



GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

Malawi's National Adaptation Plan Framework



Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
Environmental Affairs Department

March 2020

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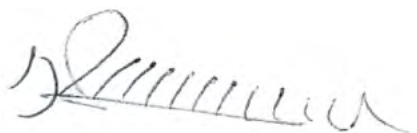
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Foreword

In response to national needs and international commitments, under the leadership of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, the Government of Malawi has prepared this National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Framework to guide efforts to develop its National Adaptation Plan with an effort to address climate change. This framework has been prepared as a result of national-level consultations with government, academia, civil society, youths, and faith-based stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation programs. I am confident that the vision, mandates, approaches and principles, formulation and coordination mechanisms, and preparation steps in the framework are both contextually relevant and in keeping with best practice. The framework provides guidance on the development and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan, in tandem with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, National Climate Change Management Policy, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Climate Change Investment Plan, and other national and sectoral plans.

Science has unequivocally established that climate change will impact communities differently. Consequently, it is necessary to develop and implement location- and context-specific adaptation plans which seek to enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of all stakeholders in light of their specific contexts. This requires the active participation and ownership of local communities in local adaptation planning. For this reason, this framework outlines how climate change adaptation will be integrated throughout sectoral and national planning structures.

I am very optimistic that this NAP Framework will guide various stakeholders and players to address medium- to long-term adaptation planning in a manner that will provide maximum benefit to vulnerable communities and sectors in Malawi.



Patrick C.R. Matanda
Secretary for Natural Resources, Energy and Mining

Preface

Climate change has been recognized as one of the biggest challenges that humanity is facing today. It has serious worldwide implications for economic development, food security and poverty eradication for developing countries, especially for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) like Malawi. All of Malawi's socioeconomic sectors have been—and will continue to be—affected by climate change, with implications for the livelihoods of its population and its social and economic development. It is evident that climate change is making Malawi's pathway to prosperity more difficult, more complex and costlier. The factors that increase vulnerability to climate change impacts in Malawi are deep-rooted: poverty, rapid population growth that results in overexploitation of natural resources, and high dependence on subsistence rain-fed agriculture.

The purpose of this National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Framework for Malawi is to guide the country in advancing its NAP process. The NAP Framework has built on the NAP Roadmap, validating and updating the vision, objectives and mandates identified therein. It reaffirms the structure and approach for the NAP process, linking it to existing or planned policies, plans, strategies and legislation that will enable Malawi to address its medium- and long-term adaptation needs. The NAP stocktaking report has also served as a key foundation for the NAP Framework.

The NAP Framework clearly describes the approach to the NAP process in the context of Malawi, including:

- The importance of the NAP process in supporting achievement of Malawi's development goals, as outlined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III, 2017–2021), Vision 2020 and/or its successor, the National Climate Change Management Policy of 2016, and the National Climate Change Investment Plan of 2014.
- Guiding principles and key approaches.
- Identification of priority sectors and themes for the NAP process.
- Description of the building blocks for NAP implementation.

In this regard, the NAP Framework is as such envisaged to maintain the momentum of the NAP process that will be developed through readiness funding from the Green Climate Fund. It will provide a basis for engaging stakeholders in the NAP process.

An electronic version of this framework is available to the public on the website of the Environmental Affairs Department: www.ead.gov.mw.



Tawonga Mbale-Luka (MS)
Director of Environmental Affairs

Executive Summary

Recognizing the implications of climate change for its national development, and in response to international commitments, the Government of Malawi has taken various actions to support climate change adaptation planning. It has identified adaptation as a key priority at the national level for the country to increase the resilience of its vulnerable population and ecosystems. With this in mind, the government embarked on its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in 2014. It seeks to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience while integrating climate change adaptation into relevant new and existing national development policies, programs and activities. In 2016, Malawi developed and adopted its NAP Roadmap, which was a comprehensive approach to the NAP development process, separating out key elements of the process and identifying target milestones and timelines for the steps involved in the NAP process. This was closely followed by the NAP stocktaking, which gave a baseline upon which the NAP process will be built. With support from the NAP Global Network's Country Support Hub, managed by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), host of the NAP Global Network Secretariat, Malawi has now prepared this National Adaptation Plan Framework to guide and advance its NAP, with a particular focus on the coming phase of the project, which will be supported by the Green Climate Fund's NAP Readiness Program.

The NAP Framework builds on the NAP Roadmap, validating and updating the identified vision, objectives, mandates and guiding principles. It establishes the approach for the NAP process, linking it to existing or planned policies, plans, strategies and legislation that will enable Malawi to address its medium and long-term adaptation needs. It identifies mandates for the NAP process and outlines stakeholder roles.

The development of this NAP Framework has involved two processes: desk-based review of relevant climate policy documents and stakeholder consultations. Documents that were reviewed included the NAP Roadmap, NAP stocktaking report and policy briefs, among other documents.

The Malawi NAP process will use seven main approaches; a systems approach; horizontal and vertical integration; community-based participatory approach (CBPA); evidence-based approach; gender and human rights approach; and leveraging the private sector. In line with the principles established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and also in line with Malawi's development goals, the guiding principles for the NAP process are: sustainable development, uplifting the poor and the vulnerable, gender, participation and ownership, incorporating traditional and Indigenous knowledge, and financial accountability and integrity. The development of this framework and the implementation of the NAP are linked to both national and international development strategies and goals such as the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy I, II and III, Vision 2020, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the 2063 Agenda of the African Union. It has also been guided by various national and regional development policies such as the National Environmental Policy (NEP), National Climate Change Management Policy (NCCMP) and the National Climate Change Investment Plan (NCCIP).

This framework has proposed the institutional arrangements that it believes will ably drive the NAP forward: these are in line with the climate change structure established in the NCCMP. In order to give it prominence, it is proposed that the NAP coordination unit (which is currently part of the Climate Change section in the Environmental Affairs Department [EAD]) be strengthened by deploying more staff and providing financial resources to support its operations. Through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding, the NAP secretariat will house a Project Implementation Unit comprising a project technical coordinator and a finance and administrative assistant who will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of activities. It is further proposed that both the National Technical Committee on Climate Change (NTCCC) and the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) expand their scope and mandate in order to be fully engaged in the NAP process. The Expert Working Group on Adaptation under the NTCCC should therefore take a leading role in providing technical direction to the NAP process.

Malawi has already undertaken the first two crucial steps of the NAP process. Going forward, the country has to undertake the following activities:

- Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
- Analyzing current climate and future climate change scenarios
- Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at sector, sub-national, national and other appropriate levels
- Integrating climate change adaptation into national and sub-national development and sectoral planning
- Developing a long-term national adaptation implementation strategy
- Reviewing the NAP process periodically to assess progress and effectiveness.

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Acronyms

CBO	Community-based organization
CBPA	Community-based participatory approach
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CEPA	Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy
CISONECC	Civil Society Network on Climate Change
CoBRA	Community-based resilience analysis
CSO	Civil society organization
CURE	Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment
DCCMS	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services
DEA	Department of Energy Affairs
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DoI	Department of Irrigation
DoT	Department of Tourism
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
EAM	Evangelical Association of Malawi
FD	Forestry Department
FUM	Farmers Union of Malawi
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GoM	Government of Malawi
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LRCD	Land Resources Conservation Department
MCCCI	Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
MDA	Ministries, departments and agency
MEA	Multilateral environmental agreement
MEET	Malawi Environment Endowment Trust
MFEPD	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
MNREM	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
NASFAM	National Association of Small Farmers in Malawi
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action

NCCIP	National Climate Change Investment Plan
NCCMP	National Climate Change Management Policy
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDC	Nationally determined contributions
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NSCCC	National Steering Committee on Climate Change
NTCCC	National Technical Committee on Climate Change
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V&A	Vulnerability and adaptation

1.0 Introduction

This section describes the background for the NAP Framework, its purpose and the process undertaken to develop it.

1.1 Background

Globally, climate change has been recognized as one of the biggest challenges facing humanity. It has serious worldwide implications for economic development, food security and poverty eradication for developing countries, especially for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) like Malawi. All of Malawi's socioeconomic sectors have been—and will continue to be—affected by climate change, with implications for the livelihoods of its population and its social and economic development.

Every year, Malawi loses an average of 1.7% of its GDP as a result of climate change-related disasters, mainly floods and drought (International Food Policy Research Institute [IFPRI], 2010). An economic vulnerability and disaster risk assessment conducted by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) indicates that annual flood damage in the Shire River Basin (the country's most flood-prone area) results in an average loss of 0.7% of GDP per year, while elsewhere in the country drought causes an average economic loss of 1% of GDP annually (GFDRR, 2014).

According to the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), between March 7 and 9, 2019, Malawi experienced devastating floods associated with Tropical Cyclone Idai. Almost 870,000 people from 15 of the country's 28 districts were affected, including 60 dead and 3 missing, 672 injured and over 87,000 displaced.

In short, climate change is making Malawi's pathway to prosperity more difficult, more complex and costlier. Factors that increase vulnerability to climate change impacts in Malawi are deep-rooted: poverty, rapid population growth that results in overexploitation of natural resources, and high dependence on subsistence rain-fed agriculture.

Recognizing the implications of climate change for its national development, and in response to international commitments, the Government of Malawi (GoM) has taken various actions to support climate change adaptation planning. It has identified adaptation as a key priority at the national level to increase the resilience of the country's vulnerable population and ecosystems. With this in mind, the government embarked on its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in 2014. It seeks to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience, while facilitating the coherent integration of climate change adaptation into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities of national development. In 2016 Malawi developed and adopted its NAP Roadmap, which was a comprehensive approach to the NAP development process, separating out key elements of the process, and identifying target milestones and timelines for the steps that will be involved in the NAP process (GoM, 2016a). The key outputs of the roadmap were the NAP Vision, mandates and the NAP institutional structure.

The roadmap was followed by a NAP stocktaking exercise (also in 2016) which is a key foundation of the NAP Framework.

1.2 Purpose of the NAP Framework

The NAP Framework for Malawi is intended to guide the country in advancing its NAP process. The NAP Framework builds on the NAP Roadmap, validating and/or updating the vision, objectives and mandates identified therein. It establishes the approach for the NAP process, linking it to existing or planned policies, plans, strategies and legislation that will enable Malawi to address its medium- and long-term adaptation priorities and needs.

The NAP Framework is designed to maintain the momentum of the NAP process in advance of receiving adaptation planning readiness funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). It provides a basis for engaging stakeholders in the NAP process, presenting an overarching framework for adaptation planning processes to be undertaken by government ministries and sub-national authorities, as well as for dialogue with non-governmental stakeholders. This will create a basis for Malawi to maximize the expected benefits coming from the GCF funding.

1.3 Process Used in the Development of the Framework

The development of this NAP Framework has involved two processes: stakeholder consultations and a desk-based review of relevant climate policy documents. Documents that were reviewed included the NAP roadmap, NAP stocktaking report, policy briefs, the NAP Technical Guidelines developed by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and other documents.

A total of 21 institutions were consulted that included government ministries and departments, parastatal institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, academia and the donor community as outlined below. The details of people consulted are given in Annex 1.

- Government ministries: Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Ministry of Health and Population; and Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare.
- Government departments: Departments of Land Resources and Conservation, Department of Irrigation, Department of Water Resources, Department of Fisheries, Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services and Department of Tourism.
- Parastatal Institutions local councils: Lilongwe City Council, Northern Region Water Board, Electricity Generation Company (ENGENCO) and Malawi Environment Endowment Trust (MEET).
- NGOs: Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC), Action Aid International and Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA).
- Private sector: Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI).
- Academia: Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR).
- Donor Community: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and USAID.

The objectives of the stakeholder consultations were as follows: to explain the NAP process to stakeholders and validate the NAP Vision, mandates, guiding principles and approaches for the framework; get stakeholder commitment for implementation; and seek any emerging climate

change adaptation issues. The consultations raised issues on coordination of the NAP process, adequacy of institutional arrangements and the need to define what climate change adaptation actually means in Malawi so that the process is country-driven.

The next step in stakeholder consultations was a validation workshop to present and review the draft framework.

1.4 Approach for the Process of Formulating and Implementing the NAP

Malawi is guided by two main approaches in the process of formulating and implementing its national adaptation plans. First, it will follow the entire cycle of the NAP process adopted by COP Decision 5/CP.17 for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. This process includes laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; undertaking preparatory activities; implementing policies, projects and programs, reporting; along with monitoring and review. By following the NAP Technical Guidelines prepared by the LEG (UNFCCC 2012; based on COP Decision 5/CP.17) Malawi will be able to build upon its experience in preparing and implementing previous climate change plans such as the NAPAs and Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). Malawi will thus cover many important institutional and multi-scale governance issues that are core to adaptation, including the following areas:

- Establishing a national process to coordinate adaptation planning at all relevant scales and with both medium- and long-term views in mind.
- Identifying capacity gaps and building capacity for planning and implementing adaptation and for integrating climate change adaptation into national development planning processes.
- Preparing national adaptation plans that contain activities, policies and programs for adapting to climate change.
- Establishing a monitoring and evaluation system of adaptation needs and measures, and plans to iteratively address emerging needs.
- Designing a communication strategy on climate change.
- Establishing plans for collaboration across sectors and within administrative units such as cities and local governments.

Malawi is also an active participant in the Open NAP initiative being supported by the LDC Expert Group (LEG). The Open NAP initiative is aimed at mobilizing the widest input from different experts and organizations to support developing countries in co-producing NAPs, based on the many relevant areas of work that they do that would directly improve the knowledge base and help overcome capacity gaps. Malawi participated in the recent workshop of the Open NAP initiative in September 2019 where progress was made to identify key systems to prioritize in developing the first version of the NAP. The Open NAP used a prototyping approach, where an outline of the NAP and building blocks of the supporting NAP process are filled out as much as possible, gaps identified, then additional work carried out to fill those gaps. The Open NAP approach embraces the concept of a living document and also full transparency as draft materials are publicly available on a website, to facilitate the widest input and revision.

The prototype for Malawi's NAP contains the best available results from existing assessments, including the recently completed SPCR under the PPCR (completed after several years of a fully participatory process) but remains unfunded as the PPCR no longer has funding for Malawi's implementation of the SPCR as initially anticipated. The results of that process are fully compliant with the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement the NAP as laid out in COP Decision 5/CP.17. The prototype NAP also contains results and proposed actions from recent assessments by USAID, Irish Aid, and several national planning processes.

2.0 Malawi's NAP Process: Progress to date

The following activities have been undertaken in the initial phase of the NAP process and set the stage for the upcoming activities that this framework elaborates.

2.1 Initiating and Launching of the NAP Process

The Malawi NAP process was officially launched on September 2, 2014. Immediately thereafter, workshops were conducted across the country with a view to build capacity and raise awareness on the process. Malawi also assembled a NAP core team of national experts from various institutions, who will play a crucial role in the process. The members of the team (which regularly meets as the NAP process forges ahead) have been drawn from Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development; Ministry of Health and Population; Environmental Affairs Department; Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services; Department of Disaster Management Affairs; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); CISONECC; UNDP; and International Potato Center.

In 2015, two policy briefs for informing government and other policy-makers on the NAP process were produced—a briefing note detailing the NAP process and a brief on the challenges that the NAP process would face, plus opportunities that it would leverage (GoM, 2015a, 2015d). These documents will be uploaded on the Environmental Affairs Department's new website at www.ead.gov.mw.

2.2 NAP Stocktaking

In 2016, Malawi implemented the second step in the NAP process—the NAP stocktaking, which gave a baseline upon which the NAP process will be built (GoM 2016b). The stocktaking process involved identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process. The stocktaking recommended the following thematic areas be considered for the medium- and long-term adaptation planning horizon of the NAP process:

1. Improving access to energy sources
2. Increasing resilience of food production systems
3. Improving weather and climate forecasting
4. Improving agriculture to ensure farmers are moving from subsistence to commercialization
5. Promoting catchment management practices
6. Integrated water resource management to encourage large scale commercial irrigation
7. Population change and human settlements

8. Civic education and adult literacy
9. Infrastructure development
10. Inclusiveness of gender, disability and other socially excluded vulnerable groups in the implementation of climate change adaptation interventions
11. Monitoring of climate: adequate database and easy access for all people
12. Development of collaborative wildlife management
13. Education, science and green technology.



While the stocktaking did not find glaring gaps in the landscape of climate change information related to Malawi, it was clear that the most reliable and often-referenced modelling data is now somewhat outdated, and thus newer studies could better inform the NAP process moving forward. Similarly, while there is an adequate amount of literature for each of the sectors to have an initial understanding of future threats from climate change, there is a need for more Malawi-specific studies, along with more sector-specific studies.

The main weaknesses the stocktaking found in Malawi's climate change adaptation architecture were low levels of awareness about climate change at all levels of society, a limited number of experts in the various sectors of climate change adaptation; absence of climate change centres of learning and research; lack of locally driven sustainable climate change funding; and weak institutional capacity for managing climate change. The main opportunities were that Malawi has signed several multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) through which technical and financial support for climate change adaptation may be sourced; there is strong global support for climate change adaptation activities; and, as one of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Malawi is eligible for financial and technical support under the UNFCCC.

The stocktaking identified the following key stakeholders for the NAP process:

1. Government ministries, departments and agencies to provide policy direction
2. Vulnerable communities who bear the negative impacts of climate change and need to adapt
3. Development partners who provide financial and technical support
4. NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) who speak for the voiceless and implement projects
5. Academia and research institutions who generate new local knowledge and develop appropriate adaptation solutions
6. Private sector stakeholders who provide and implement specific commercial adaptation solutions through public-private partnerships
7. Media that will propagate climate change adaptation messages.

These stakeholders will be involved during various steps of the NAP process through the Core Team, Working Groups, two standing committees, workshops and direct consultations. Details of these institutions are given in Annex 2.

2.3 Malawi's NAP Roadmap

In 2016, Malawi developed and adopted its NAP Roadmap, which was a comprehensive approach to the NAP development process. The roadmap defined the NAP Vision and Mandates and the NAP institutional structure. It identified four building blocks of the NAP process: national development strategies, capacity development, knowledge and information management, and sustainability and partnerships. It also defined the outputs and outcomes of the NAP process, which stakeholders will do what and when, and what will be the costs for the various activities. It identified target milestones and timelines for the 17 different steps that will be involved in each cycle of the NAP process. The milestones describe what is to be achieved in the NAP process.

2.4 NAP Vision

The development of the vision and mandates for climate change adaptation in Malawi were guided by several national development policies and strategies, such as the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), Vision 2020, National Climate Change Management Policy and the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) I, II and III. The NAP Vision for Malawi is:

A country with people, ecosystems and infrastructure that are resilient and have adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change.

2.5 NAP Mandates

The NAP Framework stakeholder consultation process has involved review and revision of the mandates for the NAP process that were established in the roadmap. These updated mandates are:

- 1. Improve community resilience to climate change through enhanced agricultural production, infrastructure development and disaster risk management:** The outcome of this mandate is a Malawi populace that is food secure and resilient to impacts of climate change such as droughts and floods. This outcome is important in relation to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2 and 13 which respectively call for ending poverty in all its forms everywhere, zero hunger and urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. It is also relevant to Malawi's development and adaptation goals in that Malawi, being one of the Least Developed Countries, is least able to adapt to impacts of climate change. It is also in line with the National Climate Change Policy that strives to reduce vulnerabilities and promote community and ecosystem resilience to the impacts of climate change. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Ministry of Transport and Public Works; and Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) will lead and contribute to achieving the mandate.

-
2. **Enhance sustainable utilization of natural resources especially forest, water, fisheries and wildlife resources:** The outcome of this mandate is a country with abundant and diverse natural resources to meet the needs and aspirations of both present and future generations. This outcome is important in relation to Malawi's development and adaptation goals because Malawi's high population growth places too much pressure on natural resources, and unsustainable use of these resources (such as rampant deforestation for charcoal production or opening new agricultural land) is exacerbating impacts of climate change such as floods. The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining will lead and contribute to achieving the mandate.
 3. **Improve environmental management especially soil and land management:** The outcome of this mandate is a country with healthy, productive land with an increased amount of organic matter in the soil. This outcome is important because Malawi is witnessing severe degradation of its farmlands, most of which is attributed to exploitative farming practices such as plowing that destroy the soil structure and degrade organic matter, burning or removing crop residues, monocropping, etc. In addition, limited access to land leads to opening of farmland in fragile areas. The NAP will encourage soil and water management practices such as conservation agriculture that sustain and enhance the productivity of arable soils. These are a vital part of the long-term solution to food insecurity and poverty, and will also increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural population to the impacts of climate change. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development will lead and contribute to achieving the mandate.
 4. **Enhance conservation and/ or restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems:** The outcome of this mandate is a well-preserved biodiversity and ecosystems at all times. This is important because biodiversity has both an intrinsic value and significance for developments in agriculture, medicine, science, eco-tourism and other socioeconomic sectors. However, forests and biodiversity are currently being rapidly depleted by human activity while at the same time being vulnerable to climate change impacts. The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining will lead and contribute to achieving the mandate in close coordination with the National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens and the Forestry Research Institute of Malawi (FRIM).
 5. **Provide climate change adaptation advocacy to policy-makers and other stakeholders with a view to enacting, updating and enforcing laws and by-laws on climate change as well as environmental and natural resource management:** The outcome of this mandate will be increased awareness about climate change adaptation by policy-makers, especially the three arms of government—the executive, the judiciary and legislature. This is important because several laws that manage environment and natural resources are outdated and ineffective and thus in need of immediate review. Advocacy for integration of climate change adaptation will have to be prioritized. The Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) will take the lead in this advocacy, while the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs will lead in the review of the relevant Acts.

3.0 Malawi's NAP Process: The way forward

The following sections outline the updated/validated elements based on the roadmap. These elements will be used to guide the NAP process going forward.

3.1 Malawi's NAP Readiness Proposal

In 2017, the country developed a NAP readiness proposal and submitted it to the GCF for funding consideration, with a focus on strengthening the National Designated Authority and promoting the development of high-quality funding proposals. The GCF has since approved the Malawi NAP readiness proposal, with implementation to start soon, once all preparatory work is completed.

There will be a range of benefits from the NAP readiness activities, the main ones being:

- Enhanced institutional coordination.
- Strengthened capacity of Malawi's government at all levels to implement a NAP process.
- Nationally agreed adaptation targets that are mainstreamed into sectoral strategies and policies which will provide for building of climate change resilience through regular development budgets.
- A timetable and a workplan to harmonize the main policy inconsistencies across Malawi's policy and legal frameworks that are relevant to climate change adaptation, which again will provide for building of climate change resilience through regular development budgets.
- Incentivized government technical officers through professional development strategies.
- Tools and mechanisms established to promote iterative adaptation planning.
- Enhanced access to adaptation finance that delivers the country's adaptation targets effectively.
- A promotion of private sector engagement in businesses that will meet market demand for adaptation technologies and services.

3.2 Methods for the Process of Formulation and Implementation of the NAP

The Malawi NAP process will use seven main methods as described below.

3.2.1 A Systems Approach Through the NAP-SDG Integrating Framework

Working with partners under the NAP Technical Working Group, the LEG has developed an approach to facilitate integration of different entry points to adaptation planning and the achievement of coherence with the SDGs, other frameworks such as Sendai for disaster risk reduction; using a systems approach. Using a systems approach allows the stakeholders and

institutions responsible for planning and implementing adaptation solutions to look beyond immediate and proximate boundaries while at the same time reducing the adverse effects of institutional silos. As an outcome of the Nairobi workshop organized by the LEG in September 2019, Malawi has identified key systems that are core to climate change adaptation for the country, spanning all relevant scales and levels. Some of the major systems identified include: disaster risk; human safety and well-being; food security; commercial agriculture; land use; national physical/spatial master plans; water resources; energy security; ecosystems nourishment and services; health services; tourism; sustainable transportation; physical assets and governance (disaster management/disaster-response governance, adaptation planning governance, national government budget, tax and policies, business and economic operations, etc.).

3.2.2 Horizontal Integration

Horizontal integration is about integration of climate change across sectors. Malawi has always used horizontal integration in the implementation of its climate change activities whereby government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) share information and all are equally involved in implementation. One of the aims of horizontal integration is enabling the MDAs to create institutional links and address cross-sector issues in the NAP process. The development of the NEAP, National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), UNFCCC national communications (and now the NAP) have so far used this approach. There are already two cross-ministerial committees; the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) and the National Technical Committee on Climate Change (NTCCC). These committees will be used for horizontal information sharing and implementation of the NAP process. Horizontal integration will enhance the coherence of multisectoral climate change adaptation and at the same time encourage the provision of adequate—and predictable—support from government budgetary allocations for adaptation activities at MDA level.

3.2.3 Vertical Integration

Vertical integration will be one of the key implementation strategies of the Malawi NAP. In the context of the NAP process, vertical integration is the “process of creating intentional and strategic linkages between national and sub-national adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring & evaluation” (Dazé et al., 2016). One key point in vertical integration is that if it already exists, decentralization processes can provide entry points that facilitate effective vertical integration in the NAP process. This is the current situation in Malawi. Though not fully operational, the Decentralization Act (1998) has devolved powers and funding for climate change activities from the central government to local, municipal and city councils. The local councils subsequently work with the grassroots. The NAP process will also apply this approach. Local, municipal and city councils will be required to integrate climate change adaptation into their development plans and functions, including budgeting. Using vertical integration, the NAP activities will be assigned to the area development committees and finally to village development committees for implementation. Currently all district councils prepare district state of environment reports and five-year development plans that include climate change adaptation activities. The main problem is that monitoring of the activities has not been effective, and climate change activities have always competed with other sectoral activities that government prioritizes in sectors such as health and education. The NAP process will ensure that NAP activities are also prioritized. The councils, assisted by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, will take lead in the application of this approach.

3.2.4 Community-Based Participatory Approach

The participatory approach to planning gives a voice to everyone who has a stake in an intervention, either in person or through representation (CCHD, 2018). Each participant becomes an important contributor to the process, and everyone's perspective is considered as decisions are made. At community level this implies that communities that are targeted for an intervention are included as key partners in developing strategies and implementing them.

In Malawi there are already multiple stakeholders on the ground implementing climate change adaptation activities with communities. These include donors, NGOs, CSOs, faith-based organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs). These stakeholders have many years of grassroots experience that needs to be tapped. The NAP will therefore not re-invent the wheel but involve them at every step of the NAP process and build upon what they are currently doing. It will use lessons and best practices learned from various adaptation projects to inform new projects. In this respect, the NAP process will leverage several other existing programs in the country that have adaptation aspects such as the National Social Support Programme and the National Climate Resilience Programme.

In order to uplift the poor and the vulnerable and bring them on board the NAP process, a community-based approach will have to be used. The poor and the vulnerable live in communities with well organized community governance structures that will have to be leveraged in mainstreaming climate change adaptation. At the village level there are village committees that deal with disasters (civil protection), development, agriculture, fisheries, education, etc. There are village lead farmers and both government and NGO extension workers in agriculture, fisheries, health, social welfare, etc. These will act as frontline agents of change for the NAP. This is also part of the vertical integration approach of implementing the NAP.

3.2.5 Evidence-Based Approach

Stakeholder consultations have revealed that adaptation needs to be designed, implemented, monitored and reported as defined in the context of Malawi. Some of the activities being carried out as adaptation may be just the normal routine farmers carry out even in normal years. Besides, sometimes there is a thin line between adaptation and mitigation activities. Through the NAP readiness process, other evidence-based activities will be conducted, including development of indicator frameworks and targets for ministries and sectors relevant to the national adaptation plan, along with mobilization of private sector finance for investments in climate risk management.

Evidence toward adaptation needs and priorities is also drawn from the vulnerability and adaptation assessment studies in national communications, research conducted or supported by the civil society network organizations and other non-state actors. The analytical studies to be done under the World Bank-funded Strategic Program for Climate Resilience will produce baseline data that will contribute to work under the vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment for the NAP process.

3.2.6 Gender and Human Rights Approach

A number of programs that have been developed to be implemented under the NCCIP have been designed to target the ultra poor, women, youth and disadvantaged groups. The NAP, likewise, will also ensure the participation of women, youth and the vulnerable in the implementation of its programs at community level.

Malawi's National Gender Policy (2015) stipulates that Malawi is committed to gender parity, women's empowerment and upholding of women's rights as a prerequisite to poverty reduction and sustainable development (GoM 2015c). This commitment is premised on the provisions of the Republican Constitution of Malawi and also on the basis that gender equality is a basic human right as affirmed in a number of international and regional human rights instruments to which Malawi is a signatory, such as the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Malawi respects gender equality and will uphold it in the NAP process as it does in all other sectors. One of the objectives of the National Climate Change Management Policy (2016) is to integrate climate change into planning, development, coordination and monitoring of key relevant sectors in a gender-responsive manner.

Key issues to consider for gender-responsive approaches in the NAP process include (Dazé & Dekens, 2017):

- Recognizing women as a distinct stakeholder group in the NAP process
- Using sex-disaggregated data, gender-sensitive climate vulnerability assessments and inputs from gender experts to inform adaptation planning
- Evaluating the differentiated impact of adaptation actions on women and men
- Integrating gender equality in criteria for prioritizing adaptation actions
- Ensuring that adaptation actions help vulnerable women access the resources and opportunities they need for adaptation.



Malawi's NAP process will use these and the other key points as contained in the Framework for Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan.¹ The Malawi NAP will ensure that women's voices are heard and taken into consideration in planning and implementation of the NAP and will, as much as possible, engage women at various steps of the NAP process. The Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare will lead in this undertaking.

3.2.7 Leveraging the Private Sector

The NAP stocktaking identified the private sector as one of the key NAP actors or stakeholders because they provide specific commercial adaptation solutions and also have untapped financial resources the NAP needs. It also is a fertile source of innovative solutions. Malawi's sugar industry has the potential to produce electricity from bagasse for its use and also for injecting into the national electricity grid. Currently, through public-private partnerships (PPPs) private energy companies are now coming up with solar power plants to augment hydropower generation and access in Malawi. This extra power can go a long way in supplementing the hydropower that in recent years has been reduced due to low water levels caused by rainfall variability and climate change. The private sector will be encouraged to engage in innovative

¹ Available at <http://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/napgn-en-2017-gender-considerations-adaptation-planning.pdf>

PPP adaptation projects in areas such as agriculture, energy, waste management and industry. Another example is use of solar-powered water pumping systems for small-scale irrigation which can be supplied to farmer cooperatives by companies on loan, thereby empowering the farmers to do winter cropping to supplement low summer harvests in times of drought.

The Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI), an umbrella organization of all companies (and is also a member of the NAP Core Team) will link the companies interested in PPPs to the NAP process.

3.3 Building Blocks for the NAP Process

The NAP Roadmap identified four building blocks for the NAP process namely: national development strategies; capacity development; knowledge and information management; and sustainability and partnerships. These are described in the sections below.

3.3.1 National Development Strategies

The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (2017–2022) (GoM, 2017), whose theme is *Building a Productive, Competitive and Resilient Nation*, is anchored on five key priority areas namely: agriculture, water development and climate change; education and skills development; energy, industry and tourism development; transport and information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure; and health and population. Climate change will impact all these socioeconomic areas especially agriculture, water, energy, health and industry. The strategy seeks to move Malawi to becoming a productive, competitive and resilient nation through sustainable economic growth, energy, industrial and infrastructure development while at the same time addressing water, climate change and environmental management, and population challenges. Building resilience will require applying adaptation interventions in all sectors.

The MGDS III adaptation strategies for agriculture, water development and climate change management include the following: increased agricultural production and productivity, increased land under irrigation; increased agricultural diversification, enhanced agricultural risk management, enhanced integrated water resources management at all levels, and improved weather and climate monitoring for early warning, preparedness and timely responses. These strategies are linked to the NAP process, which seeks to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience, while facilitating the coherent integration of climate change adaptation into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities of national development. Early warning, preparedness and timely responses to climate change-related hazards play a big role in reducing exposure to the hazards and hence reducing the impacts. They also help build a resilient population.

3.3.2 Capacity Development

Capacity development is a long-term process that increases the level of social capital in a society or organization—knowledge, skills, attitudes, and the ability to establish productive relationships (MLGRD, 2006). In short, it is the process by which individuals, institutions and societies develop abilities to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve goals. It involves learning and produces growth.

Capacity building is embedded in each of the national development strategies that Malawi has produced. The NAP process will ensure that climate change adaptation is integrated in the capacity development strategies and activities. The Decentralisation Policy has its own strategy for capacity development that will be useful in mainstreaming climate change adaptation in district development planning (GoM, 2006). The strategy is for both district councils and central ministries/ departments involved in devolution—it covers not only human resource development but other capacity deficiencies and factors.

Some of the areas that will need capacity development are expertise in climate change modelling and vulnerability assessments, financial and human resources in various institutions, alongside systematic climate data collection for modelling and conducting Malawi-specific and sector-specific climate change adaptation studies. The NAP process will ensure that it builds climate change adaptation capacity in all other sectors. Tools and methods for training will have to be developed and sector trainings conducted.

3.3.3 Knowledge and Information Management

Knowledge management is the process of creating, sharing, using and managing knowledge and information of an organization. The NAP process will produce vast amounts of knowledge and information that will need to be managed. There will be new knowledge created in the academic sector through climate change research, and several lessons learned from implementing various adaptation activities that will need to be shared. The country periodically produces national communications to the UNFCCC that include results of studies on V&A of the country to climate change: these communications will augment the NAP process. The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) also produces a great deal of information that would be useful for climate change adaptation planning.

In addition to locally generated adaptation knowledge and information, the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) periodically publishes scientific findings on climate change, while the UNFCCC also disseminates guidance information on the implementation of the climate change convention. All this knowledge and information will have to be managed—shared through various means, including print publications, workshops, the media (through radio and television programs), press releases, and, most important of all, dedicated NAP forums. Creation of a virtual platform for knowledge sharing is highly recommended.

It was noted during the NAP Framework validation workshop that there is a lot of climate change documentation in the country that needs proper management. The EAD currently has a division responsible for information, education and outreach that manages such documentation, and the division has started uploading such documents on the new website. This work will have to be enhanced.

The knowledge and information management process will be coordinated by MNREM through the EAD.

3.3.4 Sustainability and Partnerships

The sustainability and partnerships building block will address the crucial issue of access to climate finance and the development of appropriate adaptation projects and programs. Malawi has relied on the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other bilateral development partners to fund implementation of climate change-related programs. These funding streams have been

very low and unpredictable due to the voluntary nature of funding from Annex I Parties and lack of clear investment areas in climate change for the nation.

To address this problem, Malawi developed and adopted the National Climate Change Investment Plan (NCCIP) in 2014. The NCCIP aims at ensuring that the key priority areas of the actions to address climate change, such as adaptation, are timely and sufficiently supported with financial resources (GoM, 2014). The NAP will actively pursue the strategies in the NCCIP in order to leverage funding streams that will be availed by the investment plan.

In addition to the NCCIP, Malawi has proposed development of a financing strategy for adaptation incorporating public and private sources of finance as part of its proposal to the GCF. The aim is that these will lead to the development of three concept notes for GCF support for implementation of adaptation actions.

4.0 Guiding Principles for the NAP Process

In line with the principles established by the UNFCCC and also in line with Malawi's development goals, the guiding principles for the NAP process are as follows: developing sustainably; uplifting the poor and the vulnerable; respecting the critical role of gender; encouraging participation and ownership; incorporating traditional and Indigenous knowledge; and proceeding with financial accountability and integrity.

4.1 Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (United Nations, 1987). This is a principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend. The desired result is a state of society where living conditions and resource use continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural system. Sustainable development is a principle that resonates in all of Malawi's development policies cited earlier. Use of this principle will ensure that the adaptation measures Malawi puts in place in all sectors do not conflict with long-term availability of resources for future use. Conflicts arising from adaptation activities will have to be managed carefully as trade-offs. For example, in the energy sector going green will be encouraged. The UN Sustainable Development Goals will guide the implementation of the NAP in various sectors.

4.2 Uplifting the Poor and the Vulnerable

Poor people in Malawi, who are also the majority, are the most affected by the impacts of climate change and have the least means of adapting to these impacts. Rural, urban and peri-urban poor people bear the brunt of climate-related disasters such as floods because their communities suffer from weak infrastructure. When drought and famine occur, the poor are also unable to cope because of low incomes and reliance on rain-fed agriculture. Malawi's NAP will therefore, among other principles, be guided by pro-poor principles in order to ensure inclusiveness. The NAP will ensure that the poor and vulnerable, including women and children, are targeted and benefit from the planning and implementation of climate change adaptation interventions. The main objective for this principle is poverty reduction. This principle is in line with Malawi's Vision 20/20 and SDG 1.

4.3 Gender

Gender inclusiveness will be another critical guiding principle for the NAP process. The NAP will ensure that the principles in Malawi's Gender Policy (2015)—gender parity, women's empowerment

and upholding of women's rights—guide the process. This will include the youth who are already engaged through various climate change youth networks. The Ministries of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Local Government and Rural Development, and Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare will lead and provide guidance on this principle.

4.4 Participation and Ownership

This is a critical guiding principle for the NAP, as it will allow full involvement of stakeholders and beneficiaries in the NAP activities, thereby enabling information sharing and minimizing duplication of efforts. Soliciting the views of stakeholders at each step of the NAP will ensure their ownership, which will positively affect the outcomes. There are many actors in the climate change adaptation field that are already carrying out various activities. These will now be engaged with the NAP process guided by the framework, which will result in increased focus in terms of planning and funding for adaptation activities. This is important because adaptation activities have long been underfunded at both central and district level.



4.5 Incorporating Traditional and Indigenous Local Knowledge

While scientific methods of weather forecasting have evolved in the last 100 years or so, rural communities the world over have traditionally relied on Indigenous forecasting methods. In Malawi, communities have used Indigenous local methods to predict good or bad years by using cloud observations (appearance), wind directions, stars, as well as the behaviour of animals, insects and plants. Indigenous local knowledge of weather forecasting is useful in decision making at village level. The NAP process will encourage integrating Indigenous knowledge with scientific knowledge of weather forecasting. Hiwasaki et al. (2014) acknowledge the important role that local knowledge and practices can play in reducing risk and improving disaster preparedness. They believe that local and Indigenous knowledge needs to be integrated with science before it can be used in policies, education, and actions related to disaster risk reduction and climate change. They also spell out the process involved including documentation, validation and categorization of local and Indigenous knowledge, which can then be selected for integration with science. This process requires that communities be engaged to identify knowledge that can be integrated with science, which could then be further disseminated for use by scientists, practitioners and policy-makers.

4.6 Financial Accountability and Integrity

Resources allocated to climate change adaptation programs can greatly increase over time if there is confidence that these resources will be spent prudently, be quickly accessed and will produce the intended results. This calls for good fiduciary governance of the resources. The National Climate Change Investment Plan and the National Climate Change Fund both have stipulated how they will manage fiduciary risks in dealing with the financial resources. Financial integrity in the NAP process will be further assured by adhering to government operating procedures on financial management and procurement as contained in Malawi's Financial Management Act. In addition, the NAP budget will be tabled by the Minister of Finance to the National Assembly during presentation of the annual government budget for approval. All NAP workplans will be presented to the National Technical Committee on Climate Change and the National Steering Committee on Climate Change for endorsement and approval. This will ensure accountability and transparency.

5.0 Linking the NAP Process to the Broader Policy Context

Implementation of the NAP will be closely linked to both national and international development goals as elaborated below.

5.1 National Development Goals

The vision of Malawi's NAP is "A country with people, ecosystems and infrastructure that are resilient and have adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change." This is in agreement with the overarching theme of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (2017–2022), which is: "Building a Productive, Competitive and Resilient Nation." The MGDS III recognizes that natural resources form a principal source of social well-being and economic development in Malawi. The MGDS III is anchored on five key priority areas, the first of which is Agriculture, Water Development and Climate Change (GoM, 2017b). These are also the same (and primary) areas that the NAP will prioritize. On Agriculture and Climate Change Management, one of the 11 key priority areas is taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. The NAP process will address this issue through one of its mandates "improve community resilience to climate change through enhanced agricultural production, infrastructure development and disaster risk management." The MGDS III adaptation strategies for Agriculture, Water Development and Climate Change Management include increased agricultural production and productivity, increased land under irrigation; increased agricultural diversification, enhanced agricultural risk management, enhanced integrated water resources management at all levels, and improved weather and climate monitoring for early warning, preparedness and timely response. These will be the strategies the NAP will also prioritize.

As a prelude to the NAP process, Malawi has undertaken several actions in response to the climate change threat. In 1994 Malawi developed the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) which identified soil erosion, deforestation, water resources degradation and depletion, threat to fish resources, threat to biodiversity, human habitat degradation, high population growth, air pollution and climate change as key environmental issues that needed attention at the time. This was followed by the development of the NAPA in 2006, whose aim was to identify and address urgent and immediate climate change adaptation needs. Through the NAPA, Malawi identified sectors that are affected by climate change, including agriculture, human health, energy, fisheries, wildlife, water, forestry, infrastructure and gender.

At the policy level, Malawi produced the National Environmental Policy (NEP) in 2004, the National Climate Change Investment Plan in 2013, and the National Climate Change Management Policy in 2016 (GoM, 2013, 2016c).

The NAP process will also be aligned with the National Climate Change Management Policy (NCCMP). The NCCMP will guide the NAP in integrating climate change into development planning and implementation by all stakeholders at local, district and national levels in order to foster the

country's socioeconomic growth and subsequently sustainable development. Finally, the National Climate Change Investment Plan will assist the NAP process in resource mobilization.

5.2 International Development Goals

Malawi's NAP is aligned with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDGs 1, 2 and 13 which encourage nations to eradicate poverty, end hunger and take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. It calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. This is what Malawi's NAP Vision aims at. Target 13.1.2 of SDG 13 is integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. This is also step 4 of Malawi's NAP "integrating climate change adaptation into national and sub-national development and sectoral planning."

As part of implementing SDG 13, Parties to the UNFCCC are responsible for providing a range of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) which illustrate the efforts the countries are taking to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning in order to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. In 2015, Malawi submitted 43 adaptation priorities to the UNFCCC through its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), which has been adopted as its NDC (GoM, 2015b).

In recognizing the fact that disaster risk reduction is essential to achieving sustainable development, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 has as its main goal and outcome "the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries." Some of the priorities for action to achieve this goal are "investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction." These priorities resonate with the vision of the NAP. In pursuit of the SDGs, through various international institutions such as the UNFCCC and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, the Malawi NAP can benefit from various funding opportunities like the Green Climate Fund.

6.0 Institutional Arrangements for the NAP Process

The NAP process in Malawi is currently coordinated by the MNREM while the EAD in the same ministry serves as its secretariat. The Climate Change Section in the EAD does the day-to-day coordination of the activities. The secretariat collaborates with the NAP Core Team and sector experts for expert input. The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MFEPD) conducts the monitoring and review of the progress achieved, and also ensures alignment with national development agenda and goals.

There are two committees at government institutional level: The NSCCC provides oversight on climate change activity implementation, and the NTCCC² provides a platform for efficient and effective implementation of national, regional, and global partnerships on climate change. The NTCCC also provides an institutional framework for national and international co-operation; embracing a holistic approach to climate change interventions toward development of adaptation and mitigation initiatives through partnerships between government agencies, the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, academia and local communities. The NSCCC provides a forum for effective policy dialogue on frameworks, priority setting, and ways and means of facilitating investment and transfer of technology on climate change initiatives in the country.

The two committees are permanent national climate change committees. The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development chairs the NSCCC while DCCMS chairs the NTCCC.

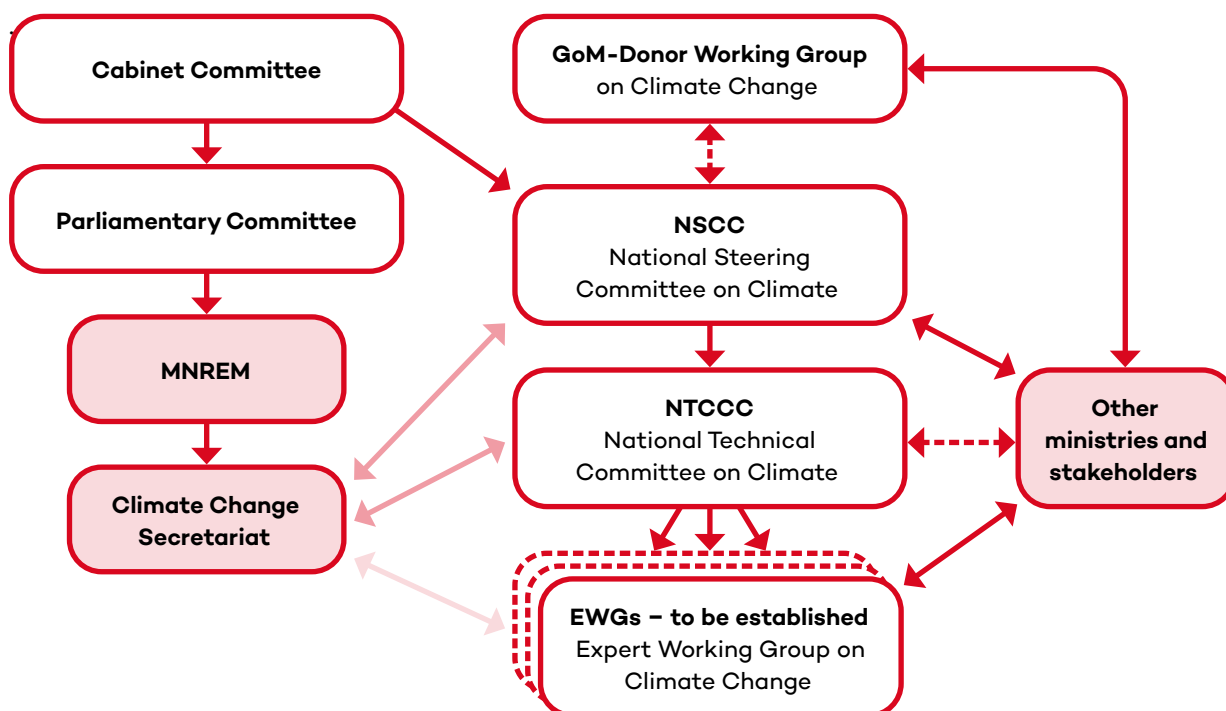


Figure 1. NAP structure

Source: National Climate Change Management Policy, 2016.

² To be renamed National Technical Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management after a merger with the National Disaster Risk Reduction/Management Committee in 2019.

There are several MDAs, non-state institutions and development partners currently involved in climate change adaptation (see Annex 1.2). MDAs will be engaged as stakeholders in the NAP process through formulation and validation of sectoral adaptation plans, implementation and in national meetings as stakeholders. Agencies will be horizontally engaged through their line ministries. Some MDAs will provide the data and information needed at various stages of the NAP process.



7.0 Next Steps

The NAP process is concerned with reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience, while facilitating the coherent integration of climate change adaptation into relevant new and existing national development policies, programs and activities. To date, several activities have been undertaken to meet these objectives. The next steps for the NAP process will involve carrying out specific activities under the NAP Readiness program, while at the same time building upon existing NAP activities to the extent possible. Below are some of the specific activities.

7.1 Develop Tools and Capacity for Coordination and Execution of the NAP Process

This task will be undertaken during the first year of the NAP cycle and will include the activities below.

7.1.1 Undertake Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Development

These two tasks will involve the collection of information on all sectoral targets relevant to adaptation, developing an engagement communication strategy with clear messages, holding of stakeholder workshops and regular meetings. It will also involve conducting consultations with NGOs and CSOs. These activities will ensure that stakeholders are well informed of CCA activities. A NAP work plan will also be developed to guide stakeholder involvement. A new website has been developed as a platform for information sharing.

7.1.2 Establish and Build Capacity of Working Groups

The NAP process will be supported by various working groups whose members will be experts drawn from various CCA relevant sectors. Currently there is an expert working group on adaptation, and many others will be established later.

Capacity development will entail holding regular working group meetings and developing training programs for working groups based on prior training needs assessment. Working group meetings will come up with terms of reference and a training program for climate risk and vulnerability assessments, economical appraisal and design of adaptation pathways.

7.1.3 Carry Out Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessments

This step will entail analyzing the current climate to identify vulnerability, risks, along with trends in variables and indices at the national, regional or ecosystem level that could be used to support planning and decision making. It will characterize broad future climate scenarios and levels of associated uncertainty. This is where updated long-term climatological data will be needed for modelling. The questions to be addressed will be: What is the estimated range in uncertainty for

possible future climate scenarios? and What are appropriate indices of climate trends that could support planning and decision making? This task will involve climate modelling in order to come up with future temperature and rainfall projections for Malawi. Academics will lead in this task, while the DCCMS will provide the required climate data for the analyses.

Climate vulnerabilities will be assessed at sector, sub-national and national levels. This will be followed by reviewing and ranking adaptation options based on the climate scenarios produced earlier. The exercise will examine risk, exposure, adaptive capacity of systems, regions or groups that contribute toward key development goals such as food security, poverty eradication and economic development. In addition, the exercise will determine the expected impacts of climate change and propose viable cost-effective adaptation options to reduce such impacts.

This activity will leverage work undertaken under Malawi's third communication to the UNFCCC. Malawi produced its Initial and Second National Communications of Malawi to the UNFCCC in 2003 and 2011, respectively and has yet to produce its third communication. The exercise will also leverage other vulnerability and adaptation assessments such as the Hazard and Vulnerability Mapping conducted in 2015, and the annual assessments conducted by the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) and the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). The outcome of this exercise will be a vulnerability and adaptation assessment report with climate vulnerability maps at various sector levels and various adaptation options appraised and ranked.

This task will involve the working groups conducting economic appraisals for adaptation options for target districts and agreeing on a set of "no regret" and "low regret" and longer-term adaptation strategies and costing for each alternative adaptation strategies. Outputs of this task will be climate change risk assessments for four ecosystem dynamics, four secondary impacts and two crops.

In 2017, Malawi used the Community-Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA) tool to comprehensively analyze community resilience of three districts in the country (GoM, 2017a). Developed by UNDP, the CoBRA analysis tool complements scientific/technical experts-led resilience planning and programming efforts by bringing in views and voices of local communities and households and has been used in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia (GoM, 2017a). Malawi's NAP stakeholders will be encouraged to use the tool in climate change risk assessments and vulnerability.

Through the NAP Readiness project, 200 people in planning units and other technical staff will be trained in five workshops on methodologies for climate risk assessment and adaptation planning, including integration of climate change in budgeting processes. The output of this exercise will be a set of nationally owned climate change projections for the country.

7.2 Integrate NAP Adaptation Priorities in Ministry Spending Plans

In 2017, Malawi produced a strategy for integrating CCA in development planning (GoM 2017c). These guidelines provide tools for enhancing effective integration of CCA in order to reduce vulnerability to climate impacts and variability; increase the adaptive capacity of communities and national activities facing climate change; and ensure sustainable development but at the same time avoiding maladaptation or increase community vulnerability (GoM, 2017). Relevant institutions, individuals and organizations involved in CCA will be encouraged to adopt and use this CCA blueprint to build climate change resilience and contribute to the sustainable socioeconomic development of the country.

The guidelines provide five levels for CCA in development planning which are: central government, sectoral/ministries, local/district structures, household and project level. At each level an entry point for CCA has further been identified.

At the central government level the entry points are at the national development plans and review process, national budget formulation, allocation, adoption, execution and control processes; international development partner plans formulation processes; and private sector development plans and corporate social responsibility. At the sectoral level, CCA will target the sector policies, strategies and planning and review process, sector expenditure reviews, and government sectoral programs and projects. It is proposed that a set percentage allocation of the national/sectoral budgets (minimum 2%) will have to go toward implementation of the NAP. At local and district level, the focus will be on the decentralization policy and the entry point for CCA will be the district development plan process that starts with the district socioeconomic profile and cascades to the district budget allocation, village and area development planning process, and village action plans. At the household level, CCA will target five areas: individual capabilities and physical health, relationships within and outside the community, natural resources within the target community, built structures, livelihood tools, and household assets and incomes. Finally, at the project level, CCA activities will be integrated at the four project cycles: project identification, appraisal and design, implementation and M&E.



The integration process will further involve developing indicator frameworks and targets for main ministries relevant to the national adaptation plan. It will also help working groups in each of the five main ministries and departments to mainstream the adaptation plan into ministry planning processes and take the results into entry points in sector spending plans.

This process will result in a matrix of national, sectoral and district development plans that have integrated climate change adaptation. The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development will play a key role in this work assisted by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

7.3 Mobilize Private Sector Finance for Investment in Climate Risk Management

This task will involve assessment of the private sector groups in Malawi relevant to investments in climate adaptation and their resource needs. These groups will be engaged using tailored messages. In addition, a strategy will be developed to foster private–public sector investments in adaptation technologies and services. Part of the strategy will be to:

- Package information on how members of the private sector can integrate climate change issues into their core businesses and spell out opportunities and benefits.

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- Engage the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI) as a go-between to coordinate and facilitate private sector engagement. There will have to be a clear plan/structure for regular and sustained engagement.
 - Engage the Ministry of Finance and the Malawi Revenue Authority for private sector incentives in climate change adaptation. The tax and regulation regime governing private sector investments will have to be reviewed—and recommendations developed—on how these incentives could promote investments in climate resilience. An economic analysis on the amount of private sector finance that could be unleashed for investments in climate resilient development will be critical.
 - Jointly prepare multisectoral project proposals and requests for funding to development partners.
 - Lobby the private sector to fund NAPs as part of their corporate responsibility.



Malawi has just established its National Climate Fund. This fund will be capitalized using resources from both public and private sources. There are currently five main sources of finance that were considered in the National Climate Change Investment Plan (NCCIP): government, development partners, civil society, private sector and carbon trading. A study on domestic resource mobilization has been conducted, and a database developed for tracking climate change resources per indicator that are getting into the country. An operational guidance for the National Climate Change Fund will be developed. There will also be a design of climate change adaptation window of the National Climate Change Fund together with operational guidance for the window.

Finally, there will be a public–private sector meeting to discuss the recommendations from the review of the tax and regulation regime governing private sector investments in order to map the way forward. The ultimate product will be a public–private financing strategy for climate change adaptation.

7.4 Developing the NAP Document

This task will entail consolidating the preceding analysis and sector work plans into one national adaptation plan to incorporate adaptation targets into their planning process and timeline. This will be followed by a conference organized to secure the buy-in and commitments to take forward the results of the working groups. The ultimate product at this stage will be the NAP document.

7.5 Developing a Long-Term Implementation Strategy

The Government of Malawi understands that successful implementation of the NAP requires an understanding of the “big picture,” as well as all the sequential steps that lead to it. A clear long-term implementation strategy will serve as a valuable guidance for addressing adaptation at the local and national levels. The strategy will need to be focused, have a clear sense of direction and be linked to the national vision for adaptation and development priorities, plans and programs. The activities to be implemented will have to build on and complement existing adaptation activities. Potential costs of implementing the NAP (and ways to mobilize resources to meet the costs) will have to be proposed in the strategy. The strategy will contain a comprehensive list of targeted interventions with tentative costs and timelines. The strategy will be a stand-alone document that will come after the NAP document.

7.6 Compiling and Disseminating Learning About the NAP Process

The NAP will be disseminated nationally through various channels including the media, and internationally through the UNFCCC secretariat. Regular progress reports will also be submitted to the UNFCCC through existing and new reporting channels, including country’s national communications and submissions.

7.7 Monitoring and Reviewing the NAP Process

Another element in the NAP process will be collection of data and information on the NAP process for regular reporting, monitoring and review. The activities of this element will be implemented throughout the NAP process, starting with the design of the NAP process. The outcomes of the reviews will inform regular updates of the NAPs, and lessons learned will be integrated into subsequent actions of the NAP process.

The main output of this element will be a monitoring and review framework linked at national, sectoral and district levels, complete with mechanisms for obtaining feedback. The system will use standardized indicators currently being collected across the various sectors for the NAP process. The indicators will be linked to national strategies as well as international strategies such as the SDGs. Within the framework, there will be an integrated data management system, complete with a NAP process gap and data collection plan. Through this system data will be collected, and new information on impacts and vulnerabilities to be used in updating the NAPs will be synthesized. An expert Working Group of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) officers (network of diverse representatives with knowledge in adaptation issues) will be established.

The final task in the GCF-funded phase of the NAP process will be to carry out a terminal evaluation whose report will be presented to MNREM. Following this, a final national workshop will be held to present the main results of the project and the findings of the terminal evaluation. The workshop will also agree on the road map for the next iteration of the NAP.

Work in this step will be led by Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development.

7.8 Accessing GCF Readiness Support for Revision of the First NAP

Malawi is aiming at producing its first NAP by 2020. As a result, the first NAP is likely to be formulated ahead of accessing the GCF readiness support. Malawi intends to use its readiness support to revise the first NAP including undertaking other relevant activities related to the NAP process.

7.9 Implementation of the NAP

The 25th session of the UNFCCC encouraged the GCF, among others, to continue channeling support to developing country parties for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in line with the GCF's board decision on enhancing readiness programming. Since the implementation of policies, programs and projects is a key milestone of the NAP process—and the COP has mandated the GCF to extend support for it—Malawi will also use the resources available through this window to implement its priority programs identified in its first NAP. The implementation of policies, programs and projects will be done in line with the development priorities of Malawi. Other financial support systems that exist will also be explored to enhance implementation.

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Annex 1. Consultation List

	Institution	Person	Sector
1	Environmental Affairs Department (EAD)	Evans Njewa	Core Team
2	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS)	Rodrick Walusa	Core Team
		Clement Boyce	
		Amos Mtonya	
3	Department of Economic Planning and Development	Sipho Billiat	Core Team
4	Ministry of Health and Population	Hendricks M'godie	Core Team
5	CISONECC	Julius Ng'oma	Core Team
6	United Nations Development Programme	Sothini Nyirenda	Core Team
7	Land Resource Conservation Department	James Banda	Agriculture
		Gertrude Kambauwa	Agriculture
8	Department of Irrigation	Charles Mwalabu	Agriculture
9	Department of Energy Affairs	Khumbolawo Lungu	Energy
10	Department of Fisheries	Maurice Makuwila	Fisheries
11	Ministry of Gender, Child Development and Social Welfare	Fred Simwaka	Cross-cutting
12	Lilongwe City Council	Thoko Mkaka	Cross-cutting
13	CEPA	William Chadza	NGO
14	MEET	Karen Price	Environment
15	Tourism Department	Noah Nansongole	Cross-cutting
16	Department of Energy	Lungu	Energy

	Institution	Person	Sector
17	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR)	Abel Chiwatakwenda	Academia
18	Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCCI)	Hope Chavula	Private Sector
19	Action Aid	Chikondi Mkawa	NGO
20	Energy Generation Company (ENGECO)	Rex Muhome	Energy

Annex 2. Some Institutions Currently Involved in Climate Change Adaptation in Malawi

Ministries	Departments	Parastatals	Non-state actors	Development partners
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining	Environmental Affairs Department (EAD)	National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA)	Catholic Development Commission	United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID)
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS)	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR)	Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD)	United States Aid for International Development (USAID)
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)	University of Mzuzu (MZUNI)	Action Aid	Royal Norwegian Embassy
Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare	Land Resource Conservation Department (LRCD)	Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (ESCOM)	Christian Aid	Germany International Aid (GIZ)
Ministry of Health and Population	Department of Water Resources (DWR)	Electricity Generation Company (EGENCO)	Concern Worldwide	Irish Aid,
Ministry of Information	Department of Irrigation (DoI)	Malawi Environment Endowment Trust (MEET)	Goal Malawi	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Department of Energy Affairs (DEA)	Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI)	World Vision International	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
	Department of Fisheries (DoF)	Green Belt Initiative (GBI)	Trocaire	World Health Organization (WHO)
	Forestry Department (FD)		One Acre Fund	
	Department of Tourism (DoT)		Total Land Care	
	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)		Self Help Africa	
			Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA)	
			Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC)	
			National Association of Small Farmers in Malawi (NASFAM)	
			Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE)	
			Association of Environmental Journalists	
			Evangelical Association of Malawi (EAM)	
			Farmers Union of Malawi (FUM)	
			International Potato Center	

