

**MALAWI PERSPECTIVES AND
EXPERIENCES WITH NDC
READINESS AND IMPLEMENTATION**

**ENHANCING READINESS FOR NDCs
IMPLEMENTATION IN AFRCA**

By

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INTRODUCTION

- ✓ Because of the country's vulnerability to climate change, Malawi realised the urgent need to undertake interventions to enhance the resilience of productive sectors to their associated negative impacts.
- ✓ The country's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) was developed in direct response to decisions adopted at the 19th and 20th Sessions of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the UNFCCC.
- ✓ The INDC aims at achieving the objective of the UNFCCC as set out in Article 2 of the Convention and also contribute to sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

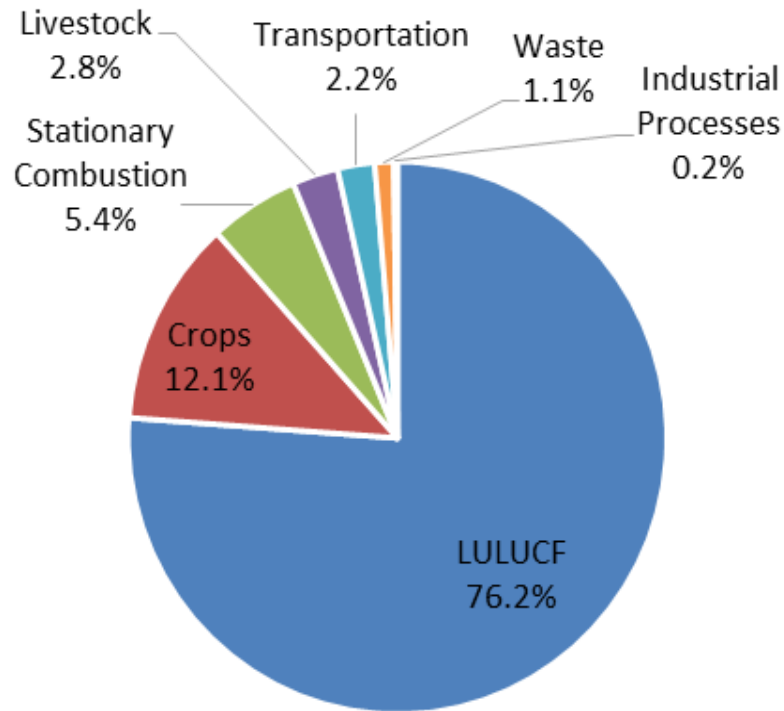
- Selection of sectors prioritized in the INDC was premised not only on the sectors that could make the greatest contribution to GHG abatement and resilience building, but other emerging issues in key sectors. For instance, the energy and industrial sector landscapes are bound to change in line with developmental plans of the country.
- The INDC has included issues of adaptation and community resilience, paying particular attention to the vulnerable groups and sectors.
- The INDC has provided an opportunity to enhance the implementation of Malawi's sustainable development goals as articulated in its national developmental agenda.

INDC DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

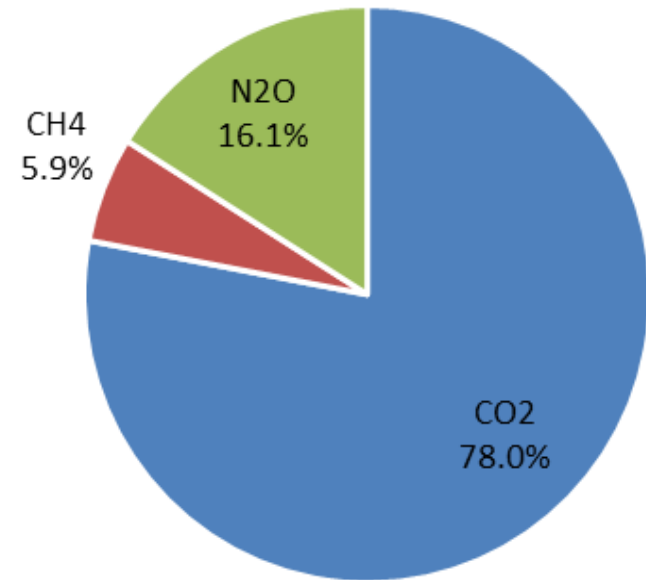
- Preparation of Malawi's INDC was conducted with government's full commitment following all inclusive processes:
 - National INDC taskforce and the launching of the process at national level.
 - The draft was prepared by the national taskforce assisted by national and international experts.
 - The review of national policies and strategy documents as well as a series of consultations of key stakeholders.
 - A national workshop for the final validation of the INDC was conducted.
 - The document was approved by government

EMISSIONS CATEGORIES

Emissions by Source (CO₂e)



Emissions by Gas (CO₂e)



TARGETS

- ✓ Gases targeted include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O).
- ✓ Malawi's targets reflect a consolidation and expansion of various climate change related initiatives that have been derived from policies, programmes, and projects.
- ✓ Emission reduction efforts will concentrate in key sectors of forestry, agriculture and energy.
- ✓ Malawi expects to reduce the per capita emissions of Malawi from 1.4 t CO₂e per capita in 2010 to around 0.7 to 0.8 t CO₂e per capita in 2030 compared to expected business as usual emissions of around 1.5 t CO₂e per capita in 2030.

POLICIES

- ✓ Some existing policies include.
 - National Climate Change Management Policy. National Forestry Policy – 2017. Environment Management Policy – 2017.
 - National Climate Change investment Plan. As a way of mobilising resources.
 - Malawi Renewable Energy Strategy (MRES). The strategy sets the immediate agenda for action to promote renewables and improve the regulatory, fiscal and legal framework for the sector.
 - Such stakeholders may also use the MRES to focus where their resources and expertise could assist with the delivery of specific actions as per the key actions which are still underway and still require assistance and funding.

ADAPTATION MEASURES

- The priority sectors and thematic areas identified based on national development priorities include agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries), water resources, health, infrastructure, land-use planning, transport, population and human settlements, disaster risk management, forestry; wildlife, energy and gender.
- Malawi is also developing a sustainable GHG Inventory system with support from USAID which will enhance monitoring of GHG reduction efforts as part of MRV system. Training of sectoral focal points is also conducted. Development of country specific emission factors in the Agric and Livestock sector is underway.
- As part of awareness raising and coordination, Malawi will hold a National Adaptation Symposium in May 2018 to define/ build consensus on adaptation in a Malawian context.

CHALLENGES

- Need for international support (financing). Renewables. Challenge of quantifying the resources needed.
- Mainstreaming of NDC in national policies and strategies.
- Disparity of NDC targets with existing plans

THANK YOU

