



## **DISCOVER and ECRP Consortia**

# **Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Advocacy Strategy**

**2012 - 2015**

**Developed by**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	Area Development Committee
ADD	Agriculture Development Division
AEC	Area Environmental Committee
ACPC	Area Civil Protection Committee
ADDRMO	Assistant District Disaster Risk Management Officer
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CADECOM	Catholic Development Commission in Malawi
CEPA	Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy
CC	Climate Change
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CISANET	Civil Society Agriculture Network
CISONECC	Civil Society Network on Climate Change
CPC	Civil Protection Committee
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CURE	Coordination Union for the Rehabilitation of the Environment
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DEC	District Executive Committee
DESC	District Environmental Sub-Committee
DCCMS	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services
DCPC	District Civil Protection Committee
DDP	Department of Development Planning
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid
DISCOVER	Developing Innovative Solutions with Communities to Overcome Vulnerability through Enhanced Resilience
DMA	Disaster Management Affairs
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DPD	Director of Planning and Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
EAM	Evangelical Association of Malawi
ECM	Episcopal Conference of Malawi
ECRP	Enhancing Community Resilience Programme
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Cooperation of Malawi
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GVH	Group Village Head
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
IFOAM	International Federation for Organic Agriculture Movements
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MAM	Muslim Association of Malawi
MCC	Malawi Council of Churches
MEJN	Malawi Economic Justice Network
MERA	Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MP	Member of Parliament
MuREA	Mulanje Renewable Energy Agency
NAP	National Agricultural Policy
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action

NASFAM	National Association of Smallholder Farmers of Malawi
NCCP	National Climate Change Programme
NDRM	National Disaster Risk Management
NDRMP	National Disaster Risk Management Policy
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
PCANR	Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources
PMUs	Project Management Units of the DISCOVER and ECRP Consortia
PVA	Participatory Vulnerability Assessment
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TA	Traditional Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDCs	Village Development Committees
VCPCs	Village Civil Protection Committees
WFP	World Food Programme

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is an Advocacy Strategy for ‘Developing Innovative Solutions with Communities to Overcome Vulnerability through Enhanced Resilience’ (DISCOVER) and ‘Enhancing Community Resilience Programme’ (ECRP) Projects. It has been developed to guide advocacy interventions on climate change (CC) and disaster risk management (DRM) by both consortia members and partners between April 2012 and March 2015. The success or failure of the strategy is significantly tied in to changes in the external environment. The advocacy strategy will remain flexible to respond to an ever-changing political environment, new learning or new political opportunities or threats. This may mean that advocacy objectives are reached faster than expected or it could mean change is slow. Since a lot may change during the 5 year period of the programme this strategy covers a 3 year period and will be subjected to a review at mid-term and after the General Elections in 2014. This advocacy strategy was developed by the consortia technical partner on advocacy, Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) with the support of an international advocacy consultant, Sally Golding.

Malawi is one of the most vulnerable countries to CC and related disasters. This is aggravated by low adaptive capacity, heavy dependence on rain fed systems and severe environmental and natural resource degradation. Effects of CC have been associated with most of the recent disasters in Malawi, primarily increased regularity and severity of both floods and droughts. Although CC and DRM issues are becoming increasingly visible in the country and national concern about CC is rising rapidly, Malawi has not yet been dynamic enough in considering and promulgating CC adaptation and DRM policies and ensuring their effective implementation.

The advocacy strategy seeks to contribute to the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger in Malawi by 2015 in line with Millennium Development Goal 1. In addition, the aim of DISCOVER and ECRP Projects is to contribute to the attainment of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) by halving disaster losses and increasing communities’ resilience to CC by 2015 in Malawi. Out of the five outputs that the two consortia are working on, this strategy contributes to achieving Output 5 which is: ‘Strengthened disaster risk management and climate change policy, programmes and delivery structures of key government ministries and departments’. This will enable households from 11 most prone districts<sup>1</sup> to build resilient livelihoods that are sustainable and profitable, incorporating natural resource management and risk reduction, increasing adaptive capacity and enabling vulnerable households to have a voice in decisions affecting them. The projects are funded by the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID), Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Irish Aid.

It is expected that the advocacy strategy shall provide a road map for joint action and concerted effort by the consortia members and partners to influence key stakeholders and decision makers at local, district and national level in order to enable Malawi to respond better to the challenges of CC and related disasters.

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<sup>1</sup> The districts are Balaka, Chikhwawa, Dedza, Karonga, Kasungu, Machinga, Mulanje, Mwanza, Nsanje, Salima and Thyolo;

## 2.0 PRIORITY ADVOCACY ISSUES

Based on a detailed assessment and analysis of key programmes, strategies, policies and legal instruments related to CC adaptation and DRM; a stakeholder analysis; and wide consultation (Appendix 2), six priority advocacy issues have been identified. These priority issues will guide the advocacy interventions on CC and DRM by DISCOVER and ECRP. The priority advocacy issues are:

1. *Incoherence and ineffective implementation of policy* –currently there is a lack of synergy and complementarity between CC and DRM policy, and failures of implementation, thus compromising Malawi’s response to CC and its ability to prevent and respond to climate related disasters. Previous policy development efforts have also tended to be biased towards response and mitigation.
2. *Limited budget allocation on CC and DRM* - the proportion of the national budget dedicated to CC and DRM related sectors, compared to other sectors, has been on the decline from an average of 1.1% in previous years to 0.9%<sup>2</sup> in 2011/12 National budget and this trend is projected to continue in the next two years.
3. *Unaffordable, unreliable and unsustainable energy services* –There is currently limited understanding on how to access affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services that are essential for poverty alleviation, economic and social development in Malawi. In addition, the current energy needs are not being met, especially among low income rural dwellers, with disproportionate effects on women and girls. The National Energy Policy is not explicit on provisions for addressing CC, particularly promotion of renewable energy technologies such as solar and other low-cost techniques to facilitate CC adaptation interventions.
4. *Limited access to climate services* – In most rural areas there is limited access to accurate climate and weather information as such small scale farmers are at risk to climate related disasters such as droughts and floods. There is need for improved access to climate services that provide climate information and translate it to a non-technical way to address needs of rural communities and small-scale male and female farmers with the aim of building community resilience.
5. *Unsustainable farming practices* – Malawi’s economy is agro-based with agriculture contributing almost 40% of the total Gross Domestic Product and 90% of foreign exchange earnings (GoM-MoF, 2009). However, there is over dependence on unsustainable farming practices that risk soil erosion and water depletion.
6. *Gap in policy and practical guidance on addressing gender inequalities in CC and DRM* – limited understanding that disasters and CC affect men, women, boys and girls differently; and that building resilience needs meaningful and active participation of all social groups. Gender perspectives have not been accorded adequate attention by those responsible in researching, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating CC and DRM work. [*This needs to be integrated into each issue area with gender related indicators so does not have an individual section*].

Implementation of the priority advocacy issues will be on a scale-up basis (see Section 6.5). During Year One, focus will be on three Priority Areas, namely: i) *Incoherence and ineffective implementation of policy*; ii) *Limited budget allocation on CC and DRM*; and iii) *Unsustainable farming practices*. The rationale is to take advantage of ongoing policy development processes and also ease implementation within the resources available. In Year Two, two more issues will be added: i) *Unaffordable, unreliable, unsustainable*

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<sup>2</sup> 2011/2012 National Budget Analysis with focus on Climate Change (June 2011) – CEPA, MEJN et al

energy services; and ii) *Limited access to climate services*. In Year Three a review of the strategy will be conducted and will inform the number of issues to focus on during the remaining two years.

*Forestry* – there is lack of harmonised approach across districts to tackle deforestation/reforestation and role of local forestry plans. There is need to promote districts working together across catchment areas to harmonise their programmes.

The above issue has not been prioritised in this phase of the strategy This is in agreement with Project Management Units (PMUs) of both consortia However, it could be reconsidered at the mid-term review or before if there is consensus of approach or other priorities are achieved and if significant opportunities for change present themselves:

### **3.0 ADVOCACY GOAL**

The goal of the advocacy strategy is:

‘Strengthened DRM and CC policy, programmes and delivery structures of key government ministries and departments’

This will contribute to DFID’s overarching goal of: ‘contributing to the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger in Malawi.’

### **4.0 ADVOCACY OBJECTIVES**

The advocacy objectives of the strategy reflect each issue chosen to advocate on and are as follows:

1. Government to enhance coherence between CC and DRM policy instruments and implementation by 2015;
2. Government to increase budgetary allocations for CC and DRM from 0.9% to at least 2% by 2015<sup>3</sup>;
3. A revised Energy Policy by 2015 that reflects an integrated approach to rural energy provision, combining different renewable, efficient and equitable solutions to provide village energy supply systems to meet both domestic and SME resilience-building needs;
4. An enhanced climate forecasting service that supports resilience-building by 2014;
5. Government to provide significant profile and priority to Conservation Agriculture (CA) the draft on National Agricultural Policy (NAP) to provide direction and guidance by 2015; and
6. Climate change adaptation and DRM plans and interventions at national, district and community level are gender sensitive [*This is integrated into each issue area so does not have an individual section*].

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<sup>3</sup> The 2011/12 National Budget Analysis revealed the budget trends for various sectors. For example leading sectors like Agriculture showed an annual increase of at least, an average of 2%, hence the extrapolation for CC Budget. The full report is available on [www.cepa.org.mw](http://www.cepa.org.mw);



## **5.0 ADVOCACY STRATEGY BY ISSUE**

### **5.1 INCOHERENCE AND INEFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY**

Currently, there is lack of synergy and complementarity between CC and DRM policy so compromising Malawi's response to CC and its ability to both prevent and respond to climate-related disasters. Previous policy development efforts have also tended to be biased towards response and mitigation. In addition Malawi's response to climate-related disasters is also being compromised by the failure to implement existing CC and DRM elements in various related policies, especially at district and community level. This is partly due to unclear mandate, roles and responsibilities amongst different actors, particularly in government, combined with lack of coordination.

For example, there are a number of government agencies which have responsibility over CC management such as Environmental Affairs Department (EAD); Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS); and Department of Development Planning (DDP), all without a clear mandate and support resources. In addition to these government agencies, there is a proliferation of players in climate change including civil society organizations, among others. Limited budget also contributes to this challenge.

Furthermore, the major obstacle that could potentially be faced in the implementation of the upcoming National Disaster Risk Management Policy (NDRMP) will be securing the commitment of line ministries, departments and other stakeholders to shift their focus from a preparedness, response and recovery approach to one where the focus is on integrating DRM measures into all development policy, planning and implementation processes at all administrative levels. Most important to note is that implementation is also hampered by a lack of knowledge sharing, communication and dissemination of best CC adaptation practices.

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) has commenced the recruitment of Assistant District Disaster Risk Management Officers (ADDRMO) in the districts. These officers were already in place in 14 of the 28 districts in the country as of February 2012. While the sector-by-sector approach to planning may not change given that the government and development programmes are organized sectorally, attempts can be made to achieve coherence between CC and DRM. In the case of the ADDRMOs this will require them to work closely with CC adaptation related sectors at district level.

The draft NDRMP and the proposed National Climate Change Policy can integrate provisions for enhancing coherence between CC and DRM. While it is not possible at the moment to meaningfully engage in changing the content of the draft NDRMP, ECRP and DISCOVER could position themselves to use the experiences and lessons to be generated from the field to prepare input into the CC policy development process as soon as it commences.

#### **Objective:**

Government to enhance coherence between CC and DRM policy and implementation by 2015

## Indicators:

1. Government puts in place a national CC policy that provides coherence with DRM and reflects the priorities of the consortia;
2. Government approves the draft NDRMP;
3. 11 District Councils (where ECRP and DISCOVER are located) integrate DRM and CC adaptation and gender in their development plans;
4. Cross government roles and responsibilities are clarified by the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC);
5. Budget lines reinforce agreed coordination structure via/through CC funding framework, the 'National Programme for Managing Climate Change';
6. Strong focus on DRM, as opposed to response, within DRMP; and
7. 11 ECRP and DISCOVER districts with ADDRMOs in place and take forward the implementation effectively.

## Stakeholders and Targets with key messages:<sup>4</sup>

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
<b>Primary Targets/Audience</b>	<p><i>National:</i> Deputy Minister in the OPC; Secretary for Development Planning Commissioner for Disaster Management Affairs Technical Committee on CC; Proposed Technical Committee on DRM.</p> <p><i>District:</i> DISCOVER and ECRP District Executive Committees (DEC), District Environment Sub-Committees (DESC) and District Civil Protection Committees (DCPC)</p>	<p>In order to prevent and reduce the impact of climate related disasters CC and DRM policies need to be better integrated to achieve the change we all want to see.</p> <p>Increase your efforts to provide clear policies and clear leadership to secure Malawi's future and reduce the likelihood of disasters, not just respond when they happen.</p> <p>Climate related disasters affect us all. Help prevent them, and respond fast and effectively when they happen, through annually updated plans and having an ADDRMO in your district.</p>
<b>Secondary Targets</b>	<p>Minister of Energy, Mining and Natural Resources Director of Environmental Affairs</p>	<p>Preventing and reducing the impact of climate related disasters means our CC and DRM policies need to be better integrated to achieve the change we all want to see.</p> <p>Please support the call for clear policies and clear leadership to secure Malawi's future and reduce the likelihood of disasters, not just respond when they happen.</p>
<b>Allies</b>	<p>Director of Environmental Affairs Commissioner for DMA Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources (PCANR) UNDP Deputy Resident Rep DFID, Irish Aid, Norway FA</p>	<p>Preventing and reducing the impact of climate related disasters means our CC and DRM policies need to be better integrated to achieve the change we all want to see.</p> <p>Public awareness of vulnerable communities to put pressure on the</p>

<sup>4</sup> The draft 'New National DRM Institutional Structure' and 'National Coordination Structure for Climate Change' can be found in Annex 2

	CISONECC CURE	government to actualize the placement of DRR and CCA in the national development agenda  Please support the government's efforts to provide clearer policies, clearer leadership and clearer roles to secure Malawi's future and reduce the likelihood of disasters, not just respond when they happen.
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## Activities

### *National:*

1. Lobby the Deputy Minister in the OPC and Secretary for Development Planning to clarify the mandates and responsibilities of the key departments responsible for CC management and DRM within the National Coordination Structure;
2. Lobby the Technical Committees on CC and DRM to the same end;
3. Seek the support of UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, DFID, Irish Aid, Norway Foreign Affairs and request that they also lobby the OPC for clarification of mandates and responsibilities of the key departments;
4. Prepare position paper as input to the National Climate Change Policy development process and use it to lobby the relevant authorities responsible for drafting it;
5. Review the draft National Climate Change Policy to assess how it reflects the identified priorities of the consortia;
6. Work with the media to maintain pressure on DoDMA and OPC to approve the draft NDRMP;
7. Work with the media to create awareness of the NDRMP once it is finalised to help hold DoDMA accountable for its implementation; and
8. Lobby DoDMA to appoint and maintain ADDRMO in all DISCOVER and ECRP districts.

### *District:*

9. Hold seminars for DEC, DCPC and DESC members to support integration of DRM and CC adaptation in their development plans;
10. DISCOVER and ECRP partners to establish ongoing working relationships with ADDRMOs to better inform their work with communities experiences and CC and DRM best practice; and
11. Work with district and national media outlets to reinforce call for increase in ADDRMOs.

## 5.2 LIMITED BUDGET ALLOCATION

Whilst resources have been nominally increased to sectors that deal with climate change<sup>5</sup>, the proportion in the national budget compared to other sectors has been on the decline and this trend is projected to continue in the next two years. This was indicated by the 2011/12 National budget analysis with focus on CC, the analysis further indicated that out of the total MK304 billion expenditure budget for the 2011/2012 financial year, 29.7% (MK90.3 billion) has been allocated to the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment and all the eight sectors identified in NAPA, including the Greenbelt Initiative.

The total budget allocation to the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment was only MK2.7 billion, representing 0.9% of the total national budget for the year.

<sup>5</sup> Full 2011/2012 National Budget Analysis Report is available on [www.cepa.org.mw](http://www.cepa.org.mw);

Furthermore, over the years the allocation has been on the decline from an average of 1.1% to 0.9% in 2011/12 National budget. The analysis further projected that for the coming two years (2012/2013 and 2013/2014), the allocations will be constant at 0.9% of the total national budget. The trend is at variance with the prioritization of *“Managing Climate Change, Natural Resources and the Environment”* in the draft Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) II. There is a need to increase the budgetary allocations towards all CC and DRM sectors by at least 2%. This adjustment would cater for, among other things, increasing the proportion of resources allocated to district councils for DRM activities, including catering for annual review of contingency plans; and increasing allocations to DCCMS.

In addition, the disaster management component in the national budget framework is currently fragmented. It is split between Other Recurrent Transaction resources (i.e. day to day administration resources) which fall under the OPC Vote (budget line) and operational resources which fall under the Un-Foreseen Vote within the Treasury. This makes it difficult to access financial resources and predict level of resources available when disasters occur.

In 2011 CEPA, together with Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN) and other Disaster Preparedness, European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (DIPECHO) partners, conducted a budget analysis with focus on climate change. This was the first time such an exercise had been undertaken. This process opened dialogue with PCANR, Budget and Finance Committee of Parliament and Members of Parliament from disaster prone areas. This has set a precedent for any subsequent analysis under the auspices of ECRP and DISCOVER. With the approval of the draft NDRMP pending, DoDMA could prove to be a useful as it seeks to get a separate vote for the implementation of the policy.

**Objective:**

Government to increase budgetary allocations for CC and DRM from 0.9% to at least 2% by 2015

**Indicators<sup>6</sup>:**

1. An increase to at least 2% increase in national budgetary resources (including NCCP) towards all CC and DRM sectors;
2. % increase in the proportion of resources allocated to district councils for DRM activities;
3. % increase in national budgetary allocations to DCCMS; and
4. Existence and allocation to separate DoDMA budget line (vote);
5. Existence of budgetary allocations for annual review of contingency plans in the 11 ECRP AND DISCOVER districts’ budgets.

**Stakeholders and Targets with key messages**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Who?</b>	<b>Key messages</b>
<b>Primary Targets</b>	Treasury Director of Budget; Dept of Development Planning; Local Government Finance Committee;	Malawi’s ability to prevent and respond to disasters is seriously undermined by the continuous decline in national budget allocation towards CC. Please help

<sup>6</sup> CEPA to confirm baselines for indicators 2 and 3 from Budget Analysis Report during implementation phase

	DISCOVER AND ECRP Districts' DPDs and ADDRMOs	<p>communities adapt by increasing the budget for CC to 2% by 2015.</p> <p>You have a chance to save lives in this district by allocating financial resources towards an annual review of contingency plans. Be prepared!</p> <p>DRM is a lot less costly than disaster response.</p>
<b>Secondary targets</b>	<p>Deputy Minister in OPC; MPs from disaster prone districts<sup>7</sup>; PCANR, Budget and Finance Committee of Parliament; DoDMA; EAD; DCCMS; Media;</p> <p>Donors: JICA, UNDP, NORAD,</p>	<p>You have a chance to save the lives of your constituents by supporting our call to increase financial resources towards CC and DRM to 2% by 2015.</p> <p>See below</p>
<b>Allies</b>	<p>DFID, UNDP Farmer groups CPCs; CADECOM; MEJN; DoDMA; Media</p>	<p>Together we can change peoples' lives by backing the call for an increased budget for CC and DRM of 2% by 2015.</p>

## Activities

### *National:*

1. Conduct annual budget analysis and annual mid-term review of national budget and use the findings to conduct the following activities (2-6);
2. Target MPs from disaster prone areas and ask them to lobby PCANR and Budget and Finance Committee of Parliament to fulfil relevant indicators (above);
3. Lobby the relevant Department i.e. DoDMA, Environmental Affairs, Development Planning and DCCMS to fulfil relevant indicators (above);
4. Lobby the Treasury to increase budgetary allocations for CC and DRM;
5. Lobby the Deputy Minister in the OPC to provide DoDMA with their own budget line/vote; and
6. Use the findings of ECRP and DISCOVER national budget analysis to influence the government via the media to allocate more resources.

### *District:*

7. Conduct annual budget analysis and annual mid-term review of district level budgets and use the findings to conduct the following activities (8-9);
8. Engage with District Director of Planning and Development and ADDRMOs to request that they include budget allocations for review of contingency plans;
9. Project/District Managers lobby Civil Protection Committees to ask them to in turn lobby ADDRMOs to request that they include budget allocations for review of contingency plans; and
10. Use the findings of ECRP AND DISCOVER district budget analysis to influence using the media e.g. local radio.

<sup>7</sup> MPs from disaster prone areas listed in Appendix 3

### **5.3 UNAFFORDABLE, UNRELIABLE AND UNSUSTAINABLE ENERGY SERVICES**

The National Energy Policy of 2003 recognizes the inter linkage between energy and CC under cross cutting themes (Section 6.8). However, the policy does not adequately address the needs of energy consumers, especially low-income rural dwellers. The policy is not explicit on provisions addressing CC, particularly promotion of renewable energy technologies such as solar and other low-cost techniques to facilitate CC adaptation interventions. It basically emphasizes on expansion of the electrical grid to provide for the future energy needs of Malawi's population.

Major rural energy needs are primarily for lighting, cooking and heating and supporting small and medium enterprises (SME) to diversify livelihoods and increase rural resilience. 91% of rural people use three-stone cooking system and only 7% of the entire Malawian population use electricity for cooking. The major source of energy at household level is fuel wood. Due to high levels of deforestation, fuel wood is scarce and women have to travel long distances to collect firewood for cooking. Deforestation is in turn making rural livelihoods more vulnerable to CC e.g. degraded catchments are more likely to trigger larger floods, as well as having a direct impact on microclimates and intensifying drought and dry spells.

Due to the above reasons, there is need for sustainable and renewable energy alternatives. Renewable energy can also increase access to information for DRM and CC adaptation, such as solar chargers used to recharge mobile phones that are used for early warning systems, communicating weather and seasonal forecasts and local market prices.

There is also a need for the Government to create an enabling policy environment for localised renewable energy technologies; to make them more accessible and affordable to rural communities. In addition, Government needs to take up a quality control role and subsidise costs through funding, training of producer groups and stove marketers. Active involvement of Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS) is also sought to start certifying some energy saving technologies so that they can reach wider markets.

#### **Objective:**

A revised Energy Policy by 2015 that reflects an integrated approach to rural energy provision combining different renewable, efficient and equitable solutions to provide village energy supply systems to meet both domestic and SME resilience-building needs.

#### **Indicators:**

1. Revised Energy Policy that gives significant profile and priority to localised renewable efficient and equitable energy provision to rural communities;
2. % increase in access (wider usage) to affordable and climate smart renewable energy sources by rural communities;
3. 20% reduction in women using three stone cooking system<sup>8</sup>;
4. % increase in national budgetary allocations towards affordable and climate smart renewable energy sources for rural communities; and
5. National Energy forum created/revived (this would be a forum that would be used to engage government on issues of energy).

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<sup>8</sup> Final % reduction to be established through discussion between DISCOVER and ECRP PMUs

## Stakeholders and Targets with key messages

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
<b>Primary Targets</b>	Minister of Energy Energy Affairs Department Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority (MERA) MBS Tough Stuff	Malawi's climate resilient future lies in the government supporting localised renewable energy provision to rural communities, not relying on the magic bullet of an expanded national grid. Our Energy Policy needs to reflect this.
<b>Secondary targets</b>	Forestry Department UNDP GIZ District Forestry Officer	It is not too late to secure Malawi's future by restoring lost natural resources and embracing localised renewable energy provision. Support the call for our Energy Policy to reflect this.
<b>Allies</b>	European Union Energy Facility ESCOM Solar Aid MUREA Practical Action	It is not too late to secure Malawi's future by restoring lost natural resources and embracing localised renewable energy provision. Support the call for our Energy Policy to prioritise local renewable alternatives to extending the national grid.

## Activities

### *National*

1. Prepare position paper on localised renewable energy alternatives and Malawian based household energy needs and use it to influence the review of the Energy Policy via/through:
  - a) lobbying of primary stakeholders and
  - b) media coverage
 The paper will include exploring the possibility of providing tax incentives or exemptions for renewable energy technology.
2. Lobby for establishment of an energy platform/forum to spearhead pro-poor energy alternatives in Malawi;
3. Lobby for national budgetary allocations towards investment in localised renewable energy provision to enable increased access to rural communities; and
4. Engage MBS to start certifying energy saving technologies.

### *District*

5. Engage media to raise awareness among communities on benefits of localised renewable energy; and
6. Project/District managers lobby District Councils to ensure that district development plans include promotion of localised renewable energy alternatives.

## 5.4 LIMITED ACCESS TO CLIMATE SERVICES

Currently the climate/forecast information needs of communities and small scale farmers are not being fully addressed either in terms of adequate geographical coverage of forecasts or support to interpret the forecast information provided. Without this, it is difficult to plan their farming activities and make informed decisions about what to plant to accommodate fluctuating weather patterns or provide early warning in flood prone areas, thus reducing the disaster resilience of communities. In addition, increased forecast coverage has been enhanced in some areas through an increase in automatic weather stations, generating a welcome upgrade in climate monitoring and forecasting capacity.

This has primarily come about as a result of the weather risk insurance scheme requirements. However, weather risk insurance schemes have also absorbed significant resources in terms of data cleaning and training. They have also primarily been oriented towards serving the insurance “machine” rather than improving climate services to farmers and capacity building on their use. Insurance can also lull farmers into a false sense of security, reducing their motivation to adopt resilience-building measures and divert resources from adaptation to expensive premiums. So far the weather risk insurance has paid out to only nine farmers due to water deficit, out of a total of 1, 707 smallholder farmers who are part of the scheme. The premiums are high and are paid through loans from the World Bank.

Therefore, there is a need for improved climate services that address the climate information needs of rural communities and small-scale farmers for:

- Effective early warning systems (flood and drought);
- Farmer forecasting (seasonal and short-term weather forecasts); and
- Adaptation to long-term, incremental CC (increasing temperatures, changing rainfall trends, etc).

#### **Objective:**

An enhanced climate forecasting service that supports resilience-building by 2014

#### **Indicators<sup>9</sup>:**

Early warning systems:

1. Number of automatic and/or manual weather stations increase from X to Y, depending on geographical requirement;
2. Number of automatic and/or manual weather stations increase from X to Y in disaster prone districts that already have a 20km forecast radius, so reducing average forecast radius in those District to appropriate geographical requirement; and
3. District offices where the user responds immediately, including emergency cover at weekends, increases from X to Y.

Farmer forecasts:

4. X weather stations provide information locally and to DDCMS; and
5. X weather stations support community-based organisations to interpret information and ensure there is a proactive strategy for engaging with women in the community given that they bear a disproportionate burden of CC.

#### **Stakeholders and Targets with key messages:**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Who?</b>	<b>Key messages</b>
<b>Primary Targets</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, DCCMS DODMA District Director of Planning and Development	The ability to prepare and respond to CC and related disasters is undermined by distant services and imperfect information. Malawi needs to invest in more weather stations to combat these challenges.

<sup>9</sup> The indicators in this section will be developed after the first activity, i.e. mapping, is undertaken



<b>Secondary Targets</b>	Agricultural Development Divisions (ADD) District Commissioners; District Agricultural Development Office (DADO) DCPC Donors UNDP	The ability to prepare and respond to CC and related disasters is undermined by distant services and imperfect information. Malawi needs to invest in more weather stations to combat these challenges.  <i>Additionally for District Commissioners:</i> Farmers in your district need clear and rapid weather warnings - please provide cover over the weekends so they can act fast in the face of imminent disasters.
<b>Allies</b>	DCCMS World Meteorological Organisation (esp. Global Framework for Climate Services) FAO CGIAR agencies Farmers Union of Malawi; NASFAM; Smallholder Farmers Farmer groups Media	The ability to prepare and respond to CC and related disasters is undermined by distant services and imperfect information. Please support our call for investment in more weather stations to combat these challenges.

## Activities

### *National*

1. Mapping of districts to establish the number of weather stations required to meet the standard of the World Meteorological Organisation;
2. Gathering examples, document and disseminate best and worst practice to illustrate need for more weather stations i.e. the difference they make, the impact when they do not exist; and
3. Use this evidence and mapping as a basis for lobbying DCCMS, Ministry of Agriculture and DoDMA and for making the case for emergency district officers.

### *District*

4. Project/District Manager lobby's District Commissioner to support appropriate distribution of weather stations and human resources for emergency cover;
5. Field officer facilitate meetings and popular communications between local farmers/villagers and weather station personnel to enable understanding of forecast information; and
6. Field officers request that forecast information is shared with community radios as a means of effectively communicating it to villagers.

## 5.5 CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE

Malawi is over dependent on unsustainable farming practices that risk soil erosion and water depletion. In the context of increased risks from CC, Malawi is also over-dependent on mono-cropping and has not adopted agro-forestry to the extent needed to combat the impact of CC and related disasters. The adoption of conservation agriculture (CA) and associated interventions (e.g. agro-forestry, stall-fed livestock, minimum tillage, crop rotation and associations) is a key tool to enhance the appropriateness and effectiveness of input use. This includes a reduction in use of chemical inputs. Reduction in chemical fertilisers is desirable as they degrade soil over time, negatively impact the water table and

produce powerful climate harming emissions. There are also huge budget implications for the Ministry of Agriculture of the farm input subsidy programme.

Conservation agriculture is therefore part of the solution to CC but it is not prominently reflected in the current draft National Agriculture Policy (NAP). The draft is completed but not yet shared limiting further input from stakeholders; and the process appears to have stalled. In addition national level policy guidance on CA is needed to encourage harmonisation of practices amongst different players (e.g. local, national and international NGOs and across government) and an increase in uptake.

The ongoing process of developing a NAP provides an excellent opportunity to engage and seek policy direction for CA. This process provides a chance to the agencies and implementing partners under ECRP and DISCOVER involved in CA to mobilise themselves and link with other stakeholders to prepare input and engage with the Ministry of Agriculture. A number of agencies and implementing partners have already been involved in CA for a long time and have various lessons which could usefully inform policy making.

**Objective:**

Government provides significant profile and priority to CA in the draft NAP to provide direction and guidance by 2015

**Indicators:**

1. Increased integration of CA in the draft NAP by 2012
2. % of Ministry budget supporting CA by 2015<sup>10</sup>

**Stakeholders and Targets with key messages:**

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
<b>Primary Targets</b>	Technical Secretariat (Ministry of Agric.) Dept of Land Resources Minister of Agriculture	You have a chance to reduce the drain on the national budget and limit soil and water degradation by reducing input subsidies and supporting economical and sustainable CA alternatives.
<b>Secondary targets</b>	PCANR; Technical Committee on CC; Donors: Irish Aid, NORAD, DFID; Media, National CA Task Force	You have a chance to reduce the drain on the national budget and limit soil and water degradation by reducing input subsidies and supporting economical and sustainable CA alternatives.
<b>Allies</b>	ADDs Farmers Union of Malawi; NASFAM; CISANET; Total Land Care; MEJN; Oxfam IFOAM NASFAM FAO Malawi; Media	Imagine a nation without heavy reliance on damaging chemical fertilisers that drain our national resources and risk soil erosion and water depletion. Lets act together to increase the use of CA and ensure a sustainable, climate resilient future for Malawi.

<sup>10</sup> CEPA to develop baseline and target in implementation phase

## **Activities**

### *National*

1. Establish status of draft NAP development at time of implementing the advocacy strategy and, if still open to influence:
  - i) engage CA stakeholders to develop policy position for the draft NAP
  - ii) use the policy position to lobby Minister of Agriculture and the Technical Secretariat in the Ministry of Agriculture. to give CA greater prominence and detailed support
2. Budget analysis on CA;
3. Engage with National Taskforce on CA to seek consensus on objectives of CA with the aim of sharing a common goal and strategy;
4. Lobby Ministry of Agriculture and Dept of Land Resources to increase budget to CA; and
5. Promote policy position and budget analysis through the media.

## **6.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

### **6.1 Role of DISCOVER and ECRP Agencies and Partners**

Implementation of the advocacy strategy shall recognize the capacities and expertise of the various agencies and partners of both consortia. It is expected that member organizations shall take a lead in the implementation of the advocacy strategy on specific initiatives and/or activities based on their areas of expertise in that programme area, geographical coverage and the level of operation (national, district, community). CEPA shall provide the coordination role and lead on advocacy at the national level.

The implementation of this strategy will benefit from potential synergies with other ongoing efforts specifically via/through CISONECC. CEPA hosts the Secretariat of CISONECC. CEPA will ensure that this advocacy strategy is coordinated and linked to CISONECC's advocacy work where possible and appropriate, ensuring that any inputs relevant to DISCOVER and ECRP are coordinated and consistent. A number of DISCOVER and ECRP agencies and implementing partners are also members of CISONECC. The coordination with CISONECC will help facilitate a stronger and more coherent civil society voice on CC and DRM.

### **6.2 Advocacy and Communication Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening of Consortia Members and Communities**

Whilst CEPA is the technical advocacy partner and will undertake a considerable amount of advocacy on behalf the consortia, particularly at a national level, if the strategy is to be successful each partner will need to play its part/role (as outlined above). In addition, if the aspiration is for communities themselves to advocate for change at a local and district level then some scoping of their advocacy needs may also be required and support provided.

As such:

- a) Advocacy will need to be integrated into the agencies' and implementing partners' programmes;
- b) Advocacy capacity development needs of partners will have to be identified so that

- support can be provided;
- c) Partners identify the advocacy capacity development needs of local communities; and
- d) CEPA will need to provide advocacy capacity training and support to partners to address their identified needs and those of the communities with whom they work.

Although CEPA will be in a position to directly provide some capacity development support, there may be a need to outsource the provision of some of these services. As such, CEPA will identify either issues specific or generic skills based resource organisations or individuals at a local, district and national level. In addition, CEPA will provide training and guidance for consortia partners to support the development of strong, locally and culturally relevant communications. Partners will be encouraged to devise targeted outreach strategies and communications messaging, particularly at a district level where achieving the advocacy objectives outlined in the strategy require it. Advice and support from the technical partner should include sharing, learning on best practice in all areas of communications, advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure plans are innovative yet realistic and achievable, with measurable results.

CEPA will develop easy-to-use communication tool-kits, advocacy materials, policy analysis, training and ongoing mentoring/coaching support. CEPA will also seek to ensure that government policy, both district and national, on specific issue areas is communicated in a more popular, accessible format to enhance understanding of citizen's rights and responsibilities. For more details on how this will be developed (see Section 7: Information and Knowledge Sharing).

### **6.3 Coordination and Linkages**

The coordination mechanism between ECRP and DISCOVER is based on the key areas of collaboration defined in the draft Collaboration Terms of Reference. The key areas of collaboration include: national government relations; learning, advocacy and networking; publications setting out good practice and lessons learnt through the programme; and monitoring and evaluation. The structure for collaboration will be:

1. Consortia coordination meetings – Christian Aid Country Manager and Concern Universal (CU) Director meetings twice a year, bi-annual joint PMU meetings and structured exchange visits;
2. Sharing evidence findings/reference materials – to the benefit of both programmes
3. In Nsanje district where both Consortia have presence, CU Project Manager will represent both Consortia at the District Council level;
4. Annual lesson learning forum for adaptation programmes using a Community of Practice Approach. This will be organized by CEPA. All ECRP and DISCOVER agencies and implementing partners, donors, government partners (DoDMA, DCCMS and Ministry of Agriculture) and other relevant stakeholders will be invited under the auspices of the DDP.

In addition to coordination between the consortia, there is a need for coordination on advocacy within each consortium. The following arrangements are in place for effective coordination.

#### **DISCOVER:**

- *Senior Management Committee (SMC) meetings.* Advocacy issues to be amongst items to be reported and shared on. CEPA is a member of the SMC and will

participate in its meetings on a 6 weekly basis to discuss progress and/or issues around advocacy.

- *Project Management Unit (PMU) quarterly coordination, review and planning meetings.* This will enhance understanding and sharing of best practices in advocacy issues and progress being made.
- Influence of the *DEC and the DCPCs* to include updates and issues of CC and DRM issues on the agenda.
- *Area Development Committee (ADC) and Village Development Committee (VDC) level.* Planned community meetings with specific agenda and messages. Other activities planned include drama sessions delivering specific messages. Theatre for development will be used to learn from the community and deliver the messages. This shall involve the Members of Parliament in the locations and the extension workers.

#### **ECRP:**

- *Steering Committee quarterly meetings.* Advocacy issues to be amongst items to be reported and shared on; CEPA to join these meetings.
- *PMU bi-weekly meetings.* Advocacy to be a regular item on the agenda.
- *District monthly meetings with partners.* This will involve field officers from partners meeting project leaders in respective villages to assess progress made in implementing ECRP interventions, including advocacy ones. Such meetings will also be held at Traditional Authority (TA) level with participation by representatives, such as village agents, for all programme components.
- *Member quarterly review meetings* – these will bring together programme managers, project officers, technical experts, the PMU and the steering committee to review and assess progress being made. They will be held on rotational basis in the districts targeted by ECRP to enable both management and implementing staff to have the opportunity to visit the different target districts and learn from ongoing interventions. In addition to providing a forum for planning the next quarter, these meetings will be used to share best practice and discuss innovative programme cases that can be replicated across the programme. Advocacy will form part of the agenda of these meetings and will be an opportunity to share learning and report on progress.
- *Annual reviews / Learning meeting.* This meeting will have participation by consortium members, PMU and implementing partners. It will focus more on assessing progress made on output, outcome and impact levels for ECRP. Data from annual assessments will form a key basis for discussion during this meeting. The meeting will also focus on discussing any lessons emerging from ECRP interventions that could be shared with other stakeholders outside ECRP as well as for policy influencing.

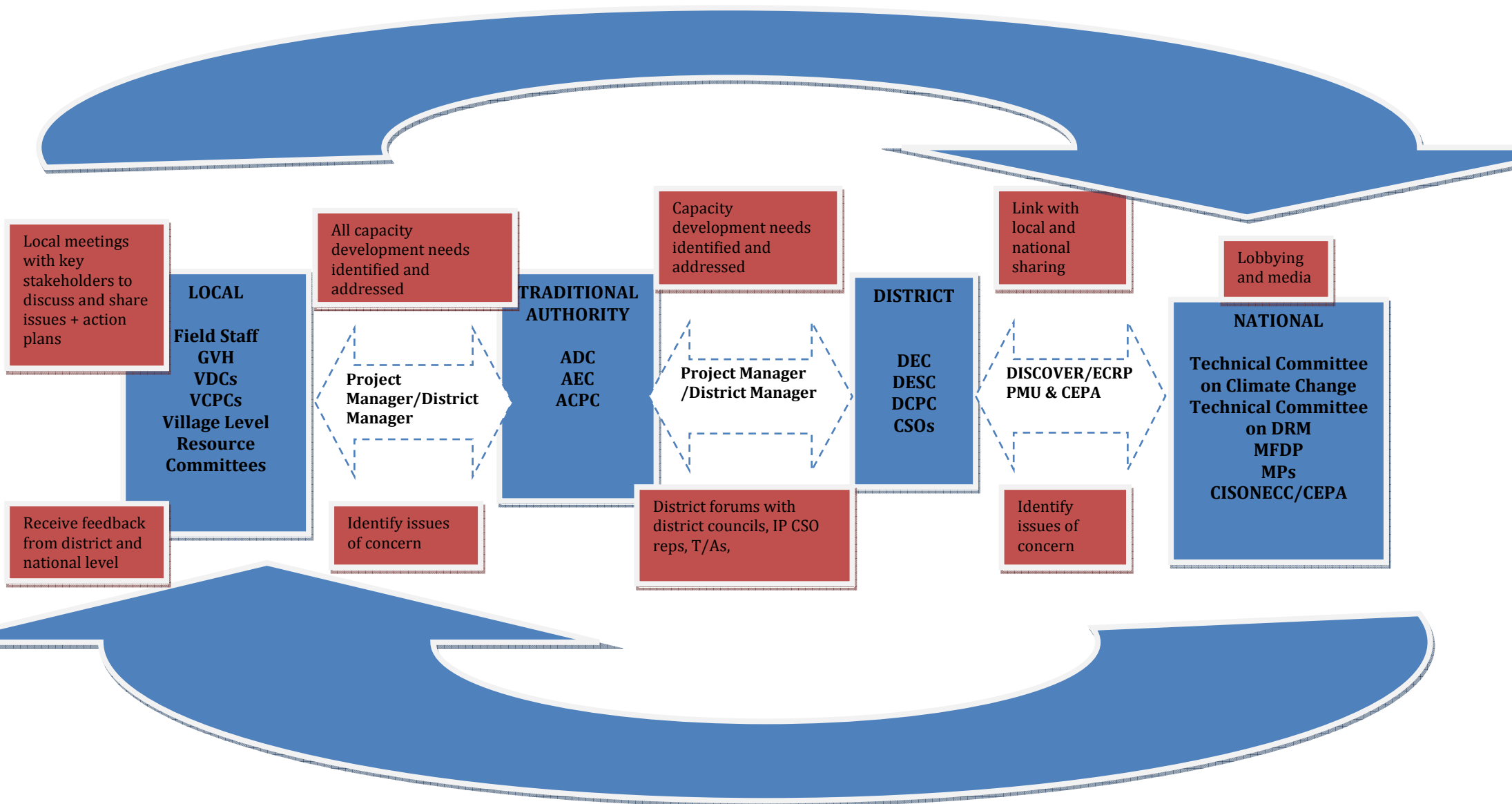
One of the building blocks of the ECRP and DISCOVER advocacy strategy is ensuring linkages and synergies between advocacy undertaken at local, district and national level. ECRP and DISCOVER partner representatives, including CEPA, will work at a national, district and local level using the **linkages model** outlined below (6.3.1).

#### *Key for Linkages Model:*

GVH	–	Group Village Head
VDCs	–	Village Development Committee
VCPCs	–	Village Civil Protection Committee

ADC	–	Area Development Committee
AEC	–	Area Environmental Committee
ACPC	–	Area Civil Protection Committee
DEC	–	District Environmental Committee
DESC	–	District Environmental Sub-Committee
DCPC	–	District Civil Protection Committee
CSOs	–	Civil Society Organisations
MFDP	–	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

### 6.3.1 Linkages Model:



## 6.4 Planning and Implementation

The plan for scaling up implementation of the advocacy priority issues is presented in the table below.

### Scale-up Plan:

Year	Priority Advocacy Issues	Justification
Year One (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incoherence and ineffective implementation of policy;</li> <li>• Limited budget allocation on CC and DRM; and</li> <li>• Unsustainable farming practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity to engage in ongoing policy development processes;</li> <li>• Building on earlier policy research work; and</li> <li>• Piloting advocacy activities to draw lessons before scaling up.</li> </ul>
Year Two (2012 - 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incoherence and ineffective implementation of policy;</li> <li>• Limited budget allocation on CC and DRM;</li> <li>• Unsustainable farming practices;</li> <li>• Unaffordable, unreliable, unsustainable energy services; and</li> <li>• Limited access to climate services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scaling-up based on lessons learnt</li> </ul>
Year Three (2013 - 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incoherence and ineffective implementation of policy;</li> <li>• Limited budget allocation on CC and DRM;</li> <li>• Unsustainable farming practices;</li> <li>• Unaffordable, unreliable, unsustainable energy services; and</li> <li>• Limited access to climate services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scaling-up based on lessons learnt</li> </ul>
Year Four (2014 - 2015)	To be determined based on review of Strategy	
Year Five (2015 - 2016)	To be determined based on review of Strategy	

## 6.5 Planning, Monitoring, Reviewing and Evaluation

Once the strategy is finalised, an implementation plan will be developed with support from all partners to ensure practicability of the advocacy implementation in addition to their activities. Although the implementation plan will be annual, it will be reviewed quarterly during the forums to measure progress against the objectives and indicators. The forums will enable partners, including CEPA, to share what is working and lessons learnt in the implementation of the advocacy strategy.

CEPA will provide guidance on advocacy M&E good practice to support partners and agencies and to ensure that it feeds in to the overarching M&E Framework. This will be an



important part of the capacity development support CEPA provides in order to optimise the quality of partner and agency advocacy. There will be an annual assessment of the progress of the strategy in order for a refreshed implementation plan to be devised. There will be a mini review of the strategy after the General Elections in 2014. At the end of the advocacy strategy period, a comprehensive evaluation will be conducted against the objectives and indicators to assess the success of the strategy thus far and to establish next steps.

### **6.6 Ensuring Advocacy Initiatives are Gender Sensitive**

Women are disproportionately affected by CC and related disasters. This is due to their responsibility for most of the household chores such as fetching food, water, firewood and caring for the sick. With increased incidences of the effects of CC, these resources are now scarce making women travel long distances to retrieve them. It is therefore very important that CC adaptation and DRM plans and interventions at district and community level are gender sensitive. For this reason, indicators have been developed for each section that measures progress on gender sensitive criteria. In addition, advocacy messages to key targets at both district and national level must reflect the unique experience of women so that subsequent policy and its implementation take the gender dimension in to consideration.

## **7.0 INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING**

The consultations that were conducted during the development of this strategy revealed that in most cases when strategies are developed there is lack of information sharing and feedback among the implementers. This strategy is planning to use different forums to share information on the actual strategy itself, its progress and also to welcome comments from both internal and external partners. These forums will also be opportunities to share CC and DRM lessons learnt and best practice. Some of these mechanisms for sharing information and knowledge include:

- Quarterly partner's coordination meetings
- CEPA's website which will be consistently updated
- Link to external websites e.g. DFID and other agencies
- CISONOCC
- Reports
- Quarterly bulletin
- Annual or bi-annual internal stakeholder lesson learning forum
- Mid-term external stakeholder forum
- National Agriculture Fair

If opportunity arises, district review meetings will also be used to deliver the progress. The strategy is a live document and will be reviewed from time to time to accommodate other important issues raised during the forums.

## 8.0 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The major risks for the success in the implementation of the Advocacy Strategy are provided in the table below.

RISKS	MITIGATION
2014 General Elections fundamentally change influencing landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Advocacy Strategy after 2012 General Elections</li> </ul>
Zero deficit budget inhibits ability to deliver on all the issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The advocacy activities outlined in the Strategy will continue being compatible with Government of Malawi development priorities</li> </ul>
Breakdown in relation between government and civil society leading to ECRP and DISCOVER advocacy being seen as confrontational rather than constructive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarity and transparency will be maintained on the intentions of the advocacy efforts for ECRP and DISCOVER</li> </ul>
Donors pull funding and support for CC and DRM work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintaining close contact with donors currently supporting CC and DRM and continuously sharing with them project progress and outputs.</li> </ul>
Failure to effectively integrate advocacy into the programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involvement of consortia agencies and implementing partners in developing the advocacy strategy and implementation plan;</li> <li>Provision of capacity building to consortia agencies and implementing partners; and</li> <li>Delegating responsibilities to consortia agencies and implementing partners in the implementation of the strategy.</li> </ul>
Too many issue priorities lead to failure to deliver or compromise the quality of delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale-up approach to Advocacy Strategy implementation; and</li> <li>Review of Advocacy Strategy in 2014.</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 1: Advocacy Strategy Table

**Goal:** Strengthened disaster risk management and climate change policy, programmes and delivery structures of key government ministries and departments

Objectives	Indicators	Targets	Allies	Key messages	Activities	Time-Scale	Responsibility
Government enhance coherence between CC and DRM policy and implementation by 2015	<p>Government put in place a national CC policy that provides coherence with DRM and reflects the priorities of the consortia</p> <p>Government approves the draft NDRM policy</p> <p>11 District Councils (where ECRP and DISCOVER are located) integrate DRM and CC adaptation and gender in their development plans</p> <p>Cross government roles and responsibilities are clarified by the OPC</p> <p>Budget lines reinforce agreed coordination structure via CC funding framework, the 'National Programme for Managing Climate Change'</p> <p>Strong focus on DRM, as opposed to response, within DRM Policy</p> <p>11 ECRP and DISCOVER districts with ADDRMOs in place and take forward the implementation effectively</p>	<p><b>Primary</b> <i>National:</i> Deputy Minister in the OPC; Secretary for Development Planning Commissioner for DMA</p> <p><i>District</i> DISCOVER and ECRP DECs, DESCs and DCPCs</p> <p><i>Secondary</i> Minister of Energy, Mining and Natural Resources Director of Environmental Affairs</p>	<p>Director of Environmental Affairs Commissioner for DMA PCANR UNDP Deputy Resident Rep DFID, Irish Aid, Norway FA CISONECC CURE</p>	<p>Preventing and reducing the impact of climate related disasters means our CC and DRM policies need to be better integrated to achieve the change we all want to see.</p> <p>Increase your efforts to provide clear policies and clear leadership to secure Malawi's future and reduce the likelihood of disasters, not just respond when they happen.</p> <p>Climate related disasters affect us all. Help prevent them, and respond fast and effectively when they happen, through annually updated plans and having an ADDRMO in your District.</p>	<p><i>National</i> Lobby the Deputy Minister in the Office of the OPC and Secretary for Development Planning to clarify the mandates and responsibilities of the key departments responsible for CC management and DRM within the National Coordination Structure</p> <p>Lobby the Technical Committees on CC and DRM to the same end</p> <p>Seek the support of UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, DFID, Irish Aid, Norway Foreign Affairs and request that they also lobby the OPC for clarification of mandates and responsibilities of the key departments.</p> <p>Prepare position paper as input to the national climate change policy development process and use it to lobby the relevant authorities responsible for drafting it</p> <p>Review the draft NCCP to assess how it reflects the identified priorities of the consortia</p>	2012-2015	CEPA, DISCOVER and ECRP

					<p>Work with the media to maintain pressure on DoDMA and OPC to approve the draft NDRMP</p> <p>Work with the media to create awareness of the NDRMP once it is finalised to help hold DoDMA accountable for its implementation</p> <p>Lobby DoDMA to appoint and maintain ADDRMO in all DISCOVER and ECRP districts.</p> <p><i>District:</i> Hold seminars for DEC, DCPC and DESC members to support integration of DRM and CC adaptation in their development plans</p> <p>DISCOVER and ECRP partners to establish ongoing working relationships with district ADDRMOs to better inform their work with communities experiences and CC and DRM best practice</p> <p>Work with district and national media outlets to reinforce call for increase in ADDRMOs</p>		
Government to increase budgetary allocations for CC and DRM from 0.9% to at least 2% by 2015	<p>An increase to at least 2% increase in national budgetary resources (including NCCP) towards all CC and DRM sectors</p> <p>% increase in the proportion of resources allocated to district councils for DRM activities</p> <p>% increase in national</p>	<p><i>Primary</i> Treasury Director of Budget; Dept of Development Planning; Local Government Finance Committee;</p>	<p>DFID, UNDP Farmer groups CPCs; CADECOM; MEJN; DoDMA; Media</p>	<p>Malawi's ability to prevent and respond to disasters is seriously undermined by the continuous decline in national budget allocation towards CC. Please help communities adapt by increasing the budget for CC to 2% by 2015.</p> <p>You have a chance to save lives in this district by</p>	<p><i>National:</i> Conduct annual budget analysis and annual mid-term review of national budget and use the findings to conduct the following activities (2-6)</p> <p>Target MPs from disaster prone areas and ask them to lobby PCANR and Budget and Finance Committee of Parliament to fulfil relevant</p>	2012-2015	CEPA, DISCOVER and ECRP

	<p>budgetary allocations to DCCMS</p> <p>Existence and allocation to separate DoDMA budget line (vote)</p> <p>Existence of budgetary allocations for annual review of contingency plans in the 11 ECRP AND DISCOVER districts' budgets.</p>	<p>DISCOVER AND ECRP Districts' DPDs and ADDRMOs</p> <p><i>Secondary</i> Deputy Minister in OPC; MPs from disaster prone districts<sup>11</sup>; PCANR, Budget and Finance Committee of Parliament; DoDMA; EAD; DCCMS; Media;</p> <p>Donors: JICA, UNDP, NORAD</p>		<p>allocating financial resources towards an annual review of contingency plans. Be prepared! DRM is a lot less costly than disaster response.</p> <p>You have a chance to save the lives of your constituents by supporting our call to increase financial resources towards CC and DRM to 2% by 2015</p> <p>Together we can change people's lives by backing the call for an increased budget for CC and DRM of 2% by 2015.</p>	<p>indicators</p> <p>Lobby the relevant Dept i.e. DODMA, Environmental Affairs, Development Planning and CC and Meteorological Services to fulfil relevant indicators</p> <p>Lobby the Treasury to increase budgetary allocations for CC and DRM</p> <p>Lobby the Deputy Minister in the OPC to provide DODMA with their own budget line/vote</p> <p>Use the findings of ECRP AND DISCOVER national budget analysis to influence the government via the media to allocate more resources</p> <p><i>District:</i> Conduct annual budget analysis and annual mid-term review of district level budgets and use the findings to conduct the following activities (8-9)</p> <p>Engage with District Director of Planning and Development and ADDRMOs to request that they include budget allocations for review of contingency plans</p> <p>Project/District Managers lobby Civil Protection Committees to ask them to in turn lobby ADDRMOs to request that they include budget allocations for review of contingency plans</p> <p>Use the findings of ECRP AND</p>		
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<sup>11</sup> MPs from disaster prone areas listed in Appendix 3

					DISCOVER district budget analysis to influence using the media e.g. local radio		
A revised Energy Policy by 2015 that reflects an integrated approach to rural energy provision, combining different renewable, efficient and equitable solutions to provide village energy supply systems to meet both domestic and SME resilience-building needs.	<p>Revised Energy Policy that gives significant profile and priority to localised renewable energy provision to rural communities</p> <p>% increase in access (wider usage) to affordable and climate smart renewable energy sources by rural communities</p> <p>A 20% reduction in women using three stone cooking system</p> <p>% increase in national budgetary allocations towards affordable and climate smart renewable energy sources for rural communities</p> <p>National Energy forum created/revived (this would be a forum that would be used to engage government on issues of energy)</p>	<p><i>Primary</i> Minister of Energy Affairs Energy Department MERA MBS Tough Stuff</p> <p><i>Secondary</i> Forestry Department UNDP GIZ District Forestry Officer</p>	<p>European Union Energy Facility Contact ESCOM Solar Aid MUREA Practical Action</p>	<p>Malawi's climate resilient future lies in the government supporting localised renewable energy provision to rural communities, not relying on the magic bullet of an expanded national grid. Our Energy Policy needs to reflect this.</p> <p>It is not too late to secure Malawi's future by restoring lost natural resources and embracing localised renewable energy provision. Support the call for our Energy Policy to reflect this.</p> <p>It is not too late to secure Malawi's future by restoring lost natural resources and embracing localised renewable energy provision. Support the call for our Energy Policy to prioritise local renewable alternatives to extending the national grid.</p>	<p>Prepare position paper on localised renewable energy alternatives and use it to influence the review of the Energy Policy via</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) lobbying of primary stakeholders; and</li> <li>ii) media coverage</li> </ol> <p>Lobby for establishment of an energy platform/forum to spearhead pro-poor energy alternatives in Malawi.</p> <p>Lobby for national budgetary allocations towards investment in localised renewable energy provision to enable increased access to rural communities</p> <p>Engage media to raise awareness among communities on benefits of localised renewable energy</p> <p>Engage MBS to start certifying energy saving technologies</p> <p>Project/District managers lobby District Councils to ensure that district development plans include promotion of localised renewable energy alternatives</p>	2012-2015	CEPA, DISCOVER and ECRP
An enhanced climate forecasting service that supports resilience-building by 2014	<p><i>Early warning Systems</i> Number of automatic and/or manual weather stations increase from X to Y, depending on geographical requirement</p> <p>Number of automatic</p>	<p><i>Primary</i> Ministry of Agriculture, DCCMS DODMA District Director of Planning and Development</p>	<p>DCCMS World Meteorological Organisation (esp. Global Framework for Climate Services) FAO</p>	<p>The ability to prepare and respond to CC and related disasters is undermined by distant services and imperfect information. Malawi needs to invest in more weather stations to combat these challenges.</p>	<p><i>National</i> Mapping of districts to establish the number of weather stations required to meet the standard of the World Meteorological Organisation</p> <p>Gathering examples, document</p>	2012-2014	CEPA, DISCOVER and ECRP

	<p>and/or manual weather stations increase from X to Y in disaster prone districts that already have a 20km forecast radius, so reducing average forecast radius in those district to appropriate geographical requirement</p> <p>District offices where the user responds immediately, including emergency cover at weekends, increases from X to Y</p> <p><i>Farmer forecasts:</i> X weather stations provide information locally and to DDCMS</p> <p>X weather stations support community-based organisations to interpret information and ensure there is an proactive strategy for engaging with women in the community given they bear a disproportionate burden of CC</p>	<p>Secondary ADD District Commissioners; DADOs DCPC Donors UNDP</p>	<p>CGIAR agencies FUM; NASFAM; Smallholder Farmers Farmer groups Media</p>	<p><i>Additionally for District Commissioners:</i> Farmers in your district need clear and rapid weather warnings - please provide cover over the weekends so they can act fast in the face of imminent disasters.</p>	<p>and disseminate best and worst practice to illustrate need for more weather stations i.e. the difference they make, the impact when they do not exist</p> <p>Use this evidence and mapping as a basis for lobbying DCCMS, Ministry of Agriculture and DoDMA and for making the case for emergency district officers</p> <p><i>District Project/District Manager lobby's</i> District Commissioner to support appropriate distribution of weather stations and human resources for emergency cover</p> <p>Field officer facilitate meetings and popular communications between local farmers/villagers and weather station personnel to enable understanding of forecast information</p> <p>Field officers request that forecast information is shared with community radios as a means of effectively communicating it to villagers</p>		
<p>Government provides significant profile and priority to CA in the draft NAP to provide direction and guidance by 2015</p>	<p>Increased integration of CA in the NAP by 2012</p> <p>% of Ministry budget supporting CA by 2016<sup>12</sup></p>	<p>Technical Secretariat (Ministry of Agric.) Dept of Land Resources Minister of Agriculture  PCANR;</p>	<p>ADDs FUM; NASFAM; CISANET; Total Land Care; MEJN; Oxfam IFOAM NASFAM</p>	<p>You have a chance to reduce the drain on the national budget and limit soil and water degradation by reducing input subsidies and supporting economical and sustainable CA alternatives.</p>	<p>Establish status of draft NAP development at time of implementing the advocacy strategy and, if still open to influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) engage CA to develop policy position for the draft NAP</li> <li>ii) use the policy position to</li> </ul>	<p>2012-2015</p>	<p>CEPA, DISCOVER and ECRP</p>

<sup>12</sup> CEPA to develop baseline and target in implementation phase

		<p>Technical Committee on CC; Donors: Irish Aid, NORAD, DFID; Media, National CA Task Force</p>	<p>FAO Malawi; Media</p>	<p>Imagine a nation without heavy reliance on damaging chemical fertilisers that drain our national resources and risk soil erosion and water depletion. Lets act together to increase the use of CA and ensure a sustainable, climate resilient future for Malawi.</p>	<p>lobby Minister of Agriculture and the Technical Secretariat in the Ministry of Agric. to give CA greater prominence and detailed support</p> <p>Budget analysis on CA</p> <p>Engage with National Taskforce on CA to seek consensus on objectives re CA with aim of sharing common goal and strategy</p> <p>Lobby Ministry of Agriculture and Dept of Land Resources to increase budget to CA</p> <p>Promote policy position and budget analysis through the media</p>		
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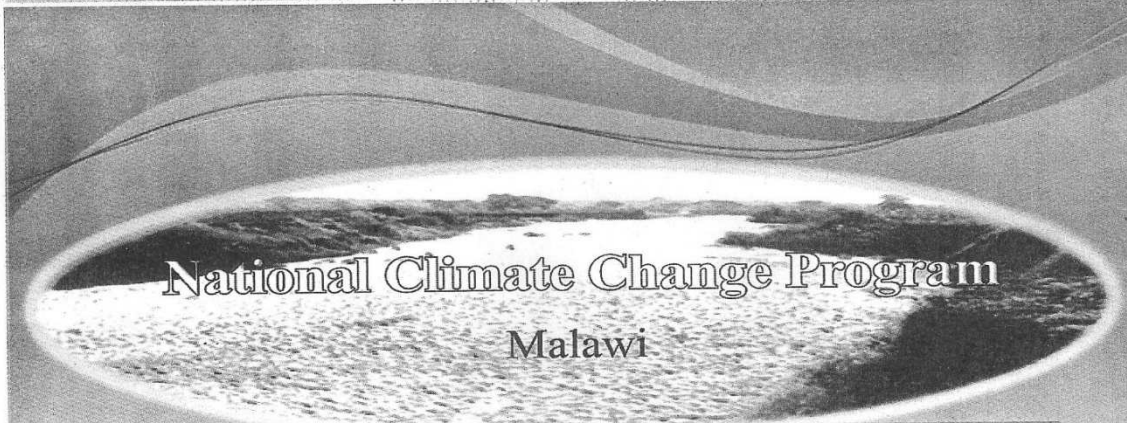


## **APPENDIX 2:**

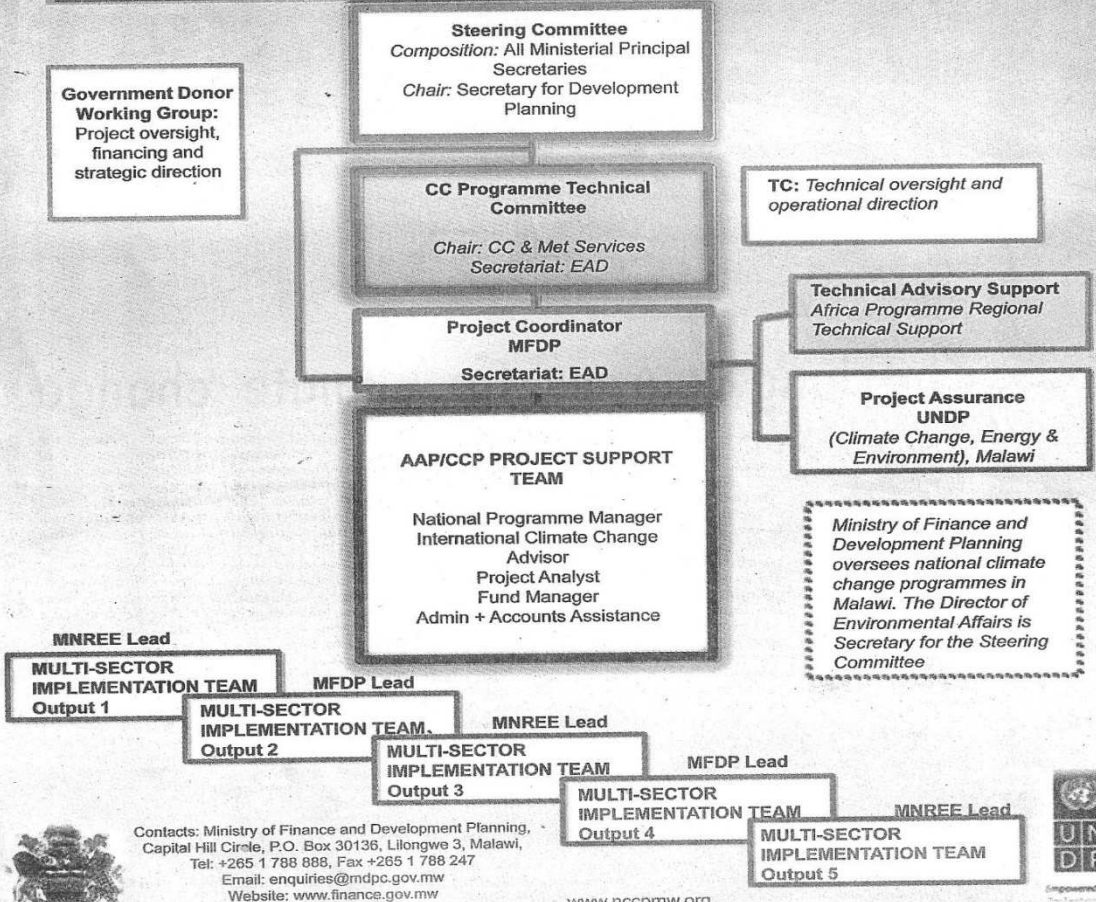
### **Stakeholders Consulted in Developing this Advocacy Strategy**

1. Action Aid International Malawi: Chandiwira Chisi
2. Bunda College of Agriculture: Dr David Mkwambisi
3. CARE Malawi: Ms Cecily Bryant
4. Christian Aid: Vitumbiko Chinoko and Ms Ida Quarteyson
5. CLIOMA: Ms Elizabeth Nyirenda
6. Churches Action in Relief and Development: Weston Seyama
7. Civil Society Agriculture Network: Raymond Mwenitete
8. Civil Society Network on Climate Change: Ms Chisimphika Mphande
9. Coordination Unit for Rehabilitation of the Environment: Christopher Mwambene
10. COOPI: Ms Moira Simpson
11. Concern Universal: Senard Mwale, Memory Tchale and Aubrey Sidik
12. Dan Church Aid: Ms Agnes Luphezi Banda
13. Department of CC and Meteorological Services: Gray Munthali and Ms Elina Kululanga
14. DoDMA: James Chiusiwa and Ms Gift Mafuleka
15. Evangelical Lutheran Development Service: Alick Kaonda
16. National Technical Committee on CC: Gray Munthali
17. NASFAM: John Chipeta and Wycliffe Kumwenda
18. Norwegian Church Aid: Dr Gerald Chigona
19. River of Life Evangelical Church: Dyson Ntayamanja
20. Senga Bay Baptist Mission: Lawrence Chafuwa
21. Self Help Africa: Amos Zaindi and Ausward Zidana
22. Total Land Care: Zwide Jere
23. UNDP/Ministry of Finance and Development Planning: Dr Anand Bapu Prakasam
24. WALA/Catholic Relief Services: Ms Dorothy Ngwira

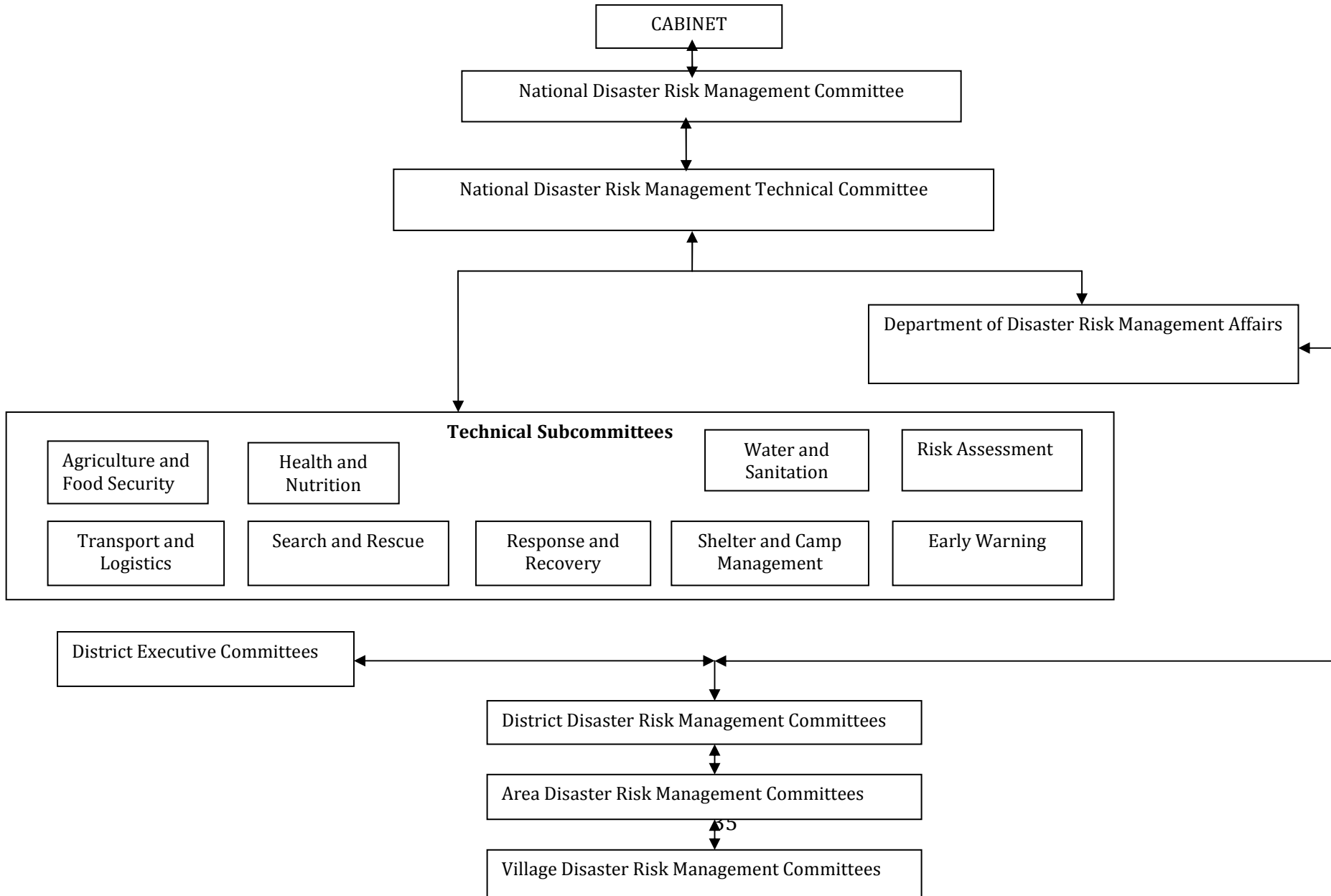
**APPENDIX 3:  
National Coordination Structure**



**NATIONAL COORDINATION STRUCTURE**



**APPENDIX 4**  
**New National DRM Institutional Structure - Draft**



## **APPENDIX 5:**

### **Members of Parliament from the Disaster Prone Areas (11 districts) to target in the Advocacy Strategy**

#### **Nsanje**

Hon Mtopi  
Hon Francis Kasaira  
Hon Samuel Ganda  
Hon Viazhi  
Hon Vera Chelewani

#### **Chikhwawa**

Hon Joseph Tembo  
Hon Rabson Chirwa  
Hon John Zingale  
Hon Grain Malunga  
Hon Benadita Maliro  
Hon Sidik Mia

#### **Mulanje**

Hon Richie Muheya  
Hon Benson Bonongwe  
Hon Kondwani Nankhumwa  
Hon Richard Luka  
Hon Dr. George Chaponda

#### **Thyolo**

Hon Eunice Napolo  
Hon Dr Allan Chiyembekeza

#### **Machinga**

Hon Donex Mpuzeni

#### **Mwanza**

Hon Paul Chibingu  
Hon Nicholas Dausi

#### **Balaka**

Hon Nasline Pillane  
Hon George Nesa  
Hon Mpaweni

#### **Dedza**

Hon Chikaonda

#### **Salima**

Hon Uladi Mussa  
Hon Kufuna  
Hon Kamangira  
Hon Kampamtengo

#### **Kasungu**

Hon Mcjonnes Shawa  
Hon Glenjer Msulira Banda  
Hon Augustine Mtendere  
Hon Grena Nkhata Gambatula

#### **Karonga**

Hon Dr Cornelius Mwalwanda  
Hon Beatrice Mwangonde  
Hon Vincent Ghambi  
Hon Blad Chembe Munthali  
Hon Khwauli Msiska

