



CLIMATE  
CHALLENGE  
PROGRAMME  
**MALAWI**




Scottish  
Government



# Climate Change Adaptation Funding Processes in Malawi


## Study Report

Civil Society Network on Climate Change  
P O Box 1036  
Lilongwe

 [cisonecc@cisoneccmw.org](mailto:cisonecc@cisoneccmw.org)

 [www.cisoneccmw.org](http://www.cisoneccmw.org)

 [@cisonecc\\_malawi](https://twitter.com/cisonecc_malawi)

 Civil Society Network on Climate Change

**April 2019**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1.0 .....INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>15</b>
1.1 Background .....	17
1.2 The Overall Aim of the Study .....	17
1.3 Specific Study Tasks (SSTs) .....	17
1.4 Scope and structure of the report .....	18
<b>2.0 ..... APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>19</b>
2.1 Approach .....	19
2.2 Methodology .....	20
2.2.1 Desk Study .....	24
2.2.2 Key Informant Interviews (KII) .....	25
2.2.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) .....	26
2.3 Data Analysis and Synthesis of Information .....	26
<b>3.0 ..... ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS</b>	<b>28</b>
3.1 Climate Change Financing Mechanisms that support adaptation in LDCs .....	28
3.2 Climate Change Financing Mechanisms that support adaptation in Malawi .....	39
3.3 Accessibility of Climate Change Financing Mechanisms by stakeholders in Malawi .....	42

<b>3.4</b>	<b>Benefits realized from climate change adaptation financed initiatives in Malawi .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Recommendations for effective climate change funding mechanism in Malawi .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>.....CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
	<b>.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Conclusions.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>.....REFERENCES</b>	
	<b>.....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>.....ANNEXES</b>	
	<b>.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Appendix 1:</b>	<b>List of People and Organizations consulted.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Appendix 2:</b>	<b>List of National and International Literature/Documentation Reviews .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Appendix 3:</b>	<b>Table 8 Impact of Adaptation Interventions.....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Appendix 4</b>	<b>Table 9 Status of Malawi Government Access to UNFCCC Funding Mechanism .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Appendix 5:</b>	<b>Figures .....</b>	<b>75</b>



## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACPC	Area Civil Protection Committee
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADC	Area Development Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AfDB	African Development Bank
CADECOM	Catholic Development Commission
CALRA	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAM	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
CCM	Climate Change Management
CCPM	Climate Challenge Programme Malawi
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CEDRA	Climate change and Environmental Degradation Risk and adaptation
CISONECC	Civil Society Network on Climate e Change
CJAP	Climate Justice Advocacy Project
COP	Conference of Parties
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCCMS	Department of Climate Change and Metrological Services
DCPC	District Civil Protection Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DDP	District Development Plan
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Develoment
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMO	NederlandseFinancierings-MaatschappijvoorOntwikkelingslanden N.V.
GBS	General Budget Support
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environmental Facility

GVH	Group Village Headperson
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IP	Implementation Partner
KII	Key Informant Interview
KSQ	Key Study Questions
LDC	Least Development Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDF	Local Development Fund
LEAD-SEA	Leadership for Environment and Development in Southern and Eastern
MEET	Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust
MGDS	Malawi Growth Development Strategy
MMCT	Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCMF	National Climate Change Management Fund
NCCMP	National Climate Change Management Policy
NGoDRMPs	National Guidelines on development of Disaster Risk Management Plans
NIE	National Implementing Entity
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PVCA	Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
RIE	Regional Implementing Entity
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCIAF	Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund
SIDS	Small Island Developing States Small Island Developing States
SSTs	Specific Study Tasks
TA	Traditional Authority
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
VCPC	Village Civil Protection Committee
VCPC	Village Civil Protection Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
VNRMC	Village Natural Resource Management Committee
WB	World Bank

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
Table 1 Key Study Questions, Rationale and Output	21
Table 2 Procedures for Accessing UNFCCC Climate Financing Mechanisms	33
Table 3 CCPM District Implementing Partners and Target Communities	42
Table 4 CCPM Outcomes	43
Table 5 CCPM Generic Adaptation Interventions	44
Table 6 Potential Adaptation Interventions	45
Table 7 Conclusions and Recommendations	52
Table 8 Impact of Adaptation Interventions	59

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
5 FGD - GVH Matola, Balaka district	67
6 FGD - SGVH Lundu, Chikwawa district	67
7 FGD - GVH Chaweza, Zomba district	67
8 FGD - SGVH Mkhumbwa, Machinga district	67
5 Poor managed vehicles and carbon emission	68
6 Local factories and carbon emission	68
7 Sugarcane harvesting and carbon emission	68

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Civil Society Network on Climate Change in Malawi (CISONECC) would like to thank Scottish Government through SCIAF and Trocaire under the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM) for the support to implement the Climate Justice Advocacy Project (CJAP). Through the CJAP, CISONECC has been able to engage a consultant, James Kalikwembe who has conducted a research study on Climate Change Adaptation Funding Mechanisms.

CISONECC would also like to thank all the people at district and community level and all organizations that were consulted during this study for the support they rendered. They did not only give data and other related information to Climate Change Adaptation Funding Mechanisms in Malawi but they also gave guidance where necessary on the issues that were essential. The exercise would not have been possible and meaningful had it not been for their tireless support and commitment to provide the needed information. A list of people and organizations that provided input is presented in appendix 1 in the annexes section of the report

With reference to the main objective of this report, it is hoped that findings and recommendations presented in this report will provide CISONECC and CADECOM with the basis for further engagement with duty bearers and right holders in evidence based advocacy work to ensure institutionalization of effective and efficient climate change funding mechanism in Malawi that will promote easy and equitable access by stakeholders more especially community structures in vulnerable areas.

Despite the fact that the study involved gathering data from a wide range of stakeholders and review of documents related to climate change adaptation financing mechanisms or processes at international and national level, the views and interpretation of information presented in this report are those of the author and not those of CISONECC secretariat.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report presents findings on the study on Climate Change Adaptation Funding processes in Malawi looking at international and national sources and impact on building community adaptive capacity to climate change impacts. The Study was commissioned by CISONECC in collaboration with CADECOM as part of the “Climate Justice Advocacy Project (CJAP) being implemented in Chikwawa, Machinga, Zomba and Balaka districts of the Southern Region of Malawi. The Scottish Government through Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF) and Trocaire under the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM) funds the project.

The study adopted both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Data was collected through desk review of various documents and reports related to climate change financing processes and experiences at national and international level. The review of related documents was complemented with community focus group discussions and key informant interviews at national and district level and observations by the researcher.

### **The Overall Aim of the Study**

The overall objective of the study was to produce a comprehensive and analytical assessment report on Climate Change Adaptation Funding processes in Malawi with a focus on target districts indicated. The report was intended to provide ideal and actionable recommendations to institute and or improve an efficient and effective climate change funding mechanism that will ensure equitable access and maximization of benefits at community level from national adaptation financing.

### **Specific Study Tasks (SSTs)**

In order to accomplish the overall aim and with reference to the terms of reference for the assignment, the study was implemented by carrying out the following specific tasks;

1. Review of the finance mechanisms that support climate change adaptation initiatives in Least Developed Countries particularly in the Global South;
2. Review of the finance mechanisms that support adaptation initiatives in Malawi;
3. Analysis of the state of climate change adaptation finance accessibility by various stakeholders including local communities in Malawi;
4. Examination of the benefits realized so far by local communities from the climate change adaptation financed initiatives in Malawi;
5. Provision of recommendations for ensuring efficient and effective climate change funding mechanism that will ensure equitable access and maximization of benefits at community level from adaptation financing

## Summary Findings

With reference to the overall objective of the study and the specific tasks, the following are the study findings;

### **1. Finance Mechanisms that support climate change adaptation initiatives in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) particularly in the Global South inclusive of Malawi;**

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which entered into force in 1994 to provide the basis for concerted international action to mitigate climate change and to adapt to its impacts, has over the years established Financial Mechanisms to provide funds to developing country who are Parties to the Convention to implement adaptation programs. The operation of the Financial Mechanism is partly entrusted to the Global Environment Facility (GEF). In addition to providing guidance to the GEF, Parties have established four special funds: the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), both managed by the GEF, and the GCF under the Convention; and the Adaptation Fund (AF) under the Kyoto Protocol<sup>1</sup>.

In view of UNFCCC's funding mechanisms, the study has observed that the Government of Malawi has over the years accessed funding from the mechanisms particularly GEF and the LDCF. The Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining has been the focal point for government's endeavour to access the UNFCCC funding mechanisms. However, the funds accessed so far in the past decade are very minimal as compared to the great need on the ground for adaptation initiatives. While the fact is that not all resources the funds needed may come from the UNFCCC funding mechanisms, it is important to maximize the opportunities available at international level in order to ensure there are substantial resources to build adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Malawi. It is also important to note that through the special funding mechanisms listed above, the Convention has provided means to for open and direct access to the funds by institutions that may be accredited.

While EAD is the focal point and designated entity to spearhead the resource mobilization initiative from UNFCCC funding mechanisms, it is important to ensure that responsible departments in all the sectors in the country are aggressively involved. In the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA, 2015 second edition), Malawi recognizes how climate change has impacted all the sectors in the country. It is therefore important for all responsible planning departments in the sectors mentioned to identify and development possible sectoral adaptation projects to seek funding with the UNFCCC mechanisms.

The study also observed that not many national civil society organizations are fully aware of the UNFCCC funding mechanisms and related accreditation procedures for eligible institutions to

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/items/2807.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/items/2807.php)

access the funds. It is important to sensitize and provide technical capacity to capable national institutions to attempt to get accreditation and access the funding.

## **2. Finance Mechanisms that support adaptation initiatives in Malawi;**

In the course of carrying out the study, it was established that the Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) is in the process of establishing a clear National Climate Change Management Fund after developing other national guiding instruments such as the NAPA, National Climate Change Management Policy, and National Climate Change Investment Plan. It is hoped that establishment and operationalization of the fund will provide opportunities for mobilizing additional resources far and above what is normally allocated in the national budget considering the magnitude of the need for over 90% of the Malawi population that depend on agriculture as their principle livelihood yet it is grossly impacted by the changing climate.

However, having guiding instruments without robust funding mechanisms will only stifle implementation and hinders actualization of the intended goals. A robust funding mechanism should include effective means of mobilizing the anticipated resources. It is therefore believed that the setting up of the National Climate Change Management Fund as planned by the Government will, just like the UNFCCC has done over the years to set up different funding mechanisms, spur responsible government sectoral departments to be more proactive and effective in mobilizing resources to be accessed by stakeholders particularly vulnerable communities and decentralized structures at district and local level.

The study also observed that the national climate change instruments presented above together with other sectoral policies and development strategies such as the MGDS III enable the government to allocate resources to environment and climate change adaptation priority areas. Other stakeholders including development partners and national civil society organizations (CSOs) and networks have also used the instruments as a basis to mobilize resources either from the UNFCCC or other sources to support climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction work in Malawi. It is therefore important to consider putting in place procedures for partnering with CSOs in the implementation of National Climate Change Management Fund to be established.

Many governments across the globe, more especially the least developed countries, are developing plans and mobilizing resources to support community efforts to build resilience and transform adaptation commitments into action. Sectors are being challenged to integrate adaptation activities across their budgets to ensure that all public resources, from investments in agricultural development to infrastructure, improve resilience, while also seeking out private sector finance.

But scaling effective adaptation initiatives can only happen if funding can make it from national government accounts to local coffers and if it is responsive to local vulnerabilities and priorities<sup>2</sup>. It will be important therefore to ensure that National Climate Change Management Fund is accessible to local communities and structures for the maximum benefit for vulnerable households who due to abject poverty are finding it hard to withstand effects of the changing climate.

### **3. State of climate change adaptation finance accessibility by various stakeholders including local communities in Malawi;**

The study found out that in the absence of a recognized national climate change financing mechanism there hasn't been, ironically, any established accessibility by various stakeholders including local communities in Malawi. Howbeit, as already observed, the government has developed guiding instruments to promote integration of climate change adaptation into multi-sectoral development planning to ensure that climate change is prioritized across their budgets. This, however, is not enough considering the magnitude of the problem on the ground and also that sometimes the initiatives are not responsive to local vulnerabilities and priorities. Various stakeholders including local communities cannot have equitable and direct access to such funding mechanisms.

The government should therefore be commended for the idea to establish the National Climate Change Management Fund. It is hoped that the procedures instituted will give opportunity to various eligible stakeholders including public and private institutions, civil society organizations and more particularly local communities and their decentralized structures. The study found out that decentralized structures in the communities such as development and civil protection committees at traditional authority and group village headperson level have no big say in the implementation of socioeconomic development initiatives in their respective communities.

While they may provide input in the development of District Development Plans (DDP), they say they have no power in the implementation process because resources are not controlled by their local institutions. It is hoped that the National Fund will find means to build capacity of these equally important institutions in the decentralized structure of Malawi to champion their locally initiated and community managed adaptation actions for sustainable resilience building.

### **4. Benefits realized so far by local communities from the climate change adaptation financed initiatives in Malawi;**

In the endeavours to ascertain benefits realized by communities from climate change adaptation finance activities in Malawi, the study was only limited to the districts targeted by the CCPM

---

<sup>2</sup> World Resources Institute - Adaptation Finance Accountability Initiative: <https://www.wri.org/our-work/project/adaptation-finance-accountability-initiative>

project. Through focus group discussions with community structures and people participating in the project, the study found out that communities are benefiting in the following key areas; (i) increased knowledge in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, (ii) improving food security at household level, (iii) livelihood diversification (iv) and environmental rehabilitation. These areas presented in the detail in the report and with individual case studies where applicable.

In addition, the study also observed there is need to ensure that development of community based adaptation actions is not done in a vacuum or just looking at the effects of climate change. This should be done with reference to prevailing and prospective livelihoods in the target community. When effects of climate change impact communities, it is their livelihoods that are at risk or that are impacted. It is therefore important to identify these livelihoods and analyze their vulnerability to climate change. Building resilience is about ensuring that these livelihoods are not affected by climate change. In this way it will be easy to measure the benefits and assess enhanced adaptive capacity. The standard Livelihood Framework is therefore handy for the process of establishing both prevailing and prospective livelihoods.

Despite the fact that the study was only limited to the target districts and particularly CCPM project beneficiaries or participating households and community structures, the study discovered that most of the adaptation actions being implemented are also what other stakeholders and communities are doing all over Malawi. It is therefore proper to generalize that wherever these actions are being implemented efficiently and effectively, vulnerable communities are benefiting from the initiatives.

However, the benefits and successes thereof aren't adding up to the desired degree when you consider the magnitude of the effects of climate change and level of vulnerability of local subsistence farming families living in disaster prone areas. The ability of proven adaptation interventions to reach the scale needed in vulnerable communities is limited by a lack of access to climate finance at international, national and local scales. While the National Climate Change Management Fund may not be the panacea to the financing problem, it is believed that the initiative will go a long way to promote national ownership and spur many more sectors to follow suit in order to increase the funding initiatives. It is not a mistake that UNFCCC has set up different funding mechanisms.

The study also observed that the CCPM project applied the Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (PVCA) in all the target districts to engage community structures and participating households to analyze their vulnerability and identify ideal climate adaptation and risk management initiatives. The study found that this is a good practice because it provides opportunities for learning and enhances ownership of project by community structures and participating households. This approach is also recommended by DoDMA in their draft National Guidelines on Development of Disaster Risk Management Plans (NGoDRMPs). While the

PVCA is general and disaster risk management oriented, there are other participatory methodology tools that focus on DRR and CC which need to be considered such as the Climate change and Environmental Degradation Risk and adaptation (CEDRA).

### **Summary Recommendations**

The study was commissioned and carried out on the supposition that an efficient and effective National Climate Change Management Funding mechanism with equitable and easy access by stakeholders including vulnerable communities and structures would ensure maximization of benefits at community level from adaptation financing. Therefore, with reference to study supposition and the major findings presented above as related to the specific tasks, the study draws out the following ideal and actionable recommendations;

#### **1. Maximizing opportunities offered by UNFCCC Climate Financing Mechanisms for adaptation initiatives in Least Developed Countries (LDCs);**

In order to maximize opportunities offered by the UNFCCC climate financing mechanisms to contribute to the availability of substantial adaptation funding in the country, focal ministerial departments need to be challenged to develop their own sectoral adaptation projects in collaboration with EAD which is the focal point for engagement with UNFCCC and submit through any appropriate accredited entity. This drive should also include encouraging more national civil society organizations.

#### **2. Finance Mechanisms that support adaptation initiatives in Malawi;**

Firstly, the establishment of National Climate Change Management Fund should consider coming up with some robust local resource mobilization strategies to load and replenish the Fund always. Some strategies are presented in the report.

Secondly, the idea for establishing sector funding mechanism should be promoted across government sectors to ensure effective departmentalized resource mobilization far and above national budgetary allocations.

Thirdly, it is important to consider linking the Fund with other funds at national and district level such as the Forestry and Roads Administration Funds and District Development Fund (DDF), Local Development Fund (LDF) and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) respectively. This will promote collaborative efforts and effective monitoring of investments into national adaptation actions.

### **3. Accessibility of National Climate Change Financing Mechanisms by various stakeholders including local communities in Malawi;**

Firstly, the National Climate Change Management Fund in the offing needs to put in place procedures to ensure vulnerable communities and decentralized structures have equitable and direct access to the fund.

Secondly, the National Climate Change Management Fund needs to consider empowering related existing decentralized structures such as the ACPCs, VCPCs, VNRMCs, ADCs and VDCs to drive local adaptations actions with support from the fund than creating new parallel structures for the climate change management (CCM) sector alone as this will be counterproductive to integration of climate change adaptation into development planning at local level.

Lastly, it is important for the National Climate Change Management Fund (NCCMF) to consider putting in place procedures to open the fund to credible CSOs as they have for a long time complemented government efforts in community based CCAM and DRM work in the country.

### **4. Local communities maximizing benefits from climate change adaptation actions.**

Firstly, it is important to promote the use of PVCA to engage targeted community structures and participating households to analyze their vulnerability and identify ideal climate adaptation and risk management initiatives within their context. This therefore needs to be promoted across the wider stakeholder community as a strategy that the government is promoting even through DoDMA.

Lastly, the development of ideal adaptation actions should consider prevailing and prospective livelihoods in the target community using the standard Livelihood Framework<sup>3</sup> This will help to ensure resilience building that focus on strengthening livelihoods aspects identified. In this way climate change adaptation resource will be used efficiently and effectively.

---

<sup>3</sup> The Standard Livelihood Framework has five components: Human, Social, Natural, Economic, Physical/Infrastructure which are considered as capitals/assets



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Globally, there is convincing evidence that the number and magnitude of climate sensitive disasters is increasing, and that poor countries and poor communities are disproportionately affected. The recorded number of disasters, the number of communities and people they affect and property losses they cause have risen dramatically each decade since reliable records began in 1960. In Africa, just as the case in Malawi, drought and floods are the principal weather-related hazards that result into devastating disasters. These hazards are predicted to increase with climate change and further worsen the incidence of associated disasters in the region. Disasters strongly affect development patterns in afflicted countries through loss of lives, damage to physical, natural and environmental assets, losses in human and financial wealth, erosion of social capital and governance systems.

Climate Change has been recognized as one of the biggest challenges that humanity is facing requiring concerted effort globally. The Government of Malawi recognizes that impacts of climate change have serious implications for the country. In 2015-2016, Malawi's agriculture season experienced a late onset of rains, prolonged dry spells, and incidence of floods across regions of the country. A severe drought which was made more severe by El Nino exacted a heavy toll of millions of vulnerable people. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) indicated a total 6.5 million severely affected people in 24 of 28 districts, later revised upwards to 6.7 million (an estimated 40% of Malawi's total population)<sup>4</sup>. Malawi's unique and fragile ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, thereby negatively affecting livelihoods. This vulnerability is further exacerbated by the country's poor socio-economic and demographic factors such as a narrow economic base, dependence on rain-fed agriculture, high reliance on biomass energy and low adaptive capacity at the community and national levels<sup>5</sup>.

In view of significant impacts of climate change on Malawi's core development sectors (such as agriculture, water, energy, health, infrastructure, education, and environment), the need for effective climate change actions cannot be overemphasized. National enhancement of adaptive capacities especially of vulnerable communities and ecosystems through sustainable adaptation interventions is needed to build long term resilience to climate change impacts.

Globally, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which entered into force in 1994 provides the basis for concerted international action to mitigate climate change and to adapt to its impacts. The Convention's ultimate objective is "to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic [originating in human activity] interference with the climate system".

---

<sup>4</sup> Malawi Government National Resilience Strategy (2018-2030)

<sup>5</sup> Malawi Government National Climate Change Policy (2016)



This objective is qualified in that it “should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner”<sup>6</sup>.

In order to achieve the intended purposes for enhancing global adaptive capacities, the UNFCCC has over the years set up funding mechanisms to support "the planning and implementation of adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing countries, especially in those that are particularly vulnerable, especially least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa"<sup>7</sup>. Accordingly, Parties to the UNFCCC for which Malawi is are supposed to put in place instruments and processes to create enabling environment for funding climate change adaptation programs.

The need for substantial financing for climate change adaptation cannot be overemphasized. Poor, vulnerable communities around the world including Malawi are leading the way forward on adaptation, building resilience in the face of increasingly severe climate impacts. Subsistence farming households living at risk to the effects of climate change are adopting climate smart agriculture including small-scale irrigation to cope with unpredictable rainfall. Many more are engaging in small-scale business through village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) to diversify their livelihoods. However, the spirit and determination is hampered by lack of access to substantial adaptation finance. Adapting to intensifying impacts of climate change will cost \$140 to \$300 billion per year by 2030, but supply of public adaptation funds continues to lag far behind demand, totalling just \$22 billion in 2016. And less than 10 percent of dedicated climate finance actually reaches the local level. Those in greatest need of assistance – communities hit first and hardest by climate change – still struggle to access funds, receive disproportionately small shares of available finance and have little say in the allocation of such scarce resources<sup>8</sup>. Therefore, there is great need for an effective and efficient national climate change adaptation financing mechanism that is substantial and accessible by all stakeholders particularly vulnerable communities and decentralized structures hence the study.

This study took stock of the availability and access to Climate Change Adaptation Funding in Malawi and how the funds are contributing to reducing the vulnerabilities of various communities by enhancing the adaptive capacities of individuals, households and communities in Malawi largely focusing on the CCPM project. The study assesses critical issues affecting availability of substantial funding for adaptation activities and access thereof by vulnerable communities and structures either directly or indirectly through duty bearers, identifies potential adaptation practices and learning opportunities and recommends advocacy issues for possible efficient and effective climate change funding adaptation mechanisms that will ensure equitable access and maximization of benefits at community level in Malawi.

---

<sup>6</sup>UNFCCC Handbook, 2006

<sup>7</sup>UNFCCC Copenhagen Accord 2009

<sup>8</sup>World Resources Institute - Adaptation Finance Accountability Initiative: <https://www.wri.org/our-work/project/adaptation-finance-accountability-initiative>

## **1.1 Background**

This report presents findings on the study on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Funding processes in Malawi looking at international and national sources on building community adaptive capacities to climate change. This was commissioned jointly by CISONECC and CADECOM who are together implementing a project called “Climate Justice Advocacy Project (CJAP),” with funding from the Scottish Government through Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF) and Trocaire under the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM). The main goal of CCPM is to improve resilience to current and future climate change by developing and implementing community led adaptation strategies and measures that will improve agricultural production and rural livelihoods across the food-water-energy nexus. In line with this, CJAP is expected to support the Malawi Government to put in place enabling environment to support implementation of community-led climate change adaptation actions. The project is implemented in Chikwawa, Machinga, Zomba and Balaka districts in the southern region of Malawi.

The study was commission with the purpose to assess the status of Climate Change Adaptation financing processes in Malawi to ascertain availability and accessibility thereof as Funding is one of the key issues at ensuring enabling environment to support implementation of community-led climate change adaptation initiatives. The study was carried out in the four target districts but with a focus on Machinga district as a case study.

## **1.2 The Overall Aim of the Study**

The overall objective of the study was to produce a comprehensive and analytical assessment report on CCA Funding processes in Malawi focusing on the target districts indicated.

## **1.3 Specific Study Tasks (SSTs)**

In order to accomplish the overall aim, key study specific tasks as presented in the Terms of Reference were as follows;

- 1.3.1 Conduct a review of the finance mechanisms that support climate change adaptation initiatives in Least Developed Countries particularly in the Global South;
- 1.3.2 Conduct a review of the finance mechanisms that support adaptation initiatives in Malawi;
- 1.3.3 Analyze the state of climate change adaptation finance accessibility by various stakeholders including local communities in Malawi;
- 1.3.4 Examine the benefits realized so far by local communities from the climate change adaptation financed initiatives in Malawi;

- 1.3.5 Provide recommendations for ensuring efficient and effective climate change funding mechanism that will ensure equitable access and maximization of benefits at community level from adaptation financing

#### 1.4 Scope and structure of the report

This report presents findings of the study carried out in March 2019 on Climate Change Adaptation Funding processes in Malawi as jointly commissioned by CISONECC and CADECOM. It takes stock of the availability and access to Climate Change Adaptation Funding in Malawi and how the funds are contributing to reducing the vulnerabilities of various communities by enhancing the adaptive capacities of individuals, households and communities in Malawi with a focus on the CCPM target districts. It assesses critical issues affecting availability of substantial funding for adaptation activities and access thereof by vulnerable communities and structures either directly or indirectly through duty bearers, identifies potential adaptation practices and learning opportunities and recommends advocacy issues for possible efficient and effective climate change funding adaptation mechanisms that will ensure equitable access and maximization of benefits at community level in Malawi.

The report has four major chapters structured as follows;

**The first chapter** presents the introduction, background and overall aim of the study including an outline of specific study tasks (SST) outlined in the ToRs for the assignment.

**The second chapter** outlines the methodological approaches adopted to undertake the study in order to achieve the intended objective. This includes the key questions that the study endeavoured to answer to assess the status of climate change adaptation funding processes in Malawi. The drafting of the key study questions (KSQ) were derived from the specific study tasks outlined in the terms of reference for the assignment.

**The third chapter** presents the analysis and findings of the study. The analysis and findings are presented with reference to the specific tasks and key questions adopted for the study. The chapter focuses on understanding the status of climate change adaptation funding processes at international and national level, analysing any accessibility challenges and key adaptation interventions with potential to help vulnerable communities to maximize benefits in building their adaptive capacities within a short period of time and with limited finances. The chapter also identifies potential advocacy issues to promote availability and easy access of national climate change adaptation funding mechanisms in Malawi.

**Finally**, the report ends with a comprehensive section of conclusions and recommendations. Respectively the chapter presents key observations from the study and corresponding proposal of actions that should be undertaken to promote effective National Climate Change Management

Funding mechanism for substantial availability and equitable access of resources by all stakeholders including community structures and maximization of benefits at community level.

## 2.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out mainly through qualitative approach as the aim was to come up with a complete and detailed understanding of the subject at hand involving analysis of data such as words from desk review, interviews, focus group discussions and other related sources more than analysis of numerical data as is explicit in quantitative approach. In addition, the choice of the qualitative approach was necessitated as to ensure that the researcher is subjectively immersed in the subject matter<sup>9</sup> as one actively involved in climate change management initiatives.

However, in spite of leaning more onto the qualitative approach, the study was also able to gather some quantitative data to add value findings. Examples of some numerical data gathered included where possible amount of finances accessed by the government of Malawi from UNFCCC climate change adaption funding mechanisms to support specific adaptation work in Malawi.

### 2.1 Approach

With reference to overall purpose of the assignment and the scope of work presented in the ToRs, the Consultant approached and executed the study with principles from the Action and Exploratory Research perspectives.

The essentials of action research design follow a characteristic cycle whereby initially an exploratory stance is adopted with an understanding of a problem developed and plans made for some form of interventionary strategy. Action research studies often have direct and obvious relevance to improving practice and advocating for change<sup>10</sup>. This was found very congruent to the overall purpose of the CISONECC Study assignment at hand.

The overall purpose was to come up with actionable recommendations to ensure effective climate change adaptation funding mechanisms for equitable access by all stakeholders for vulnerable communities to maximize the benefits thereof.

On the other hand, an exploratory design is conducted about a research problem when there are few or no earlier studies to refer to or rely upon to predict an outcome. Exploratory research is flexible and can address research questions of all types (what, why, how)<sup>11</sup>. This is in line with the purpose of the Study on Climate Change Adaptation Funding Mechanisms in Malawi. The idea is to answer "what" mechanisms are there and "how" these are affecting equitable and quick

---

<sup>9</sup> James Neill, Qualitative vs. Quantitative Research: Key Points in a Classic Debate, Feb 2007  
[http:// www.wilderdom.com/JamesNeill.htm](http://www.wilderdom.com/JamesNeill.htm)

<sup>10</sup>Major Types of Research Design University of Southern California Libraries (2016)

<sup>11</sup>Ibid

access of adaptation funding either positively or negatively and subsequently answering the questions "what" should be done to improve the processes and by "who".

Considering that the aim of this study was to assess the status of climate change adaptation funding processes with the view of discovering and exploring ideal strategies for ensuring efficient and effective funding mechanisms that will ensure equitable access and maximization of benefits at community level from adaptation financing in Malawi, the study adopted the *case study* design as suggested in the Terms of Reference. The study focused on the four districts targeted by the CISONECC and CADECOM through the CCPM namely: Chikwawa, Machinga, Zomba and Balaka with a particular focus on Machinga district. In order to ensure external validity and generalization of ensuing findings to apply at national level, the study collected analyzed relational information from national institutions and CISONECC's member organizations operating in districts other than the targeted ones. The study also employed a mixed methodological approach in combining aspects of qualitative and quantitative for the purposes of triangulation and to ensure validity and reliability (Bryman & Bell, 2003).

## 2.2 Methodology

The overall methodology involved desk and field work where important documents related to climate change adaptation funding processes in Malawi were reviewed and field consultations including observations carried out respectively.

The Study developed two questionnaires to aid efficient and systematic data collection process for key informant (KII) interviews at national and district level. The process of developing the tools/questionnaires was guided by key questions which the study endeavoured to answer in order to assess the status of climate change adaptation funding processes in Malawi regarding availability and equitable access by all stakeholders including local communities. The Key Study questions are presented in the table below in relation to the study specific tasks. The table also highlights the rationale and as well as the intended output which is covered in the study findings as well;

**Table 9 Key Study Questions, Rationale and Output**

<b>Study Specific Task</b>	<b>Key Study Questions (KSQ)</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Output</b>
1. Conduct a review of the finance mechanisms that support climate change adaptation initiatives in Least Developed Countries particularly in the Global South;	1.1 What international Climate Change Adaptation Funding mechanisms are available for the Least Developed Countries? 1.2 How are these accessed by countries through government structures and other stakeholders? 1.3 What is the status of Malawi's access to these funding mechanisms? 1.4 What is the level of awareness of these funding mechanisms by other stakeholders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of global climate change adaptation funding mechanisms in relation to regional and national processes will provide a clear picture of how the mechanisms impact accessibility at national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A summary report of Funding Mechanisms and procedures to access the funding</li> <li>• An overview of how Malawi has benefited from the global financing mechanism</li> </ul>
2. Conduct a review of the finance mechanisms that support adaptation initiatives in Malawi;	2.1 What national Climate Change Adaptation Funding mechanisms are available? 2.2 How is Climate Change Adaptation Funding mechanisms regulated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of climate change adaptation funding processes through key resilience sectors especially food, water and energy sectors will help ascertain how adaptation is financially supported in the country</li> <li>• The analysis will also help discover how adaptation is supported either directly or indirectly.</li> <li>• The resilience sectors especially in food, water and energy are the focus of the project too.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A summary report on the Institutional Mechanisms, integration of adaptation financing into development planning, procedures for funding, capacity of decentralized structures</li> </ul>

Study Specific Task	Key Study Questions (KSQ)	Rationale	Output
3. Analyze the state of climate change adaptation finance accessibility by various stakeholders including local communities in Malawi;	3.1 What is the status of accessibility to national funding mechanisms by stakeholders including local communities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of involvement of decentralized structures in the national climate change adaptation funding processes will help determine level of accessibility and equity for the local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary situational report on Key Sources for Adaptation Funding, procedures for accessing and availability and challenges</li> </ul>
4. Examine the benefits realized so far by local communities from the climate change adaptation financed initiatives in Malawi;	4.1 What have vulnerable local communities benefited from adaption financing mechanisms? 4.2 What has been the status of their involvement in the planning and implementation of adaptation work supported by funding mechanisms identified? 4.3 What adaptation interventions have potential to build adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities within a short period of time with limited resources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The process will lead to the development of a Case Study on impact of Climate Change Adaptation Funding mechanisms in Malawi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A district Case Study on benefits realized by local communities from climate change adaptation financing mechanisms</li> </ul>
5. Provide recommendations for ensuring efficient and effective climate change funding mechanism that will ensure equitable access and maximization of benefits at	5.1 What should be done to improve <b>and or ensure</b> availability and accessibility of adaptation funding mechanism by stakeholders including local communities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The process will lead to the identification of possible advocacy issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Summary of recommendations for advocacy engagement and or learning</li> </ul>

Study Specific Task	Key Study Questions (KSQ)	Rationale	Output
community level from adaptation financing			



The key questions and the questionnaires guided the data collection process which included as already alluded to interviews, literature and document analysis and observation to collect both primary and secondary data. Multiple sources of evidence were used to aid in triangulation and ensure a synergistic view of evidence regarding the status of climate change adaptation funding processes in Malawi. Therefore, key activities for the data collection process are presented below;

### **2.2.1 Desk Study**

A desk study was undertaken to review both national and international documentation to collect data and information relevant to the assignment.

#### **2.2.1.1 National Documentation**

In this regard the consultant among others acquired and reviewed where applicable national and sectoral strategies and policies more especially the resilience sectors related to the project such as the water, food, climate, DRR and energy; national, sectoral and local development strategies, plans and programmes including poverty reduction strategies. Project documents for CCPM were also reviewed. The national guiding documents were reviewed with the purpose to understand more about climate change adaptation funding mechanisms both in the abstract and concrete perceptions.

From the study understanding, the abstract perspective in funding mechanisms would mean the theoretical connotation where sources for funding to implement planned national development strategies and programs are presented in generalized way and in most cases linked to the national budget while the concrete perspective would mean instances where actual funding mechanisms are put in place to support implementation of development strategies over and above national budget provision. A list of national documentation reviewed is included in appendix 2 in the annexes section of the report.

#### **2.2.1.2 International Documentation**

In addition, the consultant reviewed international documentation primarily from UNFCCC and other UN related bodies to understand more on the availability of international funding mechanisms for climate change adaptation and how the funding is accessed by member countries. The study also benefited from a review of some of the documentation to appreciate guidelines and steps to develop effective adaptation initiatives. A list of documents that were reviewed is included in appendix 2 in annexes section of the report.

### 2.2.2 Key Informant Interviews (KII)

This stage involved conducting consultations with selected institutions and people at national and decentralized levels to gather up to-date data and information on important parameters related to the study as follows;

- a) Knowledge of availability of international, national and local (district and community level) climate change adaptation funding mechanisms
- b) Experience in accessing any climate change funding mechanisms particularly on successes and challenges encountered
- c) Impact of adaptation interventions on vulnerable local communities supported by available adaptation funding mechanism
- d) Ideal strategies to promote ownership and active participation of local and vulnerable communities in adaptation interventions/projects
- e) Suggestions on adaptation interventions with potential to build community adaptive capacities within a short period of time and with limited resources
- f) Ideal strategies needed to establish effective and efficient climate change adaptation funding mechanisms at national and local level to ensure availability and accessibility by stakeholders including local decentralized structures and community based organizations.

Stakeholders for the key informant interviews at national and district level national NGOs more especially CISONECC members, key resilient sectors related to the CCPM such as water, agriculture, energy, climate and DRR, key district officials and members of district development committees (DDC) and district civil protection committees (DCPC). Engagement with national level targeted respondents was carried using a tail-made questionnaire administered through email. The study also benefited from a CISONECC's National Dialogue on Climate Justice, Resource Rights and Renewable Energy which was convened during the implementation of the assignment. During the meeting, a zero draft was presented to add the process of gathering more valuable information through group discussions on key study areas a list of the participants is included in appendix 1 in the annexes section of the report.

Consultations at district level with members of the decentralized structures and CCPM partners were done both in person and through email for additional information. The key informant interviews included also talking to a few households in the project areas to ascertain; their knowledge and attitude about adaptation and skills in undertaking adaptation, the impact of adaptation interventions they have been involved in, their aspirations and choice of principle adaptation interventions with potential to build their adaptive capacity within a short time and with limited resources.

The full list of key informants consulted and the organizations they represent are provided in appendix 1 in the annexes section of the report.

### 2.2.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were mainly conducted with community decentralized structures particularly village civil protection committees (VCPCs) and members of Village Development Committees<sup>12</sup>. One representative VCPC was chosen for FGDs in each in of the four target districts where CCPM is implementing CCA interventions to build adaptive capacity of local and vulnerable communities and households. Within the National DRM Institutional Mechanism under the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), the VCPC is the decentralized structure at the group village level (a constituency of more than 7 villages at most) which oversees all matters relating to disaster risk management<sup>13</sup>. It was therefore found fitting to consult these structures so as to ascertain the level of their engagement in accessing climate change adaptation (CCA) funding mechanisms considering that "disaster risk reduction (DRR) can be to a tool of CCA, just as CCA can be part of DRR"<sup>14</sup>.

In addition, the VCPC were consulted at community level because the Institutional Arrangement<sup>15</sup> of the Climate Change sector does not yet have a decentralized structure at that level. The study also endeavoured to ascertain the perception of district and community level stakeholders on the need for the Climate Change sector to set up similar structures like the DRM sector has done at district (DCPC), traditional authority (ACPC) and group village (VCPC) level. The findings and corresponding recommendations are presented in the report. The four VCPCs that participated in the FGDs are presented in appendix 1 in the annexes section of the report.

## 2.3 Data Analysis and Synthesis of Information

The primary unit of analysis for the study was the four target districts of Chikwawa, Zomba, Machinga and Balaka with a particular focus on Machinga district. In additional, the study consulted key national institutions both public and private as secondary unit of analysis to provide "relational" information congruent to CCA funding mechanisms in Malawi in order to ensure external validity and generalization of ensuing findings to apply to the national status. In the analysis of the data collected the study used the triangulation procedure in order to enhance confidence in the ensuing findings<sup>16</sup>. This was considered as a means to help reduce limitations due to the fact that the primarily unit of analysis was small as the study focused on a few districts.

---

<sup>12</sup> Refer to appendix 1.3 and 5 for list of participants and photos

<sup>13</sup> DoDMA Disaster Risk Management *Operational Guidelines* (draft May 2018)

<sup>14</sup> Caritas Czech Republic, Manual on How to Navigate Through a Changing Climate, 2010

<sup>15</sup> MoNREM, EAD *National Climate Change Management Policy* (June 2016)

<sup>16</sup> Bryman, A. & Bell, E. (2003) *Business research methods*. New York, Oxford University Press.

In order to ensure simple analysis of data collected, the study reviewed data generated from key national documents on funding processes for intended development and or resilience interventions, ‘relational’ information gathered from the questionnaires administered to both national and district stakeholders and focus group discussions with VCPCs on their knowledge of any funding mechanisms directly and or indirectly related to climate adaptation and accessibility thereof. This was done to aid the triangulation process so as to uncover critical aspects related to the status of climate change adaptation funding processes in Malawi focusing on the availability of the funding as well as accessibility by stakeholders including especially local communities and structures. For example, a district council may have accessibility to climate change funding either directly from international UNFCCC funding mechanisms through central government initiatives or indirectly through NGOs operating in the district howbeit not from international UNFCCC funding mechanisms in most cases. Therefore, gathering and analyzing data from these sources including development partners helped the study identify existing gaps in national direct climate change funding processes and also complementing funding from other sources as presented in the findings. This aided effective data analysis to ensure reliability of ensuing findings.

The qualitative data collected was triangulated to respond to the key questions that were drafted in reference to the Terms of Reference for the Assignment. At the end, fitting conclusions and relevant interpretations were made out of which recommendations to CISONECC were drawn.

### **3.0 ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS**

Chapter three presents the analysis, findings and discussion on data collected. The analysis and discussion is done in relation to the Specific Study Tasks (SST) as indicated in the ToRs and Key Study Questions conceptualized in the exploration phase. The analysis and findings for the specific study tasks are presented as follows;

#### **3.1 Climate Change Financing Mechanisms that support adaptation in LDCs**

The study conducted a review of the finance mechanisms that support climate change adaptation initiatives in the LDCs particularly in the Global South. The review process sought to answer the following Key Study Questions in order to achieve the objective;

- a) What international Climate Change Adaptation Funding mechanisms are available for the Least Developed Countries?
- b) How are these accessed by countries through government structures and other stakeholders?
- c) What is the status of Malawi's access to these funding mechanisms?
- d) What is the level of awareness of these funding mechanisms by other stakeholders?

##### ***3.1.1 What international financing mechanisms are supporting climate change adaptation in the LDCs particularly in the Global South?***

The study undertook review of related documents from UNFCCC to obtain data related to question. The analysis and discussion on the data collected and subsequent findings are presented below.

##### ***3.1.1.1 UNFCCC Climate Change Financing Mechanism***

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which entered into force in 1994 to provide the basis for concerted international action to mitigate climate change and to adapt to its impacts, has over the years established Financial Mechanisms to provide funds to developing country who are Parties to the Convention to implement adaptation programs.

The operation of the Financial Mechanism is partly entrusted to the Global Environment Facility (GEF). At COP 17 Parties decided to designate the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention. The Financial Mechanism is accountable to the COP, which decides on its climate change policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria for funding.

In addition to providing guidance to the GEF, Parties have established four special funds: the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), both managed by the GEF, and the GCF under the Convention; and the Adaptation Fund (AF) under the Kyoto Protocol<sup>17</sup>.

### **3.1.1.2     *The UNFCCC Climate Change Finance Landscape***

Presented below is brief information for each of the key adaptation related funding mechanisms set up by the UNFCCC.

#### **3.1.1.2.1   The Green Climate Fund**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a new global fund created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. GCF helps developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change. The fund was created by 194 countries who are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as part of the Convention's financial mechanism in 2010.

The fund seeks to promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient developments, taking into account the needs of nations that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. As such, the fund aligns its activities with the priorities of developing countries through the principle of country ownership. The Fund pays particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States.

The fund does not operate in a vacuum but requires collective action from all countries, including both public and private sectors. Among these concerted efforts, advanced economies have agreed to jointly mobilize significant financial resources. The funds' innovation is to use public investment to stimulate private finance, unlocking the power of climate-friendly investment for low emission, climate resilient development. The Fund's investments can be in the form of grants, loans, equity or guarantees. The Fund has established two funding access modalities which are: direct access through use of national or regional institutions accredited by GCF and also indirect access through use of internationally accredited entities. Direct access modality is particularly set-up so that national and sub-national organisations can receive funding directly, rather than only via international intermediaries<sup>18</sup>.

---

<sup>17</sup> [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/items/2807.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/items/2807.php)

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/home>

With reference to the GCF, the study observed that Malawi has accessed US\$12.3 million to implement a disaster risk management (DRM), early warning systems (EWS), and flood and drought management project. The country is also among 10 other countries that stand to benefit from a 100 million Climate Investor Programme submitted by Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO), an institution based in Netherlands, which was approved by the GCF Board in October, 2018.

The study also observed that three national organizations namely; LEAD-SEA, MEET and MMCT, are processing accreditation with GCF to become National Entities for direct access modality. The process has been in progress since 2016 for LEAD SEA and 2017 for MEET and MMCT. Technically and according to the laid out timeframe, the process is supposed to be completed within 6 months. Despite the long-time taken, it is still important to encourage many more eligible national organizations to attempt the process in order to register a good number of National Entities in the near future.

The study also found out that the Government of Malawi through the Environment Affairs Department under the Ministry of National Resources, Energy and Mining, is in the process of developing a country strategic framework that will outline national priorities to guide stakeholders with the focus areas for proposal development.

This is a welcome initiative and it will be important also to ensure that the framework includes technical guidance to encourage would be national entities to apply for accreditation with UNFCCC funding mechanisms<sup>19</sup>.

#### **3.1.1.2.2 Global Environmental Facility**

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. It was accepted by the member countries and adopted by the Implementing Agencies in 1994.

The GEF unites 183 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. Since 1992, the GEF has provided over \$17 billion in grants and mobilized an additional \$88 billion in financing for more than 4000 projects in 170 countries. Through its Small Grants Programme (SGP), the GEF has invested \$450million and leveraged similar levels of co-financing supporting over 14,500 community based projects in over 125 countries. As an independently operating financial organization, the GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters,

---

<sup>19</sup> Malawi Environmental Affairs Department (EAD)



land degradation, the ozone layer, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury, sustainable forest management, food security, sustainable cities.

The study observed that the Government of Malawi through the Department of Disaster Management received funding from the GEF through UNDP in 2015. It was the small grants initiative managed by DoDMA but implemented by remote community based organizations including CBOs and CPCs who served as implementing partners (IPs). The IPs, with technical support from DoDMA, developed project proposals to access the funds for implementing in a few districts in the country. This is one of the projects through the Malawi Government that has received funding from the GEF. Other GEF related projects (those being processed and already approved are included in table 5 in the annexes section).

It is important to point out that the approach to involve CBOs and local institutions to develop and implement CBDRM and CCAM is a commendable initiative. It is an opportunity for local structures that have limited access and say to development resources to champion their own socioeconomic development from disaster and climate change proof or specs.

As already stated, the Malawi Government is working out to establish a National Climate Change Management Fund. It is hoped that the responsible entity will learn from DoDMA's experience with the GEF Small Grants to ensure that the National Climate Change Management Fund reaches vulnerable communities especially through grassroots decentralized structures and CBOs.

#### **3.1.1.2.3 The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)**

Least developed countries (LDCs) are the most vulnerable to climate change, yet the least able to adapt. In many cases, they lack the technical, financial and institutional capacity to identify the best ways to build resilience. Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) therefore decided to establish the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) in 2001. The fund, managed by the GEF, supports the world's most vulnerable countries in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change.

The LDCF was designed to address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries under the UNFCCC. As part of its mandate, the LDCF helps countries prepare and implement National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs). NAPAs are country-driven strategies that identify the most immediate needs of LDCs to adapt to climate change. Target sectors include water; agriculture and food security; health; disaster risk management and prevention; infrastructure; and fragile ecosystems.



The LDCF focuses on reducing the vulnerability of key sectors identified through the NAPA process, financing on-the-ground adaptation activities that provide concrete results in support of vulnerable communities. LDCF projects cut across a variety of themes and geographies.

- In Malawi, projects are supporting practical community adaptation actions that improve resilience of the agriculture sector, while boosting community economic development.
- In Niger, land degradation, water scarcity and at-risk livestock pose a deadly threat to rural communities. The LDCF supports distribution of drought-resilient crop seeds, and locally appropriate water-harvesting techniques.
- In the small island state of Samoa, automated weather stations, crop suitability maps and other tools help increase food and water security. At the same time, they reduce damage from weather-related disasters.

By 2017, the Fund had financed the formulation of NAPAs in 51 LDCs to help countries identify urgent and immediate adaptation needs. Over \$1.16 billion in grant financing approved for 250 projects in LDCs to (i) implement urgent adaptation measures laid out in NAPAs and (ii) support the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to help countries identify medium and long-term adaptation needs.

COP 20 welcomed the increased allocation and disbursement of funds to LDCs under the LDCF and noted with appreciation the additional contributions by Parties to the LDCF. It also noted that the LDCF had financed the preparation of 51 NAPAs, of which 50 were completed, and approved the funding for 159 NAPA implementation projects and for programmes in 48 LDCs (as at 3 December 2014)<sup>20</sup>.

The Government of Malawi as one of the LDCs and party to the UNFCCC was supported to develop its NAPA in 2006 and subsequently reviewed in 2015. This was carried out by the Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) under the Ministry of Mines, Natural Resources and Environment then. The NAPA document was developed to enable Malawi address her urgent and immediate adaptation needs caused by climate change and extreme weather events. Specifically, the document aims at: (i) identifying a list of priority activities, (ii) formulating priority adaptation options, (iii) building capacity for adapting to longer-term climate change and variability, and (iv) raising public awareness on the urgency to adapt to the adverse effects of extreme weather events<sup>21</sup>.

---

<sup>20</sup><https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/least-developed-countries-expert-group-leg/ldc-portal/least-developed-countries-ldc-fund>

<sup>21</sup> Malawi National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA)

The study also observed that Malawi Government has accessed more finances for CCA projects from the LDCF than from the rest. Refer to table 5 in the annexes for the status of how Malawi has accessed funding for CCA actions from the UNFCCC financing mechanisms.

#### **3.1.1.2.4 Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)**

The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established in response to guidance from the Conference of the Parties (COP7) in Marrakech in 2001. The SCCF complements the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). Unlike the LDCF, the SCCF is open to all vulnerable developing countries. In addition, it funds a wider range of activities related to climate change. The SCCF portfolio comprises of 78 projects for adaptation and technology, for a total of \$350 million as of April 30, 2018.

The SCCF was established to finance four programs: a) Adaptation; b) Technology Transfer; c) a list of specific Sectors; d) Economic Diversification. Adaptation was given by the COP the highest priority, followed by technology transfer (Decision 7/CP.7). Through the GEF, and with guidance from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the SCCF targets key sectors for adaptation and technology transfer. The SCCF is the only adaptation fund open to all vulnerable developing countries. Not surprisingly, the demand for resources far outstrips what's available. Each year, the GEF receives about US\$250 million in requests for adaptation support.

Due to the impact of climate change in vulnerable development countries, the demand continues to grow for the SCCF. However, the funds available represent only a tiny fraction of the estimated costs needed for global adaptation. The World Bank, for example, estimates that US\$70-100 billion will be required each year by 2050.

Apart from specific adaptation projects, vulnerable countries need to develop National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Only least developed countries (LDCs) can apply for such funding through the LDCF. The study observed that Malawi developed its NAPA in 2006 and reviewed it in 2015.

The UNFCCC has established the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process to facilitate climate change adaptation planning in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and in developing nations more broadly<sup>22</sup>. The objectives of the NAP process are (1) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of CC, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and (2) To facilitate the integration of CCAM, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes, and activities – in particular development planning processes and strategies - within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate<sup>23</sup>.

---

<sup>22</sup> [https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun\\_adaptation\\_framework/national\\_adaptation\\_plans/application/pdf/decision\\_5\\_cp\\_17.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/national_adaptation_plans/application/pdf/decision_5_cp_17.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> UNFCCC, LDC Expert Group, "The National Adaptation Plan Process – A Brief Overview," 2012.  
[http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/publication\\_ldc\\_napp\\_2013.pdf](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/publication_ldc_napp_2013.pdf)

In June 2017, Malawi submitted its US\$3m request for formulation of the NAP to the GCF Secretariat for completion of the NAP process which stalled in 2016 due to lack of funds to support the development of the various elements of the NAP process.

The GCF secretariat approved the funding request in March, 2019 but the approved amount is yet to be disclosed and funds are yet to be transferred to Malawi<sup>24</sup>. This development and finalization of the NAP will accord Malawi an opportunity to address climate change adaptation in a holistic manner, to enable the setting up or strengthening of an institutional mechanism to integrate climate change adaptation priorities into broader development and economic planning<sup>25</sup>.

#### **3.1.1.2.5 Adaptation Fund**

The Adaptation Fund (AF) was established in 2001 to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The AF was officially launched in 2007,<sup>26</sup> although it was established in 2001 at the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP7) in Marrakech, Morocco<sup>27</sup>. It is intended to finance climate adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>28</sup>

By early November 2013, the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) had allocated approximately US\$200 million to support climate adaptation in 29 countries. By October 2015, the Adaptation Fund had committed US\$331 million in 54 countries<sup>29</sup>.

The Adaptation Fund is supervised and managed by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). The AFB is composed of 16 members and 16 alternates and meets at least twice a year (Membership of the AFB).

One unique feature of the Adaptation Fund is its direct access mechanism,<sup>30</sup> which enables accredited national implementing entities (NIEs) and regional implementing agencies (RIEs) in developing countries to directly access climate adaptation financing.

---

<sup>24</sup> Malawi Environmental Affairs Department (EAD)

<sup>25</sup> Malawi NAP Stocktaking Report\_Final\_2016

<sup>26</sup> UNFCCC Decision 1/CMP.3: Adaptation Fund

<sup>27</sup> UNFCCC Decision 10/CP.7: Funding under the Kyoto Protocol

<sup>28</sup> Operational policies and guidelines for Parties to access resources from the Adaptation Fund

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/adaptation-fund-board-approves-more-projects-as-adaptation-demand-grows/>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/about/direct-access/>

### 3.1.2 How are the funds accessed by countries through government structures and other stakeholders?

Procedures and processes needed to access the various special funds are presented in the table below;

**Table 10 Procedures for Accessing UNFCCC Climate Financing Mechanisms**

Fund	Summary of procedures for accessibility
1. SCCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Applicant develop and submit concept note to the GCF Operational Focal Point and UNFCCC Focal Point for endorsement</li><li>Issuance of No-Objection Letter by UNFCCC Focal Point</li><li>Development and submission of the proposals to the SCCF Secretariat by GEF Agencies (WB, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD, EBRD, IADB, ADB, and AfDB)</li><li>Review of the proposals by the SCCF secretariat (or LDCF Secretariat)</li><li>Approval of the proposal by SCCF Board (or LDCF Board)</li><li>Accessing the approved funds though GCF Agency<sup>31</sup></li></ul>
2. LDCF	
3. GCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Applicant develop and submit a concept note to the National Designated Authority (NDA)for endorsement</li><li>Issuance of No-Objection Letter by NDA</li><li>Development and submission of the proposals to the GCF and to the Adaptation Fund secretariat respectively through:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Indirect Access – International Accredited Entity</li><li>Direct Access - National Implementing Entity</li></ul></li><li>Review of the proposals by the GCF secretariat and the Adaptation Fund Secretariat respectively</li><li>Approval of the proposal by GCF Board and the Adaptation Fund Board respectively</li><li>Accessing the approved funds though chosen accredited entities<sup>32</sup></li></ul>
4. Adaptation Fund (AF)	
Specific Modalities of Access for Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund	
Direct Access Modality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Eligible Parties can submit their projects directly to the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB)and Green Climate Fund Board through accredited National Implementing Entity (NIE)</li></ul>	

<sup>31</sup>

<sup>32</sup>

Fund	Summary of procedures for accessibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A group of Parties may also nominate regional and sub-regional entities as implementing entities in lieu of NIE</li> <li>• Aim is to increase the level of country ownership, oversight, and effectiveness of support, and to create stronger accountability of the recipient country to the funding mechanism</li> <li>• Direct access can help to ensure proper reliance on, and harmonization of national systems, cut transaction costs</li> </ul> <p><b>International Accredited Entity Access Modality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parties can submit their proposals through International Accredited Entities. These could be multilateral institutions or banks</li> </ul> <p><b>Accreditation process for Direct Access</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government appoints National Designated Authority (NDA)</li> <li>• NDA endorses the nomination of a potential NIE</li> <li>• NDA endorses the Programmes/projects</li> </ul> <p><b>Readiness phase for the GCF</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries need to go through a readiness phase in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– identify an institution to serve as NDA, or a focal point prior to June 2014</li> <li>– Identify priority activities in preparing a country to access the Fund's resources</li> <li>– NDA or focal point will communicate to the Fund the country's strategic priorities for financing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Fund may provide readiness grants to contribute to the proposal development costs of priority programmes and projects</li> <li>• Government are urged to identify priority activities to be considered in preparing to access the Fund's resources</li> </ul>
5. Global Environment Facility (GEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicant develop and submit a concept note to the GEF Operational Focal Point and UNFCCC Focal Point for endorsement</li> <li>• Issuance of No-Objection Letter by UNFCCC Focal Point</li> <li>• Development and submission of the proposals to the GEF secretariat by GEF Agencies (WB, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD, EBRD, IADB, ADB, and AfDB)</li> <li>• Review of the proposals by the GEF secretariat</li> <li>• Approval of the proposal by Board</li> <li>• Accessing the approved funds through GEF Agency<sup>33</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>33</sup> UNFCCC Funding Mechanisms

### **3.1.2.1 *What is the status of Malawi's access of the UNFCCC funding mechanisms?***

Malawi is a signatory to various international treaties and instruments including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Malawi signed the Convention on 10th June, 1992 and ratified it on 21st April, 1994. Malawi also ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 26th October, 2001.

As a Party to the Convention, Malawi Government is therefore eligible to apply for climate change adaptation funding and related management strategies. Over the years the Government of Malawi has developed proposals and accessed UNFCCC Climate Financing Mechanisms through different accredited implementing entities. With reference to the information gathered from Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) so far, a list of project proposals developed by Malawi Government to access climate change adaptation funding is presented in table 3 in appendix3 in the annexes section of the report. The list includes all project proposals either being processed, approved, not approved, under implementation or completed.

#### **3.1.2.1.1 Government effort:**

It is commendable for what the government of Malawi has done over the years to work tirelessly through responsible departments to develop and implement climate change management projects with funding from UNFCCC financing mechanisms. With reference to the information gathered by the study<sup>34</sup>, the government has so far accessed about US\$44.3million for climate change adaptation and related disaster risk management programs. While the study did not endeavour to identify other sources of funding for climate change adaptation other than direct UNFCCC funding mechanisms through government machinery, it is an established fact that development partners (both bilateral and multilateral) and other donor agencies have technically and financial supported the Government of Malawi and national NGOs to implement climate change adaption initiatives across a number of sectors. These include but not limited to; Irish Aid, UKAid, DfID, DanChurch Aid, Norwegian Aid, EU, SCIAF, USAID, Christian Aid, Tear Fund UK, All We Can, Trocaire, Tear Fund Switzerland, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Millennium Challenge Account etc.

#### **3.1.2.1.2 Resources for Adaptation vs. Response and Recovery Initiative**

Malawi needs more resources to engage in multi-sectoral profitable, sustainable and substantial climate change adaptation work. Almost on a yearly basis the Government requires more resources

---

<sup>34</sup> Refer to Table 5 in the annexes section of the report

including finances to respond to disaster incidents than probably the sum total of what is invested into adaptation for resilience.

For example following the 2019 flooding impact, the Government assessed that about US\$31million<sup>35</sup> is needed to implement emergency response initiatives not including rehabilitation of livelihoods which would without doubt need far more additional resources. The need therefore to ensure availability of substantial climate change funding and easily accessed by stakeholders more especially the target need to be overemphasized.

### **3.1.2.1.3 Status of Malawi's Access to UNFCCC Adaptation Funding Mechanisms**

The Government of Malawi has managed to access UNFCCC Adaptation Funding Mechanism especially from the LDCF and GEF over the years. However, it is expedient to consider development of related project proposals to target all the other funding baskets on an increased frequency.

The Department of Environmental Affairs (EAD) leads government department in developing proposals to access funding from the UNFCCC financing mechanisms. While it is understandable that EAD is strategically positioned on issues related to climate change management issues, it is expedient that many more government departments need to be actively involved in the quest to access UNFCCC funding. The development of the proposal may be done in collaboration with EAD and submitted through appropriate accredited entity. The special funding mechanisms available at UNFCCC provide opportunities for a wide range of multi-sectoral climate change adaptation initiatives than the "conventional resilience sectors" such as water, agriculture, energy and environment. For example, the SCCF has infrastructure development and Land Management in the adaptation program as some of the priority areas of interventions. The fund was also established to finance the program of technology transfer. Therefore, different departments depending on their need and exposure to climate change effects may explore opportunities provided by UNFCCC financing mechanisms to develop sectoral based adaptation project.

In addition, the Malawi NAPA has detailed information about how Climate Change is negatively impacting all key sectors namely; agriculture, human health, energy, fisheries, wildlife, water, forestry, gender and infrastructure<sup>36</sup>. It is therefore expedient that all government departments in these sectors should be aggressive in project proposal development related to their sector. In the long run the active involvement of all departments will promote effective multi-sectoral integration of climate change adaptation into development planning.

---

<sup>35</sup> Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) Disaster Assessment Report, March 2019

<sup>36</sup> Malawi NAPA (second edition 2015)



#### **3.1.2.1.4 Stakeholder awareness levels of the funding mechanisms**

Although this parameter is not directly linked to the overall objective of the assignment it was nevertheless considered important to gauge their awareness of the UNFCCC funding mechanisms. Lack of awareness and knowledge of the existence of the special UNFCCC Adaptation financing mechanisms especially for the LDCs may result into the failure by eligible stakeholders to attempt to get accredited and access the various funds.

The study consulted people at national, district and community through questionnaires and FGDs, who are either directly or indirectly, engaged in climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives. On the issue of awareness and some other pertinent issues related to climate change financing in Malawi, the study also engaged with climate change Dialogue practitioners at national level at a national dialogue meeting on Climate Justice, Resource Rights and Renewable Energy<sup>37</sup> organized by CISONECC. Analyzed feedback from all those consulted indicate that over 90% of the respondents were not aware of all of the UNFCCC special financing mechanisms already discussed above. It is important for stakeholders to be aware of the funds and understand the accreditation processes in order to apply for accreditation and subsequently financial support.

### **3.2 Climate Change Financing Mechanisms that support adaptation in Malawi**

The study conducted a review of the finance mechanisms that support climate change adaptation initiatives in Malawi. The review process sought to answer the following Key Study Questions in order to achieve the objective;

- a) What national Climate Change Adaptation Funding mechanisms are available?
- b) How is Climate Change Adaptation Funding mechanisms regulated?

#### ***3.2.1. What national Climate Change Adaptation Funding mechanisms are available?***

The study undertook review of national, sectoral and district development plans, policies and development plans respectively to understand the status, approach and regulation of finance mechanisms that support adaptation initiatives in Malawi. The review process also focused on the resilience sectors targeted by the CCPM namely water, food and energy. In addition to desk review of documents, the study also carried out key informant interviews with related government sectoral focal points at district level and community decentralized structures. The analysis and discussion on the data collected and subsequent findings are presented below.

##### **3.2.1.1 Guiding Instruments**

---

<sup>37</sup> Refer to Appendix 1 for Participants List consulted. CISONECC Dialogue Meeting on Climate Justice, Resource Rights and Renewable Energy



Over the years the Malawi Government has developed key instruments in the form of policies, plans and strategies to guide and inform the integration of disaster risk and climate change management into development planning across the sectors. Key instruments include but not limited to the following; National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), National Climate Change Management Policy (NCCMP), National Disaster Risk Management Policy (DRMP), National Agriculture Policy, National Environmental Policy, Malawi Energy Policy (2003), Malawi Growth Development Strategy (MGDS), Food Security Policy (2006), National Resilience Strategy (NRS), National Irrigation Policy, National Environmental Policy (NEP, 2004), National Forestry Policy, National Land Resource Management Policy and Strategies (2000), National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2001), National Land Policy (2002); National Environmental Action Plan 2002, National Land Use Planning and Management Policy, National Water Policy (2005), Water Resources Act (2013), Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act (1991), Waterworks Act (1995), Environment Management Act (1996), Local Government Act (1998), Malawi Decentralization Policy, Energy Regulation Act (2004).

The policies, plans and strategies are instrumental in national budgeting processes. In other words, these instruments have been used by government to mainstream climate change adaptation actions to ensure there is funding for such activities across the sectors. The instruments are also used by other stakeholders including development partners and civil society organizations as the basis to inform development of climate change adaptation and related strategies to secure funding from different sources.

### **3.2.1.2 Climate Change Financing Mechanism**

The guiding instruments presented above have strong priority areas and subsequent strategies but not so determinant enough on robust and locally driven financing mechanisms and subsequent resource mobilization strategies outside the conventional national budgetary allocation. Paradoxically, "over dependence" on the national budget is risky because its financing is largely dependent on general budget support from development partners whether bilateral or multilateral. Continued general budgetary support (GBS) from development partners is always based on improvement in the political governance, fiscal performance and public finance management capacity<sup>38</sup>. Any failure by government to score well on these important parameters, continuity of general budgetary support is always affected. The country has had periods of GBS suspension, like the period from 2000-2004, from development partners following non-compliance with the set conditions<sup>39</sup>.

---

<sup>38</sup> Evaluation of General Budget Support - Malawi Country Report, May 2006

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.pg S3

Such situations affect effective implementation of government's pertinent developmental strategies more especially disasters risk management and climate change adaptation initiatives aimed at building community and household resilience.

In view of National Climate Change Financing and any other resilience sector, it is imperative to ensure deliberate initiatives are put in place to ensure there is special financing mechanism with an appropriate Fund to enhance resource mobilization above budgetary allocations. The setting up of Special Funds would provide opportunities to stakeholders especially local decentralized structures such as Development and Civil Protection Committees (ADC, VDC, ACPC and VCPC) at Traditional Authority (TA) and Group Village Headperson (GVH) level.

For example, on funding mechanisms in the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2015), it is indicated that financial resources for the implementation of the policy will be an integral part of the budgets of ministries, departments, as well as those of the city, municipal and district assemblies, as they are implementing their activities as per disaster risk management devolved functions. In addition, civil society organisations and development partners will be encouraged to accommodate the aspirations of this policy in their normal programmes<sup>40</sup>.

The idea to promote integration of disaster risk management into multi-sectoral budgets is a very welcome but if there is no special local funding over and above what is planned at any sectoral level it will be business as usual. It is however pleasing to note that the drafting of the Disaster Risk Management Bill (2018) included a provision for the development of a DRM Fund. The establishment and operationalization of the DRM Fund will without doubt contribute to increasing national resources for climate change adaptation actions considering that "disaster risk reduction (DRR) can be to a tool of CCA, just as CCA can be part of DRR"<sup>41</sup>.

In the National Climate Change Policy (2016), the Malawi Government recognizes the need to prioritize enhanced financing for implementation and coordination of climate change management activities through increased national budgetary allocation, establishment of a Climate Change Management Fund, improved access to international climate financing (both multilateral and bilateral) and private sector investments<sup>42</sup>. The idea of creating a National Climate Change Management Fund (NCCMF) is a good starting point towards ensuring national ownership. This would provide a platform towards development of local strategies to mobilize resources for the Fund. However, the process may be hampered by lack of a National Climate Change Act that should regulate the development of the NCCMF.

---

<sup>40</sup> National Disaster Risk Management Policy (0215) page 12

<sup>41</sup> Caritas Czech Republic, Manual on How to Navigate Through a Changing Climate, 2010

<sup>42</sup> National Climate Change Management Policy (2016) page 12

It proposed that the process would be regulated by the Forestry Act<sup>43</sup> but this does not include NCCMF. Making reference to the Forestry Act for establishment of NCCMF which is not explicitly mentioned might not be legally fitting. It is important therefore that the drafting and enactment of the National Climate Change Bill be expedited.

Apart from having a clear national Climate Change Financing Mechanism, the study found out that there are some other sectoral related funds which are also linking to climate change management financing at national level. These include the Forestry Fund which is regulated by the Forestry Act and the Roads Administration Fund managed by the National Roads Act. It is important therefore that the establishment and operationalization of the National Climate Change Management Fund consider linkages with these sectoral funding initiatives.

### **3.2.1.3 Policy and Practice on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Financing**

It is always said amongst Malawian circles and beyond that strategy and policy development is not a problem with Malawi. Malawi has excelled over the years to develop excellent policies and development strategies but we have always been found wanting in implementation. One of the key contributing factors to ineffective implementation of policies and development strategies factors has been the failure to put in place robust and nationally championed funding mechanisms for related national strategies and policies not including vices of poor bureaucratic governance<sup>44</sup> and rampant corruption<sup>45</sup>. Establishing special Funds for key resilience sectors such as Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management, Agriculture, and Environment will promote ownership and provide platform to identify local and sustainable strategies for mobilizing additional resources than being confined within the parameters of national budget which is always not adequate.

## **3.3 Accessibility of Climate Change Financing Mechanisms by stakeholders in Malawi**

The study analyzed the state of climate change adaptation finance accessibility by various stakeholders including local communities in Malawi. The analysis sought to answer the following Key Study Question in order to achieve the objective;

### **3.3.1 What is the status of accessibility to national funding mechanisms by stakeholders including local communities?**

---

<sup>43</sup>EAD briefing of the NCCMF at CISONECC National Dialogue Meeting on Climate Justice, Resource Rights and Renewable Energy - 27th March 2019, Riverside Hotel, Lilongwe

<sup>44</sup> Drivers of Change & Development in Malawi - ODI Working Paper 216 <https://www.odi.org/resources/docs/1957.pdf>

<sup>45</sup>Governance and Corruption Baseline Survey: Malawi - Final Main Report 2006 - [https://www.worldbank.org/INTWBIGOVANTCOR/Resources/1740479-1143042582963/malawi\\_final\\_survey.pdf](https://www.worldbank.org/INTWBIGOVANTCOR/Resources/1740479-1143042582963/malawi_final_survey.pdf)

The study established that there is not yet an established National Climate Change Management Funding Mechanism in Malawi. As already discussed in the section above, Malawi has developed sectoral policies, plans and development strategies that highlight climate change and disaster risk management as priority areas of intervention. In spite of lack of an established Climate Change Funding Mechanism, these documents are providing guidance and a basis for the development of related adaptation projects to access funding from different sources.

In the absence of an established National Climate Change Management Funding Mechanism, it is no wonder that findings from the questionnaire responses, key informant interviews at district level and focus group discussions with VCPCs show there is no accessibility to national fund by stakeholders including local communities.

However, in spite of not having a clear National Climate Change Management Funding Mechanism, some of those consulted at district council level in the target districts reported of climate adaptation funding through central government projects funded by UNFCCC financing mechanisms. One example is the Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CALRA) Project which was implemented by the Malawi Government in Chikwawa, Karonga and Dedza with funding from LDCF through Africa Development Bank. The other example is the ADAPT Plan project being implemented by the Malawi Government in Zomba, Ntcheu and Nkhatabay districts with funding from LDCF through UNDP<sup>46</sup>. There are other stakeholders including national and local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) who are working in the districts implementing climate adaptation and disaster risk interventions from funding outside UNFCCC funding mechanisms.

In addition, in spite of lack of a National Climate Change Management Funding Mechanism, members of the VCPCs and VDCs who participated in the FGDs reported that they are aware of the District Development Fund, Local Development Fund (LDF) and the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) at district and constituency level. The LDF and CDF are funds from the Local Government and Parliament for designated projects and administrative operations at district and constituency level respectively. The operation mechanism is entrusted to DDF which is also an account. However, members of the VCPCs and VDCs consulted feel neglected and not actively engaged when it comes to accessing resources for community based managed adaptation and disaster risk management work from the funds.

It was indicated that political interference sometimes affect community structures to take active role in the planning and implementation of related development work as funds, such as the CDF, are easily controlled by politicians (members of parliament and ward councillors). They however

---

<sup>46</sup> Environmental Affairs Department - Malawi

felt that the funds available have potential to support CCM and DRM actions if well connected to local development planning.

While the challenges stated above might be isolated, they expose potential gaps in the management of available resources and funds on the ground. Local decentralized structures have potential to champion community level resilience building if well capacitated both technical and financially. It is therefore important to ensure that the National Climate Change Management Fund under establishment takes into account issues related to accessibility of the fund by local vulnerable communities through the decentralized structures and other stakeholders.

### **3.4 Benefits realized from climate change adaptation financed initiatives in Malawi**

The study examined benefits realized so far by local communities from climate change financed activities in Malawi. It should be noted again that the study focused on four target districts where the CCPM is being implemented namely; Chikwawa, Zomba, Machinga and Balaka. The examination of benefits was therefore limited to the impact of the CCPM project being implemented in the target district with a focus on Machinga and the findings should therefore be treated as such.

The Study conducted key informant interviews with CCPM personnel, ADDRMOs and carried out focus group discussions (FGDs) with VCPCs in the four target districts. This was done to understand the impact of adaptation interventions implemented and how community structures were involved in the planning process.

The review process sought to answer the following KSQs in order to achieve the objective;

- a) What have vulnerable local communities benefited from adaption financing mechanisms?
- b) What has been the status of their involvement in the planning and implementation of adaptation work supported by funding mechanisms identified?
- c) What adaptation interventions have potential to build adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities within a short period of time with limited resources?

#### **3.4.1 What have vulnerable local communities benefited from adaptation financing mechanisms as supported by the CCPM Project?**

##### **3.4.1.1 Aspects of the CCPM Project**

The CCPM project is being implemented in the four target districts by a consortium of partners as presented in the table below;



**Table 11 CCPM District Implementing Partners and Target Communities**

District	Implementing Partner	Target Communities	
		Traditional Authority (TA)	Group Village Headperson (GVH)
1. <b>Chikwawa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CADECOM</li> <li>• CICOD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapananga</li> <li>• Ngowe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lundu, Gaga</li> <li>• Mwananjovu, Masanduko, Mchacha, Nkhungubwe</li> </ul>
2. <b>Zomba</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ZARD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mwambo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chaweza</li> </ul>
3. <b>Balaka</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eagles Relief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matola Nkaya</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matola Phimbi</li> </ul>
4. <b>Machinga</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CARD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nsanama</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mkhumbwa</li> <li>• Mangulu</li> </ul>

Key aspects of the CCPM Project are as follows;

**a) Project Overall Goal**

The project goal is to improve resilience to current and future climate change by developing and implementing community led adaptation strategies and measures that will improve agricultural production and rural livelihoods across the food-water-energy nexus

The core purpose of the CCPM is to contribute to the delivery of the Government of Malawi's strategic policy priorities on international climate change and international development, by enabling local communities in Malawi to undertake direct action to adapt to climate change, and supporting them in building resilience to the impact of extreme weather events, whilst simultaneously raising awareness of human rights in relation to climate change. All CCPM activity, directly or indirectly, supports the delivery of the Scottish Government's international climate change and international development priorities.

**b) Project Overall Outcomes**

The CCPM shall support the delivery of the following outcomes:

**Table 12 CCPM Outcomes**

Criteria	Outcomes
1. Be Community-Led	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCPM support enables communities to develop experience and confidence which supports the development of a common understanding of climate change and a positive local response to climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>
2. Leave No-One Behind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those who are most disproportionately affected by climate change, in particular women and girls, are engaged and empowered to participate and take local action to adapt to climate change.</li> </ul>
3. Benefit the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurable benefits to the local environment, as a result of action and behaviour change delivered through the Programme.</li> </ul>
4. Create a Sustainable Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-based climate change adaptation is taking place across selected communities, with evidence of long-term physical, behavioural, awareness or social change.</li> </ul>
5. Improved Climate Literacy, in particular in relation to Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participating communities have an improved understanding of their human rights in relation to climate change.</li> <li>• Local and national government in Malawi are engaged and have an improved understanding of citizens' human rights in relation to climate change.</li> </ul>

### 3.4.1.2 Summary Project Impact on participating communities

The FGDs provided the study with the opportunity to discuss with participating communities on notable project impact as a result of interventions being implemented. The information gathered from the focus group discussions complemented project information and reports sourced from CCPM implementing partners.

The study discovered that in all the target districts, the CCPM Project engaged participating communities through the use of PVCA especially members of the VCPCs and VDCs in the final stages of drafting ideal adaptation interventions. The process helped participating communities to identify vulnerability factors that expose them to the effects of climate change and subsequently come up with strategies to address risks identified. In view of the key interventions being implemented, participating communities highlighted key impacts as presented in table 4 in appendix 3 in the annexes section.



It should be noted that the key impacts presented do not include all other numerous adaptation interventions being implemented by other organizations in the target districts. The impacts are presented in generalized form with specific impacts from Machinga as a case study

### **3.4.2 What has been the status of their involvement in the planning and implementation of adaptation work supported by funding mechanisms identified?**

The CCPM project adopted the Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (PVCA) tool to promote active involvement of participating households in the planning, implementation and monitoring of adaptation interventions. PVCA is a participatory process used to identify and analyze the underlying root causes that make communities, households and individuals vulnerable to disasters, as well as existing capacities to reduce disaster risks and their impact.

It is a process that empowers community members using participatory tools to systematically analyze how they perceive their problems linked to climate change and related natural disaster incidents, and to suggest their own context-specific solutions on how to overcome the problems<sup>47</sup>.

Communities felt that the approach helped them to have knowledge of disasters and they are now able to actively participate with understanding. Most of those that participated in the PVCA process are members of VCPCs and VDCs. They considered the PVCA process as their training in DRM and CCAM as related to socioeconomic development because most of them had never attended any training since they were appointed. The use of PVCA for participatory project planning with communities is also promoted in the National Guidelines on development of Disaster Risk Management Plans (NGoDRMPs Draft)<sup>48</sup>.

In addition to the PVCA tool which is basically disaster risk management oriented there are other participatory tools such as the Climate change and Environmental Degradation Risk and Adaptation assessment (CEDRA) which focus on climate change. The CEDRA tool is a process that empowers local people and agencies to understand and respond to CC in their own context. It is helpful therefore to envision and build capacity of community structures in the used of CEDRA.

### **3.4.3 What adaptation interventions have potential to build adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities within a short period of time with limited resources?**

While the aspect of ascertaining potential adaptation interventions was not one of the primary focuses for the study, it was found important to engage communities to give their perception considering that the study also endeavoured to examine what communities are benefiting from the adaptation interventions being implemented. Knowledge of adaptation-interventions with

---

<sup>47</sup>ACT - International Network *Participatory Risk, Capacity & Vulnerability Analysis - A Practitioner Manual for Field Workers*

<sup>48</sup> DoDMA National Guidelines on development of Disaster Risk Management Plans (NGoDRMPs)

potential to build adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities is important as this will help communities and development practitioners know where to invest in order to maximize the limited resources available. However, it is important to know that some interventions may be context related and therefore generalization may not work.

### 3.4.3.1 List of potential adaptation interventions

The Study mainly used the FGDs discussions with members of VCPCs and VDCs to identify potential adaptation interventions. In order to enhance effective triangulation, the study also gathered perceptions from key informant interviews at national and district level. Participants come up with adaptation interventions under the CCPM project. The list below presents a consolidated list of adaptation interventions from FGDs conducted in the four target districts. The study also reviewed the CCPM Project information and partner initiatives to confirm the interventions.

The list of therefore possible interventions that may be implemented following the PVCA exercised done. Community structures and participating people articulated the interventions with clear understanding. It is most likely that this is a result of involvement them in the planning process through the use of the PVCA tool.

**Table 5 CCPM Generic Adaptation Interventions**

Adaptation Intervention	Rationale
1. Promotion of Irrigation through winter cropping and solar powered irrigation schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase irrigable land for profitable irrigation farming even in times of effects of erratic rains.</li> <li>• To allow household to plan more than once in a year in order to increase production for consumption and business</li> </ul>
2. Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture/Agro Ecological Farming/Conservation Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve degraded soils</li> <li>• To promote simple farming technologies to mitigate impacts of dry spells</li> </ul>
3. Promotion of seed multiplication through communal established seed banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure availability of quality seeds on the market within reach of target communities</li> <li>• To promote agri-business initiatives in seed multiplication so that people increase their income levels from seed sales.</li> </ul>
4. Provision of safe and portable drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce incidents of waterborne disease outbreaks</li> </ul>
5. Agroforestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To regenerate degraded soils - improving soil fertility</li> </ul>
6. Afforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To rehabilitate the environment especially forests</li> <li>• To increase carbon sink basin and contribute to climate mitigation effects</li> <li>• To ensure energy security at community level</li> </ul>

Adaptation Intervention	Rationale
7. Low carbon promotion: Energy Saving/Efficient Cook Stoves, Solar Energy Kiosks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote local climate mitigation initiatives -cubing emission</li> <li>To promote local green businesses</li> </ul>
8. VSLAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote a saving culture</li> <li>To provide affordable and readily available financial services for the individual and communal development</li> </ul>
9. Livestock rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote quick development of disposal assets for resilience building</li> </ul>
10. DRR and EWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote DRR integration into development planning</li> <li>To promote a culture of safety and risk reduction</li> <li>To ensure establishment of community managed and people centred flood and drought early warning systems for effective response, recovery and rehabilitation initiatives</li> </ul>
11. Evidence based Advocacy on Climate Change with VCPCs taking a leading role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote active engagement of local structures in climate justice advocacy work so that they are well heard in the corridors of power</li> <li>To ensure there are concerted efforts for CCAM by all stakeholders (public, civil society organizations, private and business entities)</li> </ul>

During the FGDs, the pair-wise-ranking participatory tool was used to identify three potential adaptation interventions. At the National Dialogue meeting on Climate Justice, Resource Rights and Renewable Energy, participants were also engaged on the same issue. The consolidation and analysis of the potential adaptation interventions also considered three choices from individual key informant interviews administered in person or through email. In the case of the individual interviews the ranking process included picking the frequency of each of the intervention chosen. The final list of potential adaptation interventions is presented in the table below showing their rank and rationale.

**Table 6 Potential Adaptation Interventions**

Adaptation Intervention	Rank
Promotion of Irrigation through winter cropping and solar powered irrigation schemes	1
Promotion of Agro-Ecological Farming	2
Small scale Livestock	3

#### 3.4.3.2 Observation

As indicated, the generation of the list of potential adaptation interventions involved community structures participating in the project, project staff and officials at national and district level. Community structures most likely picked out their preference as per the benefits enjoyed from

implementing the interventions while project staff and key informants at district and national level picked their choice from possibly their work experience. It is important to note that potential adaptation interventions may be context based considering different parameters in the target area i.e. access to land, water and state of the environment etc. It is also important to note that not all of the generic CCPM adaptation interventions had been initiated by implementing partners in their target areas because the project commenced a bit late than planned. This also might be one of the factors that influenced the choice of the potential adaptation interventions by groups consulted.

The study also observed that communities appreciated the impact of VSL initiatives where effectively implemented. They think VSL can be used to unlock resources for communities to engage even in profitable irrigation farming and livestock production. The failure for the VSL initiative to be considered amongst the 3 potential interventions can be attributed to the fact that it is not perceived as a direct intervention initiative by some, or because it is outside the "agriculture" related activities which is the principle livelihood of most rural communities in the country. The other reason is that some of the members of the focus group discussions may not have participated in the initiative yet by the time of the discussions.

In addition to the principle interventions mention above it was also shared by participants that community based and people centred early warning systems for fast on set climate change shocks could be one of the important activities. It is observed that the frequency and intensity of fast on set climate sensitive disasters such as floods, dry spells, strong winds and storms is increasing almost every year. It is therefore important to ensure that people are well sensitized and educated about these disasters and a people centred EWS is put in place.

In the identification of possible adaptation interventions, the study observed that it is important to employ the Livelihood Framework<sup>49</sup>. The classical Livelihood framework includes the five standard livelihood components (human, social, natural, physical and economic). These five components are what people depend upon as means of a living but also elements at risk to disasters and climate change impact. In any community it is important to establish exact livelihood-activities people are engaged in under each of the standard components. Assess the vulnerability of these livelihood activities to climate change effects and come up with adaptation interventions to help build individual and community adaptive capacity. In this way every aspect will covered to ensure diversified initiatives.

Last but not least, all the generic adaptation interventions listed above are important and context related. The study observed that these were developed as a result of the PVCA exercise though which communities identified vulnerability factors exposing them to the effects of Climate

---

<sup>49</sup>The Standard Livelihood Framework has five components: Human, Social, Natural, Economic, Physical/Infrastructure which are considered as capitals/assets

Change. The interventions are therefore fitting and what is needed is to ensure that the implementation process including procurement of materials is informed by environment impact assessment initiatives insure that there is no maladaptation. The carbon foot print perception needs to be observed throughout the implementation to ensure that adaptation projects are really also reducing carbon emission at any related source.

### **3.5 Recommendations for effective climate change funding mechanism in Malawi**

The Study analyzed the findings as presented in the sections above to provide recommendations for ensuring efficient and effective climate change funding mechanism that will ensure equitable access and maximization of benefits at community level from adaptation financing. The analysis sought to answer the following Key Study Question in order to achieve the objective

#### **3.5.1 What should be done to improve and or ensure availability and accessibility of adaptation funding mechanism by stakeholders including local communities?**

All the stakeholders who participated in the key informant interviews and all the focus group discussions were given opportunity to provide development ideas to improve and or ensure availability and accessibility of a robust national climate change adaptation funding mechanism by stakeholders especially local communities and decentralized structures.

With reference to the analysis and findings presented in the sections above and specific ideas gathered on what needs to be done to ensure a robust national climate change adaptation funding mechanism, synthesized ideas and are presented below.

##### **3.5.1.1 Availability**

##### **a) UNFCCC Funding Mechanisms**

- i) Need for Government of Malawi to increase the number of proposals annually in order to access more resources from related special funds. Considering the challenges national CSOs are encountering to get accredited for funding, it will be helpful to ensure Government is more aggressive with a number of sectors involved so as to ensure there are resources to support climate change management work in Malawi
- ii) Environmental Affairs Department to plan for and implement an efficient Awareness and Education Strategy to help stakeholders understand more about UNFCCC funding mechanisms. Most of practitioners are not aware of the funding processes.

- iii) The need for a multi-sectoral Government approach to applying for funding from UNFCCC funding mechanisms. The Malawi NAPA identifies 8 different sectors that impacted by climate change effects. It is therefore expedient that there is a wide range engagement of the sectors even in resource mobilization for specific adaptation and mitigation initiatives. This will help spread the responsibility of resource mobilization while overall coordination is done through designated department.
- iv) Government should consider engaging national and local CSOs as implementing partners for special programs supported by UNFCCC funding mechanisms. This will help CSOs that may not manage to access UNFCCC funding but are capable of delivering.

**b) Local/National Funding Mechanisms**

- i) Need for urgent development and/or operationalization of Special Funds for all Sectors. The idea for Nation Climate Change Fund and DRM Fund should be adopted by all stakeholders identified in the NAPA as being at risk to effects of climate change.
- ii) Need for new and additional strategies for local resource mobilization for adaptation. This will help ensure substantial funds are available for adaptation work especially in the rural areas. Strategies for mobilizing more resources may include the following;
  - Private sector contribution
  - Payment for ecosystem services e.g. Water Boards sell water to people and these business entities need to give something back as they take free water. There also companies that construct roads who excavate quarry stones, gravel and others natural resources and in most cases leave galleys behind. These should also give something back for community adaptation initiatives.
  - Applying the polluter pay principle e.g. putting in place mechanisms; to penalize poor managed vehicles emitting unnecessary carbon due to incomplete combustion on the roads of Malawi which is very rampant, to ensure factories pay for their emission<sup>50</sup>. A mechanism need to be put in place to employ the polluter pay principle to ensure something is paid back into the community in the form of community social responsibility (CSR).
  - International Climate financing institutions as presented in the report i.e. GCF/GEF
  - Government Budgetary Allocation
  - Multilateral and bilateral donors

---

<sup>50</sup> Example presented in figure 5-7 in appendix 5 in the annexes section

- iii) Need for urgent operationalization of the proposed National Climate Change Management Fund. The fund should be made accessible to decentralized structures at district and community level as well as other national and local NGOs and CBOs.
- iv) Need to explore opportunities and possibilities to link current local funding mechanisms to climate change and disaster risk management developmental planning. These funds include the Local Development Fund (LDF), Constituency Development Fund (CDF), District Development Fund (DDF), Rural Electrification Fund and Carbon Tax etc.

### **3.5.1.2 Accessibility**

#### **c) UNFCCC Funding Mechanisms**

- i) Need for extensive National Awareness and Education Campaign with National NGOs on UNFCCC Funding Mechanisms.
- ii) There is need for capacity building of CSOs on procedures and process to access UNFCCC funding

#### **d) Local/National Funding Mechanisms**

- i) Capacity building of responsible decentralized structures and local organizations (CBOs, FBOs, NGOs) for them to participate in accessing local/national adaptation funding mechanisms. There is need to build their capacity in proposal development and institutional capacity development. The PVCA or CEDRA participatory tools could be handy to help decentralized structures acquire important knowledge and skills in disaster and climate change risk assessment and development of ideal disaster risk management and climate change adaptation interventions.
- ii) Need for the National Climate Change Management Fund needs to consider empowering the decentralized structures to ensure effective and efficient planning, implementation and monitoring of funded adaptation actions. The National Climate Change Institutional Arrangement has not provided space for structures at district, traditional and group village level while the National Disaster Risk Management has in the form of Civil Protection Committees in those three local administrative jurisdictions.

As found out by the study during focus group discussions, setting up new structures will be counterproductive. Community people feel that there is nothing new that a climate change structure will do differently from what CPCs are doing. If there are gaps they feel strengthening and reviewing the ToRs for CPCs would be more constructive than setting

parallel structures. The Fund and or the establishing entity may therefore need to consider this as mechanisms are put in place for engagement with public structures.

iii)Need to put in place context and local community applicable criteria for eligibility for especially decentralized structures (DDC, ADC, VDC, CPCs), CBOs, FBO, NGOs at district and community level to access any established Funding Mechanism.

iv)Setting up of Consortiums at district level and community level of CSOs and decentralized structures to build their capacity to access adaptation financing



## **4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In this chapter, the study provides ideal strategies to turn some of the suggestions presented above into advocacy and or development issues to help CISONECC and CADECOM carry out related advocacy issues to lobby for the establishment of an efficient and effective National Climate Change Management Funding mechanism that will enhance substantial availability of resources and equitable access for maximization of benefits at community level. The desire is to see more stakeholders including local structures and communities are easily accessing national climate change adaptation funding mechanisms to engage in adaptation interventions for sustainable resilience building. The chapter is presented in two parts as follows;

### **4.1 Conclusions**

The overall purpose of this study was to assess the status of climate change adaptation funding mechanisms in Malawi, evaluating its availability and accessibility by stakeholders including local communities and its impact on building adaptive capacities. The study was also undertaken to recommend strategies needed to enhance effective and efficient national climate change adaptation financing.

Several key conclusions could be made from the findings of this study. However, a summary of key findings confirmed by the study are as follows;

1. Not many credible stakeholders in Malawi are overly aware of availability of a number of special UNFCCC Climate Change Funding Mechanisms that aim to finance adaptation interventions is least developed countries such as Malawi yet they have the capacity.
2. The Malawi government, apart from development partners and UN agencies, is the major stakeholder that has accessed UNFCCC funding mechanisms on a number of times. It is mostly the Department of Environmental Affairs that is actively involved in proposal development to access funds from UNFCCC financing mechanisms. While EAD is the government focal point, it is expedient that all sectors be involved in order to enhance access of substantial funding for adaptation at sectoral and multi-sectoral level
3. The Malawi Government has developed a good number of national and sectoral guiding instruments (policies, plans and development strategies) but lack robust and established financing mechanisms even at sectoral level to aid effective implementation. The process of establishing these sectoral funding mechanisms including the NCCMF should be regulated by appropriate sectoral acts.
4. The government also needs to consider engaging CSOs and decentralized structures as implementing partners for special programs with funding from UNFCCC.
5. The use of PVCA to promote ownership and effective participation of target communities in community adaptation work is critical for sustainability of project activities and also transfer of knowledge to ensure effectiveness in service delivery.
6. Most of the decentralized structures especially at community level such as ADCs, VDCs, ACPCs, VDCs are not helped to access national or local climate change adaptation funding mechanisms

Despite the resourcefulness of the Government of Malawi through related departments and CSOs to access funding from UNFCCC financing mechanisms and from other sources respectively, there is need for more resources to carry out major climate change adaptation and disaster risk management initiatives in order to build sustainable adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities. With the increased frequency and magnitude of climate sensitive disasters in the past decade the need for more resources cannot be overemphasized.

The study was framed on the assumption that with effective and efficient national climate change adaptation financing mechanism leading to availability and equitable access of funds by stakeholders including local communities, poor households living in disaster prone areas can be supported to build their adaptive capacity and become resilient to climate change impact. The findings above include both positive and negative issues. Enhancing the positives and turning the negatives into positives would lead to improved availability and accessibility of climate change adaptation funding initiatives at national and local level. It is therefore hoped that the assumption could be achieved if the recommendations made are implemented.

## 4.2 Recommendations

With reference to the positive and negative findings and conclusions related to the status of climate change adaptation financing mechanisms in Malawi as presented above, the study recommends the following as initiatives to be undertaken to improve the situation;

**Table 7 Conclusions and Recommendations**

Conclusions	Recommendation(s)
1. Not many credible stakeholders in Malawi are overly aware of availability of a number of special UNFCCC Climate Change Funding Mechanisms that aim to finance adaptation interventions is least developed countries such as Malawi yet they have the capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Government and CISONECC network to plan for national wide Awareness and Education Strategy on availability of National and International UNFCCC Adaptation Funding Mechanisms</li><li>• Need for capacity building and technical support to help eligible stakeholders apply for accreditation.</li></ul>
2. The Malawi government, apart from development partners and UN agencies, is the major stakeholder that has accessed UNFCCC funding mechanisms on a number of times. It is mostly the EAD that is involved in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aggressiveness of the Government is needed to access more resources from the UNFCCC Funding Mechanisms</li><li>• Lobby for multi-sector involvement in development of proposal for UNFCCC support than few departments.</li></ul>

Conclusions	Recommendation(s)
<p>proposal development to access funds from UNFCCC financing mechanisms. While EAD is the government focal point, it is expedient that all sectors be involved in order to enhance access of substantial funding for adaptation at sectoral and multi-sectoral level</p>	<p>This will promote integration of adaptation into sectoral development planning</p>
<p>3. The Malawi Government has developed a good number of national and sectoral guiding instruments (policies, plans and development strategies) but lack robust and established financing mechanisms even at sectoral level to aid effective implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for expedition of the establishment of the NCCMF. It is important that the establishment of the fund is regulated by a National Climate Change Act. The drafting of the National Climate Change Bill and subsequent enactment should be expedited to fast track the development of the NCCMF.</li> <li>• Lobby for establishment and or operationalization of Special Sectoral Funds with robust procedures and strategies for resource mobilization</li> <li>• This idea need to be taken on board even at District, Town, Municipal and City Councils. Some UNFCCC principles such as the Polluter Pay principle can positively be used to collect revenue for the fund from different entities</li> </ul>
<p>4. The Malawi Government should consider engaging CSOs and decentralized structures as implementing partners for special programs with funding from UNFCCC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for procedures and applicable systems and ToRs to engage CSOs in the implementation of special government CCA related projects</li> <li>• National Civil Society Organizations are strategic stakeholders and have for a long time complemented government efforts to Climate Change Adaptation and also Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in community based socioeconomic development work within the framework of national resilient policies and development strategies. It is therefore be important for the National Climate Change Management Fund (NCCMF) to consider putting in place procedures to open the fund to credible CSOs in the country.</li> <li>• Need for EAD to consider building capacity of CSOs, Private Sector and local structures to access GCF resources. The GCF readiness programme can be used to make them ready.</li> </ul>

Conclusions	Recommendation(s)
<p>5. The use of PVCA to promote ownership and effective participation of target communities in community adaptation work is critical for sustainability of project activities and also transfer of knowledge to ensure effectiveness in service delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby for capacity building of decentralized structures especially at TA and GVH level (ACPC, ADC, VCPC, ADC)</li> <li>• Lobby for the adoption of the PVCA as tool to guide development of Village Action Plans which lead to District Development Plans. This will promote integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management into developmental planning at grassroots level</li> </ul>
<p>6. Most of the decentralized structures especially at community level such as ADCs, VDCs, ACPCs, VDCs are not helped to access national or local climate change adaptation funding mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralization process need to be enhanced coupled with capacity building of local structures</li> <li>• Awareness and Education Strategy for decentralized structures especially those at TA and GVH level</li> <li>• there is need to put in place procedures that will ensure that funds trickle down to local coffers without challenges. Malawi Government has successfully been key at COP negotiations lobbying for direct access to UNFCCC financing mechanisms and it is hoped that strategies will be put in place to ensure that decentralized structures more especially at traditional and group village level have equitable and direct access to the funds. This will require coming up with strategies to build capacity of these community structures and other stakeholders to ensure they duly qualify to access the funding.</li> </ul>

## 5.0 REFERENCES

- ACT - International Network *Participatory Risk, Capacity & Vulnerability Analysis - A Practitioner Manual for Field Workers*
- Bryman, A. & Bell, E. (2003) *Business research methods*. New York, Oxford University Press.
- Caritas Czech Republic, Manual on How to Navigate Through a Changing Climate, 2010
- Claussen J., Amis P., et alia; Evaluation of General Budget Support - Malawi Country Report, May 2006
- Designing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives: A UNDP Toolkit for Practitioners, 2010
- James Neill, Qualitative vs. Quantitative Research: Key Points in a Classic Debate, Feb 2007 [http:// www.wilderdom.com/JamesNeill.htm](http://www.wilderdom.com/JamesNeill.htm)
- Malawi NAP Stocktaking Report\_Final\_2016
- Malawi National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), 2015 second edition
- UNFCCC Decision 10/CP.7: Funding under the Kyoto Protocol
- UNFCCC Handbook, 2006
- UNFCCC Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifteenth session, held in Copenhagen, December 2009 <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf>

## 6.0 ANNEXES

### Appendix 1: List of People and Organizations consulted

#### 1.1 National level

##### a) Individual Consultations (email)

#	Name	Organisation	Position	Phone	Email address
1.	Matthews Banda	Center for Social Concern, Research and Environmental Development (CSCRED)	Projects Coordinator		cdevelopment7@gmail.com
2.	Ephraim Chimwaza	Centre for Social Concern and Development (CESOCODE)	Programs Director	0999 458 907	cesocode@yahoo.com
3.	David Mtoseni	AG Care	Programmes Officer	0994 505 040	daves.agcare@gmail.com
4.	Alick Kaonda	Evangelical Lutheran Development Services (ELDS)	Projects Coordinator		alickkaonda@yahoo.co.uk
5.	Madalitso Makwandu	Green Livelihoods	Executive Director		makwandu03@yahoo.com
6.	Reginald Mumba	Coordination Union for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE)	Environmental Advisor		reginald.mumba@gmail.com
7.	Amon Lukhele	Outreach Scout Foundation (OSF)	Executive Director	0884 309 820	lukhele.osf@gmail.com
8.	Evans Njewa	Environmental Affairs Department (EAD)			

#	Name	Organisation	Position	Phone	Email address
9.	Jimmy Mzilahowa	Twesa in Community Development (TICOD)	Executive Director	0882 824 321	twesango@gmail.com
10.	Boyson Fredrick Majomeka	Village Link for Climate Change (VILFOCC)	Executive Director		bmajomeka@gmail.com

**b) Group Consultations (Participants to the CISONECC National Dialogue on Climate Justice, Resource Rights and Renewable Energy, 27th March 2019, Riverside Hotel, Lilongwe)**

#	Name	Organisation	Phone	Email address
1	Edger Phiri	USEF	0999250 745	ukhondomw@gmail.com
2	Blessings Mwenga	ICAD	0884157438	Blessingsmlenga@gmail.com
3	Patersen Majamanda	MOET		
4	Lucy Chimombo	Dept of Energy	0888365843	lchimombo@gmail.com
5	Amon Lukhele	OSF	0888365 845	Lukhele.osf@gmail.com
6	Joy Munthali	CISONECC	0993542557	Joymunthali23@gmail.com
7	Violet Mfune	CISONECC	0997615290	violetmfune@cisoneemw.org
8	Joseph Njoka	CISONECC	0993542557	joseph@cisoneccmw.org
9	Kondwani Gondwe	MZUNI	0884334416	kondwanigondwe@gmail.com
10	Chancy Mloza Banda	ZODIAC	09943434298	Chancymlozabanda@gmail.com
11	Chikondi Chavuta	ACTION AID	0999434 298	Chikondi.chavuta@actionaid.com
12	Lemekeza Mokiwa	CARE	09991122593	Lemekeza.mokiwa@care.org
13	Felix Nyirenda	CISONECC	0996704444	felixnyirenda@gmail.com
14	Mathews Mpofu	PERMA OUT REACH	0888595231	permaoutreach@gmail.com
15	Patience Abeck	MALAVI POST	0996613803	ashleybeck@gmail.com
16	AlickKaonda	ELDS	0888316 744	alickkaonda@yahoo.com
17	Ellen Matupi	COWFA	0992213240	
18	Steven Mkweteza	CSCRED	08844511660	
19	Uchizi Nyirenda	ISD	0880849300	
20	Lesley Kapita	CESCODE	09980300 89	

#	Name	Organisation	Phone	Email address
21	Yasin Resheed	WESM	099932743	
22	Sosten Chiotcha	LEAD SEA	09911444448	<a href="mailto:schiotcha@leadsea.mw">schiotcha@leadsea.mw</a>
23	Gracious Nguwo	SURCROD	0881835549	<a href="mailto:graciouschiotcha@gmail.com">graciouschiotcha@gmail.com</a>
24	Boydson Majomec	VLFOCC	0880233775	<a href="mailto:bmajomeka@gmail.com">bmajomeka@gmail.com</a>
25	Jimmy Mzilazhowa	TWESA	0882828321	<a href="mailto:twesango@gmail.com">twesango@gmail.com</a>
26	Abel Nkulama	NYNCC	0995973509	<a href="mailto:amkulama@gmail.com">amkulama@gmail.com</a>
27	Hanna Saima	EAD	0999118262	<a href="mailto:siamahannah@gmail.com">siamahannah@gmail.com</a>
28	Temwanani Mulitswa	OXFAM	0999246573	<a href="mailto:tmulitswa@oxfam.org.uk">tmulitswa@oxfam.org.uk</a>
29	Agness Mangoche	SDI	0996660847	<a href="mailto:Amangoche96@yahoo.co.uk">Amangoche96@yahoo.co.uk</a>
30	Charles Mkoka	AED	09999852469	<a href="mailto:cmkoka@gmail.com">cmkoka@gmail.com</a>
31	Jack Kambwilo	NFYD	0994024442	<a href="mailto:jkambilo@gmail.com">jkambilo@gmail.com</a>
32	Gloria Nyirenda	WESM NET	09991484748	<a href="mailto:nazombegloria@gmail.com">nazombegloria@gmail.com</a>
33	Hilda Mkupa	GL	0881484754	<a href="mailto:hildamkupa@gmail.com">hildamkupa@gmail.com</a>
34	Lusungu Chinombo	CHRISTIAN AID	0888528238	<a href="mailto:lchimombo@gmail.com">lchimombo@gmail.com</a>
35	Miriam Yana	MAOG	0998153450	<a href="mailto:mirriumgrcare@gmail.com">mirriumgrcare@gmail.com</a>
36	Jacqueline Thawale	CISONECC	09935266666	<a href="mailto:thawalej@gmail.com">thawalej@gmail.com</a>
37	Kondwani Mubisa	CISONECC	0884338990	<a href="mailto:Kmubisa93@gmail.com">Kmubisa93@gmail.com</a>
38	Loyd Mswana	MARAVI POST	08842338712	<a href="mailto:lloydmbwana@gmail.com">lloydmbwana@gmail.com</a>
39	Miriam Joshua	CHANCO-UNIMA	0999912 683	<a href="mailto:madalitojoshua@yahoo.co.uk">madalitojoshua@yahoo.co.uk</a>

## 1.2 District level

#	Name	Institution/Position	District	Phone	Email address
1.	Francis Kadzokoya	ADDRMO	Chikwa wa		
2.	James Chikoya	DADO			<a href="mailto:jameschikoya@gmail.com">jameschikoya@gmail.com</a>
3.	Hector Mkawire	District Forestry Officer		08858844 02	
4.	Songola	District Water Officer		08885888 87	
5.	Douglas Moffat	DoPD		09972377 90	
6.	Noel Chinyama	Project Officer			



#	Name	Institution/Position	District	Phone	Email address
7.	Mercy Bandason	Project Officer		099406155	
8.	Shepherd Jere	ADDRMO	Machinga	0881142387	shepherd.jere@gmail.com
9.	Chimwemwe Banda	CARD Project Officer		0888215152	
10.	Benjamin Yangayiro	CARD Intern			
11.	Grant Mzembe	CARD Project Coordinator			
12.	Henry Chalira	District Forestry Officer		0999452722	
13.	Morson Magombo	Director of Planning and Development (DoPD)		0999381101	morsonmagombo@ymail.com
14.	Mwaiwawo	ADDRMO	Balaka	0999554734	
15.	Magola Darlington	Eagles Project Officer		0998940269	
16.	Staff Macdonald	Eagles Project Officer		0881205012	
17.	Osborn Nyirongo	Eagles Project Coordinator		0996245548	
18.	Florence Ntepa	ADDRMO	Zomba	0997588393	
19.	Maureen Musukwa	CADECOM Project Officer		0999611688	
20.	Ernest Fungulu	/AEDO		0991276218	

### 1.3 Community level

Name	Sex	District	Organization	Position	Community	Telephone
------	-----	----------	--------------	----------	-----------	-----------

1. SGVH Mkhumbwa	M	Machinga	VCPC	Advisor	SGVH Mkhumbwa	0881985763
2. Jackson Makoka	M		VCPC	Member		0999915586
3. Patrick Mponda	M		VCPC	Member		0991497250
4. Mercy Denson	F		VCPC	Member		0992104106
5. Patrick Mkandawire	M		VCPC	Member		0999055018
6. Winesi Botomani	F		VCPC	Member		0999869548
7. Joyce Sande	F		VCPC	Member		0997488371
8. Peter Dauda	M		VDC	Member		0882113889
9. Agnes Matope	F	Balaka	VCPC	Lead Farmer	GVH Matola	0884338804
10.Sovia Muzinga	F		VCPC	Lead Farmer		0998321147
11.John Jekete	M		VCPC	Lead Farmer		
12.Melia Benson	F		VCPC	Member		0888041710
13.Darlington Magola	M		VCPC	Chair		0998940269
14.Charles Matola	M		VCPC	Member		0885335548
15.Mwayi Kaperewera	F		VCPC			0995591564
16.Billiat Chipangula	M	Chikwa wa	VCPC	Chair	SGVH Lundu	0888499601
17.Selina Michael	F		VCPC	Vice Chair		
18.Prefix Simoni	M		VCPC	Secretary		0881683008
19.Donata Benito	F		VCPC	Member		
20.Emmanuel Muona	M		VCPC	Member		0995322385
21.Lazarous Sinoya	M		VCPC	Member		0993278891
22.Stiwe Chazungulira	F		VCPC	Vice Secretary		0991436852
23.Wine Lloyd	F		VCPC	Member		
24.Chisanu Dikisoni	M		VCPC			0881655649
25.Eliza Godomera	F	Zomba	VCPC	Member	GVH Chaweza	0997829970
26.Rhoda Mailosi	F		VCPC	Forum Member		0999598289
27.Den Nankumba	M		VCPC	Member/HSA		0997553631
28.Donata Kachingwe	F		VCPC	Member/CBO		0992519648

<b>29.</b> Paul Chimwaza	<b>M</b>		VCPC	Member		0999730977
<b>30.</b> Enock Kapalamula	<b>M</b>		VCPC	Member/Pastor		0995426850
<b>31.</b> Greshan Sukali	<b>M</b>		VCPC	Member		0992412361
<b>32.</b> Enock Majiga	<b>M</b>		VCPC	Member		0996819561
<b>33.</b> Donald Mulamba	<b>M</b>		VCPC	Member		
<b>34.</b> Joseph Mangwiro	<b>F</b>		VCPC	VH		0992945377
<b>35.</b> Cedric Chibalo	<b>M</b>		VCPC	Secretary		0995442498

## **Appendix 2: List of National and International Literature/Documentation Reviews**

### **2.1 National**

- Policies: National Climate Change Management Policy, National Disaster Risk Management Policy, National Agriculture Policy, National Environmental Policy, National Irrigation Policy, National Decentralization Policy
- Development Programs and Resilience Strategies: Malawi Growth Development Strategy (MGDS) III, National Resilience Strategy (NRS), National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)
- Reports: National Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA 2015), Management Information System Project Draft Report 2 - Malawi
- Project documents: Climate Change Justice Advocacy Project (CJAP)
- District Documents: District Development Plans (DDP)

### **2.2 International**

- Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord 2009, Handbook 2006,
- Global Environmental Facility - GEF/LDCF.SCCF.9/Inf 4, October 2010: Updated results-based management framework for the least developed countries fund (LDCF) and the special climate change fund (SCCF) and adaptation monitoring and assessment tool
- Strengthening Climate Resilience-Discussion Paper 9: Learning to ADAPT
- Caritas Czech Republic, Manual on How to Navigate Through a Changing Climate: Building upon Communities Resilience, 2010
- Designing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives: A UNDP Toolkit for Practitioners, 2010

**Appendix 3: Table 8 Impact of Adaptation Interventions**

Key Sector	Adaptation Intervention	Impact on participating households and communities and Case Stories:
Food	1. Seed Multiplication (Rice, G/Nuts, Pigeon Peas, Sorghum, and Muccuna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The initiative is helping project beneficiaries and communities outside the target areas access quality seed within their reach. In addition to accessing quality seed on the market, the action is also providing groups and individual farming families trained in seed multiplication to increase their income levels for resilience and development as they are able to sell the seed.</li> </ul>
	2. Agro-ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agro-ecology and forestry is helping communities produce food while at the same time enriching the soil. Promotion of nitrogen fixing crops and trees in crop fields is improving soil fertility. With rehabilitated soils, there is increase in food production at household and community level.</li> <li>Simple soil and water conservation technologies are helping communities manage their soils and water to mitigate impact of dry spells. This again is enhancing effective agriculture activities even in times of erratic rainfall</li> </ul>
	3. Agro-Forestry	
	4. Soil and Water Conservation	
	5. Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	The VSLA is enhancing a saving culture and providing access to loan opportunities for small scale business initiatives. Participating households are improving their socioeconomic status in the area of food security, personal and household development as they are benefiting from the small scale businesses they are engaging in.




Integration of Nitrogen fixing agroforestry trees in crop fields (CARD, Machinga)

Key Sector	Adaptation Intervention	Impact on participating households and communities and Case Stories:
<b>Water</b>	1. Solar Powered Irrigation Scheme – Clean Water for Irrigation and Drinking	Small scale Irrigation farming is already improving food production at household level and thereby building resilience to dry spell induced food insecurity. The planned use of solar powered irrigation once installed will help increase acreage of irrigation land and subsequently increase production both for consumption and socioeconomic development at household level
	2. Drilling boreholes and Installation of AfriDev Pumps	The interventions have potential to promote basic hygiene and sanitation practices at household level and reduce exposure to outbreak of water borne diseases and poor sanitation related health challenges.
	3. Build Capacity in water and Sanitation at Water Points	

Key Sector	Adaptation Intervention	Impact on participating households and communities and Case Stories:
Energy	1. Promotion of renewable (Clean) energy through Solar Energy Kiosk	<p>Solar Energy Kiosks is an initiative that is helping vulnerable households generate income for their personal and communal development while saving the environment at most. Through the Solar Energy Kiosks community's entities such as VSL groups are supported with Solar Power Supply Systems together with gadgets such as, solar powered refrigerators, phone chargers, hair cutters, and TV sets (Plasma TV and DVD). With these electrical accessories, they are able to use and run a solar enterprise as a group. Through the enterprise, the groups are able to Charge electronic gadgets, run a barbershop business, and sell soft drinks and video show business within the village.</p> <p>The initiative is changing the socioeconomic welfare of people. Patricia Mambo Mkona of Lodi VSL group in Lodi Village in GVH Mangulu in Machinga district is one of the people benefiting from the initiative. Patricia and her VSL group members are able to make money with clean energy while saving the environment at the same time. "Our lives are not the same" she says as she smiles. The group is able to generate money from the business which in-turn goes to the VSL as group income for its members. Patricia testifies that she is now able to borrow from the group at low interest rates and plans to start Kanyenya business. The video show structure is also utilized as a library courtesy of the lights installed. It accommodates school pupils from 18:00hrs-19:30hrs pm especially standard 8 students from Mondays to Fridays. Patricia appreciates the innovative idea of initiating the establishment</p>



Patricia at Lodi Solar Energy Kiosk on duty selling cold drinks (CARD, Machinga)

Key Sector	Adaptation Intervention	Impact on participating households and communities and Case Stories:
		of Solar energy kiosks in her area as she can foresee a market centre within their village <sup>51</sup> .
	2. Energy Saving/Efficient Cook Stoves	<p>Use of Efficient Cook Stoves which uses less firewood than the conventional cooking place is promoting regeneration of natural forests and thereby increasing the natural sink basin for carbon. The initiative is also curbing exposure of women to hazardous smoke which is dangerous for their health. It is also an income generating venture to local artisans trained to make both the fixed and mobile efficient stoves.</p>  <p>Fixed efficient stove (CARD, Manchinga)</p>
	3. Afforestation	Afforestation initiative is helping rehabilitate the environment, ensure adequate sink basin for carbon (climate change mitigation) and ensuring energy security at community level as 90% of the population in Malawi rely on bio-mass (mainly fuel wood and charcoal)

<sup>51</sup> CARD Case Story



**Appendix 4 Table 9 Status of Malawi Government Access to UNFCCC Funding Mechanism**

Project	Responsible Government Department	Target Districts	UNFCCC Fund	Amount	Period	Status <sup>52</sup>				
						BP	APP	NTA	UI	CPL
1. Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CALRA)	Department of Irrigation	Karonga, Dedza and Chikwa wa	LDCF through Africa Development Bank (ADB)	US\$3m						✓
2. Climate proofing local development gains in rural and urban	EAD	Machinga and Mangochi	LDCF through UNDP	US\$5.3			✓			
3. Climate Information and EWSs in Eastern and Southern Africa	DCCMS		LDCF through UNDP	US\$4m						✓
4. The ADAPT Plan	EAD	Ntcheu, Zomba, Nkhatabay	LDCF through UNDP	US\$4.5m					✓	
5. Sustainable Land Management	EAD		LDCF through UNDP	US\$3m						✓
6. Shire River Basin Management	Department of Water Resources		LDCF through World Bank	US\$5m					✓	

<sup>52</sup> Status: BP (being processed), APP (approved), NTA (not approved), UI (under implementation), CPL (completed)

Project	Responsible Government Department	Target Districts	UNFCCC Fund	Amount	Period	Status <sup>52</sup>				
						BP	APP	NTA	UI	CPL
7. National DRM, EWS and Flood & Drought Management Project			GCF	GCF Grant: US\$ 12.3m Co-financing: US\$ 4.1m	6 years		✓			
8. Nyika Trans-Frontier Conservation Project with Zambia.	National Parks and Wildlife		GEF 4 through the World Bank	US\$4m					✓	
9. Pesticides Risk Reduction in Malawi	EAD		GEF 5 through FAO	US\$3m			✓			
10. Increasing Access to Clean and Affordable Decentralized Energy Services in Selected Vulnerable Areas of Malawi	Energy Affairs		GEF 5 through UNDP	US\$2m		✓				
11. Building climate resilience for agro-ecological areas in Malawi	Department of Irrigation & EAD	Machinga, Phalombe and Karonga	GEF 6 through IFA/FAO	US\$8m		✓				
12. Building Climate Resilience in the	Department of Fisheries		GEF 5 through FAO	US\$6.1m		✓				

Project	Responsible Government Department	Target Districts	UNFCCC Fund	Amount	Period	Status <sup>52</sup>				
						BP	APP	NTA	UI	CP L
Fisheries sector in Malawi										
13.Sustainable Rural Water Infrastructure for Improved Health and Livelihoods Project	Department of Water Resources		LDCF thorough AfDB	US\$3m		✓				
14.National Adaptation Plans Project Identification Form	EAD		LDCF through UNDP	US\$3m		✓				
15.Frameworks for the Prevention of Management of Biological Invasions in Malawi	EAD		Submitted through UNEP	US\$2m				✓		
16.Establishment of a National Regulatory Framework for Access and Benefit Sharing in Malawi	EAD		Submitted through UNEP	US\$1m				✓		

## Appendix 5: Figures



Fig 1 FGD – GVH Matola, Balaka district



Fig 2 FGD – SGVH Lundu, Chikwawa district



Fig 3 FGD – GVH Chaweza, Zomba district



Fig 4 FGD – SGVH Mkhumbwa, Machinga district





**Fig 5 Increased carbon emission due to poor care of vehicles – need for penalties towards adaptation actions**



**Fig 6 Local factory, Salima – carbon emission –  
– need for polluter pay principle**



**Fig 7 Illovo Nchalo –sugarcane harvesting – carbon emission and impact on the health of people –**