



**Republic of Malawi**

## **PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS SECRETARIAT**

### **MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD: 2020 to 2026**

**DATE OF SUBMISSION: 2<sup>nd</sup> OCTOBER 2020**



## Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources



HIS EXCELLENCY  
DR. LAZARUS McCARTHY CHAKWERA  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

The Government of Malawi is committed to improving the welfare of the people of Malawi and to transforming the country to achieve the middle-income country status. This will require a public service that is fit for purpose, results oriented and high performing to facilitate positive transformation of the economy and modernization of the country.

The Reforms Performance Contracts will be used as mechanism to transform all public sector institutions to high performing institutions that will deliver quality services to the public and effectively implement policies and programmes that will contribute to the achievement of the national transformational agenda.

The Reforms being implemented by Ministries, Local Councils, Parastatals Organizations and Constitutional Bodies are in line with the Vision and Mission of the Public Service which mainly seeks to provide services to the public in an efficient, effective and responsive manner in order to satisfy national aspirations in accordance with the Malawi Constitution.

My Government hereby commits its total support to the Ministry by providing resources (financial, human and material) necessary for effective implementation of this Agreement. Ministries will be able to understand and translate people's needs into policies and programmes and services to achieve '*a better Malawi.*'



## Ministerial Statement of Commitment



**Hon. Nancy Tembo, M.P.,  
Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources**

I, **Nancy Tembo, MP**, Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources commit myself towards the full implementation of the focus areas for reforms in the Ministry of Forestry and Natural resources as outlined in the Performance Contract Document.

This Performance Contract (*hereinafter referred to as "Contract"*) is entered into between the Government of the Republic of Malawi (*hereinafter referred to as GoM*) represented by His Excellency the President of Private Bag 301, Capital City, Lilongwe 3, of the one part, and the Minister, Forestry and Natural Resources Private Bag 350, Lilongwe 3, of the other part.

### **WHEREAS**

The Government is committed to ensuring that services in the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources are well managed, supported and are cost effective in delivering quality service to the public in line with provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi.

The GoM recognises that the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources holds a vital key to contributing to national socio-economic development through sustainable development, conservation and utilization of forestry, water, fisheries, environment, climate and climate change management.

The purpose of this Performance Contract is to establish the basis for ensuring efficient and effective services are delivered to Malawians in line with provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, the Public Service Act and relevant Acts; and by requiring the Ministry to raise standards of performance and behaviours of public servants in order to promote

participation of all stakeholders in the sustainable development, management and utilization of forestry, water, fisheries and other natural resources and in adherence to environmental and climate change management requirements and regulatory framework.

The Ministry will also focus on:

1. Provision of enabling framework for promoting the participation of local communities, the civil society and the private sector in forest conservation and management;
2. Enhancing compliance to environment and natural resources legislative and regulatory framework;
3. Enhancing conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for the environment and human wellbeing;
4. Providing efficient and responsive weather and climate services including provision of information on climate change.
5. Improving water resources supply, accessibility, usage and management for socio economic growth and development;
6. Enhance universal access to improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices.
7. Strengthen institutional capacity.

This Contract therefore represents a basis for continuous provision of A sustainable nation that utilizes and manages forestry, water, fisheries other natural resources and the environment as Government endeavours to meet the needs and expectations of the Malawian people. This contract forms the basis for the evaluation of the Ministry's agreed Key Performance Indicators.

### **COMMITMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

The Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources on behalf of Public Sector Institutions in the natural resource sector commits itself towards the full implementation of the focus areas for reforms in the natural resources sector as outlined in the Performance Contract documents for Parastatal Organisations in the natural resources sector. The following are the institutions:

1. Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority (AERA)
2. Blantyre Water Board (BWB)
3. Central Region Water Board (CRWB)
4. Lilongwe Water Board (LWB)
5. National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens of Malawi (NHBG)
6. National Water Resources Authority (NWRA)
7. Northern Region Water Board (NRWB)
8. Southern Region Water Board (SRWB)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	PART I: MANDATE, VISION, MISSION, AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.....	2
1.1	MANDATE.....	2
1.2	VISION .....	2
1.3	MISSION .....	2
1.4	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES .....	2
2.0	PART II: COMMITMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES .....	2
3.0	PART III: COMMITMENT AND OBLIGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT .....	3
4.0	PART IV: FOCUS AREAS FOR REFORMS AND JUSTIFICATIONS .....	3
5.0	PART V: OPERATIONAL MATRIX.....	15
6.0	REFORMS PROGRESS TRACKING .....	57
7.0	PART VI: RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS .....	65
8.0	PART VII: FREQUENCY OF MONITORING AND INFORMATION FLOW.....	68
9.0	PART VIII: DURATION OF IMPLEMENTING REFORM AREAS .....	68

## **1.0 PART I: MANDATE, VISION, MISSION, AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

### **1.1 MANDATE**

The Ministry is mandated to ensure sustainable development, conservation and utilization of forestry, water, fisheries, environment, climate and climate change management for socio-economic growth and development of the country.

### **1.2 VISION**

A nation that sustainably utilizes and manages forestry, water, fisheries other natural resources and the environment.

### **1.3 MISSION**

To coordinate, facilitate, and promote participation of all stakeholders in the sustainable development, management and utilization of forestry, water, fisheries and other natural resources and in adherence to environmental and climate change management requirements and regulatory framework for socio-economic development of the country.

### **1.4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

- To provide enabling framework for promoting the participation of local communities, the civil society and the private sector in forest conservation and management;
- To enhance compliance to environment and natural resources legislative and regulatory framework;
- To enhanced conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for the environment and human wellbeing;
- To provide efficient and responsive weather and climate services including provision of information on climate change.
- To develop and manage water resources in an integrated and sustainable manner for socio economic growth and development;
- To increase availability and accessibility of water supply for socio-economic growth.
- To enhance universal access to improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices.
- To enhance sustainable fisheries production and development to achieve food and nutrition security, poverty reduction and economic growth.
- To strengthen institutional capacity.

## **2.0 PART II: COMMITMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- 1) Developing and implementing the Strategic Plan of the Ministry linked to the National policy documents such as the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS), Annual Operational Plan, Sector Performance Standards and the Department's reform areas;
- 2) Aligning areas of focus in the planning instruments with strategic objectives;
- 3) Ensuring appropriate work plans are developed on the basis of the strategic plan and reform areas;

- 4) Linking performance indicators with strategic objectives and reform areas;
- 5) Setting comprehensive performance targets;
- 6) Signing Performance Contracts;
- 7) Ensuring achievement of the agreed targets;
- 8) Conducting in-house evaluation at the end of the financial year and submitting the results, together with evidence, to the external evaluators, and;
- 9) Preparing employees in the Ministry and Departments for the desired achievement in the reform areas following desirable working styles, attitudes and work ethics.

### **3.0 PART III: COMMITMENT AND OBLIGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- 1) Government will commit to fund the Ministry in accordance with the approved budgetary allocations and approved cash flow in a timely manner;
- 2) Government will ensure that all reforms requiring funding are allocated adequate funds for their implementation.
- 3) Government will ensure that allocated funds are released and accessible to the Ministry and Departments in a timely manner;
- 4) In cases where Government, due to unforeseen circumstances, is unable to fund according to 1) above, Government will communicate to the Ministry and its Departments any funding adjustments and the Ministry and Departments will adjust their operations;
- 5) Government will ensure that application for approvals are handled timely within the set minimum standard period in line with set procedures and laws (approval for procurement, establishment warrant etc.); and
- 6) Government to ensure that public officers suspected of corruption practices are disciplined accordingly.

### **4.0 PART IV: FOCUS AREAS FOR REFORMS AND JUSTIFICATIONS**

#### **REFORM AREA 1: Private Sector Participation in the management and development of Forest**

**Issue to be Addressed:** - Inadequate/limited investment by the private sector in the management and development of forests.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** - Increased profitability, value addition, efficient and socially beneficial forest industry.



**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** - the Ministry's capacity to efficiently manage, protect and develop forests is limited due to financial and technical constraints.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Creation of employment, increased timber exports for the country, value addition, improved water, flora and fauna availability, improved livelihoods at household level and economic development of the country.

**REFORM AREA 2: Production and use of alternative sources of energy.**

**Issue to be addressed:** over-dependency on solid biomass fuels (charcoal and firewood) for heating and cooking, leading to deforestation and forest degradation.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Deforestation and forest degradation reduced, and increased forest cover and restoration of forest degraded areas.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** most Malawian households (about 97%) use charcoal or firewood for cooking and heating, making Malawi one of the most biomass energy - dependent country in the world. Unfortunately, Malawi's demand for charcoal and firewood is increasing faster than the adoption of alternative energy sources. This is causing depletion of indigenous forests with serious potential impact on resilience to the impact on climate change, poverty and environmental degradation.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Creation of employment, reduced forest degradation and deforestation, improved water, flora and fauna availability, increased forest cover and reduced respiratory infections.

**REFORM AREA 3: Improvement in forestry research and technical training capacity in the forestry sector.**

**Issue to be addressed:** technical training and forestry research are not being demand driven, inadequate researchers and research equipment, limited financial and other material resources; poor linkages between researchers, global community and users of research information coupled with inadequate knowledge network and suitable platform to upload and access information. Recruitment and retention of training and forestry personnel is very poor. There is also poor linkage between forestry research and training institutions and the wider demand from the forestry sector outside of the Department of Forestry.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** revised organisational structure that addresses relevant and demand driven research and technical training programmes, in collaboration with local population and development of human, material and financial resources required for adequate research and training in the wider forest sector. Conducive environment for the retention and optimum utilization of managerial, technical and scientific skills to foster sustainable utilization and productivity of Malawi's forests.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Forestry research and technical training are crucial in generating new technologies and innovations that are appropriate and accessible for all stakeholders in order to overcome challenges in sustainable forest management. Technical

training is paramount to develop high quality human resources that generates and disseminate appropriate technologies and information to address diverse challenges in sustainable forest management. The reform is needed to develop a research and training structure that responds to demands from the wider forestry sector countrywide and beyond.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** a vibrant forest sector that will result into improved management of forest resources in Malawi; increased forest resources; sustainable management and utilization of forest resources; and ease of access to new technologies in the forest sector.

#### **REFORM AREA 4: Protection of riverbanks, road reserves, bare hills and lakeshore areas.**

**Issue to be addressed:** Degradation of riverbanks, road reserves, bare hills and lakeshore areas.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** environmental stability, productivity and beauty of riverbanks, road reserves, bare hills and lakeshore areas enhanced.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** most riverbanks, road reserves, hills and lakeshore areas are heavily degraded and the capacity to restore them is very limited. This has resulted in low agricultural productivity, decline in water quality and availability, increased vulnerability to disasters, reduced lifespan of roads, accumulation of sediments thereby destroying habitats for fish and their breeding areas, reduction in power generation and destruction of the beauty of the country.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** stable riverbanks will reduce sediments accumulation thereby improving the quality and quantity of water in the rivers; with stable road reserves the lifespan of the roads will increase and beauty of environment will be enhanced, biodiversity will be restored. Agricultural productivity will be improved and disasters such as floods reduced.

#### **REFORM AREA 5:Operationalization of Malawi Environment Protection Authority (MEPA)**

**Issue to be addressed:** Degradation of the Environment and Natural Resources in Malawi due to weak enforcement of Environment and Natural resources management policies and legislations.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Clean and healthy environment enhanced, resilience of communities to the impacts of Climate Change and environmental sustainability promoted as a result of strong enforcement and compliance of Environment and Natural resources management policies and legislations.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** The country is still facing rapid environmental degradation and increased adverse impact of climate change despite putting in place various policies and legislative instruments for management of Environment and natural resources. This is attributed to the fact that enforcement and compliance monitoring mechanisms are weak, due

to a number of factors including the current institutional arrangements under which the Environmental Affairs Department falls. Currently, the Environmental Affairs Department is a Government Department which compromises its ability to enforce its responsibilities of providing cross-sectoral coordination, monitoring, overseeing compliance, and facilitating integration of environmental concerns, in all development programmes. For example, the department is placed at par with other resource extracting departments such as Fisheries, Forestry and Mines, which it is supposed to monitor. With such an arrangement it is difficult for the department to execute its responsibilities effectively without conflict of interest.

It is therefore expected that the establishment of Malawi Environmental Protection Authority (MEPA) as a semi-autonomous institution would improve delivery of environmental services as stipulated in the Constitution and related laws and regulations.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Strengthened enforcement and compliance of Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) policies and standards, Improved delivery of Environmental Services and enhanced resilience of communities to the impacts of climate change

#### **REFORM AREA 6: Operationalisation of National Climate Change Fund**

**Issue to be addressed:** Climate change financing.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Predictable and sustainable financing for climate change management that contribute to green growth in Malawi created, and the capacity for climate change resilience and adaptation among communities enhanced.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Climate change continue to be a major threat to the socioeconomic and wellbeing of most Malawians. This is exacerbated by lack of adequate financial resources for building climate resilient communities, increased adaptation and implementation of mitigation measures, including technology development and transfer and research and systematic observations. It is therefore envisaged that the operationalization of the National Climate Change Fund will enhance financing for implementation and coordination of climate change management activities through increased national budgetary allocation, improved access to international climate financing and private sector investment.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Availability of reliable and predictable funds for implementation of Environment and Climate Change policies, plans and strategies and enhancing country's resilience to Climate Change e.g. food security, and poverty reduction, reducing expenditure towards Climate related disaster response. Leverage resources from development partners and other climate change funding mechanisms (Green Climate Change Fund).

#### **REFORM AREA 7: Implementation of total Ban of Plastics**

**Issue to be addressed:** The total ban will address the pollution of plastics. (Plastics have been banned in order to address the following environmental problems; Pollution of open spaces, water sources, and the environment in general; Clogging and damage to storm drains and sewer pipe; Disposal of plastics by burning poses a health hazard because it releases fumes which contain dioxin and furan which are carcinogenic (cancer causing compounds); and Littered

plastics reduces aesthetic value of the Environment; Littered plastics present a hazard to both wild and domestic animals).

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Environmental and Health problems from plastic pollution reduced.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Currently, plastic waste mainly shopping bags make up about 11% of municipal waste in Lilongwe. Much of the remaining 89% of is made of biodegradable waste. According to recent studies, plastics make up 8.5% of waste generated in Malawi. Further, there are many challenges in Malawi regarding the unsound management, use, and disposal of plastics despite enacting the Plastics regulations of 2015 which enforce the ban on thin plastics. It is therefore envisaged that implementing the total ban of plastics will solve problems resulting from unsustainable use and disposal of plastics. The ban will be supported by a clean-up campaign which among others will involve designating a national clean-up day.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Clean and healthy environment and creation of green jobs in the production of environmentally friendly alternatives.

## **REFORM AREA 8: Operationalization of an Environmental Appeals Tribunal (EAT)**

**Issue to be addressed:** Environmental justice enhanced.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Resolution of environmental appeals improved and accesses to environmental justice enhanced.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** The Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2017 provides for the establishment of an Environmental Tribunal which shall consider appeals and complaints on the decisions made by different stakeholders in coordinating and regulating the environmental compliance and management. The dedicated tribunal will enhance access to environmental justice.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Quick resolution of environmental appeals and enhanced access to environmental justice.

## **REFORM AREA 9: Formulation of National Meteorological Act**

**Issue to be addressed:** Establishment of enabling legal environment for the provision, access and utilization of weather, climate and climate change services.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Meteorological Act developed and enacted.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Provision of weather, climate and climate change services requires significant institutional capacity and accountability which in turn calls for provision of adequate resources. This assures quality and reliability of the services which can enhance uptake and utilization in various sectors, helping in achieving climate resilient development.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Availability of the legal instrument in the production and delivery of weather and climate services, availability of a legal mandate in the establishment of the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services and its operations, Increase in products and utilization of weather and climate information

**REFORM AREA 10: Platforms and protocols for producing and disseminating meteorological hazards early warning information**

**Issue to be addressed:** Establishment of protocols to guide coordination and collaboration in early warning information production and dissemination, and platforms for the exchange of hazards early warning information among key national early warning players and the general population.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Strengthened national multi-hazard early warning system.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** There are no formalized platforms for the exchange of early warning messages and information among the key departments of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, Disaster management Affairs, Department of Water Resources. It is also observed that issuance of early warning information for some hazards such as floods calls for strengthened and timely collaboration between these institutions. The weak collaboration, co-production and absence of information exchange platforms have led to delayed alerts and response to weather related hazards, leading to social-economic losses.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Availability of protocols to guide the provision of early warning information, and platforms to enable timely dissemination, access and utilization of such information will lead to timely preparedness and response to climate related disasters leading to reduced loss of lives and property due to disasters, Protocols on issuance of information will lead to more objective and effective approach to the production of information and enhance the credibility of early warning messages.

**REFORM AREA 11: User interface on utilization of weather and climate services**

**Issue to be addressed:** Establishment and strengthening of user interfaces in order to effectively inform production of tailored weather and climate services.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Improved weather and climate change services delivery.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** There is limited awareness of importance and the social-economic value of effective climate services. Lack of appreciation has led to limited uptake and utilization and has led to vandalism of meteorological equipment. Currently there are no formal mechanisms for acquisition of users' feedback which has limited improvements in the climate services being delivered because the system is not subjected to continuous review. At national level climate services provision faces challenges of limited resources. This could be

addressed if top policymakers and decision-makers well understood and appreciated the benefit of investing in climate change and meteorological services.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Improved access to weather and climate information, Improved feedback mechanisms on weather and climate services, Availability of database on users of weather and climate information, Demand for services increased, Strengthened collaboration with users on weather, climate and climate change, Improved access and utilization of weather and climate products and services by all stakeholders, Increased demand for weather and climate information, Improved participation by stakeholders in early warning and alerts systems at local level, Reduced loss of lives and property, Knowledgeable stakeholders in climate hazards

### **REFORM AREA 12: Accession to the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) Agreement**

**Issue to be addressed:** Non ratification of Malawi to ZAMCOM.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Improved cooperation with riparian states.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Improved status of Malawi's Membership to ZAMCOM.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Malawi graduate from observer status and become a full member of ZAMCOM, Malawi will have an active role in decision-making of any proposed projects in the Zambezi River Basin, thereby avoiding adverse effects to its water resources, Malawi will be able to meet conditions put forth by development partners hence making it easier to secure funding for water related projects, Sustainability of ZAMCOM will be guaranteed as DPs will have confidence in the institution and, therefore, pump in more resources for various activities, Improved cooperation with riparian states, Joint and coordinated management and development of shared watercourses.

### **REFORM AREA 13: Development of a harmonized and computerized water resources management information system for the Department (surface water, groundwater and water quality)**

**Issue to be addressed:** Lack of harmonised and computerised water resources database.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Improved data storage and access to information.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Improved access to harmonised data will assist in coordination and timely decision making.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Increased revenue by selling of data, Easy access to information, Ease informed decision making whereby information on surface water and groundwater is considered in relation to quantity and quality.



## **REFORM AREA 14: Accreditation of the water quality testing methods for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) chemical contaminants in water and sanitation**

**Issue to be addressed:** Un accredited water Quality testing methods.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Increased confidence in data generated on water and wastewater.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Increased confidence in generated data will lead to national, regional and international recognition.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Total compliance to national, regional and international standards, National, regional and international recognition, Confidence in the water and wastewater data generated for decision making, Adherence to discharge wastewater of acceptable standards increased from 9.8 to 30 % by 2022, 80% of households living in fluoride prone areas protected from teeth decay, Detection of pollution due to agro-chemicals established in about 70% of the hotspots.

## **REFORM AREA 15: Recapitalization and improved revenue collection of the Borehole construction and Groundwater Management Fund**

**Issue to be addressed:** Obsolete and old equipment for groundwater development (Boreholes).

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Increased performance in borehole drilling.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Increased performance in borehole drilling will lead to improvement in the borehole construction, access to potable water and revenue generation.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Increased revenue generation by 10%, Job creation, 250 people with access to safe water per borehole drilled, Improved livelihood through purchase of raw materials from 50 communities, Improved health and hygiene standards for 50 communities, Improved performance of borehole construction, Improved coverage of water supply, Improved performance of borehole construction, Capacity building of government employees.

## **REFORM AREA 16: Promotion of groundwater replenishment (artificial aquifer recharge)**

**Issue to be addressed:** Depleted groundwater/ aquifer.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Increased groundwater availability.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Increased groundwater availability will lead to access to potable as well as water for multipurpose use.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Increased Water resources availability for multipurpose use, Job creation.

**REFORM AREA 17: Automation of all data collection platforms to ensure real-time data collection and management.**

**Issue to be addressed:** High cost of data collection through manual data platforms.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Improved data collection.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Improved data collection will lead to timely data collection for decision making.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Almost real-time data collected from 100 hydrological and groundwater stations, Timely dissemination of information for decision making and early warning, Cost reduction of movements to collect data.

**REFORM AREA 18: Development of Multipurpose Water Sources (Water Harvesting and High-Yielding Boreholes)**

**Issue to be addressed:** Dwindling of water sources.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Increased availability of water sources.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Increased availability of water resources for multipurpose use.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Model sites will demonstrate the multi-use of water sources and retention of rainwater , 739,000 cubic meters of water stored in excavated tanks/ dams constructed under MDRRP for multipurpose use, 2.2 Million cubic metres of water stored in dams constructed under MRDRM Project for multipurpose use (mainly irrigation and water supply), 3.7 million cubic meters of water stored in dams constructed under MWASIP for multipurpose use (mainly irrigation and water supply), 134 million cubic meters of water stored in Diamphwe Dam for multipurpose use, mainly for water supply for Lilongwe city and surrounding areas, About 800ha of land to be irrigated using water from the Diamphwe Dam, 330 million cubic meters of water to be stored in lower Songwe Dam for multipurpose use, 180 MWs of power generated from Songwe Dam, 3,050 ha of land to be irrigated from the Songwe Dam on Malawi's side of the international border, Provision of water resources for more people from a single borehole, Job creation during construction of the harvesting structures and maintenance of facilities, Livelihoods improved, Well managed catchment areas, Sustained water resources leading to increase in their availability, Sustained availability of water resources for multipurpose use.



## **REFORM AREA 19: Improving Water supply and sanitation regulation through establishment of Independent Downstream Water Supply and Sanitation Services Authority**

**Issue to be addressed:** Seeks to repeal the Waterworks Act and introduce new legislation for the sustainable management, administration, development, operations and maintenance of water supply, waterworks and water-borne sanitation services.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Improved regulatory framework for the Water Sector.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** To improve and update the regulatory framework in line with the emerging issues.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Improved and sustainable regulation of the Water and Sanitation Sector, sustainable, efficient and equitable management and utilization of water resources in the provision of services, Promotion of public and private sector participation in the provision of water and water-borne sanitary services, Well guided water sector, Well guided Sanitation Sector.

## **REFORM AREA 20: Transferring of the Sewerage System to Water Boards**

**Issue to be addressed:** Management of Sewerage system as per Water Works Act.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Properly managed water supply and sewerage services for the maintenance of public health and ensuring the wellbeing of communities.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** To ensure that the management of sewerage systems is in line with the legal framework.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Quantified Assets, Access to clean water and prevention of water pollution.

## **REFORM AREA 21: Transferring of 3 big Water User Associations to Water Boards**

**Issue to be addressed:** Poor functionality of Water supply systems, Improve service delivery.

**Proposed Outcome of the Reform Area:** Improved Functionality status of water supply systems to increase portable water service coverage.

**Justification for undertaking the Reform Area:** Some Areas have migrated from rural to urban setting hence the need to be integrated with water boards.

**Benefits for Implementing the Reform Area:** Improved and efficient service delivery.

## **REFORM AREA 22: Developing, implementing and adopting sustainable control measures for the recovery of the over-exploited fish stocks and degraded aquatic habitats**

**Issue to be addressed:** Reduced fish production from capture fisheries.

**Proposed outcome of the reform area:** Increased contribution of the fisheries sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), nutrition security and improved livelihoods for fishing communities.

**Justification for undertaking the reform area:** The need to recover the dwindling fish catches from capture fisheries.

**Benefits for implementing the reform area:** The revised Fisheries Conservation and Management Act will lead to improved governance of the fisheries sector with policy guidance from the proposed Fisheries Board.

### **REFORM AREA 23: Promoting development of small- and large-scale commercial aquaculture production in the country**

**Issue to be addressed:** Reduced fish production from capture aquaculture.

**Proposed outcome of the reform area:** Increased contribution of the fisheries sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), nutrition security and improved livelihoods for fish farming communities.

**Justification for undertaking the reform area:** The need to supplement dwindling fish catches from capture fisheries with fish farming, the need to enhance productivity in aquaculture by engaging the private sector.

**Benefits for implementing the reform area:** Increased participation of entrepreneurs in fish farming, increased capacity of small-scale farmers in adopting best practices in aquaculture, increased fingerling production from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 and availability of quality floating fish feed to over 6,000 small scale fish farmers countrywide.

### **REFORM AREA24: Reducing fish post-harvest losses from 40% to 20%**

**Issue to be addressed:** Increased post-harvest fish losses of up to 40% along the fish value chain.

**Proposed outcome of the reform area:** Consumption of high-quality fish that meets international standards, improved nutrition security and increased revenue from fish and fish products.

**Justification for undertaking the reform area:** High post-harvest fish losses reduces the value of fish and fish products and value chain actors make huge losses. Low quality fish poses a high risk in human health and nutrition security.

**Benefits for implementing the reform area:** Increased income and nutrition security.

**REFORM AREA 25: Enhancing capacities for government institutions, communities and the private sector in fisheries management and aquaculture development.**

**Issue to be addressed:** Quality extension service delivery in capture fisheries and aquaculture.

**Proposed outcome of the reform area:** Improved capacity of the Department of Fisheries in the provision of extension services.

**Justification for undertaking the reform area:** The Malawi College of Fisheries plays a vital role in the training of technical assistants and technical officers who provide fisheries extension to fishing communities and fish farmers.

**Benefits for implementing the reform area:** Increased participation from the communities in fisheries activities, improved dissemination of information and increased intake of students admitted in the Pre-service training.

## 5.0PART V: OPERATIONAL MATRIX

### Reform Area 1: Private Sector Participation in the management and development of Forests

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFITS	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS	LEAD PERSON
Increased profitability, value addition, resource – efficient and socially beneficial forest industry	Private Sector Participation in the management and development of Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Demarcation of the proposed areas, boundary description and mapping</li> <li>ii) preparation of bids</li> <li>iii) advertisement and selection of bidders</li> <li>iv) drafting agreements and negotiations</li> <li>v) signing</li> </ul>	Viphya plantation, Zomba Mountain forest, Chigumula forest managed by private companies	To replant and sustainably manage and harvest timber, conserve water, flora and fauna (Zomba 5000 ha, Chigumula 600 ha, Viphya 15,000 ha)	Jun-2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Creation of employment</li> <li>ii) Increased timber exports for the country</li> <li>iii) Improved water, flora and fauna availability</li> <li>iv) Value addition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Increased demand for timber.</li> <li>ii) Economic stability</li> <li>iii) political will</li> </ul>	Director Forestry

## Reform Area 2: Production and use of alternative sources of energy increased

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	EXPECTED BENEFITS	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS	LEAD PERSON
Deforestation and forest degradation reduced	Introduction and adoption of affordable, safe and reliable alternative fuels for cooking and heating. Production and use of alternative sources of energy increased.	i) identification of priority areas and hotpots ii) mobilise communities and other stakeholders in targeted areas iii) train and equip clubs and association in briquettes making iv) promote use of briquettes and other alternative sources of energy and energy efficient technologies v) Partner with NGOs and other stakeholders that promote alternative sources of energy	Number of coordination meetings conducted. Number of alternative sources of energy promoted Number of trainings conducted in the production and utilisation of briquettes, promotion of other alternative energy sources and energy efficient technologies	i) Communities produce and sale briquettes, cooking stoves ii) increased usage of Liquid Petroleum Gas in urban and peri urban areas	Jun-2022	i) Creation of employment ii) reduced forest degradation and deforestation iii) Improved water, flora and fauna availability iv) increased forest cover v) reduced respiratory infections	i) willingness to use the briquettes (Demand) ii) Affordability iii) reliability	Director of Forestry and Director of Energy.

### Reform Area 3: Improved forestry research and technical training capacity in the forestry sector.

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	EXPECTED BENEFITS	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS	LEAD PERSON
Improved forestry research and technical training capacity in the forestry sector.	Improved forestry research and technical training capacity in the forestry sector.  Improved organisation structure to enable response to the wider sector. Well designed, relevant and demand driven research programmes; high quality technical staff trained	i) Review existing structures and current status of FRIM and MCFW  ii) Engage stakeholders iii) Develop new structures (for MCFW and FRIM) iv) Seek approval and implementation of new structure  (v) Improve funding to FRIM and MCFW	New structures for Malawi College of Forestry and Wildlife and Forest Research Institute of Malawi Number of research conducted, Number of technical staff trained and retained	Conduct a functional review of Malawi College of Forestry and Forest Research Institute of Malawi	Jun-2022	i) Efficient forestry research and training capacity ii) Improved linkage with the all users of forestry research and technical training iii) Improved Job creation and satisfaction  Vibrant forest sector resulting into improved forest resources management;	i) Increased staff establishments ii) availability of research and teaching tools and equipment iii) demand driven training curriculum and research	Director of Forestry, Director of Human Resources and Management.

### Reform Area 4: Protection of riverbanks, road reserves, bare hills and lakeshore areas

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	EXPECTED BENEFITS	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS	LEAD PERSON
Environmental stability, productivity and beauty of riverbanks, road reserves, and bare hills and lakeshore areas enhanced.	Protection of riverbanks, road reserves, bare hills and lakeshore areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) identification of sites</li> <li>ii) mobilise communities and stakeholders in the targeted areas</li> <li>iii) Undertake nursery operations</li> <li>iv) conduct tree planting and natural regeneration enhancement</li> <li>v) monitoring, reporting and mapping.</li> </ul>	Tree planting along riverbanks, roadsides, bare hills and lakeshore areas to reduce river siltation and increase water capacity,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) To plant and conserve trees along riverbanks and bare hills in selected rivers and districts (Shire, Lilongwe, Bua),</li> <li>ii) Plant trees on selected bare hills, roadside along selected roads (Kasiya, Phalombe, Njakwa)</li> <li>iii) Promote restoration and planting of palms and Coconut trees along the lakeshore areas of Mangochi and Likoma Island</li> </ul>	Jun-2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Creation of employment</li> <li>ii) reduced forest degradation and deforestation</li> <li>iii) Improved water, flora and fauna availability</li> <li>iv) improved livelihoods for lakeshore communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) community willingness to participate</li> <li>ii) availability of seedlings</li> <li>iii) availability of financial resources</li> </ul>	Director of Forestry, District Councils, Roads Authority.

### Reform Area 5: Operationalisation of Malawi Environment Protection Authority (MEPA)

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Clean and healthy environment enhanced, and environmental sustainability promoted.	Malawi Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) established and Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate appointment of Director General</li> <li>Conduct functional review</li> <li>Facilitating recruitment of key personnel to the MEPA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director General appointed</li> <li>Organisational structure established</li> <li>key personnel for MEPA recruited</li> </ul>	1	December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened enforcement and compliance of Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) policies and standards</li> <li>Improved delivery of Environmental Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate resource allocation</li> <li>Political commitment</li> <li>Effective regulatory framework</li> </ul>	Director of Environmental Affairs



## Reform Area 6: Operationalisation of National Climate Change Fund

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Sustainable financing for climate change management established	The National Climate Change Fund established and Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruit fund manager</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund manager recruited</li> </ul>	1	June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of reliable and predictable funds for implementation of Environment and Climate Change policies, plans and strategies and enhancing country's resilience to Climate Change e.g. food security, and poverty reduction.</li> <li>Reducing expenditure towards Climate related disaster response.</li> <li>Leverage resources from development partners and other climate change funding agencies (Green Climate Change Fund)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political will to release carbon levy</li> <li>Commitment from stakeholders</li> <li>Availability of funds</li> <li>Efficient enforcement of climate change regulations e.g. supporting initiatives/ programmes that meet eligibility criteria for funding</li> </ul>	Director of Environmental Affairs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop Standard operating procedures (SOPs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed</li> </ul>	1	June 2021			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define thematic funding windows in line with urgent environment and climate change priorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>thematic funding windows that respond to the current environment and climate change priorities are defined.</li> </ul>	4	June 2021			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capitalization of the Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds mobilized for capitalization of the Fund</li> </ul>	MK 2.5 billion	June 2021			

## Reform Area 7: Implementing total Ban of Plastics

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Environmental and Health problems from plastic pollution reduced.	Total Ban of Plastics implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amend and implement Environment Management (Plastic) regulations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Management (Plastic) regulations amended</li> </ul>	1	June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean and healthy environment</li> <li>Improved drainage system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Massive awareness campaign for behavioural change</li> </ul>	Director of Environmental Affairs
	Designate a National clean-up campaign day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore and adopt environmentally friendly alternatives to Plastics and incentivise recycling</li> <li>Launch the national clean-up day</li> <li>Monthly national clean up exercises conducted of every last Friday of the month</li> <li>Consultation with the district councils</li> <li>Engaging the private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmentally friendly alternatives to plastics identified and adopted</li> <li>National Clean-up day established</li> </ul>	Baskets, Degradable Paper/ Cloth bags	June 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of green jobs in the production of environmentally friendly alternatives.</li> <li>Clean and healthy towns and suburbs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consistent enforcement</li> <li>Funds for enforcement and awareness</li> <li>Massive awareness campaign for behavioural change</li> </ul>	

### Reform Area 8: Operationalisation of an Environmental Appeals Tribunal (EAT)

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Accesses to environmental justice enhanced.	Environmental Appeals Tribunal (EAT) established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appoint the Tribunal (1 Legal Practitioner and 2 Other members)</li> <li>Gazette the EAT rules</li> <li>Engage the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members of the Tribunal appointed</li> <li>Environmental Appeals Tribunal Rules gazetted and implemented</li> </ul>	3  1	June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quick resolution of environmental appeals and enhanced access to environmental justice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding for paying honorarium for the Tribunal members and venue for hearings</li> </ul>	Director of Environmental Affairs

## Reform Area 9: Formulation of National Meteorological Act

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Meteorological Act developed and enacted	Legalized provision of weather, climate and climate change information and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Draft a bill on national meteorological services,</li> <li>ii. Engage stakeholders on the draft bill on meteorological services</li> <li>iii. Enact the bill on National Meteorological services</li> <li>iv. Launch, publicised and disseminate the National Meteorological act</li> </ul>	Enacted National Meteorological Act	1	2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of the legal instrument in the production and delivery of weather and climate services</li> <li>• Availability of a legal mandate in the establishment of the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services and its operations</li> <li>• Increase in products and utilization of weather and climate information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political will and support</li> <li>• Availability of programmes on weather, climate and climate change</li> <li>• Adequate human and financial resources</li> <li>• Availability of technical support</li> </ul>	Director - DCCMS

## Reform Area 10: Platforms and protocols for meteorological hazards early warning information

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Strengthened national multi-hazard early warning system	Platforms and protocols for producing and disseminating climate-related early warning information developed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Develop an early warning system on known extreme weather events</li> <li>ii. Develop protocol on the issuance of early warning information</li> <li>iii. Designate desk officers for DODMA, DWR and DCCMS for early warning system in the country</li> <li>iv. Sign a memorandum of understanding on the protocols of early warning system</li> <li>v. Convene a bi-annual review meeting</li> <li>vi. Engage with treasury and development partners for</li> </ol>	Platforms for co-production, issuance, communication and dissemination of early warning messages by DCCMS in collaboration with DoDMA and DWR fully established	28	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely availability and access of high-quality messages, warnings and alerts by climate sensitive sectors</li> <li>• Full participation of all agencies involved in generation of early warning messages</li> <li>• Timely response and preparedness for climate related disasters</li> <li>• Reduced loss of lives and property due to disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitment and Awareness</li> <li>• Political will and support</li> <li>• Adequate human and financial resources</li> <li>• Availability of technical support</li> </ul>	Director - DCCMS

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
		<p>technical support</p> <p>vii. Engage with communities to establish community early warning systems</p> <p>viii. Sensitize communities on importance of meteorological equipment and weather and climate services</p> <p>ix. Conduct annual stakeholder review meetings</p>						
	Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines for early warning systems available	<p>i. Engage all agencies and sign MOU on standards operating procedures</p> <p>ii. Conduct training of meteorological experts</p> <p>iii. Acquire new meteorological monitoring equipment</p> <p>iv. Speed up recruitment and filling of vacancies for all meteorological experts</p>	Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines established for implementing early warning protocols	1	2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective and objective production and issuance of warning information on each extreme weather event</li> <li>• Available information on analyzed past extreme weather events</li> <li>• Protocols on issuance, updates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abiding to World Meteorological Organization standards and procedures</li> <li>• Availability of skilled experts</li> <li>• Availability of technical support</li> </ul>	Director - DCCMS

## Reform Area 11: User interface on utilisation of weather and climate services

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Improved weather and climate change services delivery	Strengthened user interface on utilization of weather and climate services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Conduct an assessment of available users of weather and climate information and associated challenges with access of information</li> <li>ii. Establish and operationalize user interface platforms in each district</li> <li>iii. Conduct user training on weather, climate and climate change for each platform</li> <li>iv. Conduct annual stakeholder review meetings on user interface</li> </ol>	Number of districts with established user interface platforms on weather and climate services	28	2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to weather and climate information</li> <li>• Improved feedback mechanisms on weather and climate services</li> <li>• Availability of database on users of weather and climate information</li> <li>• Demand for services increased</li> <li>• Strengthened collaboration with users on weather, climate and climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders' willingness and availability of technical support</li> <li>• Financial, human and infrastructural resources</li> </ul>	Director - DCCMS

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
	District stakeholders are fully conversant with information on weather, climate and climate change	performance. i. Produce a programme on awareness campaign for each district together with users ii. Produce awareness materials iii. Conduct awareness on weather, climate and climate information in each district iv. Conduct annual stakeholder review meetings	Awareness raising conducted with all district stakeholders for in weather, climate and climate change services	All 28 district stakeholders	2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access and utilization of weather and climate products and services by all stakeholders</li> <li>Increased demand for weather and climate information</li> </ul>		Director - DCCMS
	District stakeholders willing to take part in weather hazards early warning actions	i. Produce a programme on advocacy to encourage stakeholders in each district to take part in early warning activities ii. Produce	Advocacy carried out for district stakeholders to take part in early warning actions	All 28 district stakeholders	2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved participation by stakeholders in early warning and alerts systems at local level</li> <li>Reduced loss of lives and property</li> <li>Knowledgeable stakeholders in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of technical support</li> <li>Financial and human resources</li> </ul>	Director - DCCMS



OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
		advocacy materials iii. Conduct advocacy in with stakeholder in each district on early warning and importance of utilizing weather and climate information iv. Conduct annual stakeholder review meetings				climate hazards		

## Reform Area 12: Accession to the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) Agreement

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Improved cooperation with riparian states	Notification letter to ZAMCOM Secretariat submitted	Hold meetings with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation  Prepare notification letter	Number of notifications from Government (MoFA&IC) to ZAMCOM on accession to the Agreement	1	30 June, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malawi graduate from observer status and become a full member of ZAMCOM</li> <li>Malawi will have an active role in decision-making of any proposed projects in the Zambezi River Basin, thereby avoiding adverse effects to its water resources.</li> <li>Malawi will be able to meet conditions put forth by development partners hence making it easier to secure funding for water related projects.</li> </ul>	Engagement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation from high level authorities	MoFAIC  DDSW  Chief Transboundary Officer
	Instrument of ratification/accession with SADC deposited	Prepare ratification/accession instruments	Number of instruments of ratification/ accession deposited with SADC	1	30 June, 2021			

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainability of ZAMCOM will be guaranteed as DP will have confidence in the institution and, therefore, pump in more resources for various activities</li> <li>Improved cooperation with riparian states</li> <li>Joint and coordinated management and development of shared watercourses.</li> </ul>		

**Reform Area 13: Development of a harmonised and computerised water resources management information system for the Department (surface water, groundwater and water quality)**

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Improved data storage and access to information	Water resources database harmonised and computerised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare ToR for consultancy services</li> <li>Shortlist consultants who have expressed interest</li> <li>Evaluate proposals from shortlisted consultants</li> </ul>	Number of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the WRMIS	1	November, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased revenue by selling of data</li> <li>Easy access to information.</li> <li>Ease informed decision making whereby information on surface water and groundwater is considered in relation to quantity and quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competent ability of all players in compiling information/data required</li> <li>Availability of Financial Resources</li> </ul>	<p>DDSW</p> <p>DDGW</p> <p>DDWQ</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct consultancy services (by consultant)</li> <li>Supply and install required equipment</li> </ul>	Number of WRMIS developed	1	June 2022			

**Reform Area 14: Accreditation of the water quality testing methods for SDGs chemical contaminants in water and sanitation.**

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Increased confidence in generated data on water and wastewater	Water and wastewater methods of analysis accredited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Subscription to institutions responsible for accreditation</li> <li>ii. Training of Technical and professional staff in water and wastewater quality analysis</li> <li>iii. Recruitment of qualified staff (e.g. Instrumentation Technician, Water Quality Officer)</li> <li>iv. Review of methods for water and wastewater analysis</li> <li>v. Acquisition of selected laboratory equipment</li> <li>vi. Regular calibration/servicing of laboratory equipment</li> <li>vii. Record keeping of staff trained and laboratory equipment condition (date of service/calibration)</li> <li>iii. Participation to regional and international forums/institutions responsible for</li> </ul>	Number of parameters whose methods for water and wastewater analysis are accredited	4	October 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total compliance to national, regional and international standards</li> <li>• National, regional and international recognition</li> <li>• Confidence in the water and wastewater data generated for decision making</li> <li>• Adherence to discharge wastewater of acceptable standards increased from 9.8 to 30 % by 2022</li> <li>• 80% of households living in fluoride prone areas protected from teeth decay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of the methods by MBS and SADC/MET/SADC AS</li> <li>• Competent staff to do the analysis</li> </ul>	DDWQ

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
		<p>accreditation of Laboratories and methods of water analysis.</p> <p>ix. Participate in the national and Regional (SADC/MET) water proficiency testing</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detection of pollution due to agro-chemicals established in about 70% of the hotspots</li> </ul>		

## Reform Area15: Recapitalisation and improved revenue collection of the Borehole construction and Groundwater Management Fund.

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Increased performance in borehole drilling	Revenue collection increased		Percentage increase of revenue collected	10 percent	Ongoing	Increased revenue generation (10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decision on the reversal of the allocated funds to their original purposes</li> <li>• Access to the available resources</li> <li>• Timely Disbursement of Funds</li> <li>• Human resources available</li> <li>• Political will to support the recapitalization</li> <li>• Train staff in operation of the newly procured equipment</li> </ul>	DDGW
	Capacity to develop ground water sources improved	Procure drilling equipment and its accessories	Number of sets of drilling equipment and accessories procured	1 (sets)	June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job creation</li> <li>• 250 people with access to safe water per borehole drilled</li> <li>• Improved livelihood through purchase of raw materials from 50 communities</li> <li>• Improved health and hygiene standards for 50 communities</li> <li>• Improved performance of borehole construction.</li> </ul>		

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
		Train staff in operation of the newly procured equipment	Number of personnel trained to operate new equipment	4 (Teams)	June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved coverage of water supply</li> <li>Improved performance of borehole construction</li> <li>Capacity building of government employees</li> </ul>		



### Reform Area 16: Promotion of managed groundwater replenishment (artificial aquifer recharge)

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Improved groundwater availability	Awareness on importance of managed aquifer recharge improved	Prepare material for use during sensitisation  Carry out sensitisation campaigns	Number of sensitization campaigns conducted	4	June 2021 (of the four sensitization campaigns)	Rise in the water table  Increased Water resources availability for multipurpose use  Mitigated siltation of water bodies caused by runoff  Job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of financial resources</li> <li>• Acceptance by stakeholders to practice replenishment of aquifers when carrying out infrastructure development</li> </ul>	DDGW

### Reform Area 17: Automation of all data collection platforms to ensure real-time data collection and management

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Improved data collection	Data collection platforms automated	Conduct consultancy services (by consultant)	Consultant in place	1	30 June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost real-time data collected from 100 hydrological and groundwater stations</li> <li>Timely dissemination of information for decision making and early warning.</li> <li>Operational cost reduction of movements to collect data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficiency of consultant's performance</li> <li>Availability of financial resources</li> </ul>	<p>DDSW</p> <p>DDGW</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Prepare ToRs for procurement of consultancy services</li> <li>ii. Conduct shortlisting of consultants</li> <li>ii. Evaluate proposals from consultants</li> <li>iv. Supply and install required equipment</li> </ul>	Number of monitoring stations equipped with automatic recorders	100	June 2026			

## Reform Area 18: Development of multipurpose water sources<sup>1</sup> (water harvesting and high-yielding boreholes)

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Increased availability of water sources	Multipurpose water sources developed	i. Identification of potential sites ii. Feasibility study and detailed designs iii. Construction of the proposed structures	Number of model sites for water harvesting	1	June 2022	Model sites will demonstrate the multi-use of water sources and retention of rainwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding</li> <li>Site Identification</li> <li>Feasibility study</li> <li>Detailed and elaborate designs for conservation structures</li> <li>Construction of said structures</li> <li>Operationalization of NWRA</li> <li>Stakeholder engagement</li> <li>Media engagement to raise the profile of activities being done.</li> </ul>	DDSW
			Number of water harvesting and conservation structures constructed	40 (MWASIP-10 MRDRMP-16 MDRRP – 12 Diamphwe Project- 1 Songwe Project- 1)	June 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>739,000 cubic meters of water stored in excavated tanks/ dams constructed under MDRRP for multipurpose use</li> <li>2.2 Million cubic metres of water stored in</li> </ul>		

<sup>1</sup> One of the important Multipurpose dams to be constructed is found under the Songwe River Basin Development Programme. This is being jointly implemented by Tanzania and Malawi and the main goal is to contribute to economic development, reduce poverty, improve health and enhance food and energy security...the project is expected to increase access to electricity and water supply, reduce frequency of floods and increase agriculture productivity through Irrigation. The major outputs include a 180 MW hydro power station and 3,050 ha of irrigation scheme on the Malawi side of the international boundary and water supply. However, the project is yet to identify resources to carry out the construction works.

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
						<p>dams constructed under MRDRM Project for multipurpose use (mainly irrigation and water supply)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.7 million cubic meters of water stored in dams constructed under MWASIP for multipurpose use (mainly irrigation and water supply)</li> <li>• 134 million cubic meters of water stored in Diamphwe Dam for multipurpose use, mainly for water</li> </ul>		

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
						<p>supply for Lilongwe city and surrounding areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 800ha of land to be irrigated using water from the Diamphwe Dam</li> <li>• 330 million cubic meters of water to be stored in lower Songwe Dam for multipurpose use</li> <li>• 180 MWs of power generated from Songwe Dam</li> <li>• 3,050 ha of land to be irrigated from the</li> </ul>		

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
						<p>Songwe Dam on Malawi's side of the international border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of water resources for more people from a single borehole</li> <li>• Job creation during construction of the harvesting structures and maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Livelihoods improved</li> </ul>		
			Number of catchment management committees (CMC's) in place	13	June 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well managed catchment areas</li> <li>• Sustained water resources leading to</li> </ul>	Successful reticulation of the high-yielding borehole	

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
			Number of high-yielding boreholes for multipurpose use	14	June 2022	increase in their availability Sustained availability of water resources for multipurpose use Provision of water resources for more people from a single borehole		

## Reform Area 19: Improving Water supply and sanitation regulation through establishment of Independent Downstream Water Supply and Sanitation Services Authority

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Improved regulatory framework for the Water Sector	New Water supply and sanitation Act,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Review, repeal and replace the Water works Act,</li> <li>ii. Engage a consultant</li> <li>iii. Undertake the act review and Draft new Bill and regulations</li> <li>iv. Conduct stakeholder consultations.</li> <li>v. Submit to cabinet for approval</li> <li>vi. Facilitate the Tabling of the bill in Parliament</li> </ul>	Number of Acts enacted	1	30th June 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved and sustainable regulation of the Water and Sanitation Sector</li> <li>• sustainable, efficient and equitable management and utilization of water resources in the provision of services;</li> <li>• Promotion of public and private sector participation in the provision of water and water-borne sanitary services;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate finances made available to undertake the assignments</li> <li>• Political will</li> <li>• Timely cabinet approval</li> <li>• Parliament passing the bill</li> <li>• Streamlined stakeholder consultation</li> </ul>	Director of Water Supply and Sanitation



OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
	Revised National Water Policy	Recruit a consultant to undertake the assignment Undertake the review and Analyse the exiting policy to identify gaps , Draft the revised policy conduct stakeholder consultations) Cabinet to approve the Policy	New Water Policy	1	30th June 2021	Well guided water sector	The COVID-19 may affect consultation process -Delay in Cabinet to approve the Policy	Director of Water Supply and Sanitation
	Revised Sanitation Policy,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruit a consultant to undertake the assignment</li> <li>Undertake the review and analyze the exiting policy to identify gaps</li> <li>Draft the revised policy</li> <li>Conduct stakeholder consultations)</li> <li>Cabinet to approve the Policy</li> </ul>	New Sanitation Policy		30th June 2021	Well guided Sanitation Sector	Need for streamlined consultations) The COVID-19 pandemic is contained as it may affect consultation process Timely Cabinet approval the Policy	Director of Water Supply and Sanitation

## Reform Area 20: Transferring of the Sewerage System to Water Boards

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Improved Management of Sewerage System	Transferring of the Sewerage System to WaterBoards	-Create an inventory of the Sewerage assets	Inventory Report	1	31st Dec 2020	Quantified Assets	Clear roadmap for the transfer Political will	Director of Water Supply and Sanitation + CEO LLWB
		Draft transfer framework	Transfer framework Report	1	31st Dec 2020	Regulated transfer process	Clearly define mandates on regulatory and operational aspects of the different players in the sector through Policy documents	Director of Water Supply and Sanitation+ CEO LLWB
		-Effect the transfer	No of Sewerage Transfer reports	1	30th June 2021			Director of Water Supply and Sanitation+ CEO LLWB

## Reform Area 21: Transferring of some of the big Water User Associations to Water Boards

OUTCOME	KEY OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Improved Functionality Status of Water Supply Systems	Transferring of some of the big Water User Associations to Water Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Benchmark WUA Performance</li> <li>Classify WUAs for transfer</li> <li>Draft transfer framework</li> </ul>	No. WUA Performance Assessment report	1	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2020	Improved and efficient service delivery	Availability of adequate Finances	Director of Water Supply and Sanitation
		Conduct stakeholder consultations	Stakeholder consultation reports	3	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2020		Understanding of the stakeholders of the gist of the underlying challenges of community-based management.	+ CEOs NRW & SRWB
		Seek ministerial approval to effect the transfer	No. of WUAs taken over by Water boards	3	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2020		Political will	
	Transfer the WUA to Water board							

## REFORM AREA 22: Developing, implementing and adopting sustainable control measures for the recovery of the over-exploited fish stocks and degraded aquatic habitats

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Increased contribution of the fisheries sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), nutrition security and improved livelihoods for fishing communities	Increased fish production in capture fisheries from 120,000 metric tonnes to 180,000 metric tonnes	Fisheries Bill finalised and approved in parliament	Fisheries and Conservation and Management Act of 1997 review completed, taking into consideration the establishment of Fisheries Board and its operationalization	1	December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The revised Fisheries Conservation and Management Act will enable the Department of Fisheries to ably enforce fisheries regulations</li> <li>The Board will guide operations of the sector and provide advice to the Department on priority areas of investment</li> <li>Reduced incidences of illegal fishing through increased patrols.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enough resources to fast track implementation of activities</li> <li>Political will</li> </ul>	Director of Fisheries
		Dissemination of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Conservation and Management Act	Number of copies of the Act produced and disseminated	500	December, 2021			
		Construct and rehabilitate buildings at Namiyasi	Number of buildings rehabilitated	1	June 2021			

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
		Procure necessary equipment required in patrols and enforcement	Number of patrol boats procured	2	June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The operationalization of VMS in commercial fishing gears is a stride towards sustainable fisheries resources management and conservation</li> <li>Revenue collected from gear licensing enhanced</li> <li>Restoration of breeding grounds, sanctuaries and enhancement of area under forest cover</li> </ul>		
		Procure and install VMS for commercial fishing units to monitor their fishing activities including areas they fish	Number of VMS procured and installed	12	June 2022			
		Conduct sensitisation campaigns on fish gear licensing for small-scale fishers	Number of campaigns on fish gear licensing for small-scale fishers	2	June 2021			
		Conduct gear licensing for small scale and large-scale fishers	Amount of revenue collected through licensing of small- and large-scale fishing units	MK52,000,000	June 2021			

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
		Develop management plans in collaboration with the RVCs	Number of Management plans	2	June 2022			

**REFORM AREA 23: Promoting development of small- and large-scale commercial aquaculture production in the country**

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Increased contribution of the fisheries sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), nutrition security and improved livelihoods for fish farming communities	Increased fish production from aquaculture (pond and cage) from 3,500 metric tonnes to 10,000 metric tonnes	Establish fish farming schemes at various levels (government, communal and private)	Number of integrated fish farming schemes established at various levels such as government owned (Kasinthula), communal and private	5	June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased participation of entrepreneurs in fish farming</li> <li>Increased participation of entrepreneurs in fish farming</li> <li>Capacity of small-scale farmers in adopting best practices in aquaculture increased</li> <li>Increased fingerling production from 10,000,000 to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willingness from private investors to venture into commercial fish feed manufacturing and commercial fish farming due to the high cost of raw materials</li> <li>Political will</li> </ul>	Director of fisheries
		Conduct feasibility studies on suitable sites for cage culture	Number of feasibility studies conducted	1	June 2021			
		Develop cage culture guidelines	Number of cage culture guidelines developed	1	June 2021			
		Support fish farmers interested in cage culture through	Number of cage culture investments promoted on Lake Malawi and other water bodies	2	June 2021			

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
		extension and construction of cages				15,000,000		
		Promote Integrated Aquaculture (IAA) in irrigation schemes to maximise water usage and production	Number of dams, irrigation canals and other water bodies utilized for small scale aquaculture e.g. Bwanje Dam	2	June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of quality floating fish feed to over 6,000 small scale fish farmers countrywide</li> </ul>		
		Enhance production of fingerling from public and private hatcheries	Number of fingerlings produced from government institutions and private hatcheries	15,000,000	June 2023			



OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
		Identify investors in fish feed production through Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP)	Number of privately-owned companies engaged in floating fish fed production locally	1	June 2023			

**REFORM AREA 24: Reducing fish post-harvest losses from 40% to 20%**

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Consumption of high-quality fish that meets international standards, improved nutrition security and increased revenue from fish and fish products	Increased availability and consumption of quality fish	Construct fish landing sites and appropriate infrastructure for fish handling, processing and value addition in strategic beaches along the lakeshore and identified fish markets	Number of appropriate infrastructures developed for fish handling, processing and value addition by establishing landing sites in targeted beaches	12	June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enough resources to construct the necessary infrastructure</li> </ul>	Director of Fisheries
		Develop guidelines for fish and fish products	Number of guidelines for fish and fish products	1	June 2021			
		Develop fish quality standards for various fish products	Number of standards for various fish products	5	June 2023			
		Develop manuals and Codes of Practice for inspection of fisheries products and fish feed for fish	Number of manuals and codes of practice for inspection of fisheries products and fish feed for fish quality, chemical residues	3	June 2023			

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
		quality, chemical residues and environmental contaminants for both local and export markets	and environmental contaminants for both local and export markets					

**REFORM AREA 25: Enhancing capacities for government institutions, communities and the private sector in fisheries management and aquaculture development**

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
Improved capacity of the Department of Fisheries in the provision of extension services	Improved service delivery in the fisheries sector through quality fisheries extension services	Conduct curriculum review to align the pre-service training with current capacity needs	Reviewed curriculum in place	1	June 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased participation from the communities in fisheries activities</li> <li>Improved dissemination of information</li> <li>Increased intake of students admitted in the Pre-service training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enough staff at Malawi College of Fisheries to effectively build capacity of students and the communities</li> <li>Political will</li> <li>Enough resources</li> </ul>	Director of Fisheries
		Support preservice training of technical assistants at MCF	Number of frontline staff trained	50	June 2021			
		Conduct training to upgrade staff from Technical Assistants (TA) to Technical Officers (TO) level at MCF.	Number of staff undergone TO upgrading course	10	June 2022			

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES/ KEY ACTIONS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	EXPECTED COMPLETION PERIOD	EXPECTED BENEFIT	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR	LEAD PERSON
		Conduct community trainings in fish production and participatory fisheries management	Number of community trainings in fish production, participatory fisheries management conducted	6	June 2021			
		Construct additional lecture rooms at MCF	Number of additional lecture rooms constructed at Malawi College of Fisheries to facilitate pre-service training	2	June 2022			

## 6.0 REFORMS PROGRESS TRACKING

No	Reform Area	Key Outputs	Time Frame		Progress Status			Lead Person
			Start Date	End Date	Completed	In Progress	No progress	
1	Private Sector Participation in the management and development of Forest	Increased profitability, value addition, efficient and socially beneficial forest industry. Increased forest cover and restoration of forest degraded areas	07/20	12/21	●	●	●	Director of Forestry/Deputy Director Forestry Development and Management Division
2	Production and use of alternative sources of energy increased	Deforestation and forest degradation reduced, increased forest cover and restoration of forest degraded areas	07/20	12/23		●		Director of Forestry/Deputy Director Forestry Communication & Advisory Services Division
3	Improved forestry research and technical training capacity in the forestry sector.	revised organizational structure	07/20	09/21			●	Director of Forestry/Deputy Director- Forestry Research Institute of Malawi and Principal- Malawi College of Forestry and

No	Reform Area	Key Outputs	Time Frame		Progress Status			Lead Person
			Start Date	End Date	Completed	In Progress	No progress	
								Wildlife
4	Protection of riverbanks, road reserves, bare hills and lakeshore areas	environmental stability, productivity and beauty of riverbanks, road reserves, bare hills and lakeshore areas enhanced	07/20	12/26				Director of Forestry/District Forestry Officers, Deputy Director-Forestry Communication and Advisory Services Division
5	Operationalization of Malawi Environment Protection Authority (MEPA)	Malawi Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) established and Operational		12/2021				Director of Environmental Affairs/ Deputy Director-Education, Information and Outreach
6	Operationalisation of National Climate Change Fund	The National Climate Change Fund established and Operational		06/2021				Director of Environmental Affairs/ Deputy Director-Environmental Impact Assessment and Pollution control
7	Implement total Ban of Plastics	Total Ban of Plastics implemented		06/2022				Director of Environmental

No	Reform Area	Key Outputs	Time Frame		Progress Status			Lead Person
			Start Date	End Date	Completed	In Progress	No progress	
					●	●	●	Affairs/ Deputy Director- Environmental Impact Assessment and Pollution control
8	Operationalization of an Environmental Appeals Tribunal (EAT)	Environmental Appeals Tribunal (EAT) established and operational		06/2021		●		Director of Environmental Affairs/ Deputy Director- Legal
9	National Meteorological Act	Legalized provision of weather, climate and climate change information and services		2023			●	Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services
10	Platforms and protocols for meteorological hazards early warning information	Platforms and protocols for producing and disseminating climate-related early warning information developed		2024		●		Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services
		Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines for early warning systems		2025		●		Director of Climate Change and Meteorological



No	Reform Area	Key Outputs	Time Frame		Progress Status			Lead Person
			Start Date	End Date	Completed	In Progress	No progress	
11	User interface on utilization of weather and climate services	available Strengthened user interface on utilization of weather and climate services District stakeholders are fully conversant with information on weather, climate and climate change District stakeholders willing to take part in weather hazards early warning actions		2025	●	●	●	Services Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services
12	Accession to the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) Agreement	Notification letter to ZAMCOM Secretariat submitted Instrument of ratification/accession with SADC deposited	7/2020	06/2021		●	●	DDSW Chief Trans boundary Officer
13	Development of a harmonized and	Water resources database harmonised	7/2020	6/2020		●		DDWQ DDSW

No	Reform Area	Key Outputs	Time Frame		Progress Status			Lead Person
			Start Date	End Date	Completed	In Progress	No progress	
	computerized water resources management information system for the Department (surface water, groundwater and water quality).	and computerised			●	●	●	DDGW
14	Accreditation of the water quality testing methods for SDGs chemical contaminants in water and sanitation.	Water and wastewater methods of analysis accredited	7/2020	10/2020			●	DDWQ
15	Recapitalization and improved revenue collection of the Borehole construction and Groundwater Management Fund.	Sensitisation Campaigns conducted	7/2020	Ongoing 06/2021		●		DDGW
16	Promotion of groundwater	Sensitization Campaigns conducted		06/2021		●		DDGW

No	Reform Area	Key Outputs	Time Frame		Progress Status			Lead Person
			Start Date	End Date	Completed	In Progress	No progress	
	replenishment (artificial aquifer recharge)				●	●	●	
17	Automation of all data collection platforms to ensure real-time data collection and management.	Data collection platforms automated		06/2026		●		DDSW DDGW
18	Development of Multipurpose Water Sources (Water Harvesting and High-Yielding Boreholes)	Multipurpose water sources developed	July 2020	June 2026			●	DDSW
19	Improved Water supply and sanitation regulation through establishment of Independent downstream Water Supply and Sanitation Services Authority	Revised Water Works Act		06/2022		●		DWSS DDop DWR
		Revised National Water Policy		06/2021				
		Revised Sanitation Policy,		06/2021				
20	Transferring of the	Transferring of the	7/2020	06/2021			●	DWSS

No	Reform Area	Key Outputs	Time Frame		Progress Status			Lead Person
			Start Date	End Date	Completed	In Progress	No progress	
	Sewerage System to Water Boards	Sewerage System to Water Boards			●	●	●	
21	Transferring of some of the big Water User Associations to Water Boards	Transferring of some of the big Water User Associations to Water Boards	7/2020	6/2021		●		DWSS
22	Develop, implement and adopt sustainable control measures for the recovery of the over-exploited fish stocks and degraded aquatic habitats	Increased fish production in capture fisheries from 120,000 metric tonnes to 180,000 metric tones	7/2020	6/2026		●		Director of Fisheries
23	Promote development of small- and large-scale commercial aquaculture production in the country	Increased fish production from aquaculture (pond and cage) from 3,500 metric tonnes to 10,000 metric tonnes	7/2020	6/2026		●		Director of Fisheries
24	Reduce fish post-harvest losses from 40% to 20%	Increased availability and consumption of	7/2020	6/2026			●	Director of Fisheries

No	Reform Area	Key Outputs	Time Frame		Progress Status			Lead Person
			Start Date	End Date	Completed	In Progress	No progress	
		quality fish			●	●	●	
25	Enhanced capacities for government institutions, communities and the private sector in fisheries management and aquaculture development	Improved service delivery in the fisheries sector through quality fisheries extension services	7/2020	6/2026		●		Director of Fisheries

## 7.0PART VI: RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

OUTPUT	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (MK)	SOURCES OF FUNDING
Private Sector Participation in the management and development of Forest	Plantation, Zomba Mountain forest, Chigumula forest managed by private companies	K100,000,000	Government, Climate Change Fund and Donor Support
Production and use of alternative sources of energy increased and energy efficient technologies	Training and production of briquettes, promotion of other alternative energy sources and energy efficient technologies	K500,000,000	Government, Climate Change Fund and Donor Support
Protection of riverbanks, road reserves, bare hills and lakeshore areas	Tree planting along riverbanks, roadsides, bare hills and lakeshore areas to reduce river siltation and increase water capacity,	K800,000,000	Government, Climate Change Fund and Donor Support
Improved forestry research and technical training capacity in the forestry sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New structures for both Malawi College of Forestry and Wildlife and Forest Research Institute of Malawi</li> </ul>	K100,000,000	Government, Climate Change Fund and Donor Support
Malawi Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) established and Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director General appointed</li> <li>• Organisational structure established</li> <li>• key personnel for MEPA recruited</li> </ul>	650,000,000.00	Government, Climate Change Fund and Donor Support
The National Climate Change Fund established and Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fund manager recruited</li> <li>• Standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed</li> <li>• Funds mobilized for capitalization of the Fund</li> </ul>	2,500,000,000.00	Government, Carbon levy and Donor Support
Total Ban of Plastics implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Management (Plastic) regulations amended</li> <li>• Environmentally friendly alternatives to plastics identified and adopted</li> </ul>	5,000,000,000.00	Government, Climate Change Fund and Donor Support
Environmental Appeals Tribunal (EAT) established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members of the Tribunal appointed</li> <li>• Environmental Appeals Tribunal Rules gazetted</li> </ul>	222,000,000	Government, Climate Change Fund and Donor Support

OUTPUT	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (MK)	SOURCES OF FUNDING
	and implemented		
Legalized provision of weather, climate and climate change information and services	Enacted National Meteorological Act	250,000,000	Malawi Government
Platforms and protocols for producing and disseminating climate-related early warning information developed	Platforms for co-production, issuance, communication and dissemination of early warning messages by DCCMS in collaboration with DoDMA and DWR fully established	180,000,000	Malawi Government
Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines for early warning systems available	Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines established for implementing early warning protocols	80,000,000	Malawi Government
Strengthened user interface on utilization of weather and climate services.	Number of districts with established user interface platforms on weather and climate services	120,000,000	Malawi Government
District stakeholders are fully conversant with information on weather, climate and climate change	Awareness raising conducted with all district stakeholders for in weather, climate and climate change services	150,000,000	Malawi Government
District stakeholders willing to take part in weather hazards early warning actions	Advocacy carried out for district stakeholders to take part in early warning actions	150,000,000	Malawi Government
Notification letter to ZAMCOM Secretariat submitted	Number of notifications from Government (MoFA&IC) to ZAMCOM on accession to the Agreement		
Instrument of ratification/accession with SADC deposited	Number of instruments of ratification/ accession deposited with SADC		
Harmonised database for water resources developed	Number of ToRs for the WRIMS	USD 3.4 million (Procurement of a consultant to develop a database, procurement of	Not identified
	Number of harmonised		

OUTPUT	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (MK)	SOURCES OF FUNDING
	databases developed	equipment and training of staff)	
Methods for analysis of dissolved oxygen, nitrate, phosphate and fluoride water quality parameters accredited	Number of parameters whose methods for water and wastewater analysis are accredited	MK 16.725 million	Not identified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity to develop groundwater sources improved</li> <li>Revenue collection increased</li> </ul>	Percentage increase of revenue collected	MK300 million	Malawi Government
	Number of sets of drilling equipment and accessories procured		
	Number of personnel trained to operate new equipment		
	Number of boreholes drilled for private clients	MK150 million	Private clients
Data Collection platforms automated	Number of data collection platforms automated	USD 1,5 million (Consultancy for supply and installation of equipment and staff training)	Malawi Government Development partners
Availability of water resources for multipurpose use improved	Number of sensitization campaigns conducted	MK40 million	Not identified
	Number of high yielding boreholes constructed for multi-purpose use (supplying more people from a single borehole)	USD 11.2 million	World Bank (USD1.2 million – MRDRMP USD 10 million – MWASIP)
Multipurpose water sources developed	Number of water harvesting and conservation structures constructed	USD 34.3 million	World Bank (USD 4 million – MDRRP USD 12 million – MRDRM USD 18.3 Million- MWASIP)
	Diamphwe Multipurpose Dam constructed (plus associated infrastructure and community support projects)	USD 185 million	World Bank
	Lower Songwe Multipurpose Dam constructed (plus hydropower plant, irrigation scheme and water supply).	USD 619 million	Not identified



OUTPUT	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (MK)	SOURCES OF FUNDING
Review of the Water works Act,	Water Supply and Sanitation act		Lilongwe Sanitation Project
Review of the National Water Policy	Revised Water Policy	MK260,000,000	Sustainable Rural Water Supply Project & Mzimba Integrated Water supply and Sanitation Project
Review of the Sanitation Policy,	Revised Water Policy	MK260,000,000	Nkhata Bay Water Supply Project
Transferring of the Sewerage System to Water Boards	No. of Transferred Sewerage systems	MK500,000,000	Lilongwe Sanitation Project
Transferring of some of the big Water User Associations to Water Boards	No. Of Transferred WUAs	MK 622,500,000	Government ORT & Water Boards Operation Budgets


### 8.0 PART VII: FREQUENCY OF MONITORING AND INFORMATION FLOW

The Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources undertakes to prepare and submit quarterly performance and annual performance reports in the prescribed formats.

### 9.0 PART VIII: DURATION OF IMPLEMENTING REFORM AREAS

The implementation period of the Reform Areas is from July 2020 to June 2022.

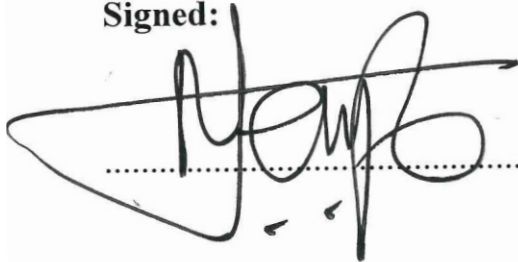
**Signed:**

.....Date Nov 23, 2020.....

**H.E. Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera**

President of the Republic of Malawi

**Signed:**

.....Date 23/11/2020.....

**Honourable Nancy Tembo, M.P.**

Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources

**Signed:**

.....Date.....

**H.E. Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera**

President of the Republic of Malawi

**Signed:**

.....Date.....

**Honourable Nancy Tembo, M.P.**

Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources