

# Climate Change Policy Development for Malawi

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# Policy Goal

**“To promote climate change adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building for sustainable livelihoods through **Green Economy** measures for Malawi”.**

# Policy Outcomes

- Outcome 1: Reduced vulnerability to climate change impacts through improved social and ecological resilience in Malawi
- Outcome 2: Controlled greenhouse gas emissions from Malawi
- Outcome 3: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation measures
- Outcome 4: Improved policy coordination and harmonization of climate change management
- Outcome 5: Increased funding in the national budget and improved access to external funding sources for climate change adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building
- Outcome 6: Climate Change mainstreamed in development policies and planning

# Policy Objectives

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

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## **Section 4.2 Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate change mitigation is any action to decrease the intensity of radiative forcing (RF) in order to reduce the effects of global warming.

Mitigation will yield positive local as well as global socio-economic and environmental benefits through increase in below and above ground carbon and reduced Greenhouse gas emission.

# Goal and Objectives

## 4.2.1 Goal

The Climate Change Policy strives to control greenhouse gas emissions while simultaneously allowing for sustainable development.

## 4.2.2 Specific Objectives

Government of Malawi must strive to mitigate against climate change through better land use, climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, **Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM)**, voluntary carbon markets, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+), as it will yield positive local as well as global socio-economic and environmental benefits through increase in below and above ground carbon and reduced Greenhouse gas emission.

# COMMON MITIGATION PRACTICES

## Tree Planting (Afforestation/ Reforestation)



Trees capture and use carbon dioxide that is released into the atmosphere thereby reducing the rate at which climate change takes place



# COMMON MITIGATION PRACTICES

## Regeneration of Natural Forests



# COMMON MITIGATION PRACTICES

- Use of Alternative Energy Sources



# COMMON MITIGATION PRACTICES

- **Manure Making and Application**
- Manure from livestock produces methane (when manure decomposes) and nitrous oxides, both of which are green house gases;
- If manure is allowed to enrich soil, these gases can be sequestered in the soil and used up by plants rather than allowing the gases to escape into the atmosphere;
- The use of organic manure increases the soil fertility and reduced use of inorganic fertilizers that cause GHG emissions;
- Use of manure is therefore a climate change mitigation measure.

## 4.2.3 Strategies

### 4.2.3.1 Energy

- Promotion of energy saving technologies so as to decrease the pressure on the forest reserves for provision of firewood;
- Promotion of low carbon energy alternatives through incentives and other means; and
- Engaging the transport and motor industry in the development and marketing of higher ethanol-petrol blends.



# Energy transition



- Ceramic stoves, briquettes
- Not large enough to make impact, but part of solution
- Need for innovation



## 4.2.3 Strategies

### • 4.2.3.2 Industry

- Promote industries that use carbon capture and storage, recycling and use of waste as raw materials, promoting eco-industrial parks;
- Strengthen and implement policy and legislation on industrial waste management;
- Encourage private sector to mitigate their emissions; and
- Incentivize and institutionalize the practice of waste reduction, recycling and reuse.

## 4.2.3 Strategies



- 4.2.3.3 Waste Management
- Monitoring and evaluation through collection of emissions data and reduction of actual emissions through CDM;
- Promotion of strategies that would reduce vehicular emissions;
- Promoting environment friendly sanitary landfills; and
- Promoting recycling, reuse and reduce of waste.

# Thondwe market, Zomba



**90% of the Solid Waste is Organic**

**Rubbish dump on site**



# Collection & Disposal of waste

**Cow dung at abattoir**



**Improvised bin**



## 4.2.3 Strategies

- **4.2.3.4 Clean Development Mechanism**
- Promotion of CDM initiatives as smaller programmes of activities (PoAs);
- Promotion and up-scaling of CDM projects and carbon financing mechanisms;
- Ensuring that sectoral policies make provisions for CDM and
- Raising awareness on CDM projects.

## 4.2.3 Strategies



- **4.2.3.5 Forestry Management and REDD+**
- Promotion of REDD+ as a strategy for mitigation, to ensure continuous forest cover for carbon conservation, maintenance of biodiversity, protection of watersheds, and prevention of soil erosion;
- Enforcing policy/legislation and improving infrastructure for arresting deforestation and bushfires and
- Promotion of increasing tree cover in other sectoral policies such as is already promoted under the Land Policy.

## 4.2.3 Strategies

- 4.2.3.6 Agriculture
- Increase of below ground carbon storage through conservation agriculture;
- Increase of above ground carbon storage through promotion of agro forestry and
- Increase in enforcement of such policies through harmonization of other sectoral policies.



## 4.2.3 Strategies

- 4.2.3.7 Transport
- Promotion of approaches that would reduce vehicular emissions;
- Enhancing monitoring and evaluation of emissions from transport sector through collection of emissions data;
- Enacting and enforcing vehicle emissions standards and
- Encouraging the private sector to implement and roll out government policy on higher ethanol-petrol blends.



## 4.2.3 Strategies



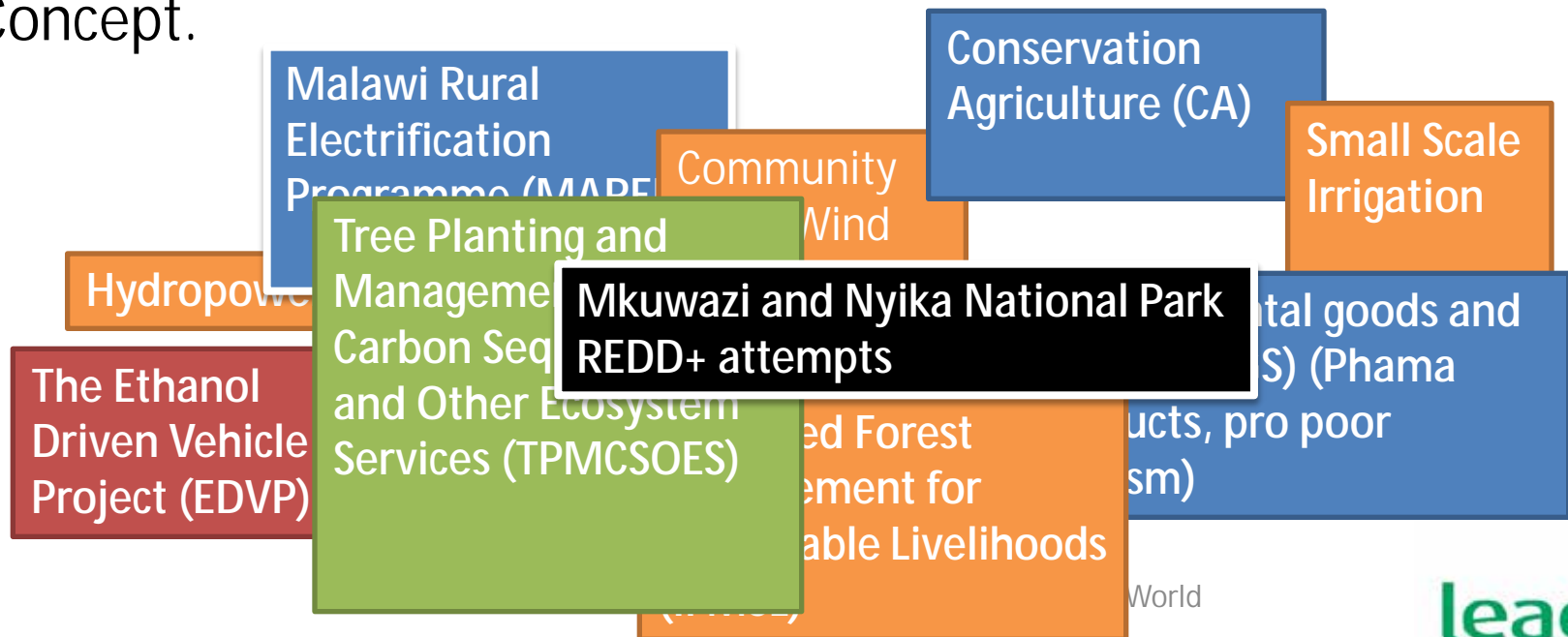
- **4.2.3.8 Housing and infrastructure development**
- Promotion of cleaner energy technologies in this sector thereby discouraging environment unfriendly methods such as use of burnt bricks for construction;
- Embedding clean energy technologies in infrastructure development;
- Capacity building for Businesses through public private partnerships and training. Malawi Government must forge for partnerships with private sector to ensure that their capacity is developed for low carbon development. Businesses must build their capacity to embrace low carbon technologies that will provide green jobs for Malawi.



# GREEN ECONOMY IN MALAWI: NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION IN 2012

## Findings of stakeholder interviews:

In Malawi, there are projects in various sectors that fit the Green Economy Concept. However, it was noted that most stakeholder consulted are not familiar with the Green Economy Concept.





Your inputs are welcome!

Thank you