



TALKING POINTS FOR THE MEETING OF NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS ON
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IPOA FOR LDCS 2014 HELD IN
NEWYORK, USA FROM 13TH TO 14

The total damage and losses caused by Cyclone Idai was estimated at \$ 220.2

Malawi launched the National Climate Change Management Policy in 2016 which outlines set principles, strategies, and institutional frameworks for effective management of climate change. These include: capacity building; education, training, and public awareness; Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+); adaptation and mitigation across multiple sectors (including agriculture, energy, industrial development, waste management, forestry, water resources, and wildlife). The policy advocates for the integration of climate change strategies and proposed action plans into sectoral policies and programmes.

Malawi has also finalized the review of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act to develop a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Bill. The Bill has provisions that will contribute to building resilience of communities and the country as a whole to disasters by focusing on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

GoM has also developed Safer Housing Construction Guidelines that will be used to guide the reconstruction of the damaged structures in order to achieve what we call the 'build back better and safer' concept to help come up with resilient structures.

is attributed to the strong enforcement of ODS regulations, enhanced awareness on ozone issues and enhanced capacity of key stakeholders involved in the ODS phase-out activities.

In an effort to meet the phase-out targets under the Montreal Protocol, GoM has trained 320 refrigeration technicians on good refrigeration practices; trained 260 customs officers on control and monitoring imports of ODS, and continued monitoring compliance to regulations on the management of ODS in the country. Since the ODS phase-out, the project implementation started and the country has managed to completely phase out the use of chlorofluorocarbons and methyl bromide in the refrigeration and agriculture sectors, respectively.

Recognizing the critical role of biodiversity and ecosystems in poverty reduction, the GoM has continued implementing programmes aimed at promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the country.