

# The Road Towards Low Carbon Development Strategy in Malawi



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May 18, 2012  
UNFCCC Workshop

# Malawi Economic and Social Context

- Malawi population [about 13 million people]
  - 105 people per sq. km / 171 persons per sq. km of arable land.
  - Population growth rate of about 1.9% per annum
- Forests and woodlands provide 90% of Malawi's energy
- Agriculture accounts for:
  - 43% of GDP
  - 85% of the labor force
  - 90% of export revenues
- Frequent food shortages due to extreme climatic events - rural exodus
- Industrial sector remains in its infancy - increasing the mining & manufacturing capacity is a key priority now
- Unreliable energy supply: frequent blackouts due to insufficient generation capacity
- Energy demand is projected to double in the next five years as compared to 2000

# Malawi Policy Context: setting the framework for a LCDS

- **National Environmental Action Plan 1994 (NEAP, 1994)**

- Recognizes climate change as one of the issue affecting environmental sustainability
- Aims to ensure sustainable development as envisioned by the Vision 2020 since 1998

1994

- **National Environmental Policy (NEP, 1996 revised 2004)**

- Provides a framework for policies related to climate change
- **The Environmental Management Act - to enforce the NEP**

1996 (rev.  
2004)

- **Vision 2020**

- Provides a framework for national development, policies and strategies
- Emphasizes sustainable development
- **National Sustainable and Renewable Energy Programme (NSREP)**
  - Aims at promoting the use of RES

1998

- **Malawi Growth & Development Strategy 2006 -2011 (MGDS); MGDS II, 2011 - 2016**

- Recognizes climate change as a key priority

2006

- **REDD strategy** - under development

- **National Climate change investment plan**
- **National Climate change policy development**

2012

# Malawi Institutional Context

## National Council for the Environment (NCE)

(All Ministries and Permanent Secretaries, Malawi Chamber of Commerce & Industry)

- Advises and recommends the Minister
- Endorses projects

### Designated National Authority (CDM)

Environmental Affairs Department (EAD)

UNFCCC Focal point  
Secretariat of the NCCC, TCE and NCE

### Technical committee on the Environment

- Examines scientific issues referred to it
- recommendations to the NCE

Department of Forestry

Coordination of the REDD strategy

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

Streamlines climate change in sectoral policies and in MGDS

Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services

Chair of the NCCC

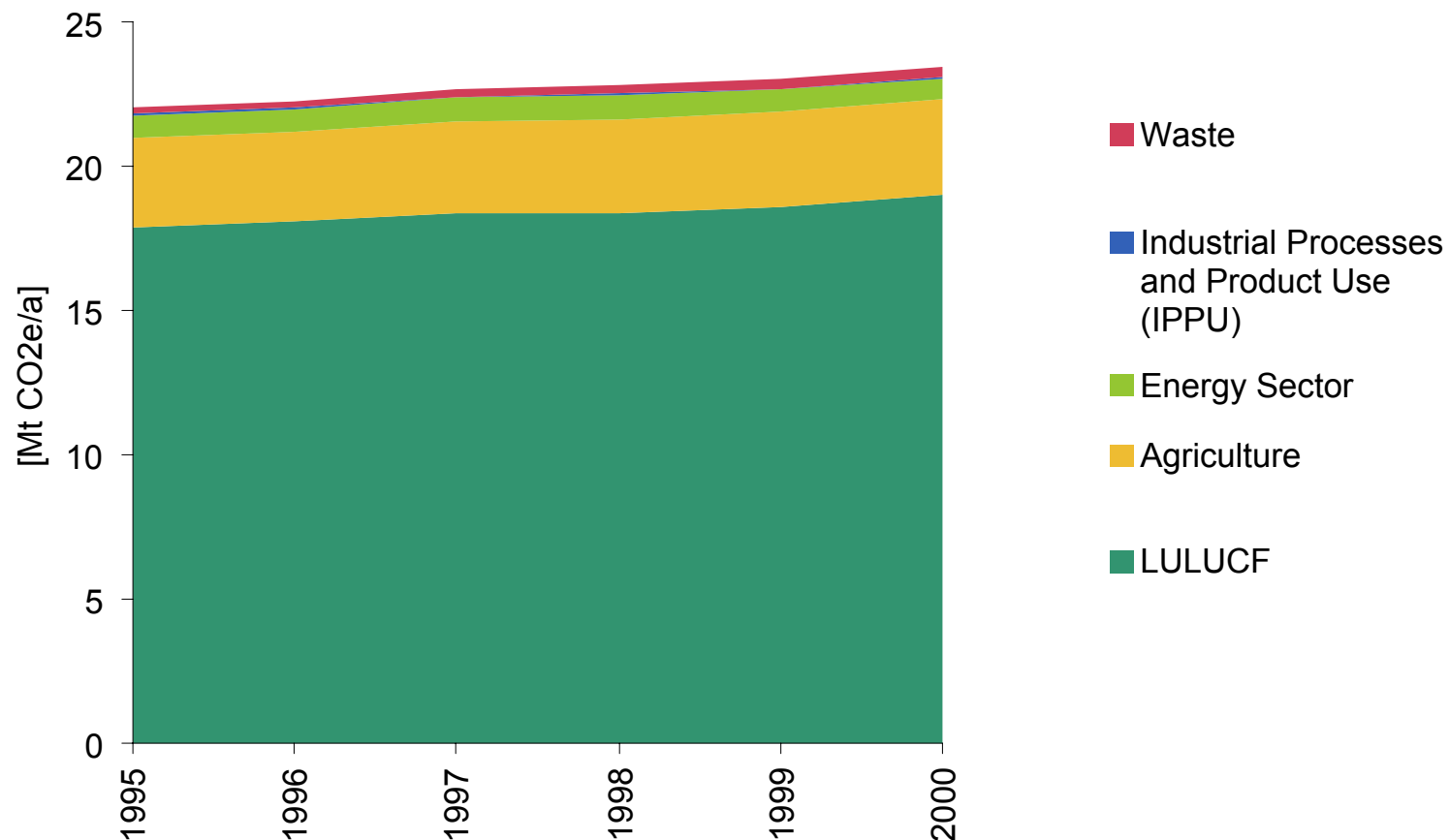
### National Climate Change Committee – NCCC (gov't, NGO, private sector & academia)

- reviews climate change policies & programs

Department of Energy

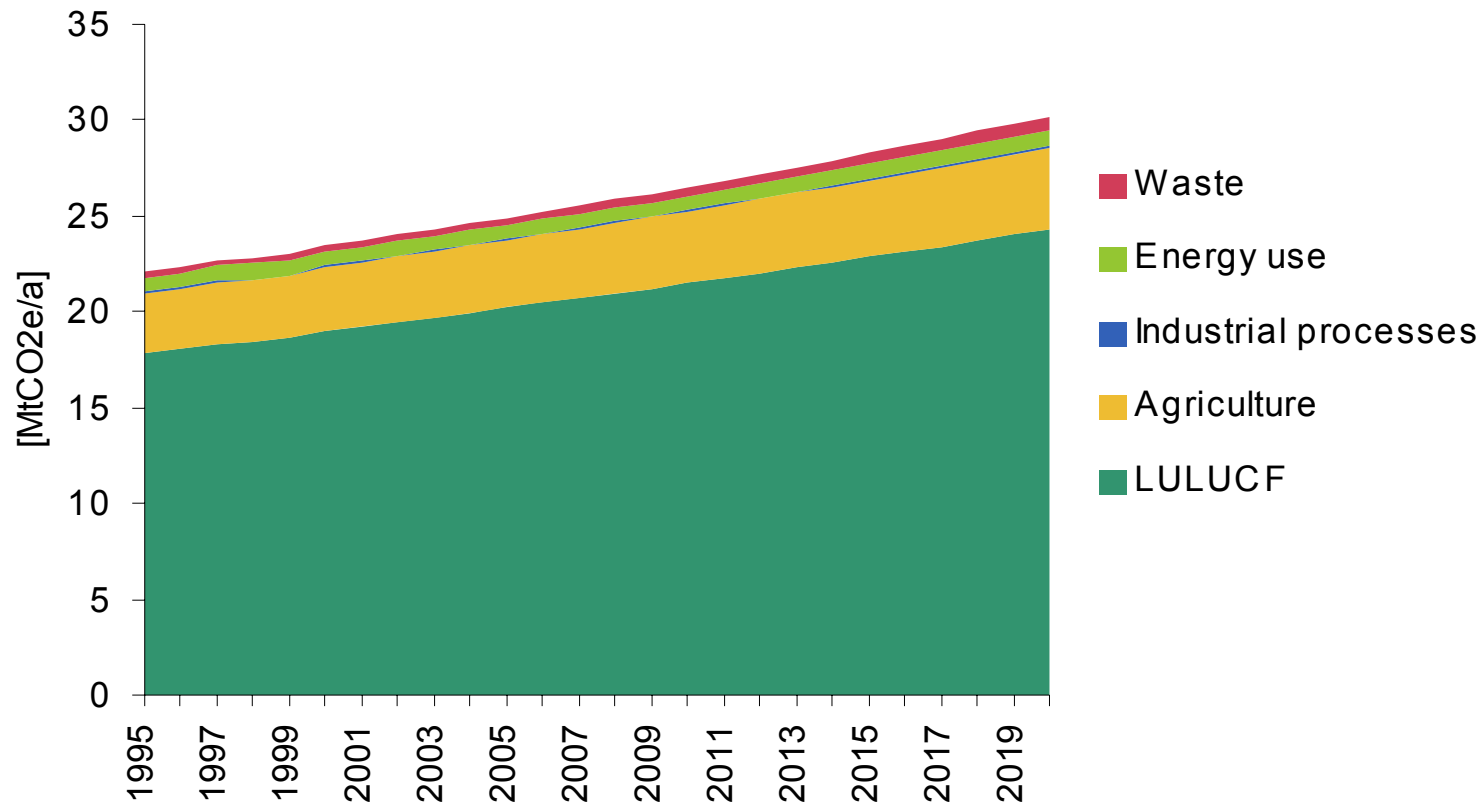
Coordination of NSREP

# Historic GHG Emissions



Data source: Government of Malawi, 2008. The split between Agriculture and LULUCF is based on the share presented in the 1994 GHG inventory

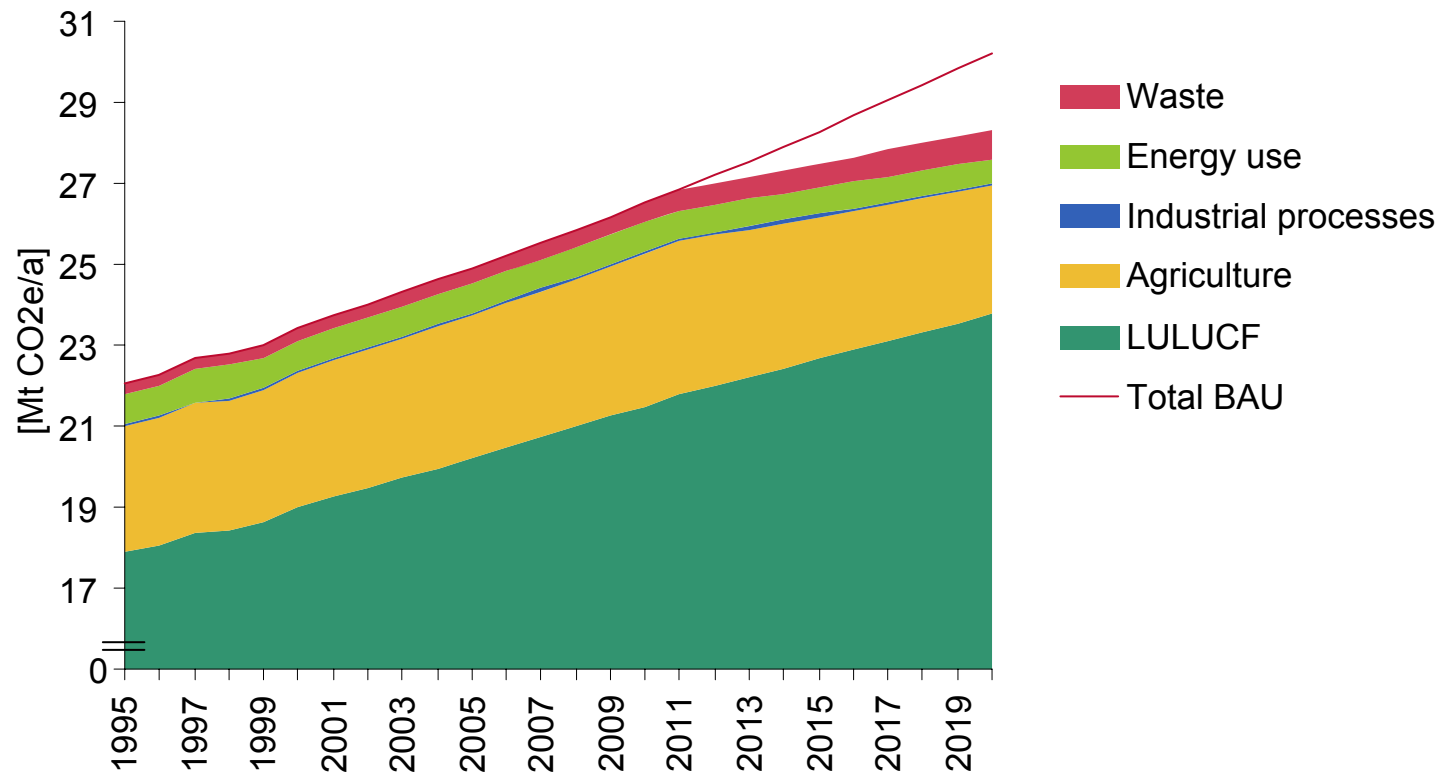
# Emission projections until 2020 – BAU



Data source: Government of Malawi, 2008. BAU starting in 2001, based on simple extrapolation

# What does Malawi intend to do?

Variety of measures in different sectors submitted as possible NAMAs

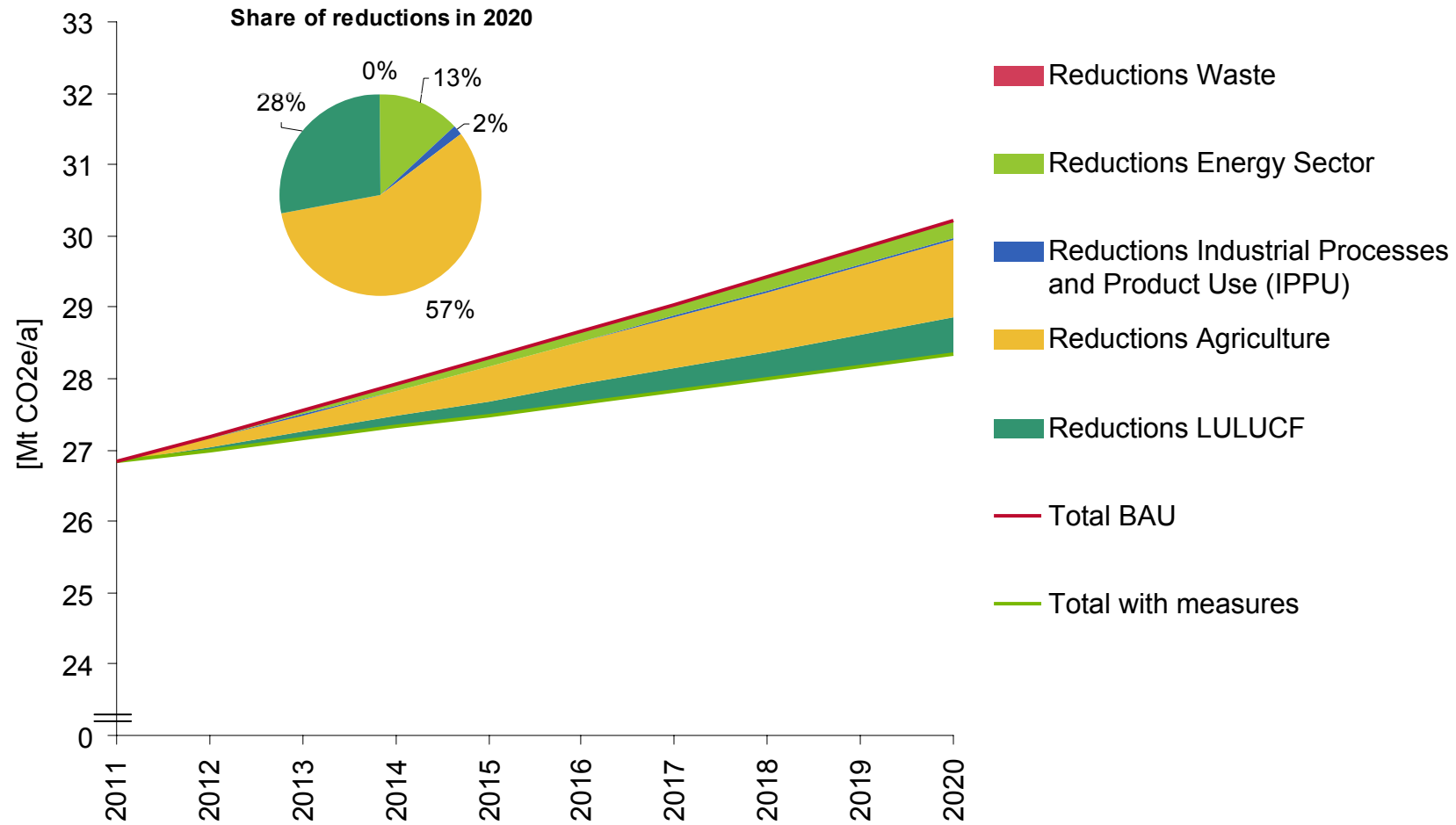


# Underlying assumptions and methodologies

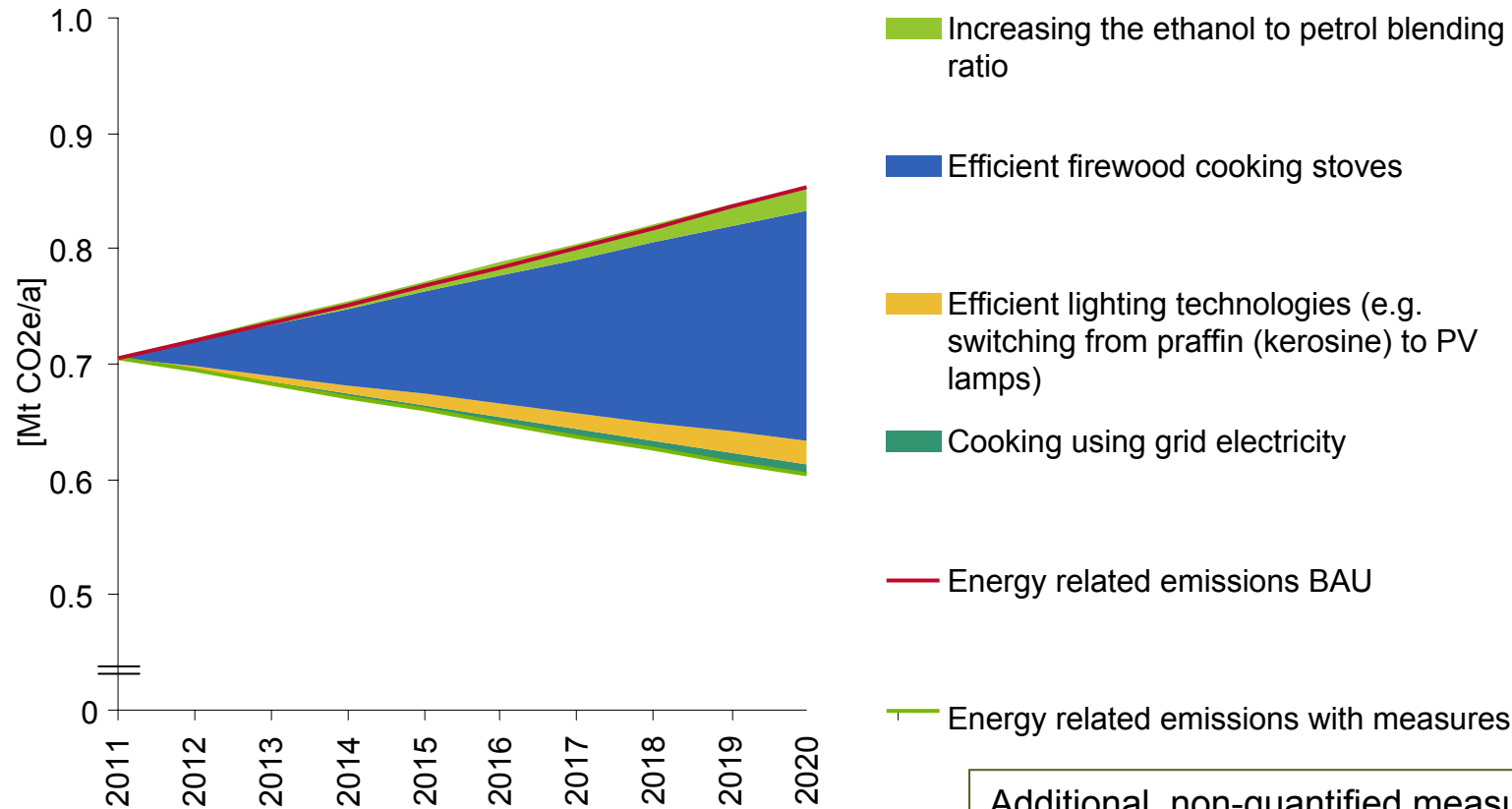
- International technical and financial support
- GHG inventory using IPCC 2006 Guidelines
- All gases and all sectors covered
- BAU based on simple extrapolation
- Emission reductions from measures analyzed using:
  - LEAP model for energy sector
  - APINA Model for IPPU
  - Century Model for agriculture
  - COMAP for Forestry



# Possible reductions from proposed NAMAs



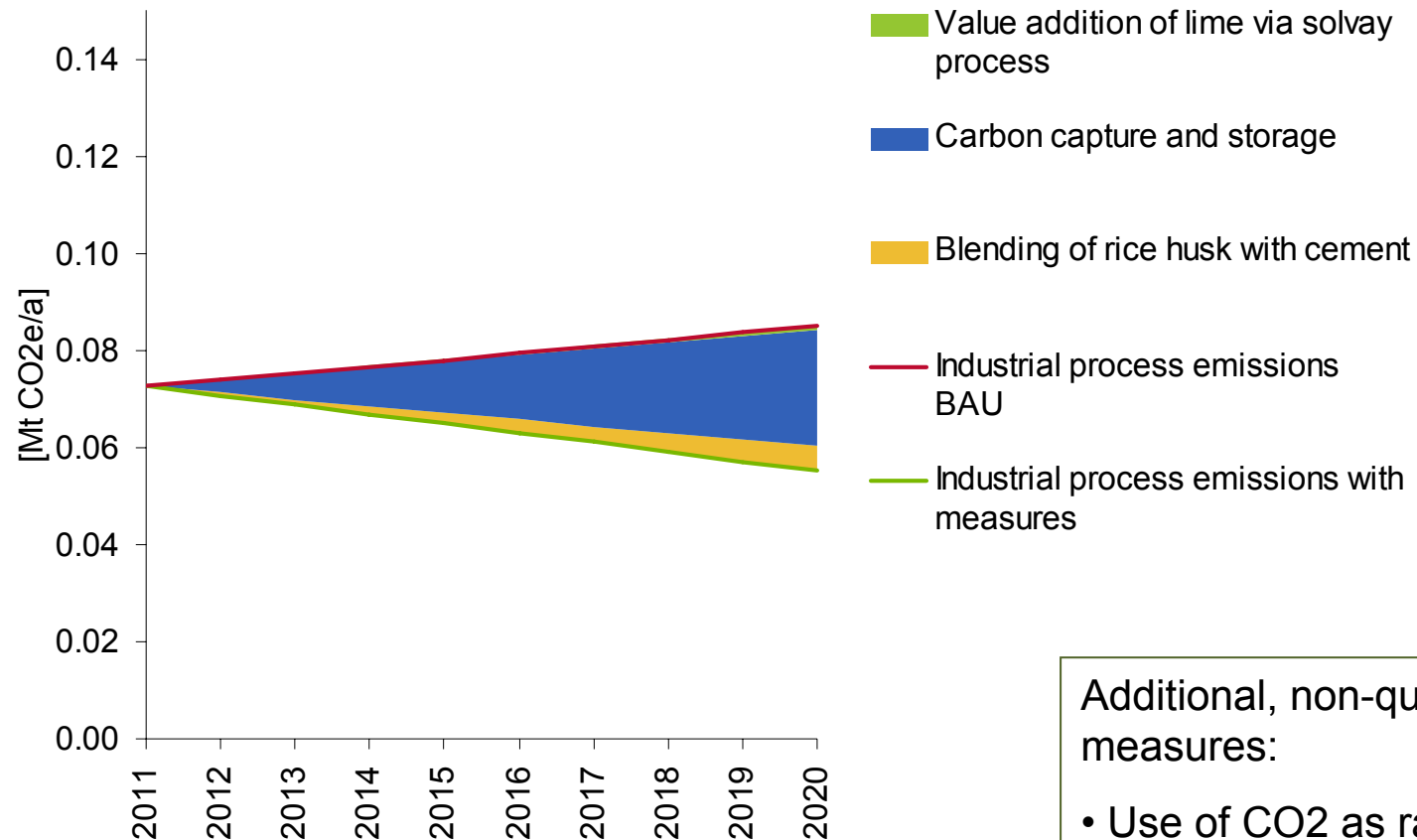
# What does Malawi intend to do? – Energy Sector



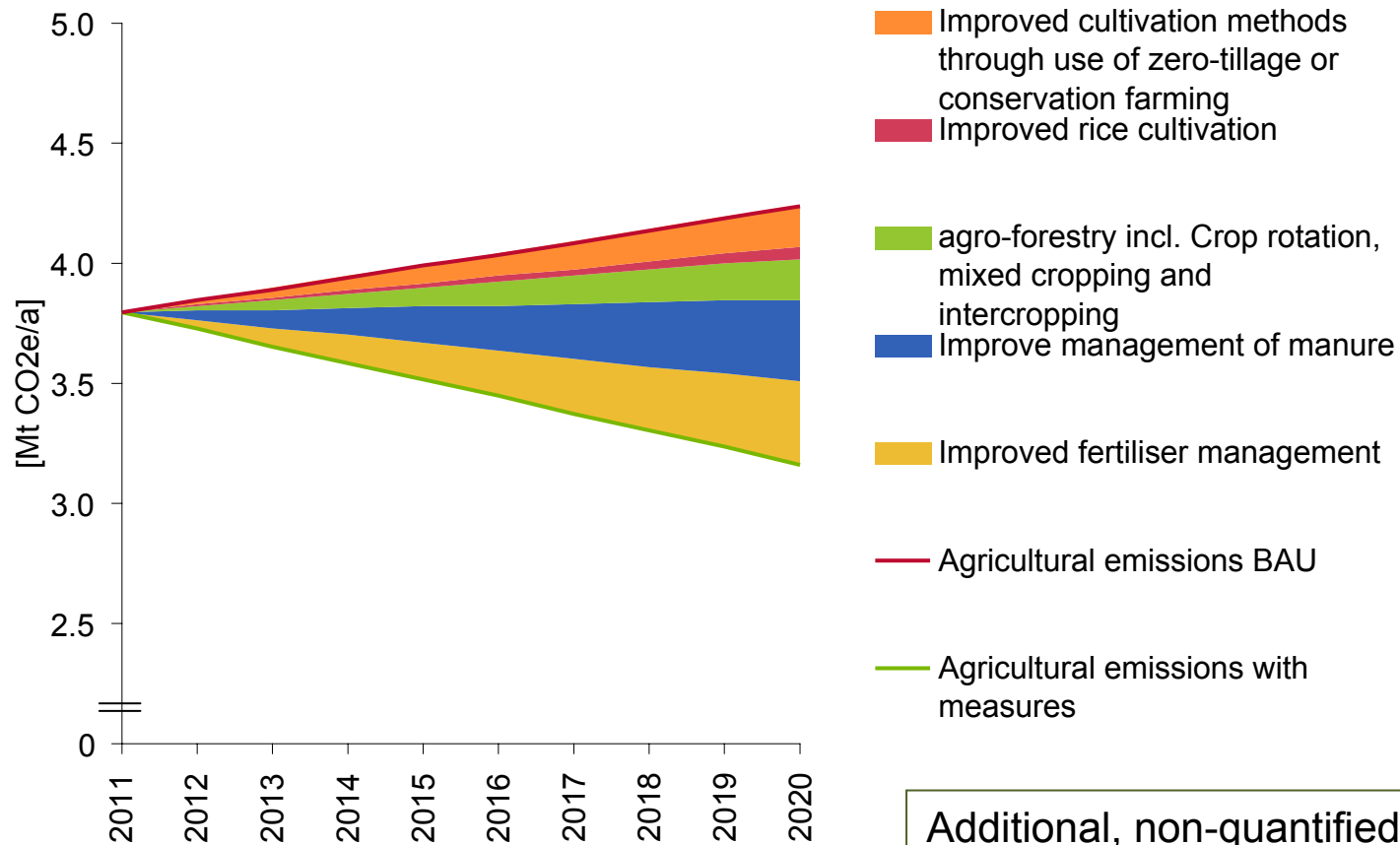
Additional, non-quantified measures:

- Increase of efficiency of electricity supply
- Demand side management

# What does Malawi intend to do? – Industrial Processes



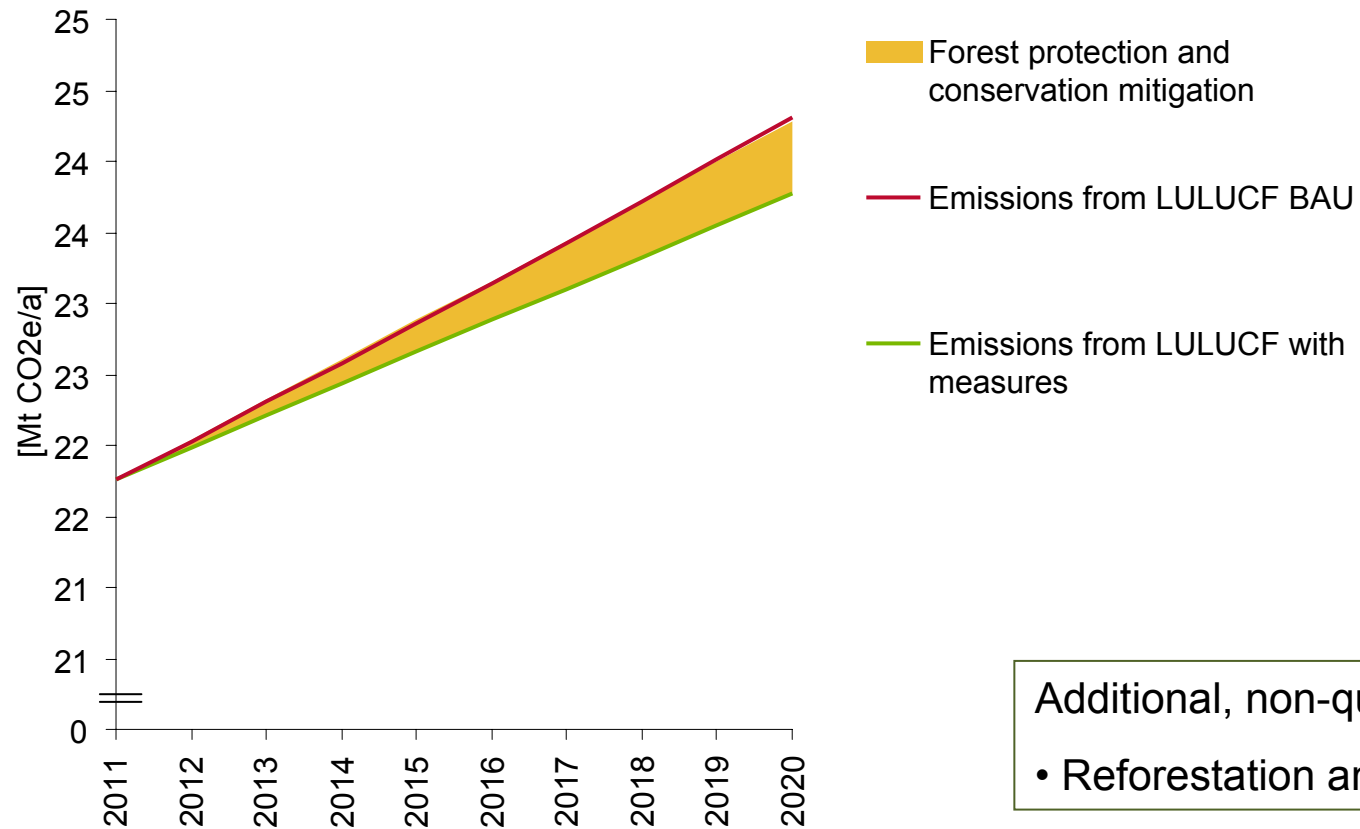
# What does Malawi intend to do? – Agriculture



Additional, non-quantified measures:

- Improved animal husbandry practices

# What does Malawi intend to do? – Forestry



# What does Malawi intend to do? – Waste sector

- Waste is the sector with the highest increase rate in emissions (24 % between 1995 and 2000)
- According to Malawi 2<sup>nd</sup> National Communication:
  - Up to 15% of the solid waste can be processed for energy
  - Non-climate related benefit: Combustion of refuse produced by a community is sufficient to provide about 20% of the electrical power needs for that community

## Non-quantified measures:

- Reduce waste generation
- Composting
- Mechanical-biological treatment
- Disposal of waste in sanitary
- Combustion of waste for energy production

## Next steps

- Prepare more detailed concept notes for NAMAs so that they can be implemented as pilot NAMAs. Likely to be in the energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors because:
  - High replicability potential
  - Entry points for business investments
- Seek international support for pilots (cost estimates to be refined)
- Continuation of stakeholders' consultation process on NAMAs (started in November 2011)
- Implement pilot NAMAs to learn:
  - Implement more NAMAs
  - Build robust MRV system, possibly also for Biennial Update Report (2014)

# Thank you

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# Malawi – Energy Sources

## Share of Energy Sources

