USAID
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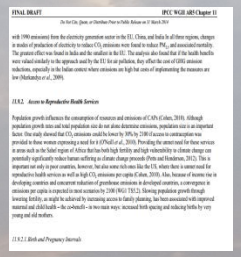
Samiyathu's Story:

Evidence


FINAL DRAFT IPCC WGIII AR5 Chapter 11

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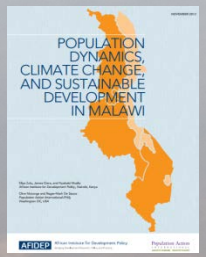
with 1990 emissions) from the electricity generation sector in the EU, China, and India. In all three regions, changes in modes of production of electricity to reduce CO_2 emissions were found to reduce $PM_{2.5}$ and associated mortality. The greatest effect was found in India and the smallest in the EU. The analysis also found that if the health benefits were valued similarly to the approach used by the EU for air pollution, they offset the cost of GHG emission reductions, especially in the Indian context where emissions are high but costs of implementing the measures are low (Markandya *et al.*, 2009).

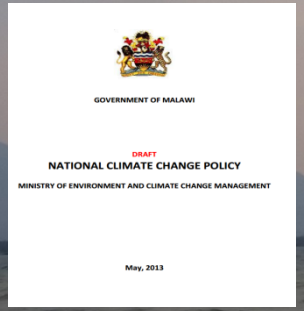
11.9.2. Access to Reproductive Health Services

Population growth influences the consumption of resources and emissions of CAPs (Cohen, 2010). Although population growth rates and total population size do not alone determine emissions, population size is an important factor. One study showed that CO_2 emissions could be lower by 30% by 2100 if access to contraception was provided to those women expressing a need for it (O'Neill *et al.*, 2010). Providing the unmet need for these services in areas such as the Sahel region of Africa that has both high fertility and high vulnerability to climate change can potentially significantly reduce human suffering as climate change proceeds (Pritts and Hendrixson, 2012). This is important not only in poor countries, however, but also some rich ones like the US, where there is unmet need for reproductive health services as well as high CO_2 emissions per capita (Cohen, 2010). Also, because of income rise in developing countries and concurrent reduction of greenhouse emissions in developed countries, a convergence in emissions per capita is expected in most scenarios by 2100 (WG1 TS2.2). Slowing population growth through lowering fertility, as might be achieved by increasing access to family planning, has been associated with improved maternal and child health—the co-benefit—in two main ways: increased birth spacing and reducing births by very young and old mothers.

11.9.2.1 Birth and Pregnancy Intervals



Policy

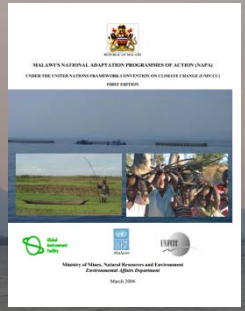

GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

DRAFT

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

May, 2013


REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

MALAWI'S NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (NAPA)

UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

FIRST EDITION

Global Environment Facility

Malawi

UNFCCC

Ministry of Mines, Natural Resources and Environment
Environmental Affairs Department

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Programs

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Closing Date: July 22, 2015
Closing Time: 17:00 hours, Malawi Time
Closing Date for Questions: June 24, 2015 – 17.00 hours, Malawi Time

Subject: Request for Applications (RFA) Number: RFA-612-15-000003

Activity Title: MOVING INTO THE FUTURE WITH THE YOUTH (PaMawa ndi a Chinyamata)

To All Eligible Applicants:

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission in Malawi (USAID/Malawi) is seeking applications for funding to support a program entitled **MOVING INTO THE FUTURE WITH THE YOUTH (PaMawa ndi a Chinyamata or PaMawa).** The authority for the RFA is found in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended and applicable sections of the Federal Register 2CFR200.

The purpose of the PaMawa activity is to increase the adoption of positive behaviors related to climate change adaptation and sexual reproductive health and family planning among youth. The Recipient will be responsible for ensuring achievement of the activity objectives. Please refer to Section A - Program Description for a complete statement of goals and expected results.