

Climate-Smart Agriculture Measurement, Reporting and Verification in the Republic of Malawi

Annexes

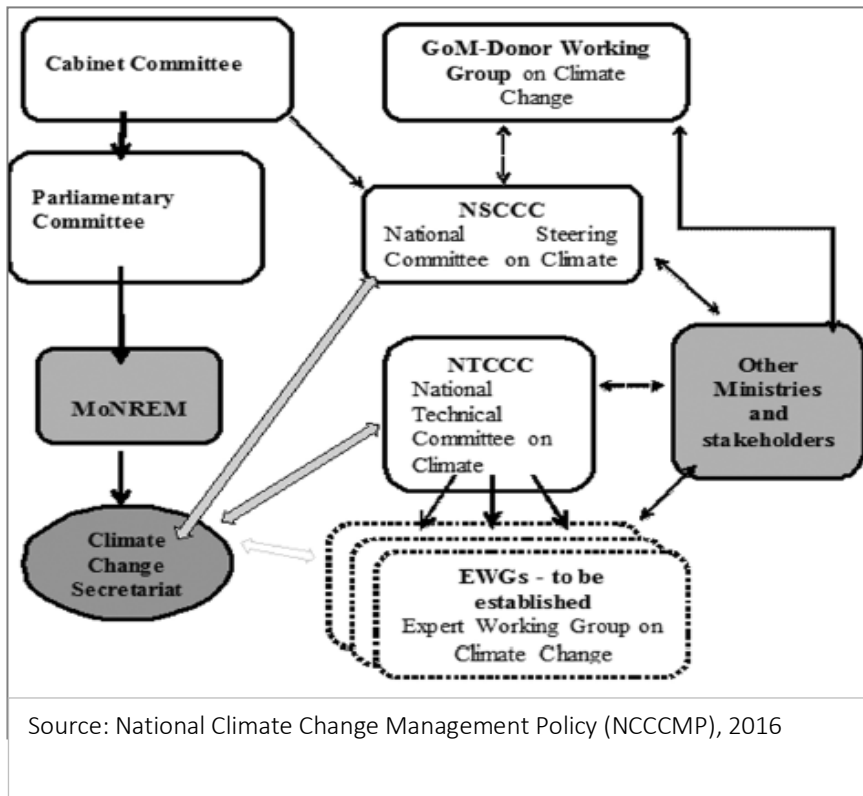
Annex 1. Policies for CSA in Malawi, annotated table

Policy	Year of issue	Policy domain	Are activities promoted in the plan relevant to CSA pillars?			Does the policy promote CSA measures?	Is CSA mentioned in the policy?	Does the policy have an M&E system?
			Productivity	Resilience	Mitigation			
Malawi National Climate Smart Agriculture Framework	2018	CSA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No. A CSA MRV is planned to be developed
Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III) (2017-2022) (DRAFT)	2017	Resilience; economic growth	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, not named as CSA but relevant for CSA	No, but has as goal "sustainable agricultural transition that is adaptive to climate change"	Yes, very comprehensive (results-based management M&E)
National Climate Change Management Policy (NCCMP)	2016	Climate change; green economy	Yes, the expected outcomes relate to CSA pillars	Yes, the expected outcomes relate to CSA pillars	Yes, the expected outcomes relate to CSA pillars	No	Not explicitly, but vision & measures promoted relate to CSA	Yes. Uses Irrigation Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (IMES) as the main framework.
National Agriculture Policy (NAP)	2016	Growth; food security & nutrition	Yes, with clear indicators & targets to be reached by 2020	Yes, with clear indicators & targets to be reached by 2020	No	Yes, not named as CSA but relevant for CSA	Not explicitly, but measures promoted relate to CSA	Yes, M&E for NAP
National Irrigation Policy (NIP)	2016	Economic growth; productivity	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, as sustainable irrigation and climate-resilient infrastructure	No	Yes, IMES Report submitted annually by respective agencies.

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			Productivity	Resilience	Mitigation			
National Forestry Policy	2016	Conservation; sustainable development	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Malawi Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)	2015	Climate change; adaptation; mitigation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes. Not named as CSA but relevant for CSA	No	Planned with external technical and financial support
Malawi National Gender Policy	2015	Socio-economic development	Yes	Yes	No	No. The policy aims to strengthen women participation in decision-making related to agriculture, food security, nutrition, among others, but does not promote specific CSA measures	No	Partially. There is an M&E Plan but not a system. The Government commits to develop and implement a national Gender M&E system, led by the Ministry responsible for Gender, through its Planning and Research department.
Malawi National Climate Change Learning Strategy (NCCLS)	2013	Climate change	No	Yes	Yes	No. The strategy aims to strengthen human resources and skills for advancing green, low emission and climate resilient development, but does not promote specific CSA measures.	Yes. The strategy mentions learning capacity gaps in CSA.	Yes. An action plan with actions and key performance indicators. M&E to be led by the Ministry of Economic Development and Planning

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			Productivity	Resilience	Mitigation			
Malawi Vision 2020	2000	Economic development and growth	Yes	Partially. The strategy does not explicitly target it, but the measures suggested can contribute to resilience	No	Partially. Some of the measures mentioned for increasing productivity and irrigation development may be considered CSA	No	No

































































Annex 2. Institutional coordination framework for climate change









Annex 3. Government stakeholders’ influence and interest in CSA M&E in Malawi

Influence on implementation of CSA framework	High	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD), Planning Department	Ministry of Finance (MoF), Department of Economic Planning (DoEP)
			MoAIWD, Department of Crop Production (DCP)
			Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy, Mining and Environment Affairs (MoNREMEA)
			MoAIWD, Department of Agricultural Research Services (DARS)
			MoAIWD, Department of Land Resources (DLR)
	Medium	MoAIWD, Department of Irrigation Services (DIS)	MoAIWD, Department of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES)
		MoAIWD, Department of Water Resources Management and Development (DWRMD)	
	Low	MoAIWD, Department of Water Supply Services (DWSS)	MoAIWD, Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD)
		Low	Medium
	Level of interest in M&E of CSA		




Annex 4. Roles in CSA generally, interest in CSA M&E and roles in CSA M&E

Stakeholder	Roles in CSA support or implementation	Interests in CSA M&E	Roles in CSA M&E
Ministry of Finance (MoF), Department of Economic Planning (DoEP)		 	
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD), Planning Department	  	 	   
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy, Mining and Environment Affairs (MoNREMEA)		  	 
MoAIWD, Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD)		 	 
MoAIWD, Department of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES)	 	 	 
MoAIWD, Department of Irrigation Services (DIS)		 	
MoAIWD, Department of Water Supply Services (DWSS)		 	 
MoAIWD, Department of Water Resources Management and Development (DWRMD)		 	 
MoAIWD, Department of Land Resources (DLR)	 	  	  
MoAIWD, Department of Agricultural Research Services (DARS)		  	 
MoAIWD, Department of Crop Production (DCP)	 	 	 






Roles:

-  sets policies or plans for CSA
-  implements CSA policies, strategies or plans
-  ensures finance for implementation of the CSA framework
-  coordinates among stakeholders in CSA
-  shares knowledge and information about CSA
-  uses M&E for providing support or finance

Interests:

-  user of M&E for policy making
-  user of M&E for implementation of CSA
-  user of M&E for planning
-  user of M&E for providing support or finance
-  user of M&E for reporting

Roles in M&E:

-  data collection
-  data management and analysis
-  reporting
-  dissemination of information
-  user of reported information

Annex 5. Stakeholders' M&E needs identified through interviews

	<p>What does the stakeholder need to know? Can the stakeholder get this information from existing M&E systems?</p> <p> ■ fully ■ partially ■ not at all </p>	How does / would the stakeholder use this information?	If the stakeholders can fully/partially get the information, what M&E system can they get it from?	If only partially or not at all, is there an M&E system that could be adapted to provide this information?
NGOs¹ Total LandCare (TLC), Concern Worldwide (CWW), Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Changes or trends in productivity (e.g., tonnage of crop produced per hectare) due to CSA interventions	Inform programming (Understand whether to intensify or modify the interventions)	Own systems (TLC, CWW and CRS M&E systems)	No information
	Changes in land use (e.g. land under CSA and land under conventional farming systems)	Inform programming; Harmonization of definitions on CSA and conservation agriculture (CA), as civil society organizations (CSOs) use different definitions and measurement indicators on CSA and CA.	TLC, CWW and CRS M&E systems	No information
	Changes in farmers' climate resilience of farmers as a result of CSA	Inform programming; increase evidence on how CSA interventions are able to increase/ improve resilience to climate shocks/effects	Not applicable	Not aware of any
	Changes in biophysical outcomes (e.g., content of soil organic matter)	Inform programming and technical implementation; increase evidence on how CSA interventions are able to increase, improve soil fertility	Not applicable	Not aware of any
	Diversification of climate-sensitive livelihood sources (strategies)	Inform programming and technical implementation (harmonize definitions of climate-sensitive livelihood sources and how they can be monitored)	TLC, CWW and CRS M&E systems	Not aware of any
MoAIWD, Department of Water Resources Management and Development (DWRMD)²	Links between CSA and water resource management and development	Inform policy making and programming; raise awareness among stakeholder in water resource management sector on CSA	Not applicable	No
	Types of CSA technologies, practices and tools for water resource management	Identify, design and invest in locally-relevant solutions in the water sector	Not applicable	No
	Potential CSA interventions for the Ministry to invest in	Strategic planning and investment	Not applicable	No
	Budget disbursed for CSA activities at various levels in terms of water resources management	Track finance allocated to CSA initiatives at district and national levels	Not applicable	No information
	Dissemination of CSA practices related to water resources management at district level	Track use of CSA practices and technologies at district level	Not applicable	No information
	Changes in food security as a result of adoption of CSA practices and technologies to improving food security	Inform CSA-related policy and investments (Understand the impact of CSA interventions on water availability for agriculture)	Not applicable	No information
	Changes in climate resilience as a result of adoption of CSA practices related to water management	Inform CSA-related policy and investments in the water sector	Not applicable	No information

	What does the stakeholder need to know? Can the stakeholder get this information from existing M&E systems? ■ fully ■ partially ■ not at all	How does / would the stakeholder use this information?	If the stakeholders can fully/partially get the information, what M&E system can they get it from?	If only partially or not at all, is there an M&E system that could be adapted to provide this information?
MoAIWD Department of Irrigation Services (DIS)³	Budget disbursed for CSA activities at national (departments/ Agricultural Development Division (ADD) / Irrigation Service Division) and district level	Planning, coordination and programming of CSA activities	Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Donor Committee on Agriculture and Food Security (DCAFS) M&E systems	DCAFS M&E
	CSA technologies and practices available	Prioritize neglected areas, where CSA technologies are limited; Development of a database that maps out all technologies and practices available	Institutional-level M&E	Learn from Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) M&E
	CSA technologies and practices adopted	Scale up adoption of existing CSA technologies; Refine technologies to be suited to users' needs; Development of a database that maps out all technologies and practices adopted	Institutional-level M&E	Learn from ASWAp M&E
	Dissemination of CSA practices at all levels (national, district)	Planning, coordination and programming of activities	No	Not available
MoAIWD, Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD)⁴	Effects of climate variability on drinking water for livestock	Planning of interventions (site selection for future livestock programmes)	Not applicable	Not sure
	Effects of climate variability on availability of feed resources	Planning of interventions (site selection for future livestock programmes); Together with the Department of Land Resources (DRL), development of a database with information on rangeland availability, to complement data on improved pastures and crop residue conservation.	Agriculture Production Estimates Survey (APES) reports	Yes, the APES can be improved to provide sufficient information
	Effects of climate variability on control of emerging diseases	Planning and budgeting for management of emerging diseases; Development of inventory of emerging diseases)	DAHLD reports	Yes, need for improvement in frontline staffing
	Effects of climate variability on livestock disease incidence	Planning and budgeting for management of emerging diseases; Updating of inventory of emerging diseases	DAHLD reports	Yes, need for improvement in frontline staffing
	Effects of climate variability on flood incidence	Planning of interventions (restocking programmes); Improvement of climate forecasts developed by the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS)	M&E DCCMS	Yes, need to improve local people's access to information

Notes:

¹ Concern World Wide (CWW); Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Total LandCare (TLC) also attended this working group session.

² DWRMD was the lead stakeholder in a working group session where the Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET) and World Vision Malawi (WVM) were also present.

³ DIS was the lead stakeholder in the working group session where the Department of Agricultural Research Services (DARS) and United Purpose (UP) were also present.

⁴ DAHLD was the lead stakeholder in a working group session where Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) and GOAL were also present.