



Report on the Policy Dialogue between Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Wamkulu Palace Hotel, Lilongwe
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Submitted to: The FAO Representative
Capital City, Lilongwe
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	3
1. BACKGROUND	4
2. OFFICIAL OPENING ACTIVITIES	5
2.1 Opening remarks by the Controller of Agriculture and Extension Services, Dr Lipita	5
2.2 Opening remarks by the FAO Representative, Dr. Florence Rolle	5
2.3 Opening remarks by the Director of Environmental Affairs/MoECCM, Dr Kamperewera	6
3. SYNOPSIS OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY	7
3.1 Presentation of the NCCP	7
3.2 Analysis of agriculture in the NCCP	8
4. SYNOPSIS OF THE ASWAp	10
4.1 Presentation of the ASWAp	10
4.2 Analysis of climate change in ASWAp	12
5. THE COMMUNIQUE	13
6. WORKSHOP EVALUATION	13
7. CLOSING REMARKS	14
8. ANNEXES	15
8.1 Policy Dialogue Communiqué	15
8.2 Agenda of the meeting.....	17
8.2 List of participants	18

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASWAp	Agriculture Sector Wide Approach
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CAETS	Controller of Agriculture Extension and Technical Services
DEC	District Executive Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MoAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MoECCM	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management
MoIWD	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development
MoLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Agriculture Policy
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
PS	Principal Secretary
CSO	Civil Society Organization
SWG	Sector Working Group
TCCC	Technical Committee on Climate Change
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention of Climate Change
WUA	Water User Association

1. BACKGROUND

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN in partnership with the Government of Malawi through its Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) and with financial support from the European Commission, is implementing the project “Climate-Smart Agriculture: capturing the synergies among mitigation, adaptation and food security” . The project intends to contribute towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals number 1 and 7, which focuses on Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger and ensuring environmental sustainability as well as Article 2 of the UNFCCC. In addition to Malawi, the project is also being implemented in Zambia and Viet Nam¹. It has four expected outcomes which include the following:

- An evidence base for developing and implementing policies and investments for climate smart agriculture is built in the three countries;
- Country-owned strategic frameworks for climate smart agricultural activities are formulated;
- Climate smart agriculture investment proposals are formulated and possible financing, including from climate finance is identified; and
- Capacity for evidence-based planning, implementing and financing climate smart agriculture is built.

In line with the objectives of the project, a policy dialogue workshop was organized between MoAFS and MoECCM and other stakeholders to discuss how linkages between climate change and agriculture might be captured in a harmonized way in agricultural and climate change policies. The national agricultural policy will seek to mainstream climate change, while the national climate change policy addresses climate change as a cross-cutting issue, with a section of the policy devoted agriculture. The workshop was attended by over 24 participants from the two ministries, civil society organizations (CSOs) and academia.

During the policy dialogue participants considered agriculture in the draft National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and climate change in the Agriculture Sector Wide approach (ASWAp) and used these to consider elements and design features for a National Agricultural Policy (NAP), currently under preparation by MoAFS. This report presents the proceedings and outcomes of this policy dialogue workshop.

¹ For further information about the Climate-Smart Agriculture project, visit www.fao.org/climatechange/epic

2. OFFICIAL OPENING ACTIVITIES

The dialogue started with official opening remarks from the Controller of Agriculture Extension and Technical Services in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS), the FAO Representative and the Director of Environmental Affairs in the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management (MoECCM). Their speeches are summarized below.

2.1 Opening remarks by the Controller of Agriculture Extension and Technical Services, Dr Wilfred Lipita

In his opening remarks, the Controller of Agriculture Extension and Technical Services (CAETS), Dr Lipita welcomed all the participants to the policy dialogue workshop. He indicated that the organization of the policy dialogue was timely, considering that the government is in the process of developing the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and National Agriculture Policy (NAP) aim to reduce hunger to zero and strengthen the resilience of rural poor in the country under a changing climate and hence the urgent need for adaptation to climate change. He indicated that it was time for all national policies, strategies and programmes to mainstream climate change in order to ensure that mitigation and adaptation strategies are included in them.

The development and implementation process of climate smart policies and strategies required strong coordination, in particular coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management. The two ministries were important when it came to dealing with climate change impacts in the country and therefore there was a need to work closely and harmonize their policies and strategies since they are both targeting the same farmers and their households.

The CAETS appreciated the support that FAO continues to provide to the country in particular to MoAFS. FAO is supporting implementation of many projects by the Ministry and one such project was the Climate-Smart Agriculture project.

2.2 Opening remarks by the FAO Representative, Dr. Florence Rolle

In her opening remarks, the FAO Representative said that she was happy to give her remarks, as it was her first activity as FAO Representative in Malawi. She indicated that under the new FAO strategic framework, eradicating hunger is given highest priority. FAO is cognizant of the fact that climate change multiplies the already substantial challenges to meeting this goal and the agriculture sector is particularly vulnerable. She said that zero hunger can never be achieved without transforming agriculture, including responding to climatic changes.

The FAO project on Climate-Smart Agriculture is being implemented in partnership with the Government of Malawi, with support from the European Commission. The project was pleased to facilitate the dialogue, which is part of its policy component. This component is based on recognition

that the uptake of Climate-Smart Agriculture will require supportive policies aligning climate change and agriculture objectives. She indicated that in that way synergies can be effectively captured and trade-offs managed across the two closely linked policy areas.

She reported that emerging results from the evidence base that the project is developing with national partners was already indicating that there are several measures that the agriculture sector could, and should, promote in response to climate change. For example sustainable land management practices such as agroforestry, soil and water conservation and maize-legume rotations were found to be most frequently adopted and maintained by farmers in areas of highly variable and sparse rainfall. They are likely to become increasingly important for adaptation as extreme events of climate change increase. She warned that there is need to be realistic about the very substantial barriers that farmers face in making needed changes. In particular, strengthening local institutions such as agricultural input and output markets, extension services and micro-finance are essential to achieve the scale of change needed. An enabling and effective policy framework was the basis for achieving these changes.

Dr. Rolle emphasized that it is not only changes in agricultural production systems that are needed. Climate change increased uncertainty and risk, and thus there is a need for more extensive and effective risk management approaches. This includes a variety of instruments, safety nets and diversification, including in the non-farm sector.

The FAO Representative informed the participants that in her capacity in Malawi, she looks forward to working closely with government and other stakeholders in addressing the twin challenges of eradicating hunger and effectively responding to climate change.

2.3 Opening remarks by the Director of Environmental Affairs of the MoECCM, Dr Aloysius Kamperewera

In his opening remarks, the Director of Environmental Affairs indicated that climate change, while not a being a priority in the past, is now a key priority. He mentioned that when the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) was developed in 1994, climate change was only ranked as the ninth priority action but things have now changed. Climate change is now the number one priority issue in environmental planning and decision-making. In order to build resilience against the impacts of climate change in Malawi, there is need for joint efforts and actions. The government previously focused on food security, not on sustainable food security, which is the focus of the National Climate Change Policy. He stressed that sustainable environmental management meant sustainable food security in the country. Having well-focused policies will help the country to achieve more. He thanked FAO for its support and wished all the participants very good and fruitful deliberations during the workshop.

3. SYNOPSIS OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

3.1 Presentation of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)

During the morning session, Dr Kamperewera presented a synopsis of the draft National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) to allow participants to analyse agriculture in the NCCP.

He indicated that, in order to come up with the policy, a participatory process was applied where a number of issue papers were developed, a series of consultations with various stakeholder groups were conducted and sectoral meetings were organized all leading to the development of a white paper and the policy formulation.

The overall policy goal of the NCCP is “to promote climate change adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building for sustainable livelihoods through Green Economy measures for Malawi”. The policy aims to achieve the following:

- effectively manage the impacts of climate change through interventions that build and sustain the social and ecological resilience of Malawians;
- contribute towards the stabilization of green house gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous human induced interference with the climate system within a time frame that enables social, economic and environmental development to proceed in a sustainable manner;
- work towards the integration of climate change into planning, development, coordination and monitoring of key relevant sectors; and
- integrate cross-cutting issues including climate change financing, capacity building, research and technology, population, gender, HIV and AIDS into climate change management through an appropriate institutional framework.

The policy has six key outputs which include:

1. reduced vulnerability to climate change impacts through improved social and ecological resilience in Malawi;
2. controlled greenhouse gas emissions from Malawi;
3. increased awareness of climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation measures;
4. improved policy coordination and harmonization of climate change management;
5. increased funding in the national budget and improved access to external funding sources for climate change adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building;
6. climate change mainstreamed in development policies and planning.

The policy has six main priority areas which include: a) climate change adaptation; b) climate change mitigation; c) capacity building, education, training and awareness; d) research, technology development and transfer and systematic observation; e) climate change financing; and f) cross cutting issues. Each of the priority areas has its own goal, specific objectives and strategies and has also articulated particular areas of focus under each priority area. For example under climate change adaptation priority areas, the policy has identified major sectors of focus including agriculture; water resources; health; human settlement; energy; forestry; biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife, fisheries as key areas of focus and under each of these focus areas strategies have been defined. Within the priority area of cross cutting issues, key thematic focus areas include legislation; population; gender and disadvantaged groups; private sector and community participation; and institutional strengthening and coordination.

The policy has also identified institutional arrangements and an implementation plan. Issues identified under this section include the institutional arrangements for the implementation and coordination of the policy; roles and responsibilities of stakeholders (including the general public, media, private sector organizations, Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO) and community based organizations (CBOs), training and research institutions, development partners, decentralized structures), implementation plan and monitoring and evaluation.

It was mentioned that the Office of the President and Cabinet demand that all policies should follow a participatory process for their development. When submitting the policy document, it should be accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation framework and investment plan. Currently the Ministry is developing an investment plan in which priorities mirror those in the NCCP. The implementation plan and monitoring and evaluation framework are under development. It is expected that the policy will be submitted for approval to Cabinet in October 2013.

3.2 Analysis of agriculture in the NCCP

All participants agreed that the presentation provided a comprehensive snapshot of the NCCP, which articulated the need for sectors to expand upon sector-specific policy measures and create windows for channeling climate financing to support implementation. Questions were raised and suggestions made to strengthen the NCCP, especially the section on agriculture but also sections on forestry and biodiversity. Some of the issues raised included the following:

- In section 4.1.3.1 there is need to mention the requirement to develop a land use policy and enact its legislation as currently there is no one institution mandated to provide guidance and monitor land use in the country
- Under Mitigation in section 4.2.3.6, the NCCP should include issues of fertilizer usage and nitrous oxide emissions;

- The need for the NCCP to have indicators in the M&E for agricultural adaptation and mitigation;
- The development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) should take into account that emissions from land-based sectors are the largest source of emissions in the country;
- There is need to expand the section on mitigation in the NCCP. There are few strategies that have been identified but the participants felt that there are more strategies that can be included
- The institutional arrangements for coordination of climate change management in Malawi, as laid out in the NCCP, needs to be revised as in the present form, it combines governance and implementation arrangements. There is need therefore to split the structure into two, one for governance and another for implementation of the policy.

4. SYNOPSIS OF THE ASWAp

4.1 Presentation of the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp)

Deputy Coordinator for the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) in the MoAFS, Mr Readwell Musopole, presented a synopsis of the ASWAp. His presentation focused on explaining what ASWAp is, its focus areas, climate change in the ASWAp and implementation and governance structures.

What is ASWAP?

Mr. Musopole explained that ASWAp was a sector strategy to achieve agricultural growth and poverty reduction goals of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDSII). Its preparation followed a participatory and consultative process where the private sector, CSO, academia, research and local communities as well as development partners were involved. It is a unique strategy which was led by the government. The ASWAp is a single comprehensive programme and budget framework and it formalizes processes for better donor coordination, harmonization of investment and alignment of funding arrangements between government of Malawi (GoM) and donors. It also promotes increased use of local procedures for programme design, implementation, financial management, planning and monitoring.

The development of ASWAp was based on a number of policy frameworks including the MGDS (II) at national level, the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme- New Partnership for African Development (CAADP- NEPAD's) strategy to stimulate strong and sustained agriculture growth at continental level and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at global level.

Focus areas

The ASWAp has three main focus areas which include: 1) Food Security and risk management; 2) Commercial agriculture, agro-processing and market Development; and 3) Sustainable agricultural land and water management. It also has three main supporting pillars which include technology generation and dissemination; institutional strengthening and capacity building; and cross cutting issues which mainly focus on HIV prevention and AIDS, impact mitigation and gender equality and empowerment.

This strategy articulates issues of climate mainly in its focus areas 1 and 3. In focus area 1 a number of strategies have been outlined including promotion of use of improved technologies with superior characteristics; improving the weather forecast systems for rainfall and early warning systems for floods and droughts; development of community-based storage systems and facilities for food and seed (village grain banks and improved granaries).; and promotion of drought tolerant crops (cassava, millet and sorghum) amongst others.

Focus area 3 addresses sustainable agricultural land and water management. All the strategies under this priority area strengthen sustainable land management, water management and irrigation development. Several climate smart strategies have been identified, including the following:

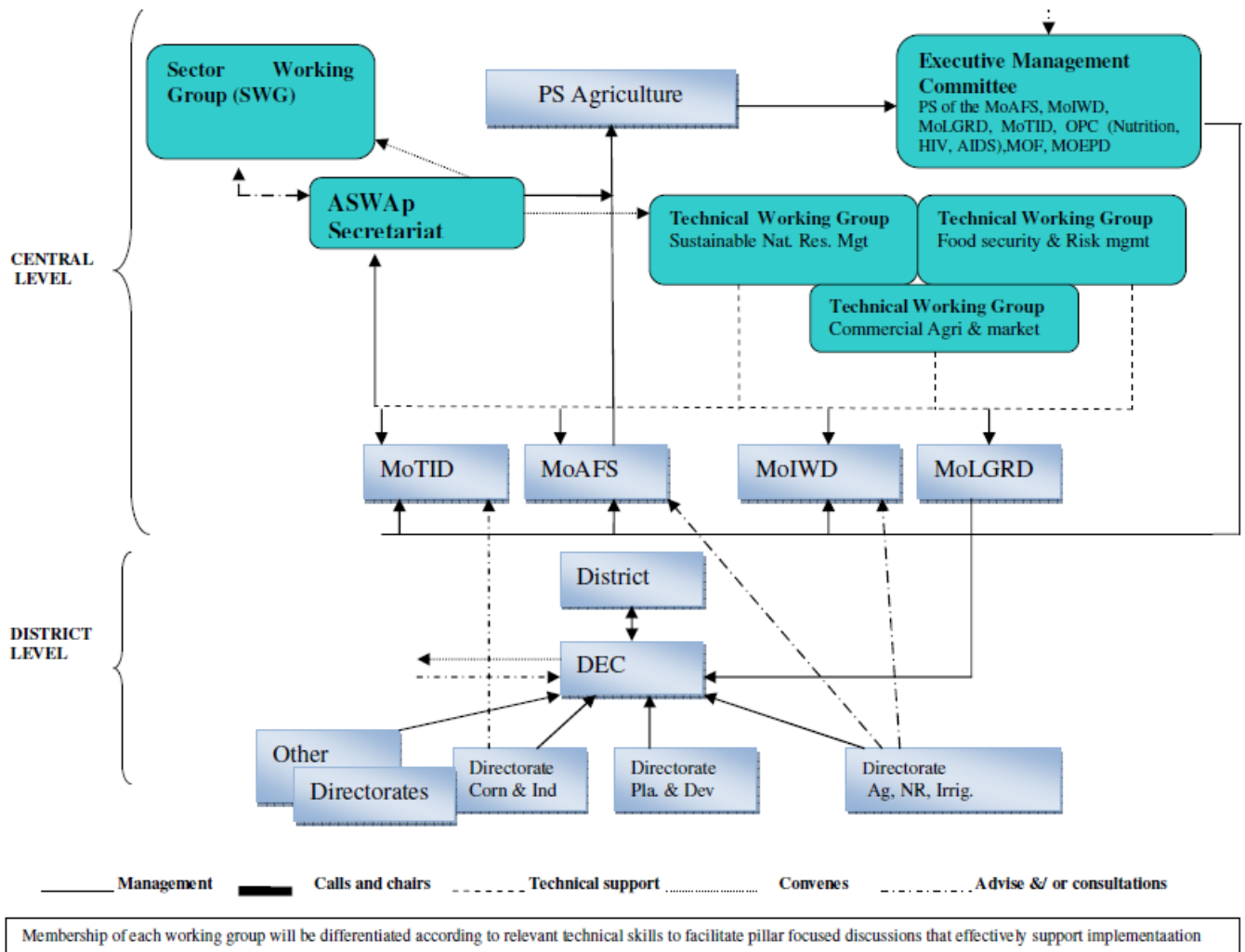
- Promote use of conservation farming technologies that build soil fertility, prevent soil erosion and conserve rain water;
- Finance planting material (mainly seeds) and other inputs related to community nurseries for agro-forestry seedlings production including fruit tree seedlings;
- Promote community-based dambo and water catchment area management and the prevention of river bank degradation; and
- Subsidize inputs to raise forestry and fruit tree seedlings or buying of plants from commercial nurseries for farmers and village communities for planting on fragile or degraded land areas.

Climate smart strategies have been articulated under the sustainable water management and irrigation development in the focus area 3 including the following:

- Rehabilitate existing irrigation schemes and construct new ones to expand the area under irrigation;
- Provide research and extension services to farmers on appropriate irrigation and crop production techniques and systems; and
- Establish gender sensitive Water User Associations (WUA) and strengthen their technical, operational and management capacities for sustainable irrigation (including farmers' participation in a revolving fund) and high value commodity production and marketing.

Institutional and governance structure

ASWAP has an elaborate institutional and organizational structure which goes from the central level to the district levels, as depicted in figure 1 in page 12.



4.2 Analysis of climate change in ASWAP

During the plenary discussions on the presentation, participants raised a number of issues including the following:

- It was a big challenge to compare the NCCP and ASWAP since they were different types of documents. Participants were informed, however, that the National Agriculture Policy development process was being informed by the NCCP and the ASWAP;
- The ASWAP developed from the Agriculture Development Programme (ADP) to The ASWAP. During the time the ASWAP was being developed little information on climate change was available. However, ASWAP was revised to include issues of climate change, as observed in the presentation;
- Issues of livestock were not strong before in the ASWAP but the revised strategy has taken into consideration livestock issues;

- Both the ASWAP and NCCP need to address strongly climate-proofing irrigation infrastructure and capacity building of extension workers and communities, especially on how to sustainably manage the infrastructure;
- The NCCP has provided a window that the NAP and other policies can zoom on and expand based on sector-specific needs;
- In order to strengthen information sharing and synergy there is need to strengthen the linkages between the Technical Working Group on sustainable land management in the ASWAp and Technical Committee on Climate Change;
- There is need to strengthen debate on climate change in the ASWAp implementation process. Inclusion of the ASWAp agenda during the TCC meetings would be one way of strengthening this debate;
- Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, underpinning the livelihoods of the majority of the population, and is highly sensitive and vulnerable to climate change. The need to mainstream climate change in the National Agricultural Policy can therefore not be over emphasised; and
- There is need for continued policy dialogue and communication between the two ministries and other stakeholders on climate change and agriculture.

5. THE COMMUNIQUE

After the presentations and discussions, participants agreed to a communiqué, which was read and approved in plenary (Annex 1).

6. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

During the evaluation of the workshop 14 participants out of the 15 who filled the evaluation form (93%) indicated that their expectations for the workshop were met. The discussion during the workshop helped to shape the NCCP and also provided some areas that need to be considered during the development process of the National Agriculture Policy. All the participants indicated that they came to the workshop to discuss the NCCP, help comment on the NCCP and identify possible areas of focus for the National Agriculture Policy. All these were achieved during the workshop process.

The plenary discussions, presentations of the NCCP and ASWAp proved useful and educative to 85% of the participants. The background documents provided good insights into the Climate Smart Agriculture project and policy environment relating to climate smart agriculture. Bringing together stakeholders, particularly the key policy-making institutions, namely the two ministries, strengthened the discussions and provided some new insights in regards to climate change and ASWAp.

All the participants would have preferred that the draft NAP was presented during the workshop. They wished that the NCCP was compared with the NAP. However, being the NAP not ready yet made the exercise a challenge. The one day allocated for the workshop was also considered to not have been adequate according to 65% of the participants.

Participants wished that both the NAP and NCCP could have been available in order to identify and analyze possible gaps additions or subtractions during the workshop. This would have helped to strengthen the dialogue and feedback on both policies.

A few recommendations were made for consideration in future workshops including the following:

- Share the agenda and relevant documents for the workshop on time;
- Advise the presenters on time which areas they need to focus on during their presentations;
- Invite high level policy makers from other ministries such as Economic Planning and Development, Finance, Office of the President and Cabinet and other stakeholders in such policy dialogue meetings; and
- Organise more policy dialogue workshops to ensure that the policies are harmonized and developed through interactive processes.

7.0 CLOSING REMARKS

The Climate-Smart Agriculture project Senior Policy Advisor Dr Wendy Mann thanked participants for the very interesting discussions during the Dialogue. She hoped that policy dialogues could support government development of more aligned and less fragmented policies, necessary for scaling-up the use of climate smart agricultural approaches. Such approaches require coherent climate change and agricultural policies that take into account the close linkage between agriculture and climate change. She looked forward to facilitating more policy dialogues on the National Agricultural Policy in the near future.

In his closing remarks, Mr Fred Kossam, representing the Chair of the Technical Committee on Climate Change, thanked FAO for supporting the policy dialogue. He indicated that the dialogue came at the right time when the government was finalising the NCCP and developing the NAP. He said that the policy dialogue had helped to shape and strengthen the NCCP and hoped that the NAP development team had also learnt and benefitted from the discussions during the meeting. He wished all the participants safe travel back to their various work places and closed the meeting.

8. ANNEXES

8.1 Policy Dialogue Communiqué

Policy Dialogue, organized by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Wamkulu Palace, Lilongwe, Malawi 20 August 2013

A Policy Dialogue between the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management (MoECCM) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS), as well as a number of other stakeholders, was held at the Wamkulu Palace in Lilongwe, Malawi on 20 August 2013. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss linkages between climate change and agricultural policies. The dialogue considered agriculture in the draft National Climate Change Policy (NCCP). It also considered climate change in the ASWAp, using these to consider elements and design features for a National Agricultural Policy (NAP), currently under preparation by MoAFS. The dialogue was facilitated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), as part of a project on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), funded by the European Commission.

The Dialogue was opened by a series of interventions made by the Controller of Agriculture Extension and Technical Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the FAO Representative in Malawi and the Director of Environmental Affairs/MoECCM.

At the first working session a presentation on the NCCP was made by the Director of Environmental Affairs, MoECCM. The presentation provided a comprehensive snapshot of the NCCP and indicated that sectors would need to expand upon sector-specific policy measures and create windows for channeling climate financing to support implementation.

During discussion, questions were raised and suggestions made to strengthen the NCCP, especially the section on agriculture but also sections on forestry and biodiversity. Some of the issues raised included:

- the need to mention legislation related to land use;
- fertilizer use;
- the need for indicators for M&E of adaptation;
- the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Malawi, taking into account that emissions from land-based sectors are the largest source of emissions in the country;
- the need for assessing impacts of climate change prior to policy decision-making;
- the lack of a comprehensive land-use policy;
- the institutional arrangements for coordination of climate change management in Malawi, as laid out in the NCCP and the possibility of splitting governance and implementation;

In the afternoon a presentation on the ASWAp was made by the Deputy ASWAp Coordinator, MoAFS, followed by discussion of possible elements for improving the agricultural section in the NCCP.

Dialogue participants, recognized that:

(i) climate change is a cross-cutting issue that needs to be mainstreamed into development and sectoral policies, plans and programmes, for which coordination, consultation, and integrated approaches, from local to international level, are necessary. MoECCM is taking the lead in enabling and facilitating this, and in conjunction with MoAFS is seeking better alignment of agricultural sector and climate change policies. This will ensure that the close linkages between agriculture and climate change inform respective policies and reduce potential policy conflicts that may negatively affect their implementation;

(ii) climate change, through changing temperature, rainfall, pest and disease patterns, threatens Malawi's food security, poverty reduction, and economic growth. This is because agriculture in Malawi is the most important sector of the economy, underpinning the livelihoods of the majority of the population, and is highly sensitive and vulnerable to climate change. Also, agriculture is, and will increasingly become, one of the main sources of Malawi's Greenhouse Gas emissions, unless more climate-smart approaches to agriculture are adopted. For these reasons, MoAFS seeks to mainstream climate change into its National Agricultural Policy;

(iii) there is value in continuing dedicated consultation between MoAFS and MoECCM on the formulation of future agricultural and climate change policy implementation instruments (strategies, plans);

(iv) policy implementation activities (programmes, projects, resource mobilization) could also benefit from close consultation and coordination to ensure attainment of desired outcomes and outputs.

Adopted at Wankulu Palace, Lilongwe, Malawi 20 August 2013

8.2 Agenda of the meeting

09:00 – 09:05 Opening remarks by the Principal Secretary, MoAFS, Dr. Jeffrey Luhanga

09:05 – 09:10 Remarks by FAO Representative in Malawi, Dr. Florence Rolle

09:10 – 09:15 Welcoming remarks by the Principal Secretary, MoECCM, Dr. Yanira Ntunpanyama

09:15 – 09:45 Presentation on the draft National Climate Change Policy – Director of Environmental Affairs, A. Kamperewera

09:45 – 10:20 Discussion: Analysis of Agriculture in the NCCP

Is agriculture adequately addressed in the NCCP?

10:20 – 10:40 Coffee break

10:40 – 12:00 Continuation of discussion of agriculture in the NCCP:

- i. Overall structure, main sectoral priorities and strategies and implementation strategy:
- ii. Adaptation and mitigation priorities alignment with other policies and UNFCCC positions?
- iii. Coordination mechanisms

12:00 – 13:00 Lunch

13:00 – 13:30 Presentation on the ASWAp: a brief synopsis by Mr. Readwell Musopoli, Deputy ASWAP Coordinator

13:30 – 15:00 Discussion on crafting a National Agricultural Policy (NAP)

- i. What key CC elements/aspects (including elements already in the ASWAp and any additional elements) might be included in the NAP, so as to provide strategic guidance to future policy implementation instruments and programmes/projects?
- ii. Identify any potential synergies and trade-offs, consistencies/inconsistencies and overlaps and gaps in the ASWAp and NCCP?
- iii. How might these be overcome in the NAP?

15:00 – 15:15 Coffee break

15:15 – 16:30 Continuation discussion on Agricultural Policy:

- i. Agriculture in the NCCP and agricultural policy instruments: how to achieve an optimal division of labour, in view of ministerial mandates, respective capacities?
- ii. What enabling measures are needed for implementation of a climate-smart NAP research/extension, financing and institutional arrangements, including the role of the agriculture sector in national coordination mechanisms led by MoECCM?
- iii. How might MoAFS and MoECCM cooperation be strengthened on policy implementation planning, strategies, programmes, projects, joint resource mobilization) and how might this be promoted in the NAP and NCCP?

16:30 – 17:00 Review and adoption of a draft Communiqué

8.3 List of participants

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS)

Dr. Wilfred Lipita

*Controller of Agriculture and Extension
Technical Services*

Mr John Mussa

*Director of Land Resources Conservation
Department*

Mr James Banda

*Deputy Director Land Resources
Conservation Department*

Mr Readwell Musopole

Deputy ASWAP Coordinator

Mr Austin Tibu

Land Resources Conservation Officer

Maru Ndipita

*Department of Agriculture and Extension
Services*

Ms Ivy Ligowe

*Agricultural Research Scientist, Department
of Agriculture Research Services*

Mr Macpherson Nthara

Lilongwe Agricultural Development Division

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management (MoECCM)

Dr Aloysius Kamperewera

Director, Environmental Affairs Department

Mrs Shamiso Najira

Environmental Affairs Department

Mrs Jane Swira

Environmental Affairs Department

Mr Fred Kossam

*Head of Climate Change and Research
Department of Climate Change and
Meteorological Services*

Mr Teddie Kamoto

Forestry Department

University of Malawi, Chancellor College, Zomba

Mr. Michael Chasukwa

Lecturer

Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC)

Mr William Chadza

Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA)

Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CSONECC)

Civil Society Agricultural Network (CISANET)

Mr Babette Juwayeyi
Policy Analyst

Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

Ms Florence Rolle
FAO Representative
Malawi

Dr Leslie Lipper
CSA Programme Leader/FAO
Italy

Dr. George Phiri
CSA Project Technical Coordinator/FAO
Malawi

Dr Wendy Mann
CSA Project Senior Policy Advisor/FAO
Italy

Mr Alessandro Spairani
CSA Project Officer/FAO
Italy