



GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

MALAWI NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Front cover photo: Dawn over Lake Malawi

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ISBN 999 08 – 26 – 48 - x

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Available in book form in English (2004)

Price: MK 1,000.00

Printed in Malawi by

FOREWORD

The Malawi government is doing everything possible with the available resources to address the environmental problems and promote sustainable development. In accordance with the agreements reached in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Malawi has made considerable progress in implementing sustainable development initiatives. A National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) was produced immediately after the Earth Summit and adopted by government in 1994. The National Environmental Policy (NEP) was formulated in 1996 and the Environmental Management Act (EMA) was enacted in 1996 to operationalise the NEAP. The NEAP has recently (2002) been revised. This has provided a framework for the implementation of Agenda 21, a blueprint for sustainable development, and other development initiatives currently taking place in Malawi. Several natural resources and environment sectoral policies and legislation have been reviewed and a number of institutional structures have been established to promote sustainable use and management of natural resources and the environment in Malawi. Furthermore, current efforts have led to completion of an exercise to harmonise policies guiding the natural resources management in Malawi. These will lead to the revision of the Environmental Management Act.

I am fully aware that the fight for the attainment of sustainable development is a difficult task which cannot be achieved in the short term, let alone by the government in isolation. There is need for partnership between the government and other stakeholders, including our development partners. We need to be committed to sound domestic policies, including good governance and human rights, and to be accountable to the needs of the people. We also need to integrate environmental issues in our social and economic development agenda. The Government of Malawi is doing everything it can to co-ordinate, facilitate and promote maximum participation of all stakeholders in the sustainable development, utilisation and management of natural resources and the environment, for the socio-economic development, and poverty reduction.

This strategy, with regard to environment and sustainable development, is focusing on the following key initiatives:

- Strengthening the legal and institutional framework for decentralisation of ENRM for sustainable development;
- Developing alternate livelihood strategies, to take pressure off natural resources, and treat the environment and natural resources as economic goods with market values; and
- Creating mass awareness in sustainable utilisation, development and management of natural resources and the environment, for socio-economic development.

Malawi remains committed to the agreements signed subsequent to Rio and other fora. Shifting from a situation of environmental, social and economic crisis towards sustainable development will be difficult and will take time. But if action is delayed, the problems will become greater still. In recognition of this, Malawi is ready to commence immediate implementation of the recommendations that emerged from the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), held in Johannesburg, in 2002, for the betterment of all Malawians and the country's present and future generations.

The immediate objectives of Malawi's response to the WSSD Action Plan were to establish an institutional structure for sustainable development, and to develop a 10-15 Year National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development. The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) Technical Committee has been set up and is functioning. It has put in place the machinery to achieve the following Development Objective:

- To integrate sustainable development into the socio-economic development of Malawi in line with WSSD goals.

The NSSD Technical Committee has been further guided by the following Immediate Objectives:

- To ensure a broad based stakeholder consultation to prepare and institutionalise Malawi's National Strategy for Sustainable Development;
- To include the National Strategy in the decentralisation process, Environmental Support Programme (ESP) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

This National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) has been formulated in a consultative manner to guide the implementation of the WSSD commitments for the next 10-15 years, and to complement the MPRS. In the implementation of the NSSD, we recognise that we will need assistance. I, therefore, wish to appeal for continued financial and material support, from our development partners.

Hon. Uladi Mussa, MP
Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs
June 2004

PREFACE

Sustainable development has three principal dimensions: economic growth, social equity and protection of the environment. In September 2000, 147 Heads of State and Government signed the Millennium Declaration and reaffirmed their support for the principles of sustainable development and Agenda 21. They also agreed on the Millennium Development Goals which included: “to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources”.

There is no “blueprint” approach for national sustainable development strategies. What is important is that the strategy is formulated as a tool for informed decision-making, providing a framework for systematic thought across sectors. A national sustainable development strategy is a coordinated, participatory and iterative process of thoughts and actions to achieve economic, environmental and social objectives in a balanced and integrated manner.

Development of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) for Malawi has encompassed situation analysis, formulation of policies and action plans. What must follow is its implementation, monitoring and regular review. The NSSD may be seen as a living document which must be modified to respond to the changing situation and realities on the ground as issues emerge, knowledge expands and capacities change. It is, therefore, planned that the NSSD will be reviewed every five years.

The NSSD document has been organized to respond to how best sectors can participate in implementing programmes and projects in the context of their strategic plans. However, the sectors will be contributing to the realization of the guiding decisions and commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, from 26th August to 4th September 2002. The sectors are, therefore, organised under the nine themes of the WSSD Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and make up the core of the strategy which is found in Chapter 4. In particular, Chapter 4 attempts to summarise, for each sector: the WSSD goals, the scope of the sector, desired outcome, current state, current management, summary of issues and, finally, the sectoral goals (Malawi goals) followed by a detailed action plan.

Although the sectors are identifiable in the document, they all have a common goal of achieving the commitments within and across the themes. It is my hope that an integrated approach will guide the implementation of the strategy.

T.R. O’Dala
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs
June 2004

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The process of formulating the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) required wide consultations with the implementing sectors in order to achieve consensus building and ownership of the strategy. The Technical Committee on Sustainable Development (TCSD) and the Department of Environmental Affairs, being secretariat for the formulation and implementation of the NSSD, are very grateful and acknowledge the contributions made by the various Government Departments, NGOs, the Private Sector and the Academia for their willingness and enthusiasm that have made this strategy possible.

The TCSD would like to express its profound gratitude to the USAID for the financial support, through the NATURE programme, which made this exercise possible. Government is also grateful for the substantial inputs it has received from other development partners for supporting natural resources and environmental programmes.

Teamwork was paramount in ensuring that progress was made, given the time constraints. The input of members of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development Technical Committee, the Environmental Affairs NSSD Task Force, Dr E.Y. Sambo (Team Leader), Mr. J. Balarin (Chief Technical Advisor) and Mr. W. Kadewa (Research Assistant), under the Direction of the National Council for the Environment (NCE), is gratefully acknowledged. It is our belief and hope that this strategy provides a definitive road-map to sustainable development.

R.P. Kabwaza
Director of Environmental Affairs

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ACRONYMS

ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ADB	African Development Bank
ADD	Agricultural Development Division
ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
AEDO	Agricultural Extension Development Officer
ARV	Anti-Retro Virus
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
CAS	Controller of Agricultural Services
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBM	Community Based Management
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCNRE	Cabinet Committee on Natural Resources and the Environment
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
DAES	Department of Agricultural Extension Services
DAHLD	Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development
DARTS	Department of Agricultural Research and Technical Services
DAs	District Assemblies
DCP	Department of Crop Production
DDF	District Development Fund
DEAP	District Environmental Action Plan
DEM	Decentralized Environmental Management
DESC	District Environmental Sub Committee
DLRC	Department of Land Resources and Conservation
DoE	Department of Energy
DoI	Department of Irrigation
DPD	Director of Planning and Development
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
EAP	Environmental Action Plan
EDO	Environmental District Officer
EHP	Essential Health Package
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environment Management Act
ENRM	Environmental and Natural Resources Management
EPA	Extension Planning Area
ERB*	Electricity Regulatory Board
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi
ESP	Environmental Support Programme
ETHCO	Ethanol Company of Malawi
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GHG	Green House Gases

GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms
HSA	Health Surveillance Assistant
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Virus/ Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information Systems
ILO	International Labour Organization
JICA	Japanese International Corporation Agency
KCN	Kamuzu College of Nursing
LAN	Local Area Network
LGA	Local Government Act
LRMCs	Long Run Marginal Costs
MBS	Malawi Bureau of Standards
MCM	Mchenga Coal Mines
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MIPA	Malawi Investment Promotion Agency
MLPPS	Ministry of Lands, Physical Planning and Surveys
MMA	Minerals and Mining Act
MoAIFS	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security
MoLG & DA	Ministry of Local Government and District Administration
MoNREA	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs
MoWD	Ministry of Water Development
MPRS	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy
MPRSP	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
MTPW	Ministry of Transport and Public Works
MTSDP	Malawi Tourism Strategic Development Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCE	National Council on the Environment
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NECO	National Electricity Council
NEGS	National Economic Growth Strategy
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NEPAD	New Partnerships for African Development
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NOCMA*	National Oil Company of Malawi
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
NRC	Natural Resources College
NSOER	National State of Environment Report
NSREP	National Sustainable Renewable Energy Programme
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
OCs	Oil Companies
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OSHE	Occupation Safety, Health and the Environment
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RDP	Rural Development Project

REIAMA	Renewable Energy Industries Association of Malawi
S & T	Science and Technology
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SFFRFM	Smallholder Farmer Fertilizer Revolving Fund
SFP	Statement of Forest Principles
SIDS	Small Island Development States
SIP	Sector Investment Programme
SMEs	Small to Medium Scale Enterprises
SOER	State of Environment Report
SSM	Small Scale Mining
SUCOMA	Sugar Corporation of Malawi
TCC	Tobacco Control Commission
TCE	Technical Committee on the Environment
TCSD	Technical Committee for Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNIMA	University of Malawi
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USIS	United States Information Service
VTC	Voluntary Training and Counselling
WEHAB	Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity
WESM	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WRMB	Water Resources Management Board
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

* Note: These bodies are in the process of being established.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sustainable development recognizes that current development practices should allow us to meet our needs without destroying the base upon which future development depends. Thus, sustainable development encompasses those processes and activities that are directed at the economic, socio-political, environmental, and health well-being to improve and maintain the quality of life of the world's population and ecosystems without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

When the land-mark United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also commonly referred to as the Earth Summit, was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, a set of agreements were adopted by the world leaders. These are the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Statement of Forest Principles (SFP) and a 40-chapter programme of action for sustainable development called Agenda 21. The preface of Agenda 21 contains the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development – a set of twenty-seven principles – which the Agenda 21 is attempting to implement. Agenda 21 establishes a set of basic principles for achieving sustainable development based on the need to manage the economy, the environment and social issues in a coherent and co-ordinated fashion. It is designed to prepare the world to meet the challenges of poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy and environmental degradation as a set of inter-related issues, but it does not tell us how to bring about change. This is the essence of planning at a national level.

During stock-taking of the implementation of Agenda 21, ten years on after the 1992 Earth Summit, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26th August to 4th September 2002, recognized that for various reasons implementation of Agenda 21 had not gone far enough, as originally hoped. A new impetus was needed, guiding a further process with concrete actions to improve people's livelihoods while conserving the environment and natural resources. Sustainable development was targeted in five thematic areas, notably: Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity, popularly referred to as "WEHAB". Two main outcomes of WSSD spelt out the consensus on the way forward:

- *Political declaration:* thirty-seven statements giving commitments to achieve sustainable development; and
- *The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.*

WSSD, in endorsing the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, declared as follows (in Paragraph 1): "We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the Rio principles, the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21. We also commit ourselves to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992".

The Millennium Summit referred to above was convened in September 2000, at UN, New York, at which world leaders, in the Millennium Declaration, agreed on specific time-bound targets to be reached by 2015. With the purpose of combating poverty and inequality, a set of eight goals and targets, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), were defined that aimed to: reduce by half people living under poverty; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce the under-5 mortality rate; reduce the maternal mortality rate; combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, reduce the incidence of malaria and other major diseases and the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water; ensure environmental

sustainability; and develop a global partnership for development. These goals have been made integral to the WSSD Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

In pursuance of all these goals, the WSSD called upon governments to develop “National Strategies for Sustainable Development. The **National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD)** contained in this document is Malawi’s response to the commitments made at the WSSD. It sets out an agenda of actions the Nation needs to put in place in the next 10-15 years to attain sustainable development.

Malawi’s constitution of 1995 provides a basis for integration of economic growth, social development and sustainable environmental management in development programmes. In line with this, Government in 1996 launched the Vision 2020 as the overall policy framework for the long-term economic and social development of the country.

The aspirations articulated in Vision 2020 are that Malawi will emerge as a “middle income, technology driven society” by the year 2020. To implement this policy framework, in response to the widespread and deepening poverty, Government launched the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (MPRSP) in April 2002. The overall goal of the MPRS is to achieve “sustainable poverty reduction through empowerment of the poor”.

The MPRS is built around four strategic pillars of which the first one emphasises the promotion of sustainable pro-poor growth. Currently, the formulation of the National Economic Growth Strategy (NEGS) attempts to operationalise the MPRS, in particular its first pillar, in order to achieve a sustained annual economic growth of at least 6 per cent required to reduce poverty by half by the year 2015. These efforts will also promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars.

However, it is widely recognized that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development. In this context, it is noteworthy that while the MPRS comprehensively addresses poverty reduction, there is need to articulate a broader strategy that encompasses the other wider issues mentioned above. The NSSD as a strategy is, therefore, targeting the other pillars of sustainable development as set out in the goals of the WSSD. By responding to the agenda of the WSSD, the Malawi Government will access resources for implementation of the WSSD recommendations. Furthermore, Malawi will build a firm basis for consolidation of its efforts in sustainable development.

The NSSD shall become the basis for Malawi’s Sustainable Development Framework for Action to implement the WSSD recommendations. The NSSD shall also guide government and development partners and become the basis for monitoring and evaluation of Malawi’s progress in implementing the Summit commitments and shall lead to the update of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), MPRSP and National Development Budgets.

Formulation of the Strategy has been through a consultative process, through meetings with individual sectors, to facilitate the process in which sectors reviewed their own sustainable development goals. By using information already existing within the sectors, mainly arising from previous efforts in strategic planning, their goals were re-aligned to respond to the WSSD commitments, targets and timeframes. The sectoral

goals were translated into actions that the sectors themselves planned to implement. This strategy derives from the reviews made by the sectors.

On return from WSSD, and in line with the call to develop the NSSD, Malawi immediately constituted an interim WSSD Task Force to prepare, oversee and monitor the implementation of the Strategy. The National Council for the Environment (NCE) was designated the technical oversight body, responsible for providing policy direction and monitoring of the implementation of the WSSD recommendations. To ensure political and policy guidance, the Cabinet Committee on Natural Resources and Environment (CCNRE), in addition to normal duties, was mandated to support and guide the implementation of the WSSD outcomes. In particular, they shall be responsible for Malawi's National Strategy for Sustainable Development. The interim WSSD Task Force has now become the Technical Committee for Sustainable Development (TCSD) designated to support these appointed bodies. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs (MoNREA) is the lead ministry supported by the Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) as the Secretariat to the above institutions.

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development is divided into four Chapters. The core of the strategy (Chapter 4) is based on the nine thematic areas of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The nine Themes are as follows:

- Poverty Reduction
- Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production
- Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development
- Sustainable Development in a Globalising World
- Health and Sustainable Development
- Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
- Sustainable Development Initiatives for Africa
- Means of Implementation
- Strengthening Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

Contents of the Chapters in the Strategy are briefly described below:

Chapter 1: The NSSD devotes the first Chapter to providing the background to the process of world consensus building on issues of sustainable development. It begins with the 1992 Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which set out the principles and implementation agenda in sustainable development. The chapter also sets the stage to anchor the NSSD on the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg in 2002 as a follow-up to the Rio Summit, the Millennium Development Goals agreed by world leaders in 2000 to guide sustainable development up to 2015, and Malawi's Vision 2020. The chapter also describes the formulation process and institutional framework for the NSSD.

Chapter 2: The second Chapter of the Strategy presents the outcomes of the WSSD. In particular, it presents the WEHAB (Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture, Biodiversity) approach used by the United Nations family as an entry point to sustainable development. These five (WEHAB) thematic areas were targeted as priority areas and were accepted as integral to any approach to sustainable development. Chapter 2 also presents nine key Themes comprising the major areas of focus for a more comprehensive approach to sustainable development. These nine themes make the core of the WSSD Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, outlining short-, medium- and long-term goals, but compatible with WEHAB and Millennium Development Goals.

Malawi's NSSD is, therefore, modelled along the Nine thematic areas of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Chapter 3: This chapter gives the Vision, Goal and Guiding Principles for the Strategy.

Chapter 4: Strategic actions necessary for Malawi to attain sustainable development are detailed in Chapter 4 as Action Plans. The first part of the Chapter describes the format used in the Strategy for the presentation of the actions. Under each of the nine thematic areas, the WSSD goals most relevant to that theme were listed. This was followed by details of how each sector will participate, covering the sector's *Scope, Desired Outcome, Current State, Current Management, and Summary of Issues*. Then the sectoral *Strategy/Action Plan* was given, with *Cooperating Partners* also indicated. Each sectoral Strategy/Action Plan started by stating its goals (Malawi Goals), in relation to the WSSD goals, followed by the sectoral objectives. Thus, Chapter 4 sets out the Policy Framework in that under each Theme, the WSSD goals, the Malawi Goals, Objectives and Strategies are detailed.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Strategy

The Malawi Government in collaboration with her development partners and various stakeholders has developed a National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD). The National Strategy for Sustainable Development is a response to her vision 2020 and the commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The strategy sets out an agenda of actions the nation needs to undertake in the next 10-15 years to establish herself on a course towards attainment of sustainable development.

The national vision (Vision 2020) states that Malawi will emerge as a middle income, technology driven society by the year 2020. Attainment of this vision without alignment with the principles of sustainable development would be short lived. Therefore, formulation of a sustainable development strategy ensures that all societal undertakings for meeting the needs of the present generation do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This entails that each successive generation utilises and manages natural and non-natural resources including waste for attainment of quality of life for all through social and economic development and environmental management whose benefits and costs are shared equitably. It also means that the production and consumption of goods and services from renewable natural resources by each generation should not exceed the maximum sustainable yield and the depletable resources should be used efficiently while investing some of its revenue in the discovery and development of alternative resources. Above all, each generation should live within its means and at best avoid transferring its cost to subsequent generations.

The preparation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development emanates from the global initiatives especially the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) that made recommendations for countries to develop National Strategies for Sustainable Development. The WSSD prioritised five thematic areas upon which development partners would support developing countries that prepare NSSDs, notably: Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity, popularly referred to as “WEHAB”. The completion of NSSD preparation is an important milestone for Malawi to mobilise the much-needed support of development partners to enable her move towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, Malawi Vision 2020 and above all sustainable development.

1.2 Scope of the Strategy

The Scope of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development is hinged on environmental management, social and economic development that are the three principal components. The national strategy focuses on the thematic areas of poverty reduction, changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development, sustainable development in Globalising world, health and sustainable development, sustainable development of small islands, sustainable development initiatives for Africa, means of implementation and strengthening institutional framework for sustainable development.

While the strategy focuses on the above nine thematic areas, the key five thematic issues of water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity have been articulated in the thematic areas where each one of them is suited. Other issues that are not among the five priority issues but are of national importance with respect to sustainable development have also been included. These include desertification and drought, transport and public works, climate and weather, mining, labour, education and human settlement among others.

1.3 Objectives and Rationale of the Strategy

The objective of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development is to provide the basis for Malawi's sustainable development framework to implement the WSSD recommendations. Specifically, the strategy will:

- provide Malawi's priority areas for environment management and socio-economic development for the next 10 to 15 years;
- be the basis for accessing donor resources pledged at the WSSD held in Johannesburg from 26th August to 4th September, 2002;
- assist to stimulate sustainable economic growth; and,
- contribute to the sustainable reduction of poverty in the country.

Malawi's constitution of 1995 provides a basis for integration of economic growth, social development and sustainable environmental management in development programmes. In line with this, Government in 1996 launched the Vision 2020 as the overall policy framework for the long-term economic and social development of the country. To implement this policy framework, in response to the widespread and deepening poverty, Government launched the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy (MPRS) in April 2002. The overall goal of the MPRS is to achieve "sustainable poverty reduction through empowerment of the poor".

The MPRS is built around four strategic pillars of which the first one emphasises the promotion of sustainable pro-poor growth. Currently, the formulation of the National Economic Growth Strategy (NEGS) attempts to operationalise the MPRS, in particular its first pillar, in order to achieve a sustained annual economic growth of at least 6 per cent required to reduce poverty by half by the year 2015. These efforts will also promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars.

However, it is widely recognized that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development. In this context, it is noteworthy that while the MPRS comprehensively addresses poverty reduction, there is need to articulate a broader strategy that encompasses the other wider issues mentioned above. The NSSD as a strategy is, therefore, targeting the other pillars of sustainable development as set out in the goals of the WSSD. By responding to the agenda of the WSSD, the Malawi Government will access resources for implementation of the WSSD recommendations. Furthermore, Malawi will build a firm basis for consolidation of its efforts in sustainable development.

The NSSD shall become the basis for Malawi National Sustainable Development Programme for Action to implement the WSSD recommendations. The NSSD shall also guide government and development partners and become the basis for monitoring and evaluation of Malawi's progress in implementing the Summit commitments and shall lead to the update of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), MPRSP and National Development Budgets.

1.4 Formulation Process

The strategy has been formulated through a consultative process, involving briefing and review meetings with major stakeholders and meetings with individual sectors to get secondary information. By using information already existing within the sectors, mainly arising from previous efforts in strategic planning, their goals were re-aligned to respond to the WSSD commitments and previous government strategic plans, targets and timeframes. The sectoral goals were translated into actions that the sectors themselves planned to implement.

1.5 Organisation of the Strategy

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development is organised into four chapters. The first chapter is the introduction that covers the background information, Scope, objectives and rationale, institutional framework, formulation process and the organization of the strategy. Chapter 2 presents the outcomes of the WSSD and its nine thematic areas on sustainable development, including particular focus on the WEHAB (water, energy, health, agriculture, biodiversity) areas. Chapter 3 presents the vision, goal and guiding principles of the strategy. Strategic actions necessary for Malawi to attain sustainable development are then detailed in Chapter 4. The first part of the chapter describes the format used in the strategy for the presentation of the actions. Under each of the nine thematic areas, the most relevant WSSD and Malawi goals are listed and objectives and strategies are detailed.

2.0 WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

The objective of the WSSD was to review progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Brazil in 1992 and map out future activities. There were two main outcomes of the WSSD:

- Political declaration: thirty-seven statements giving commitments and targets for action to achieve sustainable development; and
- The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

2.1 The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

The following were key highlights:

- Sustainable development was targeted on five thematic areas of Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity, commonly referred to as WEHAB.
- Sustainable development was reaffirmed as a central element of the international agenda to global action to fight poverty and protect the environment.
- Support was given for the establishment of a world solidarity fund for the eradication of poverty.
- Africa and NEPAD were identified for special attention and support.
- Civil society was given prominence at the Summit in recognition of the key role in implementing the outcomes and in promoting partnership initiatives.
- A partnership between governments, business and civil society was recognized in the Plan of Implementation.

The following are some of the key themes in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. Under each Theme, the Plan spells out the commitments, targets and timeframes as agreed at the WSSD:

Theme 1. Poverty Reduction through: improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, affordable energy, promotion of sustainable agriculture and livelihoods, and improved health systems, housing/settlements, rural and agricultural development, education, disaster management and industrial development.

Theme 2. Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production through: improved public consumer awareness; development and adoption of cleaner production technologies; enhanced corporate responsibility, development and transfer of improved energy technologies; promotion of efficient and cleaner transport systems; improved chemical and waste management; and research.

Theme 3. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development through: pollution control and management of water resources; sustainable use of water resources; increased international support for water resources management; adoption of water catchment management within river and lake basin frameworks; increased support for sustainable fisheries management, improved management of effects of climate change and variation; increased support for prevention of desertification, mountain ecosystems, biodiversity, forests, minerals and mining.

Theme 4. Sustainable Development in a Globalising World through: improved and coherent macro-economic management; establishment of rule-based and market-oriented trading and financial systems; integration of environmental and

developmental considerations in multi-lateral trading systems; internalisation of externality costs by application of the “*The Polluter Pays Principle*”; implementation of the Doha Ministerial Declaration by the international community; improved market access for agricultural products and reduction of tariffs and export subsidies; securing increased and predictable financing for technical co-operation and capacity building; improved preferential market access for least developed countries; development and promotion of policy impact assessments of major trade policy initiatives; promotion of partnerships, corporate responsibility, accountability and exchange of best practices in all sectors of development; increased direct foreign investment for national development; and promotion of information and technology-transfer for trade and sustainable development.

Theme 5. Health and Sustainable Development through: HIV/AIDs control and prevention; strengthened research capacity on environment and diseases; equitable access to affordable and efficient health care services; improved multilateral initiatives in environmental health; increased capacity of health services delivery systems; improved control and prevention of communicable diseases e.g. tuberculosis, malaria and other parasitic diseases; improved occupational health to reduce exposure to environmental hazards; improved water and sanitation; development of efficient health information and technology systems and improved air quality.

Theme 6. Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States through: increased assistance to SIDS for socio-economic development through improved fisheries management; biodiversity conservation; improved capacity in regional and global trade; development of sustainable energy resources; improved measures and regulations to control transport of hazardous chemicals, chemical wastes and other materials.

Theme 7. Sustainable Development Initiatives for Africa through: promoting establishment of mechanisms for immediate implementation of NEPAD in totality with clear resource commitments; and global initiatives to provide technology, financial resources and capacity building for streamlining Africa’s regional, and sub-regional economic communities to enhance further economic co-operation and advancement in the fields of water and sanitation; energy; agricultural development and food security; technology; education and health.

The NEPAD is characterised as an accepted framework for Africa’s development and has been incorporated in the WSSD Programme of Implementation (PoI). The main criticism is that NEPAD drafting process was not widely consultative and many stakeholders at national and international levels were not involved. In addition, NEPAD seems to restrict itself to a few countries; not all countries in Africa. Also it is not clear how other states will relate and benefit from it. In addition, NEPAD seems to have embraced governance more than development goals hence its contribution to poverty reduction is limited in the short term.

Theme 8. Means of Implementation through: focusing on increased financing mechanisms (e.g. ODA) as reflected in the Monterrey Consensus; improved trading systems at national, sub-regional, regional and global levels; increased technology transfer/diffusion in development sectors; increased support and assistance on research, science and education; and capacity building and information for decision-making.

Theme 9. Strengthen Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development:

The institutional framework for WSSD is based on the premise that sustainable development at all levels is key to the attainment of goals of sustainable development. To achieve the goals and meet emerging challenges, the framework calls for strengthened institutional structures at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels. The measures to strengthen environmental governance must build on developments since the UNCED with the aim of:

- ensuring coherence, balance and policy integration in the social, economic and environment sectors;
- strengthening implementation, monitoring and accountability;
- enhancing active participation by all stakeholders; and
- strengthening national capacities for sustainable development.

3.0 VISION, GOAL AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

3.1 Vision for Malawi

By the year 2020, Malawi as a God-fearing nation will be secure, democratically mature, environmentally sustainable, self reliant with equal opportunities for and active participation by all, having social services, vibrant cultural and religious values and being a technologically driven middle-income economy.

3.2 Goal for the National Strategy

Manage the environment responsibly, prevent degradation, provide a healthy life for all, protect the rights of future generations and conserve and enhance biological diversity.

3.3 Guiding Principles

The Malawi National Strategy for Sustainable Development is based upon the following guiding principles:

1. Be in line with WSSD Goals, WEHAB Framework, NEPAD and International Environmental Conventions and Protocols to which Malawi is signatory.
2. Be imbedded in the nation-wide decentralisation programme.
3. Be included in MoNREA and other WEHAB sectors (i.e. Water, Agriculture, Health, etc) policies, legislative frameworks, SIPs, five-year Strategic Plans, Sector Devolution Plans and M&E Systems.
4. Involve all District Environmental Offices and District Environment Sub-Committees (DESC) in all assemblies, nation-wide.
5. Be included in all National and Assembly Development Plans, monitored through the National and District State of Environment Reports (SOERs), and actioned through National and District Environmental Action Plans (EAPs).
6. Facilitate the future revision of the 2002 National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and DEAPs, based on the WSSD goals.
7. Become the basis for the future updating of national strategies such as: PRSP, NEGS, ESP and Vision 2020.
8. Be implemented through partnership between government, local authorities, local institutions, NGOs, private sector and communities.
9. Include capacity building and training support at all levels for sustainable development including inclusion in the education curriculum and courses at the University and other environment and natural resource colleges such as the Natural Resources College (NRC).
10. Address the root causes of environmental degradation: rapid population growth, poverty and inadequate alternative livelihood strategies and opportunities, and inadequate alternative, affordable, renewable energy technologies.

11. Continue efforts to raise standards of living, to treat the environment as an economic good, institute a tax based economy and develop ways and means of making value added products with linkages to global markets.
12. Offer the poor alternative livelihood opportunities and income generating activities to take pressure off a survival dependence on natural resources.
13. Take on communities as partners, and through co-management and community environmental micro-projects, communities should care for their natural heritage.
14. Establish a national sustainable financing mechanism (i.e. “the Environment Fund”) to implement the National Strategy through District Environmental Action Plans. This shall be based on the principle of the “polluter pays”. Levies (e.g. on petroleum) will be raised for community based sustainable development micro-projects.
15. Include international partnerships with like-minded partners for technical assistance, financial support and capacity development to achieve the aspirations of the goals set.

4.0 ACTION PLANS

4.1 Introduction to Action Plans

The Strategy is based on the nine thematic areas defined in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and already outlined above. The sectoral goals, objectives and actions are grouped under each of the nine themes. The framework adopted will promote participatory approaches, arrangements and mechanisms to integrate in a balanced manner the three pillars of sustainable development: social development, economic development and environmental conservation at all levels. Institutional structures should be strengthened to ensure coherence and consistency in policy and legislative formulation, development, implementation, monitoring and review for attainment of sustainable development.

4.2 Action Plans

This chapter sets out the WSSD goals, the Malawi goals, objectives and actions to achieve the Malawi goals in relation to the WSSD goals. Under each of the nine thematic areas, the WSSD goals most relevant to that theme are listed. This is followed by details of how each sector will participate, covering the sector's *Scope, Desired Outcome, Current State, Current Management, and Summary of Issues*. Then the sectoral *Strategy/Action Plan* is given, with *Cooperating Partners* also indicated. Each sectoral Strategy/Action Plan begins with stating its goals (Malawi Goals), in relation to the WSSD goals, followed by the sectoral objectives.

Each of the above terms has the following meanings:

- Scope states, concisely, coverage of the issues under that theme;
- A Desired Outcome translates the goals of the strategy into sustainable development or management outcomes that need to be achieved by 2015;
- The Current State gives situation analysis under that theme;
- The Current Management gives arrangements and responses;
- A Summary of Issues outlines key issues that need to be addressed in sustainable development to bridge the gap between the current and the desired state;
- An action plan sets out the objectives and actions aimed at bridging gaps and inadequacies in the existing institutional framework and system and efforts in achieving sustainable development; and
- The Government lead and Cooperating Partners in the public and private sectors and the community that will be involved in implementing each action.

4.2.1 Theme 1: Poverty Reduction

WSSD GOALS

Economic empowerment

- Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than \$1 a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
- Establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries.
- Promote women's equal access and participation in decision making through equal access to economic opportunities, land, credit, education and health care services.
- Recognise that traditional and direct dependence on natural resources and ecosystems is essential to cultural, economic and health-care services.

Agriculture

- By 2005, support Africa to implement food security strategies.
- By 2015, reduce by 50% those who suffer from hunger through national early warning system for food security.
- Provide access to agricultural resources to people living in poverty especially women and indigenous communities.
- Promote programmes to enhance in a sustainable manner the productivity of land and the efficient use of water resources in agriculture, forestry, wetlands, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, especially through indigenous and local community-based approaches.

Desertification

- Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and floods through measures such as improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems, land and natural resource management, agricultural practices and ecosystem conservation in order to reverse current trends and minimize degradation of land and water resources, including through the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources to implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, as one of the tools for poverty eradication.
- Formulate national action programmes to ensure timely and effective implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification and its related projects, with the support of the international community, including through decentralized projects at the local level.
- Call on the Second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to take action on the recommendations of the GEF Council concerning the designation of land degradation (desertification and deforestation) as a focal area of GEF as a means of GEF support for the successful implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification; and consequently, consider making GEF a financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the prerogatives and decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, while recognizing the complementary roles of GEF and the Global Mechanism of the Convention in providing and mobilizing resources for the elaboration and implementation of action programmes.
- Support the diffusion of technology and capacity building for non-conventional water resources and conservation technologies, to developing countries and regions facing water scarcity conditions or subject to drought and desertification, through technical and financial support and capacity building.
- Encourage the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification to continue exploring and enhancing synergies, with due regard to their respective mandates, in the elaboration and implementation of plans and strategies under the respective Conventions.
- Integrate measures to prevent and combat desertification as well as to mitigate the effects of drought through relevant policies and programmes, such as land, water and forest management, agriculture, rural development, early warning systems, environment, energy, natural resources, health and education, and poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies.
- Provide affordable local access to information to improve monitoring and early warning related to desertification and drought.
- Provide financial and technical support for Africa's efforts to implement the Convention to Combat Desertification at the national level and integrate indigenous knowledge systems into land and natural resources management practices, as

appropriate, and improve extension services to rural communities and promote better land and watershed management practices, including through improved agricultural practices that address land degradation, in order to develop capacity for the implementation of national programmes.

Transport and Public Works

- Build basic rural infrastructure, diversify the economy and improve transportation and access to markets to support sustainable agricultural and rural development.
- Implement transport strategies for sustainable development, reflecting specific regional, national and local conditions, to improve the affordability, efficiency and convenience of transportation as well as urban air quality and health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including through the development of better vehicle technologies that are more environmentally sound, affordable and socially acceptable.

Water and sanitation

- Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water.
- Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation.
- By 2005, develop integrated water resource management plans.

Weather and climate

- By 2015, reduce by 50% the world's poverty through provision of appropriate weather and climatic information.
- Mitigate effects of drought and floods through improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems, land and natural resource management, agricultural practices and ecosystem conservation.

Local Government

- Develop national programmes for sustainable development and local and community development, where appropriate within country-owned poverty reduction strategies, to promote the empowerment of people living in poverty and their organizations. These programmes should reflect their priorities and enable them to increase access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education and health;
- Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making, including on national and local development planning,
- Encourage the dissemination and use of traditional and indigenous knowledge to mitigate the impact of disasters and promote community-based disaster management planning by local authorities, including through training activities and raising public awareness;
- Develop and implement integrated land management and water-use plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and on integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials and strengthen the capacity of Governments, local authorities and communities to monitor and manage the quantity and quality of land and water resources;
- Provide financial and technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of African countries, including institutional and human capacity, including at the local level,

for effective disaster management, including observation and early warning systems, assessments, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;

- Enhance the role and capacity of local authorities as well as stakeholders in implementing Agenda 21 and the outcomes of WSSD and in strengthening the continuing support for local Agenda 21 programmes and associated initiatives and partnerships and encourage, in particular, partnerships among and between local authorities and other levels of government and stakeholders to advance sustainable development as called for in, inter alia, the Habitat Agenda.
- Promote and support youth participation in programmes and activities relating to sustainable development through, for example, supporting local youth councils or their equivalent, and by encouraging their establishment where they do not exist.

Human Settlements

- Support local authorities in elaborating slum-upgrading programmes within the framework of urban development plans and facilitate access, particularly for the poor, to information on housing legislation.
- By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, as proposed in the “Cities without slums” initiative.

Education

- Support the development of national programmes and strategies to promote education within the context of nationally owned and led strategies for poverty reduction and strengthen research institutions in education in order to increase the capacity to fully support the achievement of internationally agreed development goals related to education, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration on ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education relevant to national needs;
- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005.
- Recommend to the UN General Assembly that it consider adopting a decade of education for sustainable development, starting in 2005.
- Develop, implement, monitor and review education action plans and programmes at the national, district and local levels, as appropriate, that reflect the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and that are relevant to local conditions and needs leading to the achievement of community development and make education for sustainable development a part of those plans.
- Promote education and outreach focused on children, as agents of behavioural change.

Private sector

- Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management. Improve access to reliable and affordable energy services for sustainable development.
- Facilitate the establishment of public-private partnerships and other forms of partnership that give priority to the needs of the poor, within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions, involving all concerned stakeholders, and monitoring the performance and improving accountability of public institutions and private companies.

4.2.1.1 Agriculture

SCOPE

Agriculture contributes to poverty reduction through activities towards the attainment of food security and agro-based income at national and household levels.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Create a nation with sustainable food security and increased agro-based incomes.
2. Combat desertification using strategies of the Convention to Combat Desertification as the focal point for the Global Environmental Facility.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Agriculture contributes about 37% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- b. Agriculture offers 80% employment to the country's labour force and accounts for over 90% of the foreign exchange earnings.
- c. Average yields of major crops have either stagnated or declined due to increase in fertiliser prices.
- d. Drought resulted in 60% of the people having no food reserves in 2001/02 season.
- e. Three main crops dominate agricultural exports in Malawi, namely tobacco (59%), sugar (11%), and tea (10%).
- f. Agriculture supplies 65% of the raw materials needed for manufacturing.
- g. The smallholder sub-sector accounts for about 80% of the country's food production, 10% of the export earnings and 90% of agricultural workforce.
- h. Smallholder agriculture comprises 3.0 million farm families locked in subsistence-oriented agriculture on 1.8 million hectares of land under customary land tenure system.
- i. The estate sub-sector takes up 13% of the total land area in Malawi under leasehold or freehold land tenure system, mainly growing cash crops.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

- a. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security (MoAIFS) comprises seven departments, which report directly to the Secretary for Agriculture and Irrigation. These are Administration and General Management; the Department of Irrigation (DOI); the Department of Agricultural Research and Technical Services (DARTS); the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD); the Department of Crop Production (DCP); the Department of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES), and the Department of Land Resources Conservation (DLRC). Below the departments are the eight Agricultural Development Divisions (ADDs), which replicate activities of the seven departments at that level. The ADDs are split into 30 Rural Development Projects (RDPs), which are further subdivided into 154 Extension Planning Areas (EPAs) consisting of 2,000 Agricultural Extension Development Officers (AEDOs). On the other hand, DARTS operates a network of sixteen experimental sites that are strategically located throughout the country.
- b. With regard to functionality, the Ministry of Agriculture Headquarters through its departments mainly concentrates on policy formulation and regulation, coordination of both local and offshore training and collaboration with other stakeholders in the sector. The ADD interprets policies from MoAIFS Headquarters, coordinates subject matter specialists, supervises programmes, and develops technical messages and trains subject matter specialists. With respect to RDPs, the functions include dissemination of messages, training of EPA staff and farmers, providing technical

advice and supervision of EPA staff. At EPA level, activities involve imparting technical messages to farmers, formation of farmer groups, conducting farmer demonstrations and linking farmers to credit institutions.

- c. MoAIFS through DARTS carries out research at Chitedze, Makoka, Bvumbwe, Lunyangwa, Kasinthula, Chitala, Mbawa, Baka, and other sub stations across the country, providing the much-needed technologies.
- d. MoAIFS has technical responsibilities over parastatals and other companies. These are: the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC), National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), Smallholder Farmer Fertilizer Revolving Fund of Malawi (SFFRFM) and the Tobacco Control Commission (TCC). Within the structure of MoAIFS, the parastatals fall under the Controller of Agricultural Services (CAS) responsible for institutions. Some of the parastatals are undergoing restructuring in order to adapt to the prevailing macro-economic environment and the decentralization process.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. Poor access to efficient agricultural inputs, equipment and markets continues to hinder fast development of the sector.
2. Low development, poor communication and low adoption rates of technologies which result in frequent pest and disease incidences.
3. Loss of topsoil continues to be one of the most serious environmental and economic problems in Malawi.
4. Over dependence on rain-fed agriculture.
5. Low livestock numbers and productivity.
6. Inadequate diversification of food, cash crops and livestock.
7. Inadequate human resource capacity.
8. Weak intra-and inter-sectoral linkages.
9. Weak legislation and inadequate enforcement of acts/laws.
10. Donor dependency syndrome.
11. Underdeveloped agricultural marketing systems.
12. High prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

ACTION PLAN: AGRICULTURE

Malawi Goals

- a. By 2008 achieve the status of a nation with sustainable food security and increased agro-based incomes.
- b. Reduce people living in poverty from 65% to 33% by 2015.
- c. By 2015, reduce from 60% to 20% the number of households that run out of food stocks.
- d. Double maize production from 1000 to 2000 kg/ha/yr by 2008.
- e. Increase agricultural contribution to rural incomes from 64 to 70% by 2015.

Overview of objectives

1. Increase agricultural productivity and sustain or enhance the natural resource base, contributing to efforts to eradicate poverty and ensure environmental sustainability.
2. Encourage knowledge generation and transfer through research, extension education and communication.
3. Expand and strengthen access to agricultural inputs for vulnerable groups.
4. Promote agricultural productivity through irrigation practices.
5. Promote livestock industry.

6. Establish innovative public-private partnerships to stimulate joint implementation of sustainable agricultural and natural resource conservation.
7. Develop enabling policies and associated institutional reforms and regulatory frameworks, including improved infrastructure and access to markets, capital and financial services.

Objective 1

Increase agricultural productivity and sustain or enhance the natural resource base, contributing to efforts to eradicate poverty and ensure environmental sustainability.

Strategy 1.1

One million rural households benefit, contributing to halving the number of people who suffer from hunger by 2015.

Strategic aims

- a. Scaling up of proven technologies to arrest land degradation and improved soil fertility, water management and use practices.

Targets: *Proven technologies identified and modalities of technology dissemination developed by 2005; technology dissemination programme in place and working by 2008; one million households accessing proven technologies by 2015.*

- b. Promote synergies and build capacity in planning and implementation of interventions at national, community and local levels between agriculture, land degradation and water management.

Targets: *The National Action Plan for the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) implemented; cooperative process between agriculture and water sectors established by 2005; intersectoral training material developed by 2005; 60 community leaders trained in integrated land and water resource management every year; 10 campaign workshops; CBOs in every district by 2005; intersectoral committees in place in every district by 2005.*

- c. Empower communities to implement projects and programmes to enable small farmers to take up improved technologies.

Targets: *60 community groups trained every year.*

- d. Develop appropriate international and regional cooperative programmes on integrated land use and water resource planning and management.

Targets: *Two exchange visits per year.*

- e. Improve opportunities for the poor to strengthen, diversify and sustain their livelihoods by taking advantage of synergies and linkages between farming, fishing, animal husbandry, forestry and non-farming activities.

Targets: *Training and outreach programmes for extension workers developed and implemented by 2005; 500 extension workers trained per year (train 5000 by 2015); attain a ratio of one extension worker to 200 farmers by 2015.*

Objective 2

Encourage knowledge generation and transfer through research, extension education and communication.

Strategy 2.1

Increase the generation, adaptation and adoption of new and improved varieties of plants and animals.

Strategic aims

- a. Encourage cooperative efforts at international, regional and national levels in capacity building, technology transfer, research and development.

Targets: *Research and extension in agricultural production, transfer and utilization of available technologies strengthened; exchange visits conducted each year.*

- b. Promote participatory demand-driven approach to technology design and generation.

Targets: *Involvement of farmers, women associations and civil society groups by 2005.*

- c. Establish functional linkages among research, extension, education and communications.

Targets: *Policies designed to facilitate functional linkages established by 2005.*

- d. Promote information exchange, networking and technology generation and dissemination related to best practices in agriculture.

Targets: *Best practices in agriculture identified by 2005, involving crop and livestock breeding, integrated crop management and crop livestock systems, soil, water and nutrient management, conservation of vital riparian and watershed areas, integrated pest management, and productive use of renewable energy; exchange and networking bureaux established by 2005; communication strategy on best practices formulated and implemented by 2006.*

- e. Enhance capacity and accessibility to biotechnology.

Targets: *Mechanisms established to ensure that the poor share the benefits of advances in biotechnology by 2010, in areas such as drought tolerance, pest resistance, deeper roots and improved nutritional value.*

- f. Explore mechanisms for measuring agricultural contribution to the ecosystem as a whole.

Targets: *Mechanisms for measuring the performance of agricultural practices to evaluate their contribution to the ecosystem in place by 2010.*

Objective 3

Expand and strengthen access to agricultural inputs for vulnerable groups.

Strategy 3.1

Intensify the Targeted Input Programme and the Public Works Programme.

Strategic aims

- a. The poorest of the poor covered.

Targets: *Three million beneficiaries per year.*

- b. Encourage formation of farmers' cooperatives.

Targets: *100 farmer cooperatives formed by 2005.*

- c. Strengthen credit provision institutions.

Targets: *Number of credit institutions increased.*

Objective 4

Promote agricultural productivity through irrigation practices.

Strategy 4.1

Strengthen irrigation programmes.

Strategic aims

- a. Implement a capacity-growth programme.

Targets: *Private sector investment in irrigation technologies encouraged; irrigation schemes promoted; wise draining and reclaiming wetlands for agriculture use implemented; 35% of irrigable land utilized by 2010.*

Objective 5

Promote livestock industry.

Strategy 5.1

Increase livestock production.

Strategy aims

- a. Protect livestock from theft.

Targets: *Livestock anti-theft units established by 2008.*

- b. Strengthen advisory services in production and marketing for livestock and its products.

Targets: *Advisory services strengthened by 2008.*

- c. Strengthen surveillance for control of livestock diseases.

Targets: *Strengthened surveillance in place and working by 2008.*

Objective 6

Establish innovative public-private partnerships to stimulate joint implementation of sustainable agricultural and natural resource conservation.

Strategy 6.1

Enhance capacities, policies and institutions that promote a conducive environment for private sector investment.

Strategic aims

- a. Implement a private sector investment programme.

Targets: *Private sector investment policy in place by 2006.*

- b. Provision of clear information on private sector investment.

Targets: *Database management system in place by 2005; 30 agricultural information bureaux in place by 2006.*

Objective 7

Develop enabling policies and associated institutional reforms and regulatory frameworks, including improved infrastructure and access to markets, capital and financial services.

Strategy 7.1

Expand public and private investments and partnerships in rural infrastructure.

Strategic aims

- a. Establishment of market information bureau.

Targets: *Market information bureau established by 2006.*

- b. Stimulate the development of a skilled and motivated cadre of rural entrepreneurs and small-scale farmers by improved access to rural financial services.

Targets: *Viable and sustainable rural financing schemes and banking services established by 2010.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: AGRICULTURE

Leader: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

Partners: Local authorities, Donors, NGOs, Academia, Private sector.

4.2.1.2 Transport and Public Works

SCOPE

The Ministry of Transport and Public Works aims at stimulating economic growth within the country through provision of access to markets and social amenities. The Ministry advises government on socio-economic, financial and other technical aspects of the transport sector as they affect the economy, the service providers and the users.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Ensuring safety, security and disaster preparedness and response.
2. Reduced negative impacts of sectoral activities on the environment.
3. Improved private sector investment operations, wherever possible, and to promote a more business-minded approach by public sector bodies.
4. Availability and maximum utilisation of transport infrastructure and equipment in urban and rural areas.

ACTION PLAN: TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS**Overview of Objectives**

1. Create a climate that nurtures, encourages and sustains the participation of the private sector in the financing, the construction, the maintenance and the management of roads in Malawi.
2. Provide an adequate network of roads for the movement of goods and people within, into and out of Malawi, and facilitate the continued development of the country's rural areas.
3. Ensure an acceptable standard in road traffic services, paying special attention to road safety on rural and urban road networks.
4. Remove physical and non- physical barriers within the transport sector in order to facilitate domestic and cross-border trade and travel, and to ensure efficient, economic and socially justifiable transport system.
5. Prevent adverse environmental effects of road construction and ensuring that the infrastructure is environmentally friendly.

Objective 1:

Create a climate that nurtures, encourages and sustains the participation of the private sector in the financing, the construction, the maintenance and the management of roads in Malawi.

Strategy 1.1

Establish a formal consultative forum between government, public sectors, operators, stakeholders and users particularly people with disabilities in order to promote interactive participation in the maintenance of an acceptable quality of road system with its road signs intact.

Strategic Aims

- a. Road maintenance committee at National and District levels.

Target: *Number of committees set.*

- b. Conduct regular meetings.

Target: *Recommendations on road system and number of meetings held.*

Objective 2

Provide an adequate network of roads for the movement of goods and people within, into and out of Malawi, and facilitate the continued development of the country's rural areas.

Strategy 2.1

Construct and/or promote the construction of economically justified domestic and inter-country roads capable of meeting current and future traffic trends linking areas of production to areas of consumption at national, sub-regional and international levels.

Strategic Aims

- a. Adopt regional road design and specification standards.

Target: Road designs and specifications in place.

- b. Increase carriage ways from 2 – 4 in the main cities.

Target: Number of roads with four lanes.

- c. Use updated materials that would make roads durable.

Target: Updated materials used.

- d. Rehabilitate rail transport operation system.

Targets: Rail transport system rehabilitated by 2010.

Strategy 2.2

Promote the increased participation of the private sector in the construction of new roads.

Strategic Aims

- a. Amendment Roads Act.

Target: Amended Roads Act in place.

- b. Train contractors and consultants.

Targets: Training material and technical assistance.

Objective 3

Ensure an acceptable standard in road traffic services, paying special attention to road safety on rural and urban road networks.

Strategy 3.1

Vigorously enforce vehicle weight limits and vehicle dimensions in order to protect road infrastructure.

Strategic Aims

- a. Increase weighing stations.

Target: *Number of weighing stations constructed.*

- b. Involve private sector in an overload control.

Target: *Reduced overloading and efficient overload control.*

- c. Enhance monitoring of domestic and cross border traffic control.

Target: *Reduced number of dual coupling.*

Strategy 3.2

- a. Strengthen and maintain the road transport data base.

Target: *Computerised system in place.*

Objective 4

Remove physical and non-physical barriers within the transport sector in order to facilitate domestic and cross-border trade and travel, and to ensure efficient, economic and socially justifiable transport system.

Strategy 4.1

Conduct reviews of public transport industry operations in the urban area.

Strategic Aims

- a. Review operations of public transport in the urban areas.

Target: *Recommendations made on public transport operations*

- b. Enhance aviation safety and security.

Targets: *Safety equipment rehabilitated by 2010.*

Strategy 4.2

Ensure that transport needs are included in land use planning in urban areas.

Strategic Aims

- a. Integrate transport needs in land use planning.

Target: *Smooth traffic flow, reduced traffic conflict, integrated planning in place.*

Strategy 4.3

Encourage investment and active participation of stakeholders in appropriate rural transport programmes.

Strategic Aims

- a. Increase private/public participation in transport operations.

Targets: *Rural transport revolving fund established by 2005; 200 operators benefiting from the fund by 2010.*

- b. Increase access, with particular focus on the low-income, food-deficit small farmers.

Targets: Rural road inventory increased by 50% by 2005; appropriate rural road maintenance in place by 2006; 250 contractors trained by 2015; 10,000 km of rural roads constructed by year 2015.

- c. Formulation of local transport cooperatives.

Target: Number of committees established.

- d. Review existing rural transport programmes.

Target: Reviewed report.

- e. Promote appropriate rural transport programmes.

Target: Number of programmes promoted.

Strategy 4.4

Facilitate availability of appropriate low cost means of transport for rural areas.

Strategic Aims

- a. Identify and introduce other low cost means of transport.

Target: Number of low cost means identified and introduced.

- b. Provide back-up services.

Target: Back-up services in place.

Strategy 4.5

Encourage private sector to promote the development and operation of transport systems for lakes and rivers.

Strategic Aims

- a. Promote private participation in maritime operations and in infrastructure under concessionary arrangements.

Target: Regulations and concessionary arrangements in place.

- b. Open navigation on Shire River to Indian Ocean.

Targets: Feasibility study report by 2006; Survey report by 2008; Navigation established and working by 2015.

Objective 5

Prevent adverse environmental effects of road construction and ensure that the infrastructure is environmentally friendly.

Strategy 5.1

Include Environmental Impact Assessments in the planning for the construction of roads, airports and railways.

Strategic Aims

- a. Adopt the requirement for EIA as stated in the Environmental Management Act.

Target: *EIA guidelines and technical assistance.*

Strategy 5.2

Promote use of more energy efficient and less pollutant modes of transport.

- a. Promote friendly transport systems and operations.

Targets: *Feasibility study on transport system report by 2006; transport act amended by 2007.*

- b. Promote environmental protection and resource conservation.

Target: *Integrate reforestation into road construction.*

- c. Enforce standards on emissions and reduce incidences of spillage.

Target: *Standards in place.*

- d. Prevent, control or combat pollution of marine environment.

Target: *Compliance.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Leader: Ministry of Transport and Public Works.

Partners: NRA, Donors, other Government Ministries and Departments.

4.2.1.3 Water and Sanitation

SCOPE

Provision of adequate and potable water.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Lake Malawi levels have been on the rising trend since 1997/98 attaining a level of 476.02 metres above mean sea level in early May, this year. There have been above-average flows in the Shire River.
- b. Malawi experienced one of the worst floods this year. The nation was declared a disaster state with most infrastructures such as bridges, roads, water supply facilities damaged.
- c. Most rivers such as Bua and Linthipe exhibit diminishing base flows.
- d. At the current pollutant discharge rate, Lake Malawi has a 750-year safe pollutant carrying capacity.
- e. Lindane, aldrin and dieldrin levels are greater than WHO standards in Lake Malawi and some rivers such as Linthipe and Dwangwa.

- f. High BOD in Mudi and Lingadzi Rivers are due to increasing pollution from industrial and sewerage effluent.
- g. High nitrates in Linthipe, Bua, Lilongwe and Songwe Rivers are due to nitrate runoff from cultivated lands.
- h. High Suspended solids in North Rukuru and Linthipe Rivers are due to high erosion rates in the catchment areas.
- i. 75 % of rivers have coliform greater than 500 counts per 100ml due to faecal pollution.
- j. 37 % of the population had access to safe drinking water in 1995.

ACTION PLAN: WATER AND SANITATION

Malawi Goals

- a. Increase from 66% to 84% the number of households with access to safe drinking water by 2015.
- b. Improve access to good sanitation from 81% to 100% by 2015.
- c. Improve water resources management practices and develop integrated water resources management plans by 2005.
- d. Strengthen policies and enforcement practices, and develop standards and guidelines by 2015.
- e. Implement an effective water devolution plan by 2006.

Overview of Objectives

1. Ensure that all citizens of Malawi have a convenient access to potable water in sufficient quantities for domestic use by 2015.
2. Promote and develop health hygiene at water points, safe water borne sanitation, industrial and domestic waste disposal in order to preserve people's health.
3. Advise ministries and other actors on actions concerning water management and development.
4. Increase the provision of equitable, efficient, sustainable and reasonable water resources utilisation.
5. Ensure that all citizens of Malawi participate actively in the identification, development and conservation of the country's water resources for use by all sectors.

Objective 1

Ensure that all citizens of Malawi have a convenient access to potable water in sufficient quantities for domestic use.

Strategy 1.1

Increase the provision of equitable and sustainable water supply systems and encourage investment in water supply infrastructure.

Strategic aims

- a. Carry out borehole drilling.
- b. Construct small community dams.
- c. Expand gravity-fed water supply systems.
- d. Rehabilitate broken down water points.

Objective 2

Promote and develop health hygiene at water points, safe water borne sanitation, industrial and domestic waste disposal in order to preserve people's health.

Strategy 2.1

Increase provision of equitable and sustainable environmental sanitation services and encourage investment in water and sanitation infrastructure.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish and train water point committees through CBM.
- b. Rehabilitate and upgrade sanitation services in urban and rural centres.

Objective 3

Advise ministries and other actors on actions concerning water management and development.

Strategy 3.1

Collect and analyse data to manage and monitor current and future availability of water resources.

Strategic aims

- a. Rehabilitate and upgrade water monitoring stations.
- b. Establish interfaced databases.

Objective 4

Increase the provision of equitable, efficient, sustainable and reasonable water resources utilization.

Strategy 4.1

Strengthen the water sector policies, standards and enforcement practices.

Strategic aims

- a. Revise and harmonise water policy and Act.
- b. Develop sanitation policy.
- c. Develop dams and dam development standards and guidelines.
- d. Protect and rehabilitate water catchment areas.

Objective 5

Ensure that all citizens of Malawi participate actively in the identification, development and conservation of the country's water resources for use by all sectors.

Strategy 5.1

Implement an effective decentralisation policy and devolution plan.

Strategic aims

- a. Sensitise communities, local Assemblies and Ministry's staff.
- b. Provide technical and professional assistance to local assemblies.

COOPERATING PARTNERS: WATER AND SANITATION

Leader: Ministry of Water Development

Partners: Local authorities, NGOs, Donors, other Government Departments.

4.2.1.4 Weather and Climate Change

SCOPE

The overall policy goal of the weather and climate sector is to monitor and understand Malawi's weather and climate and provide meteorological services in support of Malawi's national needs and international obligations for sustainable development, increase uptake of early warning weather and climate data for disaster management. Other activities are to increase dissemination of weather and climate information for agricultural production, implementation of the Climate Change Convention and increase uptake of weather information by industry.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Reduction in property damaged due to natural disasters;
2. Reduction of the social and economic impacts and fatalities of natural disasters;
3. Economic development and prosperity of primary, secondary and tertiary industry;
4. Safety of life and property;
5. Preservation and enhancement of the quality of the environment;
6. Improve community health, recreation and quality of life;
7. Provision for the needs of future generations;
8. Advancement of knowledge and understanding of Malawi's weather and climate; and
9. To meet the obligations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

CURRENT STATE

- a. Increased incidents of isolated air pollution occur over Mchenga Coal Mine (Rumphi), Shayona Cement (Kasungu) and in major cities.
- b. Due to deforestation, the rate of surface run-off has increased during the rainy season resulting in increased flooding and siltation.
- c. There were more incidences of drought during the early 90's than the late 90's and early 2000's, which have been associated with floods.
- d. Between 1990 and 2000, the Lower Shire recorded the highest maximum temperature of 45°C, while Mzuzu recorded the lowest minimum temperature of 0.2°C.
- e. There has been an increase in Tropical Cyclones entering Mozambique Channel and eventually entering inland. Typical examples are: Tropical Cyclones Delfina, Hudah, Cyprien and Japhet.
- f. The Green House Gas (GHG) emissions for 1994 were lower than those of 1990.
- g. Land use emits the highest GHG followed by energy, agriculture, industry and then waste.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

The Department of Meteorological Services under the Ministry of Transport and Public Works is mandated to monitor weather and climate in Malawi and to issue forecasts and advisories to all socio – economic sectors. It has over 20 weather stations, 70 subsidiary and well over 600 rainfall stations across the country. The department collaborates with other institutions in weather and climate monitoring such as Ministries of Agriculture and Water, Department of National Parks, Forestry, ADMARC, Lilongwe Water Board, University of Malawi and Mzuzu University.

ACTION PLAN: WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Malawi Goals

- a. Reduce damage to property and loss of life caused by weather and climate natural disasters (floods, drought, etc).
- b. Contribute to the sustainable production of food and fibre.
- c. Contribute to sustainable industrial production.
- d. Meet the obligations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other related conventions.

Overview of Objectives

1. Provide reliable weather and climate information for disaster early warnings and enhance awareness, uptake and response by the general public.
2. Provide reliable weather and climate information and advisories for use in agricultural production.
3. Provide reliable weather and climate information for use in the industrial production and water resource management.
4. Take a leading role in the implementation of the UNFCCC and enhance its awareness at national level.

Objective 1

Provide effective weather and climate disaster early warnings and enhance awareness, uptake and response by the general public.

Strategy 1.1

Generate reliable weather and climate information.

Strategic Aims

- a. Procurement and installation of weather radars and training.

Targets: *Weather radars installed (south and central) and trained personnel.*

Strategy 1.2

Promote awareness among the vulnerable groups.

Strategic Aims

- a. Conduct civic education on tropical cyclones

Targets: *Informed public.*

Objective 2

Provide reliable weather and climate information and advisories for use in agricultural production.

Strategy 2.1

Build a database of baseline information and expertise.

Strategic Aims

- a. Conduct research and training in agrometeorology.

Targets: *Crop weather models and trained manpower.*

- b. Produce user tailored met information for agricultural industry.

Targets: *Packages of user tailored information.*

Objective 3

Provide reliable weather and climate information for use in the industrial production and water resource management.

Strategy 3.1

Build database of relevant baseline information.

Strategic Aims

- a. Produce user tailored met information for industry and water resources.

Targets: *User tailored information.*

Objective 4:

Take a leading role in the implementation of the UNFCCC and enhance its awareness at national level.

Strategy 4.1

Promote awareness on the Climate Change Convention.

Strategic Aims

- a. Conduct civic education on Climate Change.

Targets: *Informed public.*

- b. Produce 2nd and 3rd National Communication under UNFCCC.

Targets: *National Communications.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Leader: Ministry of Transport and Public Works

Partners: World Meteorological Organization (WMO), African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), SADC institutions, Donors, NEPAD.

4.2.1.5 Local Government

SCOPE

Promote and accelerate local governance and participatory democracy by creating an enabling environment in the implementation of the Local Government Act 1998 and the decentralization policy to attain socio-economic stability of the districts.

DESIRED OUTCOME

- Making local governments work in an integrated way, building capacity and expertise necessary to meet the challenges of ensuring a better life for all, and the need for each one to develop a macro perspective and think strategically beyond the confines of immediate line functions.
- Promote the realization of government's priorities related to decentralisation and local empowerment with sustainable human development, both of which are aimed at improving the quality of life for Malawians.
- Facilitate the transition of the Department of Local Government to a more proactive, flexible and client focused organization.

CURRENT STATE

- a. At independence in 1964, the Government inherited a decentralized system of Local Government based on the 1962 Local Government Act. This Act introduced local elections and devolved more powers and functions to the District Assemblies, which among others included education, roads and public health.
- b. In 1967, the Government created the District Development Committees (DDCs), which were parallel administrative structures, with similar mandates as Local Authorities. With their political support, the DDCs gradually took over some of the responsibilities of the local authorities. In due course, this resulted into a scramble for the limited resources, with the DDCs receiving a lion's share. Local Governments were sidelined in the decision making process, despite being mandated by an act of Parliament.
- c. During the one party era, a highly centralized decision-making process characterized the role of the DLG. The centre, through DLG, used to dictate on Assembly functions such as development, management, nomination of election candidates, etc.
- d. Furthermore, the capacity in Assemblies was very low. Consequently, the DLG seconded civil servants to occupy key positions to man the Assemblies. These civil servants were not answerable to the Assemblies but to their masters at DLG. This frustrated development efforts of the Assemblies.
- e. With the introduction of the multiparty politics in 1994, the role of DLG has been transformed from that of controlling to a regulatory and coordinating one.
- f. The new Local Government Act No. 42 of 1998 and the Decentralisation Policy have provided for the creation of a conducive environment for local empowerment of the grassroots. The implementation of the Decentralisation Policy necessitates the need for some functions of the sector to be transferred to the Assemblies. This calls for more support from the Central Government. In addition, the 1999 DLG functional review has highlighted the necessity for a new mandate, namely, to coordinate and advocate for local empowerment and good governance.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

As a professional arm of the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) on matters relating to decentralization, local empowerment and good governance, the Department of Local Government (DLG) plays a crucial role in the provision of directions and advisory services to District, Town and City Assemblies. Specifically, the DLG's role is to:

- Formulate appropriate policies;
- Coordinate local governments;
- Ensure harmonization;
- Give necessary support and guidance to the Local Authorities Service Commission (LASCOM) and National Local Government Finance Committee (NLGFC).

The Secretary for Local Government has the overall responsibility, on behalf of the Secretary to the President and Cabinet, with respect to the administration and management of the DLG and the Assemblies. Specific responsibilities include: decentralization with local empowerment, good governance, planning and development; human resource performance and management. The current schedule of established offices in the DLG include: Local authorities; Planning and development; Human resource management; and Office support services.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. Implementing the Decentralisation Policy.
2. Public engagement in decision making: as the Malawian public is getting more and more interested in what is happening in Government and the District Assemblies, stakeholders expect to be consulted or to have a say on how major policy decisions are taken, including how major programmes are designed and implemented.
3. Technological developments: currently, DLG is, to a large extent, manual in its operations, but is slowly making significant gains in employing advanced technologies to improve its operational efficiency. Making prudent and strategic investments in technology is a critically necessary condition for economic and social development.
4. Addressing issues related to DLG staff such as morale and work ethics, the HIV/AIDS pandemic and work environment.

ACTION PLAN: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Malawi Goal

A high quality, efficient and effective local governance.

Overview of Objectives

1. Promote organizational effectiveness.
2. Promote an effective and committed DLG leadership.
3. Develop a results-oriented and local authorities workforce.
4. Enhance financial sustainability.

Objective 1

Promote organizational effectiveness.

Strategy 1.1

Foster a flexible and forward-looking DLG with the capacity to adjust to new trends and programme demands to ensure operational readiness.

Strategic aims

- a. Rationalise the structure of DLG to strengthen its capacity for strategic management, policy analysis and development, and resource planning and management.

Targets: *DLG rationalized and streamlined.*

- b. Develop and institutionalise a streamlined, integrated and forward-looking planning system that emphasizes performance measurement and accountability.

Targets: *Integrated planning and performance measurement.*

- c. Institutionalise a performance measurement system, which contributes to building an organizational culture in which achievement of results is driving decision making.

Targets: *Results-oriented DLG.*

Strategy 1.2

Lead the promotion of good governance strategies and models that ensure shared stewardship and responsibility in matters concerning the management of human resources in DLG and Assemblies.

Strategic aims

- a. Strengthen the devolution of services as well as the capacity of Assemblies.

Targets: *Functions, responsibilities and decision making processes devolved; capacity of Assemblies enhanced.*

- b. Enhance the Department's leadership role in all initiatives relating to implementation of the Local Government Act 1998 and the Decentralisation Policy.

Targets: *Role of DLG on issues relating to decentralisation enhanced.*

- c. Develop systems that enhance the capacities of Assemblies to effectively manage their human and institutional resources.

Targets: *Systems that enhance the capacity of Assemblies developed.*

- d. Adopt forums and processes that will enhance communication between DLG, Assemblies and stakeholders.

Targets: *Systems to enhance communication developed and adopted.*

Strategy 1.3

Promote the effective mainstreaming of gender related issues and HIV/AIDS management and support, and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against employees living with AIDS within DLG and in the Assemblies.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish a focal point for HIV/AIDS activities within DLG and facilitate the establishment of focal points in Assemblies.

Targets: *Appropriately developed staff development plans available.*

- b. Facilitate the establishment of work place support and counselling groups involving personnel of all levels and status.

Targets: *Workplace support and counselling groups established.*

- c. Develop human resources (HR) strategies, which take into account health related and other causes of HR losses.

Targets: *HR strategies developed and available.*

- d. Develop and institutionalise a framework for assessing the impact of HIV/AIDS on HR.

Targets: *Framework for assessing impact of HIV/AIDS on HR available.*

Strategy 1.4

Promote a culture within DLG and the Assemblies wherein good individual and organizational discipline exists and is seen to make a substantial contribution to the effectiveness and efficiency of the service.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop a Code of Conduct for DLG and Assemblies.

Targets: *Well disciplined workforce.*

- b. Conduct workshops and seminars so as to sensitise employees to the need for time management and discipline generally.

Targets: *Official time effectively managed.*

- c. Issue and enforce circulars that clearly establish the standards of organizational discipline which employees are required to meet.

Targets: *A business-like culture established.*

- d. Facilitate the establishment of task forces in DLG and Assemblies in order to identify causes, effects and solutions to problems relating to time management and organisational discipline.

Targets: *Services delivered timely.*

Strategy 1.5

Develop and maintain an effective information technology and management system.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish an information governance framework to support decentralization/devolution initiatives.

Targets: *Informed decision making processes established.*

- b. Make strategic investments to Information Technology (IT) in order to improve information management.

Targets: *Effective communication through E-mail and Internet facilities.*

Strategy 1.6

Mainstream gender related issues in DLG and Assemblies.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish a focal point for gender issues activities within the DLG and facilitate then establishment of focal points in Assemblies.

Targets: *Focal points established.*

- b. Develop staff development plans that could address disadvantages created in the local government system as a result of differences in gender roles.

Targets: *Appropriately developed staff development plans available.*

- c. Develop and institutionalise a framework for assessing the impact of gender imbalance on HR.

Targets: *Framework for assessing impact of gender imbalance on HR available.*

- d. Develop and implement policies, which treat workers the same regardless of their sex.

Targets: *HR strategies, which address disadvantages resulting from differences in gender roles available.*

Objective 2

Promote an effective and committed DLG leadership.

Strategy 2.1

Build and sustain an effective and efficient DLG leadership.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop strategic direction as well as work plans to chart the Department's direction.

Targets: *Strategic and work plans available.*

- b. Develop and implement a change management programme to instil and enhance flexibility, consistency, work ethics and discipline.

Targets: *Change management programmes developed and being implemented.*

- c. Introduce performance management tools.

Targets: *Performance management tools in place.*

- d. Introduce modern and appropriate leadership styles conducive to open communication and organizational effectiveness including responsiveness to criticism at all levels.

Targets: *Empowered leadership; competent, flexible and results-oriented leadership.*

- e. Develop and implement an exchange (experimental) programme for the leadership with similar institutions both locally and internationally.

Targets: *Exchange programmes available and implemented.*

- f. Develop and maintain DLG's strategic profile through press conferences, press releases, workshops and conferences.

Targets: *Enhanced DLG's strategic profile.*

Strategy 2.2

Develop and strengthen the consultation, communication and feedback system.

Strategic aims

- a. Publicise the contents of the Strategic and Work Plans both within and outside DLG.

Targets: *Public awareness of Vision, Mission, Objectives as well as programmes and new initiative of DLG.*

- b. Develop a system of consultation within DLG, Assemblies and stakeholders prior to major policy and systems development.

Targets: *Increased client consultation and participation in programme design and delivery.*

- c. Introduce DLG Newsletter and a suggestion tool to facilitate communication and feedback.

Targets: *Increased understanding, commitment and ownership to values, programmes and initiatives by DLG employees.*

- d. Develop and institutionalise a system of meetings, conferences and retreats to enhance information sharing and publicity.

Targets: *Successes, failure and constraints acknowledged and owned.*

Objective 3

Develop a results-oriented and local authorities workforce.

Strategy 3.1

Take the lead in improving service delivery through the development and implementation of a Performance Management System, which promotes participation, accountability, adaptability, transparency, flexibility and productivity.

Strategic aims

- a. Facilitate the development of Strategic and Work Plans in all Assemblies.

Targets: *DLG's directions on all matters clarified.*

- b. Facilitate the development of individual objectives, which clarify accountabilities at all job levels so as to form a foundation for a credible Performance Management System.

Targets: *Clear accountabilities; improved service delivery; client satisfaction.*

- c. Develop and ensure implementation of a Performance Management System in all Assemblies.

Targets: *A credible Performance Management System available.*

Strategy 3.2

Plan and forecast human resource needs in the DLG and Assemblies.

Strategic aims

- a. Conduct human resources surveys.

Targets: *Skills gaps and profiles known.*

- b. Conduct training needs analysis.

Targets: *Priority training areas established; human resource plans available; recruitment of staff as well as staff development implemented according to plans.*

Strategy 3.3

Ensure the recruitment of well qualified and competent staff in the DLG and Assemblies.

Strategic aims

- a. Review and develop recruitment and selection policies, procedures and criteria.

Targets: *Recruitment policies, procedures and criteria available.*

- b. Ensure (in consultation with DHRMD) the availability of career paths, which clearly stipulate the minimum essential requirements pertaining to qualifications, competencies and aptitudes for each post.

Targets: *Career paths available; qualified and competent staff recruited.*

Strategy 3.4

Promote the availability of a motivated, adaptive, high-performing cadre of staff through workforce rejuvenation.

Strategic aims

- a. Address fundamental issues relating to morale, workload, career progression, job satisfaction, and the loss of human and intellectual capital.

Targets: *Improved organizational health.*

- b. Generate commitment to DLG's Vision and direction.

Targets: *Staff retention.*

- c. Develop a grievance and conflict resolution mechanism.

Targets: *DLG consolidated as a learning organization.*

- d. Develop a strategy that will facilitate availability of adequate, skilled and qualified HR.

Targets: *Service delivery improved.*

Objective 4

Enhance financial sustainability.

Strategy 4.1

Ensure the effective mobilization and management of financial resources.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop Work Plans, which are results-oriented to ensure value for money.

Targets: *Funds efficiently and effectively utilized.*

- b. Explore alternative sources of funding so as to create a solid financial base that will sustain implementation of DLG Strategic Plan.

Targets: *Broadened sources of funding.*

- c. Develop appropriate financial monitoring mechanisms and systems.

Targets: *Effective monitoring mechanisms in place.*

- d. Ensure prudence in the use of financial resources.

Targets: *Programmes delivered as planned; client satisfaction.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Leader: Ministry of Local Government

Partners: Other Government Departments, Donors, District Assemblies, Private sector, NGOs.

4.2.1.6 Human Settlements

SCOPE

Addresses issues to do with provision of adequate shelter for all Malawians.

DESIRED OUTCOME

Improve the livelihood of 75% of households through access to adequate housing and related infrastructure services by 2015.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Population of 9.9 million growing at 2.0% (1987 – 1998) down from 3.7% (1977 – 1987).
- b. Annual urban population growth rate estimated at 6.7%.
- c. Over 70% of the urban population live in Traditional Housing Areas (Squatter Settlements).
- d. Over 20% of the people living in Traditional Housing Areas have no access to proper sanitation.
- e. Four major towns account for the bulk of the urban residents: City of Blantyre (39%), City of Lilongwe (26%), City of Mzuzu (5%) and the Municipality of Zomba (5%). The remaining 25% live in smaller towns.
- f. 75% of the urban dwellers do not have adequate housing.
- g. No legal framework exists governing human settlement issues.
- h. Inadequate financial and human resources.

ACTION PLAN: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Overview of Objectives

1. Create an enabling legal framework for sustainable human settlements development.

Objective 1

Create an enabling legal framework for sustainable human settlements development.

Strategy 1.1

Establish a legal framework.

Strategic Aims

- a. Finalise National Housing Policy.

Targets: *National Housing Policy document in place.*

- b. Finalise building regulations and standard.

Targets: *Building Control Act in place.*

- c. Formulate by-laws for Assemblies.

Targets: *By-laws enacted.*

Strategy 1.2

Improve lives of squatter dwellers.

Strategic Aims

- a. Implement the ‘Cities without slums initiative’ by 2010.

Targets: *Squatters upgraded.*

- b. Strengthen Housing Schemes.

Targets: *Sustainable Housing Schemes.*

- c. Develop partnerships.

Targets: *Partnerships.*

Strategy 1.3

Develop and disseminate information on appropriate building technologies.

Strategic Aims

- a. Conduct research on building technologies.

Targets: *Affordable and reliable building materials.*

- b. Introduce new materials.

Targets: *Number of projects launched.*

- c. Conduct awareness campaigns.

Targets: *Awareness created.*

- d. Mainstream HIV/AIDS.

Targets: *HIV/AIDS awareness created.*

- e. Community participation.

Targets: *Community involvement.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Leader: Ministry of Housing

Partners: Ministry of Local Government and District Administration; other Government Departments; Habitat for Humanity; Donors; Private sector.

4.2.1.7 Education

SCOPE

Basic education will be accorded highest priority. It is recognized, however, that this is not a sufficient condition for an individual to escape poverty. Sustainable national development also requires the development of secondary, higher and pre-school education.

DESIRED OUTCOME

In light of the positive link between education and poverty reduction, there is a clear need to increase access to and improve the quality of education *at all levels*. To achieve this, there are five main Desired Outcomes applicable at each level:

1. improve quality and relevance of education;
2. increase access and equity in education, focusing on girls, orphans and children with special needs;
3. strengthen management, planning and finance;
4. respond to HIV/AIDS pandemic;
5. strengthen co-ordination across all players in the education sector, both public and private.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Total enrolment for Pre-primary schools in 2000 was estimated to be around 20,000 and this gave a 2% Gross Enrolment Rate. This area however, suffers lack of systematic data.
- b. About 5,000 primary schools offer primary education to about 3 million pupils, representing 137% GER. In 1987 primary enrolment was 1002343 which was about 55.1% GER.
- c. Although the official entry-age for primary school is 6 years, up to 16-year-olds are accepted in standard 1.
- d. The primary cycle is categorized into: the infant level comprising the first two grades (standards), junior primary comprising the third, fourth and fifth grades and senior primary consisting of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades.
- e. The 2000 Gross Enrolment Ratio for Primary school was 120 per cent and of these, 48 per cent were girls, whereas 40% of the enrolment were girls in secondary schools.
- f. Repetition and dropout rates are retarding the development of primary education, repetition rate currently is 15.6% for primary.
- g. Pupils who are able to reach standard 8 sit for the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination (PSLCE), which determines their eligibility for entry into secondary school.
- h. Secondary school education is offered through Conventional Secondary Schools (CSS) and Community Day Secondary schools (CDSSs). Transition rate from primary to secondary is currently at 63.3% with the establishment of the CDSSs.
- i. The purpose of secondary education is to provide its recipients with the knowledge, skills and adaptability to enable them earn a living, contribute to national development goals, to survive in the non-work environment, to participate in national affairs and to pursue further education with this ability.
- j. Approximately 274,949 students were enrolled in public secondary education in 2000.
- k. Secondary school students sit two national selection examinations. The first, the Junior Certificate of Secondary Education (JCE) after two years of secondary school education and the second, the Malawi School Certificate of Education (MSCE) after four years of secondary education.
- l. Technical and tertiary educations are accessible to a few students representing 0.05% and 0.12% of the total education population.
- m. Tertiary education is provided by an array of educational institutions including primary and secondary teacher training colleges, technical and vocational training schools and a number of other post-secondary professional training institutions.

- n. Tertiary education aims at providing middle and high-level manpower requirements for the management and development of Malawi's economy and for the teaching and managing of national educational institutions.
- o. Almost 8,000 students are enrolled in six national primary teacher-training colleges and slightly over 500 at Domasi College of Education, which trains secondary school teachers.
- p. Approximately 1,300 students are enrolled in technical education institutions, which are now run by the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

- a. The main cost centres are MoES&T headquarters, the divisional offices, Domasi College of Education and the MCDE. Within these cost centres there are four programmes, namely; Administration, Primary, Secondary and Teacher Training. Under these there are sub-programmes, activities, items, and sub-items. The directly sub-vented organisations are the tertiary education institutions, Malawi National Examinations Board (MANEB), Malawi Institute of Education (MIE) the Malawi National Library Services (MNLS) and the Malawi National Commission for UNESCO (MNCU).
- b. In recent years, educational support structures have substantially improved. Each District is split into a series of 8 - 12 education zones, each of which has a Primary Education Advisor (PEA) and a Teacher Development Centre (TDC) where training can be carried out. A series of Donor initiatives, particularly from Dfid, have sought to increase the capacity of the PEA's and support systems for schools.
- c. The current decentralisation process is set to see substantial responsibilities devolved to the District Education Office (DEO), which in theory, should make the system far more responsive to the needs of communities and schools. Education is one of the five line Ministries identified for the first phase of decentralisation. Education is also linked into the overall decentralised planning structure, with District Assemblies, Area Development Committees and Village Development Committees. However, one of the biggest constraints at the district level is the lack of human capacity. The following structures summarise the management regime in the education sector:
- d. Ministry Headquarters, Planning Department: To co-ordinate all stakeholders working in primary school management, and keep up to date records of all activities.
- e. Ministry Headquarters, Basic Education: To provide definitive guidelines on the range of areas related to Primary School Management. Ensure that these are implemented.
- f. Ministry of Education, Division Level: Co-ordination at a division level, including information gathering on all activities being carried out. Role to phase out with Decentralisation.
- g. Ministry of Education, District Level: DEO co-ordinates all activities within the district together with the District Assembly - this role will increase under Decentralisation.
- h. Ministry of Education, Sub-District Level (Zones): PEAs have a key role in mobilising and training communities and teachers, and brokering a process of ongoing school management.
- i. Ministry of Gender, Youth and Community Services, Sub-District Level: CDAs to work closely with PEA's to mobilise and train communities around school management. Also responsible for ensuring that issues of Gender and HIV/AIDS are fully integrated.
- j. Parent Teacher Associations: Mobilise Communities and hold School Management Committees to account.

- k. School Management Committees: Manage resources at the school including those teachers working and pupils studying there.
- l. Traditional Authorities: Give leadership to communities on the need to be fully involved in school management.
- m. Communities: To elect and hold accountable the School Management Committee through PTA, and to take an active interest in the ongoing management of their school.
- n. District Assembly: To increasingly have control over education activities in the district with the onset of decentralisation, and appraise, prioritise and fund education plans.
- o. Area Development Committee: To co-ordinate planning processes at an area level for schools in their area.
- p. Village Development Committee: To co-ordinate planning processes at a group village level for schools in their area.
- q. Development Partners: To provide services and resources to supplement government efforts in the sector, and to influence ongoing policy dialogue.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

- 1. Limited facilities for children with special needs in education.
- 2. Decentralisation and democratisation of primary education.
- 3. The impact of HIV/AIDS in the education sector.
- 4. Institutional capacities – these need to be strengthened in order to manage an expanded system of primary education.
- 5. Resources for implementing free and compulsory primary education.
- 6. High illiteracy rates of *36% for males and 49% for females* (Global literacy rate 85% for male & 74% for female).
- 7. Inadequate funding of Special Needs Education programs.
- 8. There are inadequate Syllabus, Teachers' Guides, Pupils' Books and other instructional materials in Braille.
- 9. Paradigm shifts for the education system that education for children with special needs is not welfare but a right.
- 10. Ignorance – unawareness of most people that Disability is not inability.
- 11. Fragmentation of players in special needs education.
- 12. Inequitable participation of girls in school.
- 13. Shortage of well motivated, committed and qualified primary school teachers.
- 14. Low value given to education by some pupils and parents.
- 15. Increased and effective community participation in school management.
- 16. Inefficient inspection and supervision service.
- 17. Critical shortage of classrooms.
- 18. Inadequate teaching and learning materials.

ACTION PLAN: EDUCATION

Malawi Goals

- a. Improve quality and relevance at all levels of education.
- b. Improve access and equity at all levels, focusing on special Needs Education and girls.
- c. Increase and improve Functional Adult Literacy and numeracy.
- d. Provide special education for the out of school youth.
- e. Expand pre-school education/early childhood development.
- f. Respond urgently to problems created by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- g. Decentralize administrative and planning responsibilities.

- h. Improve management and administration at all levels of education.
- i. Reduce reliance of higher education on subventions.

Overview of objectives

1. Increasing access to education.
2. Expand pre-school education/early childhood development.
3. Making education equitable.
4. Improving the quality of primary education.
5. Making education more relevant.
6. Improving the management of education.

Objective 1

Increasing access to education.

Strategy 1.1

Equal access for all children to quality education.

Strategic aims

- a. Construction of more schools and classrooms based on clearly identified needs and priorities especially in areas where there is under-provision.

Targets: *Permanent classroom stock increased; 3000 classrooms are constructed by 2005; pupils: permanent classroom ratio reduced.*

- b. Ensure that adequate number of teachers are recruited, including special needs education teachers and lecturers.

Targets: *Reduce qualified pupil-teacher ratio to 1:60 by 2007; Number of specialist teachers for special needs education trained; Number of regular teachers oriented to special needs education.*

Strategy 1.2

Promote strong partnerships with the aim of strengthening the involvement of private education providers.

Strategic aims

- a. Enact appropriate legislation to ensure the necessary enabling environment to encourage the provision of quality private primary education in order to increase the number of pupils in private primary schools.

Targets: *Formal agreement between the Private Schools Association of Malawi (PRISAM) and MoES&T in place; a revised Education Act in place; Number of pupils in private primary schools.*

- b. Establish minimum standards, and apply them to all schools both public and private.

Targets: *National school standards in place.*

Strategy 1.3

Put in place incentives to encourage teachers to work in disadvantaged areas.

Strategic aims

- a. Teachers' housing construction.

Targets: *Number of teachers' houses constructed; 800 annually.*

- b. Payment of allowance to teachers working in areas where essential services are not provided.

Targets: *Number of teachers serving in rural areas and receiving allowance of 20% of basic pay.*

Objective 2

Expand pre-school education/early childhood development.

Strategy 2.1

Expand and improve comprehensive early childhood care and education especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.

Strategic aims

- a. Actively seek closer links with the Ministries of Gender, Youth and Community Services; Health and Population and that of Persons with Disabilities to generate discussion and debate on areas of mutual interest. These enhanced links will lead to the identification of strategies and plans of action to tackle basic education issues in a more holistic manner.

Targets: *GoM policy in place, which is coherent with, and advances the aims of, MoES&T policy.*

Strategy 2.2

Improve adult literacy rate from the estimated 65% to 85% over Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) period, particularly in rural areas and especially among women.

Strategic aims

- a. Review adult literacy policy.

Targets: *Revised adult literacy policy in place.*

- b. Promoting the sharing of human and physical resources with (MoGYCS) which could be used for the benefit of adults and out-of-school youth.

Targets: *Modalities of sharing in place.*

Objective 3

Making education equitable.

Strategy 3.1

Investigation of strategies needing to be introduced, to make education all-inclusive. Specific target groups to include: orphans (especially those whose parents died of HIV/AIDS), children with special educational needs, girls, and out-of-school youth.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop and implement policy on making education at all level inclusive.

Targets: *Policy in place; policy implemented.*

Strategy 3.2

Provide an enabling environment for children with special educational needs and for the underprivileged within the conventional school system.

Strategic aims

- a. Identify categories of children with special education needs.

Targets: *Percentage of special needs children not in schools reduced from 6% to 3%.*

- b. Improve the physical design and construction of schools to address the needs of children with special needs.

Targets: *Norms and guidelines on school construction to make provision for children with special needs.*

- c. Social Mobilisation Campaign targeting socially disadvantaged groups, which will aim to boost the participation of out-of-school youth, girls, orphans (especially those whose parents have died of HIV/Aids) and children with physical and learning difficulties.

Targets: *Number of socially disadvantaged groups sensitised; number of children from disadvantaged groups participating in the education system.*

- d. Promotion of the Community Rehabilitation Strategy in the case of pre-school age children, so elder female siblings can be released to attend school.

Targets: *CRS strategy in place.*

Strategy 3.3

Afford a priority status to special needs education with the aim of getting a higher number of disabled pupils to complete the primary education cycle.

Strategic aims

- a. Teach Children with mild disabilities in regular schools, supported by teachers with specific training in special needs education.

Targets: *Number of teachers oriented in Special Needs Education; number of pupils with mild hearing and mild visual impairment in conventional schools.*

- b. Increase provision for severely impaired children by supporting resource and residential centres on boarding expenses.

Targets: *Number of severely visually impaired children attending residential resource centres.*

- c. Reduce pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) for visually and hearing impaired.

Targets: *PTR for visually impaired, hearing impaired and learning difficulties.*

Strategy 3.4

Address the needs of seriously disabled students.

Strategic aims

- a. Setting up a collaborative framework with other Ministries (e.g. Health and Population; Gender & Community Services; Youth, Sports and Culture, and of Persons with Disabilities) and with civic societies such as MACOHA.

Targets: *Collaborative framework in place.*

Strategy 3.5

Promote gender equity by making the school an environment supportive of the needs of both boys and girls and female staff.

Strategic aims

- a. Revise and improve recruitment, deployment and terms and conditions of service for teachers.

Targets: *Percentage of female teachers; percentages of qualified female teachers.*

- b. Continue developing gender awareness teaching materials for equitable participation of both boys and girls.

Targets: *50% of enrolment is made up of female pupils by 2005; female enrolment (in millions); gender-appropriate teaching materials in place.*

- c. School environment made conducive to female participation.

Targets: *Number of female latrines; number of desks.*

Strategy 3.6

Devise and implement strategies whereby teachers (especially female teachers) are encouraged to teach in remote and difficult areas.

Strategic aims

- a. Revise and improve terms and conditions of service for teachers posted to remote and difficult rural areas.

Targets: *Number of female teachers in remote and difficult areas; The proportion of rural schools meeting the 60:1 pupil ratio to increase to 25% in 2002.*

Objective 4

Improving the quality of primary education.

Strategy 4.1

Establish and maintain agreed minimum standards for the provision of quality teaching and learning in all primary schools, giving first priority to quality improvement.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop and promote the concept of a 'Whole School Development' nationally.

Targets: *Drop out rate; Completion rate to Standard 8 to increase to 30% in 2002; Repetition rate; Survival rate.*

Strategy 4.2

Promote the capacity of schools to offer a comprehensive range of literacy and numeracy skills.

Strategic aims

- a. PCAR in place and implemented.

Targets: *Primary completion rate; PSLC pass rate.*

Strategy 4.3

Make efforts to reduce the current pupil – qualified teacher ratio to 60:1 across all primary standards by 2012.

Strategic aims

Recruit and train several thousands additional teachers by 2007, and an additional several thousands by 2012.

Targets: *Pupil-qualified teacher rate; percentage of schools with less than 60:1 PTR; percentage of schools with more than 50% of trained teachers.*

Strategy 4.4

Reduce the national teacher: pupil ratios in Standard 1.

Strategic aims

- a. Deploy more qualified teachers in Standard 1.

Targets: *National teacher: pupil ratios in Standard 1 to be 80:1 in 2007 and 60:1 by 2012.*

- b. Provide a more conducive teaching/learning environment.

Targets: *Use of child centred teaching/learning methodologies in place; pupil-textbook ratio; pupil-classroom ratio; pupil-desk ratio.*

- c. Develop guidelines on pupil progression through primary schooling (to include automatic promotion and continuous assessment issues).

Targets: *Guidelines on pupil progression in place and in use.*

Strategy 4.5

Investigate and address the main causes of chronic pupil absenteeism in primary schools

Strategic aims

- a. Mount a national Social Mobilisation Campaign, which has as its thrust the benefits of education.

Targets: *Number of zones covered by community training; daily attendance/enrolment ratio.*

- b. Develop and introduce collaborative strategies to tackle chronic pupil absenteeism in primary schools.

Targets: *Daily attendance/enrolment ratio to increase to 80% in 2002 and to 100% in 2007.*

Strategy 4.5

Promote good health and sanitation practices in schools.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop guidelines for an acceptable level of safe water and sanitation provision.

Targets: *National guidelines in place.*

- b. Implement effective health promotion activities in schools and communities.

Targets: *Pupil attendance.*

- c. Implement the national policy on School Health and Nutrition.

Targets: *Percentage of schools implementing the policy; pupil attendance; pupil performance/achievement.*

Strategy 4.6

Establish standards and guidelines for minimum quality infrastructure while taking into account variations in both local conditions and different levels of community expertise.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop and publish national norms and guidelines for school construction.

Targets: *Guidelines in place; Percentage of classrooms meeting the minimum standards of infrastructure.*

- b. Enforce national norms and guidelines for school construction.

Targets: *Guidelines implemented and enforced.*

- c. Introduce a minimum package of provision and Ensure that future developments of primary school facilities and infrastructure will be in response to identified need.

Targets: *Percentage of schools meeting requirements; number of schools responding to identified needs.*

Strategy 4.7

Develop a district-level schools rehabilitation and maintenance programme.

Strategic aims

- a. Rehabilitate and maintain schools as required.

Targets: *Percentage of schools meeting minimum standards.*

Strategy 4.8

Develop a school-based rehabilitation and maintenance programme.

Strategic aims

- a. Rehabilitate and maintain schools as required.

Targets: *Percentage of schools meeting minimum standards.*

- b. Monitor the rehabilitation and maintenance of schools.

Targets: *Monitoring system in place; percentage of schools rehabilitated and maintained.*

Strategy 4.9

Ensure that each school has an adequate supply of instructional and teaching/learning materials.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop and enforce systems and procedures, which will lead to more efficient use, and functional life of instructional materials.

Targets: *Systems and procedures specified, in place and understood at all levels.*

- b. Promote the liberalisation and effective decentralisation of decision-making powers in relation to textbook policy at primary level.

Targets: Revised textbook policy for primary in place; pupil textbook ratio to improve to 2 pupils per textbook by 2002.

- c. Develop and introduce decentralised strategies of supply and distribution of school materials and teaching/learning resources.

Targets: Pupil-textbook ratio.

- d. Supply all pupils with exercise books and writing materials.

Targets: Pupil-exercise book ratio; pupil-writing materials ratio; total number of pupils.

- e. Establish school libraries, allowing pupils greater access to books as a way of improving their literacy levels.

Targets: Number of schools with school libraries.

Strategy 4.10

Improve the national supervisory, inspection and advisory system.

Strategic aims

- a. Review the supervisory, inspection and advisory mechanisms and procedures, both at the centre and in the decentralised offices.

Targets: Mechanisms and procedures in place.

- b. Increase the supervisory, inspection and advisory visits to schools by PEAs to at least 3 times a year to provide more effective support to schools and staff.

Targets: District level and central inspection and supervision records maintained; 3 visits per school each year; percentage of schools inspected, supervised and advised.

Strategy 4.11

Accord a high priority to pupil assessment procedures.

Strategic aims

- a. Review the process of national assessment (PCAR & MANEB) and make appropriate recommendations for changes in the light of emerging needs and the changes in local catchment area.

Targets: Revised national assessment system in place.

- b. Develop and implement strategies that will encourage greater involvement of teachers in the process of the national pupil assessment review.

Targets: Number of teachers involved in PCAR.

Strategy 4.12

Institutionalise Guidance and Counselling Services in all primary schools.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop appropriate guidance and counselling guidelines and implement programmes.
Targets: *Guidance and Counselling guidelines in place; programmes implemented.*

Objective 5

Making education more relevant.

Strategy 5.1

Reform the national primary school curriculum to address the range of appropriate competencies for personal and national development, focusing on basic literacy and numeracy skills in the early years of the primary cycle.

Strategic aims

- a. Reform the current national primary school curriculum and publish a revised national primary school curriculum (PCAR).

Targets: *Reformed curriculum in place.*

- b. Implement the reformed national primary school curriculum.

Targets: *Reformed curriculum implemented; percentage of schools implementing curriculum.*

- c. Orient teachers to the reformed national primary school curriculum.

Targets: *Number of teachers oriented.*

- d. Monitor the implementation of the primary national curriculum starting from 2004.

Targets: *Percentage of schools implementing curriculum.*

Strategy 5.2

Promote the policy on the use of mother tongue consistent with the objectives of the Convention of the Rights of Child.

Strategic aims

- a. Implement policy on the use of the mother tongue in Standards 1 – 4.

Targets: *Policy on use of mother tongue implemented; number of schools implementing policy; pupil drop-out and repetition rates in Standards 1 - 4.*

- b. Encourage the deployment of teachers within their districts/regions of origin.

Targets: *Number of teachers deployed in regions of origin; number of teachers implementing policy.*

Strategy 5.3

Allowing schools to develop and introduce not more than two, non-examinable and skill-focused subjects oriented towards the local enrichment and diversification of curriculum.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop and issue guidelines on the introduction and teaching of subject not falling within the national curriculum.

Targets: *Number of schools teaching approved extra-curricular subjects.*

- b. Equipping teachers with relevant curriculum development skills.

Targets: *Number of teachers trained.*

Strategy 5.4

Amend the basic education curriculum and syllabuses to reinforce the messages related to the social impact and coping strategies of the HIV/Aids pandemic.

Strategic aims

- a. Amend the basic education curriculum and syllabuses to reinforce the messages related to the social impact and coping strategies of the HIV/Aids pandemic.

Targets: *Number of schools aware of the social impact and coping strategies of the HIV/Aids pandemic.*

Objective 6

Improving the management of education.

Strategy 6.1

Vigorously pursue the policy of decentralisation of responsibilities and services so as to support primary schools and to ensure efficiency gains.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop and implement the Education Sector Devolution Plan.

Targets: *Devolution Plan in place; Devolution Plan implemented.*

- b. Transferring management responsibilities and provision of services to primary schools to the district, zonal and school levels.

Targets: *Number of schools committees assuming responsibility for school management.*

Strategy 6.2

Strengthen the involvement of parents and communities in the management of schools while taking into account significant variations among different communities.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish guidelines and strategies for the working relationship between parents' association, teachers' union and school management committees.

Targets: *National Strategy in place; Number of schools committees implementing the National Strategy.*

- b. Support school management through training programmes for Primary Education Advisers, senior school staff and school management committees.

Targets: *Number of training programmes implemented.*

Strategy 6.3

Encourage gender balance in the management of schools.

Strategic aims

- a. Promote more females to positions of responsibility.

Targets: *Number of females in positions of responsibility.*

Strategy 6.4

Rationalise and decentralise the system of teacher recruitment and deployment so as to respond to the actual needs of pupils, schools and communities.

Strategic aims

- a. Review and strengthening of recruitment, deployment of personnel, training and resources at the district and zonal levels.

Targets: *Number of teachers transferred between schools.*

Strategy 6.5

Forge stronger links with all stakeholders in the education process with the view to improving communications, coordination and accountability.

Strategic aims

- a. Hold meetings with all stakeholders in the education process to build strong partnerships.

Targets: *Number of meeting resolutions implemented.*

Strategy 6.6

Improving educational efficiency at school level.

Strategic aims

- a. Piloting strategies to make more efficient use of school facilities, which might include multi-grade teaching/learning.

Targets: *Number of schools piloting multi-grade teaching.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: EDUCATION

Leader: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Partners: University of Malawi, Mzuzu University, Religious Organisations, other Government Departments, Donors, NGOs, Private Schools.

4.2.1.8 Culture

SCOPE

The Cultural Affairs Department through its five divisions is mandated to carry out research in the natural history (animals, insects, plants, etc) and anthropology and publish the results and to exhibit natural and cultural heritage findings in museums. The department also collects all books, documents, files, pictures, music etc, and conserve and preserve them for posterity. They conduct research in Archaeology, History, Local Art, Ethnography and publish the results: and to carry out the national monument programme.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Develop a machinery or system that would capably research into Malawi's cultural heritage and adequately preserve, protect and maintain it for posterity.
2. Protect environmental and biodiversity conservation methods that are in harmony with cultural beliefs.
3. Protect nation participation in cultural programmes by the public in order to protect national unity and lighten socio – cultural and environmental awareness.
4. Develop a mechanism for the prevention of literature, folklore, story telling, music, drama at both local and international levels, to reflect the unity of distinct cultures within Malawi.
5. Preserve the environmental protection awareness programmes.
6. To conserve natural and cultural heritage through environmental awareness.
7. To build the capacity to develop and manage Malawi's cultural industry.

CURRENT STATE

- a. There has been an obsession with foreign trends in behaviour and lifestyle, particularly among the youth and urban dwellers, which has led to undue emphasis being placed on imported items and techniques at the expense of local ones.
- b. It has been difficult for Malawian artists to turn professional because of limited market.
- c. Most of Malawian artists are self -taught.
- d. Culture is a spearhead for sustainable national development
- e. Cultural Policy is in the final process of formulation.
- f. Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture has finished its strategic plan for 2003 – 2008.
- g. There are five Cultural Divisions.
- h. There are no regional or district cultural offices.
- i. Culture plays a pivotal role in sensitising the masses through arts.
- j. In 1998, 65.3% of the population (6.5 million) were living below the poverty line.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

- a. The Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture is divided into three departments, the Culture, Sport and Youth departments. The Department of Culture, which is headed by a Commissioner, has five sections under it as follows:
- b. Archives National Division, which collects and preserves books, documents, files pictures, etc.
- c. Museums Division which deals with research and publication of results in natural history and anthropology, exhibition of natural and cultural heritage findings in museums.
- d. Antiquities Division, which deals with research and publication of results in archaeology, history, ethnography and also responsible for the National monuments programme.
- e. Censorship board which looks at classification of books, files, music, etc, into age group suitability.
- f. Arts and Crafts Division, which deals with research and dissemination of results in the arts and crafts.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. Low investment in culture and cultural institutions.
2. Embracement of foreign culture (e.g. language, dressing) without assessment.
3. Perception of culture by the public as non developmental.

COOPERATING PARTNERS: CULTURE

Leader: Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture.

Partners: Ministries responsible for Gender, Energy, Transport, Labour, Biodiversity and Education; NGOs, Donors, British Council, French Cultural Centre, Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, Television Malawi, National Library Service, Copyright Society of Malawi, University of Malawi.

4.2.1.9 Lands, Physical Planning and Surveys

SCOPE

To promote efficient, diversified and sustainable use of land based resources for both agriculture and other uses in order to avoid sectoral land use conflicts and ensure sustainable socio-economic development.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. To improve and ensure the efficient and effective planning, surveying, management and utilisation of land and land-based resources, on a sustainable basis.
2. Promote access to land by re-settlement in unused estate land and establishing security of tenure through the new land policy.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Urban land development accounts for less than 2% of the total land area in the country, but accommodates a rapid and increasing percentage of the population.
- b. 71% of the households in Malawi have an average of less than 1 hectare of land while others hold excessive land some of which is undeveloped or underdeveloped.

- c. The population is predominantly rural (86%) and largely dependent on subsistence farming, with over 55% cultivating less than 1 hectare of land.
- d. Malawi has an average population density of 105 persons per km² of land.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. Urban population is expected to double in 20 years. The high population growth rate is placing considerable and increasing strains on the country's environment.

ACTION PLAN: LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND SURVEYS

Malawi Goals

- a. Malawi will be a country where all Malawian citizens have access to land and land-based resources are managed and utilized efficiently.

Overview of objectives

1. Promote planning services to ensure that social and economic development takes place in an orderly coordinated, efficient and environmentally sustainable manner.
2. Promote efficient and effective delivery, utilization and management of land and land-based resources.
3. Provide improved and prompt land surveying and mapping services.

Objective 1

Promote planning services to ensure that social and economic development takes place in an orderly coordinated, efficient and environmentally sustainable manner.

Strategy 1.1

Strengthen tenure security, confidence and fairness of all categories of rights in land.

Strategic aims

- a. Build consensus about the implementation of National Land Policy.

Targets: *Public awareness campaign on land policy designed and initiated; public awareness campaign implemented.*

- b. Review and draft legal framework for implementing Land Policy.

Targets: *Law Commissioners appointed; review issues report and draft Land Bill finalized.*

- c. Participatory review of existing land rights.

Targets: *Pilot methodology for identification of land rights established.*

- d. Cadastre survey carried out in pilot districts.

Targets: *Method of and equipment for surveying put in place; number of parcels surveyed and plans produced; methods of data transfer and sharing in place.*

- e. Register land interests.

Targets: *Adjudication carried out annually; District Land Registries in pilot districts established and pilot registration commenced; number of units registered in National Registration including pilot registration.*

Objective 2

Promote efficient and effective delivery, utilization and management of land and land-based resources.

Strategy 2.1

Improve distribution of and access to land.

Strategic aims

- a. Provide support mechanisms and social infrastructure for sustainable settlement.

Targets: *Participatory poverty assessments in pilot districts completed; number of families resettled.*

- b. Identify available land and willing settlers in pilot districts.

Targets: *Inventory of available land in pilot districts updated.*

- c. Identify eligible beneficiaries and potential buyers in pilot districts focusing on the less privileged including women and those with HIV/AIDS.

Targets: *Social economic assessment study finalized.*

- d. Facilitate negotiation between willing sellers and buyers.

Targets: *Average length of negotiations; amount of land transferred.*

- e. Carry out large scale topographic mapping and cadastre surveys.

Targets: *Method of data collection and mapping in place; number of topographic maps at 1:5,000/ 1:10,000 produced; number of parcels surveyed and deed plans produced.*

- f. Facilitation of acquisition of land rights and formalization of rights in pilot districts.

Targets: *Number of beneficiary communities and disadvantaged groups including women and those with HIV/AIDS resettled.*

- g. Carry out large-scale topographic mapping and cadastre survey in peri-urban areas.

Targets: *Method of data collection put in place; number of topographic maps at 1:2,500/ 1:5,000 produced; number of parcels surveyed and deed plans produced.*

- h. Implement formalisation of land rights in peri-urban areas.

Targets: *Information and sensitisation of population in peri-urban areas; number of proposals and plans from communities; number of parcels registered and plans implemented.*

Strategy 2.2

Promote good governance including transparency and popular participation at all levels.

Strategic aims

- a. Conduct civic education regarding land policy reform programme.

Targets: *Campaign for civic education designed; impact of the media campaign assessed.*

- b. Establish customary land committees in pilot districts.

Targets: *Number of customary land committees established.*

- c. Enhance land dispute resolution mechanisms.

Targets: *Number of pilot local boards/land tribunals established and operational.*

- d. Establish mechanism for coordinating the Land Sector Wide Approach.

Targets: *Funding agreement on Land Sector Investment Programme including the programme administration and management reached; National Land Reform Council established; development partners/Government forum for the Land Sector established and maintained.*

Strategy 2.3

Strengthen capacity for implementing the National Land Policy.

Strategic aims

- a. Implement training programmes for technicians and professionals in surveying and land management for pilot district offices and T/As.

Targets: *Number of graduates by function and placement by location.*

- b. Capacity building in relevant public sector land services agencies.

Targets: *Training plan developed and implemented; course modules, seminars and workshops implemented; periodic assessment of skill enhancement opportunities by eligible staff; technical Land Services Secretariat established and operating; 200 land administration clerks trained by 2006.*

- c. Facilitate local participation in land governance in pilot areas.

Targets: *Advice to land committees and land owner associations provided; Land Committee members trained; land owner association office holders trained.*

- d. Enhance private sector participation in Land Reform Programme.

Targets: *Stakeholder consultation mechanism established; periodic meetings for the stakeholder consultation mechanism.*

- e. Build capacity for dealing with cross-cutting (gender, HIV/AIDS and environment) issues.

Targets: Desk officers for each cross-cutting issue appointed and operating; stakeholders and beneficiaries sensitisation and training workshops carried out.

- f. Establish cost recovery measures.

Targets: Options for cost recovery programme implemented; pilot cost recovery programme implemented; a national cost recovery programme recommended and adopted.

Objective 3

Provide improved and prompt land surveying and mapping services.

Strategy 3.1

Improve use and management of land in all tenure categories.

Strategic aims

- a. Review and revise the current National Physical Development Plan.
Targets: National physical development plan revised by 2003; comprehensive land use and development policy in line with Decentralisation Policy and National Land Policy in place by 2010.
- b. Implement the revised National Physical Development Plan.
Targets: Land use plans guidelines and standards for development in pilot areas developed and enforced; 40 officers trained in land use planning by 2006; Environmental Impact Assessments carried out for all development projects in pilot districts.
- c. Establish a structure and maintain spatial data.
Targets: Malawi Geographic Information Council (MAGIC) established and running; Spatial Data Centre established and running.
- d. Confirm survey and perpetuate international boundaries.
Targets: Length of Malawi/Tanzania boundary surveyed; length of Malawi/Zambia boundary surveyed; length of Malawi/Mozambique boundary surveyed; international boundary issues discussed and treaties signed.
- e. Carry out topographic surveys of the lake and major rivers.
Targets: Hydrographical information for lakes and Shire River provided; number of hydrographic charts for the lakes and Shire River produced.

COOPERATING PARTNERS: LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND SURVEYS

Leader: Ministry of Lands, Physical Planning and Surveys

Partners: Donors, Local Assemblies, other Government Departments.

4.2.2 Theme 2: Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production

WSSD GOALS

- All developing countries should take the lead in the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns taking into account Rio principles (Rio Declaration on environment and development)
- Develop 10 year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production.
- Encourage and promote the development of 10-years framework of programmes to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production.

Energy

- Diversify energy supply and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources in order to increase its contribution to total energy supply.
- Improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources, sufficient to achieve the goal of halving the proportion of people in poverty by 2015.
- Remove market distortions including the restructuring of taxes and the phasing out of harmful subsidies.
- Support efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and to ensure consumer access to energy services.
- Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency with the support of the international community. Accelerate the development and dissemination of energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, including the promotion of research and development.
- By 2020, support NEPAD goals to ensure 35% of population have access to sustainable energy.
- Develop and utilize indigenous energy sources and infrastructures for various local uses and promote rural community participation, including local Agenda 21 groups, with the support of the international community, in developing and utilizing renewable energy technologies to meet their daily energy needs to find simple and local solutions.
- Prevent and minimize waste and maximize reuse, recycling and use of environmentally friendly alternative materials, with the participation of government sectors and all stakeholders.

Mining and Geological Surveys

- Assess the global mining and minerals sector in terms of the transition to sustainable development.
- Establish the services provided by the minerals system can be delivered in accordance with future sustainable development.
- Propose key elements for improving the minerals system as regards economic, social and environmental spheres.
- Build platforms of analysis and engagement for ongoing cooperation and networking among all stakeholders.
- Enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, to play an active role in minerals, metals and mining development throughout the life cycles of mining operations, including after closure

for rehabilitation purposes, in accordance with national regulations and taking into account significant transboundary impacts.

4.2.2.1 Energy

SCOPE

The role of the Department of Energy Affairs is to look after electricity supply and demand issues, coal demand and supply issues (except mining), biomass downstream issues, liquid fuel and gas downstream activities and renewable energy issues.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Liberalised private sector supply industry.
2. An energy economy with a higher proportion of modern commercial energy.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Lake Malawi outflow contributes 95% of electricity in Malawi.
- b. Biomass provides over 93% of the country's energy requirements.
- c. Siltation and debris have affected Hydro power generation along Shire River, necessitating regular dredging and debris removal.
- d. Rural households consume 60% of fuel wood, tobacco and tea processing use 20%, while industry and urban areas use 10%.
- e. Kapichira Hydro Electric Power Station was commissioned in September 2000 to boost power supply in the country.
- f. 99% of the country's electricity is generated from hydropower.
- g. Only 4% of the population has access to electricity.

ACTION PLAN: ENERGY

Malawi Goals

- a. Increase rural and peri-urban electrification from the present 4 to 10% and introduce alternative, sustainable, affordable and more efficient energy supplies and fuel wood substitutes (e.g. gel fuel).
- b. Make the energy sector sufficiently robust and efficient to support Government of Malawi's socio-economic agenda of poverty reduction, sustainable economic development, and enhanced labour productivity.
- c. Catalyse the establishment of a more liberalized, private sector-driven energy supply industry in which pricing will reflect the competition and efficiency that will have developed through the reform process; and
- d. Transform the country's energy economy from one that is overly dependent on biomass (93%) to one with a high modern energy component in its energy mix. A biomass - commercial energy mix target of 50% - 50% is set for 2020.

Overview of objectives

1. Improve access to affordable and modern energy sources in Malawi.
2. Manage energy related environmental health and safety impacts.
3. Stimulate economic development and rural transformation.
4. Improve technical and economic efficiency of modern energy supply industries.
5. Improve energy sector governance.

Objective 1

Improve access to affordable and modern energy sources in Malawi.

Strategy 1.1

Implement policy approaches that address needs of rural and peri-urban poor.

Strategy aims

- a. Provide fiscal and other incentives.

Targets: Energy service financing and affordable payment systems established by 2005 so that poor people can expand their participation in energy market; tax waiver on cooking appliances granted and indirect taxes on renewable energy technologies removed by 2005; pre-paid meters for electricity introduced by 2005.

- b. Restructure pricing policies for energy.

Targets: Appropriate pricing systems for coal, liquid fuels, gas, electricity, and renewable energy sources devised by 2005.

- c. Promote low cost renewable energy technologies.

Targets: Electrification regulations covering technology range and standards reviewed, and capital contribution for electricity connection and renewable energy technologies lowered to allow 5,000 new connections per year beginning 2005; access to electricity improved from 2.3% in 2000 to 10% by 2010 and 30% by 2020; use of biomass reduced from 93% in 2000 to 75% in 2010 and 50% in 2020; access to liquid fuels improved from 3.5% in 2000 to 5.5% in 2010 and to 7% in 2020; access to coal improved from 1% in 2000 to 4% in 2010 and to 6% in 2020; access to renewable energy sources (solar, wind, biogas, mini and micro hydros) improved from 0.2% in 2000 to 5.5% in 2010 and to 7% in 2020.

- d. Promote innovative marketing strategies for energy.

Targets: Power sector market reform strategy prepared and approved by 2005; a changed market structure consisting of ring fenced generation, transmission and business units, each carrying own accounts, developed by 2008 and functioning by 2010.

- e. Expand electricity and fuels supply options.

Targets: Kapichira Phase II implemented by 2010; institutional delivery modes developed and a dedicated financing mechanism for photovoltaics (PV) established by 2010; 10,000 PV systems established in rural remote public institutions by 2010; 100,000 PV systems established in rural remote homes by 2010; incentives for the development of fuel retail outlets in rural areas and for establishing distribution depots in urban areas provided by 2005.

- f. Rationalise petroleum, coal and renewable energy distribution outlets.

Targets: Fuel outlet rationalization plan prepared, approved and implemented by 2005; distribution margins established to provide incentives to rural distributors by 2005; 50% of all existing rural fuel outlets rehabilitated by 2005 and new rural fuel outlets developed by 2010; quality of liquid fuel and gas service stations improved by 2006.

Objective 2

Manage energy related environmental health and safety impacts.

Strategy 2.1

Implement programmes and measures.

Strategy aims

- a. Mitigate environmental impacts of energy.

Targets: All developmental projects pertaining to energy are subjected to environmental impact assessments (EIAs).

- b. Reduce greenhouse emissions from energy.

Targets: Use of clean fuels to replace high green house gas (GHG) emitting fuels promoted; programmes for carbon trading under the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) developed by 2005 and implemented by 2010; all coal targeting the household sector to be cleaned; all unsold coal dust to be briquetted.

- c. Improve handling and safety standards for coal, gas and electricity.

Targets: National needs and capacity assessments related to application and use of clean coal technologies defined by 2006; national capacity and needs assessments related to advanced energy technologies defined by 2006.

- d. Promote energy conservation.

Targets: More efficient energy utilization systems developed and in place; energy audits in industries and large commercial entities and plants undertaken; the Petrol: Ethanol blending ratio increased from the present 87:13 to 80:20 by 2006.

- e. Reduce incidence of energy related accidents.

Targets: Measures implemented to regulate risky practices in the handling of fuels at processing plants, in transit to selling points and at outlets; public awareness campaigns undertaken on the dangers of abusing energy systems.

Objective 3

Stimulate economic development and rural transformation.

Strategy 3.1

Implement programmes of infrastructure development, with built-in incentives.

Strategy aims

- a. Provide price incentives to encourage modernization of agriculture.

Targets: Maximum demand tariff provisions and practices reviewed in favour of the agricultural industry by 2005; time-of-use tariff provisions and practices reviewed by 2005.

- b. Embark on rural electrification programme.

Targets: Class II tariff reviewed to provide incentives for the growth of rural/peri-urban small to medium scale enterprises (SMEs) by 2005, achieving energy charges at 20% below the long run marginal cost (LRMC); distribution network expanded to rural growth centres, potential irrigation centres, and high value agriculture producing areas by 2010; 43 rural trading centres benefiting in Phase IV by 2010; 80 rural trading/institutions benefiting in Phase V by 2015.

- c. Embark on transport route diversification.

Targets: Multiple transport routes maintained (50% Beira corridor, 30% Nacala corridor, 20% Dar-es-Salaam); appropriate balance between rail and road transport haulage modes maintained (30% by rail, 70% by road); feasibility study to evaluate the viability of developing pipeline completed and considered by Government by 2005.

- d. Empower local entrepreneurs in energy supply industries.

Targets: Coal trucking and fuel distribution rationalized to permit competition by 2005; 50% coal haulage business offered to private operators other than mine owners and all fuel outlets operated by indigenous Malawians including under franchise arrangements; local participation in wholesaling encouraged; 50% of coal distributed through depots outside coal mines; 50% of inland fuel distribution market in local non-oil company hands.

- e. Expand utilization options for coal, ethanol and other biomass-based products.

Targets: Exploration of more coal fields and their mapping encouraged; investment in coal mining encouraged; coal imports to cover no more than 50% of Malawi coal requirements; ethanol expansion and utilization plan implemented by 2005; research and development on new fuel-ethanol blends intensified, results approved and applied; local production and marketing of Gel fuel and other biomass-based products promoted as paraffin substitutes.

Objective 4

Improve technical and economic efficiency of modern energy supply industries.

Strategy 4.1

Facilitate reform and performance improvement of energy industries.

Strategic aims

- a. Improve commercial performance of energy industries.

Targets: Incentive-based tariff linked to efficiency indicators for electricity established by 2005; revenue collection systems and efforts strengthened; labour productivity, corporate image to the public and accounting system improved; all elements critical to technical performance improved.

- b. Undertake reforms in energy industries.

Targets: Sector-wide regulatory body established and operational by 2005; Energy Bill approved by Parliament by 2006; Power Sector Reform Paper, a

commercially viable private sector driven initiative advocating generation, transmission and distribution vertically separated, approved by Government by 2006 ; Electricity Bill approved by Parliament by 2006; Rural Electrification Bill approved by Parliament by 2006; Rural Electrification Master Plan approved by Government by 2006; rural electrification site selection guidelines and criteria prepared and approved by Government by 2006.

Objective 5

Improve energy sector governance.

Strategy 5.1

Promote institutional strengthening and capacity building.

Strategic aims

- a. Undertake staff development and skills training for energy institutions personnel.

Targets: *At least seven candidates trained every year for the next ten years to attain higher degrees (MBA, MSc, PhD); specialized skills training given to at least ten candidates per annum.*

- b. Implement a new institutional structure for the Department of Energy (DoE).

Targets: *New DoE structure implemented by 2005; a computerized energy information system developed by 2005 to support planning and policy reviews; policy implementation performance M&E instruments and structures established by 2006; National Sustainable Renewable Energy Programme (NSREP) established under DoE by 2005.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: ENERGY

Leader: Department of Energy in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs

Partners: Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi (ESCOM), Energy Regulatory Board (ERB)¹, Mchenga Coal Mines (MCM), Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS), BOC Gases, Ethanol Company of Malawi (ETHCO), Oil Companies (OCs), National Electricity Council (NECO), Sugar Corporation of Malawi (SUCOMA), Renewable Energy Industries Association of Malawi (REIAMA), Water Resources Management Board (WRMB), Press Corporation, National Oil Company of Malawi (NOCMA)*, other Government Departments, University of Malawi (UNIMA).

4.2.2.2 Mining and Geological Surveys

SCOPE

The Department of Mines aims at promoting small-scale mining, providing technical and financial support to encourage the development of the mining sector. The

¹ These organizations are not yet established. ERB would replace PCC and NECO.

Department of Geological Surveys provides a number of core services including geological mapping, mineral exploration and mineral evaluation.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Coordinate, facilitate and promote active participation of all stakeholders in sustainable development, utilisation and management of mineral and petroleum resources for socio-economic development.
2. Acquire, monitor, update, archive all geo-scientific information of Malawi in order to foster socio-economic development through the utilisation and management of mineral and other geological resources.
3. Accelerate deliberate development of mineral based small-scale industries and to strengthen existing research centres, which will develop simple technologies in the manufacturing of finished mineral-based products.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Mining contributed 3% to GDP in 2001 worth MK 1.97 billion and employed 13,800 people. This was a sharp rise from a low 0.3% of GDP between 1985 and 1990.
- b. A number of minerals were mined and processed and a market value of MK 1.15 Billion was realised.
- c. In 2002 mineral exploration companies pledged MK1.602 billion.
- d. Portland Cement Company closed the Changalume limestone quarrying operations in Zomba in 2003.
- e. Rare Earth Company started construction phase at Kangankunde Monazite Mine in Balaka.
- f. Allied Procurement Agency have conducted pilot processing study of heavy mineral sands at Chipoka in Salima and have produced a bankable feasibility study.
- g. Mchenga Coal Products Limited is continuing mining coal in Rumphu.
- h. Cane Products Limited opened a coal mine in Chikwawa .
- i. Dimension stone production continued at Ilomba in Chitipa and at Ekwendeni in Mzimba.
- j. Agate production and exports boomed in Chikwawa.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

The main thrust of the Departments of Mines and Geological Surveys is through the provision of technical support on mineral exploration, extraction and value-adding. This is done through district-based training programmes to address constraints such as inadequate technical support on sustainable mining and use of inappropriate equipment by small-scale miners as they rely on traditional tools such as hoes, picks and shovels thereby limiting their production output. The processing and laboratory infrastructure will be improved to provide the support. The negative environmental and social impacts of small-scale mining as well as adverse impacts on human health should be avoided or reduced.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. Lack of initial capital for appropriate mining equipment and working knowledge for most small-scale miners prospectors.
2. There is very little detailed information on quality and quantity of the minerals available although a variety of mineral deposits/resources suitable for small-scale mining are known to occur in the country.
3. Inadequate knowledge of the small-scale miners on the international quality and standards of the mineral products.

ACTION PLAN: MINING AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Malawi Goals

- a. By 2020 the mineral sector to contribute 25% towards GDP.
- b. By 2020 the mineral sector to employ 20,000 people in the formal sector.
- c. By 2020 the mineral sector to increase Mineral Product Market Value to MK 25.0 Billion.

Overview of Objectives

1. Strengthen the institutional framework, governance structures and instruments for sustainable ENRM.
2. Stimulate sustainable economic growth, promotion of information dissemination and extension.
3. Promote sustainable ENRM and use (through poverty reduction).
4. Provide technical and financial support.
5. Identification of mineral resources suitable for small-scale mining.
6. Encourage development of mineral based small-scale industries.
7. Promote value-addition, marketing and exports.
8. Promote the improvement of air quality.

Objective 1:

Strengthen the institutional frame work, governance structures and instruments for sustainable ENRM.

Strategy 1.1

Licencing of small-scale miners (Licencing seating, fee collection, statistics and demarcation database management).

Strategic Aims

- a. Develop new mining policy, which should be harmonized with LGA to cover SSM.

Targets: *Mineral Policy developed.*

- b. Review Mines and Minerals Act and harmonize it with LGA to cover SSM.

Targets: *Mines and Minerals Act reviewed.*

- c. Establish district SSM offices within ENRM at district level.

Targets: *District offices established and functioning.*

- d. Formulate guidelines for establishment & operations of DSSM licensing units.

Targets: *39 district SSM licensing units / inspection established.*

- e. Formulate SSM Mining related bye-laws.

Targets: *MMA and LGA harmonized.*

- f. Empowering of DAs.

- Targets:** 28 DAs oriented and empowered.
- g. Orientation of district licensing units in operation.
Targets: 28 district SSM licensing units trained.

Objective 2

Stimulate sustainable economic growth, promotion of information dissemination and extension.

Strategy 2.1

Surveys, statistics collection and revenue collection.

Strategic Aim

- a. Pegging of Mining claims, statistics collection.

Targets: Mining claims.

Strategy 2.2

Information dissemination and publicity.

Strategic Aims

- a. Promote and sensitise on minerals available for investment at district level.

Targets: 156 district promotions.

- b. Dissemination of information on mining technologies.

Targets: 28 districts mineral brochures prepared.

Objective 3

Promote sustainable ENRM and use (through poverty reduction).

Strategy 3.1

Extension services.

Strategic Aim

- a. Train Small-scale miners.

Targets: Number of miners trained.

Strategy 3.2

Inspectorate (Small Scale Mining).

Strategic Aims

- a. OSHE inspections.

Targets: 480 inspections/Extension.

- b. Training of DMT on SSM management.
Targets: 56 DMT trained.

- c. Monitor and closure of SSM mines.

Targets: 28 districts.

Strategy 3.3

Geohazard maps developed and awareness.

Strategic Aims

- a. Train EDO and DMT in geohazard evaluation and monitoring techniques.

Targets: 56 DMT's Training

- b. Geological hazard studies.

Targets: 28 Geohazard maps developed.

Objective 4

Provide technical and financial support.

Strategy 4.1

Provision of technical support on mineral exploration.

Strategic Aim

- a. District based training programmes.

Targets: 5600 Miners trained at district level.

Strategy 4.2

Provision of technical support on value-adding.

Strategic Aim

- a. District based training programmes.

Targets: 28 Miners trained at district level.

Strategy 4.3

Improvement of processing and laboratory infrastructure.

Strategic Aims

- a. Rehabilitation and re-equipping of laboratory.

Targets: A rehabilitated and equipped laboratory.

Strategy 4.4

Provision of financial support.

Strategic Aim

- a. Encourage lending institutions to extend credit facilities to small-scale miners.

Targets: *Loans disbursed.*

Objective 5

Identification of mineral resources suitable for small-scale mining.

Strategy 5.1

Exploration and evaluation of minerals that can be developed and utilized locally.

Strategic Aims

- a. Explore for suitable industrial minerals such as ceramic clays, gypsum, phosphate and graphite.

Targets: *Actual number of deposits identified.*

- b. Explore for alluvial gold deposits.

Targets: *Actual number of quantified reserves*

- c. Technical evaluation of mineral resources to determine the reserves.

Targets: *Actual number of quantified reserves*

- d. Conduct preliminary prefeasibility studies on promising and viable minerals.

Targets: *Actual number of feasibility studies conducted*

- e. Disseminate information on identified mineral deposits through reports, flyers and brochures.

Targets: *Number of reports, flyers and brochures generated.*

Objective 6

Encourage development of mineral based small-scale industries.

Strategy 6.1

Conduct research in the application and utilization of indigenous mineral raw materials.

Strategic Aims

- a. Conduct research in production of finished products.

Targets: *Number of quality and quantity of standard finished products meeting specifications.*

- b. Conduct research in simple technologies for mineral beneficiation and production of finished products.

Targets: *Number of technologies developed and disseminated.*

Strategy 6.2

Provide training and extension services in mineral beneficiation and manufacturing of finished products.

Strategic Aims

- a. Train about 20 local small-scale miners in utilization of mineral raw materials.

Targets: 20 miners trained.

Objective 7

Promote value-addition, marketing and exports.

Strategy 7.1

Encourage formation of miners clubs and associations.

Strategic Aims

- a. Provide training on club formation and management (min. 40 participants).

Targets: 50 participants trained.

Strategy 7.2

Put in place incentives for exports.

Strategic Aim

- a. Organize local fairs and exhibitions.

Targets: 15 local fairs organized.

- b. Attend regional and international trade fairs.

Targets: 6 trade fairs attended.

- c. Organize seminars and exhibitions for potential exporters and government.

Targets: 6 exhibitions and conferences organized.

- d. Establish a formal channel through which minerals can be exported.

Targets: Channel established.

Strategy 7.3

Promote value-addition.

Strategic Aims.

- a. Improve cutting and polishing techniques of precious stones.

Targets: Number/volume of quality stones sold and exported.

- b. Establish a gem and jewellery exchange.

Targets: *Jewellery exchange established.*

- c. Improve dialogue among stakeholders in the industry.

Targets: *Quality of stakeholders dialogue and enquiries.*

- d. Creation of SSI Pilot minerals production estates.

Targets: *Number of estates developed.*

Objective 8

Promote the improvement of air quality.

Strategic Aims:

- a. Introduce environmentally friendly technologies.

Targets: *20 stakeholders consultative meetings on standards held.*

- b. Formulate air quality standards.

Targets: *One task force committee formed; two consultative standards drafted.*

- c. Establish a mining and industrial environmental laboratory by the Malawi Bureau of Standards.

Targets: *National environmental laboratory established.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: MINING AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Leader: Departments of Mines and Geological Surveys in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs

Partners: Other Government Departments, Mining and Exploration Companies, Gemstone Association of Malawi, Malawi Chamber of Mines, Malawi Women in Mining Association.

4.2.3 Theme 3: Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base

4.2.3.1 Biodiversity (Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife)

WSSD GOALS

- Achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity.
- By 2010 ensure a more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In this case the current loss of biological biodiversity will require concerted efforts from all sectors in the natural resources.
- Implement the Convention and its provisions, including active follow-up of its work programmes and decisions through national, regional and global action programmes, in particular the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and strengthen their integration into relevant cross-sectoral strategies, programmes and policies, including those related to sustainable development and poverty eradication,

including initiatives which promote community-based sustainable use of biological diversity.

- Effectively conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, promote and support initiatives for hot spot areas and other areas essential for biodiversity and promote the development of national and regional ecological networks and corridors.
- Strengthen national, regional and international efforts to control invasive alien species, which are one of the main causes of biodiversity loss, and encourage the development of effective work programme on invasive alien species at all levels.
- Encourage and enable all stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and, in particular, recognize the specific role of youth, women and indigenous and local communities in conserving and using biodiversity in a sustainable way.
- Promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision and policy-making concerning the use of their traditional knowledge.

Forestry

- Accelerate implementation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests /Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IPF/IFF) proposals for action by countries and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and intensify efforts on reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests, to contribute to an assessment of progress in 2005.
- Implement programmes to address, where appropriate, deforestation, erosion, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and disruption of water flows.
- Enhance political commitment to achieve sustainable forest management by endorsing it as a priority on the international political agenda, taking full account of the linkages between the forest sector and other sectors through integrated approaches.
- Support the United Nations Forum on Forests, with the assistance of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as key intergovernmental mechanisms to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of sustainable forest management at the national, regional and global levels.
- Implement the expanded action-oriented work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity on all types of forest biological diversity, in close cooperation with the Forum, Partnership members and other forest-related processes and conventions, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.
- Take immediate action on domestic forest law enforcement and illegal international trade in forest products, including in forest biological resources, with the support of the international community, and provide human and institutional capacity-building related to the enforcement of national legislation in those areas.
- Create and strengthen partnerships and international cooperation to facilitate the provision of increased financial resources, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, trade, capacity-building, forest law enforcement and governance at all levels and integrated land and resource management to implement sustainable forest management, including the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests.
- Recognize and support indigenous and community-based forest management systems to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable forest management.
- Provide financial and technical support for afforestation and reforestation in Africa and to build capacity for sustainable forest management, including combating deforestation and measures to improve the policy and legal framework of the forest sector.
- Promote the preservation, development and use of effective traditional medicine knowledge and practices, where appropriate, in combination with modern medicine,

recognizing indigenous and local communities as custodians of traditional knowledge and practices, while promoting effective protection of traditional knowledge, as appropriate, consistent with international law.

Fisheries

- Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.
- Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach for the sustainable development of the oceans.
- Maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield by 2015.
- Implement FAO international plans of action for the management of fishing capacity by 2005, and to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004.
- Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools in fisheries, including representative networks by 2012.
- Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment.
- By 2004, prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by establishing effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement.
- Urgently develop and implement a national plan of action to put into effect the FAO international plan of action for the management of fishing capacity by 2005.
- By 2012, apply an ecosystem approach to sustainable development of fisheries. This would include the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of fishing protected areas based on scientific information and consistent with fisheries laws, time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, watershed planning and integration by all key natural resources sectors.
- By 2015, contribute to the Millennium Declaration target of realizing the right to a standard of living through better health. In this case the Fisheries Sector will continue to provide fish for food and food security thereby combating poverty and hunger.
- By 2015, maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield.
- By 2004, establish action and regular process of global reporting on protection of aquatic environments from land based pollution.

SCOPE

Conserve all forms of life for all people to use biodiversity sustainably and where benefits accrue to share them fairly and equitably.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Reduced levels of poaching, overfishing and overexploitation of forest resources, leading to increased wildlife.
2. Improved overall status of conservation .
3. Appropriate management initiatives formulated based on acquired knowledge.
4. Reduced damage to property such as crops, by wildlife.
5. Improved management initiatives in protected area.
6. Well-motivated staff.
7. Strengthen the institutional, government structures and instruments for sustainable environmental natural resources management.

CURRENT STATE

Forestry

- a. 88 gazetted forest reserves covering 28% of the country under threat from encroachment. There are 21 proposed forest reserves.
- b. 45 million seedlings planted in 2003 National Tree Planting Week with survival rate of 60% planting week.
- c. Over 4000 Village Natural Resources Committees have been formed out of 25,000 villages, to provide local institutions to manage forestry resources.
- d. Forests under customary land are the main source of forestry resources for the majority of the people in the country.
- e. Forestry Research agenda is competing on planting forest, Indigenous forest management, tree seed processing, tree seed processing, and trees on farm management.
- f. Forestry Education and training has been boosted with in country forestry courses at graduate and postgraduate levels at University of Malawi and Mzuzu University.
- g. Forestry Department generated MK46.5 million mainly from timber sales from plantations against MK36.8 Million financial allocation from Treasury for the financial year 2002/2003 for Other Recruitment Transactions.
- h. Plantation forestry covers 90,000 hectares mostly comprising *Pinus patula* species. Most of these plantations are government owned. However, efforts are underway to privatise Government owned plantations.
- i. Forestry Sector is financed by Malawi Government and co-operating partners through projects implemented by Government and NGOs

Fisheries

- a. Fish continues to provide 60% to 70% of total animal protein in Malawi.
- b. Fish contributes 4% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- c. In 2002 the total catch was 43,000 tons valued at 2.15 billion Kwacha.
- d. 300,000 persons are employed in the fisheries sector and in other fishery related activities.
- e. 14% of lakeshore communities are involved in fishing of 800 fish species, which makes up to 52% of their livelihoods.
- f. 14% of global freshwater fish biodiversity are found in Lake Malawi.
- g. 40 – 50,000 Mbuna are exported annually for the aquarium trade valued at US\$300 000.
- h. Per capita fish consumption is down from 10 – 18 kg/capita/year in the 1970s to currently 4.8 kg/capita/year.
- i. Fish production is down by 20,000 tonnes/year from a peak in 1972.
- j. Chambo production is down by 10,000 tonnes/year from over 14,000 tonnes in the early 1980s.
- k. Lake Malombe's total fish production has declined from 10,000 tonnes/year in the 1980s to 2,000-3,000 tonnes/year in the 1990s.
- l. Surveys show that there is a 30-35,000 tonnes/year potential to increase production from unexploited deep water fish stocks.
- m. Fishermen have been organized into 386 Beach Village Committees to self regulate fishing .
- n. Lake Chilwa at current production levels of 167 kg/ha is one of the most productive lakes in Africa.
- o. 95% of the total fish catch in Malawi is from artisanal fisheries.
- p. 70% of the total catch is from Lake Malawi.
- q. The last 5 years have seen increasing numbers of fish vendors between 50% and 75%.

- r. The number of individuals engaged in small scale fish farming has grown from 3,050 to 4,000 in the year 2003.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

Forestry

The mandate of the Department of Forestry is to sustain the contribution of the national forestry resources to the upliftment of the quality of life in the country by conserving the resources for the benefit of the nation. The participatory management approach is used, where local communities are involved in the augmentation, management and protection of customary land trees and forests. The department works with the Village Natural Resources Management Committees (VNRMCs) in managing forests and/or special protected trees.

Fisheries

The government of Malawi through the Department of Fisheries has the mandate of protecting the existing fish resources through appropriate control mechanisms. It is also mandated to provide framework conditions and excellent services for sustainable utilisation and management of capture fisheries and aquaculture production. In terms of employment, about 49,000 people are directly employed by the sector and over 200,000 people are indirectly being supported in fisheries related work such as fish processing and marketing, boat building, engine repair and fishing gear supply.

National Parks and Wildlife

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife has four divisions namely Northern, Central, Upper Shire and Lower Shire. The Divisional Headquarters for the north is Thazima, and has jurisdiction over Nyika National Park, Vwaza Wildlife Reserve, Mzuzu Environmental centre and all issues of wildlife in the north. In Central Region, the Divisional Headquarters is Kasungu National Park and is responsible for Nkhota-kota Wildlife Reserve. Headquarters for Lower Shire, is Lengwe National Park, and also has responsibilities for Mwabvi and Majete Wildlife Reserves. Upper Shire will have its Headquarters at Liwonde National Park, and has responsibilities over Lake Malawi National Park and all crop protection in Machinga, Balaka, Zomba and Mangochi.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

Fisheries

1. While the importance of the fisheries sector is apparent, so are the inevitable pressures that are exerted on the fish resources. There is a trade off between long term sustainable resource use and short term consumption of stocks and depletion of natural capital.
2. The notable causes of dwindling fish stocks include increase in number of fishers, environmental degradation, and use of illegal fishing gears (non compliance to fisheries regulations).
3. Other factors adversely affecting the fishery resources include increasing levels of nutrients, dumping of toxins, sediments, habitat degradation, alteration of water resources and excessive growth of invasive alien plants such as water hyacinth.
4. The small-scale, artisanal sector accounts for 95% of fish landings but are under pressure from increased fish demand and over-capitalisation.
5. Surveys suggest that offshore stocks could yield an additional 30,000-35,000 t/yr but Malawi lacks the investment needed for a motorised fleet.

National Parks and Wildlife

1. Lack of representation at most district levels to provide advisory services to stakeholders.
2. Poor management information systems combined with a lack of decision-making capacity and assignment or accountability reduce productivity and strategic effectiveness. Underdeveloped communication channel within the three components of the management team add to ineffectiveness of the organisation.
3. An inappropriate management structure to tackle the challenges of the ever-changing tourist demands as well as issues of conservation and preservation of natural resources.
4. There is inadequate data to facilitate decision making both by government and investors. The sector requires information and data that is adequate in Scope, timely, and reliable.
5. There is lack of operational equipment such as vehicles, computers, communication and fencing equipment in national parks that will help effective implementation of the Department's objectives.
6. Malawi faces declining wildlife numbers in most of its protected areas as a result of poor funding. Rhino and wildebeest became extinct in Malawi in the 1980's. In recent years, there have been some local extinction such as elephants on Majete Wildlife Reserve, wild dogs in Kasungu and also many species are critically endangered. Promotion of tourism will be too difficult if animal numbers continue to decline.
7. The rate at which some protected animal species is being depleted, through poaching and other illegal means, has increased considerably during the past several years. Poaching remains widespread and has devalued most protected areas to the point that they are unable to attract significant tourism. Legal deterrents such as fines are well below those of other SADC countries; inadequate specialized anti-poaching skills (e.g. trained prosecutors) and equipment (vehicles, boats and aircraft) continue to make law enforcement ineffective in many areas.
8. Malawi has a high rural population density, which extends right to the boundaries of national parks in most areas. This population also has a high growth rate and there is intensive pressure on land for cultivation.
9. The Department has inadequate capacity and manpower in many key functions particularly in marketing, eco-tourism and collaborative management. Employment conditions contribute to poor motivation with consequent ineffective law enforcement, poor visitor service and limited marketing.
10. Increase financial resources to the Department to enable it realize the potential wildlife.
11. Implementation and operationalising of Department's plans and policies.
12. Consider a re-organization of the Department to respond to changes in the sector.
13. Recruit adequate and appropriately trained staff to man the Department.

ACTION PLAN: BIODIVERSITY

Malawi Goals

Forestry

- a. Implementation of the National Forestry Programme.

Fisheries

- a. Monitor and, where appropriate, control the exploitation of fish, directing and regulating production within sustainable limits for each fishery, and using the law to safeguard the resources from any other threat.

- b. Undertake a programme of research in order to identify and quantify under-utilised fish resources, particularly those in the offshore waters of Lake Malawi.
- c. Disseminate to those concerned, the results of research and development to improve fisheries management, fishing, fish handling and processing techniques.
- d. Foster greater community involvement in resource management to improve the effectiveness and appropriateness of management initiatives.
- e. Develop the institutional capacity of the Fisheries sector.
- f. Promote fish production from smallholder and large fish farming operations.
- g. Prohibit the introduction of live exotic fish species unless and until scientific evidence justifies otherwise.

National Parks and Wildlife

- a. Increased law enforcement capacity in protected areas with adequate and well trained and equipped staff.
- b. Increased community based natural resource management so that local people appreciate importance of conservation.
- c. Undertake appropriate wildlife research to improve knowledge on wildlife resources.
- d. Control human and wildlife conflicts.
- e. Develop and maintain appropriate institutional structure for the Department.
- f. Initiate training needs for the sector.
- g. Ensure that staff is properly rewarded.

Overview of Objectives

1. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes (i.e. biodiversity is integrated into development programmes, economic sector plans, strategies and responsibilities).
2. Reverse the loss of biodiversity and restore biodiversity in degraded areas.

Objective 1

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes (i.e. biodiversity is integrated into development programmes, economic sector plans, strategies and responsibilities).

Strategy 1.1

Integrate the objectives of the CBD into regional/national programmes, policies and strategies.

Strategic aims

- a. Implement CBD in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

Targets: *NBSAP finalized and integrated into PRS by 2005; SOER and NEAP updated by 2005.*

- b. Develop harmonised policies and plans for various sectors, with common reference to the NBSAP.

Targets: *ENRM policies and acts updated by 2010; District by-laws in place and CBD included in EIAs by 2010.*

- c. Promote CBD awareness, and integrate biodiversity education into sector training, focusing on developing a better understanding of the links between biodiversity and livelihoods.

Targets: *CBD awareness material and biodiversity training courses prepared by 2005; training of decision makers and practitioners in economic sectors conducted by 2006; environmental education (EE) strategy updated on biodiversity by 2005; EE integrated into the school curriculum, and into colleges and universities by 2005.*

- d. Promote inter-sectoral collaboration and biodiversity networking.

Targets: *Mechanisms of intersectoral collaboration in place and promoted through integration of biodiversity issues in the decentralized environmental management institutions by 2006; Cabinet oversee the NBSAP; and NBSAP forum established by 2006.*

- e. Include CBD issues in developing annual budgets/estimates (i.e. mainstreaming CBD).

Targets: *SIPs and budgets updated by 2010.*

- f. Develop financing mechanisms for CBD.

Targets: *Innovative financing mechanisms for CBD developed and in place by 2005.*

Strategy 1.2

Promote effective participation of local communities in decision and policy making concerning the use of their indigenous knowledge.

Strategic aims

- a. Implement the environmental and natural resource management (ENRM) decentralized strategy.

Targets: *NBSAP made an integral part of the district environmental action plans (DEAPs) by 2010; ADC SOERs and ADC EAPs prepared by 2010; environment fund established by 2010 for sustainable financing of DEAPs; community managed projects in hot spots established by 2010.*

- b. Promote participation and empowerment in community based natural resource management (CBNRM).

Targets: *Incentives for CBNRM established by 2010.*

Strategy 1.3

Promote synergy between CBD and Trade agreements/Intellectual Property Rights.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish cooperative process between CBD and the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Targets: *Cooperative relationship established by 2005; CBD and WTO members work with industry to enhance commitment and capacity to address CBD*

obligations by 2010 (i.e. CBD policy incorporated into industries, industries are trained in CBD, and CBD is integrated into projects).

- b. Legislate against Trade in endangered biodiversity/species.

Targets: *Legislation in place by 2010.*

Strategy 1.4

Promote synergy between CBD and other environmental agreements.

Strategic aims

- a. Promote coordination and cooperation among treaties.

Targets: *Framework developed and cooperation established by 2005; modalities of supportiveness established and working by 2010.*

- b. Harmonise reporting formats.

Targets: *National reporting formats rationalized among the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) by 2008.*

Strategy 1.5

Promote the ecosystem approach in the ongoing work of the CBD.

Strategic aims

- a. Integrate the ecosystem approach.

Targets: *Manual for the ecosystem approach produced by 2010; ecosystem approach integrated into the NBSAP and PRSP by 2010; lessons learned from successful and unsuccessful case studies of selected areas where the ecosystem approach is applied are known by 2010.*

- b. Promote biodiversity research within the ecosystem approach.

Targets: *Exchange visits among biodiversity scientists working on the ecosystem approach implemented by 2005; research conference reporting work on the ecosystem approach held by 2010.*

- c. Develop ecosystem based management plans.

Targets: *Preconditions for successful implementation of the various principles studied by 2005; ecosystem based management plans produced by 2010.*

Strategy 1.6

Promote Bonn Guidelines on access and benefit sharing of genetic resources.

Strategic aims

- a. Implement the Bonn Guidelines.

Targets: *Test cases on benefit sharing among providers, producers and users of genetic resources selected by 2005; case studies of benefit sharing further*

identified, evaluated and innovative ways of benefit sharing thereon identified by 2006.

- b. Promote access to biotechnology information.

Targets: *Practical measures for access to results of and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources established and functioning by 2006.*

Strategy 1.7

Promote traditional systems to conserve biodiversity.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop an implementation strategy for support and capacity building in CBD.

Targets: *Support strategy and capacity building strategy for biodiversity-related treaties developed by 2005; a network of resource centres established by 2010.*

- b. Promote innovative and sustainable funding mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and wise use.

Targets: *Innovative and sustainable funding mechanisms for biodiversity conservation in place by 2005; environmental fund established by 2005; community managed projects in hot spots established by 2005.*

Strategy 1.8

Adopt appropriate economic measures as incentives to conserve biodiversity.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop new economic tools and measures for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into the economy.

Targets: *Economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity adopted by 2010; biodiversity accounting systems that capture the values of biodiversity and its conservation and sustainable use at the community and national levels established by 2010; valuation system for biodiversity and ecosystem services that include economic and other values developed by 2010.*

- b. Develop market partnerships.

Targets: *New regional/international market links for biodiversity-based products and services developed by 2010.*

Objective 2

Reverse the loss of biodiversity and restore biodiversity in degraded areas.

Strategy 2.1

Reverse biodiversity loss.

Strategic aims

- a. Monitor trends in biodiversity.

Targets: Methodologies for establishing biodiversity baselines developed and baselines measured by 2005; indicators for biodiversity status and threats established by 2005 and used in monitoring biodiversity for reporting by 2010.

- b. Develop action plans to halt biodiversity loss.

Targets: Time-bound biodiversity goals and initiatives launched by 2005.

- c. Establish protected areas of biodiversity significance.

Targets: Community areas where local communities can sustainably use biodiversity established and working by 2010.

Strategy 2.2

Restore biodiversity in degraded areas.

Strategic Aims

- a. Promote small stock and the domestication of wild animals.

Target: Introduce small stock and domestication of wild animals.

- b. Carry out afforestation using indigenous trees.

Target: Identify sites and plant seedlings.

- c. Reintroduction of extinct plants and animals by establishing woodlots, botanic gardens, plant museums, conservation sanctuaries, etc.

Target: Number established.

Strategy 2.3

Promote biodiversity and sustainable tourism.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish mechanisms to involve communities.

Targets: Mechanisms to involve local communities in efforts to achieve sustainable biodiversity use established by 2005; criteria for sustainable use established by 2005; M&E system for early warning of unsustainable use practices established by 2005; incentives systems to encourage sustainable use practices established by 2005; achieve sustainable biodiversity use by 2015.

- b. Support research that develops practical sustainable use of biodiversity.

Targets: Research on sustainable use of the critical economic species (e.g. fish) supported by 2005; research on best technologies supported by 2005.

- c. Develop sustainable use areas.

Targets: *Corridors for ecological networks established by 2010; contribution to the corridors through enhancement of agriculture and livestock production developed by 2010.*

Strategy 2.4

Control invasive alien species.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish a programme to control invasive alien species (IAS).

Targets: *IAS concerns integrated into the NBSAP by 2005; cooperative IAS partnerships established between the key sectors of trade, transport, travel and tourism by 2005; a programme for assistance and capacity building on IAS established by 2005; a legislative framework to implement CBD COP decisions on IAS enacted by 2010.*

- b. Establish research programmes on best technology to control alien invasive species.

Targets: *Control tools developed by 2010.*

Strategy 2.5

Implement CBD and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish programmes on Biosafety.

Targets: *Awareness and training material on Biosafety prepared by 2005; awareness and capacity-building programmes on Biosafety implemented by 2005; a research programme to improve general knowledge on the possible risks and benefits related to genetically modified organisms (GMOs) established by 2005; improved risk assessment methods and procedures for GMOs (GMO toolbox) developed by 2005; satisfactory implementation of CBD and Cartagena protocol achieved by 2010.*

Strategy 2.6

Improve knowledge base for biodiversity relevant decisions.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop mechanism for assessing biodiversity status and trends.

Targets: *Effective assessment mechanism for biodiversity status and trends developed by 2010, with links to human well-being and economic importance established.*

- b. Promote biodiversity research programmes and cooperation.

Targets: *Research cooperation achieved regionally through networks and improved usage of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) of the CBD by 2010;*

research programmes established and yielding results by 2010, especially focusing on agriculture and sustainable ecosystem management at the local level; research programmes on better use of existing knowledge, including indigenous knowledge, established by 2005.

Strategy 2.7

Adapt the CBD Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) programme of work.

Strategic aims

- a. Implement the CEPA programme of work to improve the biodiversity situation and the impacts it has on possibilities for achieving sustainable development and poverty reduction, and how development and poverty influence biodiversity.

Targets: *Practical information and awareness-raising tools on biodiversity (Biodiversity toolbox) developed and implemented by 2006.*

Strategy 2.8

Promote biodiversity hot spot area initiatives.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish ecological networks.

Targets: *Criteria for selection of various types of network elements, including protected areas, corridors and sustainable use areas, established by 2005; satisfactory ecological networks for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity established and functioning by 2010.*

- b. Establish research and development programmes.

Targets: *Research programmes established by 2006 on which types of ecological networks are most effective, the size of protected areas in relation to number of areas, and how to establish protected areas that maximize benefits to local people.*

- c. Map critical biodiversity areas and protect them.

Targets: *A national blueprint of critical areas that together constitute an ecologically representative portfolio requiring appropriate management developed by 2006.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: BIODIVERSITY

Forestry

Leader: Department of Forestry in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs

Partners: Donors, other Government Departments, Private Sector, NGOs.

Fisheries

Leader: Department of Fisheries in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs

Partners: Donors, other Government Department, Private Sector, NGOs.

National Parks and Wildlife

Leader: Department of National Parks and Wildlife in the Ministry of National Parks and Tourism

Partners: Donors, other Government Departments, Private Sector, NGOs.

4.2.3.2 Tourism

WSSD GOALS

- Promote sustainable tourism development, including non-consumptive and eco-tourism, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Eco-tourism 2002, the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage in 2002, the World Eco-tourism Summit 2002 and its Quebec Declaration, and the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism as adopted by the World Tourism Organization in order to increase the benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities while maintaining the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages. Promote sustainable tourism development and capacity-building in order to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities.
- Develop programmes, including education and training programmes, that encourage people to participate in eco-tourism, enable indigenous and local communities to develop and benefit from eco-tourism, and enhance stakeholder cooperation in tourism development and heritage preservation, in order to improve the protection of the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.
- Assist host communities in managing visits to their tourism attractions for their maximum benefit, while ensuring the least negative impacts on and risks for their traditions, culture and environment, with the support of the World Tourism Organization and other relevant organizations.
- Promote the ongoing work under the Convention on Biological Diversity on the sustainable use on biological diversity, including on sustainable tourism, as a cross-cutting issue relevant to different ecosystems, sectors and thematic areas.
- Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004 and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions and effectively conserving and managing natural resources.
- Implement projects at the local, national and sub regional levels, with specific emphasis on marketing African tourism products, such as adventure tourism, ecotourism and cultural tourism.
- Respect local traditions and cultures and promote the use of indigenous knowledge in natural resource management and ecotourism.
- Assist host communities in managing their tourism projects for maximum benefit, while limiting negative impact on their traditions, culture and environment.

SCOPE

Principal tourism resources are under the following main categories:

- Lake Malawi and the islands;
- National Parks and Game Reserves;

- Mountain plateau;
- Urban centres;
- Other potential resources (rock climbing, angling, hiking/trekking, bird watching, horse riding safaris, mountain biking, religious tourism, hot springs, river rafting/white-water canoeing, para-gliding etc).

Tourism related infrastructure includes:

- Road network, airports, railways, lake transport, water supply, energy supply, communications, disposal and treatment of waste.

DESIRED OUTCOME

- An integrated product development and marketing strategy is intended to generate increased tourism, foreign currency earnings and retain tourism income, by specifically positioning Malawi as a principal and leading eco-tourism destination in Africa. The objectives will be to increase the length of stay of visitors, generate new long-term employment opportunities, and support conservation through the sympathetic and sustainable development of tourism in Malawi's National Parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty.
- These concise objectives are intended to guide the overall development of Malawi's tourism sector, to help diversify the tourism product towards low to medium-volume, high-yield segments of demand. Furthermore, to protect the environment by means of a careful, environmentally-sensitive and sustainable integrated tourism development strategy and to facilitate cooperation, where appropriate, with other tourism destinations in the southern Africa region.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Tourism in Malawi thrives on natural resources and major resource attractions include water bodies, forest, biological diversity, parks, mountains and cultural heritage.
- b. In the world's developing countries, tourism is the leading source of economic growth, foreign exchange, investment and job creation. Most of developing countries are well positioned to benefit from natural and cultural heritage tourism, provided that transport, infrastructure and sustainability criteria are effectively assured.
- c. Globally, tourism is one of the fastest growing industries, and in Malawi, it is still at its growing stage. Visitor numbers rose from 149, 834 in 1982 to 250, 000 in 2000.
- d. According to the 1999 tourism survey, there are over 250 tourism facilities (units), most of them located in the urban centres and along the resort and protected areas.
- e. At the current time, despite the relatively large influx of backpackers and overland tourists, the tourism sector remains largely undeveloped.
- f. Since tourism development is still at its growing stage, it has had no major negative impact on the natural or man made environment.
- g. Nevertheless, a lot of tourism developments are taking place without any planning regulations both at national and local levels, especially along the lakeshores and urban centres.
- h. There are no mitigation measures and indicators of sustainable tourism, specific to the tourism sector concerning the disposal of sewage and solid waste, visual intrusion, control of water quality, carrying capacity and others.
- i. Environmental policies, laws and related regulations are often formulated without taking into account the needs of, and potential offered by the tourism sector.
- j. Unsustainable practices caused by locals are threat to tourism as they degrade National Parks, forestry cover, soil degradation and other natural resources.

- k. Unsanitary conditions in villages along the lakeshore are another threat to tourism due to the prevalence of bilharzia.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

- The Ministry of Tourism was formerly established in 1995. Prior to that time a department within the Ministry of Commerce & Industry had represented the sector. In practice, tourism has never been given the priority by Government for it to become an economic activity of importance. As a result, little investment has taken place and the majority of locations identified as possessing potential in the earlier master plan have been subsumed for alternative uses.
- In recognition of the importance of eco-tourism in Malawi, the portfolio of Parks & Wildlife was added to the Ministry in 1997, albeit some 17 years after this was proposed in the earlier plan.
- A comprehensive review of the objectives and aims of the Ministry and an assessment of the measures required to make it more effective was undertaken under the aegis of the Public Sector Change Management Agency during the period October 1999 to January 2000. This review identified the primary purpose of the Ministry as being: “to promote and facilitate development of the tourism industry in Malawi on the basis of eco-tourism for increased contribution to the economic development of the country”.
- The head office of the Ministry has been transferred to Lilongwe although the Minister still operates out of Blantyre. Whilst this situation is not a major problem at the current time, as the sector develops it may become increasingly inconvenient.
- The Department of Tourism has regional offices based in Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu. Mzuzu has two district offices at Rumphu and Karonga; Lilongwe has one at Mchinji on the border with Zambia and Blantyre has the Mangochi district office.
- The Lilongwe district office supervises an information centre at the International Airport in Lilongwe. In addition, the Department has limited international representation in both London and Johannesburg through the good offices of the High Commissions. With severe budgetary constraints that are experienced, neither the Head Office nor the Regional Offices are functioning effectively. Their activities are limited to a few specific inputs and at the regional level and to a somewhat lesser extent at the Head Office they are further constrained by the lack of suitable office equipment. The regional offices do not possess any brochures, maps or other literature to give to enquiring tourists. The District Offices are ineffectual through the continued lack of staff.
- The Malawi Tourism Association (MTA) (a non-profit organisation registered under the Trustees Act) was formed in 1998 in order to represent the interests of trade sub-sectors including the Hotels and Catering Trades Association, the Airline Association, the Car Hire Association and the Travel Agents and Tour Operators Association. Its aims are to provide a platform for operators of all tourism related facilities and services and to provide the Government with representative input on all matters related to policy development.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. inadequate infrastructure;
2. inadequate funding;
3. lack of clear investment incentives;
4. inadequate civil education;
5. limited tourism training;
6. limited access;
7. similar or better products in the southern African region;

8. concerns over security and health issues;
9. reduction in wildlife population; and
10. unplanned lakeshore development.

ACTION PLAN: TOURISM

Malawi Goals

In line with vision 2020, MPRSP, Malawi Tourism Strategic Development Plan (MTSDP) and the newly adopted National Economic Growth Strategy, Malawi shall:

- a. Formulate environmental policies, laws and regulations by taking into account the tourism sector needs by 2005.
- b. Integrate tourism development into national development planning process by 2004.
- c. Increase the number of visitor arrivals from the present 250, 000 to 300, 000 by 2005.
- d. Increase the contribution of tourism to GDP from the present 2% to 10 % by 2010.
- e. Formulate plans and guidelines for sustainable development of eco-tourism, cultural tourism and other segments of tourism.
- f. Increase revenues, employment opportunities, investment and foreign exchange earnings from tourism by 2010.
- g. Develop programmes, including education and training programmes, that encourage people to participate in eco-tourism, enable indigenous and local communities to develop and benefit from eco-tourism and enhance stakeholder cooperation in tourism development and heritage preservation in order to improve the protection of the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.
- h. Radically enhance social change, trade participation, and poverty alleviation through sustainable tourism in the form of ecotourism and cultural tourism by 2015.

Overview of Objectives

1. Integrate tourism into national development planning process and programmes (i.e. tourism is integrated into development programmes, economic sector plans, strategies and responsibilities).
2. Develop and promote environmentally friendly and culturally sensitive tourism policies, programmes, methodological approaches and guidelines towards the development of sustainable tourism.
3. Integrate tourism sector needs in formulating environmental and local government policies, laws and regulations.

Objective 1

Integrate tourism into national development planning process and programmes (i.e. tourism is integrated into development programmes, economic sector plans, strategies and responsibilities)

Strategy 1.1

Develop the organisational structure that should underlay the tourism sector to enable it to facilitate effective development.

Strategic Aims

- a. Restructure and re-organise the Ministry of Tourism, Parks & Wildlife to enable it to undertake its statutory functions effectively.

Targets: Ministry of Tourism, Parks & Wildlife restructured and re-organised into Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Cultural Heritage; functional divisions of the Department of Tourism established, including Planning & Research, Marketing, Licensing & Standards, and Human Resources Development; key advisory bodies established, including Policy Committee, Planning Task Force, Marketing Task Force, and Licensing & Standards Committee; regional offices in Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu strengthened to enable them to become more proactive with respect to the development of tourism in the regions, acting as effective “focal points” on regional tourism issues and establishing improved procedures for information and statistics gathering and marketing and training levy collection; a Tourism Advisory Committee established in each of the regions.

Objective 2

Develop and promote environmentally friendly and culturally sensitive tourism policies, programmes, methodological approaches and guidelines towards the development of sustainable tourism.

Strategy 2.1

Review of the tourism policy and regulatory framework.

Strategic Aims

- a. Simplify the existing tourism policy into a simple statement of objectives to focus its thrust.

Targets: Tourism policy reviewed to reflect short-term primary policy objectives and recommended policy guidelines including recognition of the importance of the sector and that it will be given adequate financial support to enable it to develop as planned; strengthening the institutional structure and supporting legal framework; making the Department of Tourism an effective instrument of Government; creating an improved international awareness of Malawi; encouraging a greater contribution of tourism to economic growth and social development; identifying the future role to be played by the National Parks and Forest Reserves in the development of the sector; increasing community involvement at the local level in tourism related activities.

- b. Draft and promulgate the proposed legal framework.

Targets: Comprehensive legal framework drafted covering the powers and functions of the Ministry of Tourism, Parks & Wildlife (or the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife & Cultural Heritage) and its relationships with other public and private sector organisations; the creation of the Malawi Destination Marketing in the longer term and its powers and functions; restructuring the Ministry to enable it to undertake its statutory functions effectively; establishment of a number of advisory bodies along with their powers and functions; licensing of all tourism related facilities and services; regulations concerning operating standards for all tourism related facilities and services, rights of operators, rights of

guests/travellers/customers, rights of the Ministry to collect information; the right of the Ministry to designate tourism development zones; the right of the Ministry to review and authorise proposed investments in all tourism related facilities and services as a pre-requisite for the issuance of planning consent.

Strategy 2.2

Develop guidelines for tourism development.

Strategic Aims

- a. Develop promotional material related to the eco-tourism product and actively promote designated opportunities in Europe and South Africa.

Targets: *Eco-tourism product developed as well as development of alternative products including upgrading of the rehabilitation of selected National Parks and Game Reserves; promotion and development of spa projects if proved to be viable: promotion & development of lakeshore developments.*

- b. Undertake tourism marketing activities.

Targets: *Photo/slide library updated; updated promotional materials (loose leaf brochures and fact sheets) and short duration video (10-12 minutes) prepared; representation in key countries maintained; presence at selected international and regional travel trade shows maintained; travel writers invited to Malawi to write about the eco-product; the Malawi Eco-tourism Lodge Association (MELA) formed by operators of eco-tourism lodges in order to offer joint packages; eco-safari tour operators from key countries invited to visit Malawi on educational visits; services of specialist PR agencies in key countries utilised to present Malawi to the principal commercial magazines and to identify professional organisations and their respective publications; travel guide and a new range of posters produced; road shows in European and South African markets undertaken; the Malawi Destination Marketing created in the longer term.*

- c. Strengthen the overall training provision, particularly in the private sector and introduce tourism into the curricula of one of the universities.

Targets: *An ongoing management/supervisory upgrading programme initiated in the HRD Division through the auspices of MIT and selected establishments of higher education; MIT's facility in Mzuzu as a small training hotel established; ongoing "train-the-trainer" courses established in tour guiding and tourist accommodation; cadres of mobile trainers under MIT established; a small formal catering training facility in Blantyre established with the objective of developing catering to internationally acceptable standards; liasing with a recognized international school of tourism carried out with the objective of introducing a post-graduate training program in tourism management at one of the universities.*

- d. Establish the designated Tourism Development Zone.

Targets: *Specific tourism development zones/areas/sites designated; legal controls necessary to prevent their encroachment by non-compatible activities established.*

Strategy 2.4

Introduce sustainability issues in tourism education and awareness programmes.

Targets: *General and educational “tourism awareness” programmes, both informative and preventive, devised and implemented; awareness programmes for both elementary and senior schools designed and included in the school curriculum.*

Strategy 2.5

Develop valid and effective indicators to measure progress towards sustainability in tourism.

Objective 3

Integrate tourism sector needs in formulating environmental and local government policies, laws and regulations.

Strategy 3.1

Tourism development plans, guidelines, policy, laws taken into account in environmental policy, law and regulations.

Strategy 3.2

Tourism policy, guidelines, regulations to be taken into account in decentralisation policy, regulations.

COOPERATING PARTNERS: TOURISM

Leader: Department of Tourism in the Ministry of Ministry of Tourism, Parks & Wildlife.

Partners: Donors, other Government Departments, Private Sector, NGOs.

4.2.4 Theme 4: Sustainable Development in a Globalising World

4.2.4.1 Commerce and Industries

WSSD GOALS

- Actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the full development and effect implementation of intergovernmental agreement and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national regulations.
- Pursue the work programmes agreed by WTO members of trading systems and initiatives.

SCOPE

Facilitate foreign and local trade and promote industrial development, cooperative development and small and medium enterprises.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Encourage trade in goods that comply with acceptable environmental requirements.
2. Promote and encourage investment that complies with relevant legislation.
3. Ensure that industrial development has a positive impact on the environment by promoting recycling and other initiatives.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry oversees policy and implements its programmes through several parastatal organisations under its purview. These are the Malawi Investment Promotion Agency (MIPA), the Malawi Export Promotion Council (MEPC), the Malawi Industrial Research and Technology Development Centre (MIRTDC), the Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS), the Small Enterprise Development Organisation of Malawi (SEDOM) and the Development of Malawian Enterprises Trust (DEMAT).

The Ministry also actively collaborates with the private sector through such organisations as the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI), the National Association of Business Women (NABW) and others.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. Inadequate enforcement of standards.
2. Insufficient knowledge of environmental standards among consumers.

ACTION PLAN: COMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Malawi Goals

According to the Ministry's Strategic Plan, the Ministry shall:

- a. Review trade and industry policies and legislation in line with international obligations.
- b. Participate in regional spatial development initiatives e.g. Nacala, Mtwara Corridors.
- c. Undertake product development and promotion.
- d. Develop and implement standards.
- e. Empower small and medium enterprises with requisite skills.
- f. Encourage the establishment of Cooperatives.

Overview of Objectives

1. To create an enabling policy and legislative environment for Trade, Industry and MSMEs.
2. To maximise the exploitation of investment opportunities in the Industrial and MSME sector.
3. To ensure adequate knowledge and awareness of SME opportunities, facilities and activities.
4. To enhance investment promotion and product development.
5. To implement and monitor Export Processing Zones Programme.
6. Coordinate Spatial Development Initiatives.
7. To ensure adequate supply of commodities.
8. To protect the consumer.
9. To engage in consultation with the public and private sectors on trade policy matters.

10. To facilitate access for Malawian products in the domestic and foreign markets.

Objective 1

Create an enabling policy and legislative environment for Trade, Industry and MSMEs

Strategy 1.1

Review policy and legislative framework for Trade, Industry and MSMEs.

Strategic Aim

- a. Ensure that there are no bottlenecks to conducting business

Target: Review two legislation / year.

Objective 2

Maximise the exploitation of investment opportunities in the Industrial and MSME sectors

Strategic Aims

- a. Create jobs
b. Reduce poverty
c. Substitute imports

Targets: 10 large investments established per year; 50 viable SMEs per year.

Objective 3

Ensure adequate knowledge and awareness of SME opportunities, facilities and activities

Strategic Aim

- a. Strengthen the MSME sector.

Target: Set up one information centre in each region, and thereafter in all major towns.

Objective 4

Enhance investment promotion and product development.

Strategic Aims

- a. Creation of employment opportunities
b. Substitution of imports

Target: Create 1000 new jobs per year through investment promotion; each year to come up with 5 major local products.

Objective 5

Implement and monitor Export Processing Zones Programme

Strategic Aim

- a. Ensuring an efficient EPZ programme.

Target: Undertake 3 monitoring visits per year.

Objective 6

Coordinate Spatial Development Initiatives

Strategic Aim

- a. Ensure that the country has efficient development corridors that provide business opportunities to Malawians.

Target: Attain 5 investments into SDIs each year.

Objective 7

Ensure adequate supply of commodities.

Strategic Aim

- a. Enabling consumers to access competitive and appropriate commodities

Target: Address concerns related to access.

Objective 8

To protect the consumer.

Strategic Aim

- a. Ensure full implementation of consumer related legislation i.e. Consumer Protection Act and Competition Act.

Target: Facilitate setting up Competition and Fair Trading Commission within two years.

Objective 9

Engage in consultation with the public and private sectors on trade policy matters.

Strategic Aim

- a. Encourage open dialogue and timely resolution of issues

Target: Undertake 10 consultation meetings per year.

Objective 10

Facilitate access for Malawian products in the domestic and foreign markets.

Strategic Aim

- a. Enhance generation of foreign exchange.

Target: Enable exporters to find 10 new steady markets every year.

COOPERATING PARTNERS: COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

Leader: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Partners: Other Government Departments; Parastatal Organizations; Donors.

4.2.5 Theme 5: Health and Sustainable Development

WSSD GOALS

Health and Population

- Enhance health education with the objective of achieving improved health literacy on a global basis by 2010.
- Reduce, by 2015, mortality rates for infants and under 5 children by 66%, and maternal mortality rates by 75%, of the prevailing rate in 2000.
- Reduce HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15-24 by 25 per cent in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010, as well as combat malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases.
- By 2015 reduce infant mortality rates by 66% and maternal mortality by 75%
- Attain high immunization coverage of at least 90% at national level and 80% at district level.
- By 2005, reduce HIV prevalence among 15- 24 age by 25%
- By 2015 reduce episode of diarrhoea by 40%, deaths by up to 60 per cent and child stunting by up to 50 per cent through improved sanitation.
- Reduce diarrhoea episodes by up to 33% through improved hygiene practices including hand washing at critical times
- By 2005 at least 60% of those suffering from malaria have prompt access to and are able to use correct, affordable and appropriate treatment within 24 hours of onset of symptoms.
- By 2005 at least 60% of those at risk of malaria, particularly pregnant women and under-five children, benefit from the most suitable combination of personal and community protective measures, such as insecticide treated mosquito nets and other accessible and affordable interventions.
- Combat malaria, TB and other diseases by addressing their cause including environmental causes and their impacts on development, with particular emphasis on women, children and vulnerable groups of the society.
- By 2010 reduce prevalence of anaemia by 33% and accelerate progress towards reduction of other micronutrient deficiencies.
- By 2020, use chemicals in a way that does not harm health or the environment.
- Renew commitment to handling hazardous waste in a safe way.
- Strengthen the capacity of health care systems to deliver basic health services aimed at preventing, controlling and treating diseases and to reduce environmental health threats.

4.2.5.1 Health and Population

SCOPE

The Ministry of Health and Population aims to pursue programmes and strategies that improve health status, and ensure health for all in the 21st century through strengthening co-ordination and collaboration between all health partners in supporting the district health care delivery structure as the main health care delivery system.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. By 2005 reduce by 25% HIV/AIDS infections.
2. Reduce infant mortality from 104 to 90 per 1000 by 2008 (*to 36 per 1000 by 2015*).
3. Reduce under-five mortality from 189 to 150/1000 by 2008 (*to 64 per 1000 by 2015*).
4. Reduce maternal mortality from 620 to 400 per 100,000 by 2008 (*to 155 by 2015*).
5. Reduce deaths in under-five due acute to respiratory infection by 75% By 2010.
6. Reduce child malnutrition (underweight) from 30% to 20% by 2008 (*reduce by at least 33% by 2010*).
7. Average diarrhoea episodes be reduced from 18% to 4% by 2010 through improved hygiene practices in both rural and urban areas.
8. By 2010, improve immunization coverage by district from 80% to over 95% and eliminate measles and neonatal tetanus and eradicate polio.
9. Reduce anaemia in preschool from 58% in 2003 to 10% in 2010 and less than 33% other micronutrient deficiency in target groups.
10. Increase access to insecticide treated nets from 14% in 2003 to 60% in 2005.
11. Increase Tuberculosis cure rate to 85% by 2010.
12. Increase case detection of pulmonary TB to 70% by 2010.
13. By 2010, fill the health sector establishment to 85%.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Infant mortality rate is 104/1000.
- b. Under five mortality is 189/1,000.
- c. Maternal mortality 620/100,000.
- d. Poor hygiene practices such as washing hands before preparing food is lower than 20% and hand-washing after use of latrine in schools is less than.
- e. 21.1% of households have no access to any form of latrine in rural areas while 78% of households depend on unsafe pit latrines in both urban & rural settings.
- f. 50 % of all illness is due to water borne diseases.
- g. Bilharzia prevalence among school age 6-12 years is 48.1% in 2001.
- h. Out of 399,000 cases admitted in hospitals, 26% are Malaria, 14% acute respiratory infection, 11% diarrhoea & dysentery. 5% malnutrition, 4 % anaemia,
- i. HIV prevalence is at 16% among 15-24 yrs age group.
- j. Urban population is expected to double in 20 years. The increasing population in squatters and unplanned settlements impact on sanitation refuse collection, potable water and exposure to communicable diseases.
- k. Malawi has one of the highest mortality rates in the region 22/1000.
- l. Doctor: Population ratio 1:68,441, Nurse (registered) Population ratio.1: 3,722 Health surveillance Assistant (Community Health Worker): Population ratio 1:2,398
- m. Total per capita health expenditure in FY 1998/9 was MK489 or approximately US\$12.4 (NHA). In 2002-03 total health expenditure per capita is K232.00 (HMIS)
- n. Average national immunization coverage is 80%.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

The health sector is compelled to design realistic strategies to protect human health and provide guidance on sectoral policies through its preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health services to enhance healthy life in order to foster sustainable

development. The sector has formulated an Essential Health Package to bring a cost effective basic health care service closer to people and able to provide essential services at first contact with health care systems. The EHP focuses mainly on vaccine preventable diseases; malaria; maternal and neonatal outcomes including family planning; tuberculosis; Acute respiratory infections; acute diarrhoeal diseases; sexually transmitted infection including HIV/AIDS; nutritional deficiencies; eye, ear and skin infection and common injuries.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. Health indicators in Malawi have remained poor despite the significant shift in resource allocation towards the sector over the past ten years due to the current appalling poverty situation.
2. Only 30% of the population lives in a village with a health centre. Although 85% of the nation wide population is within 10 km of a health centre.
3. Poverty and HIV/AIDS heavily impact on the health of population by increasing the susceptibility and vulnerability of the population to communicable diseases and nutritional deficiency conditions. The increased frequency of disease occurrence in a population deprives economical or social gains of individuals and usurps the available resources.

ACTION PLAN: HEALTH AND POPULATION

Malawi Goals

- a. Reduce infant and child mortality and morbidity.
- b. Reduce maternal mortality and morbidity.
- c. Reduce HIV sero-prevalence and deaths due to HIV/AIDS related illnesses.
- d. Reduce morbidity and mortality in the general population due to infectious diseases.

Overview of objectives

1. Reduce poverty and malnutrition.
2. Improve access to affordable, efficient and effective health services and reduce infant, child and maternal mortality.
3. Control or eradicate major diseases through the implementation of the Essential Health Package.
4. Improve health and sustainable development planning.
5. Address health and environment linkages.
6. Improve capacities in risk management/disaster preparedness related to health.

Objective 1

Reduce poverty and malnutrition.

Strategy 1.1

Improve availability and access, for all, to sufficient, safe, culturally acceptable and nutritionally adequate food.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop relevant nutritional programmes at community level.
- b. Scale up fortification of appropriate food stuffs with micronutrient food.

- c. Give iron supplements to all pregnant women at health facilities and traditional birth attendants.
- d. Supplement vitamin A to all children from 6 months of age every six months within 8 weeks of delivery.
- e. Reduce malnutrition in children under 5 years of age by at least one third.

Objective 2

Improve access to affordable, efficient and effective health services and reduce infant, child and maternal mortality.

Strategy 2.1

Improve the development and management of human resources in health care services.

Strategic aims

- a. Build capacity for decentralised health services in health management, health impact assessment, drug and medical supplies management.
Target: Provision of health-care services through the district based health-care system.
- b. Establish and train committees in monitoring drug and medical suppliers in health facility catchment areas.
Target: Number of committees formed and operational.
- c. Train relevant health workers and other providers at community level on early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria, TB and acute respiratory infections.
Target: Number of health workers trained.

Strategy 2.2

Improve access to quality comprehensive, essential, quality health care and family planning services.

Strategic aims

- a. Provide safe delivery services, both primary and back up services.
- b. Provide family planning services at community level.
- c. Vaccinate all children according to age schedule by first birthday.
- d. Increase coverage of measles immunization to a level of eradication.
- e. Provide adequate storage units for drugs and medical supplies in health facilities especially those in the rural and peri-urban areas.
- f. Improve the proportion of births assisted by skilled attendants.

Strategy 2.3

Promote the preservation, development and use of effective traditional medicine knowledge and practices.

Strategic aims

- a. Conduct research in traditional medicine in collaboration with traditional healers.

Objective 3

Control or eradicate major diseases through the implementation of the Essential Health Package.

Strategy 3.1

Reduce risk of malaria.

Strategic aims

- a. Distribute insecticide impregnated nets at a subsidized cost at community level.
- b. Carry out anti-malaria drugs efficiency studies using WHO protocols at regular intervals in sensitive sites.

Strategy 3.2

Implement national HIV/AIDS strategic and framework policy and the preventive and treatment programmes.

Strategic aims

- a. Provide high quality, cost effective voluntary testing and counselling (VTC) services to reach the largest numbers of Malawians.
- b. Support community based HIV/AIDS prevention activities mainly targeted at the youth and risk groups.
- c. Train volunteers in home based care services and support groups for PLWAs.
- d. Decentralise anti-retro virus (ARV) clinics to relevant health facilities including children.
- e. Buy/stock three months supply of ARVs and basic drugs for treatment of AIDS related opportunistic infections.
- f. Prevent parent to child HIV transmission.

Strategy 3.3

Promote preventive and curative programmes to address non-communicable diseases.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop or strengthen, where applicable, preventive, promotive and curative programmes of non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, injuries, violence and mental disorders.

Objective 4

Improve health and sustainable development planning.

Strategy 4.1

Develop and strengthen health information systems.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR), Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) and Personnel, Payroll and Pension (PPP) and integrate into Health Management Information System (HMIS).
- b. Computerise central medical stores and district pharmacies for on line communication.

Strategy 4.2

Review and formulate health policies.

Strategic aims

- a. Review the public Health Act Chapter 34:01.
- b. Formulate National Food Act.
- c. Formulate sanitation policy for Malawi.
- d. Formulate Health Emergency Policy.

Strategy 4.3

Facilitate development of health public policies in relevant sectors.

Strategic aims

- a. Develop health public policies in relevant sectors such as transport, industry, agriculture, mining and housing.
- b. Coordinate sectoral cross-cutting issues with health implementers.

Objective 5

Address health and environment linkages.

Strategy 5.1

Strengthen and expand environmental health services through assessment, monitoring and research.

Strategic aims

- a. Equip the public health laboratory with essential water, air and chemical monitoring instruments.
- b. Regulate hazardous waste management at all levels.

- c. Monitor water quality at household level.
- d. Research appropriate sanitation facilities for rural and peri-urban areas.
- e. Orient schools, industries and local authorities on healthy settings approach.
- f. Reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts resulting from air pollution.

Strategy 5.2

Mobilise resources and support to facilitate ratification of international instruments relevant to health in collaboration with other stakeholders.

Strategic aims

- a. Implement provisions of the international instruments such as the Stockholm convention and others.

Objective 6

Improve capacities in risk management/disaster preparedness related to health.

Strategy 6.1

Develop policy and relevant early warning systems at national level.

Strategic aims

- a. Conduct vulnerability assessment in target areas.
- b. Develop policies and strategies to address health issues in emergency situations.
- c. Put in place surveillance, monitoring and health information systems for emergency responses, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.
- d. Strengthen capacity to respond to emergencies, increasing local ability to reduce vulnerability of people and health facilities and to prepare for and act in emergency situation.
- e. Strengthen institutional and human capacities to manage health related risks.
- f. Develop integrated multi-hazards approach.
- g. Address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management related to health.
- h. Strengthen partnerships and cooperation for health related disaster reduction and risk management.

COOPERATING PARTNERS: HEALTH AND POPULATION

Leader: Ministry of Health and Population

Partners: CHAM, Other Government Departments, Health oriented NGOs, private practitioners, Universities of Malawi and Mzuzu, Malawi College of Health Sciences, Donors.

4.2.5.2 Labour and Vocational Training

SCOPE

The Directorate is involved in registration and inspection of workplaces, examination of pressure vessels (e.g. boilers), examination of lifting machines, investigation of accidents and undertaking workplace audits.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Improve Occupational Safety, Health and the Environment.
2. Reduce the number of Occupational accidents and Diseases.
3. Improve industrial waste management.
4. Improve safety and health information dissemination.
5. Improve Workplace HIV/AIDS Education Programmes and related Policies.

CURRENT STATE

- a. There are 392 registered companies in the country.
- b. The disposal of industrial waste in urban areas is uncontrolled.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

- The Occupational Safety and Health Directorate is mandated to enforce the Occupational Safety Health and Welfare Act Number 21 of 1997. The Act aims at regulating conditions of Employment as regards safety, health and welfare of the workers and the protection of the environment.
- Apart from the core functions as outlined above, the Directorate is also responsible for coordinating HIV/AIDS activities in the Ministry, such as the development of the HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy and Workers Education Programmes.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. Lack of monitoring equipment for monitoring the working environment.
2. Lack of a laboratory.
3. Inadequate financial resources.
4. Inadequate mechanisms for disseminating health and safety information.
5. Inadequate transport for undertaking inspection activities.
6. Inadequate coordination with other stakeholders.
7. Non-compliance with law by the informal sectors.
8. The need to establish a safety committee in a workplace.

ACTION PLAN: LABOUR AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Malawi Goals:

- a. Improve Industrial Safety and Health and the Environment.
- b. Reduce the number of Occupational accidents and Diseases.
- c. Improve industrial waste management.
- d. Improve Workplace HIV/AIDS Education Programmes and related Policies.
- e. Improve safety and health information dissemination.
- f. By 2005 enhance training of occupational safety and Health officers at post-graduate training level with the objective of improving competence in the field of occupational safety and Health, waste and management of use of modern seismology such as workplace Environment monitoring Equipment.
- g. Register 2000 workplaces by the Year 2005, with the aim of developing a database for the workplaces in Malawi.
- h. By 2015 attain 100% coverage of workplace inspections.

- i. By 2015 attain high coverage medical examination of workers in hazardous occupations by 90%.
- j. By 2005 reduce occupational safety accidents, diseases and dangerous accidents by at least 35%.
- k. By 2010 ensure coverage of inspections of gas plants and gas cylinders by 100%.
- l. By 2005, provide information on safety and health covering at least 20% of the working population.
- m. By 2005, attain 100% investigation of reported accidents.
- n. By 2015 establish and Industrial Hygiene Unit equipped with modern equipment for monitoring the working Environment including a Laboratory.
- o. By 2015, 60% of industry use chemicals in a manner that does not harm the health of workers and the Environment.
- p. By 2015, 60% of industry adopts using Environmental friendly practices such as using cleaner production technologies and proper waste disposal.

Overview of objectives

1. Strengthen Institutional Capacity.
2. Ensure that all workplaces are registered under the Occupational Safety and Health Welfare Act No 21 of 1997.
3. Improve industrial waste management.
4. Promote Compliance with Labour Laws.
5. Strengthen Industrial Hygiene Unit.
6. Ratify core ILO Conventions on Safety and Health including review of the Labour Laws i.e. Occupational Safety Health and Welfare Act, 1997, Employment Act, 2000, Labour Relations Act 1996, and Workers Compensation Act 2000.
7. Promote safety, health, and the environment awareness for industry.
8. Promote Safe Use of Chemicals in line with ILO Convention Number 170 and other Chemicals Conventions.
9. Facilitate establishment HIV/AIDS Programmes in the Workplace and improve HIV/AIDS workplace policies.

Objective 1:

Strengthen Institutional Capacity.

Strategy 1.1

Build institutional capacity.

Strategic Aims

- a. Fill vacant posts and create more through the ministry's review system.

Targets: 8 posts filled, 5 new posts created and filled

- b. The need to train Occupational Safety and Health officers.

Targets: 13 officers trained

- c. Train staff in the use of modern technology.

Targets: 21 officers trained.

Objective 2:

Ensure that all workplaces are registered under the Occupational Safety and Health Welfare Act No 21 of 1997.

Strategy 2.1

Conduct workplace registration campaign.

Strategic Aims

- a. Register all the workplaces.

Targets: All workplaces registered by 2005.

Objective 3:

Improve industrial waste management.

Strategy 3.1

Strategic Aims

- a. Conduct awareness campaigns on proper industrial waste management.

Targets: 16 campaign meeting conducted

- b. Build capacity on waste management.

Targets: 21 Officers trained.

Objective 4:

Promote Compliance with Labour Laws.

Strategy 4.1

Develop regulatory mechanism for workplaces.

Strategic Aims

- a. Inspect workplaces to check on safety and health of the employees and the environment.

Targets: 4000 inspection conducted.

- b. Facilitate the establishment of safety committees in work places.

Targets: 200 Safety Committees established.

- c. Check that periodic medical examination of workers in hazardous occupations are conducted.

Targets: 1000 examinations verified.

- d. Investigate accidents to avoid recurrence of occupational accidents and dangerous occurrences.

Targets: Accidents investigated.

Objective 5:

Strengthen Industrial Hygiene Unit.

Strategy 5.1

Build capacity of Industrial Hygiene Unit.

Strategic Aims

- a. Renovate the Industrial Hygiene Unit and establish a laboratory.

Objective 6:

Ratify core ILO Conventions on Safety and Health including review of the Labour Laws i.e. Occupational Safety Health and Welfare Act, 1997, Employment Act, 2000, Labour Relations Act 1996, and Workers Compensation Act 2000.

Strategy 6.1

Facilitate ratification of ILO Conventions on Safety and Health.

Strategic Aims

- a. Hold consultative meetings on the ILO conventions.

Targets: The three conventions ratified.

Objective 7:

Promote safety, health, and the environment awareness for industry.

Strategy 7.1

Facilitate access to information on safety, health, and the environment for industry.

Strategic Aims

- a. Revamp information and documentation centre.

Targets: 20 computers purchased and internet installed.

Objective 8:

Promote safe use of chemicals in line with ILO Convention Number 170 and other Chemicals Conventions.

Strategy 8.1

Develop mechanism for safe use of Chemicals and disposal of chemical waste.

Strategic Aims

- a. Check that manufacturers, importers and suppliers of hazardous substances used at the workplace and in agriculture provide information on such substances with the required handling precautions.

Targets: 300 checks on bulk storage places conducted.

- b. Develop a Code of Practice on safe use of chemicals in line with the SADC Code.

Targets: Code of practice developed, disseminated and implemented.

Objective 9:

Facilitate establishment HIV/AIDS Programmes in the Workplace and improve HIV/AIDS workplace policies.

Strategy 9.1

Promote HIV/AIDS programmes in workplaces.

Strategic Aims

- a. Build capacity of the employees to conduct HIV/Aids programs in the workplace.

Targets: 150 in-house seminars conducted.

COOPERATING PARTNERS: LABOUR AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Leader: Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training

Partners: Other Government Departments, Donors.

4.2.6 Theme 6: Sustainable Development of Small Islands

WSSD GOALS

- Undertake initiatives by 2004 aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities to reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts.
- Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004.
- Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for the sustainable development of small islands, including through strengthening efforts on energy supply and services by 2004.
- Review implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Islands in 2004.
- Promote sustainable tourism development and capacity building in order to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities.

Action Plans for Malawi

Although Malawi is not an island state, the WSSD goals shown above are of relevance, in so far as the islands in the lakes of Malawi need attention of this nature. In this document, the necessary actions that fulfil the above goals, with particular reference to islands, have been included under other thematic areas related to these goals.

4.2.7 Theme 7: Sustainable Development Initiatives for Africa

WSSD GOALS

- Improve sustainable agricultural productivity and food security in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals, in particular to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
- Support African countries in developing and implementing food security strategies by 2005.
- Support Africa's efforts to implement NEPAD objectives on energy, which seek to secure access for at least 35 per cent of the African population within 20 years, especially in rural areas.
- Create an enabling environment at the regional, sub-regional and national and local levels in order to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development.
- Promote technology transfer and further develop technology and knowledge available in African Centres of Excellence.
- Enhance the industrial productivity, diversity and competitiveness of African countries through a combination of financial and technological support.
- Enhance the contribution of the industrial sector to the sustainable development in Africa.
- Deal effectively with disasters and conflicts including their humanitarian and environmental impacts.
- Support Africa to attain sustainable tourism that contributes to social, economic and infrastructure development.
- Achieve sound management of chemicals, especially hazardous chemicals and wastes.

Action Plans for Malawi

The regional perspectives articulated in the above WSSD goals have been adequately addressed under such thematic areas as Poverty Reduction (Theme 1), Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production (Theme 2), and Means of Implementation (Theme 8).

4.2.8 Theme 8: Means of Implementation

WSSD GOALS

- Mobilising and increasing the effective use of financial resources and achieving the national and international economic conditions needed to fulfil internationally agreed development goals.
- Consider means of avoiding the frequent, serious financial constraints faced by many institutions of higher learning, including universities.

- Provide financial assistance and support to education, research, public awareness programmes and developmental institutions in order to sustain their educational infrastructures and programmes, including those related to environment and public health.
- Support existing mechanisms and, where appropriate, establish new mechanisms for the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.
- Set up and, where appropriate, further develop national statistical services capable of providing sound data on science education and research and development activities that are necessary for effective science and technology policy-making.
- Promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how.
- Assist developing countries in building capacity to access a larger share of multilateral and global research and development programmes. In this regard, strengthen and, where appropriate, create centres for sustainable development in developing countries. Build greater capacity in science and technology for sustainable development, with action to improve collaboration and partnerships on research and development and their widespread application among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, NGOs and networks, as well as between and among scientists and academics of developing and developed countries, and in this regard encourage networking with and between centres of scientific excellence in developing countries.
- Improve policy and decision-making at all levels through, inter *alia*, improved collaboration between natural and social scientists, and between scientists and policy makers.
- Assist developing countries, through international cooperation, in enhancing their capacity in their efforts to address issues pertaining to environmental protection including in their formulation and implementation of policies for environmental management and protection.
- Establish regular channels between policy makers and the scientific community for requesting and receiving science and technology advice for the implementation of Agenda 21, and create and strengthen networks for science and education for sustainable development, at all levels, with the aim of sharing knowledge, experience and best practices and building scientific capacities.
- Use information and communication technologies, where appropriate, as tools to increase the frequency of communication and the sharing of experience and knowledge, and to improve the quality of and access to information and communications technology.
- Support publicly funded research and development entities to engage in strategic alliances for the purpose of enhancing research and development to achieve cleaner production and product technologies.
- Support the implementation of national policies and programmes originating from the developing countries, improved trade opportunities and access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies on a confessional or preferential basis.
- Increase the use of scientific knowledge and technology and increase the beneficial use of local and indigenous knowledge in a manner respectful of the holders of that knowledge and consistent with national law.
- Build capacity in Science and Technology through improved policy and decision making at all levels and between natural scientists, social scientists and policy makers.
- Promote the development of wider use of earth observation technologies, including satellite remote sensing, global mapping and geographic information systems, to collect data on environmental impacts, land use and land use changes etc.
- Promote and further develop methodologies at policy, strategy and project levels for sustainable development decision-making.

4.2.8.1 Research and Development

SCOPE

Provide policy guidance in Science and Technology and promotion of research and development.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Promote and coordinate the development and application of research, science and technology for the realization of sustainable socio-economic development in line with the Malawi Government's Poverty Reduction Goal.
2. Provide national policy direction in research, science and technology
3. Develop and implement programmes for strengthening scientific and technological capabilities through human resource development, infrastructure and institution building.
4. Foster and promote development and application of demand-driven and focused scientific research and technologies that are adaptable and relevant to the needs of Malawians.
5. Strengthen national and international collaboration and liaison among S&T institutions, scientists, the industry and other end users to optimise application of research results for development.
6. Develop and maintain a national information system to meet identified social, scientific and technological information needs.
7. Develop policies and guidelines on indigenous knowledge and access to genetic resources.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Malawi only has 27.5 research and development scientists per million of population compared with the recommended figure of 200 for African countries as at 1980.
- b. The low S & T staffing is exacerbated by low enrolment in tertiary institutions for which there are 60 for 100, 000 people and high attrition due to HIV/AIDs among the most productive group of the community.
- c. Our economic indicators are equally disturbing since statistics presented in the Human Development Report for 2001 show that of the total export trade, 95% was, as at 1990, in primary merchandise and only 1% of our manufactured exports were in the high-technology field.
- d. Scientific enterprise in Malawi contributes very little to global scientific publications and, when publications are issued, medical research appears to dominate the other sectors. Also significant is the observation that the majority of these research outputs are dependent on foreign collaborators.
- e. Research performers are dependent for up to 70-80% of their funding on international donors. As a consequence, Malawi is extremely weak in scientific and technological development and this affects many aspects of national socio-economic development.
- f. The level of recurrent funding to public research institutions decreased from 0.82% in 1992 to 0.32% in 1996 of the recurrent budget.
- g. The annual allocation varies from 0.54 to 0.70% of the GDP, which is much lower than the World Bank recommendation of 2% level and also the UNESCO, 1% minimum level.

- h. Agricultural and natural resources research consume 0.01 to 0.60 % of the total research funding.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

- The National Research Council of Malawi (NRCM) is one of the Government's central institutions operating within the purview of the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC). The NRCM was constituted by a Presidential decree in 1974. Its main purpose is to serve as a principal advisory organ of government on all matters relating to scientific research and technological development. Thus the role of the NRCM is to promote, co-ordinate and advocate for a culture that appreciates research, science and technology as tools for socio-economic development. To achieve this, the Council must ensure that linkages with all line Ministries/Departments as well as stakeholders and cooperating partners are strong.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. The country's pluralistic approach in the management of science and technology;
2. Lack of integration of the National Science and Technology Policy in overall development plans of government;
3. Lack of human, financial and material resources;
4. Lack of support to policy implementation; and
5. Lack of appreciation of the role of S&T in national development and poverty alleviation.

ACTION PLAN: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Malawi Goals

- a. Attain technology-led development by year 2020.
- b. Attain sustainable socio-economic development through the development and application of science and technology in order to improve the standard and quality of life of Malawians.
- c. Enhance public understanding of science, engineering and technology.
- d. Increase funding to S&T to reach the UNESCO target of at least 1% of GDP

Overview of objectives

1. Strengthen the institutional framework for science and technology coordination, promotion and application.
2. Develop national research capacity.
3. Promote innovation and Science and Technology awareness.
4. Promote proper documentation research findings and furtherance of indigenous knowledge.

Objective 1

Strengthen the institutional framework for science and technology coordination, promotion and application.

Strategy 1.1

Develop S&T implementation plan.

Strategic Aims

- a. Put in place a task force for research and development.
Targets: Research and development task force meetings.
- b. Organize stakeholders' workshops.
Targets: Workshop proceedings.
- c. Finalize, launch and circulate.
Targets: Finalize, launch and circulate.

Strategy 1.2

Develop Biotechnology, genetic resources and indigenous knowledge policy.

Strategic Aims:

- a. Put in place a task force.
Targets: Task force meetings.
- b. Conduct baseline survey.
Targets: Report.
- c. Organize stakeholders' workshops.
Targets: Workshop proceedings.
- d. Finalize, launch and circulate.
Targets: Finalize, launch and circulate.

Objective 2

Develop national research capacity.

Strategy 2.1

Set national research priorities.

Strategic Aims

- a. Stakeholders' consultative workshop.
Targets: Workshop proceedings
- b. Launch the national research priorities.
Targets: Priorities in place and used.

Strategy 2.2

Manage a competitive research grants scheme.

Strategic Aims:

- a. Establish a research fund.

Targets: *Research fund available and operating.*

- b. Publicize the procedures and guidelines for research grants scheme.

Targets: *Procedure and guidelines in place.*

- c. Advertise for research proposals.

Targets: *Number of adverts made annually.*

- d. Hold workshops to disseminate research results.

Targets: *One workshop held annually.*

Objective 3

Promote innovation and Science and Technology awareness.

Strategy 3.1

Institute S&T awards for various categories.

Strategic Aims:

- a. Develop guidelines for competition for awards.

Targets: *Guidelines for primary S&T competition in place.*

- b. Organize awareness meetings for the S&T competitions.

Targets: *Six awareness meetings held annually.*

- b. Advertise the S&T competitions.

Targets: *Six adverts done annually.*

Strategy 3.2

- a. Create and enhance public understanding of science, engineering, and technology.

Strategic Aims

- a. Identify technologies.

Targets: *At least 10 new technologies identified annually.*

- b. Organize fairs.

Targets: *one fair held annually.*

- c. Organize scientific revival day of Africa celebrations.

Targets: *celebrations done every year.*

- d. Organize taskforce meeting on Commquest.

Targets: *One task force meeting held annually.*

- e. Organise Commquest networking meetings.

Targets: *One meeting held.*

- f. Hold science discovery centre programme implementation meeting.

Targets: *One meeting held.*

- g. Build science discovery centre.

Targets: *1 discovery centre built during each period.*

- a. Fabricate interactive science exhibits.

Targets: *20 interactive exhibits fabricated annually.*

Strategic Aims:

- a. Establish a LAN network and a Website for Science and Technology.

Targets: *Networks established.*

Objective 4

Promote proper documentation research findings and furtherance of indigenous knowledge.

Strategy 4.1

Formulate a Library and Documentation Policy and Bill.

Strategic Aims:

- a. Policy and Bill integrated with other legislation.

Targets: *Policy document and draft bill.*

Strategy 4.2

Develop and manage indigenous knowledge data bank.

Strategic Aims

- a. Conduct surveys on indigenous knowledge.

Targets: *Written information and oral messages preserved.*

- b. Promote use of indigenous knowledge.

Targets: *Information tool kits.*

Strategy 4.3

Train staff in Information and Documentation division.

Strategic Aims

Conduct staff training in Information and Documentation.

Targets: *Adequate staff trained in Information and documentation.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Leader: National Research Council of Malawi

Partners: Other Government Research Institutions, Universities of Malawi and Mzuzu, Parastatal Research Institutions, Private Sector, NGOs.

4.2.8.2 Academia

SCOPE

The Universities of Malawi and Mzuzu, and Colleges of higher education, were established to meet middle and high-level manpower requirements for the management and development of Malawi's economy. The Universities and Research Institutions have the responsibility to create a capacity for research necessary for generation of knowledge essential for the country's economic development.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Increased capacity and quality of university education and infrastructure to meet the manpower needs of a growing economy that aims to be technologically driven by the year 2020.

CURRENT STATE

- a. The University of Malawi, established in 1965, and the Mzuzu University, established in 1998, provide university education to approximately 3,500 students. The University of Malawi comprises five constituent colleges. These are Bunda College of Agriculture offering training in the agricultural and environmental sciences; Chancellor College which focuses on the arts, liberal arts, social and natural sciences, education and law; Kamuzu College of Nursing which trains nurses; the Polytechnic which offers courses in the fields of business studies, engineering, and applied sciences; and the College of Medicine where medical doctors are trained. Mzuzu University offers training for secondary school teachers and forestry.
- b. Less than 0.5 % of Malawians aged 18 to 23 are enrolled in the tertiary education sub-sector
- c. The capacities of the University of Malawi colleges have risen slightly or been maintained. Enrolments at the university level rose from 3,535 in 1995 to 3,771 in 1999. Other positive developments within the university sector have included attempts by the University of Malawi Colleges to reach out more to the wider community and to continue providing the middle and high-level manpower for the country's civil service and the private sector.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

- Both Mzuzu University and the University of Malawi are each headed by a Vice Chancellor (VC). For UNIMA the VC is responsible for co-ordinating the five constituent Colleges but each one retains a degree of autonomy but policy decisions are made through specialized committees of the University Council, which comprises members from a cross section of the community.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. Making the university relevant and responsive to the needs of society.
2. The need to increase access for Malawians to tertiary education.
3. Enhancing sustainability within the University through measures of greater efficiency in the use of existing or future resources.
4. Ensuring greater equity of opportunity to women and disadvantaged groups.
5. Focusing on HIV/AIDS reduction as a key developmental goal.
6. Increasing access for Malawians to post-graduate education and research activities.

ACTION PLAN: ACADEMIA

Malawi Goals

- a. Advance knowledge and promote wisdom and understanding by engaging in teaching and research and by making the provision for dissemination, promotion, and preservation of learning;
- b. Contribute to finding solutions to practical problems in the Malawian society and beyond.

Overview of Objectives

1. Encourage the advancement and dissemination of learning and research.
2. Engage in such university education and research as is responsive to the needs of Malawi and the whole world.
3. Provide facilities for higher education, for research and for the advancement of knowledge in such branches of learning and study and for such persons, whether members of the University or not, as the Council may from time to time determine.
4. Provide service to the economy and the society.

Objective 1

Encourage the advancement and dissemination of learning and research.

Strategy 1.1

Promote access to higher education.

Strategic aims

- a. Increase university enrolment.

Targets: a 4 fold increase in enrolment, from 3,319 in 1997 to 9,720 by 2007 to 12,113 by 2012; Tertiary institutions increase their student: lecturer ratio from 10:1 in 1997 to 34:1 by 2007 to 40:1 by 2012; Tertiary institutions increase their student: support staff ratio from 4:1 in 1997 to 12:1 by 2007 to 15:1 by 2012; Tertiary institutions increase their student: administrator ratio from 6:1 in 1997 to 16:1 by 2007 to 20:1 by 2012.

- b. Encourage University of Malawi colleges and Mzuzu University to admit a larger proportion of students on a part-time and distance education basis such that the existing physical facilities are used more effectively.

Targets: *Distance education programmes developed and mounted; at least 15% of the total tertiary student's population are learning by distance education by 2012; number of distance education students to increase to 1,500 by 2007 and 2000 by 2012.*

- c. Ensure greater equity of opportunity to women and disadvantaged groups.

Targets: *Proportion of women enrolment into the university increased to 40%.*

Strategy 1.2

Improve research capacity.

Strategic aims

- a. Operationalise the research and publications policies in Universities of Malawi and Mzuzu.

Targets: *University Research Policies formulated and implemented by 2005.*

- b. Establish Research Centres and improve existing centres to find solutions to practical problems and perform outreach functions.

Targets: *Both Faculty and Inter-Faculty research centres of excellence established.*

Strategy 1.3

Enhance sustainability of the Universities through measures of greater efficiency in the use of existing or future resources.

Strategic aims

- a. Implement strategic plans.

Targets: *Strategic plans at University, College and Department levels completed and implemented; management reforms and other measures implemented.*

- b. Implement a comprehensive programme on information technology (IT).

Targets: *IT facilities provided to all teaching and administrative staff by 2007.*

Objective 2

Engage in such university education and research as is responsive to the needs of Malawi and the whole world.

Strategy 2.1

Focus on HIV/AIDS reduction as a key developmental goal.

Strategic aims

- a. Combat the negative effects of HIV/AIDS.

Targets: Programmes on gender and HIV/AIDS integrated into teaching, research and extra-curricular activities.

Strategy 2.2

Promote human resource capacity building for secondary school teaching.

Strategic aims

- a. The MoES&T will progressively increase the capacity of Secondary Teacher Education Colleges and Faculties of Education at Chancellor College and Mzuzu University to produce secondary teachers.

Targets: An accumulated output of 1,000 graduates per annum for the next 12 years.

Strategy 2.3

Promote human resource capacity building for science and technology.

Strategic aims

- a. Admit more students in the science and technology area, necessitating a large increase in the amount allocated from the university budget to instructional materials and equipment.

Strategy 2.4

Instigate substantial cost sharing and fund-raising measures.

Strategic aims

- a. Rationalise payment of fees.

Targets: 70% of full-time equivalent public (FTEP) students to pay fees (two levels: full cost and 50% cost; to include both full and part time students; all distance students to pay fees; students to be responsible for the full costs of boarding; 30% of FTEP students to receive a scholarship to cover fees.

- b. Ensure that research is adequately funded.

Targets: A 1% minimum level (as a proportion of the GDP), in conformity with UNESCO's recommendation for annual allocation to research, lobbied with Government and achieved by 2012.

- c. Ensure that lecturers are properly remunerated.

Targets: Real pay for lecturer increased over each 5 year period by 50% to 70%.

Objective 3

Provide facilities for higher education, for research and for the advancement of knowledge in such branches of learning and study and for such persons, whether members of the University or not, as the University Council may from time to time determine.

Strategy 3.1

Promote postgraduate training.

Strategic aims

- a. Increase the number of relevant postgraduate programmes.

Targets: *Postgraduate degrees at Masters and PhD levels increased in both basic and applied areas.*

- b. Increase postgraduate student population.

Targets: *Increase the number of students undertaking postgraduate programmes to 10% of University students; 50% of postgraduates to receive a living allowance as well as a scholarship.*

- c. Ensure that colleges receive adequate physical development and maintenance.

Targets: *Comprehensive programmes of infrastructure development and maintenance developed and implemented.*

Objective 4

Provide service to the economy and the society.

Strategy 4.1

Strengthen mechanisms for coordinated service delivery to economy and society.

Strategic aims

- a. Establish effective linkages between the Universities and sectors of the economy and society.

Targets: *University-industry linkages intensified; closer University-Government collaboration achieved; University consultancy activities streamlined to meet the needs of economy and society.*

- b. Strengthen outreach programmes

Targets: *Effective outreach programmes for training, and the dissemination of information and technologies established in all disciplines.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: ACADEMIA

Leaders: University of Malawi and Mzuzu University.

Partners: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; National Research Council of Malawi; other Government Departments; donors; the Private Sector; NGOs.

4.2.8.3 NGOs (Malawi Environment Endowment Trust)

SCOPE

The Malawi Environment Endowment Trust (MEET) seeks to enhance poverty reduction by providing small grants in order to attain sustainable development in line with Malawi's National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. To become a self sustaining small grants financing mechanism for sustainable development in line with a number of WSSD alliances,
2. To become a permanent member of the Technical Committee for Sustainable Development, representing the interest of trusts.
3. To catalyse mega projects from the WSSD alliances.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

1. The extent of poverty is affecting the implementation of sustainable management of natural resources.
2. Funding of community projects has not been taking into consideration the brown environment issues that deal with safe water supply, sanitation, drainage etc.
3. Inadequate promotion of community based renewable energy technologies.
4. Support to farmers to ensure the implementation of more sustainable farming practices.

ACTION PLAN: MEET

Malawi Goals

1. Mobilising and increasing the effective use of financial resources and achieving conditions to ensure the fulfilment of internationally agreed development goals to eliminate poverty improve social conditions and raise living standards and protect the environment.
2. Address public health problems affecting Malawi especially those resulting from HIV/Aids, TB, malaria and other epidemics.
3. Promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and development, transfer and diffusion, of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know how.
4. Encourage further work on indicators for sustainable development at national level.
5. Promote wider application of environmental impact assessments, inter alia, as a national instrument to provide essential decision support information on projects that could cause significant adverse effects to the environment.

Objective 1

Ensure that poverty reduction is at the root of all interventions funded by MEET.

Strategy 1.1

To become a self-sustaining trust.

Strategic Aims

- a. Become self-supporting from the endowment returns.
- b. Grow capitalization so that it shall reach USD 5 million.
- c. Support national initiatives to develop and review the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

Strategy 1.2

Catalyse support for mega-projects in sustainable development.

Strategic Aims

- a. Assist national partners to revive the donor/government ENRM working group and be represented as an independent advisor to this body.
- b. Assist in the identification and facilitation of mega-projects by sustainable development partners in line with the NSSD.

COOPERATING PARTNERS: SUSTAINABLE FUNDING

Leader: Malawi Environment Endowment Trust (MEET)

Partners: Environmental Affairs Department, Environmental Trusts (Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust, etc.), Donors, NGOs.

4.2.9 Theme 9: Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

WSSD GOALS

- Adopt new measures to strengthen institutional arrangements for sustainable development at international, regional and national levels.
- Enhance the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including through reviewing and monitoring progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and fostering coherence of implementation, initiatives and partnerships.
- Facilitate and promote the integration of the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development into the work programs.
- Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system.
- Take immediate steps to make progress in the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development and begin their implementation by 2005.
- Aim, by 2020, to use and produce chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.
- Renew the commitment to the sound management of chemicals and of hazardous wastes throughout their life cycle.
- Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention so that it can enter into force by 2003 and the Stockholm Convention so that it can enter into force by 2004.
- Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management, based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000, by 2005.
- Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible, with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008.

- Facilitate implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by ensuring adequate replenishment of its fund by 2003/2005.
- Improve access by developing countries to alternatives to ozone-depleting substances by 2010, and assist them in complying with the phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol.

4.2.9.1 Environment

SCOPE

The Department of Environmental Affairs falls under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs. The overall policy goal of the department is to promote sustainable social and economic development through the sound management of the environment and natural resources. Her main roles are in the areas of capacity building in Environmental and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) (institutional, legal and policy), community participation and environmental education and awareness.

DESIRED OUTCOME

1. Strengthen institutional framework and governance instruments and structures for ENRM.
2. Sustainable cooperation at national, regional and international levels.
3. To promote alternative sources of livelihood to reduce dependence on natural resources.

CURRENT STATE

- a. Policies and legal and institutional structures for environmental and natural resource management are in place.
- b. Implementation instrument e.g. EIA and SOERs are now in place.
- c. A number of protocols and conventions have been ratified such as Convention on International Plant Protection; Convention on Wetlands of international importance; Conventions concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage; Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals; Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES); African convention on conservation of nature and natural resources; FAO international undertaking on plant and genetic resources; United Nations Convention on the law of the seas; the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol for the protection of the ozone layer; Convention on biological diversity; Convention on climate change; and the Convention on desertification.
- d. Environmental action plans for 23 District Assemblies and 4 Urban centres and the NEAP (2002) have been prepared to govern the implementation of development projects.

ACTION PLAN: ENVIRONMENT

Malawi Goals

- a. Coordination and collaboration in sound management of the environment and natural resources with government line ministries, the private sector, NGOs and communities / other relevant stakeholders at national, regional and international levels.
- b. Education and public awareness on ENRM practices at all levels.
- c. Decentralised environment and natural resources management.

- d. Development, implementation and compliance of environment and natural resources policies, programmes and other related instruments.

Overview of objectives

1. Promote coordination and collaboration in sound management of the environment and natural resources with government line ministries, the private sector, NGOs and communities / other relevant stakeholders at national, regional and international levels.
2. Promote capacity building, education and public awareness on ENRM practices at all levels.
3. Promote decentralised environment and natural resources management.
4. Promote Establishment of centres of excellence.
5. Promote development, implementation and compliance of environment and natural resources policies, programs and other related instruments.
6. Improve the management of waste.
7. Strengthen the management of toxic chemicals.

Objective 1

Promote coordination and collaboration in sound management of the environment and natural resources with government line ministries, the private sector, NGOs and communities / other relevant stakeholders at national, regional and international levels.

Strategy 1.1

Promote coordination and collaboration in sound management of the environment and natural resources with government line ministries/departments, the private sector, NGOs and communities/other relevant stakeholders at national, regional and international levels.

Strategic Aims

- a. Review and update: -NEP Vs other ENRM policies, ESP, CBNRM Policy and other ENRM sectoral policies.

Targets: *Updated NEP, other sectoral policies.*

- b. Develop and review National Strategies, Action Plans and Programmes.

Targets: *NSSD, NEAP, NBSAP & ESP reviewed.*

- c. Initiate the process of improving legislation pertaining to biodiversity resources conservation, sustainable management and benefit sharing.

Targets: *Biodiversity information incorporated in legislation.*

- d. Coordinate review of Project briefs and EIA reports by TCE and NCE meetings.

Targets: *Reviewed Project Briefs and EIA Reports and EIA Decisions made (Approve, Reject, Redesign).*

Strategy 1.2

Assess environmental impact of projects, plans and policies.

Strategic Aims

- a. Participate in intergovernmental and policy development forums.

Targets: Reports.

Strategy 1.3

Develop Guidelines for Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Strategic Aims

- a. Develop Guidelines for Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Targets: Coordinate development and review of Guidelines.

Strategy 1.4

Develop and strengthen institutional linkages at district, national, regional and international levels.

Strategic Aims

- a. Service NCE, TCE and Cabinet Committee on ENRM Sectors.

Targets: EIAs, strategies and programmes reviewed and approved.

- b. Formalize and operationalise DESC as a sub committee of the District Assembly.

Targets: DESC in place and operational.

- c. Facilitate formalization of the position of the EDO under the District Assembly Structure.

Targets: EDOs placed in DPDs Office.

- d. Appraise effectiveness of DESC and other district based ENRM structures.

Targets: Number of ENRM CBOs in place.

- e. Develop and implement the decentralization strategy.

Targets: Decentralised Environment Strategy operational.

- f. Operationalise environmental network for information distribution/sharing at national and district levels.

Targets: Information / Resource Centres established/strengthened.

Strategy 1.5

Revise EMA and other ENRM laws, monitoring tools and guidelines.

Strategic Aims

- a. Harmonize EMA with other relevant sectoral laws including fisheries.

Targets: *EMA harmonised, penalties reviewed to reflect gravity and the present economic value of the offence.*

Strategy 1.6

Facilitate regional and international cooperation in EE.

Strategic Aims

- a. Facilitate participation in regional and international EE fora for cooperation.

Targets: *Number of regional & international EE fora Malawi participated.*

Strategy 1.7

Promote dialogue between trade, environment and development communities.

Strategic Aims

- a. Attend Meetings; Consult on environmental aspects that relate to trade (e.g. Multilateral Environmental agreements [MEAs] that contain trade aspects).

Targets: *Number of Meetings attended.*

Objective 2

Promote capacity building, education and public awareness on ENRM practices at all levels.

Strategy 2.1

Facilitate mainstreaming of EE in formal education system.

Strategic Aims

- a. Participate in curricula review to mainstream EE in formal education.

Targets: *Updated curricula with environmental issues.*

- b. Facilitate production & dissemination of EE support materials.

Targets: *EE support materials produced & disseminated to schools.*

- c. Facilitate orientation of tutors & teachers in EE.

Targets: *Resources mobilised.*

- d. Facilitate environmental training at all levels.

Targets: *Number of people trained.*

- e. Strengthen networking for environmental information sharing.

Targets: *Focal points directory updated & ICT procured.*

Strategy 2.3

Promote public environmental awareness and participation.

Strategic Aims

- a. Strengthen role of print and electronic media in creating public environmental awareness.

Targets: *Number of reporters trained.*

- b. Radio & TV programs sponsored.

Targets: *Facilitate production and dissemination of environmental awareness materials.*

- c. Facilitate production and dissemination of environmental awareness materials.

Targets: *Number of awareness materials produced & disseminated.*

- d. Coordinate environmental awareness campaigns for various focus groups.

Targets: *Number of awareness campaigns conducted.*

- e. Coordinate commemoration of environmental days/weeks.

Targets: *Number of environmental days commemorated.*

- f. Coordinate environmental outreach activities for schools.

Targets: *Number of schools outreached.*

- g. Sensitise DESC, District Assemblies, developers and the general public on EIA and ENRM issues.

Targets: *No of environmental awareness campaigns conducted.*

- h. Undertake training needs assessment for the districts and communities.

Targets: *Training plan developed.*

- i. Train stakeholders in CBNRM including PRA, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Targets: *Number of communities trained.*

- j. Sensitise DESC, District Assemblies, developers and the general public on EIA and ENRM issues.

Targets: *No of environmental awareness campaigns conducted.*

- k. Undertake training needs assessment for the districts and communities.

Targets: *Training plan developed.*

- l. Train DESC, EDOs and communities in DEM, SOER, EAPs, financial Management, and micro-projects.

Targets: *Number of DESC members trained.*

- m. Train stakeholders in CBNRM including PRA, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Targets: *Number of communities trained.*

Strategic 2.4

Develop and strengthen environmental information management systems.

Strategic Aim

- a. Identify information needs of institutions.

Targets: *Information needs report produced.*

- b. Establish Database and develop institutional framework for information systems.

Targets: *Databases established.*

- c. Install environmental information management system.

Targets: *Local Area Networks installed.*

- d. Train in use of Database.

Targets: *Training manual produced.*

- e. Network with EE stakeholders.

Targets: *Focal point network operational.*

- f. Establish and operationalise Clearing House Mechanisms.

Targets: *CBD and Biosafety CHMs developed, computers acquired and network established, IT Expert hired.*

- g. Upgrade legal skills of EAD staff.

Targets: *Number of Environmental Affairs staff trained.*

Strategic Aims

Build capacity EIA and Pollution Control and other related fields.

- a. Organise short and long-term ENRM courses; Study tours; Technical Assistance (TA).

Targets: *Training Reports.*

Strategic Aims

- a. Promote awareness on EIA requirements in Malawi and the benefits/importance of EIA.

- b. Conduct sensitisation campaigns for politicians, developers, industries, Government officials and the general public.

Targets: *EIA Awareness messages and materials, EIA Sensitisation Reports.*

Strategic Aims

Develop EIA Regulations.

- a. Facilitate development of EIA Regulations.

Targets: *EIA Regulations.*

Strategic Aims

Develop environmental standards for soil, water, air, noise.

- a. Facilitate the development Environmental standards.

Targets: *Environmental standards for air, water, soil and noise.*

Strategic Aims

Strengthen national capabilities for chemical management.

- a. Facilitate training for chemical users, regulators on proper chemical management.

Targets: *Training attended, Number of people trained.*

Objective 3:

Promote decentralised environment and natural resources management.

Strategy 3.1

Facilitate participatory implementation and monitoring of ENRM.

Strategic Aims

- a. Coordinate ENRM programmes.

Targets: *CBNRM and other ENRM programmes implemented.*

- b. Establish and operationalise sustainable financing mechanism for ENRM Programmes.

Targets: *Environmental fund established and operationalised.*

- c. Facilitate operationalisation of environmental fund.

Targets: *ENRM micro-projects funded.*

Strategy 3.2

Facilitate participatory development, implementation and monitoring of ENRM tools.

Strategic Aims:

- a. Facilitate operationalisation of DDF for Environment.

Targets: *Micro-projects funded.*

- b. Strengthen EDOs role in representing EAD at district level.

Targets: *Number of field visits / management meetings conducted, technical and logistical support provided to EDOs.*

Objective 4:

Promote establishment of centres of excellence.

Strategy 4.1

Develop human, institutional and national capacity to identify, monitor and manage the environment.

Strategic Aims

- a. Develop and monitor implementation of Human Resource Development Plan.

Targets: *Training plan developed and implemented.*

- b. Train personnel in ENRM.

Targets: *Technical and professional staff trained.*

- c. Provide adequate funding for infrastructure development.

Targets: *Structures and equipment provided.*

Strategy 4.2

Enhance proactive research on environment and natural resources.

Strategic Aims:

- a. Conduct needs assessment on environmental research and prioritise national research needs.

Targets: *Priority national research needs identified.*

- b. Develop Research Master Plan for Environment sector.

Targets: *Research Master Plan developed.*

- c. Operationalise the implementation of the research master plan.

Targets: *Research master Plan implemented.*

Objective 5

Promote development, implementation and compliance of environment and natural resources policies, programs and other related instruments.

Strategy 5.1

Review EIA and Pollution control system to recommend ways to improve implementation.

Strategic Aims

- a. Coordinate review of EIA and pollution Project briefs and EIA reports by TCE and NCE meetings.

Targets: *Consultant Report.*

Strategy 5.2

Develop database linked to a GIS of all projects being appraised under EIA.

Strategic Aims

- a. Develop database and build capacity in information technology.

Targets: *facilitate development of database.*

Strategy 5.3

Enforce compliance of prescribed projects under the EMA and EIA Guidelines.

Strategic Aims

- a. Conduct inspection of projects; Monitor compliance of EIA terms and conditions.

Targets: *Inspection reports.*

- b. Conduct inspection of polluted sites and environmentally degraded areas.

Targets: *Inspection reports.*

Strategy 5.4

Develop appropriate penalties and incentive mechanisms for sustainable utilisation of natural resources and environmental management.

Strategic Aims

- a. Impose penalties and provide incentives.

Targets: *Stop-orders, fines imposed and incentives provided.*

Strategy 5.5

Update prescribed list of projects for which EIA is mandatory.

Strategic Aims

- a. Facilitate update of prescribed list of projects.

Targets: *Updated prescribed list of projects, consultative sectoral meetings held, gazetted prescribed list.*

Strategy 5.6

Promote participatory development and implementation of environmental planning and monitoring tools.

Strategic Aims:

- a. Facilitate production of National State of the Environment Report and National Environmental Action Plan.

Targets: NSOER and NEAP produced, PRSP formulated.

Strategic 5.7

Revise EMA and other ENRM laws, monitoring tools and guidelines.

Strategic Aims

- a. Harmonize EMA with other relevant sectoral laws.
- b. Harmonize the penalties in the EMA with other sectoral laws to reflect gravity and the present economic value of the offence.

Strategy 5.8

Coordinate compliance with international conventions and treaties in ENRM.

Strategic Aims:

- a. Strengthen the chemical management capacity especially the nation's capacity to manage Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
- b. Strengthen capacity of institutions at national level on environmental law and management for sustainable development and implementation of environmental law by incorporating in EMA (1996), new government policies on environment.
- c. Negotiate international conventions, treaties and agreements.
- d. Undertake inspection of degraded sites and development projects requiring EIA and audit.

Targets: EIAs, Environmental Audits and Environmental Inspections undertaken; samples collected.

- e. Coordinate formulation and review of by-laws and regulations at district and community levels.

Targets: ENRM by-laws in place and operational.

- f. Monitor compliance of EIA and Environmental Audits at District Level.

Targets: Environmental Management Plans and mitigation measures implemented.

- g. Manage administrative systems at national and district levels on goods and services.

Targets: *Logbooks maintained, stock taking of inventory undertaken, electronic database on assets and equipment in place, circulars produced and distributed.*

- h. Negotiate and coordinate international conventions, treaties and agreements.

Targets: *Strategies & Action Plans on CBD, UNFCCC, Vienna Convention, POPs, Basel Convention developed.*

- c. Facilitate programmes on the implementation of the Montreal protocol on control of ozone depleting substances.

Targets: *Projects developed.*

Strategy 5.9

Ensure trade measures conform to environmental obligations.

Strategic Aims

- a. Monitor environmental obligations.

Strategy 5.10

Promote International environmental management systems and standards e.g. ISO 14001.

Strategic Aims

- a. Increase awareness on environmental management systems.

Targets: *Number of sensitisation meetings held.*

Strategy 5.11

Develop guidelines for eco-labelling.

Strategic Aims

- a. Liaise with MBS on development of Guidelines.

Targets: *Eco-labelling Guidelines.*

Objective 6

Improve the management of waste at all levels.

Strategy 6.1

Promote collaboration with Local Authorities and other stakeholders on waste management and pollution control.

Strategic Aims

- a. Hold Consultative Meetings with Local authorities, Conduct joint inspections and sensitisation meetings.

Targets: *Meetings and inspections conducted.*

Strategy 6.2

Promote minimisation of waste generation and environmentally sound waste reuse and recycling.

Strategic Aims

- a. Hold sensitisation meetings with industries and the public; Work with Industry to have EMS.

Targets: *Meetings and inspections conducted.*

Objective 7

Strengthen the management of toxic and hazardous chemicals at all levels.

Strategy 7.1

Exchange information on toxic chemicals and risks.

Strategic Aims

- a. Networking between stakeholders e.g. chemical manufacturers, chemical users, chemical regulators, EAD, etc.; develop chemicals database; study tours, meetings.

Targets: *Chemicals database developed.*

Strategy 7.2

Establish chemical risk reduction programmes.

Strategic Aims

- a. Hold sensitisation campaigns with chemical users and producers.

Targets: *Sensitisation material and campaigns.*

COOPERATING PARTNERS: ENVIRONMENT

Leader: Environmental Affairs Department.

Partners: Donors, NGOs, University of Malawi, Pharmacy and Poisons Board, Malawi Bureau of Standards, Malawi Investment Promotion Agency (MIPA), Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM), Biodiversity sectors, Pesticides Control Board, other Government Departments and the Private Sector.