Malawi's Mitigation Landscape and M&E of Mitigation.

12th March, 2024

Government of Malawi

Background

Malawi's Climate Change Background

- The country's economy is extremely sensitive to climate change
- Malawi loses an average of 1.7 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per annum from climate change-related disasters
- Climate change is making Malawi's pathway to prosperity more difficult, more complex and costlier.
- Key economic sectors mostly affected include:agriculture, energy, fisheries, forestry, water, wildlife, health, gender, trade, manufacturing and irrigation,

Government's Climate Response and Commitments

- Malawi has taken firm decisions and plans to move the country's development pathways towards a green economy based on national circumstances and capabilities as a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1994), the Kyoto protocol and Paris Agreement.

- Various policy frameworks have been developed to advance climate change activities, and also to foster development, transfer of technology and capacity building.

General Frameworks on Climate Change Management In Malawi

- Ratification of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in 2017
- Malawi Vision 2063
- Malawi 2063 First 10 year Implementation Plan (MIP 1)
- National Climate Change Management Policy (2016)
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) (2015)
- Revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021
- Strategy on Climate Change Learning (2021)
- National Resilience Strategy (2017)
- National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA)
- National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

Background of Malawi's NDC

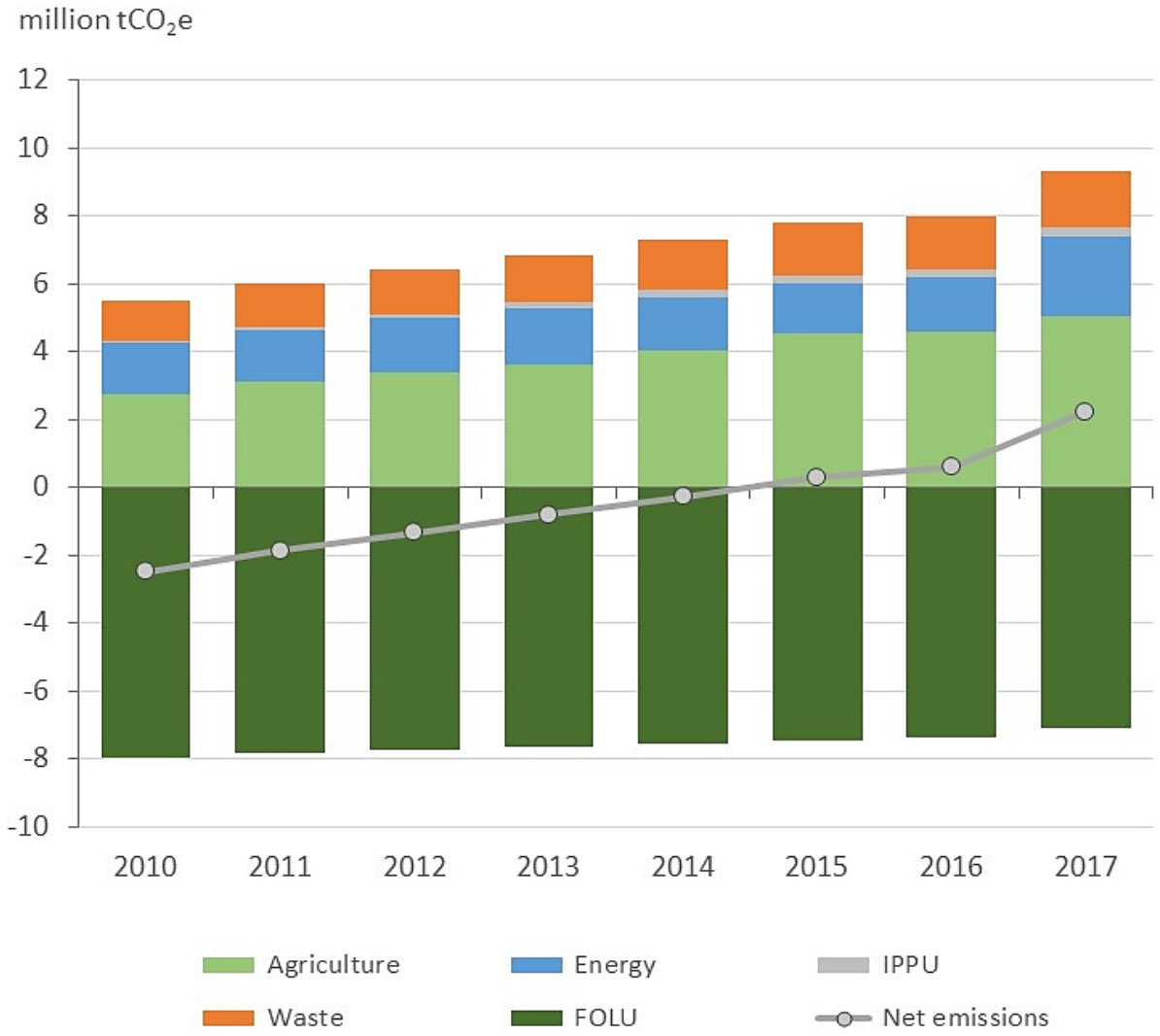
- Malawi's INDC submitted in October 2015
- INDC became Malawi's (first) NDC with signing of Paris Agreement in April 2016
- Parties requested to submit updated NDCs ahead of COP26 (November 2021)
- Malawi updated and submitted its second NDC in July, 2021

- Along with the NDC, Malawi developed the following tools:

1. NDC Implementation Plan- Officially launched in August 2022
2. NDC Mainstreaming Guidelines
3. NDC Scorecard
4. NDC Resource Mobilization Strategy
5. NDC Monitoring, Re(MRV) Framework

BAU Emission Projections

GHG emissions profile

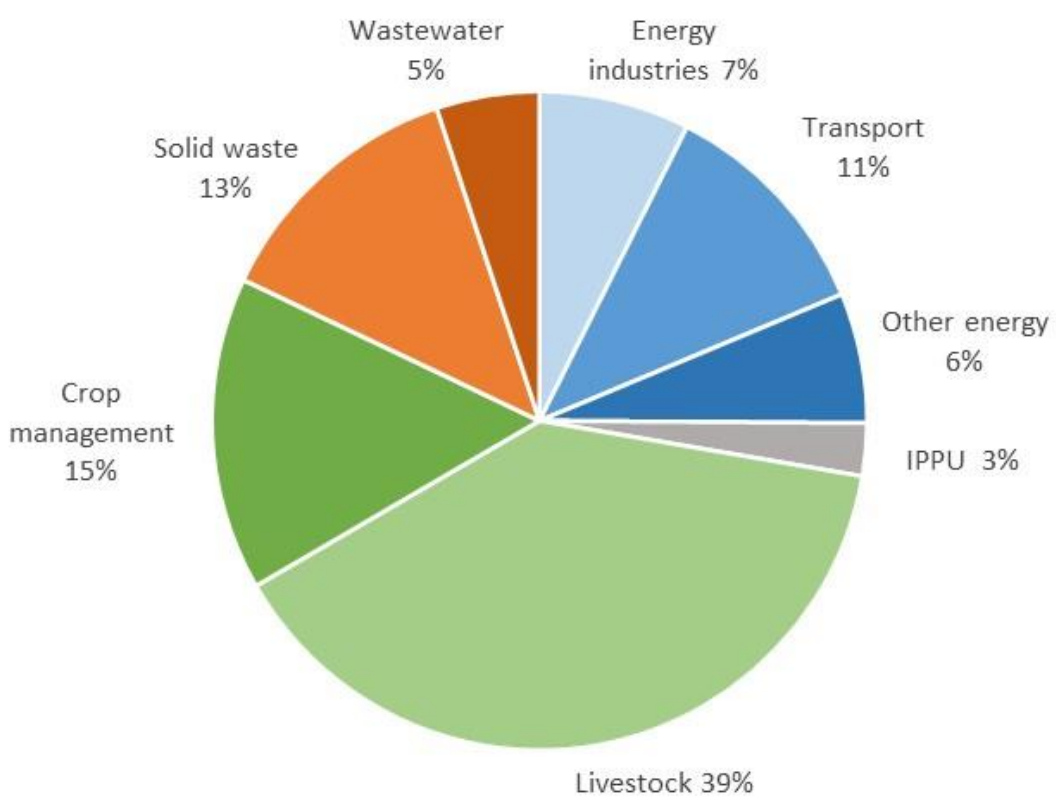


- **Key points:**
  - Data indicates a 70% increase in emissions sources 2010-2017, from 5.5 $MtCO_2e$ to 9.3 $MtCO_2e$
  - Strongest growth seen in agriculture, largely from increasing livestock numbers, and IPPU (minerals)
  - More modest growth from energy and waste emissions
  - GHGI data indicates that FOLU is a net removal (carbon sink), but that this is falling due to deforestation
  - As a result, emissions sources are larger than removals and net emissions are increasing

Source data: Malawi GHGI, TNC, EC, 2020 and UNDP, 2020

GHG emissions profile

GHG emissions (excl. FOLU), 2017



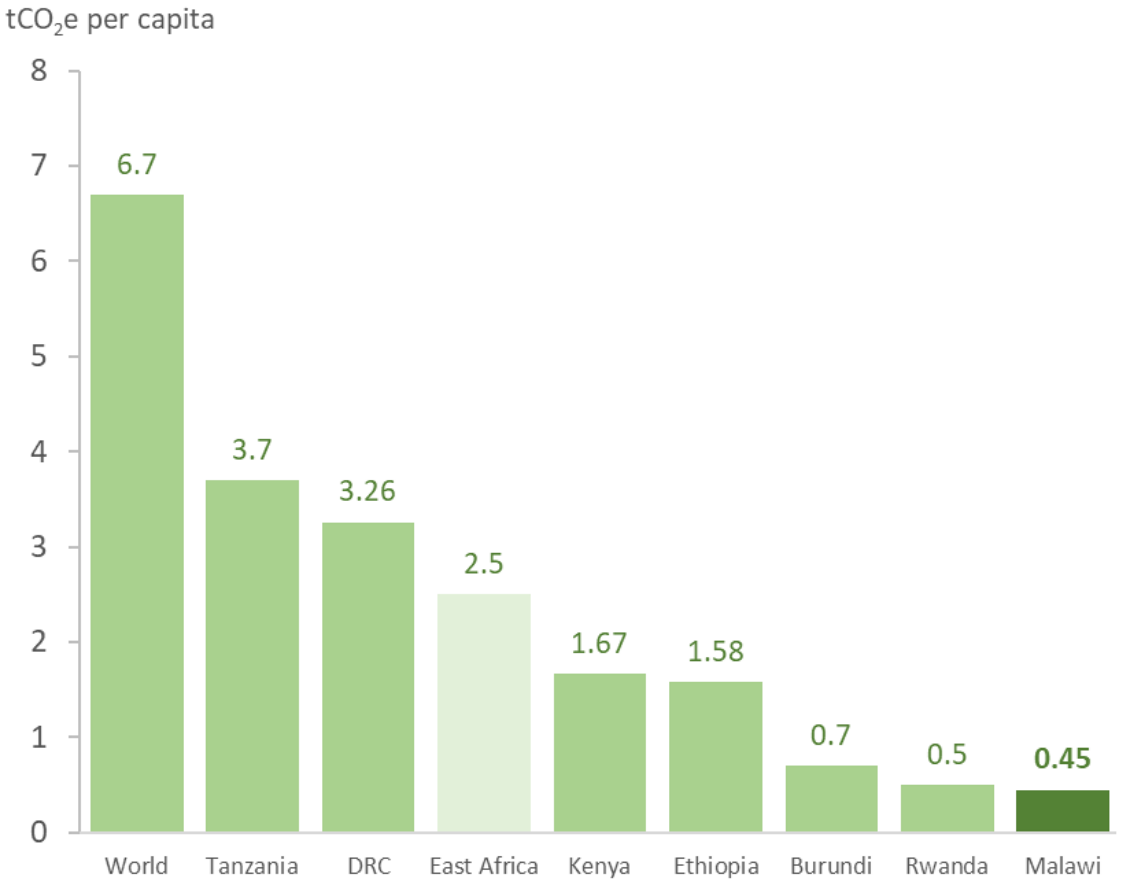
Total: 9.3 $MtCO_2e$

- **Contribution of emissions sources:**
  - **Agriculture 54%**: livestock represents largest share (CH_4 and N_2O) followed by emissions from managed agricultural soils (N_2O)
  - **Energy 25%**: Energy use in buildings for cooking, lighting, heating and cooling (LPG, diesel, kerosene); transport fuels (diesel, gasoline), energy industries (power; charcoal), and fugitive emissions
  - **Waste 18%**: solid waste disposal at unmanaged dumpsites (CH_4); open burning, and waste water treatment (N_2O)
  - **IPPU 3%**: mainly calcination CO_2 from clinker within cement plants, and lime production

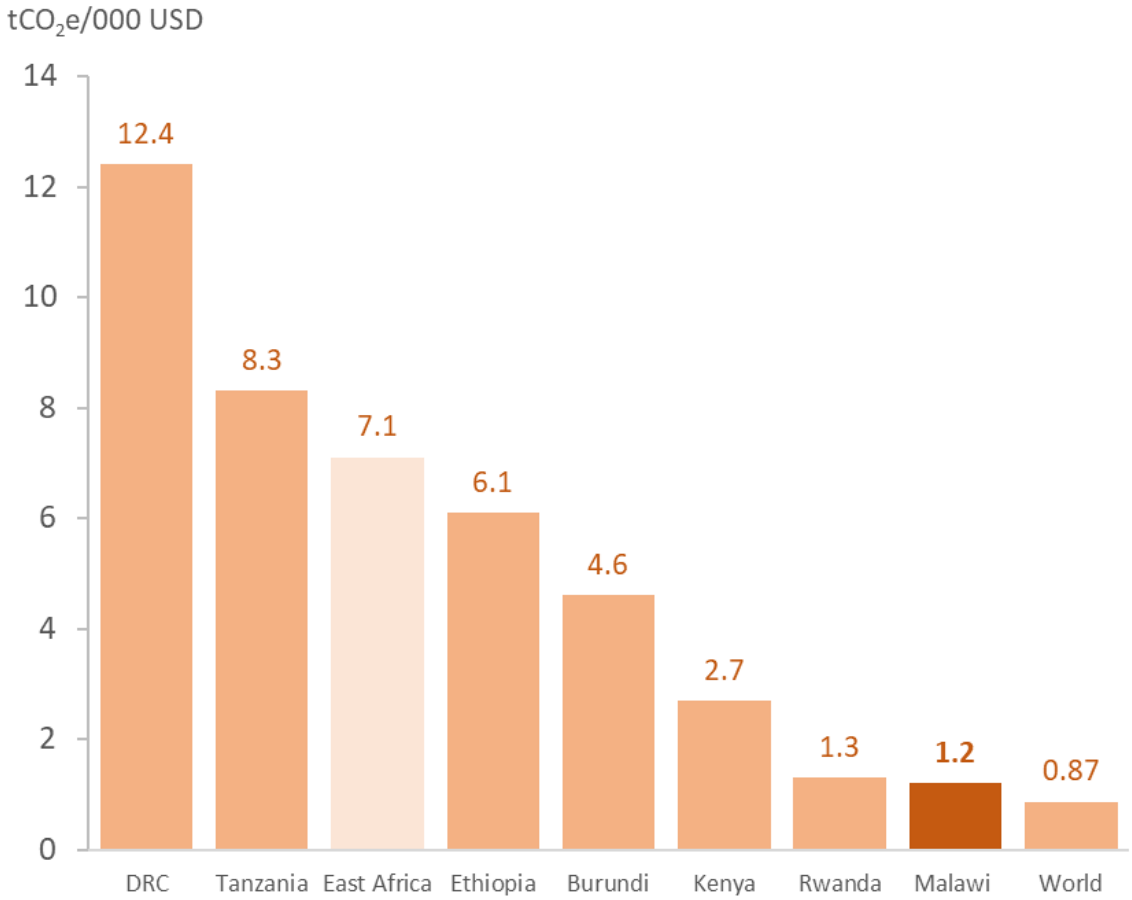
Source data: Malawi GHGI, TNC, EC, 2020 and UNDP, 2020

Malawi is a small emitter, both regionally and globally

GHG per capita

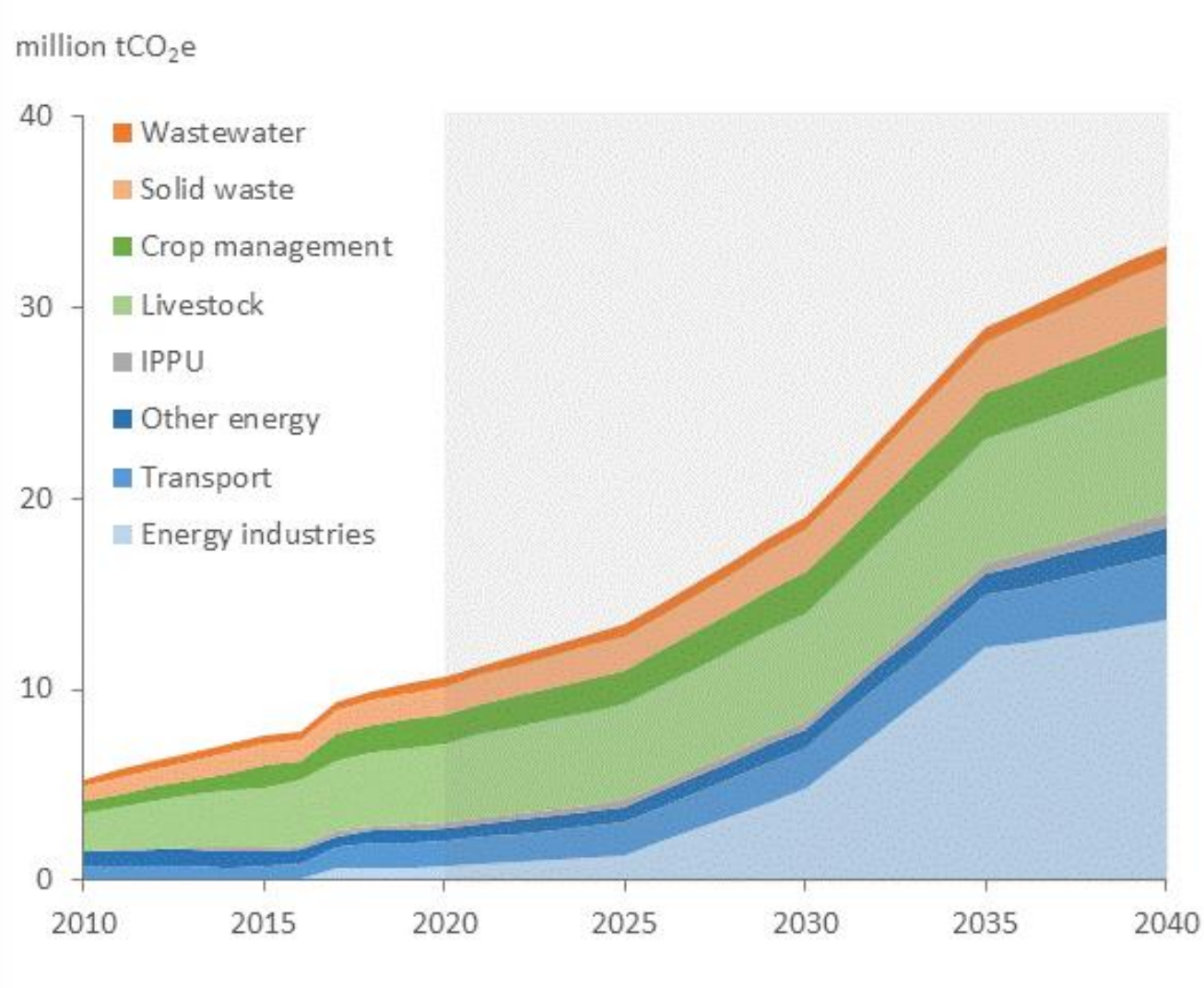


GHG per unit GDP



Source data: USAID, 2015. Note: excludes FOLU

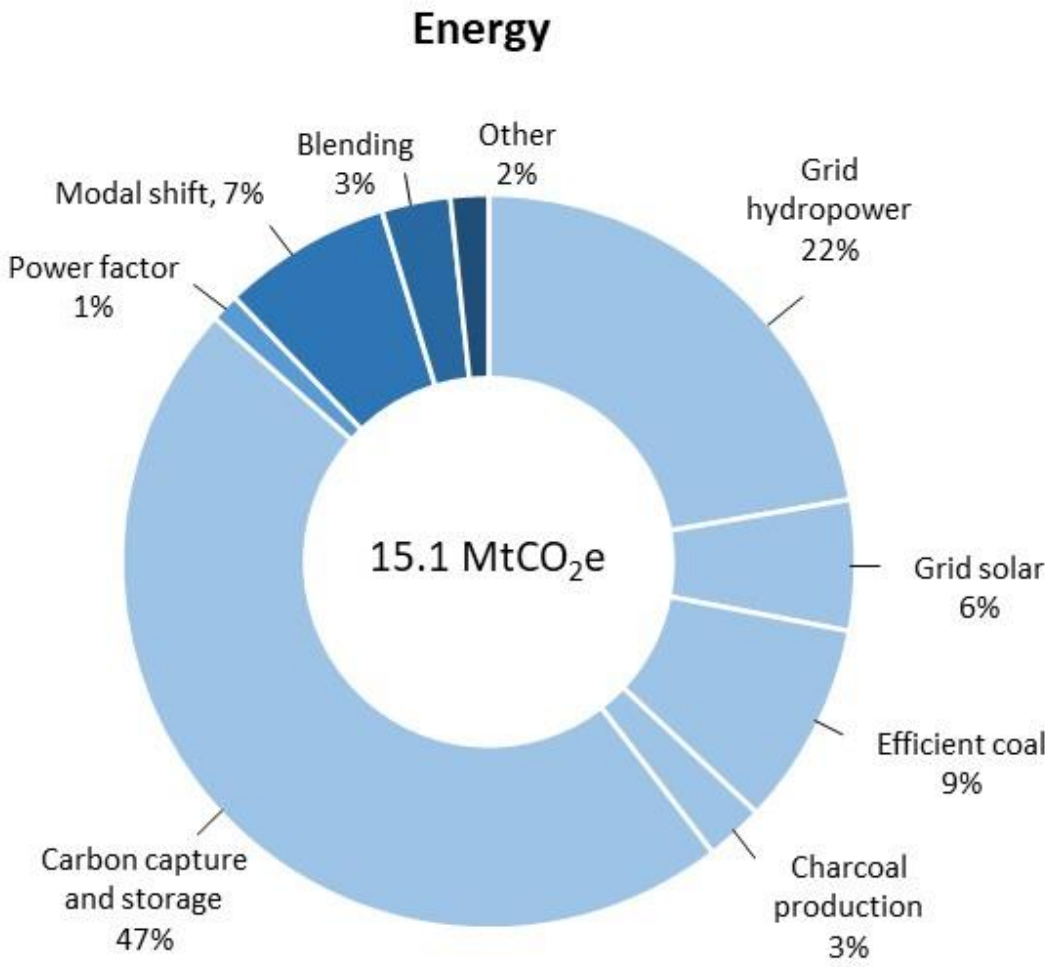
BAU projection to 2040: all emission sources

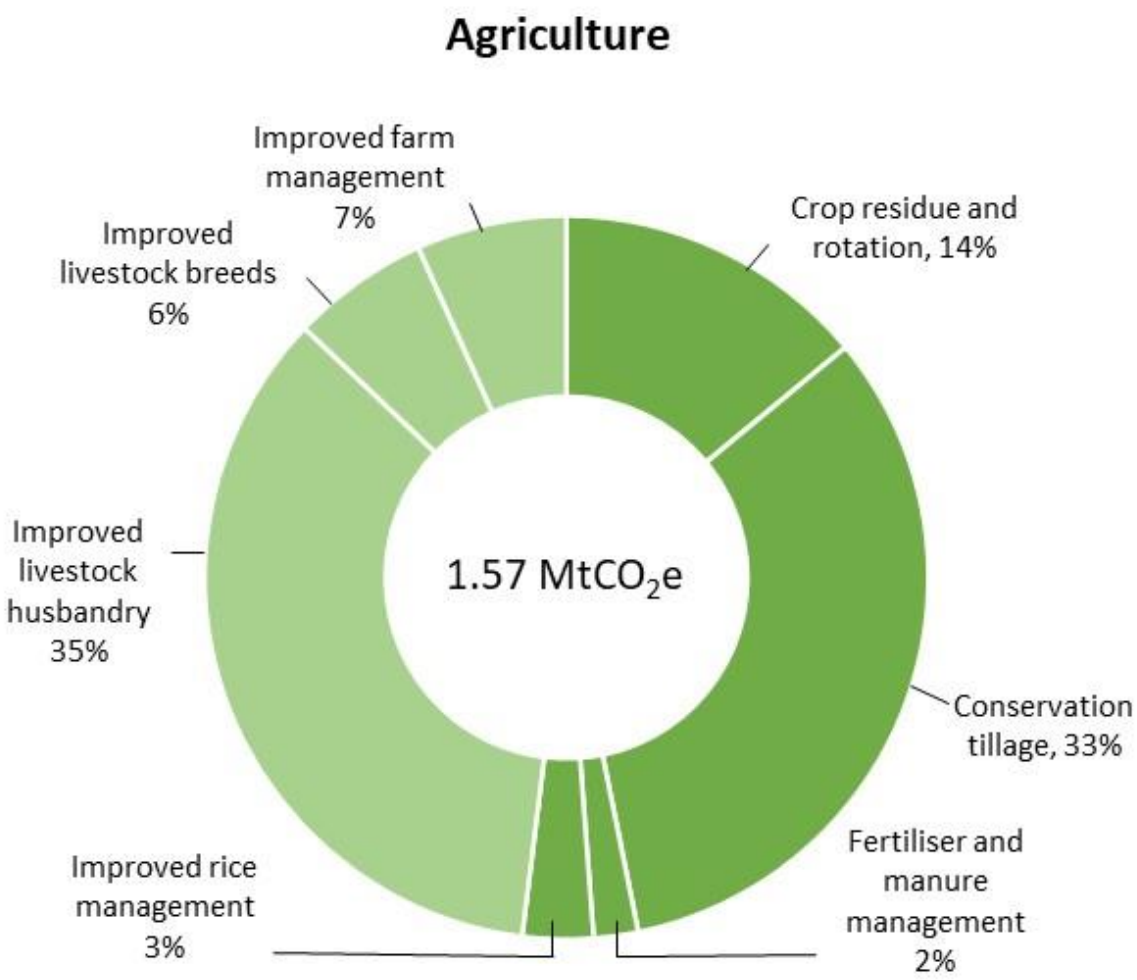


- **Total GHG forecast to grow under BAU from 9.3 to 33 $MtCO_2e$ by 2040**
  - Most rapid growth is forecast within energy use, which expands its share of total emissions from 25% in 2017 to around 55% in 2040 (driven largely by new coal-fired power)
  - Agriculture, waste and IPPU also see steady emissions growth but more in lines with trends since 2010
  - Outlook clearly indicates a growing contribution from fossil fuels to national emissions under BAU, arising from increasing demand for power generation and transport services

Emission Reduction Scenarios, and Funding Needs

Mitigation assessment: All NDC measures (excl. FOLU)





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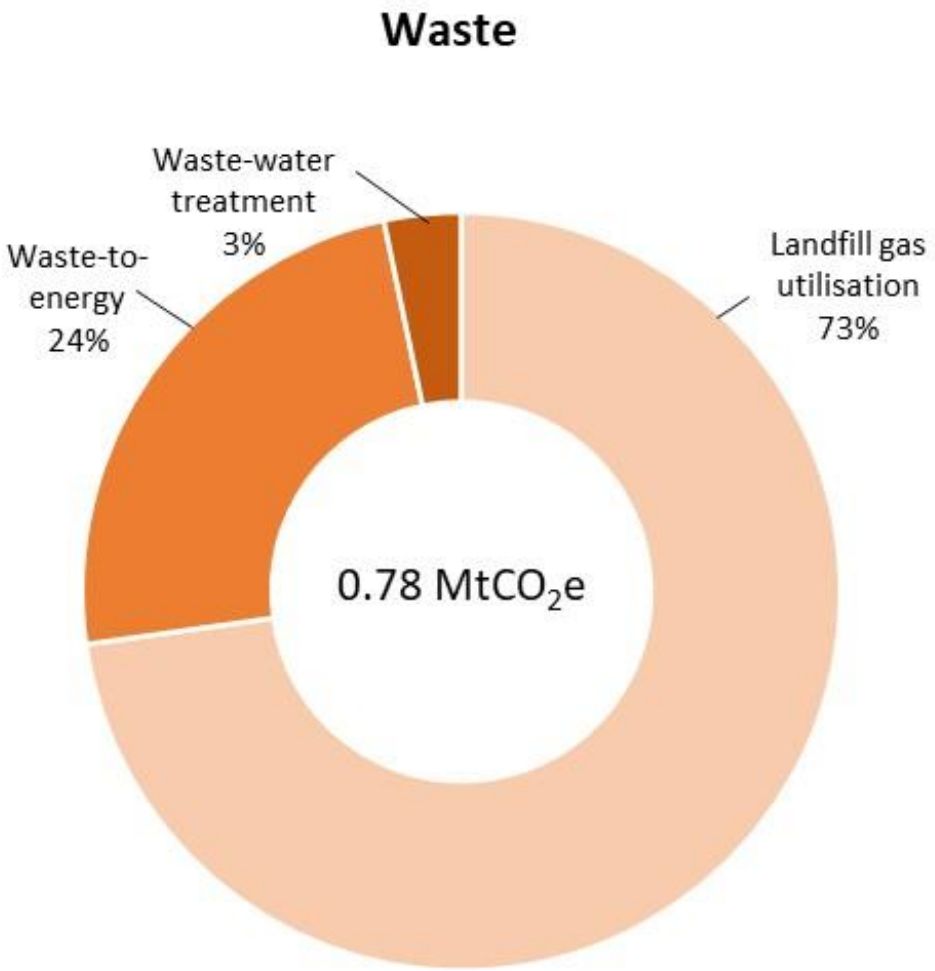

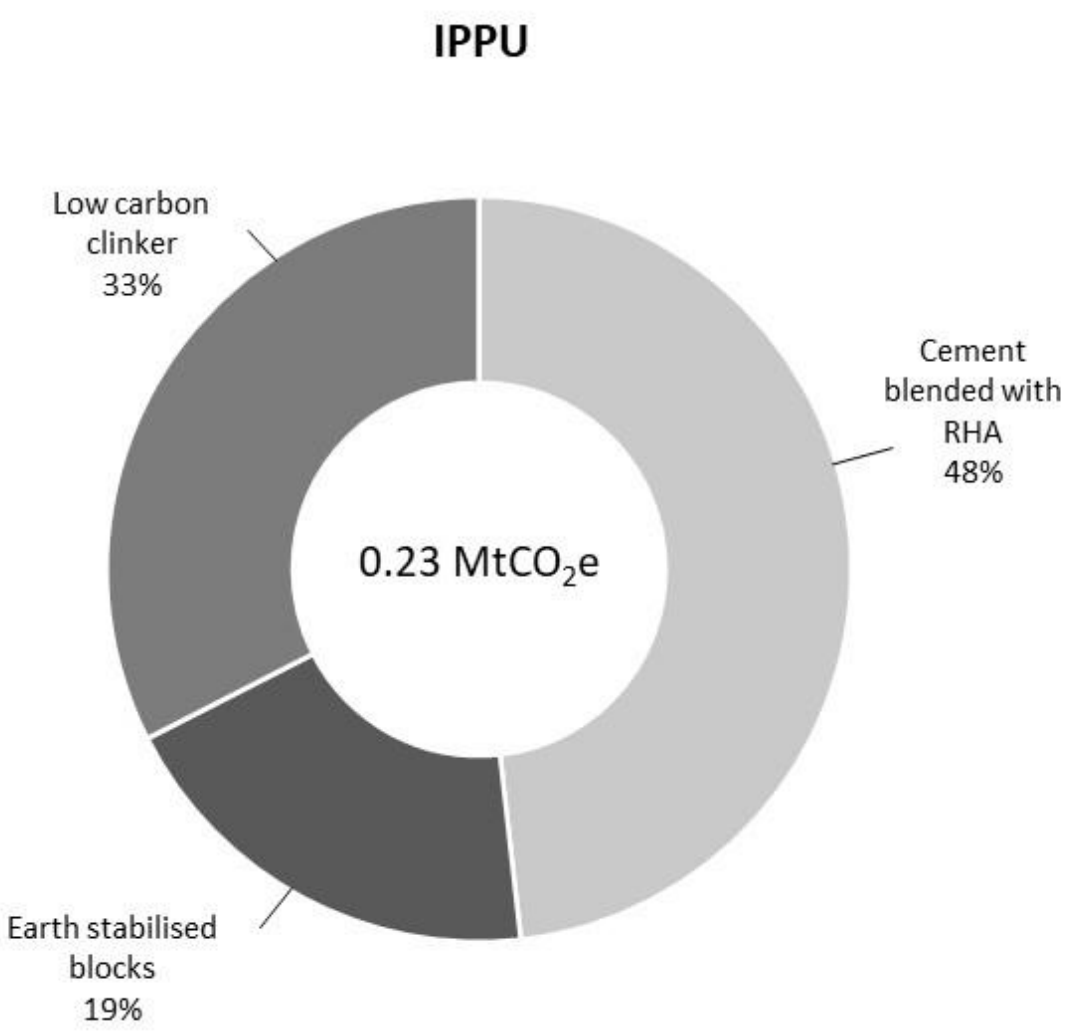

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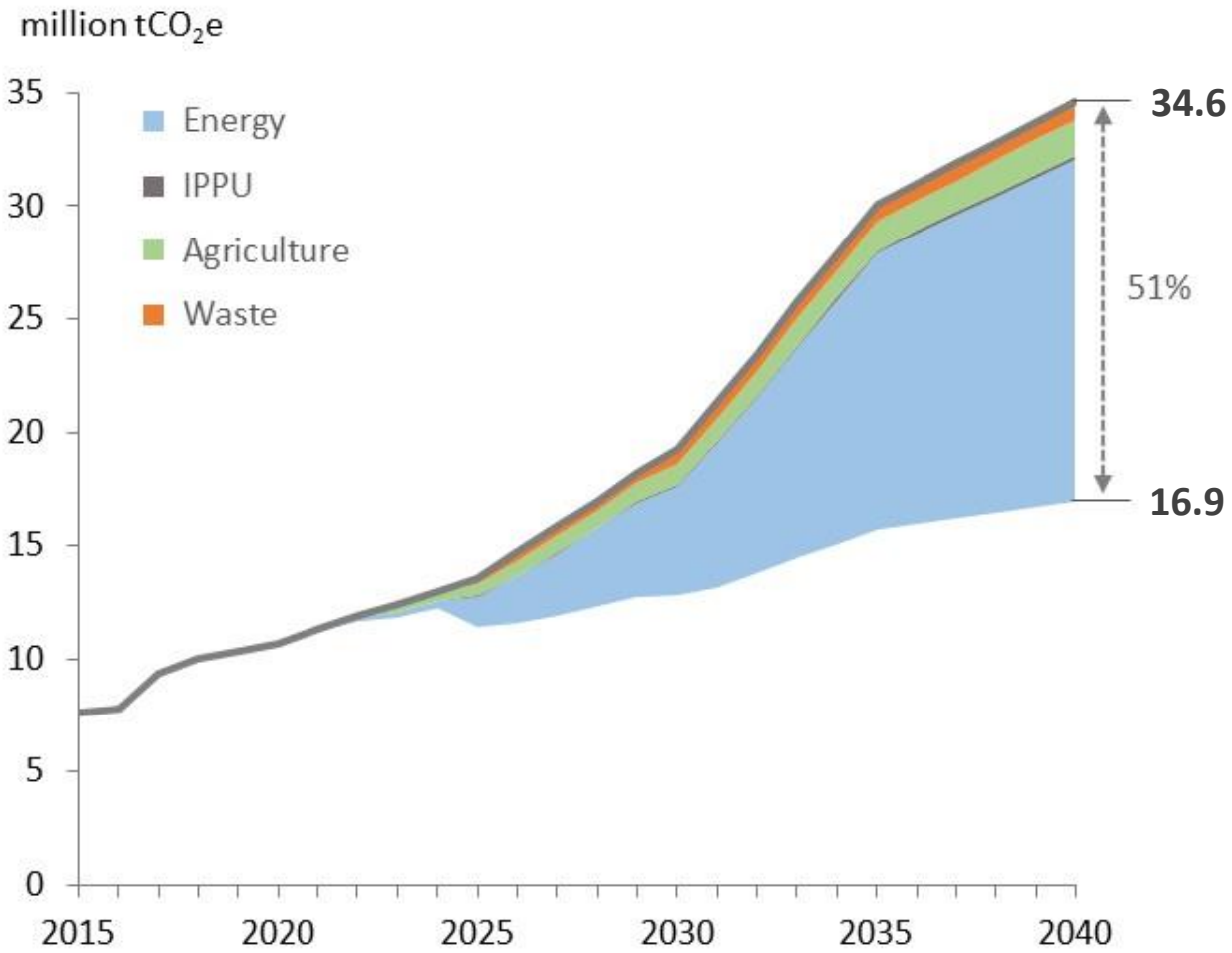
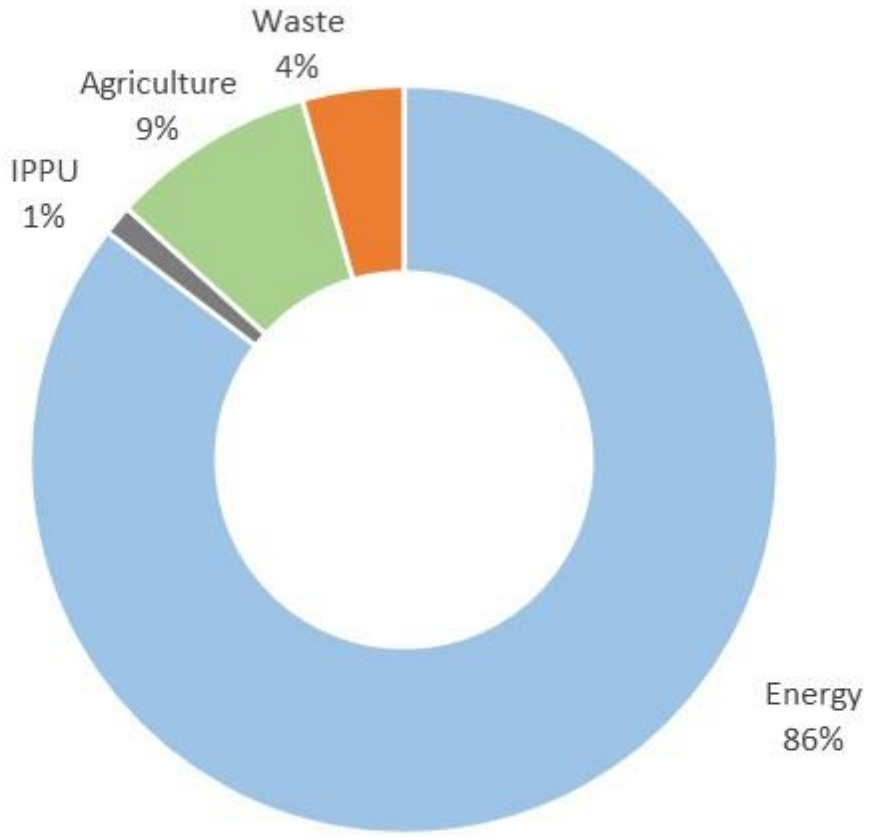
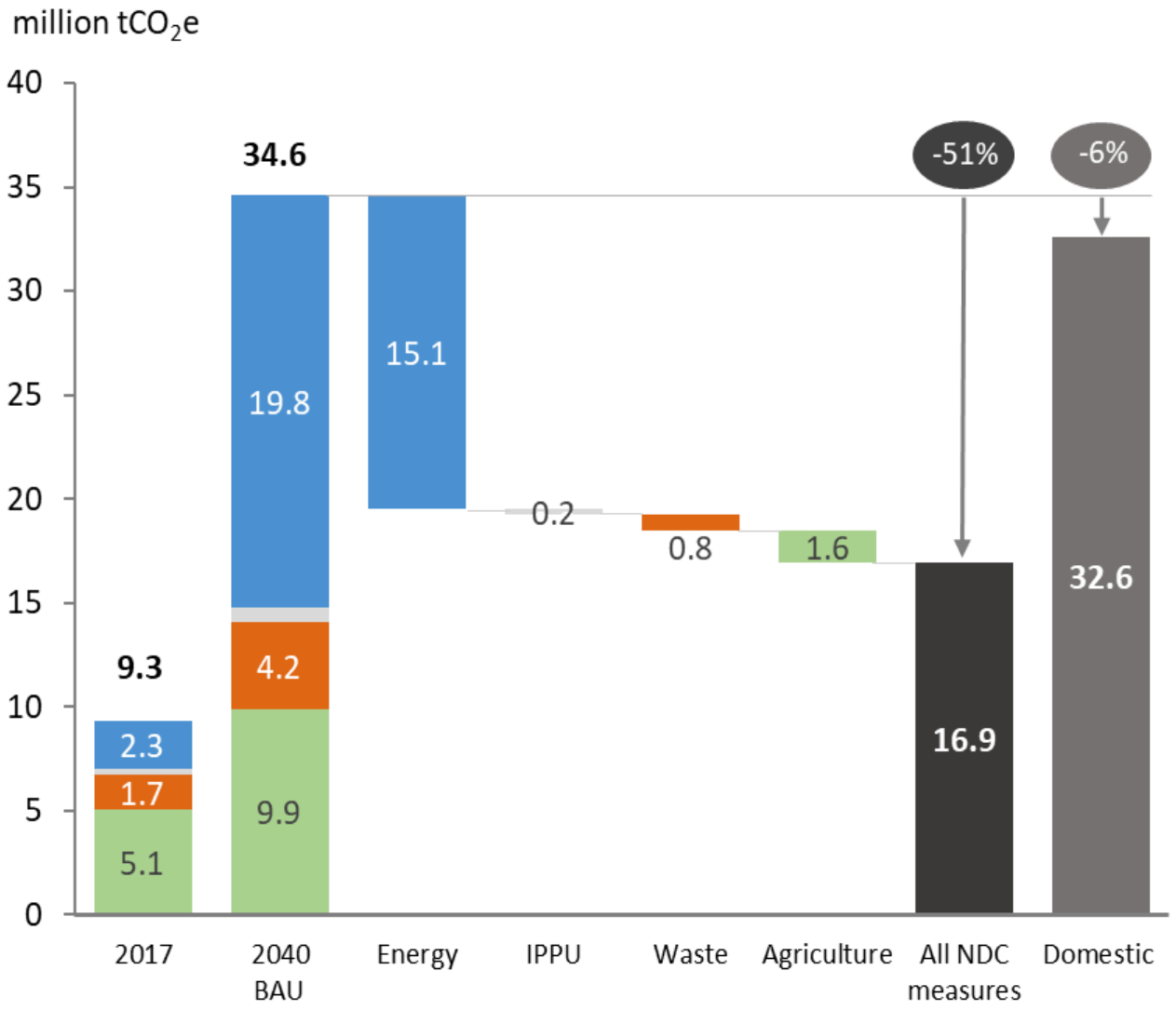


Mitigation potential in 2040: 17.7 $MtCO_2e$



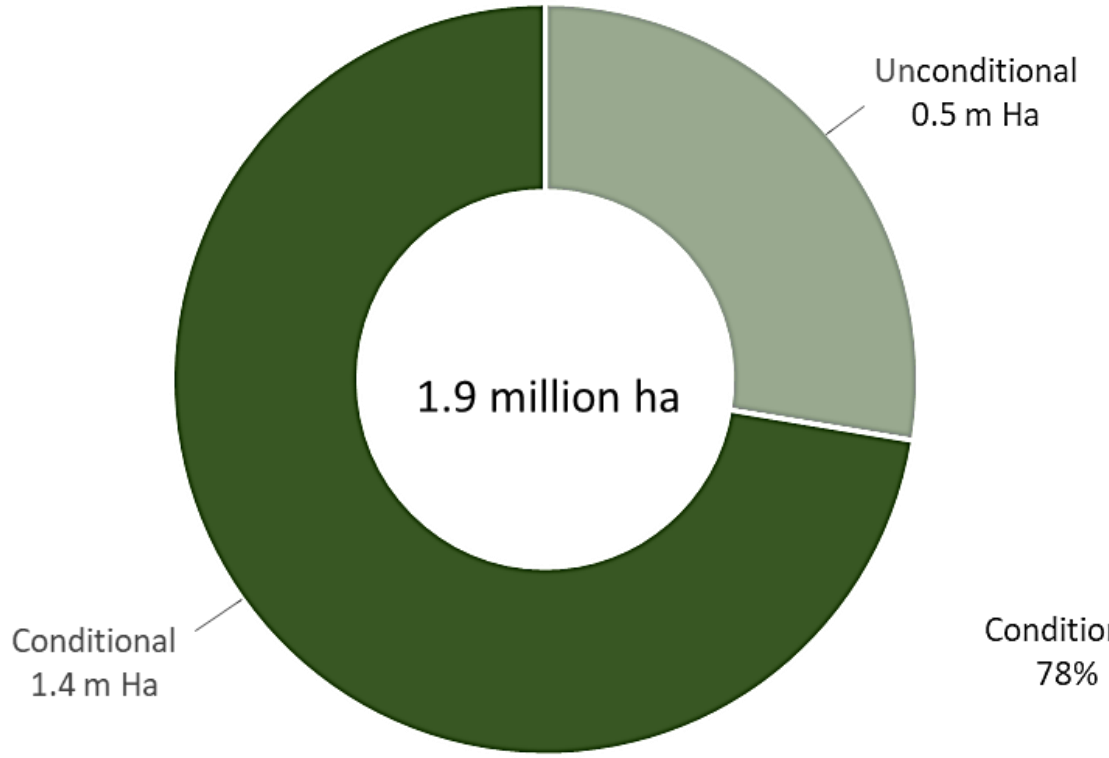
NDC emission reduction scenarios (total GHG emissions)



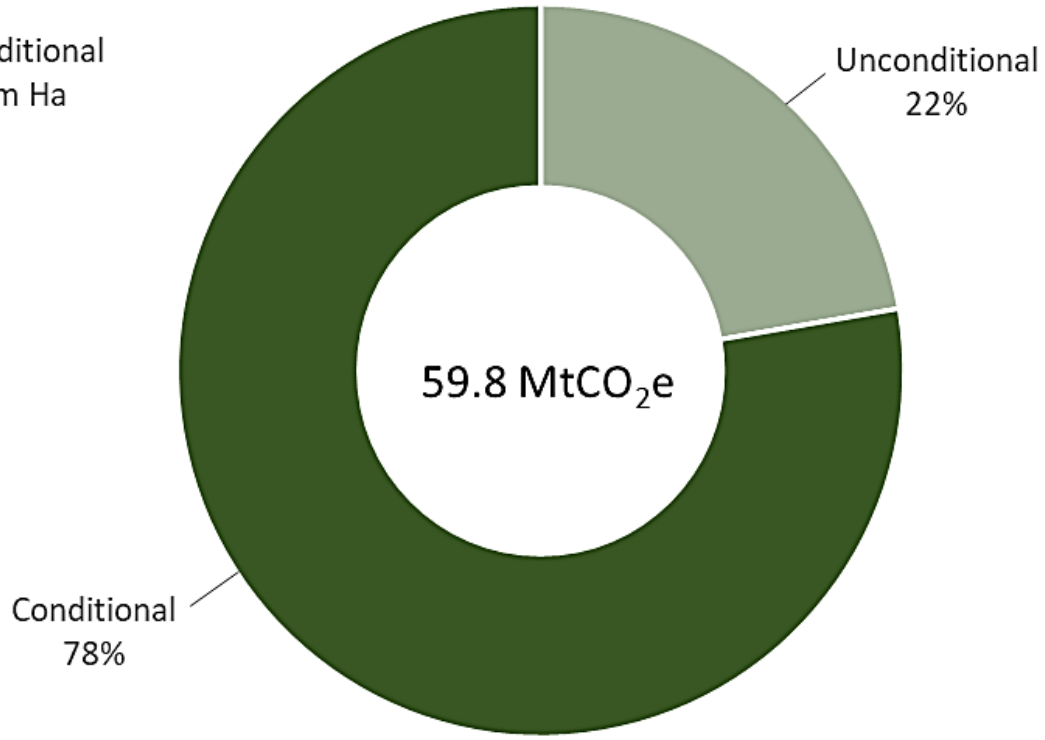
Scenario	2017	2020	2030	2040
Total emissions ($MtCO_2e$)				
BAU	9.33	10.71	19.25	34.61
Domestic measures	9.33	10.70	18.07	32.56
All NDC measures	9.33	10.68	12.78	16.92
GHG reduction relative to BAU				
Domestic measures	-	<1%	6%	6%
All NDC measures	-	<1%	34%	51%

FOLU: estimated mitigation contribution

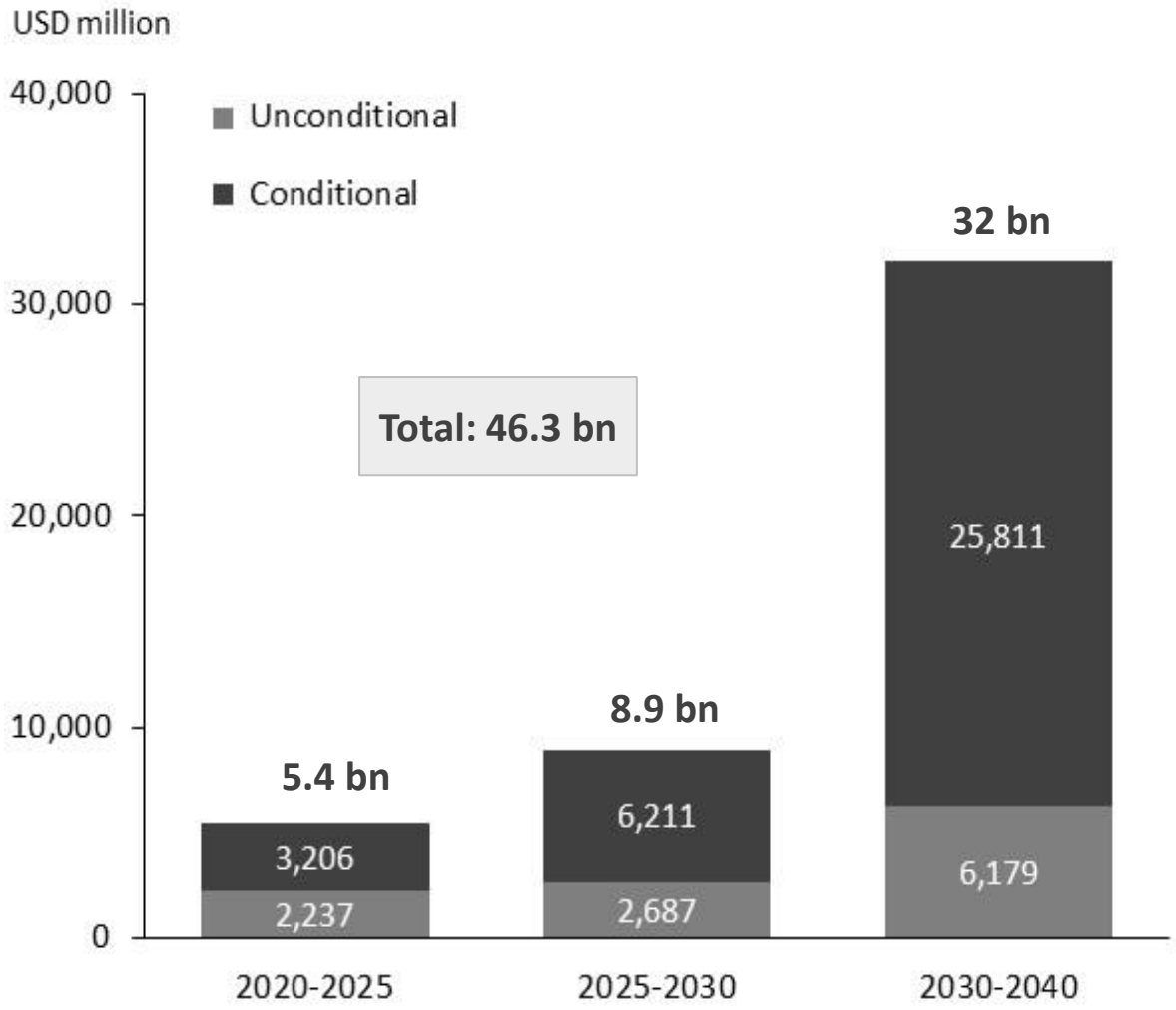
Land area (hectares)



Net removals (through 2040)



NDC Funding Needs



USD million	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2040	**Total**
Mitigation measures				
Unconditional	1,664	1,949	5,362	8,974
Conditional	2,550	5,393	24,866	32,808
Total	4,213	7,341	30,228	41,782

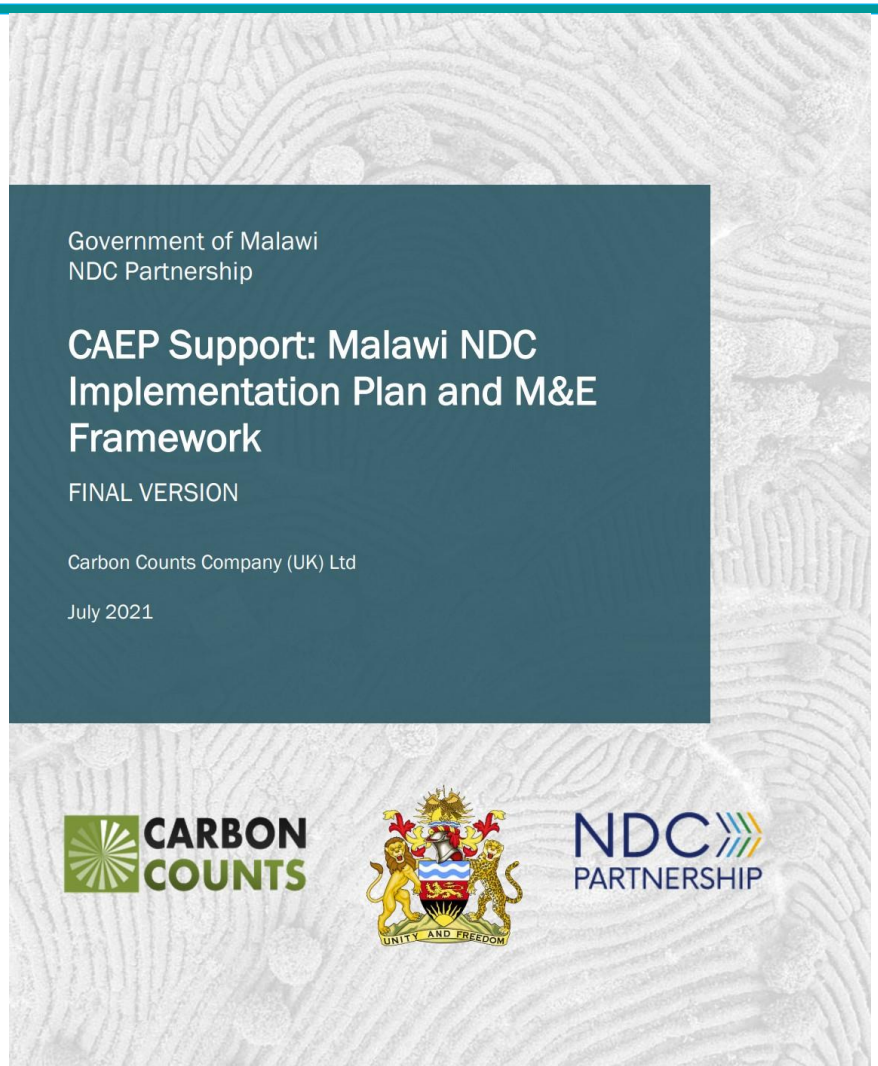
Current NDC Status & M&E of Mitigation

Current NDC Status

- ✓ Malawi is now focusing on implementation and tracking of the NDC.
- ✓ Implementation is underway in the relevant sectors through implementation of various projects
- ✓ The NDC Implementation Plan has now been prioritized to ensure that measures to be implemented are aligned with national priorities.
- ✓ To enable implementation, Malawi is focusing on resource mobilization through submission of project concepts for possible funding
- ✓ To harmonize NDC tracking, an online tracking tool is being used, sector focal points will be responsible for updating the tool

M&E OF MITIGATION

- An M&E framework was developed which reflects the requirements of the UNFCCC and Paris Rulebook.
- to track and evaluate the progress of climate projects and programmes consistent with the needs of robust policy oversight and international support and finance.
- A series of tables are provided, enabling for monitoring of GHG emissions as well as the effectiveness of mitigation measures within each sector.
- Indicators monitor both the emissions and also non-GHG indicators of progress, linked closely to each of the mitigation actions within each of the key emitting sectors
- Currently developing IMS under CBIT



THANK YOU!