



GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for National Climate Change Management Policy



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1. Introduction

Government of Malawi has developed the National Climate Change Management Policy to address the adverse impacts of climate change. An Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy (IMES) has been developed to ensure that the Policy is fully and effectively implemented.

This IMES provides an Implementation Plan which highlights the institutions responsible for implementation of activities within a specified time frame. The Strategy also provides a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan which outlines the expected outputs, performance indicators of those outputs, the targets to be met, baseline information, means of verification of meeting the targets and assumptions and risks that may be faced. This IMES is not a stand-alone document; it needs to be read along with the National Climate Change Management Policy for further understanding.

2. Strategies for Policy priority Areas

The National Climate Change Management Policy has listed six priority areas: (1) Adaptation; (2) Mitigation; (3) Capacity Building Training and Awareness; (4) Research, Technology Development and Transfer, and Systematic Observation; (5) Financing; and (6) Cross cutting issues namely Population, Gender and Disadvantaged Groups, and HIV and AIDS.

2.1 Policy Priority Area 1: Climate Change Adaptation

Objective 1: To ensure that the nation is able to adjust to changes as a result of climate change.

Strategies:

Policy and Legal framework:

1. Facilitate the integration of climate change into sectoral policies, programmes and planning systems at national and district levels through revising and updating sectoral legislations, policies and planning documents;
2. Ensure that major developmental strategies and frameworks such as the MGDS continue to include climate change as a priority;
3. Ensure that social protection policies and disaster-response strategies and actions take into account medium and long term coping and adaptation measures in disaster prone areas.



Agriculture:

1. Integrate agriculture into climate-resilient rural development planning to address the promotion, up-scaling and adoption of climate smart agriculture with a particular emphasis on building climate resilience through leveraging synergies between adaptation and mitigation;
2. Promote adaptation in such a manner as to enhance incorporation of agro-forestry, land use planning and soil and water conservation in order to attain food security, livelihoods and natural resource resilience.

Water:

3. Promote water retention technologies such as rain water harvesting and reduce over-abstraction of water from rivers and lakes (by supporting existing legislation on water resources management and irrigation).

Health:

4. Put in place strategies to integrate climate change into the Health sector;
5. Improve national awareness on health risks associated with changes in climate and weather variability;
6. Strengthen awareness programmes on cholera, malaria and other diseases that are directly or indirectly linked to climate change.

Human Settlements:

7. Improve zoning and planning to reduce vulnerability of people by ensuring that settlements and infrastructure are not built on sensitive and disaster prone areas (by supporting existing land resources and physical planning legislations);
8. Promote the development of a human settlement policy to optimize land use and build resilience to climate related disaster risks.

Energy:

9. Adopt a climate compatible development approach when planning for energy infrastructure needs and aim for low carbon solutions including reducing overdependence on biomass based energy;
10. Promote the local manufacture, establishment and access to renewable energy technologies.



Forestry:

11. Improve the livelihoods of local communities through the sustainable provision of forest goods and services and development of forest-based enterprises.

Biodiversity:

12. Conserve, rehabilitate and restore ecosystems as a means to provide resilience to climate change impacts;
13. Promote awareness on conservation strategies for managing biodiversity in anticipation of a changing climate.

Fisheries:

14. Promote systematic and consistent data and information collection and dissemination for sound and effective knowledge management to inform and support early warning systems in the Fisheries sector.

Objective 2: To develop adaptation responses that will address short, medium and long term development goals.

Strategies:

Agriculture:

1. Based on scientific evidence through vulnerability studies and assessments, develop short and long term adaptation scenarios to identify climate resilient land uses and promote climate smart agriculture.

Water:

2. Employ an ecosystems approach to managing water resources and their catchments;
3. Enhance irrigation through climate compatible water resources and climate proofed infrastructure.

Health:

4. Promote more research in eco-health issues and impacts of climate change on health such as the development of integrated health, social and environmental impact assessments.

Human Settlements:

5. Improve infrastructure and ensure climate proofing of infrastructure and human settlements.



Energy:

6. Provide fiscal incentives to increase access to renewable energy technologies.

Forestry:

7. Reduce dependence on fuel wood by promoting alternatives that would substantially shift the majority of Malawians up the energy ladder.

Biodiversity:

8. Include biodiversity issues in climate adaptation programmes, projects and plans.

Fisheries:

9. Promote aquaculture to supplement production in capture fisheries;
10. Promote technologies that enhance fisheries production in both capture and aquaculture while improving post-harvest processing and value addition.

Objective 3: To ensure that adaptation interventions are local and autonomous and will promote conservation of natural resources, improvement of food security and rural livelihoods, creation of green jobs and address other challenges such as rural-urban migration.

Strategies:

Agriculture:

1. Develop mechanisms that will utilize early warning systems on adverse weather, pests and diseases occurrence, which will also provide up-to-date information and decision support tools to assess the vulnerability of farmers and inform farm management decisions;
2. Prevent land degradation and deforestation, and address the issues of bush fires).

Water:

3. Promote good catchment management to reduce siltation and pollution of Malawi's waters.

Health:

4. Recognize that the nutritional status of individuals is key to building resilience to environmental health threats, and ensure that food security and good nutritional policies form part of an integrated approach to health adaptation strategies (by supporting existing health legislation);
5. Harmonize data collection to improve linkages among all Departments affected by climate change such as Energy, Forestry, Water, Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction and Health.



Human Settlements:

6. Provide incentives for environmental friendly building technologies;
7. Oblige cities and municipalities to dispose of solid waste in proper sanitary landfills and where possible linked to carbon markets;
8. Promote the concept of green cities.

Energy:

9. Encouraging afforestation activities and non-extractive livelihoods from forests, which will also improve catchments for hydropower generation.

Forestry:

10. Implementation of legislation aimed at decelerating deforestation and curbing bush fires.

Biodiversity:

11. Promotion of the sound management of ecosystems integrating biodiversity in national and sectoral adaptation programmes, projects and plans.

Fisheries:

12. Promote protection of water resources and good catchment management to allow ecosystems services such as water retention improvement in soils and regulating flow in rivers as they affect fisheries sector;
13. Promote a harmonized and ecosystems approach in water resources management.

2.2 Policy Priority Area 2: Climate Change Mitigation

Objective 1: To promote good land use practices including climate smart agriculture and conservation agriculture.

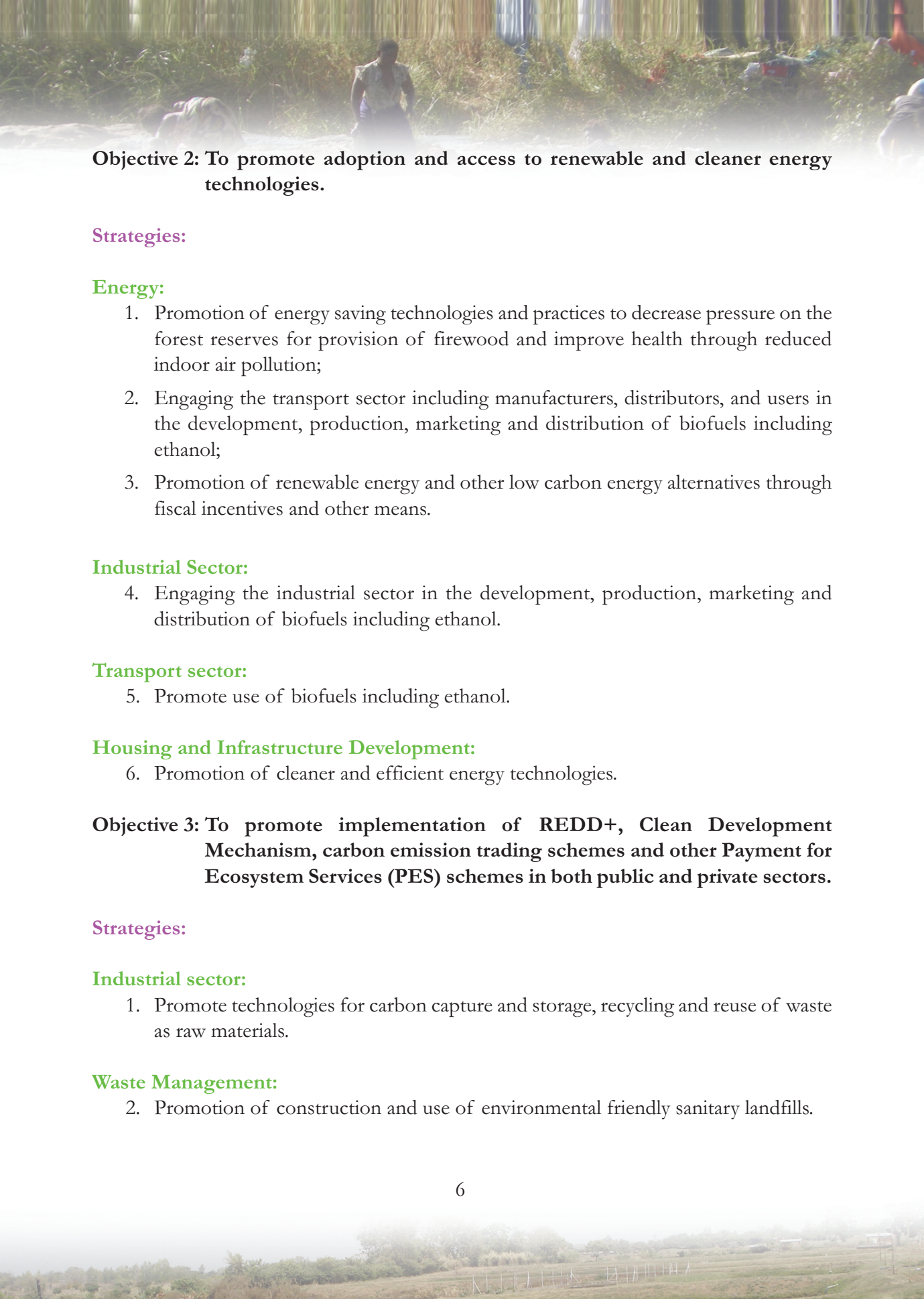
Strategies:

Forestry Management and REDD+:

1. Promotion of vegetation and tree cover through relevant sectoral policies.

Agriculture:

2. Increase of below ground carbon storage;
3. Development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, taking into account that emissions from land-based sectors are the largest source of emissions in the country;
4. Increase of above ground carbon storage through promotion of agro forestry.



Objective 2: To promote adoption and access to renewable and cleaner energy technologies.

Strategies:

Energy:

1. Promotion of energy saving technologies and practices to decrease pressure on the forest reserves for provision of firewood and improve health through reduced indoor air pollution;
2. Engaging the transport sector including manufacturers, distributors, and users in the development, production, marketing and distribution of biofuels including ethanol;
3. Promotion of renewable energy and other low carbon energy alternatives through fiscal incentives and other means.

Industrial Sector:

4. Engaging the industrial sector in the development, production, marketing and distribution of biofuels including ethanol.

Transport sector:

5. Promote use of biofuels including ethanol.

Housing and Infrastructure Development:

6. Promotion of cleaner and efficient energy technologies.

Objective 3: To promote implementation of REDD+, Clean Development Mechanism, carbon emission trading schemes and other Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes in both public and private sectors.

Strategies:

Industrial sector:

1. Promote technologies for carbon capture and storage, recycling and reuse of waste as raw materials.

Waste Management:

2. Promotion of construction and use of environmental friendly sanitary landfills.



Clean Development Mechanism/ Market Mechanisms:

3. Promotion of implementation of CDM projects;
4. Support capacity enhancement for CDM including development of guidelines;
5. Raise awareness on CDM approaches and practices.

Forestry Management and REDD+:

6. Promotion of REDD+ as a strategy for mitigation, to ensure continuous forest cover for carbon storage, maintenance of biodiversity, protection of watersheds, and prevention of soil erosion (in support of REDD+ strategy and existing forestry legislations).

Objective 4: To improve integrated waste management practices.

Strategies:

1. Promote the development of Policy and institutional structure for integrated waste management framework of low carbon emissions;
2. Promote the adoption of practices and technologies for waste reduction, reuse, recycle, retrieval and disposal;
3. Promote reduction, reuse, recycling, retrieval and disposal of waste;
4. Promote Private Public Partnerships in waste management;
5. Enhance data collection, analysis and monitoring of emissions arising from burning of domestic waste in high density and informal settlements to reduce GHGs and improve health.

Objective 5: To establish an enabling environment as well as policy and legal framework for guiding the governance of CDM, REDD+, PES and emerging new market mechanisms.

Strategies:

Industrial sector:

1. Promote principles of green economy and low emissions development strategies/approaches.

Forestry Management and REDD+:

2. Enforce policy/legislation and improve infrastructure for arresting deforestation and bushfires.

A background image showing a rural scene with people, possibly engaged in agricultural or daily activities, in a hazy or misty environment. The image is slightly faded to serve as a background for the text.

Transport sector:

3. Promotion of strategies and approaches that would reduce vehicular emissions;
4. Enhance data collection, analysis and monitoring of emissions from transport sector to reduce GHG emissions and improve public health;
5. Enact and enforce vehicle emissions standards.

2.3 Policy Priority Area 3: Capacity Building, Education, Training and Awareness

Objective 1: To build capacity on climate change through formal, non-formal and informal systems.

Strategies:

1. Engage formal, informal and non-formal institutions to integrate climate change through curriculum review and advocacy materials.

Objective 2: To strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to deliver climate change education and training.

Strategies:

1. Promote collaboration, targeted training and sensitization for specialized sectors and key actors in climate change.

Objective 3: To improve knowledge sharing among key sectors and the general public on climate change.

Strategies:

1. Promote collaboration among sectors on prioritization of climate related sectoral interventions;
2. Promote short and long term planning through modeling and scenario building.



2.4 Policy Priority Area 4: Research, Technology Development and Transfer, and Systematic Observation

Objective 1: To promote knowledge management through improved data collection, analysis and application for evidence informed adaptation and mitigation.

Strategy:

1. Encourage acquisition, maintenance and servicing of weather and environmental friendly technologies to support evidence-based decision making in mitigation and adaptation, including early warning..

Objective 2: To promote application of research, science and technology to support climate compatible development including climate proofing.

Strategy:

1. Promote application of research and technology advancement for climate change adaptation and mitigation based on relevant needs assessment and state of science and technology reports.

Objective 3: To develop and manage cleaner technology transfer, adoption and adaptation.

Strategy:

1. Support technology transfer and innovation to enhance low carbon growth in both public and private sector.

Objective 4: To promote research, research innovation and technological innovation for mitigation and adaptation.

Strategy:

1. Promote access to research grants for centers of excellence to undertake research in climate change adaptation and mitigation, including indigenous knowledge.



2.5 Policy Priority Area 5: Climate Change Financing

Objective 1: To increase budgetary allocation for climate change management interventions, improve access and management of international finance and funding.

Strategies:

1. Proactively support government, non-governmental and private sector institutions seeking multilateral and bilateral resources and financing for enhanced climate change adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building;
2. Integrate fiscal mechanisms on externalities that contribute to climate change and ensure that funds accrued are channeled to climate change management activities;
3. Establish a National Climate Change Management Fund through an Act of Parliament.

Objective 2: To provide incentives to encourage private sector investment.

Strategy:

1. Incentivize private sector growth through investment in climate change management.

Objective 3: To assess and address barriers that limit access and efficient absorption of international climate financing.

Strategy:

1. Create an enabling environment and capacity enhancement for financial resource mobilization towards implementation of climate change activities and technology acquisition.



2.6 Policy Priority Area 6: Cross-Cutting Issues

2.6.1 Legislation

Objective 1: To ensure that sectoral policies and planning documents/ strategies including population and gender take into account climate change management.

Strategies:

1. Facilitate integration of climate change into sectoral policies and planning systems at national and district levels;
2. Ensure that major developmental strategies such as the MGDS will continue to include climate change as a priority within priorities;
3. Ensure that social protection policies and disaster-response strategies and actions take into account medium and long term coping and adaptation measures in disaster prone areas.

2.6.2 Population

Objective 1: To integrate population issues into climate change management programmes and projects.


Strategy:

1. Create awareness on the linkages between population and climate change;
2. Facilitate integration of climate change issues into policies that address population dynamics, reproductive health and family planning within the rights based approach framework.

Objective 2: To support community resilience to climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhanced family planning and reproductive health.

Strategy:

1. Inclusion of climate change in programmes targeting vulnerable groups including the girl child, youths, people living with HIV and the physically and mentally challenged.



Objective 3: To support rural and urban settlement planning to mitigate against climate related disasters.

Strategy:

1. Create an enabling environment for planned human settlements in rural and urban areas to reduce climate related disaster risks.

2.6.3 Gender and Disadvantaged groups

Objective 1: To include vulnerable and disadvantaged groups such as women, children, the elderly, and the physically and mentally challenged in adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building plans, Projects and programmes.

Strategy:

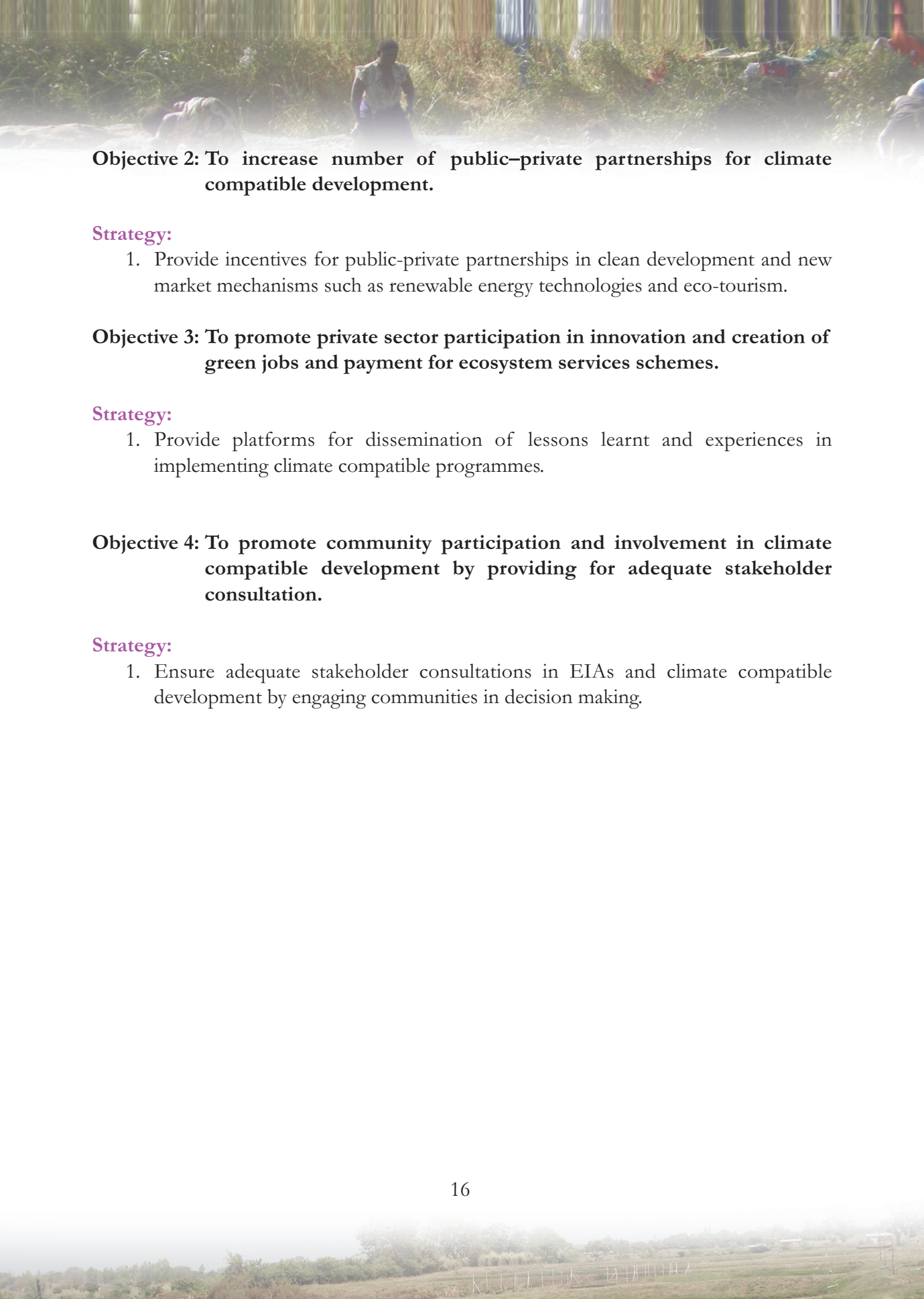
1. Consideration of, and engagement with, disadvantaged groups when designing and implementing adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building plans, projects and programmes;
2. Promotion of technologies that are amenable and culturally appropriate for use by vulnerable groups.

2.6.4 Private Sector and Community Participation

Objective 1: To promote private sector involvement through provision of incentives in climate compatible development and environment friendly production and consumption.

Strategy:

1. Promote participation of private sector to tap into climate change mitigation funds such as market mechanism to foster opportunities that safeguard investments.



Objective 2: To increase number of public–private partnerships for climate compatible development.

Strategy:

1. Provide incentives for public-private partnerships in clean development and new market mechanisms such as renewable energy technologies and eco-tourism.

Objective 3: To promote private sector participation in innovation and creation of green jobs and payment for ecosystem services schemes.

Strategy:

1. Provide platforms for dissemination of lessons learnt and experiences in implementing climate compatible programmes.

Objective 4: To promote community participation and involvement in climate compatible development by providing for adequate stakeholder consultation.

Strategy:

1. Ensure adequate stakeholder consultations in EIAs and climate compatible development by engaging communities in decision making.

3. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

<p>Policy Priority Area 1: Climate Change Adaptation.</p> <p>Policy Statement: The Policy will reduce vulnerabilities of populations in Malawi and promote community and ecosystem resilience to the impacts of climate change, women, girls and vulnerable groups' engagement and involvement in planning and implementation of climate change adaptation interventions thereby ensuring that communities are able to adapt to climate change by promoting climate compatible development.</p>			
<p>Objective</p> <p>Objective 1: To ensure that the nation is able to adjust to several changes as a result of climate change. Agriculture:</p>	<p>Strategy</p> <p>Agriculture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate agriculture into climate-resilient rural development planning to address the promotion, up scaling and adoption of climate smart agriculture with a particular emphasis on building climate resilience through leveraging synergies between adaptation and mitigation. 	<p>Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development • Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (DLCs) • Department of Chiefs and Administration • Department of Land Resources Conservation, Department of Lands and Physical Planning, Private Sector, NGOs • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services 	<p>Timeframe</p> <p>2016–2020</p>

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>2. Promote adaptation in such a manner as to enhance incorporation of agro-forestry, land use planning and soil and water conservation, food security, livelihoods and natural resource resilience (by supporting existing legislation related to agriculture and forestry).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs, Development Partners • Department of Forestry, Department of Surveys • Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development • Departments of Lands and Physical Planning • Department of Land Resources Conservations • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services 	2016–2020
	<p>Water:</p> <p>3. Promote water retention technologies such as rain water harvesting and reduce over abstraction of water from rivers and lakes (by supporting existing legislation on water resources management and irrigation).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Irrigation – Water Resources Authority • Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development NGOs, RHAM • Industrial Research Centre (IRC), Malawi Institute of Engineers, The Polytechnic, LUANAR • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Health:</p> <p>4. Put in place strategies to integrate climate change issues in the Health sector.</p> <p>5. Improve the national awareness on health risks associated with changes in climate and weather variability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information and Civic Education, Media, Environmental Affairs Department, • Ministry of Local Government • Ministry of Education Science and Technology • Academia • NGOs • CHAM • Research Institutions 	2016–2020
	<p>6. Strengthen awareness programmes on cholera, malaria and other diseases that are directly or indirectly linked to climate change effects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining • Ministry of Information and Civic Education 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Human Settlements:</p> <p>7. Improve zoning and planning to reduce vulnerability of people by ensuring that settlements and infrastructure are not built on sensitive and disaster prone areas (by supporting existing land resources and physical planning legislations).</p> <p>8. Development of Human settlement policy to optimize land use and building resilience to climate related disaster risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Lands and Physical Planning • DODMA, NGOs • Malawi Housing cooperation 	2016–2020
	<p>Energy:</p> <p>9. Adopt a climate compatible development approach when planning for energy infrastructure needs and aim for low carbon solutions including reducing overdependence on biomass-based energy.</p> <p>10. Promote the local manufacture, establishment and access to renewable energy technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Energy affairs, MERA, Academia, • Department of Forestry, Department of Climate change and Meteorological services, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Forestry:</p> <p>11. Improve the livelihoods of local communities through sustainable provision of forest goods and services and the development of forest-based enterprises.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Forestry • Ministry of Trade • NGOs, CBOs • Development Partners • Private Sector, MRA 	2016–2020
	<p>Biodiversity:</p> <p>12. Conserve, rehabilitate and restore ecosystems as a means to provide resilience to climate change impacts (through research on ecosystems and conservation).</p> <p>13. Promote awareness on conservation strategies for managing biodiversity in anticipation of a changing climate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Commission for Science and Technology, Academia • EAD, NGOs, Development partners • Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining FRIM/DOF, National Herbarium • Department of Fisheries, Parks and Wildlife 	2016–2020
	<p>Fisheries:</p> <p>14. Promote systematic and consistent data and information collection and dissemination for sound and effective knowledge management to inform and support early warning systems in the fisheries sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Fisheries • World Fish centre • Ministry of Local Government • Media, Academia, MICE, EAD 	Ongoing

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 2: To develop adaptation responses that will address short, medium and long term development goals.</p>	<p>Agriculture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Based on scientific evidence through vulnerability studies and assessments, develop short and long term adaptation scenarios to identify climate resilient land uses and promote climate smart agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (DCs) Department of Chiefs and Administration Department of Land Resources Conservation, Department of Lands and Physical Planning, Private Sector, NGOs Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services 	2016–2020
	<p>Water:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Employ an ecosystems approach to managing water resources and their catchments. Enhancing irrigation through climate compatible water resources infrastructure development where infrastructure is climate proofed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Irrigation – Water Resources Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development NGOs, RHAM MIRTDC, Malawi Institute of Engineers The Polytechnic, LUANAR Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Health:</p> <p>4. Promote more research in eco-health issues and impacts of climate change on health such as the development of integrated health, social and environmental impact assessments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information and Civic Education, Media, Environmental Affairs Department, • Ministry of Local Government • Ministry of Education Science and Technology • Academia • NGOs • CHAM • Research Institutions 	2016–2020
	<p>Human Settlements:</p> <p>5. Improve infrastructure and ensure climate proofing of infrastructure and human settlements.</p> <p>Energy:</p> <p>6. Provide fiscal incentives to increase access to renewable energy technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Lands and Physical Planning • DODMA, NGOs • Malawi Housing cooperation • Department of Energy affairs, MERA, Academia, • Department of Forestry, Department of Climate change and meteorological services, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Forestry:</p> <p>7. Reduce dependence on fuel wood by promoting alternatives that would substantially shift the majority of Malawian up the energy ladder.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Forestry • Ministry of Trade • NGOs, CBOs • Development Partners, Private Sector, MRA 	2016–2020
	<p>Biodiversity:</p> <p>8. Include biodiversity concerns in adaptation programmes, projects and plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Commission for Science and Technology, Academia • EAD, NGOs, Development partners • Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining FRIM/DOF, National Herbarium • Department of Fisheries, Parks and Wild life 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Fisheries:</p> <p>9. Promote aquaculture to supplement production in capture fisheries.</p> <p>10. Promote technologies that enhance fisheries production in both capture and aquaculture while improving post harvest processing and value addition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Fisheries • World Fish centre • Ministry of Local Government • Media, Academia, MICE, EAD 	2016–2020
<p>Objective 3: To ensure that adaptation interventions are local and autonomous and will promote conservation of natural resources, improvement of food security and rural livelihoods, creation of green jobs and address other challenges such as rural-urban migration.</p>	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>1. Develop mechanisms that will utilize early warning systems on adverse weather, pests and diseases occurrence which will also provide up to date information and decision support tools to assess the vulnerability of farmers and inform farm management decisions.</p> <p>2. Prevent land degradation and deforestation, and address the issues of bush fires (by supporting existing legislation in forestry, land use etc.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development • Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (DCs) • Department of Chiefs and Administration • Department of Land Resources Conservation, Department of Lands and Physical Planning, Private Sector, NGOs • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Water:</p> <p>3. Promote good catchment management to reduce siltation and pollution of Malawi's waters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Irrigation – Water Resources Authority • Ministry of Agriculture. Irrigation and Water Development • NGOs, RHAM • MIRTDC, Malawi Institute of Engineers • The Polytechnic, LUANAR • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services 	2016–2020
	<p>Health:</p> <p>4. Recognize that the nutritional status of individuals is a key to building resilience to environmental health threats, and ensure that food security and good nutritional policies form part of an integrated approach to health adaptation strategies (by supporting existing health legislation).</p> <p>5. Harmonize data collection to improve linkages among all Departments affected by climate change such as Energy, Forestry, Water, Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction and Health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information and Civic Education, Media, Environmental Affairs Department, • Ministry of Local Government • Ministry of Education Science and Technology • Academia • NGOs • CHAM • Research Institutions 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Human Settlements:</p> <p>6. Provide incentives for environmental friendly building technologies</p> <p>7. Oblige cities and municipalities to dispose of solid waste in proper sanitary landfills and where possible, linked to carbon markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Lands and Physical Planning • DODMA, NGOs • Malawi Housing cooperation • Malawi Institute of Physical Planners 	2016–2020
	<p>Energy:</p> <p>8. Encourage afforestation activities and non extractive livelihoods from forests which will also improve catchments for hydropower generation (by supporting existing legislation on forestry).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Energy affairs • MERA • Academia, Department of Forestry • Department of Climate change and meteorological services • Ministry of Environment and Climate change 	2016–2020
	<p>Forestry:</p> <p>9. Implementation of legislation aimed at decelerating deforestation and curbing bush fires (by supporting existing legislation on forestry).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Forestry • Ministry of Trade • NGOs, CBOs • Development Partners • Private Sector, MRA+ 	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Biodiversity:</p> <p>10. Promotion of the sound management of ecosystems integration biodiversity in national and sectoral adaptation programmes, projects and plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Commission for Science and Technology, Academia • EAD, NGOs, Development partners • Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining FRIM/DOF, National Herbarium • Department of Fisheries, Parks and Wild life 	2016–2020
	<p>Fisheries:</p> <p>11. Promote protection of water resources and good catchment management to allow ecosystems services such as water retention improvement in soils and regulating flow in rivers as they affect fisheries sector.</p> <p>12. Promote a harmonized and ecosystem approach in water resources management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Fisheries • World Fish centre • Ministry of Local Government • Media, Academia, MICE, EAD 	2016–2020

Policy Priority Area 2: Climate Change Mitigation.

Policy Statement: The Policy will promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon sinks through re-forestation and sustainable utilization of forest resources.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Objective 1: To promote good land use practices including climate smart agriculture and conservation agriculture.	Forestry Management and REDD+: 1. Promotion of vegetation and tree cover through other sectoral policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department of Forestry• Academia, Private Sector, Development Partners• DNPW, Department of Land Resources Conservation• Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development• Environmental Affairs Department• Department of Fisheries• Water Resources Authority, Ministry of Local Government	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Agriculture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Increase below-ground carbon storage. 3. Development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions taking into account that emissions from land-based sectors are the largest source of emissions in the country. 4. Increase of above-ground carbon storage through promotion of agroforestry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Land Resources Conservation • Development Partners, NGOs • Department of Forestry • Environmental Affairs Department 	2016–2020
<p>Objective 2: To promote adoption and access to renewable and cleaner energy technologies</p>	<p>Energy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of energy saving technologies and practices to decrease pressure on the forest reserves for provision of firewood and improve health through reduced indoor air pollution. 2. Engage the transport sector including manufacturers, distributors and users in the development, production, marketing and distribution of biofuels including ethanol. 3. Promotion of renewable energy and other low carbon energy alternatives through fiscal incentives and other means. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Energy Affairs • NGOs, Development partners • Media, Local Government • Department of Forestry • ESCOM, MERA • Private Sector (ILLOVO) • Ministry of Transport and Public Works • Media, NCST • Ministry of Trade 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Industry:</p> <p>4. Engaging the industrial sector in the development, production, marketing and distribution of biofuels including ethanol.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector, Ministry of Industry and Trade • Development partners • Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining 	2016–2020
	<p>Transport:</p> <p>5. Promote use of biofuels including ethanol.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • Private Sector • National Commission for Science and Technology • Ministry of Transport and public works 	2016–2020
	<p>Housing and Infrastructure Development:</p> <p>6. Promotion of cleaner and efficient energy technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector • NGOs, CBOs • Environmental Affairs Department • Development Partners • Department of Energy Affairs • MNREM, Ministry of Local Government 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 3: To promote implementation of REDD+, Clean Development Mechanism, carbon emissions trading schemes and other payment for ecosystem services schemes in both public and private sectors.</p>	<p>Industry:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote technologies for carbon capture and storage, recycling and reuse of waste as raw materials. <p>Waste Management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote construction and use of environmental friendly sanitary landfills. <p>CDM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of implementation of CDM projects as programmes of activities. Supporting capacity enhancement for CDM including development of guidelines. Raising awareness on approaches and practices of CDM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Affairs Department Private Sector, Ministry of Finance Development Partners, Ministry of Local Government Ministry of education, Science and Technology Environmental Affairs Department, Private Sector, Development Partners, Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Health, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Development Partners, Environmental Affairs Department, NGOs, Department of Energy, Private Sector, Department of Forestry, DNPW, NCST, Department of Energy, Media; MITC 	<p>2016–2020</p> <p>2016–2020</p> <p>2016–2020</p>

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Forestry Management and REDD+:</p> <p>6. 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 (in support of REDD+ strategy and existing forestry legislations).</p>	<p>Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Forestry • Academia, Private Sector, Development Partners • DNPW, Department of Land Resources Conservation • Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development • Environmental Affairs Department • Department of Fisheries • Water Resources Authority, Ministry of Local Government 	2016–2020
<p>Objective 4: To improve integrated waste management practices</p>	<p>Waste Management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the development of Policy and institutional structure for integrated waste management. 2. Promote the adoption of practices and technologies for waste reduction, reuse, recycle, retrieval and disposal 3. Promote the reduction, reuse, recycling, retrieval and disposal of waste. 4. Promote PPP in waste management and disposal. 5. Enhance data collection, analysis and monitoring of emissions arising from burning of domestic waste in high density and informal settlements to reduce GHGs and improve health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs Department, • Private Sector, • Development Partners, • Ministry of Local Government • Ministry of Health, • Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, • Local Assemblies • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, • Department of Forestry, FRIM • Ministry of Trade and Industry • Academia, Department of Energy, Educational Institutions (Academia), Ministry of Education, Science and Technology 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 5: To establish enabling environment as well as policy and legal framework for guiding the governance of CDM, REDD+, PES and emerging NMM.</p>	<p>Industry:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote principles of green economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Affairs Department Private Sector, Ministry of Finance Development Partners, Ministry of Local Government Ministry of education, Science and Technology 	2016–2020
	<p>Forestry Management and REDD+:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce policy/legislation and improving infrastructure for arresting deforestation and bushfires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Forestry Academia, Private Sector, Development Partners DNPW, Department of Land Resources Conservation Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Environmental Affairs Department Department of Fisheries, Water Resources Authority, Ministry of Local Government 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>Transport:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Promotion of strategies/approaches that would reduce vehicular emissions. 4. Enhance data collection, analysis and monitoring of emissions from transport sector to reduce GHG emissions and improve public health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services • Environmental Affairs Department • Ministry of Transport and Public works 	2016–2020

Policy Priority Area 3: Capacity Building, Education, Training and Awareness.

Policy Statement: The Policy will build capacity in all sectors on climate change to attain socio economic development utilizing the principles of green economy and address capacity gaps on investment in skills and capabilities for negotiations, mechanisms for reducing emissions while supporting prudent environmental management and sustainable economic growth.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Objective 1: To build capacity on climate change through formal, non-formal and informal systems.	1. Engage formal and informal institutions to integrate climate change through curriculum review and advocacy materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs Department • Ministry of Education, Science and Technology • Malawi Institute of Education • Development Partners • MoNREM • Department of Climate Change and Met. Services • NGOs, Academia 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 2: To strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to deliver climate change education and training.</p>	<p>1. Promote collaboration, targeted training and sensitization for specialized sectors and key actors including climate change negotiations. Conduct gap analysis, and establish coordination and resource mobilization mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of interventions to improve institutional, infrastructural and human capacities to implement climate change related interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs Department • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services • Development Partners, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture Water Development and Irrigation • Department of Forestry 	2016–2020
<p>Objective 3: To improve knowledge management in key sectors and the general public on climate change.</p>	<p>1. Promote collaboration among sectors on prioritization of climate related sectoral interventions.</p> <p>2. Promote long term planning through modeling and scenarios building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs Department • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services • Universities, Training Institutions • Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development • DoDMA • Environmental Affairs Department • Development Partners • MoNREM, Academia, Training Institutions • Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services 	2016–2020

Policy Priority Area 4: Research, Technology Development and Transfer, and Systematic Observation.

Policy Statement: The Policy will enhance research, technology and systematic observations for climate change management, supported by appropriate capacity development and dedicated financing and encourage resource mobilization and commitment of government for the prioritized technologies.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 1: To promote knowledge management through improved data collection, analysis and application for evidence informed adaptation and mitigation</p>	<p>1. Encourage acquisition, maintenance and servicing of weather and environmental friendly /climate compatible technologies to support evidence based decision making in mitigation and adaptation, including early warning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media Houses, Environmental Affairs Department, Development Partners, Training Institutions 	2016–2020
<p>Objective 2: To promote application of research, science and technology to support climate compatible development including climate proofing.</p>	<p>1. Promote the application of research and technology advancement for climate change adaptation and mitigation based on relevant needs assessment, and state of science and technology reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services • Environmental Affairs Department • NGOs • Development Partners 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 3: To develop and manage cleaner technology transfer, adoption and adaptation.</p>	<p>1. Support technology transfer and innovation to enhance low carbon growth in both public and private sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs Department • Development Partners, National Commission for Science and Technology Private Sector, NGOs Malawi Industrial Research Technology Development Center • National Commission for Science and Technology, Ministry of Finance 	<p>2016–2020</p>
<p>Objective 4: To promote research, research innovation and technological innovation for mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>1. Promote access to research grants for centers of excellence to undertake research in climate change adaptation and mitigation, including indigenous knowledge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • NGOs • Environmental Affairs Department • Development Partners 	<p>2016–2020</p>

Policy Priority Area 5: Climate Change Financing.

Policy Statement: The Policy will prioritize enhanced financing of 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.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 1: To increase budgetary allocation for climate change management interventions, improve access and management of international finance and funding.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively supporting government, non-governmental and private sector institutions seeking multilateral and bilateral resources and financing for enhanced climate change adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building. Integrate fiscal mechanisms on externalities that contribute to climate change and ensure that funds accrued are channeled to climate change management activities. Establish a national climate change management fund through an act of parliament. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Affairs Department Ministry of Finance Development Partners Malawi Revenue Authority 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 2: To provide incentives to encourage private sector investment.</p>	<p>1. Incentivize private sector growth through investment in climate change management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs Department • Private Sector • Ministry of Industry and Trade 	<p>2016–2020</p>
<p>Objective 3: Assess and address barriers that limit access and efficient absorption of international climate financing</p>	<p>2. Create an enabling environment and capacity enhancement for financial resource mobilization towards implementation of climate change activities and technological acquisition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs Department • Development Partners • NGOs 	

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Legislation.

Policy Statement: The Policy will incorporate and mainstream climate change into programmes and projects through revising and updating its sectoral legislations, policies and planning documents.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 1: To ensure that sectoral policies and planning documents/ strategies including population and gender take into account climate change management.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate integration of climate change into sectoral policies and planning systems at national and district levels. 2. Ensuring that major developmental strategies such as the MGDS will continue to include climate change as a priority within priorities. 3. Ensuring that social protection policies and disaster-response strategies and actions take into account medium and long term coping and adaptation measures in disaster prone areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Councils • Environmental Affairs Department • Development Partners • Ministry Economic Planning and Development • Ministry of Finance • Department of Disaster Management Affairs 	2016–2020

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Population.

Policy Statement: The Policy will to integrate population issues into climate change management in development agenda through an integrated approach which would help reduce poverty, protect natural resources and reduce inequality.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 1: To integrate population issues into climate change management programmes and projects.</p>	<p>1. Creating awareness on the linkages between population and climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Institutions • NGOs • Media Houses • Ministry of Youth and Sports 	<p>2016–2020</p>
	<p>2. Facilitate integration of climate change issues into policies that address population dynamics, reproductive health and family planning within the rights based approach framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Economic Planning and Development – Population Unit • Development Partners • Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development • Office of the President and Cabinet 	<p>2016–2020</p>

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 2: To support community resilience to climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhanced family planning and reproductive health.</p>	<p>1. Inclusion of climate change in programmes targeting vulnerable groups including the girl child, youths, people living with HIV and the physically and mentally challenged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • NGOs • Development Partners 	<p>2016–2020</p>
<p>Objective 3: To support rural and urban settlement planning to mitigate against climate related disasters.</p>	<p>1. Create an enabling environment for planned human settlements in rural and urban areas to reduce climate related disaster risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Economic Planning and Development • Private Sector • Development Partners 	<p>2016–2020</p>

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Gender and Disadvantaged Groups.

Policy Statement: The Policy will mainstream gender, HIV and AIDs and issues affecting the disadvantaged groups into all climate change strategies, plans, projects and programmes.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 1: To include vulnerable and disadvantaged groups such as women, children, the elderly and the physically and mentally challenged in adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building plans, project and programmes.</p>	<p>1. Consideration of, and engagement with, disadvantaged groups when designing and implementing adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building plans, projects and programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs Department • NGOs, CBOs • District Councils • Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare • Ministry of Disability and Elderly Affairs 	2016–2020
<p>2. Promotion of technologies which are amenable and culturally appropriate for use by vulnerable groups.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Research Centre (IRC), Development Partners • NGOs • Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare • Ministry of Disability and Elderly Affairs 	2016–2020

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Private Sector and Community Participation.

Policy Statement: The Policy will provide for adequate community participation and private sector involvement in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 1: To promote private sector involvement through provision of incentives in climate compatible development and environment friendly production and consumption.</p>	<p>1. Promote participation of private sector to tap into Clean Development Mechanism funds through fostering opportunities that safeguard investments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs Department • Ministry of Industry and Trade • Development Partners • Private Sector 	2016–2020
<p>Objective 2: To increase number of public –private partnerships for climate compatible development.</p>	<p>1. Provide incentives for PPP in CDM and NMM such as renewable energy and ecotourism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Industry and Trade • Development Partners • Private Sector • Department of Energy Affairs 	2016–2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Objective 3: To promote private sector participation in innovation and creation of green jobs, clean development mechanism and payment for ecosystem services schemes.</p>	<p>1. Provide platforms for dissemination of lessons learnt and experiences in implementing climate compatible programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Industry and Trade • Development Partners • Private Sector 	<p>2016–2020</p>
<p>Objective 4: To promote community participation in climate compatible development by providing for adequate stakeholder consultations.</p>	<p>1. Ensure adequate stakeholder consultations in EIAs and climate compatible development by engaging communities in decision making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs Department • NGOs • Private Sector • Development partners • Media 	<p>2016–2020</p>

¹FEWSNET, 2011. Malawi Food Security Outlook May 2012- March 2013. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET). Online publication available at http://www.fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/Malawi_OL_2012_04-05_finaldraft.pdf Accessed 24/1/14

The NAPA 2006 states that 65% live below poverty line of \$2 a day

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Policy Priority Area 1: Climate Change Adaptation.						
Outcome 1: Reduced vulnerability to climate change impacts through improved social and ecological resilience.						
Objective	Output	Performance	Target	Baseline	Source of	Assumptions/
Objective 1: To ensure that the nation is able to adjust to changes as a result of climate change.	Reduced vulnerability to climate change-related hazards and risks	Household Vulnerability Index (HVI)	1 million people's vulnerabilities reduced	1.76 million food and income insecure every year ¹	HVI study report, Government Reports, Research reports District reports, Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee	Conducive political environment, Effective coordinating structures at national, district and community level, Availability of funding Very low or moderate natural related hazards

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
	Improved household food security and nutrition	Yield per unit of production	2.5 tons/ha (maize)	1.4 tons/ha (maize)	Agricultural production estimates report	Reduced land degradation due to deforestation More off-farm jobs are created and new investments are promoted
	Increased sources of household income and availability of jobs	Households above the poverty line	45% live above poverty line	35% ²	Malawi vulnerability assessments reports Government and world bank report	Unwillingness of partners to participate in key interventions

² Government of Malawi, 2006. National Adaptation Plans of Action. Environmental Affairs Department, Lilongwe
The NAPA 2006 states that 65% live below poverty line of \$2 a day

³ Chiefs, TAs, NGOs for e.g. Red Cross providing aid during floods/droughts

⁴ Need a comprehensive study

⁵ Plans for Forestry, water, land, health, agriculture

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Objective 2: To develop adaptation responses that will address short, medium and long term development goals.	Increased capacity to adapt to climate change related impacts	Timely adoption of new technologies and practice in agriculture	3 Million farmers	1.5million farmers (2011)	Welfare monitoring survey (2011)	Welfare monitoring survey (2011)
	Engagement of providers and users of climate services strengthened	Usage of climate change information in decision making	2000 decision makers ³	No data on how decision makers use information ⁴	Government reports, Parliament reports, District development reports	Willingness of providers and users to work together
	Improved cross-sectorial planning, co-production and application of adaptation services	Cross-sectorial plans and frameworks for climate change related adaptation	5 Plans ⁵	0	Government reports	Conducive environment for generation and access to information

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 3: To ensure that adaptation interventions are local and autonomous and will promote conservation of natural resources, improvement of food security and rural livelihoods, creation of green jobs and address other challenges such as rural-urban migration.	Improved and sustainable utilization of natural resource base	Type, quality and quantity of ecosystems services and products	80% sustainably access ecosystems services and products	10% is sustainably accessing ecosystems services and products (2011)	State of the environment report 2010 (published in 2011)	Proper delivery of extension information Provision of training programmes
	New and existing natural resources base established and protected	Size of new forest cover Type and quantity of species introduced and conserved	Increase in area under forest cover 10% of new species introduced and 20% of existing species conserved	Forest cover is 34% of land area (2011) 0% new species (2011) 10% of existing is conserved (2011)	State of the environment report 2010 (published in 2011)	Afforestation, Natural regeneration New species introduction after thorough environmental studies

⁶ Government of Malawi. 2012. National Climate Change Investment Plan, Environmental Affairs Department, Lilongwe.

⁷ Moza-Banda, H.R. and Nanthambwe S., 2010. Conservation agriculture programmes and projects in Malawi: Impacts and lessons. A technical report submitted for National Conservation Agriculture Task Force Secretariat, Land Resources Conservation Department, Lilongwe.

⁸ UNFCCC, 2012. Improved Cook Stove Project 1, Nkhatabay District, Malawi. Online publication available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/Validation/DB/G8WF6TLTG80XJCQJZOIX6XI7WDN29/view.html> Accessed 24/1/14

Policy Priority Area 2: Climate Change Mitigation							
Outcome 2: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions.							
Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks	
Objective 1: To promote good land use practices including climate-smart agriculture and conservation agriculture.	Improved land use	Increase change in soil carbon	Soil carbon increased by 10%	No data on soil carbon	ASWAp reports	Availability of funds	
	Increased carbon sink sources	Increase in hectares under Conservation Agriculture	Area under CA increased by 600 Ha by 2016 ⁶	16,028 Ha under CA ⁷ (2010)	Research reports, Government reports	Willingness of farmers to adopt new technology	
	GHG emissions mitigated through CDM and REDD+	Increase in CDM and REDD+ projects	At least 10 CDM projects and 2 REDD+ projects	1 CDM Project ⁸ 0 REDD+ projects	GHG inventory report/ National Communication	Availability of funding, experts to train in CDM and REDD related areas	

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
	GHG emissions reduced	Rate of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, agriculture, energy, transport, waste, industry	GHG emissions reduced by 10 to 40% in 5 years' time	Second National Communication on states' GHG emissions to be 23,294.502 Gg of CO ₂ equivalent (2011)	GHG inventory	Availability of funds

Policy Priority Area 3: Capacity building, education, training and awareness

Outcome 3: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation measures.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 1: To build capacity on climate change through formal, non formal and informal systems	Capacity of Government officials and key stakeholders improved	Number of people trained	50 number of Government officials trained 50 Practitioners trained	No data available – need for a survey	Government reports, Training reports	Funds available and scholarships available, expertise for conducting training available
Objective 2: To strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to improve knowledge management in key sectors and the general public on climate change	Capacity of institutions in climate change education and information dissemination improved.	Operational guidelines on climate change education	5 number of online courses, short courses and tertiary level courses on climate change 2 number of databases on climate change	No data available – need for a survey	Reports	Funds available

Policy Priority Area 3: Capacity building, education, training and awareness

Outcome 3: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation measures.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 3: To improve awareness of climate change issues	Awareness improved on climate change issues in institutions and general public	Increase in awareness amongst stakeholders	50% increase in awareness amongst officers in Government department, NGOs, educational institution, private sector	No data available, need for Survey on awareness of climate change	Survey report	Funds available for survey, participants willing to take survey

Policy Priority Area 4: Research, Technology Development and Transfer, and Systematic Observation

Outcome 4: Research, technology development and transfer and systematic observations enhanced and strengthened.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Objective 1: To promote knowledge management through improved data collection, analysis and application for evidence informed adaptation and mitigation	Understanding of climate change improved	Increase in awareness amongst stakeholders	50% Government departments, NGOs, educational institutions, private sector aware	Survey on awareness of climate change	Survey report	Funds available, participants willing to take survey

Policy Priority Area 4: Research, Technology Development and Transfer, and Systematic Observation

Outcome 4: Research, technology development and transfer and systematic observations enhanced and strengthened.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Objective 2: To promote application of research, science and technology to support climate compatible development including climate proofing.</p>	<p>Better prediction of climate change impacts</p>	<p>Weather monitoring station rehabilitated and new ones built</p>	<p>All existing weather monitoring stations needing rehabilitation on fixed. 10 new stations built</p>	<p>22 full meteorological stations, 21 subsidiary agro meteorological stations, strategically located in the eight ADDs, and over 400 rainfall stations⁹ (2012)</p>	<p>Report from DCCMS</p>	<p>Funds available</p>

Policy Priority Area 4: Research, Technology Development and Transfer, and Systematic Observation

Outcome 4: Research, technology development and transfer and systematic observations enhanced and strengthened.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 3: To promote and generate evidence-informed policies, decision-making, planning and action for mitigation and adaptation	Policies, programmes and projects include aspects of climate change	Sectoral policies include climate change aspects	All new policies to include climate change issues	No consolidated data, a study to be done	Policy document	Funds available
		Programmes and Projects included climate change aspects	100% of programmes and projects to include climate change issues	No consolidated data, a study to be done	Project and Programme reports	Funds available

Policy Priority Area 4: Research, Technology Development and Transfer, and Systematic Observation

Outcome 4: Research, technology development and transfer and systematic observations enhanced and strengthened.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 4: To develop and manage cleaner technology transfer, adoption and adaptation.	Clean energy technology use increased	Number of households and/or companies benefiting from clean energy	Increase use of clean energy by 10%	Currently use of clean energy contributes 1% to national energy use (State of environment report and outlook 2010)	Report from Department of Energy	Funds available

Policy Priority Area 4: Research, Technology Development and Transfer, and Systematic Observation

Outcome 4: Research, technology development and transfer and systematic observations enhanced and strengthened.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 5: To promote research, research innovation and technological innovation for mitigation and adaptation.	Increased research and innovation	Number of research and innovation studies	At least 10 small grants for research and innovation studies provided	No data available.	Study reports, NCST report	Funds available

Policy Priority Area 5: Climate Change Financing

Outcome 5: Increased funding in the national budget, improved access to external funding and prudent use of resources for climate change adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 1: To improve sustainable financing through increased budgetary support for climate change management interventions	Increased budget and access for climate change management	Amount budgeted	Budgetary allocation increased to 3% by 2020	US\$ 58 million (2016)	Project Fiche National Budget Figures (2016/17)	Funds availability
	Climate change management fund established	Climate Change Management Fund operationalized	5% annual increase	US\$4 million per year ¹⁰	National Budget	Legislation establishing the fund is enacted
Objective 2: To provide incentives to encourage private sector investment.	Increased incentives for private sector investment	Incentives provided	Tax cuts provided	No data	Report from Chambers of Commerce	Private sector willingness

¹⁰ National Rural Centers Programme (2012)

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Legislation

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 1: To ensure that sectoral policies and planning documents/ strategies including population and gender take into account climate change management;	Sectoral policies and planning documents/ strategies include climate change aspects	Sectoral policies and planning documents/ strategies	All Sectoral policies and planning documents /strategies reviewed and mention climate change and explain how it affects the sector	Current Sectoral policies and planning documents/ strategies	Sectoral policies and planning documents/ strategies	Funds available for review

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Legislation

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 2: To ensure climate change impacts are adequately addressed in programmes and projects in Malawi.	Programmes and projects address climate change impacts	Programme and project documents	All Programmes and projects address climate change impacts	Current reports of Programmes and projects	Reports from Programmes and projects	Funds available

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Population.

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective1: To integrate population issues into climate change management programmes and projects	Climate change programmes and projects acknowledge and/or integrate population issues	Climate change programmes and project reports show how population has been integrated	At least 5 climate change programmes and projects acknowledged and/or integrate population issues	No data available	Programme/ project reports	Funding available

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Population.

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 2: To support community resilience to climate change adaptation and adaptation and mitigation through enhanced family planning and reproductive health.	Family planning enhanced	Family planning services provision facilitated by programmes/projects on climate change	At least 5 climate change programmes/projects facilitate access to or integrate family planning	No data available	Programme/project reports	Funding available

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Population.

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 3: To support rural and urban settlement planning to mitigate against climate related disasters.	Population density reduced in cities and rural-urban migration reduced	Rural growth centers established	At least 5 rural growth centers established	Current number of rural growth centers (2012)	Government reports ¹¹	Funding available

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Gender and Disadvantaged Groups.

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 1: To include vulnerable and disadvantaged groups such as women, children, the elderly and the physically and mentally challenged in adaptation programmes and projects	Vulnerable groups participation in adaptation programmes and projects increased	Number of programmes and projects that have included vulnerable groups	At least 5 programmes and projects that have included vulnerable groups	M&E reports of current projects that have included vulnerable groups	M&E reports	Participants willing Programmes and projects have funds
	Vulnerable groups included in adaptation programmes and projects	M&E framework of adaptation programmes and projects include vulnerable groups	100% of all climate change adaptation programmes include vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	Reports from Existing projects and programmes	M&E Reports	Existing projects have necessary funds

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Gender and Disadvantaged Groups.

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 2: To include vulnerable and disadvantaged groups such as women, children, the elderly and the physically and mentally challenged in climate change mitigation activities	Vulnerable groups participation in mitigation programmes and projects increased	Number of programmes and projects that have included vulnerable groups	At least 5 programmes and projects that have included vulnerable groups	M&E reports of current projects that have included vulnerable groups	M&E reports	Participants willing Programmes and projects have funds
	Vulnerable groups included in mitigation programmes and projects	M&E framework of mitigation programmes and projects include vulnerable groups	100% of all climate change mitigation programmes include vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	Reports from Existing projects and programmes	M&E Reports	Existing projects have necessary funds

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Gender and Disadvantaged Groups.

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 3: To include vulnerable and disadvantaged groups such as women, children, the elderly and the physically and mentally challenged in technology transfer and capacity building plans and programmes	Vulnerable groups participation in tech transfer and capacity building programmes and projects increased	Number of programmes and projects that have included vulnerable groups	At least 5 programmes and projects that have included vulnerable groups	M&E reports of current projects that have included vulnerable groups	M&E reports	Participants willing Programmes and projects have funds
	Vulnerable groups included in technology transfer and capacity building programmes	M&E framework of technology transfer and capacity building programmes include vulnerable groups	10% of all technology transfer and capacity building programmes include vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	Reports from Existing projects and programmes	M&E Reports	Existing projects have necessary funds

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Private sector and Community participation.

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 1: To promote private sector involvement through provision of incentives in climate compatible development and environment friendly production and consumption	Incentives provided for climate compatible development	Incentives provided to public sector	At least 10% of industries involved in climate compatible development	No data available	Chambers of Commerce reports	Private sector willing

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Private sector and Community participation

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 2: To increase number of public – private partnerships for climate compatible development	PPPs increased for climate compatible development	Number of PPPs	At least 2 PPPs in place within 2 years	No data available	PPP contract documents	Government and private sector willingness

Policy Priority Area 6: Important Cross Cutting Issues – Private sector and Community participation

Outcome 6: Climate Change and its cross cutting issues mainstreamed in development policies, planning, development, coordination and monitoring.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Objective 3: To promote private sector participation in innovation and creation of green jobs, clean development mechanism and payment for ecosystem services schemes;	Private sector participating in innovation and creation of green jobs, clean development mechanism and payment for ecosystem services schemes	Number of companies undertaking innovation and creation of green jobs, CDM and payment for ecosystem services schemes	At least 5 companies undertaking innovation and creation of green jobs, clean development mechanism and payment for ecosystem services schemes	No data available	Company annual reports	Private sector willing to participate



