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MALAWI CLIMATE ACTION REPORT FOR 2016

Resilience and Economic Inclusion Team | Irish Aid | November 2017

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COUNTRY CONTEXT

Malawi is a landlocked country in southeast Africa of approximately 118,480 square kilometres with a population of over 18 million. Malawi is already suffering from the negative effects of climate change. Extremely high temperatures are occurring more frequently. Precipitation patterns are changing. In the coming decades, rainfall is likely to become more erratic and concentrated into heavy rainfall events that can cause flooding, temperatures will reach the heat threshold of some crops, and extended dry periods will become more common. These changes have major implications for human welfare and threaten to undermine development gains across sectors. Malawi's vulnerability to climate change is exacerbated by high population growth, rapid deforestation, and widespread soil erosion.

The World Bank climate profile of Malawi states that Malawi is particularly prone to adverse climate hazards including dry spells, seasonal droughts, intense rainfall, riverine floods and flash floods. The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index ranks Malawi as the 39th most vulnerable and 21st least ready to adapt to climate change, of the countries it covered for 2015.

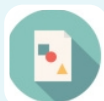
Country Statistics



Population 2016 (est)¹: 18,091,575,00



Income (GNI) per capita²: \$340



HDI Rank 2016³: 170 out of 187 countries



Vulnerability Rank 2015⁴: 39 out of 187 countries



Climate Risk Rank⁵: 80 out of 182 countries



Map of Malawi, Irish Aid, 2015

1 <http://data.worldbank.org/country/malawi>

2 <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?end=2015&locations=MW&start=1962&view=chart>

3 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MWI>

4 <http://index.gain.org/country/malawi>

5 The CRI indicates a level of exposure & vulnerability to extreme events, which countries should understand as warnings in order to be prepared for more frequent and/or more severe events in the future

<https://germanwatch.org/en/download/16411.pdf>

Overview of Climate Finance in Malawi in 2016

	Bilateral €	Civil Society €
Climate Finance Adaptation (UNFCCC)	4,503,819	1,366,982
Climate Finance Mitigation (UNFCCC)	320,000	19,899
Climate Finance Cross-cutting (UNFCCC)	4,166,692	913,827
Biodiversity (UNCBD)	1,816,692	1,771,224
Desertification (UNCDD)	916,692	1,473,280
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	8,415,731	N/A
Total Climate Finance	8,990,511	2,300,708

Note: *Climate Finance, Biodiversity, Desertification and DRR amounts should not be aggregated as some disbursements have multiple co-benefits. A fuller explanation of the marking for climate adaptation, climate mitigation, cross-cutting and co-benefits is set out in the Annex on Methodology.*

In 2016, Ireland provided a total of €8,990,511 to Malawi in climate finance through its bilateral aid programme. In addition, Ireland provided €2,300,708 in 2016 in climate finance to projects in Malawi through its civil society programme. Climate relevant expenditure provided by Irish Aid to civil society organizations in 2016 was Rio marked and accounted for systematically for the first time, in cooperation with the project partners themselves. Projects funded directly by Irish Aid under the bilateral aid programme include improving the effectiveness of investments in food security and sustainable agriculture, strengthening community resilience through social cash transfer programmes, accelerating the uptake of low emission energy efficient cook stoves, and strengthening community disaster resilience. Civil Society partners Concern, Trócaire, GOAL, Self Help Africa, Mísean Cara, and Action Aid are helping to build resilience to climate change through a wide range of projects including increasing food security and livelihood stability for the rural poor, improving population health, increasing smallholder skills and knowledge to benefit from diversified agricultural production, and engaging smallholders in networks and relevant policy processes to improve their livelihoods. More detail is provided on these projects on pages 9 to 18, and the methodology behind these figures is available in the Annex to this report.

MALAWI: CLIMATE CHANGE TRENDS AND THE POLICY FRAMEWORK

RECENT CLIMATE TRENDS IN MALAWI

The average annual temperature in Malawi has increased by 0.9°C from 1960 to 2006¹. Warming has been more rapid in summer. The frequency of hot days and hot nights in all seasons has increased significantly with the average number of hot days and nights per annum having increased by 30 and 41 respectively from 1960 to 2003. Year to year variability in rainfall is quite strong in Malawi and so there are no significantly discernible trends in rainfall patterns.

The World Bank climate profile of Malawi states that Malawi is particularly prone to adverse climate hazards including dry spells, seasonal droughts, intense rainfall, ravine floods and flash floods. Droughts and floods have increased in frequency, intensity and magnitude over the past twenty years. Malawi has become increasingly vulnerable to extreme weather, most recently evidenced by the floods in January 2015. Precipitation in January 2015 was four times higher than average, and caused severe flooding in 15 of the 28 districts in Malawi, affecting more than 1.3 million people. The floods not only washed away crops and livestock, but also other natural resources such as soil and fish. The most affected districts were low-lying and on riverbanks in the southern part of the country.

Floods and droughts are the leading cause of chronic food insecurity which is endemic in many parts of the country. The World Bank refers to estimates that droughts, on average, cause GDP losses of almost 1% every year with much greater losses for extreme droughts (World Bank, 2014).

PROJECTIONS OF FUTURE CLIMATE IN MALAWI

According to the World Bank climate profile of Malawi, the average annual temperature in Malawi is projected to increase by 1.1°C to 3.0°C by the 2060s. All projections indicate substantial increases in the frequency of days and nights that are considered 'hot' in the current climate. Projections of rainfall are not consistent across models and thus do not indicate substantial changes in annual rainfall. Models consistently project increases in the proportion of rainfall that falls in heavy events. One study quoted by the World Bank's country profile suggests a possibility that rainy seasons will grow shorter which would lead to more frequent

¹ UNDP Climate Change Country Profiles: Malawi (2010)

failures of the maize crop with significant implications for food security. Interventions for coping with recurring droughts will be necessary.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN MALAWI

According to the WRI CAIT climate data explorer for Malawi for the years 1990-2011, latest emission values excluding

Land Use Change and Forestry (LUCF) were 17.73 tCO₂ with per capita GHG emissions of 1.15tCO₂ presenting 65.14% absolute change from earliest values (1990) to the latest value (2011). Total emissions values including LUCF were at 60.66 with per capita emissions of 1.66tCO₂ and 73.7% as absolute change from earliest to latest value. The highest emission contributions are from industrial processes, waste, agriculture, LUCF respectively. Emissions from energy are mainly through other fuel combustions whose latest values are 23.48 with per capita emission of 1.52 tCO₂ and 42.49% as absolute change from earliest to latest value.²

According to the Malawi INDC 2015, the main sectors contributing to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Malawi are energy, agriculture, forestry and other land use, and waste. In 2015, Forestry contributed 78% of the emissions, followed by agriculture at 16% and energy at 4%. Between 2015 and 2040, total annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are expected to increase from the current level of approximately 29,000 Gg CO₂ equivalent to approximately 42,000 Gg CO₂ equivalent, approximately a 38% rise. By 2040, the forestry contribution is projected to decrease to 65%, while energy is likely to increase to 17%, while agriculture will be constant³.

The INDC reports that at present, there is significant uncertainty about future emissions, particularly beyond the year 2020. Estimates provided suggest that between 14,000 and 16,000 Gg of CO₂ equivalent will be saved per year by 2030 if a robust low emission development path is adopted. Some of these uncertainties pertain mainly to internal economic and political factors. Others relate to the fact that as a least-developed country the pace and scope of future emissions growth and the nation's overall pursuit of low-emissions development does depend on the provision of international capacity building, technology transfer and financial assistance. If all unconditional and conditional mitigation activities are implemented, the per capita emissions of Malawi are expected to reduce from 1.4 t CO₂e in 2010 to approximately 0.7 to 0.8 t CO₂e in 2030 compared to expected business as usual (BAU) emissions of approximately 1.5 t CO₂e in 2030.

² <http://cait.wri.org/profile/Malawi>

³ Malawi: Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015)

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITY

Climate changes already affects more than 84 percent of Malawians who depend on rain-fed agriculture and other natural resource based livelihoods. Malawi has already experienced the impacts of climatic hazards such as localised drought and floods leading to poor yields or total crop failure, thus exacerbating problems of food security and malnutrition.

It is predicted that the projected higher temperatures and lower precipitation (mainly in the south) will cause stress and yield loss to heat and water-stress intolerant crops⁴. There will be significant decrease in production and productivity as well as net imports of maize by 2050 because of increased population growth, underscoring the need for stabilizing future maize productivity and yield.

The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) notes that climate change is beginning to impact freshwater ecosystems with elevated surface water temperatures evident in Lake Malawi. Climate change is also expected to impact directly on human health by increasing the incidence of diseases such as malaria, cholera and diarrhoea due to droughts, floods and increasing temperatures.

Assessment of household vulnerability to climate shocks in Malawi has been simulated to 2030, and finds that in the case of future climate shocks, rural households with larger farm sizes would benefit from improved prices in maize while rural farmers with small landholdings and poor urban households would be particularly vulnerable to climate change because much of their incomes is used on food.

Between 1967 and 2003, the country experienced six major droughts and 18 incidences of flooding, which heavily impacted smallholder farmers. The 2011-12 droughts had severe effects on food security in many districts, with approximately 2 million people affected, particularly in the southern districts. Malawi has just recovered from an intensive flood event in 2015, which left many lives and livelihoods destroyed. The drought conditions (due to a strong El Niño) in 2015 resulted in extensive crop failures and, combined with rising food prices, up to 2.8m people were faced with worsening food security situation. This also contributed to significantly high humanitarian needs and levels of food insecurity in 2016. According to the ND GAIN index⁵ report for 2015 the high vulnerability score and low readiness score of Malawi implies that it has both a great need for investment and innovations

⁴ Zulu, L. Existing Research and Knowledge on Impacts of Climate Variability and Change on Agriculture and Communities in Malawi. Technical Report of the Malawian Innovation Activity, Improving Food Security and Resilience to Climate Change (2016)

⁵ The ND-GAIN Country Index, summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience

to improve readiness and a great urgency for action. Malawi is the 39th most vulnerable country and the 21st least prepared to address climate impacts.

If Malawi does not act now, economic models predict the direct overall costs due to climate change will be equivalent to losing at least 5% GDP annually. The current cost of addressing climate change and disasters amounts to 1.7% of Malawi's GDP.⁶

In November 2015, the Green Climate Fund approved funding of \$12.3 million for the Scaling up of the Use of a Modernized Climate Information and Early Warning Information System for the Government of Malawi. The funds will be managed through UNDP since the Government is not an accredited entity. More efforts towards resource mobilisation will be required to meet the mitigation and adaptation commitments in Malawi.

MALAWI'S CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY FRAMEWORK

Malawi has developed several climate change policy and strategy documents, as well as integrating climate priorities in different sectors, especially agriculture. The main climate change policies in place in Malawi are as follows:

- National Adaptation Programmes of Action, 2006
- National Climate Change Investment Plan 2003 – 2018
- National Climate Change Management Policy, 2016
- Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation strategy for National Climate Change Management Policy, 2016
- Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)
- Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 2015

In addition to the above, work is ongoing in relation to a National Adaptation Plan (see below) and finalising of the National Resilience Plan. The Department of Disaster Management is improving and strengthening early warning systems and sharing information with civil society organisations and farmers.

While the policy framework is in place, challenges remain in relation to implementation. More attention is needed to mainstream climate change as a cross cutting issue and to strengthen the links between the national policies and actions and planning processes at Local Government level.

⁶ National Climate Change Management Policy (2016)

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC) IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Malawi's INDC was prepared in 2015 and identifies priority sectors and thematic areas for climate change adaptation activities, based on national development priorities: agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries), water resources, health, infrastructure, land-use planning, transport, population and human settlements, disaster risk management, forestry (wildlife), energy and gender (Mitigation of greenhouse gases under the INDC is addressed in the preceding paragraphs).

The Malawi NDC process has not yet commenced, the Government is planning to review and narrow down to specific priorities before submitting to the UNFCCC. However, Malawi is prioritised under the Nationally Determined Contributions Leadership Compact (NDC LC). The U.S. Government NDC Leadership Compact will partner with 15 or more developing countries from Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean that are leaders in their commitments and actions to move quickly in making substantial progress in addressing climate change. The NDC LC objectives include:

- Enabling developing countries to move quickly in making substantial progress in achieving ambitious mitigation targets as reflected in their NDCs; and
- Showcasing leadership by these countries in their NDC implementation so they serve as regional or global role models and inspire replication of their successful approaches by other countries.

Other targeted countries include Colombia, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco and Nigeria.

PROGRESS ON NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP)

Malawi commenced the NAP process in September 2014 through the establishment of the Core Team and the official launch. This was followed by initial sector training and commissioning of the preparation of Malawi's NAP Roadmap, including a target timeline for the 17 different steps involved in the NAP process (per the UNFCCC guidelines). UNDP has supported the Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) with the launch of the NAP Stocktaking and a report has been shared.

The NAP Stocktaking established the knowledge base for developing a NAP, drawing on available data and information and conducted a gap analysis, identifying issues that require strengthening in order for the country to successfully undertake the NAP process. Potential barriers to the design and implementation of adaptation were also identified. Key sectors identified by the core team include; agriculture (crops, livestock and fisheries), water resources, transport, infrastructure and physical planning, population and human settlements, human

health, disaster risk management, forestry, wildlife, and gender. The core team will be in charge of spearheading the multi-stakeholder consultation process, as well as directing the technical process of NAP production.

The Food and Agriculture organisation of the United Nations (FAO) has supported the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a sector NAP which is completed.

KEY PARTNER COUNTRY'S BILATERAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - EMERGENCY CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME

The objective of this programme is to save lives, build resilience and protect the livelihoods of 6,700,000 food insecure individuals, including children, in families that were affected by floods and drought in the previous cropping season. Irish Aid funds were earmarked to support the two Districts of Nsanje and Lilongwe, targeting approximately over 12,670 individuals in Nsanje and covering a gap that existed for Lilongwe district. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €1,334,519.***

ACCELERATING UPTAKE OF IMPROVED COOK-STOVES

The programme is implemented in partnership with Concern Universal and proposes to reach a target of delivering 2 million low emission and energy efficient stoves by 2020. In addition, the project aims to provide technical support and carbon financing services to other organizations and both local and national stakeholders.

As a result of the emissions saved from reduced burning of biomass in fuel efficient stoves and consequent reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation, this project contributes towards climate change mitigation. Due to the reduced pressures on woodland and forests for biomass harvesting this project also contributes towards biodiversity. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €320,000.***

ENHANCING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

The 'Enhancing Community Resilience' (ECRP) is co funded by DFID, Irish Aid and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The goal of the ECRP project is to help eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in Malawi, whilst enabling households to build resilient, sustainable and profitable livelihoods. The programme reduces existing and future risks caused

by natural hazards and climate change, and strengthens the capacity of vulnerable communities to cope with current risks and adapt to new ones. ECRP aims to reach 600,000 people in eleven vulnerable districts in central and southern Malawi to build their capacity to increase resilience to climatic risks. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €175,000.***

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY DISASTER RESILIENCE

The programme aims to build the resilience of communities to shocks and stresses in areas of Chikwawa district prone to drought and floods. The main implementing partner is the Evangelical Association of Malawi. The programme targets 8,500 vulnerable households. Apart from promoting disaster risk management and climate resilience interventions the program also adopts a holistic approach by incorporating some new innovations such as piloting the strengthening of linkages between Social Cash Transfer and climate resilience programs which will also inform the national roll out of the SCTP graduation strategy. In addition, the program also focuses on improving markets for smallholder farmers and the promotion of accessibility and utilisation of sustainable energy sources for the targeted households.

Through these activities, the programme aims to strengthen community-based disaster and climate change resilience of targeted households, in addition to informing national level policy development. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €270,000.***

BALAKA SOCIAL CASH TRANSFER

The Balaka social cash transfer programme is co implemented with the Government of Malawi. Government of Malawi scaled up the Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) to the Balaka district as a response to chronic food insecurity and high poverty rates. Balaka SCT is an innovative programme that is aimed at providing regular and predictable transfers through electronic payment mechanisms to 8,381 ultra-poor and labour constrained households in Balaka District.

The purpose of this programme activity is to build evidence on the potential of Social Cash Transfer Programming (SCTP) in building resilience and reducing chronic recurrent food insecurity in vulnerable districts. A key component of the programme will be identifying impacts that the SCTP has on Balaka District on recurring disasters, particularly from increasingly frequent droughts. It is proposed to assess the potential of SCTP to reduce vulnerability of the poorest 10% of the population in the District and to reduce the impact of climate induced disasters. The programme is primarily focussed on addressing chronic food insecurity and high poverty with climate resilience as a secondary component. The Programme

commenced in December 2012 and will run up to December 2016. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €778,600.***

MALAWI SOCIAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME

In 2016, support was provided to UNICEF for the Malawian Social Cash Transfer Programme. The 2016 funding was an extension of the 2015 support, which also enabled UNICEF to support the Balaka SCT programme and the new Irish Aid supported District of Ntcheu in procurement of essential supplies, capacity building, and procurement of an e-payment service provider for these Irish Aid funded districts. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €110,700.***

PILOT PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABLE VILLAGE MODEL FOR BIOMASS UTILISATION AND MARKETING

The project aims to contribute to a reversal of the devastating trend of forest degradation in customary and protected lands in Malawi. The project is implemented by Total Land Care who are piloting field activities which aim to demonstrate the sustainability and commercial viability of producing and supplying firewood to the market in Lilongwe, Malawi's capital city, from villages within a 20 to 50 km radius, through reforestation initiatives and use of improved cook-stoves. The project also aims to promote environmental protection within the catchment villages. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €100,000.***

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE SECTOR WIDE APPROACH SUPPORT PROJECT (ASWAP)

The objectives of this Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Support Project (ASWAP) are to improve the effectiveness of investments in food security and sustainable agricultural growth and strengthen the natural resource base in agricultural lands. The programme is a multi-donor, multi-million dollar programme implemented by the Government and supported through a multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank. In order to strengthen the natural resource base, the project aims to double the area under sustainable land management as a basis for securing ecosystem services and sustainable agricultural productivity.

The programme supports institutional capacity building in districts for planning, agricultural policy, land administration and financial management. The programme also supports capacity building of smallholder farmers in *inter alia* nutrient management and conservation agriculture techniques, diversified crops including agro-forestry and expansion of farmer advisory services. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €3,500,000.***

PROMOTING SELECTED CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE TECHNIQUES AND SUSTAINABLE CROP PRODUCTION PRACTICES IN SMALLHOLDER FARMING SYSTEMS

The National Association of Small Farmers in Malawi (NASFAM) has been the main implementing partner for the project. NASFAM describes conservation agriculture as an ecologically sound means of helping achieve food security and as resource-saving production that strives to achieve acceptable profits while simultaneously conserving the environment. The overall objective of the project is to improve sustainable crop production, productivity and marketing through adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture principles and practices under smallholder farmer conditions in the context of climate change. Climate-smart agriculture practices can help shield farmers from the adverse effects of climate change and variability, and also improve farm yields and household incomes, resulting in stronger and more resilient communities as well as delivering environmental benefits. The project specifically aims at: increasing adoption of CSA practices in smallholder farming systems; promoting agricultural diversification; promoting sustainable land and water management practices; providing improved access to stable and profitable markets for legumes; and increasing adoption of energy saving technologies. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €300,000.***

ROOT AND TUBER CROPS FOR AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN MALAWI

The goal of RTC-ACTION Malawi is to increase the contributions of root and tuber crops (RTC) to food security, nutrition, and incomes in Malawi. It promotes increased productivity and production of climate-resilient and nutritious root and tuber crops. The roots and tuber crops, especially sweet potato and cassava, are both drought resistant and bio-fortified. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €900,000.***

ASPIRE - ENGAGED ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH INCREASED INCLUSIVE RESILIENCE AND EMPOWERMENT

The programme goal is to contribute to achievement of Malawi's National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III. Specifically, the programme aims to increase the resilience of 25,000 poor households and 30 VDC community structures to economic, social, and environmental shocks in TA Kaphuka and TA Chauma in Dedza district. The programme has two outcomes areas namely:

1] Women, men and youth have more diverse, adaptive livelihoods and improved food security which has three result areas: a) Disaster risk management improved; b) Crop and livestock production and productivity enhanced; and c) Off-farm income generation opportunities diversified.

2] Improved accountability and responsiveness by local governance authorities to target communities, especially people in poverty. This has also three result areas: a) Improved participation and influence by citizens and local organisations in development and decision making processes; b) Strengthened local governance institutional capacities; c) Greater social inclusion promoted. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €366,692.***

MALAWI SEED INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The purpose of the Malawi Seed Industry Development Programme Phase II (MSIDP II) is to improve legume and cereal seed systems and complementary agricultural innovations to catalyse increased productivity and associated social benefits of improved food, nutrition and income security to smallholder farmers. The project is scaling-up production and delivery of improved innovations of common bean, groundnut, pigeon pea, sorghum, millet and rice. This is a drive to diversify food production, incomes and build community resilience as cereals, especially millet and sorghum, are drought resistant. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €900,000.***

CASE STUDY: SOLAR POWERED IRRIGATION SCHEMES - A BEACON OF HOPE

Most of the world's poor live in rural areas. Climate change has exacerbated hunger and food insecurity and intensified rural poverty. Interventions that support reduction of rural poverty by addressing issues of food insecurity will be vital to people living in rural communities. The transformation story of Fombe Villages in Malawi highlights how addressing issues of food insecurity and nutrition can bring substantive changes in people's lives.

The Enhancing Community Resilience Project (ECRP) is supported by Irish Aid and DfID with the objective of enabling households to build resilient livelihoods that are sustainable and profitable, incorporating natural resource management and risk reduction, increasing adaptive capacity and enabling vulnerable households to have a voice in decisions that affect them. As part of this support under the ECRP, villages in the Fombe area received access to a solar powered irrigation scheme, involving 210 farmers, with the aim of improving access to water for crops, therefore improving food security in an often drought prone area.

Following installation of this irrigation scheme, the group village headman notes that the scheme has made Fombe Villages better, in terms of food security, nutrition and incomes. The scheme has enhanced unity and people are able to work together from different villages and backgrounds. Access to irrigation has enabled different crops to be grown, including maize, sweet potatoes, beans, cow peas and pumpkin leaves which has improved the food situation for Fombe households, as well as supporting crop diversification for improved resilience, with the area often otherwise being a recipient of food relief almost every year.



Group Village Headman of Fombe at Mthumba, explaining the positive changes experienced though the solar powered irrigation scheme.

MALAWI - MAPPING OF BILATERAL EXPENDITURE 2016

Project/Programme	Recipient	2016 Disbursed €	Rio Marker - Mitigation	Rio Marker - Adaptation	Rio Marker - Biodiversity	Rio Marker - Desertification	Agriculture	Disaster Risk Reduction	Capacity Building	Technology Transfer	Forestry & Agroforestry	Total Climate Accounting Weight	Total Accounted Climate Amount €	Mitigation Total €	Adaptation Total €	Cross cutting Total €
Humanitarian Assistance - Emergency Cash Transfer Programme.	Save the Children	2,669,039	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	50%	1,334,519	0	1,334,519	
Concern Universal Accelerating Uptake of Improved Cook-stoves	Concern Universal	320,000	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	100%	320,000	320,000		
Enhancing Community Resilience (ECRP)	DFID	110,000	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	100%	110,000		110,000	
Building Community Resilience Program in Chikwawa	Evangelical Association of Malawi	270,000	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	100%	270,000		270,000	
Balaka Social Cash Transfer	Malawi Government	778,600	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	100%	778,600	0	778,600	

Strengthening Resilience of the most Vulnerable - through innovative approaches in the scope of the Malawian Social Cash Transfer Programme	UNICEF	221,400	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	50%	110,700	0	110,700	
TLC - Pilot programme to Develop a Sustainable Village Model for biomass utilisation and marketing	TLC	100,000	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	100%	100,000		100,000	
Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Support Project	World Bank	3,500,000	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	100%	3,500,000			3,500,000
Climate Smart Agriculture. to improve sustainable crop production, productivity and marketing	NASFAM	300,000	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	100%	300,000			300,000
Root and Tuber Crops for Agricultural Transformation in Malawi	International Potato Centre	900,000	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	100%	900,000		900,000	
ASPIRE - ENGAGED Achieving Sustainable Poverty Reduction through Increased Inclusive Resilience and Empowerment	Concern Universal	733,384	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50%	366,692			366,692
Malawi Seed Industry Development Programme Phase II.	ICRISAT	900,000	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	100%	900,000		900,000	

IRISH AID FUNDING TO CIVIL SOCIETY PROGRAMME PARTNERS IN MALAWI

Civil Society partners Concern, Trócaire, GOAL, Self Help Africa, Misean Cara, and Action Aid are helping to build resilience to climate change through a wide range of projects including increasing food security and livelihood stability for the rural poor, improving population health, increasing smallholder skills and knowledge to benefit from diversified agricultural production, and engaging smallholders in networks and relevant policy processes to improve their livelihoods. More detail is provided below:

Project/ Programme	Irish Aid Funding in 2016 €	Climate Relevant €	Adaptation €	Mitigation €	Cross cutting €	Biodiversity €	Desertification €
Concern: FIM Programme: Increased food security and livelihood stability for extreme rural poor in Nsanje, Nkhotakota and Lilongwe Districts of Malawi	882,000	635,040	635,040	0	0	392,490	0
Trocaire: Increase food security and improve climate resilience for the poor and vulnerable households in Central and Southern Malawi	487,564	377,805	0	0	377,805	487,564	487,564
GOAL: Improve population health with a particular focus on maternal and child health outcomes (MDG 4 and 5) in country programmes using a public health approach.	644,229	322,114	0	0	322,114	322,114	322,114
GOAL: in partnership with all stakeholders, protect and promote resilient livelihoods to ensure adequate food availability and income access across rural and urban environments	1,710,667	415,362	361,913	19,899	33,550	180,956	180,956
GOAL: Strengthen programming through the effective mainstreaming of HIV, Environment, Gender and Child Protection	4,144	2,072	0	0	2,072	0	0

Self Help Africa: Increase smallholder skills and knowledge to benefit nutritionally and economically from intensified and diversified agricultural production.	183,102	183,102	183,102	0	0	91,551	183,102
Self Help Africa: Scalable proven good practice approaches for integrating farmers in value chains documented and disseminated	68,663	68,663	68,663	0	0	34,331	68,663
Self Help Africa: Engagement of smallholders and networks with relevant corporate, national, regional and global policy processes	68,663	68,663	68,663	0	0	34,331	68,663
Misean Cara – Jesuit Missions: Environment and Food Security in Kasungu District	81,736	81,736	0	0	81,736	81,736	40,868
Misean Cara – Volunteer Missionary Movement: Sitima Community Action, Zomba Diocese: Increasing resilience to drought and food insecurity in rural Malawi	49,601	49,601	49,601	0	0	49,601	24,800
Action Aid: Support women and girls in target areas to break the cycle of poverty and violence, build economic alternatives	193,101	96,550	0	0	96,550	96,550	96,550

ANNEX - METHODOLOGY

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Rio Marker methodology underpins the UNFCCC climate finance figures totals quoted on page three and in the tables above. The Rio Marker definitions were employed to identify and score disbursements as climate mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting relevant. The Rio Markers and the anticipated Disaster Risk Management Marker⁷ work on a three-score system. Activities can be identified with;

- Principal marker of 2
- Significant marker of 1
- Or not targeted; 0.

The choice of principle, significant or not-targeted relates to hierarchy of objectives, goals and intended outcomes in the programme or project design. A principle marker is applied if the marker policy is one of the principle objectives of the activity and has a profound impact on the design of the activity. A significant marker is applied if the marker policy is a secondary objective, or a planned co-benefit, in the programme or project design. The zero marker is applied to show that the marker policy was not targeted in the programme or project design. If this is unknown, the marker is left blank.

The mapped climate finance in this report includes financial support both for activities scored as ‘principal’ (2) and for activities scored as ‘significant’ (1). This report categorises disbursements as adaptation where the scoring against the adaptation marker exceeds the scoring against the mitigation marker and vice versa. Where scoring is equal (and >0) under both adaptation and mitigation markers, the disbursement is counted as cross-cutting. In reporting bilateral climate finance we place a different weight on support for principal and significant activities. In aggregating finance for principal and significant activities, ‘principal’ activities are weighted with a coefficient of 100% and ‘significant’ activities are weighted with a coefficient of 50%. Where an activity has both adaptation and mitigation benefits, or is cross-cutting, it is weighted according to its highest score i.e. weights in mitigation and adaptation are not aggregated.

Under OECD DAC reporting guidelines, disbursements can be marked for multiple Rio Markers and policy markers. This is critical as it reflects and recognises the importance of

⁷ An OECD DRR marker definition is nearing completion but not yet agreed. Therefore we employed a simple approach by only marking or counting those projects or programmes where objectives and/or plans explicitly included and specified disaster risk management or disaster risk reduction components. Projects or programmes where early warning systems, or risk mitigation for natural hazards were specified in the activity documentation were also considered to be relevant to DRM.

achieving as much as possible with limited resources. Many of the Irish climate relevant disbursements have multiple co-benefits and therefore are scored under more than one Rio Marker and in particular may be marked for both mitigation and adaptation. However, in reporting climate finance to the UNFCCC and the EU both formats only one column in which to identify if the activity supported is climate change mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting. A large share of Irish disbursements are marked for both mitigation and adaptation and could thus be considered as cross-cutting. However in most of these cases, one objective supercedes the other. Therefore in calculating total finance for adaptation and total finance for mitigation respectively, this report categorises all disbursements as adaptation where the scoring against the adaptation marker exceeds the scoring against the mitigation marker and vice versa. Where scoring is equal (and >0) under both adaptation and mitigation markers, the disbursement is counted as cross-cutting. This methodology means that amounts for mitigation, adaptation and crosscutting climate may be aggregated together for total climate finance. However, it is still *not* appropriate to aggregate climate with biodiversity or desertification finance as these categories contain overlaps.