The Road Towards Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and Low Carbon Development Strategy in Malawi

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Malawi Context and Development Priorities

- 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

Targeted sectors for mitigation & sources in Malawi second National Communication

Sector	Main source(s) of emissions	Some examples of mitigation actions
Energy	Biomass	• Efficient lighting • Promote the use of Clay and Rocket firewood stoves instead of the 3-stone open fire stoves • Increasing the ethanol to petrol blending ratio • Promote biomass briquettes •Promote alternative sources of energy
Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	cement and lime production	• Rice husk cement production • CCS • Solvay processing of lime
Agriculture	field burning of agricultural residues, livestock and manure management	• Fertiliser application • Manure management • Improved rice cultivation • Agro-forestry • Improved cultivation methods
Forestry and Other Land-Use	changes in forest and woody biomass, forest conversion and soil out-gassing	• Forestry protection and conservation • Reforestation and afforestation
Waste Management	solid waste disposal, open burning of waste, wastewater treatment and discharge	• Waste reduction • Composting • Mechanical- biological treatment • Sanitary landfills

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

Key messages for the presentation

- Growing population results in more pressure on natural resources (biomass) and in increased energy demand – it also leads to rural-urban migration
- LULUCF is the greatest contributor to emissions in Malawi mainly because of the use of biomass for energy and the expansion of agricultural lands
- Malawi's context and priorities take into account climate change. Climate change is streamlined in several sectors and environmental policies
- Policies & institutions provide a good framework for the development of NAMAs and LCDS
- Malawi has identified several mitigation options in key sectors in its 2nd National Communication according to several indicators (mitigation potential, costs, co-benefits)
- Those mitigation options constitute a great pool of actions for the identification of NAMAs
- The national forum on NAMAs (November, 2011) identified some NAMA ideas and next steps including the approbation of NAMAs by the National Council for the Environment and stakeholder's consultation processes

Where does Malawi stand: Next steps identified by the national forum on NAMAs

- Climate change national forum held from the 7th to the 9 of November in Malawi
- Identification of 3 NAMA ideas in the energy, forestry and waste sectors on the basis of the mitigation options identified in the 2nd National Communication
- Identification of a roadmap:
  - Submission of a NAMA in the waste sector for approval by the National Council for the Environment
  - Launch of a stakeholders' consultation process on NAMAs
  - Build the basis towards a low carbon development strategy

Thank you

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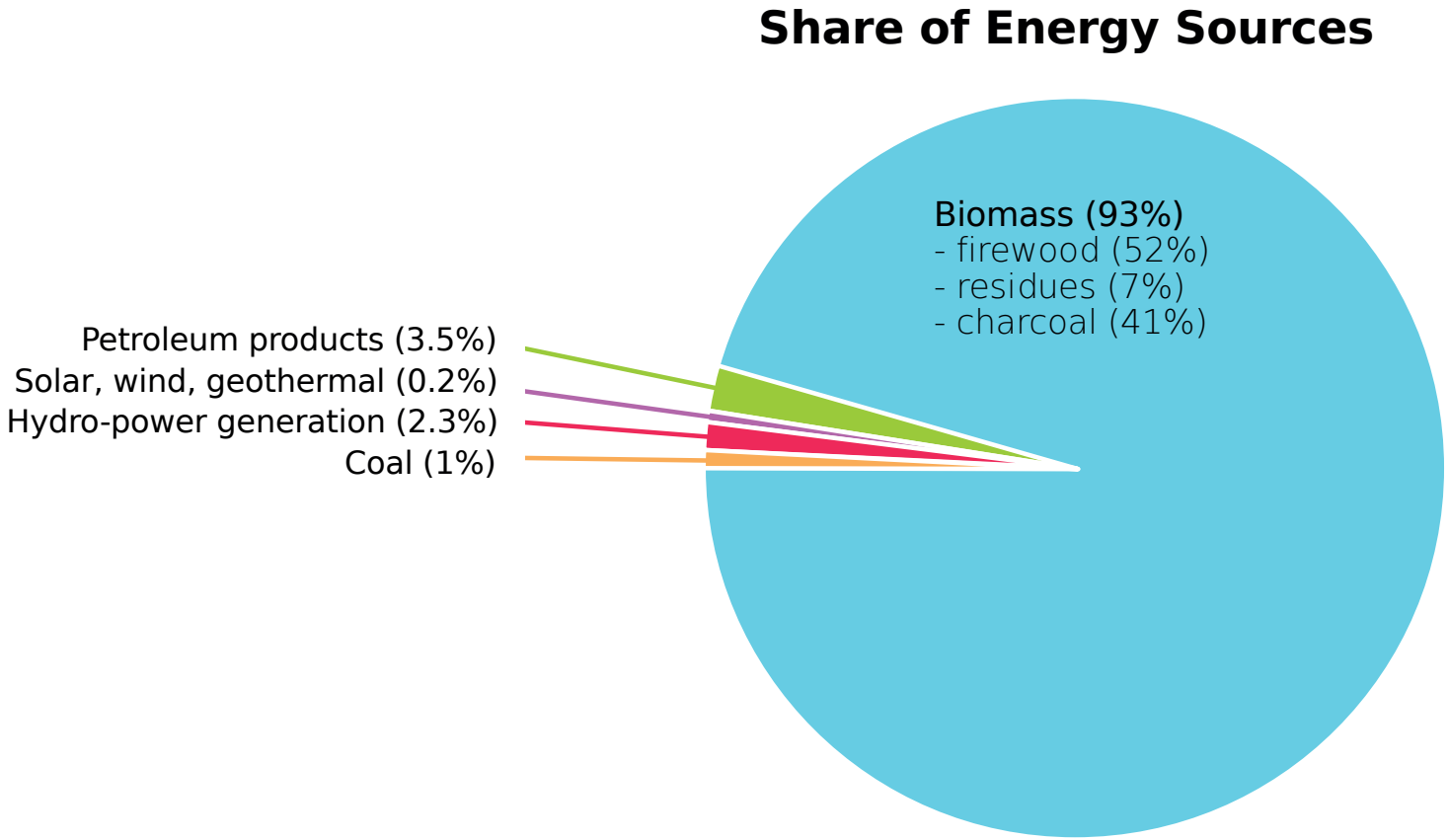
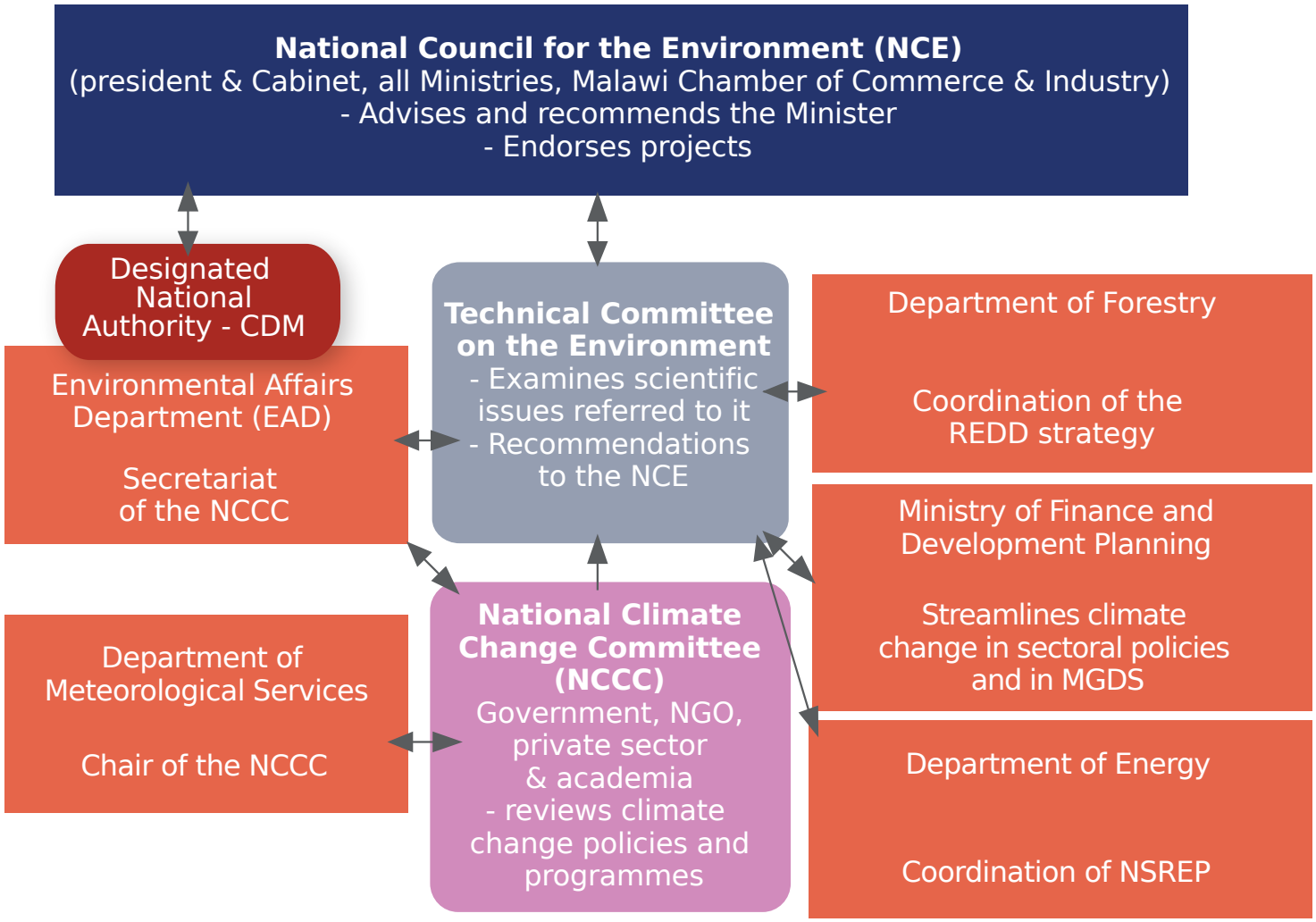
title

Extra slides

Malawi – Energy Sources



Malawi – Institutional Context



Malawi – Institutional Context

National Council for the Environment (NCE)
(president & Cabinet, all Ministries, Malawi Chamber of Commerce & Industry)
- Advises and recommends the Minister
- Endorses projects

Designated National Authority - CDM

Environmental Affairs Department (EAD)

Secretariat of the NCCC

Department of Meteorological Services

Chair of the NCCC

Technical Committee on the Environment
- Examines scientific issues referred to it
- Recommendations to the NCE

National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)
Government, NGO, private sector & academia
- reviews climate change policies and programmes

Department of Forestry

Coordination of the REDD strategy

Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

Streamlines climate change in sectoral policies and in MGDS

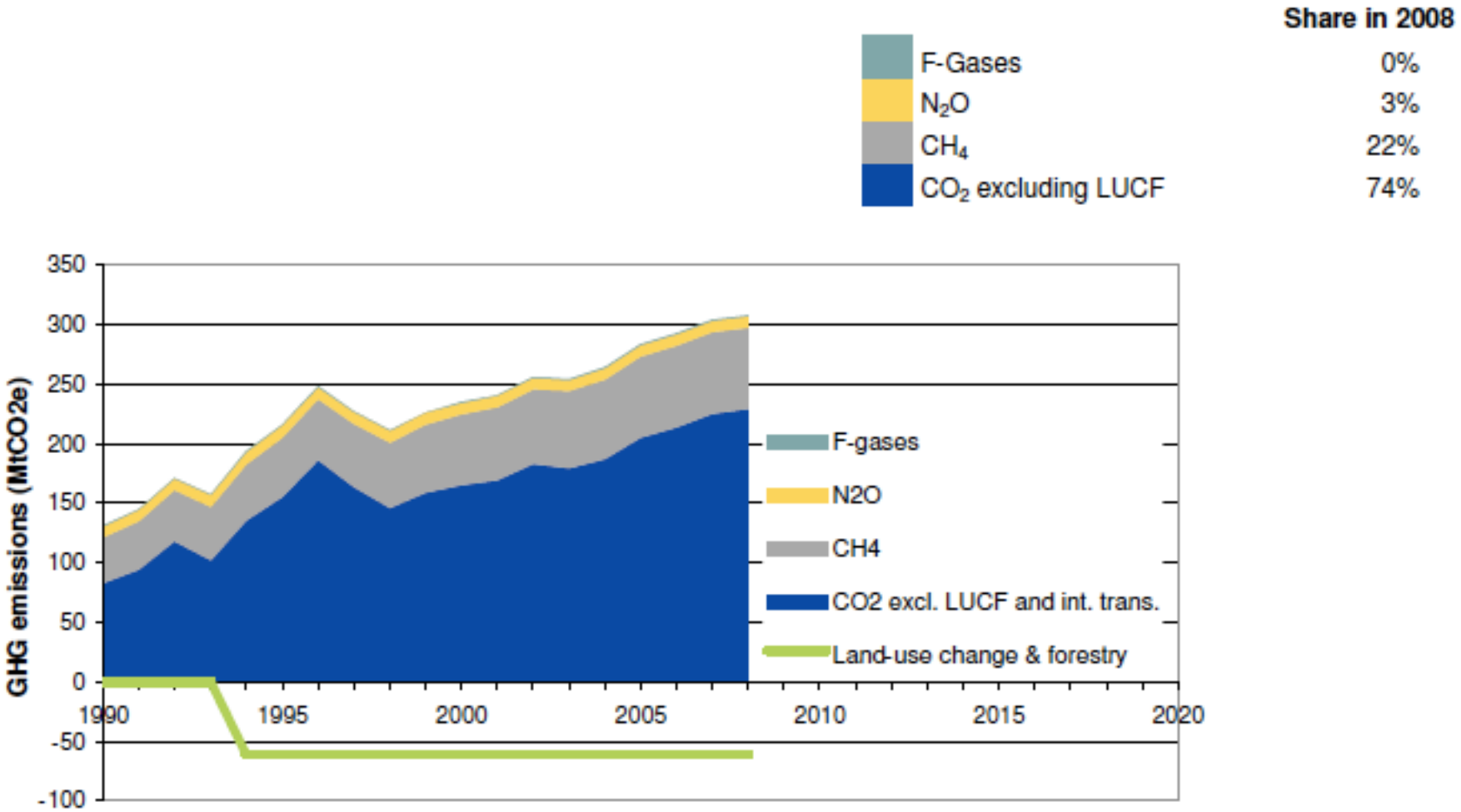
Department of Energy

Coordination of NSREP

The waste sector: A promising NAMA option for Malawi?

- Construction of a controlled landfill and a power generation plant
- Tackles several sources of emissions:
  - Direct emissions from the waste sector (methane)
  - Reduced land use change (avoided deforestation due to reduced use of biomass as a source of energy)
  - Reduced emissions from the energy sector (less use of fuels)
- Waste is the sector with the highest increase rate in emissions (24 % between 1995 and 2000)
- 2 components:
  - Construction of 3 landfills - financial & technical support to be confirmed
  - Need for capacity building for the operation of the landfills + MRV system
- According to Malawi 2nd 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

GHG emissions (by gas)



Source: Ecofys