



JOINT SDG FUND



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**Joint Programme Document:**

***Empowering vulnerable groups through promotion of clean energy technologies for cooking and livelihoods in Prisons and Communities Hosting Internally Displaced Persons, Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Malawi.***





## Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Quantum)</i>
<b>Country</b>	MALAWI
<b>Region</b>	(Africa/ Arab States/ Asia Pacific/ Europe and Central Asia/ Latin America and Caribbean)
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Empowering vulnerable groups through promotion of clean energy technologies for cooking and livelihoods in Prisons and Communities Hosting Internally Displaced Persons, Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Malawi.
<b>Duration:</b>	<i>12 Months</i>
<b>Anticipated start and end dates:</b>	<i>January 2025 to December 2025</i>
<b>Short description:</b>	<p><b>Context and the Problem</b></p> <p>Clean energy is one of the critical assets that is needed for cooking, lighting and domestic water supply in every household and institution. In Malawi 90.9% of households in rural areas use biomass (charcoal and firewood) for cooking and lighting. Approximately, Malawi consumes 7.2 million metric tonnes of firewood at household level in a year. The lack of access to clean cooking and lighting energy solutions has serious impacts on Malawi's economy-the cost of inaction is estimated at 8.6 billion dollars each year (World Bank report 2022 on Clean Cooking). While Government, Development Partners and other stakeholders have made efforts to address the cooking and lighting energy needs of people in Malawian, little has been done to address the needs of forcibly displaced persons and inmates. This is due to limited funding; inadequate capacity to scale up clean alternatives; non-inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and inmates as vulnerable groups in development programmes; among other factors.</p> <p>Over reliance on unsustainable energy technologies is derailing Malawi's progress on contributing to climate change mitigation. Malawi's 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) framework recognizes efficient, clean and modern energy solutions as a key driver for reducing Malawi's emissions by around 50% by 2040. These clean energy technologies also have the potential to promote resilience by offering alternatives to the unsustainable traditional technologies. Although the NDC 3.0 process has just started it is imperative that increasing access to clean and renewable energy solutions will remain a key priority in NDC 3.0.</p> <p>Inclusivity in Energy Programming is a critical aspect in ensuring equitable access to energy in Malawi. Currently, less than 10% of the population is connected to the national electricity grid. The remaining 90% still relies on unsustainable energy sources. Aside from rural households, other Vulnerable groups are usually not considered in long term energy programming. Refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons and inmates are not specifically targeted with sustainable energy initiatives yet their confinement in refugee and displacement sites and prisons limits their access to these sustainable energy technologies especially for cooking, lighting and domestic water supply. This forces them to explore other alternative sources which include firewood, charcoal and paraffin. Lack of energy for water abstraction and distribution is also affecting access to clean portable water. This is evidenced by the high prevalence of waterborne diseases like cholera even during the dry season. There is therefore a need to strengthen the policy landscape and promote inclusivity in energy programming. The upcoming NDC 3.0 process provides an</p>



opportunity to advocate for inclusion of these vulnerable groups (refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, and Inmates) in national policy and strategic frameworks that aim at helping Malawi to contribute to global adaptation and mitigation efforts under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). By advocating for the inclusion of energy access among vulnerable groups the NDC 3.0 will be one of the national frameworks which promote the Leave No One Behind principle of the SDG 2030 Agenda.

**Joint Programme team:**

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**Total budget:** *USD350,000*

**Source of funds:**

UN Joint SDG Fund	<i>\$ 250,000</i>
PUNO 1 co-funding	<i>\$ 50,000</i>
PUNO 2 co-funding	<i>\$ 50,000</i>
PUNO 3 co-funding	<i>NA</i>
Government co-funding	<i>\$ 0</i>
International donor co-funding	<i>\$ 0</i>
Other sources co-funding	<i>\$ 0</i>

**Legal context**

*The UN and Government of Malawi signed the Cooperation Framework in 2024. Both PUNOs are signatories to the CF. The legal basis for the joint programme is therefore Legal Annex for the signed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2024-2028). The CF can be accessed through the following link: <https://malawi.un.org/en/269449-united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-malawi-2024-2028>*

**Joint Programme Profile****Contribution to Cooperation****Framework Outcome(s) and Output(s)**

The project will contribute to Outcome 4 and Outputs 4.1 and 4.3 of the Cooperation Framework:

**Outcome 4:** By 2028, more people, especially the most vulnerable, including women and youth, are resilient to climate change and shocks, benefit from and have access to better-managed waste, ecosystems, and natural resources, including clean and affordable energy.

**Output 4.1:** More vulnerable people, especially children, women and youth, have access to climate-resilient skills and knowledge and engage in activities improving resilience to shocks and contributing to better management of natural resources and a safe environment.

**Output 4.3** Gender-transformative, clean, affordable, and renewable energy technologies/approaches are more available and accessible.

**SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme**

7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well managed-migration policies.

13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

**Expected key results of the Joint Programme**

**Outcome:** *Refugees, IDPs/Relocated Households and inmates have access to affordable and clean energy technologies and sustainable livelihoods.*

**Output 1:** Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and inmates have access to gender-transformative, clean, affordable, and renewable energy technologies/approaches.

**Output 2:** Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and Inmates have improved knowledge and skills on production and utilisation of clean and renewable energy technologies (Cook stoves, solar mini-grid and biogas).

**Output 3:** Relevant policy (National Migration Policy and National Energy Policy) and strategic frameworks (NDC 3.0, National Charcoal Strategy, etc) are strengthened to ensure inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and inmates in energy access programming in Malawi.

**Output 4:** Best practices and lessons learnt are documented and disseminated to communicate impact and inform future programming in unlocking the potential of the targeted technologies in achieving a sustainable energy mix for Malawi.

**Anticipated direct beneficiaries**

Target Group	Total Population (individuals)	Targeted Population	Percentage of Total Population
Refugees	54,952	10,000	18.00%



	IDPs/Relocated HHs	14,210	500	33.60%
	Inmates	15,200	700	4.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>104,410</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

**Anticipated financial leverage**

Total = 350,000.00  
 Amount of Co-funding = 100,000.00  
 Amount of Funds Requested = 250,000.00  
**Marker 3**

**Localization marker score**

The primary focus on SDG Transitions in the JP.

- Digital Transformation
- Food Systems
- Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection
- Energy Access and Affordability
- Transforming Education
- Climate, Biodiversity, Pollution
- Shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks
- Capacity building at scale
- Deal room (financing mix)
- Pipeline of bankable and market-ready projects

Main engine room actions that the JP supports.



## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Situation analysis *(maximum of 500 words)*

Forcibly displaced persons (Internally displaced persons (IDPs), asylum seekers and refugees) and inmates form part of a critical vulnerable population in Malawi. The influx of mixed migrants and lack of holding centres for irregular migrants in Malawi has seen an increase in the number of detained irregular migrants in the country's prisons. Due to their status, these groups lack basic services including energy for cooking to support their day-to-day lives while in detention.

Malawi continues to experience sudden onset disasters mainly floods and storms which result in internal displacement. Since 2015, Malawi has experienced floods almost every year. This has led to some households being repeatedly displaced and failing to recover and rebuild from successive flood events. While in displacement sites, IDPs face a lot of challenges which include lack of food, potable water and energy for cooking and lighting. In 2023, during Tropical Cyclone Freddy, some IDP sites would have adequate food supplies but failed to cook because of lack of energy for cooking. Due to the heavy rains, firewood and charcoal were scarce and very expensive. In almost all IDP sites lighting was a big challenge and affected the safety and security of IDPs especially women, children and girls. In some IDP sites cases of theft of supplies were reported. The Government of Malawi has been championing permanent relocation of households from disaster prone areas to areas that are deemed safer for settlement. However, the relocated households are facing a challenge of lack of basic amenities including clean energy for cooking, lighting and domestic water supply. Lack of adequate lighting in relocation sites is posing a safety and security risk to women, girls and children. There is a high risk that if the problem is not addressed these households will resort to exploiting forests in the host community thereby accelerating environmental degradation. There are also protection risks that can lead to gender-based violence, sexual harassment, etc. Currently, approximately 15,000 households (54,952 people) are in need of relocation to safer areas while approximately 14,210 people are still in displacement sites following floods that occurred in February and March 2024.

Malawi hosts refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa in the Dzaleka refugee camp. As of July 2024 end, the total number of registered refugees and asylum seekers with UNHCR in Malawi was 54,952 individuals (15,090 households) with around 65% from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 22% from Burundi, 13% from Rwanda and less than 1% from other countries. The camp hosts almost 5-times the number of its intended capacity thereby stretching resources available for its residents and minimising humanitarian standards of services. The monthly average of new arrivals and new births is 500 people. The increase in the population of refugees has led to an increase in the demand for livelihoods including food, water, energy, social protection, etc. Based on the estimated annual firewood consumption rate of 0.63 tones/person/year, Dzaleka Refugee camp alone consumes an estimated 34,620 metric tonnes of firewood per year. Due to depletions of the communal sources, Kongwe Forest Reserve is becoming a major alternative source of firewood for the camp.

Malawi's prisons continue to be congested owing to the high crime rates, huge backlog of cases, and increase in irregular immigrants in detention. As of August 2024, Malawi has a total of 4,645 remanded and 10,459 convicted prisoners. There are also 311 irregular immigrants in prison facilities and an average of 2,300 irregular migrants enter Malawi annually. The majority of Malawian prisons use firewood for cooking. The increase in numbers of prisoners and detainees leads to increased demand for firewood. This



has further led to increased levels of deforestation in the country. Malawi's prison facilities use approximately 8.8 million US Dollar annually on firewood. This translates to 305,118 metric tonnes of firewood being removed from Malawi forest resources annually.

### Programme Strategy and theory of change (maximum of 1500 words)

The proposed project will aim at increasing access to clean and renewable energy technologies for cooking and lighting to minimise forest and ecosystem degradation, promote sustainable livelihoods and minimise safety and security risks for forcibly displaced persons and inmates. This is in line with Malawi's NDC priorities.

The project will promote the use of biomass briquettes and energy saving stove production and distribution among forcibly displaced persons. A production plant managed by the forcibly displaced persons and inmates will be established to process the raw materials (organic residues from farm produce) into high calorific value fuel pellets. To promote efficiency, the project will also promote efficient cooking stoves to optimise fuel utilisation. The project will promote an enterprise-based energy supply chain whereby forcibly displaced persons will be trained to produce and supply fuel pellets and stoves. These eco-friendly pellets and efficient cook stoves will be used by households within and around the refugee camp and IDP/relocation sites and prisons. In addition, the project will also promote clean and renewable energy solutions for lighting through the provision of a solar mini-grid for lighting at an IDP relocation site. The project will also target host communities around the refugee camp and IDP sites. Apart from having access to clean energy technologies, the host communities will also benefit from skills transfer on briquette and cooking stoves production.

The project's promotion of clean energy technologies for cooking and lighting will also help to address social risks faced by women and the youth. Women and girls often must travel long distances to search for firewood. This exposes them to various forms of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and safety and security risks. The entrepreneurship aspect will also help to empower women and the youth through increased access to livelihoods. In line with promoting high-tier energy solutions, the project will also promote the use of clean renewable energy sources by installing a solar mini-grid for lighting and domestic water supply at an IDP relocation site. The solar mini-grid will help to demonstrate how alternative energy solutions can be used to address the energy needs of vulnerable populations in remote areas where the national grid is inaccessible.

### Theory of Change

**IF** Refugees and Inmates are supported with gender-transformative affordable, clean, and renewable energy technologies **THEN** there will be a reduction in exploitation of forest resources through the use of firewood and charcoal **BECAUSE** the Refugees, IDPs/Relocated Households and Inmates would have adopted and utilised high energy pellets made from farm residues and efficient cooking stoves.

**IF** capacity of Refugee households, IDPs/Relocated Households and Inmates to produce efficient cooking stoves and pellets is enhanced, **THEN** they will be economically empowered **BECAUSE** the refugee, IDP/Relocated Households and Inmates will be earning income from the sale of the cooking stoves and pellets.



**IF** IDPs/relocated households are supported with solar energy for lighting and domestic water supply **THEN** there will be reduction in safety and security risks to women, girls and children and water-borne diseases **BECAUSE** the IDPs will have access to lighting and clean portable water at household level.

**IF** relevant policy and strategic frameworks (the National Migration Policy, National Energy Policy, the NDC 3.0, etc) are strengthened, **THEN** the Government will be in a better position to ensure inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and inmates in energy access programming **BECAUSE** the policy will advocate for inclusivity in energy programming.

### Expected Results

The proposed project is expected to achieve the following Outcome and Outputs:

**Outcome:** Refugees, IDPs/Relocated Households and inmates have access to affordable and clean energy technologies and sustainable livelihoods.

**Output 1: Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and inmates have access to gender-transformative, clean, affordable, and renewable energy technologies/approaches.**

A total of 10,500 forcibly displaced households and 700 inmates will be reached with affordable clean energy technologies with special focus on women and youth. 10,000 refugees will be reached with clean cooking stoves and high-energy biomass pellets through UNHCR intervention. The pellets will be produced from farm residues (maize stalks, groundnut shells, saw dust, and other materials) which are generally left unutilized. The pellets will be pressed to ensure that there is high energy stored in a single pellet as compared to firewood or charcoal. The stoves will be designed to conserve heat, which will reduce the amount of fuel used. Both the pellets and stoves will be designed in a manner that makes them more affordable to increase their adoption and scalability.

700 inmates will be reached with biogas technology for cooking. The biogas digesters will be fed through domestic waste to ensure sustainable supply of raw materials to sustain the operations.

In addition, more than 500 people will be reached with multi-purpose solar mini-grid. The solar mini-grid will be connected to houses at the relocation site and other houses in the host-host community. The electric power will also be connected to an electric water pump which will abstract and distribute water to kiosks that will be constructed within the relocation site.

**Output 2: Refugee, IDP/Relocated households and Inmates have improved entrepreneurship knowledge and skills for the energy sector.**

The JP will promote knowledge transfer and human capital development. The 2,000 refugee households and 700 inmates will be trained in production of the pellets and cook stoves. The 700 inmates will also be trained in making domestic biogas digesters. This will help to promote scalability and sustainability of the intervention. The skills and knowledge will enable the households to produce and sell the pellets and stoves on their own hence promoting entrepreneurship and economic empowerment.

In addition, 20 local artisans will be equipped with skills in operation and maintenance of solar power systems. This will help to promote employability of the youth and availability of technical skills at local levels.

**Output 3: Relevant policy and strategic policies are strengthened by mainstreaming considerations for forcibly displaced persons and inmates.**



The JP will promote inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and inmates in the relevant policy and strategic frameworks that promote access to clean and affordable energy solutions. The frameworks include the National Migration Policy, the National Charcoal Strategy, the National Energy Policy, the Renewable Energy Strategy and the NDC 3.0. The JP will support stakeholder dialogues that will aim at advocating for the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and inmates in these frameworks. For the NDC 3.0, the JP will support NDC 3.0 sessions where the project team will demonstrate how the consideration of forcibly displaced persons and inmates can help Malawi to achieve equitable access to clean and sustainable energy solutions. These sessions will aim at including forcibly displaced persons and inmates as priority groups for the just energy transition initiatives under the NDC 3.0.

***Output 4: Best practices and lessons learnt are documented and disseminated to communicate impact and inform future programming***

In order to ensure that the project reaches the intended targets the PUNOs and Government partners will conduct periodic Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning visits to check progress and capture lessons and best practices. This will include interacting with the beneficiaries to get their feedback on the impact of the programme.

**Complementarity of the Joint Programme**

Through these outputs, the Joint Programme will complement well with already existing programs. At Dzaleka Refugee camp, other organisations including WHH, WFP and UNHCR have piloted similar interventions to selected households. The interventions worked well but lacked sustainability due to high costs of the technologies. IOM and UNHCR will ensure that the technologies under this project are sustainable. For example, raw materials for the cook stoves, pellets and the biogas digester are locally available. This will ensure continuous supply of the materials and continuity of the production of the cook stoves and pellets. The Operation and Maintenance training on the solar mini-grid will ensure that there is local availability of skills to ensure smooth operation of the mini-grid.

The JP will also contribute to the existing efforts being championed under the National Renewable Energy Strategy in the Ministry of Energy. The strategy is promoting the adoption of clean, renewable and efficient energy sources and technologies in the form of clean cookstoves, hydroelectric mini-grids, solar energy, etc. The technologies selected in the JP are part of the clean and renewable energy mix that is being promoted in the National Renewable Energy Strategy and the current NDC priorities. It is envisaged that these technologies will remain priorities in the NDC 3.0 whose process will commence around January 2024.

By working jointly, IOM and UNHCR will be able to address common challenges facing the forcibly displaced persons under their mandates. The arrangement will also promote peer learning and sharing of expertise to address gaps that either of the PUNOs may have. The JP will also foster the One UN agenda being championed by the Resident Coordinator's Office.

The Joint Programme is targeting forcibly displaced persons and inmates which are usually left out development programmes. These groups heavily rely on humanitarian assistance which is mostly provided during crisis situations. The assistance towards refugees and asylum seekers has been dwindling due to the protracted nature of their stay in the camp. The increase in the number of IDPs also limits the level of assistance available as focus is mainly on lifesaving relief items e.g. food and shelter. Inmates are another vulnerable group that is often not considered in social protection and livelihood programmes. There is limited investment in ensuring that living conditions in prisons are conducive for rehabilitation. Limited resources have also been invested in building the capacity of



inmates to ensure that they become productive citizens upon release from prisons. Within these target groups the Joint Programme will also pay specific attention to women and youth. The skills development under Output 2 will help to empower women and the youth and reduce GBV and impacts of unemployment.

List of marginalised and vulnerable groups <sup>1</sup>	Dedicated Output
Women and girls	Output 1, 2, and 4
Children	Output 1 and 4
Youth	Output 1,2, and 4
Persons with disabilities	Output 1,2, and 4
Older persons	Output 1 and 4
Indigenous peoples	N/A
Refugees & asylum seekers	Output 1, 2, 3, and 4
Internally displaced persons	Output 1, 2, 3, and 4
Other groups: (Inmates)	Output 1, 2, and 4

Malawi ascribes to a number of UN instruments that promote various Human Rights including rights of refugees and internally displaced persons. Under the UN Human Rights Index the programme will contribute to the following mechanisms which are applicable to Malawi:

1. *Universal Periodic Review-A/HRC/46/7 and the Human Rights Committee-CCPR/C/MWI/CO/1/Add.1*  
The programme will promote the rights of the targeted vulnerable groups (Refugees, Asylum Seekers, IDPs and Inmates) through their inclusion in programmes that promote equitable access to energy and economic opportunities for livelihoods.
2. *The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women-CEDAW/C/MWI/CO/8*  
Under section 13(d) of the CEDAW/C/MWI/CO/8 the Committee notes that there is inadequate resource for advancement of gender mainstreaming across all sectors in Malawi. The resources under this programme will help to address the gender mainstreaming gap in the Energy Sector by ensuring that women have access to affordable and efficient clean cooking technologies.
3. *The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*  
The UN adopted the Guiding Principles Displacement in 1998. The principles provide a globally acceptable framework on the protection and assistance of IDPs. The Programme will contribute to the implementation of these principles by ensuring that IDPs have access to livelihood support including access to clean energy for cooking.
4. *The Refugee Convention of 1951*  
Being a signatory of the refugee convention, Malawi commits to ensuring that refugees and asylum seekers are treated with dignity and provided with basic amenities. However, due to limited resources

<sup>1</sup> The other marginalized and vulnerable groups include, amongst other, minorities (incl. Ethnic, religious, linguistic...), people of African Descent, persons deprived of their liberty, peasants and rural workers, human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...), migrants, stateless persons, LGBTIQ+ persons (sexual orientation and gender identity), persons living with (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...), persons with albinism, victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances, victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...). List as per the standard 20 LNOB groups according to the Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals: [https://1102656428-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe\\_v0ZwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5vcyl%2FG%20-%20221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89](https://1102656428-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe_v0ZwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5vcyl%2FG%20-%20221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89).



there is limited provision of these amenities to refugees and asylum seekers. The JP will contribute to addressing the gap in access to clean energy for cooking among refugees and asylum seekers and empowering them economically through the development of the clean energy supply chain.

### **Sustainability and Exit Strategy** (maximum 500 words)

The clean energy technologies for cooking (cookstoves, pellets and biogas) under this intervention have been selected to promote sustainability using three factors: affordability and efficiency; replicability; and community driven scalability through entrepreneurship. Raw materials for production of cookstoves, pellets and biogas are locally available. This will help to ensure continued supply of the raw materials at a low cost. The large population of refugees and host communities also provide a readily available market for the cookstoves and pellets. With increased awareness and promotion of the technologies the demand for the cookstoves and pellets is likely to thrive. The development of skills on production of cookstoves and pellets, installation of biogas digesters and operation and maintenance of the solar mini-grid and its services (lighting and water supply) will also promote sustainability through scaling up production through availability of skills.

**Community sustainability:** Local ownership- Sustainability begins with local ownership. Engaging local communities (refugees and host communities) in the design, production and distribution of stoves and pellets fosters a sense of ownership and increases adoption rate. The project will adopt a community led implementation arrangement. Project implementation committees will be established at community level to assist with beneficiary identification, community mobilisation, and monitoring of the progress at community level. The committees will be trained on various aspects of local level project management and oversight including record keeping, monitoring and reporting, and business management.

We will also consider gender inclusion, since women are often the primary users of cooking stoves, empowering them with leadership roles in the clean energy saving stoves programs ensures their voices are heard in the design and implementation phases. Women's groups and networks will be instrumental in promoting clean energy saving stoves within the community.

The clean energy technologies being targeted are essential for livelihoods. A business model will be developed to promote entrepreneurship in line with Output 2. The beneficiaries and the Project Management Committee will be trained on the business model. The PUNOs, Private sector and Government partners will also conduct community-wide sensitization campaigns on clean energy technologies. The campaigns will include field demonstrations on the use of the stoves and pellets. This will help to create demand for clean stoves and pellets hence sustain the intervention beyond the project timeline.

**Financial Sustainability:** Affordability and efficiency are the two critical factors that are affecting the adoption of clean energy technologies in Malawi. Through innovative financial models and entrepreneurship support, financial sustainability will be achieved. Most technologies are deemed expensive by households, and it becomes difficult to sustain their adoption in the long term.

The technology being targeted is of relatively low cost compared to charcoal and other alternative technologies. The project will promote the use of locally available materials (maize stalks, groundnut shells, sugar cane peels, etc) for production of the pellets. The design of the pellets will be in such a way that they have high energy density (calories per unit gram of a pellet). The high energy density will be

complemented with the efficient cook stove which will have high heat retention capacity. These design factors will ensure affordability and efficiency of the technologies.

Sustainability will also be achieved by mobilising additional financing from Private Sector players during implementation. On clean cooking the PUNOs will engage ECOGEN, a private limited company, which is designing and producing a lot of clean, affordable and renewable energy technologies in Malawi. IOM will engage some Independent Power Producers (IPPs) who are producing solar power and selling to the state utility company Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi (ESCOM). These include JSP Solar and others. IOM will also engage Illovo Sugar Ltd through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme to support the solar mini-grid initiative for IDPs especially in Chikwawa and Nsanje Districts.

Inclusion of the initiatives under this JP in the NDC 3.0 will also help to unlock potential financing from other sources e.g. the GCF, GEF and other donors. The project team will ensure that the JP initiatives and their focus on forcibly displaced persons and inmates are adequately pitched during NDC 3.0 processes and engagements. This will be done by hosting special dialogues sessions and supporting Government led engagements.

The PUNOs will ensure that there is optimization of the resources to ensure resource efficiency. They will ensure that measures are put in place to reach more beneficiaries with optimal investment. Some of these measures will include minimising staff and office costs in line with SDG Guidelines; streamlining procurement processes; promoting collective implementation of activities; etc.

**Institutional Sustainability:** Both PUNOs and the lead Government partners have a primary mandate on forcibly displaced persons (refugees, asylum seekers and Internally Displaced Persons) and inmates. They work on supporting these groups in the areas of protection, shelter, WASH and livelihoods. It is a primary goal of these organisations to ensure that these vulnerable groups are provided with comprehensive support that include clean energy and economic empowerment. PUNOs, government partners and private companies will collaborate to ensure sustainable distribution of energy saving stoves to the refugees and the host community

The two PUNOs have capacity to deliver this project and to build on its success and lessons. There is adequate staff to facilitate implementation, monitoring and evaluation. There are also adequate systems to ensure effective implementation and financial management.

PUNOs will also ensure sustainability by minimising organisational operational costs to maximise beneficiaries; empowering the vulnerable groups to actively be involved in project management; and ensuring that relevant Government agencies are actively involved so that they can adopt and scale up the technologies in their future programs.

#### **Roles and responsibilities of Government, PUNOs, donors and other relevant stakeholders**

##### **Government:**

The Ministry of Homeland Security is the policyholder on forced migration. Although the project focuses on energy issues, the Ministry retains its authority to oversee interventions that are implemented in displacement camps and targeting forcibly displaced persons and inmates. The Ministry will jointly oversee the project and coordinate the finalisation of the draft National Migration Policy.

The Department of Energy Affairs as the policyholder on energy will jointly provide technical oversight on the project. It will assist in developing the technology and training the beneficiaries on the

production and utilisation of the cook stoves and pellets. The Department will also assist the PUNOs in developing the business model for scaling up the intervention. The Department will also act as the signatory of the JP on behalf of Malawi Government.

The National Steering Committee on cookstoves will perform a quality assurance review of the project design to ensure that it is aligned to the relevant national policies and strategies. The PUNOs will also submit regular project progress updates to the Committee.

#### **PUNOs:**

International Organization for Migration (IOM) will be the lead organisation with responsibility of facilitating overall project coordination and reporting. As a Lead Agency, IOM will facilitate discussions between the project PUNO, Government Agencies and Local Authorities responsible for the project sites. IOM will also act as liaison between the PUNOs and the SDG AF Secretariat and other stakeholders. Aside from the coordination role, IOM will also implement project activities targeting IDPs and relocated households in collaboration with the Department of Energy Affairs. IOM will also work closely with the Ministry of Homeland Security to finalise and disseminate the National Migration Policy.

UNHCR will be responsible for implementing activities targeting Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Inmates in collaboration with the Ministry of Homeland Security and Department of Energy Affairs. UNHCR will also be responsible for reporting on its activities.

The project is scheduled to start in January 2025 and end in December 2025. Since both PUNOs are already working with forcibly displaced persons in the targeted areas, there is already a good working relationship with the key stakeholders at both national and local levels. The PUNOs will build strong community structures that will coordinate the project activities at site level. These structures will be established from the beneficiaries themselves and they will be mentored to be “champions” of the clean cooking technologies in their respective communities. The capacity building and entrepreneurship model under Output 2 will also enhance continuity of the intervention beyond the project time frame. Toward the end of the project, the PUNOs and Government partners will conduct an impact evaluation to document lessons learned from the project. The evaluation will involve the beneficiaries and host communities so that they can provide their feedback on the impact of the interventions. The lessons learnt and recommendations will also be disseminated to the local authorities and the National Cookstoves Steering Committee. A radio documentary on the intervention will also be produced and aired on both national and community radio stations so that the lessons and recommendations are shared with the public.

#### **Steering and management arrangements (maximum 500 words)**

##### **Residence Coordinator's Office**

The UN Resident Coordinator will lead advocacy efforts for energy transition at the highest level of Government. The UN RC will also ensure linkages between the JP with other related JPs and other UNSDCF pillar activities. As a strategic entity, the RC will ensure harmonisation and stronger coherence within the UN.



At UN level, the RCO will provide overall coordination support to ensure that the JP is on track, and it is meeting the delivery requirements of the SDG Fund. The RCO will also facilitate engagements between the PUNOs and the Government Partners.

### **The National Steering Committee on Cook stoves**

The Joint Programme will leverage existing coordination structures for oversight, decision-making, and reporting. The National Steering Committee on Cook Stoves, established by the Government of Malawi in line with the 2017 National Charcoal Strategy, will serve as the National Steering Committee for this project. Two key pillars of the strategy are:

- **Pillar 1:** Promote alternative cooking and heating fuels.
- **Pillar 2:** Promote adoption of fuel-efficient cookstove technologies.

The Steering Committee oversees the development and adoption of technologies that will reduce Malawi's dependence of unsustainable wood fuel. The Joint Programme falls within the spectrum of this strategy hence the Steering Committee will assist in providing policy and strategic oversight on the project. The roles of the Steering Committee will include reviewing and endorsing the clean cooking technologies under this JP and receiving reports on project progress and impacts

### **Project Coordination Team (PCT)**

To ensure smooth coordination, a Project Coordination Team comprising IOM, UNHCR, RCO, the Department of Energy Affairs, Ministry of Homeland Security and other relevant Government agencies will be set up to oversee technical aspects of the project on day-to-day basis. The major roles of this Team will include:

1. Joint Planning and Implementation of activities
2. Joint monitoring and reporting
3. Developing beneficiary selection criteria and enrolling beneficiaries

The PCT will be a temporary structure and will have no operational costs. It will just be a platform for the implementing partners to share information and make technical decisions on implementation.

### **Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure**

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be focused on concrete results and grounded in evidence. The RCO focal point and lead PUNO is responsible for coordinating and drafting a concise annual report (using the Fund Secretariat template/guidance), which is submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC by January 31st of the following year. Additionally, a final narrative report must be prepared and submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the Joint Programme activities.

The JP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the RC, is mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information upon requested. Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat may request additional insights, such as policy papers, value-for-money analysis, case studies, infographics, or blogs/articles, as needed.



PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding/financing) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the report.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

A minimum of 5% of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%, with exception of WFP and UNHCR which should be 6,5%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

## Annex 1: Integrated results framework and workplan

### JP Outputs

<b>Output 1.1.: Refugees, IDPs/Relocated HHs and inmates have access to gender-transformative, clean, affordable, and renewable energy technologies/approaches.</b>			
Output indicator 1.1.1: Number of cookstoves produced and distributed.	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 6,500	Means of verification: Post-distribution Monitoring Reports
Output indicator 1.1.2: Number of pellets produced and distributed.	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 150,000	
Output indicator 1.1.3: Number of HHs using clean cooking stoves and pellets (segregated by sex of HH head)	Baseline:0.00	Target: 6,500	Means of verification: Post-distribution Monitoring Reports
Output Indicator 1.1.4: Number relocated HHs connected to a solar mini-grid for lighting	Baseline:0.00	Target: 100.00	Means of verification: Post-distribution Monitoring Reports; M&E Reports
Output Indicator 1.1.4: Number of relocated HHs with access to solar powered domestic water supply.	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 100.00	Means of verification: Progress Reports
<b>Output 1.2: Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Inmates have entrepreneurship knowledge and skills on production and marketing of clean cooking stoves and pellets.</b>			
Output indicator 1.2.1: Number of training sessions conducted	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 10.00	Means of verification: Activity



Output indicator 1.2.2: Number of households trained in production and use of clean cookstoves and pellets (segregated by sex of household heads).	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 6,500.00	Reports; M&E Reports Means of verification: Activity Reports; M&E Reports
Output Indicator 1.2.3: Number local artisans trained in operation and maintenance of solar systems	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 20.00	Means of Verification: Training report
<b>Output 1.3: Energy related policy and strategic frameworks strengthened by mainstreaming forcibly displaced persons and inmates as target groups for equitable energy access programming.</b>			
Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number frameworks strengthened	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 4.00 (targeting the National Migration Policy, National Renewable Energy Strategy, National Charcoal Strategy, NDC 3.0, etc0	Means of verification: Progress Reports
Output indicator 1.3.1: Number of meetings conducted to review the frameworks.	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 10.00	Means of verification: Activity Reports; M&E Reports
<b>Output 1.4: Best practices and lessons learnt are documented and disseminated to communicate impacts and inform future programming</b>			
Output indicator 1.3.1: Number of MAEL visits conducted.	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 3.00	Means of verification: M&EL Reports
Output indicator 1.3.2: Number of documentaries produced to communicate programme impact and lessons learnt.	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 1.00	Means of verification: Activity Reports; M&E Reports
Output indicator 1.3.3: Number of dissemination sessions conducted.	Baseline: 0.00	Target: 4.00	Means of verification: Activity Reports; M&E Reports

**Annex 1.2 JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators (select only relevant indicators for the JP)**

<b>Engine room 1. Shifting policy/regulatory frameworks</b>			
Number of new or enhanced integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes formulated to accelerate SDGs with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 3	MOV: Activity Reports; M&E Reports
Number of targeted countries where the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes are implemented to promote equal access to and use of services, goods and resources by women and girls with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of individuals benefiting from the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes implemented with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by population segments (e.g. sex, age, persons with disabilities, etc.) with a focus on Leaving No One Behind.	Baseline:0	Target: 11,200	MOV: Activity Reports; M&E Reports
<b>Engine room 2. Capacity building at scale</b>			
Number of governmental (both at central and sub-central levels) and non-governmental organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for SDG acceleration, with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of tools, procedures and mechanisms (e.g. SOPs, training module, incentive structures) developed or implemented, focused on building capacities for SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support (disaggregated by central and local actors).	Baseline:0	Target:1	MOV: Activity Reports; M&E Reports
Number of experts identified and deployed to support RCs/UNCTs on SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
<b>Engine room 3. Developing market-ready pipeline of actions.</b>			
Number of integrated multi-sectoral financing solutions or instruments created and launched with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by theme/type.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of actions, projects, businesses or organizations identified for inclusion in market-ready pipeline with Joint SDG	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:

Fund support.

Ratio of actions, projects, businesses or organizations securing funding and receiving investments, in relations to those identified with Joint SDG Fund support.

Baseline: Target: MOV:

**Engine room 4. Devising a financing mix (deal room)**

Amount in US\$ of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).

Baseline: Target: MOV:

Ratio of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions against the committed funds provided by the Joint SDG Fund.

Baseline: Target: MOV:

Number of investors providing direct financing to integrated multi-sectoral solutions developed, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).

Baseline: Target: MOV:

**Annex 1.3 Joint Programme Work Plan**

Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget (US\$)
<b>Output 1.1.: Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and inmates have access to gender-transformative, clean, affordable, and renewable energy technologies/approaches.</b>									
Output 1.1.1 Conduct project introductory meetings.	National, Local Level	Jan '25	Feb '25	IOM, UNHC	7.1.2, 10.7.2, 13.3	3	3	4	10,000.00
Output 1.1.2 Establish community project committees	Local Level	Feb '25	Mar '25	IOM, UNHC	7.1.2, 10.7.2, 13.3				5,000.00
Output 1.1.3 Beneficiary Identification and Enrolment	Local Level	Feb '25	Mar '25	IOM, UNHC	7.1.2, 10.7.2, 13.3				5,000.00
Output 1.1.4a Procurement of pellet pressing machines	National	Feb '25	Apr '25	UNHCR	7.1.2, 10.7.2,				25,000.00



Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget (US\$)
Output 1.1.4b Procurement and installation of Solar lighting and water supply equipment	National	Feb '25	Apr '25	IOM	13.3 7.1.2, 10.7.2,				35,000.00
Output 1.1.4c Procurement and installation of biogas digester equipment	National	Feb '25	Apr '25	UNHCR , MPS	13.3 7.1.2, 10.7.2,				12,000.00
Output 1.1.5 Production and distribution of cook stoves and pellets	Local Level	Apr '25	Dec '25	IOM, UNHCR	13.3 7.1.2, 10.7.2,				6,000.00
Output 1.1.7 Project Management (Supervision, Monitoring and Coordination)	National, Local	Jan '25	Dec '25	IOM, UNHCR	13.3 7.1.2, 10.7.2,				74,874.00
<b>Output 1.2: Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and Inmates have improved knowledge and skills on production and utilisation of clean and renewable energy technologies (Cook stoves, solar mini-grid and biogas.</b>						<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	
Output 1.2.1 Develop business model for clean cookstoves and pellets and Operation and Maintenance Plan for Biogas Digester and Solar Min-grid	National, Local	Fe '25	Mar '25	IOM, UNHCR	7.1.2, 10.7.2, 13.3				12,000.00
Output 1.2.2 Entrepreneurship and Artisan Trainer of Trainers	Local	Mar '25	Apr '25	IOM, UNHCR	7.1.2, 10.7.2, 13.3				7,126.00



Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget (US\$)
Output 1.2.3 Production and sale of cookstoves and pellets based on business model.	Local	Apr'25	Dec '25	IOM, UNHCR	7.1.2, 10.7.2, 13.3				20,000.00
Output 1.2.4 Train beneficiaries and artisans the technologies	Local Level	Feb '25	Mar '25	IOM, UNHCR	7.1.2, 10.7.2, 13.3				15,000.00
<b>Output 1.3: Relevant policy (National Migration Policy and National Energy Policy) and strategic frameworks (NDC 3.0, National Charcoal Strategy, etc) are strengthened to ensure inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and inmates in energy access programming in Malawi.</b>						2	1	2	
Output 1.3.1 Conduct review meetings for key policy and strategic frameworks including the NDC 3.0.	National	Jan '25	Mar '25	IOM, UNHCR	7.1.2, 10.7.2, 13.3				16,000.00
<b>Output 1.4: Best practices and lessons learnt are documented and disseminated to communicate impact and inform future programming in unlocking the potential of the targeted technologies in achieving a sustainable energy mix for Malawi.</b>						1	1	3	
Output 1.4.1 Conduct M and Impact Evaluation	Local	Jan'25	Dec '25	IOM, UNHCR	7.1.2, 10.7.2, 13.3				5,000.00
Output 1.4.2 Produce documentary on best practices and lessons learnt	Local	Sep'25	Nov '25	IOM, UNHCR	7.1.2, 10.7.2, 13.3				2,000.00



## Annex 2: Risk Matrix

Risks	Categories	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
Inflation leading to high cost of equipment and accessories	2	12	4	3	None	Government
Limited commitment to adopt selected technologies	3	9	3	3	Implementation of robust campaign in targeted community	PUNOs
Disagreements or political influence during beneficiary selection	3, 5	9	3	3	-Develop a systematic criterion for beneficiary selection in a participatory manner. - Adequation involvement of	PUNOs



Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency
Very Likely	The event is <b>expected</b> to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
Likely	The event <b>will probably</b> occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
Possibly	The event <b>might</b> occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
Unlikely	The event <b>could</b> occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
Rare	The event <b>may</b> occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently

Consequence	Result
Extreme	An event leading to <b>massive or irreparable</b> damage or disruption
Major	An event leading to <b>critical</b> damage or disruption
Moderate	An event leading to <b>serious</b> damage or disruption
Minor	An event leading to <b>some degree of</b> damage or disruption
Insignificant	An event leading to <b>limited</b> damage or disruption

Likelihood	Consequences				
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

Level of risk	Result
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

**Risk Categories (for reference)**

1. Social and Environmental	2. Financial	3. Operational	4. Organizational	5. Political	2. Regulatory	7. Strategic	8. Safety and Security
1.1. Human rights	2.1. Cost recovery	3.1. Alignment with national priorities	4.1. Governance	5.1. Government commitment	6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation	7.1. Theory of change	8.1. Armed Conflict
1.2. Gender	2.2. Value for money	3.2. Responsiveness to lessons learned and evaluations	4.2. Monitoring and quality of evaluation	5.2. Political will	6.2. Changes in the international regulatory framework affecting the whole organization	7.2. Alignment with UN Strategic priorities	8.2. Terrorism
1.3. Biodiversity and use of natural resources	2.3. Corruption and fraud	3.3. Leadership & management	4.3. Independence and quality of evaluation	5.3. Political instability	6.3. Deviation from UN internal rules and regulations	7.3. Capacities of the partners	8.3. Crime
1.4. Climate change and disaster	2.4. Fluctuation in credit rate, market, currency	3.4. Flexibility and opportunity management	4.4. Knowledge management	5.4. Change/turnover in government		7.4. Roles and responsibilities among partners	8.4. Civil Unrest
1.5. Community health and safety	2.5. Delivery	3.5. Synergy potential (linking with other initiatives as relevant)	4.5. Grievances			7.5. Code of conduct and ethics	8.5. Natural Hazards
1.6. Labour conditions/standards		3.6. Reporting and communication	4.6. Due diligence of private sector partners			7.6. Public opinion and media	8.6. Manmade Hazards
1.7. Cultural heritage		3.7. Partnership	4.7. Human Resources			7.7. Synergy with UN / Delivery as One	
1.8. Rights of Indigenous Peoples		3.8. Capacity development of national partners	4.8. Budget availability and cash flow				
1.9. Displacement and resettlement		3.9. Engagement of national partners in decision-making	4.9. Internal control				
1.10. Pollution and resource efficiency		3.10. Transition and exit strategy	4.10. Procurement				
1.11. Stakeholder engagement			4.11. Innovating, piloting, experimenting,				
1.12. Sexual exploitation and abuse							



Annex 3: Localization, Gender Equality and Human Rights markers

SDG Localisation Marker

Please see refer to the detailed guidance on applying the marker here: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/publication/sdg-localization-marker>

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Programme Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the programme or initiative explicitly include results and/or expected outcomes directly related to advancing SDG localization?</li> </ul>	Yes	The programme will engage local organisations who will conduct capacity building and installation of equipment. The JP will also work closely with local authorities (District Councils) and decentralised Government structures (Community Development Committees)	Activity Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is at least 70% or more of the programmatic budget allocated specifically to activities that enhance advocacy, actions or monitoring related to SDG localization?</li> </ul>	Yes	More than 80% of the budget is allocated towards activities that will directly benefit the vulnerable groups.	Resource allocations under the Work Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Were local and regional governments actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?</li> </ul>	Yes	The relevant Government Ministries and local authorities were	Endorsement Letter of Government



Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Were local service providers and/or other local actors and stakeholders actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>consulted on the programme design and target beneficiaries.</p> <p>Service providers were consulted to obtain information on the estimated costs of equipment and quality of pellets from various types of machines.</p>	N/A
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has the programme or initiative planned to develop new knowledge material, research, publication or relevant resources related to SDG localization, specifically building on local experience?</li> <li>Has the programme or initiative planned to develop specific events, campaigns, communications or capacity-building activities on SDG localization, especially targeted at local or regional governments, local service providers, or other local actors and stakeholders?</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>The programme is designed to advocate for inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and Inmates in energy programming. The programme will also generate and disseminate lessons and best practices.</p> <p>The programme will conduct campaigns to sensitise people on the benefits of environmental, social, economic and health benefits of the selected energy</p>	Reports



Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative incorporate mechanisms, spaces or activities designed to bolster coherent policies, regulations, plans, programmes, and service-delivery approaches or models by local and regional governments and/or local service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs and addressing the principles of leaving no one behind?</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>technologies. The JP will also conduct dialogue sessions under the DNC 3.0 process</p> <p>The programme will support the review of the NDC 3.0 and other relevant frameworks.</p>	Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative have an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, academia, citizens, the private sector and/or others to jointly implement transformative initiatives toward localizing the SDGs? This could include, for example, mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs at the local level.</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>The programme will target vulnerable groups to promote inclusivity. The programme will also engage academia on assessment and evaluation of the affordability and efficiency of the technologies.</p>	Evaluation Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative include a multi-level governance approach to address the SDG challenges through collaboration between different levels of government, as well as with international organisations, and local communities? This approach recognizes that effective action requires coordinated efforts at various scales, from local and regional to national and global.</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>The programme will involve national and local government.</p>	Progress Reports; Programme Document



Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative feature mechanisms or activities aimed at improving the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization? This may include the development of decentralised financing policies, the creation of market-ready pipeline of local actions, expansion of local fiscal space, resource mobilisation by local or regional governments, participatory budgeting approaches, etc.</li> </ul>	Yes	The programme will promote resource mobility through the NDC 3.0. It will also promote private sector financing by engaging relevant PVT sector players to support the scaling up of the initiatives.	
Accountability & Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiatives include dedicated results, supported by a robust accountability framework, to systematically collect and report on contributions to SDG localization, both at the outcome and output levels?</li> </ul>	Yes	Output 4 is dedicated to Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning where activities and resources will be tracked.	Refer to Workplan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative include a dedicated plan to ensure the sustainability, leveraging of financial resources and replication/expansion of the SDG actions in additional localities, developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other local actors and stakeholders?</li> </ul>	Yes	The JP has outlines some strategies for promoting sustainability. These include engagement of PVT sector for additional support.	Refer to Prodoc



Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
<b>Criteria for Scoring</b>		Total # of Yes =12		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Marker 3: Between 9 and 12 criteria marked as Yes.</li> <li>● Marker 2: Between 4 and 8 criteria marked as Yes.</li> <li>● Marker 1: Between 1 and 3 criteria marked as Yes.</li> <li>● Marker 0: None of the criteria marked as Yes.</li> </ul>			

**Gender Equality Marker**

Joint Programme Outputs	GEM Score	Justification
<b>Output 1:</b> Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and inmates have access to gender-transformative, clean, affordable, and renewable energy technologies/approaches.	2	Gender equality at the centre of this Output. The JP will ensure that women and female headed households constitute a large proportion of the beneficiaries. Approximately 60% of the beneficiaries will be a combination of women and female headed households.
<b>Output 2:</b> Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and inmates have improved knowledge and skills on production and utilisation of clean and renewable energy technologies (Cook stoves, solar mini-grid and biogas).	2	This output will also promote gender equality by promoting equal access to economic empowerment between men and women. The trainings will help to develop entrepreneurship skills among women hence enhancing self-reliance and resilience.
<b>Output 3:</b> Relevant policy (National Migration Policy and National Energy Policy) and strategic frameworks (NDC 3.0, National Charcoal Strategy, etc) are strengthened to ensure inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and inmates in energy access programming in Malawi.	2	The JP advocate for the mainstreaming of gender issues in the targeted policy and strategic frameworks including the NDC 3.0. The JP will ensure that gender equality issues in the energy sector are identified and incorporated into the revised frameworks.
<b>Output 4:</b> Best practices and lessons learnt are documented and disseminated to communicate impact and inform future programming in unlocking the potential of the targeted technologies in achieving a sustainable energy mix for Malawi.	1	Through MEAL the JP will ensure that the focus on gender equality is maintained throughout implementation. This includes tracking the number of women involved and ensuring that women's voices in the project are considered.



## Human Rights Marker

Joint Programme Outputs	HRM Score	Justification
<b>Output 1:</b> Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and inmates have access to gender-transformative, clean, affordable, and renewable energy technologies/approaches.	2	The JP will contribute to promotion of the rights of population groups which are usually not included in development programming due to their status as forcibly displaced persons (refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons). Although a human rights-oriented analysis was not conducted the promotion of inclusivity, which is the core design principle of the JP, will contribute to realization of human rights of the targeted groups.
<b>Output 2:</b> Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and Inmates have improved knowledge and skills on production and utilisation of clean and renewable energy technologies (Cook stoves, solar mini-grid and biogas).	2	Socio-economic empowerment is a fundamental right. Although a human rights-oriented analysis was not conducted the promotion of socio-economic empowerment among forcibly displaced persons remains a significant step towards promoting human rights.
<b>Output 3:</b> Relevant policy (National Migration Policy and National Energy Policy) and strategic frameworks (NDC 3.0, National Charcoal Strategy, etc) are strengthened to ensure inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and inmates in energy access programming in Malawi.	2	By including refugees, IDPs and inmates in the targeted policy and strategic frameworks the JP will ensure that these vulnerable groups are supported to enjoy their right of access to social services including clean and sustainable energy. Inclusion of these groups in policy and strategic frameworks will help to unlock financing towards programmes that are socially inclusive.
<b>Output 4:</b> Best practices and lessons learnt are documented and disseminated to communicate impact and inform future programming in unlocking the potential of the targeted technologies in achieving a sustainable energy mix for Malawi.	1	Through monitoring of the JP activities, the PUNOs will ensure that benefits intended for the target groups are really met. By engaging the beneficiaries to provide feedback on the JP, the beneficiaries will be able to voice out their concerns on challenges that are derailing progress of the JP.

**Sustaining Peace Marker** *(optional- please only fill out if you added the marker to the workplan above)*

Joint Programme Outputs	SPM Score	Justification
<b>Output 1:</b> Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and inmates have access to gender-transformative, clean, affordable, and renewable energy technologies/approaches.	2	Inclusion of refugees and IDPs in energy programming will ensure that these vulnerable groups are not left behind and that there is equity in development programming. This will in turn promote community cohesion and coexistence between the refugees, IDPs and the host communities.
<b>Output 2:</b> Refugees, IDPs/Relocated households and Inmates have improved knowledge and skills on production and utilisation of clean and renewable energy technologies (Cook stoves, solar mini-grid and biogas).	2	Empowering refugees, IDPs and Inmates with employable vocational skills will ensure that these vulnerable groups are not left behind and that there is equity in socio-economic programmes. This will in turn promote community cohesion and coexistence between the refugees, IDPs and the host communities.
<b>Output 3:</b> Relevant policy (National Migration Policy and National Energy Policy) and strategic frameworks (NDC 3.0, National Charcoal Strategy, etc) are strengthened to ensure inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and inmates in energy access programming in Malawi.	1	Policy and strategic frameworks provide a landscape for Peace programming. Inclusion of vulnerable populations in policies and strategies helps to unlock opportunities for their welfare. Through the planned policy engagements, the JP will provide platforms where the needs of these vulnerable populations will be discussed and incorporated in relevant policy and strategic frameworks including the NDC 3.0. This will further address marginalisation and inequalities that exist between refugees, IDPs, Inmates and host communities. Marginalisation and inequalities are recipes for conflicts and breach of peace.
<b>Output 4:</b> Best practices and lessons learnt are documented and disseminated to communicate impact and inform future programming in unlocking the potential of the targeted technologies in achieving a sustainable energy mix for Malawi.	1	MEAL will promote accountability to the targeted population and it will provide evidence on whether the JP is really impacting on the lives and welfare of the refugees, IDPs and Inmates.



Annex 4: Budget per UNDSG Categories

Budget per UNDSG Categories										
UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	IOM		UNHCR		PUNO 3 name		PUNO 4 name		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	15,000	50,000	15,000	50,000					30,000	100,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5,000		5,000		0	0	10,000			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	30,000		20,000		0	0	50,000			
4. Contractual services	8,056		7,070		0	0	15,126			
5. Travel	13,000		6,000		0	0	19,000			
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0	0	0			
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	60,000		50,000		0	0	110,000			
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>131,056</b>				<b>103,070</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>234,126</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total direct costs – except for WFP and UNHCR which should apply 6.5% of total direct costs)	9,174		6,700		0	0	15,874			
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>140,230</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>109,770</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	