

**MALAWI PERSPECTIVES AND
EXPERIENCES WITH RENEWABLE
ENERGY POLICY & REGULATORY
FRAMEWORKS FOR ENHANCED
COHERENCE OF NDCs**

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REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS FOR
ENHANCED COHERENCE OF NDCs**

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INTRODUCTION

- ✓ The country's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) was developed in direct response to decisions adopted at the 19th and 20th Sessions of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the UNFCCC.
- ✓ The INDC aims at achieving the objective of the UNFCCC as set out in Article 2 of the Convention and also contribute to sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

- Selection of sectors prioritized in the INDC was premised not only on the sectors that could make the greatest contribution to GHG abatement and resilience building, but other emerging issues in key sectors. For instance, the energy and industrial sector landscapes are bound to change in line with developmental plans of the country.
- Most of the energy sector interventions that have been put forward as mitigation activities have adaptation co-benefits too.
- The INDC has provided an opportunity to enhance the implementation of Malawi's sustainable development goals as articulated in its national developmental agenda.

INDC DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- Preparation of Malawi's INDC was conducted with government's full commitment following all inclusive processes:
 - National INDC taskforce and the launching of the process at national level.
 - The draft was prepared by the national taskforce assisted by national and international experts.
 - The review of national policies and strategy documents as well as a series of consultations of key stakeholders.
 - A national workshop for the final validation of the INDC was conducted.
 - The document was approved by government

CURRENT ENERGY SITUATION

- ✓ Malawi's current electricity generation capacity is only 351MW against an estimated suppressed demand of 400MW.
- ✓ Biomass accounts for about 90% of energy supply.
- ✓ Access to grid electricity is at 10%, one of the lowest in the world.
- ✓ Malawi Energy Policy (2003) envisages a steady increase in hydroelectric power generation, reduction in biomass use, and steady growth in renewable sources - especially solar, wind and micro hydro power plants.
- ✓ Malawi Renewable Energy Strategy (MRES). The strategy sets the immediate agenda for action to promote renewable and improve the regulatory, fiscal and legal framework for the sector.
- ✓ A few power purchase agreements made. Over 40 Independent Power Producers (IPPs) who have formally signed memorandums of understanding with GoM.

CURRENT SITUATION

- ✓ The US Government is working with GoM to deliver a \$350.7 Million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact, part of which is aimed at the most urgent rehabilitation, upgrade and modernisation needs of Malawi's power system
- ✓ An \$84.7 Million World Bank programme is helping to improve the capacity of the network. The Energy Sector Support Project, aims to strengthen and expand the electricity network, carry-out feasibility studies for new generation projects, introduce demand side management and energy efficiency measures and finally, to build capacity and technical knowledge within the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment as well as ESCOM.
- ✓ GoM is committed to extending the grid through the Malawi Rural Electrification Programme (MAREP), allowing connections to be made to more homes and businesses every year.

CURRENT SITUATION

- **Energy Market Reform.** GoM's ambition is that new renewables development could be developed by independent power producers in an open, competitive market. ESCOM has been unbundled into ESCOM and EGENCO with assistance of MCC.
- **Interconnection with Mozambique (WB).** Malawi is already working with countries as a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on a cooperative Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP). It is hoped that eventually this shared vision will lead to greater potential for trading of energy between countries in the region and in the long run a regional trading pool.
- **Sustainable Off-grid Electrification for Rural Villages (SOGERV).** SOGERV, funded by the Scottish Government.
- Sustainable bioenergy (efficient cook-stoves)

MALAWI'S NDC

POLICY-BASED MITIGATION ACTIONS

- Produce 2000 solar water heaters (SWH)
- Increase SWH from 2,000 to 20,000 by 2030
- Install 20,000 solar PV systems
- Increase Solar PV from 20,000 to 50,000 by 2030
- Produce 2 million litres of bio-diesel/year
- Increase biodiesel from 2 to 20 million/ year
- Produce 18 million litres of ethanol/ year
- Increase ethanol production from 18 to 40 million litres per year
- Increase number of passengers using mass transport by 1%
- Increase number of passengers using mass transport by 30%
- Producing 351 MW of hydro electricity
- Increase generation of HEP by 800 MW by 2025

CHALLENGES

- Need for international support (technological and financial) for renewables. Challenge of quantifying the resources needed.
- Linkages of NDC in national policies and strategies.
- Disparity of NDC targets with existing plans
- Inadequate implementation and monitoring plan

THANK YOU

