

Summary *Report*

9 October 2019

Lilongwe, Malawi



INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS) and the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining hosted a validation workshop and launch marking the finalisation of the Malawi Sustainable Energy Investment Study on Wednesday, 9 October 2019 in Lilongwe, Malawi.

The event was attended by distinguished guests including government officials, United Nations staff, development partners, development finance institutions, and representatives from academia, the private sector and civil society.

The Malawi Sustainable Energy Study was prepared in partnership with the Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) and jointly commissioned by the Government of Malawi's Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining and UN-OHRLS. Support for the study was also provided by the United Nations in Malawi.

The study guides the Malawian Government, development partners, investors and the private sector in converging on a shared agenda to unlock investment in the energy sector. It presents a clear roadmap for achieving Malawi's goals: increasing supply of and access to reliable and affordable energy as a platform for industrial and socio-economic development.

A least-cost analysis of potential generation scenarios informs an optimal approach, which reaches targets at the least cost to government and consumers. The study presents a scenario with savings on energy investment of \$500 million by 2030 and avoidance of 20 MT of CO2 emissions compared to previous plans. This scenario also aims at achieving universal energy

access and SDG7 by 2030. It also estimates that Malawi will need to mobilise \$3 billion by 2030 to close gaps and reach its full energy potential.

OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Joseph Kalowekamo



Mr. Joseph Kalowekamo, Deputy Director of Energy Affairs, Department of Energy Affairs (DoEA), Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining,

opened the meeting, warmly welcomed all participants and introduced the high-level speakers.

Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox



Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Director, UN-OHRLLS, began by stating the importance of energy access in the mandate of UN-OHRLLS, as it remains a major challenge and directly impacts outcomes related to poverty eradication, climate change, health, water, and economic transformation.

She noted the timeliness of the launch, right after the Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit, which highlighted the urgency surrounding sustainable development, including access to energy, and demonstrated the global leadership of least developed countries (LDCs) on climate action. She presented the Sustainable Energy Investment Study as the result of collective efforts from UN-OHRLLS, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, RMI, and United Nations Malawi, and as a pathway for Malawi, its partners, investors and the private sector to unlock investments required to achieve SDG7 and increase energy access from 11% today to 100% by 2030.

She marked that the challenges faced by Malawi were common in LDCs' power sector e.g., financing difficulties, capacity limitations, capital risk and low economies of scale. She noted that the

Sustainable Energy Investment Study provided Malawi with an opportunity to accelerate progress. She then highlighted the following points for moving forward with the next steps:

- ✦ *An enabling environment and supportive investment climate are integral to energy sector transition;*
- ✦ *Renewable energy is an extraordinary opportunity to fight climate change as well as improve energy access;*
- ✦ *Cross-sectoral planning and well-planned coordination are key to maximise returns on investment;*
- ✦ *Partnerships are key to achieve success, by leveraging collective strengths and ensuring co-benefits.*

Ms. Schroderus-Fox concluded that energy access provides a tremendous opportunity that UN-OHRLLS, along with the entire United Nations system, stands ready to seize by implementing this investment study. She also acknowledged the presence of various stakeholders, as well as the financial support of China for the study, the Resident Coordinator's Office and the United Nations Development Programme.

Ms. Maria Jose Torres Macho



Ms. Maria Jose Torres Macho, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Malawi, noted the timeliness of this assessment, as Malawi, together with the United Kingdom, Egypt and Bangladesh, led a thematic group on climate adaptation and resilience at the Climate Action Summit, and as countries reaffirm commitment to the Paris Agreement and assistance to LDCs.

She reported on the collective work of various stakeholders to outline and implement this roadmap for driving clean energy growth in Malawi, and informed that the United Nations' work in Malawi was based on the three pillars of SDG7 i.e., universal access, energy efficiency, and renewable energy. She also highlighted that clean energy had become competitive, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Ms. Torres Macho concluded by saying that energy access was essential to accelerate progress on health and education, agricultural productivity, and broad economic transformation, and emphasised the need for new partnerships, new incentives for sustained investment and an enabling environment. She welcomed insights to ensure action on accelerating access to clean and reliable energy across Malawi.

Ms. Chimwemwe Banda



Ms. Chimwemwe Banda, Chief Director, DoEA, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, affirmed the Ministry's commitment

to “ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030.” She also noted slow progress to date and several challenges in this regard e.g., low electricity generation, overreliance on hydropower technology and climate change, overreliance on the Shire River for electricity generation, poor transmission and distribution networks characterised by huge losses, inadequate financing, etc.

She stated that increased investments in sustainable energy production and supply are necessary to ensure an inclusive, prosperous and sustainable future for all Malawians as well as to meet the SDG targets. She also reported on the Ministry’s National Energy Policy and the Country’s Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Action Agenda (developed with the African Development Bank and African Hub of the SE4All Initiative), but recognised that they are not enough to achieve SDG7.

Ms. Banda noted the importance of this study, welcoming the opportunity to discuss and validate this report. She thanked UN-OHRLS for its support and invited the United Nations family to join the Government of Malawi and other stakeholders in the implementation process. She finally declared open the Validation Workshop for the Sustainable Energy Investment report.

PROJECT OVERVIEW: KEY OUTCOMES AND A WAY FORWARD

Mr. Edward Borgstein

Mr. Edward Borgstein, RMI, presented key points from the Malawi Sustainable Energy Investment Study. He began by noting that supply and access to reliable and affordable energy is at the core of Malawi’s development goals. He then highlighted Scenario 3, which provides Malawi with a least-cost, reliable and diversified solution to achieve SDG7 targets while saving \$500 million. He noted



that this scenario would require Malawi to mobilise \$3 billion by 2030 to fund power generation, transmission, distribution, off-grid lighting, mini-grids and stand-alone systems, cooking solutions, demand-side management, etc.

He explained that business as usual is not an option as the current growth trends would lead to only 20% electrification in 2030 and failure to reach other targets. He added that ongoing programmes and current proposals will not be enough for Malawi to reach targets (i.e., committed access projects will increase on-grid electrification but a 5% access gap will persist; committed generation projects will increase installed capacity by 50% by 2030 but still fall short of the required capacity to serve 30% of the population through on-grid connections).

Mr. Borgstein stated that Malawi’s power sector can be scaled up by removing barriers and driving rapid growth i.e., increasing installed capacity and expanding connections. He added that the goal of 30% on-grid energy access by 2030 can be reached if grid strengthening is combined with accelerated rural electrification, and that some level of electricity access can be provided to all by 2030 if on-grid access is complemented with a rollout of off-grid connection.

Mr. Borgstein underlined the opportunity that the Study presents to achieve SDG7 and transition to renewable energy, and stressed the need for concerted efforts from all key stakeholders e.g., government,

investors and development partners. He then described funding requirements needed across all the major areas of Malawi’s energy system as well as key recommendations for each area:

- \$70 million are required by 2030 to establish a robust **demand-side management**: Malawi should capture near-term opportunities in energy efficiency programmes while building long-term capacity to ensure dynamic demand planning;
- \$1.4 billion are required in **power generation** by 2030 to meet the growing demand. Malawi could pursue a least-cost, reliable and diversified solution to save \$500 million on investment and operating expenses by 2030 and meet Nationally Determined Contributions emissions targets;
- \$350 million are required by 2030 to improve transmission by providing adequate infrastructure support for capacity expansion. Malawi should balance near-term import and long-term capacity expansion through a coordinated **transmission** build-out plan;

- \$500 million are required by 2030 for **distribution** to enable a robust grid densification. To make progress in this area, Malawi should coordinate on-grid and off-grid planning to achieve a systematic, optimised solution that achieves access targets;
- \$10+ million are required by 2030 to develop the **mini-grid market**. In this regard, Malawi should identify and support productive use to enable sustainable business models in the mini-grid sector;
- \$130 million are required by 2030 to meet **off-grid connection** targets. Malawi should enable private sector participation to grow the off-grid lighting market while subsidising the poorest to meet access targets;
- \$596 million are required to transition to **clean cooking** by increasing biomass availability, increasing efficiency and driving sectoral transformation. To achieve this, Malawi must develop a long-term clean cooking strategy to drive a sectoral transformation and avoid major deforestation in coming years.

Mr. Borgstein then presented key actions to unlock funding in a positive feedback loop that will help the country develop rapidly, sustainably and at the lowest cost: (1) plan and prioritise projects; (2) blend finance to reduce costs and implement quick-win projects; (3) drive cost reductions and de-risking across the sector; (4) unlock additional finance; and (5) strengthen institutional frameworks to develop the market and support

implementation. In conclusion, he reiterated the need for government leadership, improved communications and stakeholder collaboration.

MODERATED DISCUSSION

The interactive discussion was moderated by Mr. Eric Wanless, RMI. The first topic discussed was possible early successes in Malawi, especially around independent power producers (IPPs).

Mr. Joseph Kalowekamo discussed the amendment of the Electricity Act of 2004, which has been successful in encouraging private sector participation, notably increasing the number of proposals received from IPPs, especially for solar projects. He explained that a recent study found that a maximum of 70 MW of solar generation capacity could be added to the national grid. However, he noted that the grid had since been strengthened and extended, increasing the ability to take on further capacity.

He then explained that the Ministry had advertised this result and awarded the development of a first round of solar projects to three IPPs from three different companies, which are currently or will soon be on the ground. He added that only one hydro-power project had achieved a big reach, and expressed hope for further progress next year.

The DoEA's role in increasing coordination within government and the energy sector was then discussed. It was noted that the Ministry acts as a custodian of energy policy, the IPP framework, and the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). It was also noted that these documents guide the Ministry's coordination role to provide an oversight on investment in the country's power industry.

The first question concerned the uneven progress of implementation arrangements and uneven successes in on- and off-grid projects. Also,

updates were requested regarding the progress to date with regard to the 70 MW target set out by the government, as well as standards and regulations for the IPPs' process.

DoEA discussed the IPP framework, which it said provides guidance on how to invest. It was noted that, from the Ministry's point of view, everything is in place in terms of standards and regulations. It was also noted that Malawi is allowing for some leeway and doing more than the 70 MW mentioned in the study, as grid capacity has been strengthened and understanding of the systems has increased.

The Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (ESCOM) further discussed the 70 MW capacity target, reporting that the system is dynamic, and explaining that the 70 MW figure was determined in 2017 in consideration of the system stability. It thus explained it was not meant to be static, in view of the better generation capability acquired and the fact that solar power is a variable resource. It was also pointed out that another report revised the 70 MW target. The need for storage technologies to stabilise the output of variable resources like solar power was emphasised. It was also acknowledged that there is a need for additional and diversified power sources in the medium- to long-term.

DoEA further clarified the process for IPPs, starting with the Malawi Investment and Trade Centre (MITC) as the entry point directing eligible investors towards DoEA, which shares the IPP framework with them if they show interest in working in Malawi as an IPP. It was noted that the framework is a very important part of the IPP process, as it informs investors about what type, where and how much power they will be allowed. The next steps were then detailed, starting with a Memorandum of Understanding between the investor and the Ministry, followed by a meeting with ESCOM to discuss technical issues, which results in a PPP agreement that is finally reviewed by the

Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority (MERA).

DoEA clarified that the implementation agreement is signed between the Ministry of Finance and the IPP. It was explained that issues in the implementation agreements fall outside the mandate of the Ministry of Energy Affairs as it is only a witness and facilitates discussions between the two parties. In response to the comment about the greater achievements made in off-grid solutions, it was explained that Malawi had determined its 100% access goal by 2030 to be achieved

systems and possible energy efficiency programmes. The second question concerned how the Ministry of Finance, DoEA and the Malawi Revenue Authority are working together and discussing the use of the proceeds from the carbon tax introduced in the latest budget. The third question regarded the kind of power generation prioritised in the study (if coal is prioritised) and the implementation by the private sector of government rules. Also, transparency in the solicitation process (if the tender process is closed or open) was discussed.

a mix of renewables, which is dominated by hydro, solar, wind, and possibly co-generation. Attention was called to the benefits of increasing renewable energy capacity, namely avoiding 19 million tons of CO₂ emissions, making it easier for international financial institutions to invest in a clean energy development pathway, and, most importantly, costing \$500 million less than coal-based alternatives proposed in the past. It was recognised that this study does not replace the IRP, which has become the basis for a number of documents including investment



with 30% from grid and 70% from off-grid solutions.

The discussion then turned into value-added tax waivers for solar

RMI stated that its least-cost planning process shows that the least expensive option for Malawi to achieve its energy targets is through

plans for ESCOM and the Electricity Generation Company Malawi Limited. However, it is hoped that the study feeds into continued



updates of the Department's plans and process.

DoEA commented that the energy industry's tariffs are probably the most subsidised and cheapest in the region, adding that the government is moving towards cost-effective tariffs.

DoEA responded to the question on energy efficiency, noting that 20 MW were saved this year and that the promotion of solar heaters was mentioned in the SE4All Action Agenda. It was also noted that the carbon tax issue remained to be discussed.

RMI also addressed the question on the IPP process, pointing to a section of the study that clearly lays out this process, and informed that

problematic areas in the process had been identified, flagged and discussed with DoEA.

WORLD CAFÉ: ADDRESSING KEY ISSUES

A “World Café” approach was adopted for the next session.

Participants were divided into four groups, to address the following four thematic areas: Off-grid; Transmission & Distribution; Generation; and Cooking. In their respective groups, participants discussed the following guiding questions:

- * *What needs to happen in this component of the energy sector?*
- * *What major new questions has this study created / uncovered?*

After 20 minutes of detailed discussion in their first group, participants attended two 10-minute conversations with two other groups. Outcomes of the conversations and responses to these questions are summarised below.

	WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN?	WHAT NEW QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN RAISED?
Clean Cooking Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Look at alternatives to biomass and increase research in these areas• Discuss availability, affordability and knowledge of these alternatives• Invest in gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and awareness• Increase investment and availability of finance• Revise subsidies, review levies, incentivise alternatives• Reinvest carbon taxes in this area• Bring the full value chain to bear on developing and testing solutions• Develop time-specific targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the role of the private sector in this?• How accessible are alternatives, and do people know about them?• Are there change agents in the community?• What does biomass supply look like?• Is LPG a clean alternative, and are other technologies clean enough?• How can we make technologies acceptable to end-users?• How can we get urban users to adopt electricity for cooking?• How can we get users to start woodlots?

Off-grid solutions

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to blended finance (patient capital and market-based finance) • Make last-mile distribution affordable (access to capex/opex) • Accelerate transition to cost-reflective tariffs • Drive down cost for affordability by the poorest • Link off-grid to agricultural productive uses (irrigation, cold chain) to increase value addition by smallholders • Examine opportunities in urban/peri-urban areas • Additional research and development to understand successes, develop off-grid • Better mapping of demand across the country • Upscale awareness of the private sector • Make co-generation mandatory • Look at domestic sources of finance (e.g. carbon tax) • Link off-grid to clean cooking • Use off-grid in institutions • Give incentives for productive use • Consider off-grid policy in infrastructure standards • Use clusters (settlement patterns) to facilitate provision of energy services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why are mini-grids more expensive in Malawi? • What is the role for linking youth, innovation and gender? • How can we consider gender dynamics related to energy poverty? • Which policies and regulations act as barriers? • Can we detail needs and a roadmap for each recommendation in the study? • Is there scope for off-grid industrial uses? • How can we invest in local manufacturing and assembly? • Can we better acknowledge the role of industry associations (STA, Renewable Energy Industry Association of Malawi) and recognize they needs support? • How can we make low-voltage appliances more affordable? • What investment incentives should be put in place? • How can we improve access to data? |
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Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What needs to happen? • Priority: increase generation capacity and diversify sources - increase knowledge of alternative energy supplies • Better resource database, e.g. for wind and geothermal data • Diversify away from the Shire and use hydro on other rivers • Combine reforestation and water supply management to guarantee sustainability of supply • Unlock finance and direct it towards priority projects • Balance tariffs • Increase local manufacturing and capacity • Provide training through universities • Link to urban planning and waste • Knowledge sharing within the region - learn from successes • Operationalise the single buyer unit • Facilitate self-generation • Improve transparency of IPP framework and processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there other financial or non-technical barriers that are holding IPPs back? • How else can we speed up financing for IPPs? • What is the waste-to-energy potential? • Why aren't we adopting integrated water management? • Are we considering resilience? • Is demand forecasting appropriate? Should we provide excess? • Which takes precedence: this study, or the IRP? • Are we streamlining the message to the private sector?
Transmission and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public-private partnerships (PPPs) for infrastructure management • Upgrade transmission between central and northern regions • Upgrade target substations • Calculate true cost of new connections to ESCOM • Consider industrial demand tariffs • Mozambique interconnection and Southern African Power Pool • Incentives for energy efficiency technology • Improve speed of connections • Mitigate corruption • Move from 11 kV to 33 kV • Distribution rehabilitation: reduce down-time due to faults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a tracking mechanism? • Can there be a provision for connecting solar to the grid? • Are we bringing power to people, or people to power? • What is that status of the single buyer unit? • How can we stimulate industry in rural areas? • How should tariffs be differentiated in rural areas? • How can mini-grids be incorporated into the system? • How could we adjust or break up the ESCOM monopoly? • Are there subsidies to help potential new players? • How do we balance new connections with generation?

RESPONSES FROM DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS: KEY ACTIONS AND PLANS

USAID

The USAID representative noted that the study reinforces the idea that private sector participation in the energy sector is the only way Malawi will obtain the financing, expertise and long-term sustainability required to meet the country's future energy needs. He added that private financing was particularly and critically needed to address the \$3 billion gap. He stressed that Malawi will need to facilitate private sector investment in energy.

He also expressed hope that the study serves as a clarion call for action for Malawi policymakers to accelerate reform, specifically in the following areas identified by development partners themselves: operationalising the single barrier union, commissioning many IPP projects, implementing ESCOM financial reforms (e.g., maintenance of cost reflective tariffs, full collection of receivables and reduction of outstanding payables), improving the capacity of group management to ensure a successful interconnexion with Southern Africa, and supporting off-grid solutions, particularly for health facilities.

He added that Malawi cannot afford to let these reforms and recommendations from the report to stand on a shelf, and that development partners hear the call from this report and will better align their efforts to help the government implement the recommendations by increasing its support to the government to access climate finance and breaking down silos. He assured that USAID is looking forward to continuing its partnership with the government of Malawi in the energy sector and will proceed with greater collective understanding about future actions and next steps.

World Bank

The World Bank representative stated that it is currently engaged across the value chain and providing policy support. It was then mentioned that the Board approved a \$150 million credit to the government of Malawi for on-grid expansion and off-grid development, financing for the transmission interconnexion between Mozambique and Malawi and a 300 MW hydro-power PPP project.

It was also explained that, even with the newly announced \$150 million credit for electrification, the electrification rate would only double to 22-24%. It was then said that investment requirements are huge, private sector participation is awaited, and the right policy and regulatory frameworks are needed. It was concluded that the World Bank has made available its

credit enhancement instruments to provide credit support to the private sector.

GIZ

The GIZ representative talked about clean cooking solutions, from the perspective of both GIZ Energising Development Project and the National Clean Cookstoves Steering Committee. The importance of the biomass sector in Malawi's energy mix was noted, as it was reported in the study. It was also said that commercial regulations were needed for biomass production and that non-biomass solutions should be promoted. It was then added that there is also a need for more awareness raising, for cookstoves to be mainstreamed in different sectors, for silos to be opened, etc. In conclusion, the 2 million stoves goal for 2020 was underlined and said to be on track to be met, with 1.4 million stoves already provided. The SE4All Action Agenda goal to provide 5 million improved cookstoves in Malawi by 2030 (almost 100% coverage) was also underlined but more collective efforts, engagement and energy were said to be needed.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) representative began by informing that the government had requested UNDP to move forward with the second phase of the Energy Access Programme, building on its mini-grid work. Upcoming UNDP support was then highlighted, which will be provided in partnership with RMI. It was further explained that the new programme would focus on areas including building on previous work on the Malawi Bureau standards to improve regulation and oversight of the equipment coming in, and creating a de-risking fund with the Banking Association of Malawi and other partners to start stimulating home-grown solutions and blended finance to address some of the energy challenges in the off-grid space.

UNDP also asserted wanting to work with ESCOM in the context of recent World Bank financing, wanting to support local organisations with project preparation and implementation support, and wanting to facilitate more discussions with Ambassadors to ensure that Malawi is seen as an attractive destination for private investment, noting that official development assistance will not be enough. It was concluded that UNDP will continue to be driven by the visions of the government, and that the quality of its support will remain tied to the ambitions of the government.

RESPONSES FROM GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES: ACTIONS AND COMMITMENTS

MITC

The MITC representative said that the study was a tool it would use in its investment to serve the investors better, highlighting the importance of increased information-sharing and communication. She urged the government to continue working closely together to bring more investment in the areas outlined in the study.

Ms. Chimwemwe Banda

Ms. Chimwemwe Banda assured that the government is committed to implementing the recommendations and actions outlined in the report, which will realise the goals of the National Energy Policy, the Renewable Energy Strategy and SE4All Action Agenda. She explained that the Ministry will review the report and consider reviewing the IRP accordingly. She affirmed that the report will help the government, development partners, investors and the private sector in working together to achieve common goals.

She also assured that the government will: enhance coordination of activities in the energy sector to ensure concerted efforts in working towards the implementation of the report's recommendations and actions; fast-track the operationalisation of Power Market Limited as a single buyer; address IPPs' concerns to ensure projects are implemented timely. She also stated that the government, through MERA, was committed to implementing the Mini-Grid Framework to streamline licensing requirements and ensure scale-up of mini-grids in the country.

She added that the government will facilitate and coordinate sector working groups on energy to, among other things, track progress on the implementation of energy projects. She concluded by reaffirming the government's open-door policy, which allows anyone to point at an issue that everyone will then work together towards solving.

NEXT STEPS AND CLOSING

Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox

Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox recounted the story of how the initiative began, in UN-OHRLLS offices, and was brought to become a study now launched in Malawi, and how, even with a small initiative, something meaningful can be delivered with the right partnerships, enthusiasm and commitment. She stressed that the actual work starts now, after preparing the study, with the government's commitment as well as the support of development and United Nations partners. She thanked all participants for their active participation in the discussions, and assured that all comments would be taken into account. She concluded by saying she looked forward to seeing this project be implemented.

Mr. Joseph Kalowekamo

Mr. Joseph Kalowekamo thanked all participants and organisers and then closed the meeting.

ANNEXES

I Follow-up actions agreed during the workshop

II Programme

I Follow-up actions agreed during the workshop

RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDER	FOLLOW-UP ACTION
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Malawi is committed to implementing the recommendations and actions outlined in the report. The Ministry will review the report and see if it entails or require reviewing the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). • Enhance coordination of activities and increase transparency in the energy sector to ensure there is concerted effort in working towards implementing the recommendations and actions (from the report). • Fast-track operationalisation of Power Market Limited as a single buyer. • Implement the Mini-Grid Framework to streamline licensing requirements and allow scale-up of mini-grids in the country. • Improve coordination amongst different government agencies, with a view to ensuring alignment and streamlining processes for investors.
UN-OHRLLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strive to ensure that the United Nations system will provide strengthened support to LDCs, including Malawi in achieving SDG7.
Development Partners Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan next steps and future work in light of the study recommendations.
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the Energy Access Programme and move forward with a Programme of Support for the energy sector in Malawi that will work with different branches of government to implement recommendations of the report.
GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to drive activities in the areas of off-grid electrification and clean cooking. Help government commit to actionable cooking targets beyond 2020.



Government of Malawi



Malawi Sustainable Energy Investment Study: Validation workshop and launch

9 October 2019, 9:00a.m., BICC

09:00	Welcome	Mr. Joseph Kalowekamo , Deputy Director of Energy Affairs, Department of Energy Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
09:10	Opening remarks	Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox , Director, UN-OHRLS Ms. Maria Jose Torres Macho , United Nations Resident Coordinator, Malawi Ms. Chimwemwe Banda , Chief Director, Department of Energy Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
09:40	Project overview: Key outcomes and a way forward	Mr. Edward Borgstein , Rocky Mountain Institute
10:00	Moderated discussion: Questions on the study	Mr. Eric Wanless , Rocky Mountain Institute
10:40	GROUP PHOTO, PRESS BRIEFING & COFFEE/TEA BREAK	
11:00	World Café: Addressing key issues	Several groups will be formed, in response to the key questions raised in the previous session. Participants will circulate among the groups to discuss the issues.
11:45	Responses from development partners: key actions and plans	Representatives of the development partners working group. (Lead: USAID)
12:00	Responses from government representatives: actions and commitments	Ms. Chimwemwe Banda , Chief Director of Energy Affairs, Department of Energy Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining Mr. Joseph Kalowekamo , Deputy Director of Energy Affairs
12:15	Next steps and wrap up	Mr. Eric Wanless , Rocky Mountain Institute
12:25	Close	Mr. Joseph Kalowekamo , Deputy Director of Energy Affairs
12:30	LUNCH AND DEPARTURES	