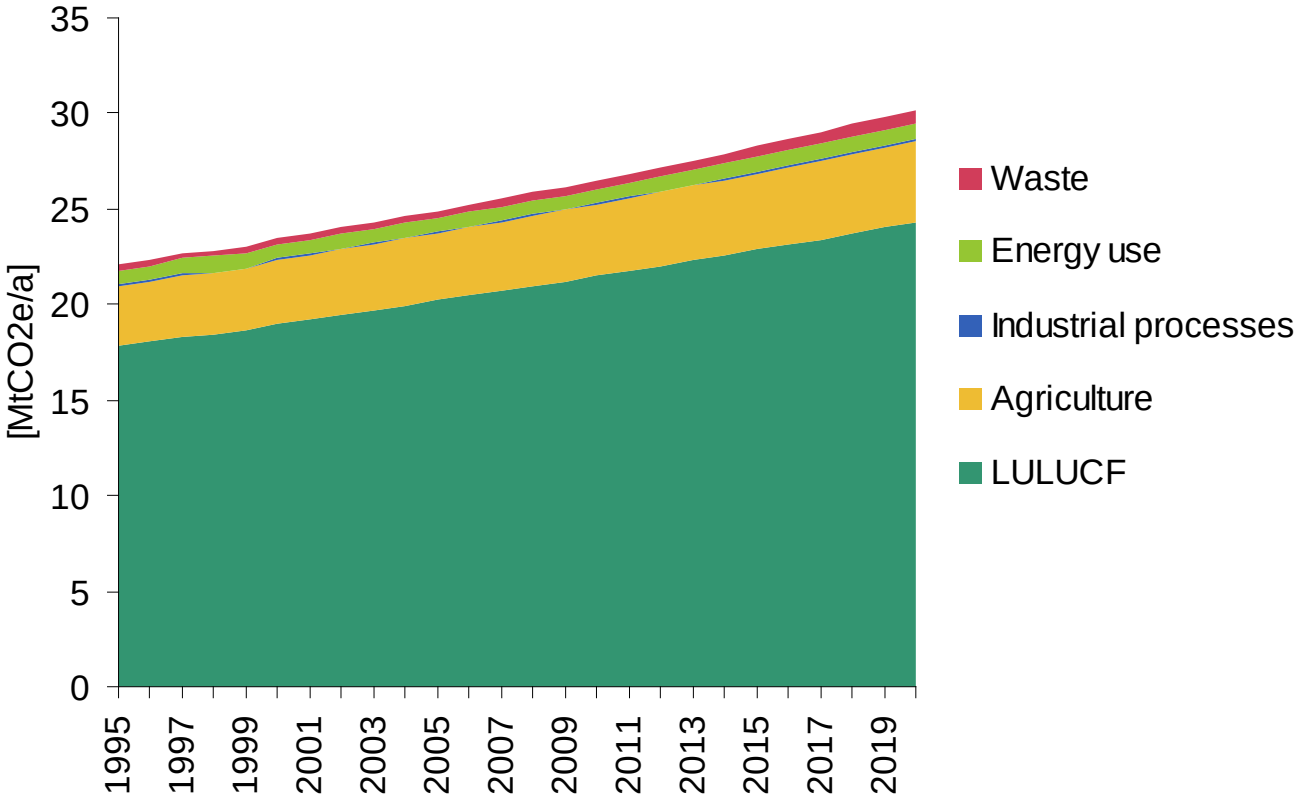


Malawi Historic GHG Emissions



Data source: Government of Malawi, 2008. The split between Agriculture and LULUCF is based on the share presented in the 1994 GHG inventory

Emission projections until 2020 – BAU

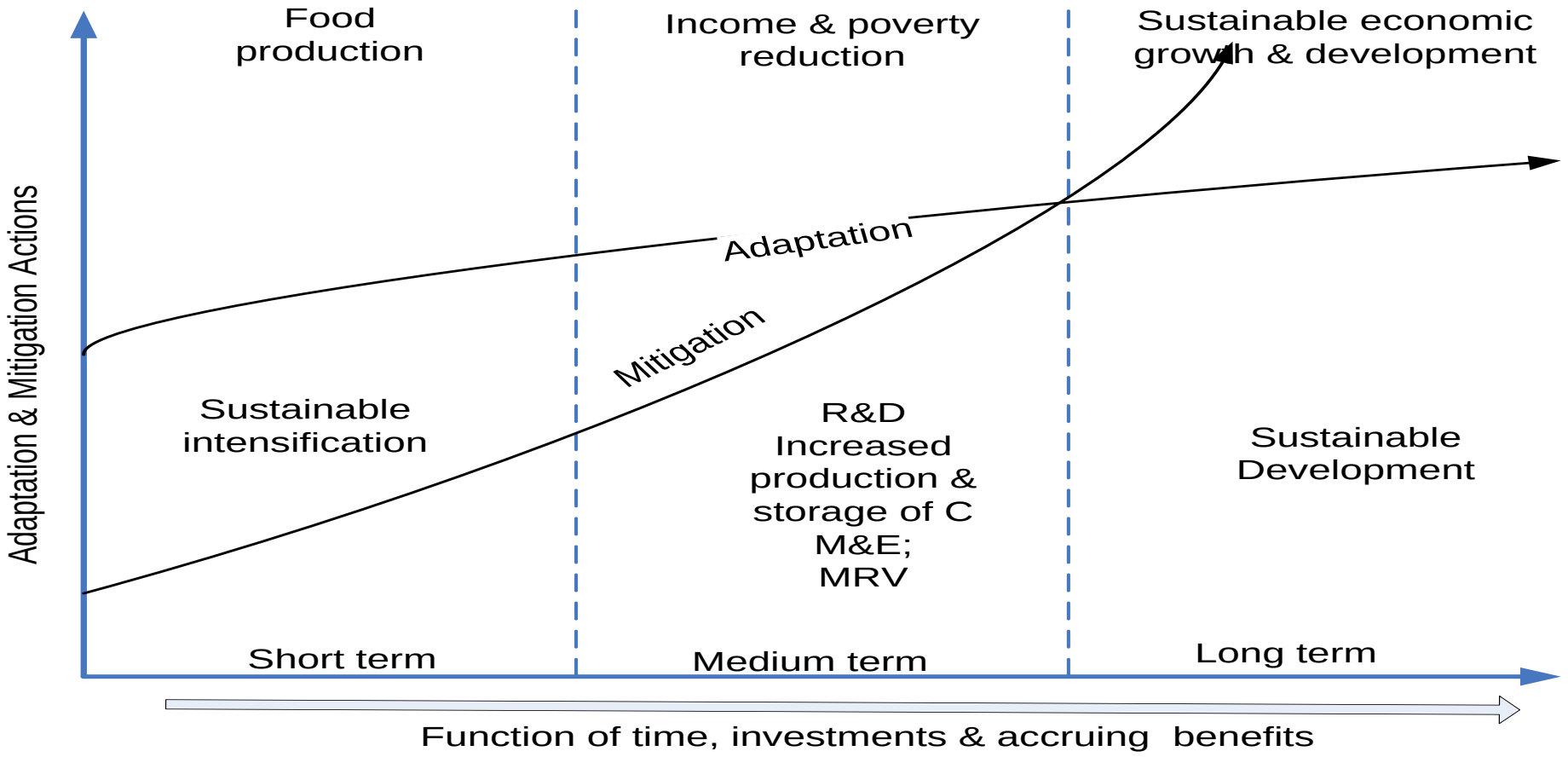


Data source: Government of Malawi, 2008. BAU starting in 2001, based on simple extrapolation

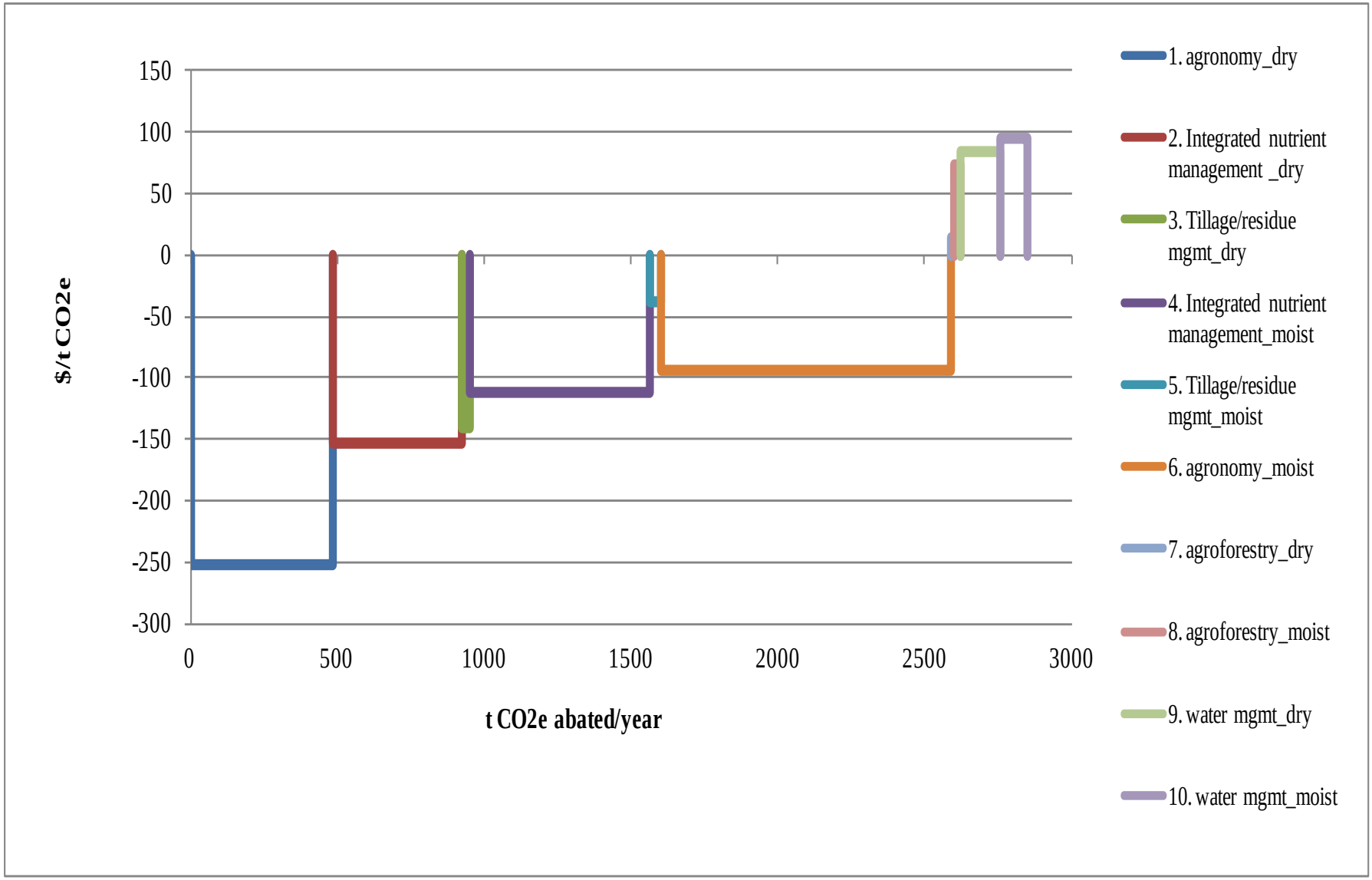
A Menu of Technologies and Practices for enhancing Adaptation and Mitigation co-benefits in the agricultural sector

Categories of Agricultural NAMAs	Technologies and Practices
Cropland management	Nutrient management , Tillage/residue management , Water management (e.g. small scale Irrigation), Improved varieties , Sustainable use of wetlands, Agroforestry
Sustainable management of Grazing land	Managing grazing Intensity, Pasture improvement (Reseeding, Species Introduction) and management, Water harvesting and management, Fire Management ,Controlling invasive weeds
Livestock management	Improved feeds and feeding Practices, Animal Breeding Animal health care and management, Efficient marketing of livestock and livestock products
Restoration of Degraded Lands	Erosion Control, Integrated watershed management (IWM), Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM)
Agricultural manure and waste management	Improved Storage and Handling, Anaerobic digestion (e.g. Biogas), More efficient use of manure as nutrient Source

Application of adaptation and mitigation actions to manage the effects of climate change and reduce GHG emissions



Marginal Abatement Costs curve for selected CSA practices in Malawi



Source:FAO (Branca, Lipper, Sorrentino),2012

Next steps

- Prepare more detailed concept notes for NAMAs so that they can be implemented as pilot NAMAs. Likely to be in the energy, forestry and waste sectors because:
  - High reliability potential
  - Entry points for business investments
- Agriculture, esp. restoration of degraded land and more efficient fertilizer may also be viable mitigation option due to potential co-benefits for food security and agricultural development
- May Seek international support for pilots (cost estimates to be refined)
- Establishment of a stakeholders' consultation process on NAMAs to implement pilot NAMAs to learn:
- to build robust MRV system, possibly also for Biennial Update Report (2014)
- Develop tools for monitoring impacts of interventions

Key Lessons

- AFOLU is greatest contributor to emissions in Malawi mainly because of use of biomass for energy and expansion of agricultural lands but mitigation options need to take into account possible trade-offs with food security and poverty reduction
- Malawi's institutional context and policy priorities take into account climate change and provide a good framework for the development of NAMAs and CRLEDS (climate resilient and low emission development strategies)
- Malawi has identified several mitigation options in key sectors in its 2nd National Communication according to several indicators (mitigation potential, costs, co-benefits)
- Those mitigation options constitute a great pool of actions for the identification of NAMAs
- The national forum on NAMAs (November, 2011) identified some NAMA ideas and next steps including: (i) the approbation of NAMAs by the National Council for the Environment and stakeholder consultation processes and (ii) need for integrative technical and financing support that rewards multiple benefits (adaptation, mitigation, food security), which may require both public and private financing components (PPP)
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Thank you

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