

CEPA ADVOCACY STRATEGY 2016 - 2020



Abbreviations

BVC	Beach Village Committee
CHANCO	Chancellor College
CISANET	Civil Society Network
CISONECC	Civil Society Network on Climate Change
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CURE	Coordination Union for Rehabilitation of the Environment
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
LANDNET	Land Network of Malawi
LFMA	Local Forest Management Associations
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MNREM	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Management
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
MOLHD	Ministry of Land, Housing and Development
MUST	Malawi University of Science and Technology
MZUNI	Mzuzu University
NRJN	Natural Resource Justice Network
PCNRCC	Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and Climate Change
PFM	Participatory Fisheries Management
POLY	Polytechnic College
TLC	Total Land Care
WESM	Wildlife Environmental Society of Malawi

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Executive Summary

This document presents key advocacy issues that Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) will be focusing on during the period 2016 to 2020. These issues have been identified in line with the new CEPA Strategic Plan. The new Strategic Plan aims at ensuring that environment and natural resources policies are implemented for sustainable development. The Plan focuses on addressing three priority areas of: i) climate change; ii) biodiversity; and iii) natural resources.

By building on these themes, and through stakeholder consultations and an analysis of the national context, nine priority advocacy issues were identified to be implemented during the next five years. These priority advocacy issues are: i) ineffective enforcement of mining regulatory framework; ii) customary land tenure insecurity; iii) limited implementation of water related policies and legislation; iv) limited implementation of forestry policy and legislation; v) weak enforcement of fisheries legislation; vi) lack of policy direction on local plant genetic resources; vii) lack of comprehensive policy direction on climate change; viii) limited access to climate information; and ix) limited information sharing by government on national climate change mitigation efforts.

The objectives of this Advocacy Strategy are: i) to provide a framework for CEPA's advocacy work; and ii) to enhance monitoring and learning from advocacy processes. To achieve these objectives CEPA will continue conducting policy research and working with partners that have field programmes in order to generate evidence for policy advocacy.

1. Background

Since its formation in 2002, Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) has become one of Malawi's top environmental policy research and advocacy institutions and a key contributor to numerous national, regional and international policy processes. The organization has advanced in effective policy advocacy for sustainable development by filling the existent gap in research and advocacy on environmental and natural resources management issues.

As an organization, CEPA's institutional and advocacy activities are guided by a strategic plan which is informed by relevant issues within its operating context. The strategic plan outlines the specific areas of focus and the strategic objectives for the organization over a five year period. Over the last five years, guided by the 2010-2015 strategic plan, CEPA underwent various institutional assessments which have effectively informed some of the major organizational transformations and developments. Following one of these assessments, it was determined that there was a need for a more comprehensive tool, complementary to the overall strategic plan, to guide advocacy activities of the organization; an organizational advocacy strategy.

In developing this strategy, consultations were held with key stakeholders that included government departments, non-governmental organizations, development partners, and a representative of the parliamentary committee on Natural Resources and Climate Change. These consultations were followed by a consultative workshop that was held with environmental organizations and networks. Through this participatory workshop, partner organizations suggested priority environmental issues that CEPA should focus on in its advocacy activities. Thereafter, several working sessions for CEPA staff were held to develop the advocacy issues. The advocacy strategy was therefore developed around the three priority areas identified in the strategic plan which are: i) Natural resources, ii) biodiversity; and iii) climate change

The goal of this advocacy strategy is Environment and natural resources policies implemented for sustainable development

The objectives of this strategy are:

- i. To provide a framework for CEPA's advocacy work
- ii. To enhance monitoring and learning from advocacy processes

2. Advocacy Strategy by Issue

Based on the analysis, the nine advocacy issues are elaborated below:

2.1 Natural Resources

2.1.1 Ineffective enforcement of mining regulatory framework

The mines and minerals sector in Malawi is governed by the Mines and Minerals Act of 1981. The Act makes provisions with respect to searching for minerals and law enforcement. The Act mandates the Commissioner for Mines and Minerals to be the Administrator of the Act. The regulatory framework grants broad powers to inspect any works or activities connected with a mining project. Despite having powers to implement strong sanctions for non-compliance, the government has been criticized for failing to enforce commitments and conditions. Limited resources have resulted in a significant reduction in the number of site inspections and prosecutions. In addition, uncoordinated efforts by government departments to enforce regulations and absence of an independent regulatory authority for mining have also resulted in weak enforcement of laws. Consequently, this has constrained realization of the full potential of the mineral sector.

Rigorous enforcement is widely recognized as necessary to ensure that the private sector comply with legal requirements. Not only is strong enforcement desirable from the public's point of view, it is also good for business and obtaining a social license to operate. As such, enforcement plays a significant role in building public's confidence in mining ventures. In addition, robust inspection systems can facilitate the transfer of experience and learning between different companies that have encountered compliance challenges. Measures could therefore be taken to ensure that the regulations are not only satisfactory in principle but enforcement efforts are consistent and adequate in practice.

The Ministry responsible for Mining through the Department of Mines is therefore required to address the implementation gap. Besides government's mechanism, efforts by other stakeholders could support strengthening government's monitoring systems of mining ventures.

Objective:

Mining regulatory framework enforced by government by 2018

Indicators:

1. Number of times government has approached mining companies in response to issues raised
2. Number of issues raised by communities addressed
3. Number of times mining companies comply with recommendations made by government following monitoring visits

Stakeholders and Targets with key messages		
Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
Primary Targets	MNREM Private sector	Enforce regulations to ensure equal benefit sharing from mineral resources. Comply with mining regulations to ensure sustained environmental management and social well being
Secondary targets	PCNRCC Communities	Support enforcement of mining regulations to ensure sustainable management of mineral resources
Allies	NRJN CSOs involved in mining Media	

Activities

1. Facilitate identification of issues related to legislation enforcement
2. Hold consultative meeting with mining companies
3. Hold lobby meeting with government and mining companies to address issues raised
4. Convene a meeting with mining companies and government on compliance of regulations.

2.1.2 Customary land tenure insecurity

Land is the most basic of all resources available for social and economic development in Malawi. It provides a means for the sustenance of livelihoods for the majority of the Malawian population. Malawi has approximately 9.8 million hectares of land. About 6.1 million hectares of this land falls under customary land tenure; representing 68% of all land in Malawi. In addition, approximately, 80% of Malawi's population lives in rural areas. The majority of this rural population survive by farming on their customary land.

Customary land tenure in Malawi however does not guarantee security for the holders of customary land. One of the factors contributing to the customary tenure insecurity include continued application of retrogressive customary laws on customary land. This has largely been condemned for promoting gender discrimination with regards to land inheritance (patrilineal and matrilineal systems). In most instances women and children are the major victims of these customary laws since they are denied access to land.

The delays or absence of the legally instituted guidelines and procedures for the registration of customary land as customary estates is also largely contributing to the insecurity of customary land tenure. Individual customary land holders lack legally binding documents (land titles) to defend their land rights against competing claims. In the process, they end up losing their land rights. Worse still, most land transactions are not documented. If they are documented, the records are not properly maintained for the reference in the event of land disputes. This risks the poor completely losing their

land rights. Despite that the Registered Land Act provide for registration of customary land as leasehold, the process is cumbersome and prohibitive for the rural poor.

Furthermore, the current customary land administration system lacks transparency and accountability measures and therefore creates room for corruption. Customary land administration decisions such as land allocation and dispute resolution rests in traditional leaders with little involvement of their community. In many instances, unilateral decisions from these leaders have attracted more questions from the members of the community.

Since land is the major capital for the rural population, the subsequent loss of land rights adversely affect their livelihoods, making them more impoverished. Against this background, there is a need to advocate for a strengthened customary land tenure security to ensure improved and sustained livelihoods for the rural people.

Objective:

Government to provide policy direction on customary land tenure security by 2018

Indicators:

1. Number of proposals for secure land tenure submitted and considered
2. No of provisions implemented

Stakeholders and Targets with key messages

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
Primary Targets	MOLHD OPC PCCCNR	Enact customary land bills to safeguard land rights of rural communities
Secondary targets	Private sector Traditional leaders	Support enactment and implementation of a new customary land law to protect community land rights of rural communities
Allies	LANDNET OXFAM ACTIONAID FAO	

Activities

1. Conduct a stock-take of the current Customary Land Bill
2. Consolidate policy proposals
3. Hold lobby meetings with traditional leaders
4. Hold lobby meetings with policy makers on the policy proposal
5. Lobby for accelerated implementation of customary land tenure provisions

2.1.3 Limited implementation of water related policies and legislation

Malawi is endowed with significant volumes of water in its lakes and rivers. However, Malawi is water-stressed and has become increasingly vulnerable to problems such as frequent dry spells, droughts or erratic rainfall due to climate change. These problems have led to decreased production of crops, livestock and hydropower energy.

Provision of quality water, access to safe water, sanitation and management of waste, have remained perpetual challenges in human settlements, despite government's efforts to alleviate these problems. A smaller proportion of the country uses piped water while the rest use boreholes and unprotected wells as the main source of drinking water.

Most of the water problems, such as water pollution in rivers, are a result of different sectors like agriculture working in isolation. Some agriculture practices like cultivating in river banks improve yields but they are a threat to the water resources. There is need for harmonization of policies and promoting the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach to involve all key sectors and institutions since water is essential in all aspects of life. The approach focuses on five priority areas affecting water resources development, management and utilization as follows; harmonization of natural resources policies and legal frameworks, integrated catchment management, sustainable water resources utilization, institutional capacity building for IWRM, strengthening coordination mechanisms for IWRM implementation

Objective:

Government to enhance implementation of water related policies and legislation by 2018

Indicators:

1. Number of IWRM initiatives in place
2. Number of WRM institutional structures set up
3. Number of compliance monitoring initiatives conducted by government

Stakeholders and Targets with key messages

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
Primary Targets	MoAIWD EAD District Councils Communities Urban Councils EAD	Prioritize cross-sectoral management of water resources for sustained water and livelihoods security Adopt sustainable land use management practices for increased access to safe and portable water Promote compliance of water users with water related legislation for a clean and healthy environment

Secondary targets	Traditional leaders	Promote sustainable land use management practices for increased access to safe and portable water
Allies	Water committees NGOs	

Activities

1. Lobby for implementation of an IWRM approach
2. Hold dialogue meetings on compliance with WRM provisions
3. Engage media to create awareness on WRM provisions in policy and legislation
4. Facilitate knowledge exchange on effective WRM practices

2.2 Biodiversity

2.2.1 Limited implementation of forestry policy and legislation

The National Forestry Policy (1996) sets the institutional framework for the forestry sector in Malawi. In 2003 the Department of Forestry produced a supplementary policy statement on Community Based Forest Management. The forest policy supplement (2003) emphasizes on the roles of communities through the VNRMCs to manage forest resources. It also specifies the roles of Traditional Authorities (TAs) in supporting and promoting PFM. It sets provision for formulation of local forest management rules, as well as monitor the performance of VNRMCs against the objectives stated in their management plans and constitutions.

The Forest Act (1997) provides the main legislative framework for forest management in Malawi. It emphasizes the role of communities, through the establishment of VNRMCs, in conservation and management of forests on customary land and in forest reserves.

However, it is generally observed that the policy reforms have not resulted in the improvement of the management of forestry resources in Malawi. There is an increased rate of deforestation and forest degradation resulting from weak law enforcement and implementation of policy.

In the course of implementing the policy and enforcing the Act a number of challenges have been identified, including: inadequate understanding of roles by local institutional structures; lack of law enforcement instruments for local forest institutions, corruption, limited awareness of forestry policing procedures, lack of capacity for prosecution and policing in the department of forestry.

Objective:

Government to enhance implementation of forestry policy by 2018

Indicators:

1. Number of by-laws developed and adopted
2. Number of activities financed by the Forestry Management and Development Fund

Stakeholders and Targets with key messages

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
Primary Targets	Department of forestry Politicians, Police and Judiciary	Enhance forestry policy implementation for sustainable forest resource management
Secondary targets	PERFORM	
Allies	TLC WESM CURE Media	

Activities

1. Lobby for development and adoption /approval of by-laws
2. Conduct an assessment of the activities financed by the Forestry Management and Development Fund
3. Engagement with stakeholders in the forestry sector on utilization of the fund for local forestry activities

2.2.2 Weak enforcement of fisheries legislation

Despite the existence of a policy and legal framework providing for participatory fisheries management (PFM) of fishery resources, overfishing and illegal practices such as use of illegal fishing gear have continued to thrive. Based on the policy and legal framework, local fisheries management authorities (LFMAs) such as Beach Village Committees (BVC's) have been established for some water bodies to promote sustainable fishing practices in collaboration with Department of Fisheries. However these LFMA's are not effective enough to curtail illegal practices partly because of limited government support at all levels.

Central government allocations to the DoF to support collaborative fisheries management efforts are low. All fishing license fees go directly to national coffers such that nothing remains at local level to support enforcement activities. This makes it difficult for the District Assemblies to support local institutions (LFMAs) in law enforcement activities for the various water bodies under their jurisdiction.

Furthermore, the current institutional set up does not encourage effective law enforcement. Since the LFMA's are village based, they do not have the powers to manage fisheries resources that span several villages across water bodies. This calls for a holistic way of managing the ecosystem and fishery which is promoted by the national fisheries regulations. In addition, most of these LFMA's also do not have by-laws to guide them in regulating fishing practices.

The holistic approach calls for the establishment and strengthening of Fisheries Associations which are clusters of the village-to-village committees (BVC's) that share a common water body. These FA's become the higher level PFM contact points thus making the District Council support more manageable and less demanding. The approach also aligns the management of the ecological nature of the fishery with the corresponding administrative jurisdiction of the local government authority.

Objective:

Government to enhance compliance to fisheries legislation by 2018

Indicators:

1. Number of by-laws developed and adopted
2. Number of local fisheries Management Authorities (LFMAs) functional
3. Number of initiatives to curb usage of illegal fishing gear

Stakeholders and Targets with key messages

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
Primary Targets	Fisheries dept Private sector Politicians	Strengthen enforcement of fisheries legislation to ensure sustainable fishing practices
Secondary targets	Traditional leaders FISH	Support strengthening and enforcement of fisheries legislation to ensure sustainable fishing practices
Allies	Fisheries associations BVC's, RVC's VDC's, ADC's Media	

Activities

1. Engage policy makers on implementation of fisheries legislation
2. Lobby for effective collaboration among stakeholders in curbing illegal fishing practices
3. Develop and disseminate IEC materials on illegal fishing and sustainable fisheries

2.2.3 Lack of policy direction on local plant genetic resources

There is mention of Local Plant Genetic Resources (LPGR) in various documents such as the procedures and guidelines for access and collection of genetic resources in Malawi, National Biodiversity Strategic Plan. However, Malawi does not have a specific policy that recognises the importance and provides guidance on use and conservation of LPGR.

Despite signing up to the international treaty on plant genetic resources, Malawi does not have specific national law or policy protecting Farmers' Rights as provided for in the treaty. These rights include the rights of farmers to: conserve, use, exchange, sell seeds and propagating material; participate in making decision; protect their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and also receive benefits in an equitable way arising from the use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Until now, the legal and policy framework has not taken into consideration the different and unique features existing in the wider farming system. In addition Malawi does not have an integrated seed system that fully integrates and recognizes the formal and informal seed systems. An integrated seed system would aim at developing the seed sector under a pluralistic approach thereby promoting protection and conservation of LPGR. Without promoting local resources, farmers will lose their diverse seed base which

equips them with food diversity to achieve nutrition and assists them to survive from the impacts of climate change. This contributes to food insecurity as well as nutrition deficiency which affects the economy and environmental management.

It is therefore necessary to review and adopt national policies and laws affecting the promotion and conservation of LPGR in Malawi.

Objective:

Government to provide policy direction on management and conservation of local plant genetic resources by 2018

Indicators:

1. Number of provisions on local plant genetic resources proposed and incorporated in agriculture policy instruments
2. Number of initiatives to promote management of local plant genetic resources (PGRs)

Stakeholders and Targets with key messages

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
Primary Targets	Ministry of Agriculture Private sector LUANAR	Support local PGR through policies and programmes to promote food diversity and nutrition especially in the face of climate change
Secondary targets	FAO EAD	
Allies	NASFAM CISANET DARS DF FYF BCI Media	

Activities

1. Document and disseminate local PGR and associated practices
2. Consolidate proposals on PGRs
3. Disseminate policy proposals through policy briefs and media
4. Engaging policy makers on incorporation of the proposals into the agricultural policy instruments.

2.3 CLIMATE CHANGE

2.3.1 Lack of comprehensive policy direction on climate change

Malawi is rated as one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change such as prolonged dry spells, seasonal droughts, intense rainfall, riverine and flash floods. Despite recognising the threat and existing impacts of climate change, Malawi does not have a coherent national policy for managing climate change.

Government of Malawi has made climate change policy statements under a number of existing sectoral policies. However, these statements are not anchored in a broader framework and do not provide clear guidance on what needs to happen on climate change. At the same time, most of the related policy instruments have not been incorporated into national legislation.

Explicit policy provisions on climate change are contained in the National Environmental Policy (NEP). However, the climate change provisions in this policy are skewed towards reduction of air pollution and greenhouse gases. The policy does not provide for the existing and anticipated impacts of climate change. At the same time, the NEP does not harness the contribution that sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, energy and water can make to address climate change both in terms of reducing emissions (mitigation) and managing impacts (adaptation).

Efforts have been made to develop various frameworks and operational instruments for managing climate change. These include the National Adaptation Programmes of Action, the National Climate Change Investment Plan, a National Climate Change Response Framework, the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution and two National Communications on climate change. Despite these efforts, there is limited guidance and coordination among sectors and other actors such that climate change interventions are in many ways fragmented and incoherent.

A comprehensive policy is required to clarify and strengthen institutional arrangements for coordination, including leadership for climate change issues at national, district and local levels. In this regard, Malawi drafted a National Climate Change Management Policy. However, this policy has not been adopted. At the same time, there will be need for public awareness on the policy upon its adoption so that it can serve the intended purpose in Malawi's efforts to manage climate change.

Objective:

Government to adopt and implement national climate change policy

Indicators:

1. A national climate change policy adopted
2. Number of engagements with policy makers on adoption of the policy

Stakeholders and Targets with key messages

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
Primary Targets	Cabinet	Approval of climate change policy will enhance harmonization and coordination of climate change related interventions
Secondary targets	EAD	Facilitate cross-sectoral harmonization and coordination of climate change related interventions

Allies	PCNRCC CISONECC LUANAR Communities CHANCO MZUNI POLY MUST	
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Activities

1. Hold meetings with policy makers to lobby for the adoption of the NCCP
2. Engage the media to call for the adoption of the NCCP
3. Develop and disseminate IEC materials on the NCCP

2.3.2 Limited access to climate information

Effective adaptation to climate variability and climate change is dependent on access to climate information for the coming seasons and years, to enable decision-making for the present and the future. Flexible planning in the face of a continuously changing climate needs to be informed by climate forecasts and the effects that uncertainties and risks have on different vulnerable groups and socio-economic sectors.

On the contrary, climate information that is being disseminated in Malawi does not adequately meet user needs in terms of informing present and future adaptation decisions. In most cases, users are not able to access climate information or they access it late such that they are not able to plan ahead. Impediments to greater integration of climate services include the geographical spread, accessibility and the mismatch in timeframes between planning cycles and climate projections.

Provision of targeted, tailored, and timely weather and seasonal forecasts that responds to user needs would help communities in making informed adaptation decisions and mitigating the effects of climate-related disasters.

Objective:

Government to increase dissemination of climate information by 2018

Indicators:

1. Number and type of channels used for communicating climate information
2. Number of structures using climate forecast information for planning

Stakeholders and Targets with key messages

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
Primary Targets	DCCMS	Make climate information more accessible to communities for informed planning and decision making
Secondary targets	MoAIWD	
Allies	Donors Communities Communities CISONECC	

Activities

1. Facilitate media and government interaction on dissemination of climate information
2. Engage DCCMS, MoAIWD, DoDMA to facilitate awareness of climate information
3. Engage DCCMS MoAIWD, DoDMA on the use of climate information

2.3.3 Limited information sharing by government on national climate change mitigation efforts

Malawi is classified as a net emitter of greenhouse gases mostly emanating from activities in the agriculture, forestry and land use sector. Accordingly, Malawi's climate change policy instruments identify mitigation as a key area for the national response to climate change. In response to international commitments, Malawi has submitted two National Communications that include measures for mitigating climate change. More recently, Malawi submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which defines Malawi's low emissions development pathway.

Given the high levels of vulnerability to climate change and the insignificant national contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation tends to dominate the climate discourse and interventions in Malawi. As a result, there is limited public understanding of the national mitigation agenda. The inclusion of mitigation in the national policy direction is a reflection of solidarity with the global efforts towards low emissions development and recognition of the potential benefits of mitigation actions to national development. However limited awareness of the national direction and existing efforts on mitigation undermines meaningful participation of stakeholders and the general public in mitigation actions.

Objective:

Government to increase awareness on national climate change mitigation efforts by 2018

Indicators:

1. Number of awareness materials on national climate change mitigation efforts developed and disseminated by government
2. Number of engagement meetings with government to address information gap on climate change mitigation
3. Number and type of media channels used to communicate national climate change mitigation efforts

Stakeholders and Targets with key messages

Stakeholders	Who?	Key messages
Primary Targets	EAD Forestry Department	Sharing best practices on national climate change mitigation efforts will increase initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions
Secondary targets	Academia CSOs Forestry	Share available research results to relevant stakeholders for dissemination to the public
Allies	Donors Media PCNRCC CISONECC LUANAR Communities CHANCO MZUNI POLY MUST	

Activities

1. Engage EAD and Forestry Department to facilitate awareness on national mitigation efforts
2. Facilitate media engagement to disseminate national climate change mitigation
3. Lobby government to engage media on dissemination of national climate change mitigation

A comprehensive matrix outlining the advocacy and communications priorities for 2016 is included in Table 1.

Table 1: Advocacy Implementation Plan for 2016-2018

NATURAL RESOURCES

ISSUE 1									
Ineffective enforcement of mining regulatory framework									
Objective	Indicators	Targets		Key messages	Activities	Risks	Mitigation	Time scale	Responsible
Mining regulatory framework enforced by government by 2018	1.Number of times government has approached mining companies in response to issues raised 2.Number of issues raised by communities addressed 3. Number of times mining companies comply with recommendations made by government following monitoring visits	Primary	MNREM	Enforce regulations to ensure equal benefit sharing from mineral resources.	1.Facilitate identification of issues related to legislation enforcement 2.Hold consultative meeting with mining companies 3. Hold lobby meeting with government and mining companies to address issues raised 4. Convene a meeting with mining companies and government on compliance of regulations.	Unwillingness of government to enforce mining regulatory framework Political interference	Continued engagement with government to influence enforcement and compliance with mining regulatory framework by mining companies.	2016	Programme Officers
			Private sector	Comply with mining regulations to ensure sustained environmental management and social well being				2016	
		2017-2018	2017-2018						
		Secondary	PCNRCC Communities	Support enforcement of mining regulations to ensure sustainable management of mineral resources					
		Allies	NRJN CSO'S Media						

ISSUE 2	Customary land tenure insecurity								
Objective	Indicators	Targets		Key messages	Activities	Risks	Mitigation	Time scale	Responsibility
Government to provide policy direction on customary land tenure security by 2018	1.Number of proposals for secure land tenure submitted and considered 2.No of provisions implemented	Primary	MOLHD OPC PCCCNR	Enact customary land bills to safeguard land rights of rural communities	1.Conduct a stock-take of the current Customary Land Bill 2.Consolidate policy proposals 3.Hold lobby meetings with traditional leaders 4.Hold lobby meetings with policy makers on the policy proposal 5.Lobby for accelerated implementation of customary land tenure provisions	(Political) Interference from stakeholders benefitting from the status quo	Collaborate with other concerned stakeholders to increase the CSO voice	2016 2016 2016-2017 2016-2017 2018	Programme officer
		Secondary	Traditional leaders Private sector	Support enactment and implementation of a new customary land law to protect community land rights of rural communities					
		Allies	LANDNET OXFAM ACTIONAID FAO						

ISSUE 3	Limited implementation of water related policies and legislation										
Objective	Indicators	Targets		Key messages	Activities	Risks	Mitigation	Time scale		Responsibility	
Government to enhance implementation of water related policies and legislation by 2018	1.Number of IWRM initiatives in place 2.Number of WRM institutional structures set up 3.Number of compliance monitoring initiatives conducted by government	Primary	MoAIWD EAD District Councils	Prioritize cross-sectoral management of water resources for sustained water and livelihoods security	1.Lobby for implementation of an IWRM approach 2.Hold dialogue meetings on compliance with WRM provisions 3.Engage media to create awareness on WRM provisions in policy and legislation 4.Facilitate knowledge exchange on effective WRM practices	Limited Political will Monetary expectations for participation in dialogue meetings		B u i l d relationships	2016-2018	Program Officers	
			Communities	Adopt sustainable land use management practices for increased access to safe and portable water				Explore non-monetary incentives for participation	2016-2018 2016-2018 2016-2018		
			Urban Councils EAD	Promote compliance of water users with water related legislation for a clean and healthy environment							
			Secondary	Traditional leaders				Promote sustainable land use management practices for increased access to safe and portable water			
			Allies	Water committees NGOs							

ISSUE 4	Limited implementation of forestry policy and legislation								
Objective	Indicators	Targets		Key messages	Activities	Risks	Mitigation	Time scale	Responsibility
Government to enhance implementation of forestry policy by 2018	1.Number of by-laws developed and adopted 2.Number of activities financed by the Forestry Management and Development Fund	Primary	Department of forestry, Politicians, Police and Judiciary	Enhance forestry policy implementation for sustainable forest resource management	1.Lobby for development and adoption /approval of by-laws 2.Conduct an assessment of the activities financed by the Forestry Management and Development Fund 3.Engagement with stakeholders in the forestry sector on utilization of the fund for local forestry activities	Unwillingness of Department of Forestry to share information on FMDF management Lack of political will and support to enforce policy recommendations	Raising awareness on the provisions in the Act through the media and other channels	2016-2018	Programme Officers
		Secondary	PERFORM					2016-2017	
		Allies	TLC WESM CURE Media						

ISSUE 5	Weak enforcement of fisheries legislation								
Objective	Indicators	Targets		Key messages	Activities	Risks	Mitigation	Time scale	Responsibility
Government to enhance compliance to fisheries legislation by 2018	1.Number of by-laws developed and adopted 2.Number of local fisheries Management Authorities (LFMAs) functional 3.Number of initiatives to curb usage of illegal fishing gear	Primary	Fisheries dept Private sector Politicians	Strengthen enforcement of fisheries legislation to ensure sustainable fishing practices	1.Engage policy makers on implementation of fisheries legislation 2.Lobby for effective collaboration among stakeholders 3.Develop and disseminate IEC materials on illegal fishing and sustainable fisheries	Fisheries sector not a priority on government agenda	Conduct evidence based advocacy on the importance of fisheries legislation enforcement	2016-2018	Programme Officers
		Secondary	Traditional leaders FISH	Support strengthening and enforcement of fisheries legislation to ensure sustainable fishing practices				2016-2018	
		Allies	Fisheries associations BVC's,RVC's VDC's, ADC's Media					2016-2018	