NEWSLETTER

2026 - 1st Edition

cepa

Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy

NATURE'S VOICE

Towards an Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Malawi

SOIL HEALTH

AGROECOLOGY

FOSSIL FUEL TREATY

CLIMATE INFORMATION SERVICES

LAND TENURE SECURITY

A Word from the Director

Welcome to the 1st 2026 Edition of Nature's Voice Newsletter!

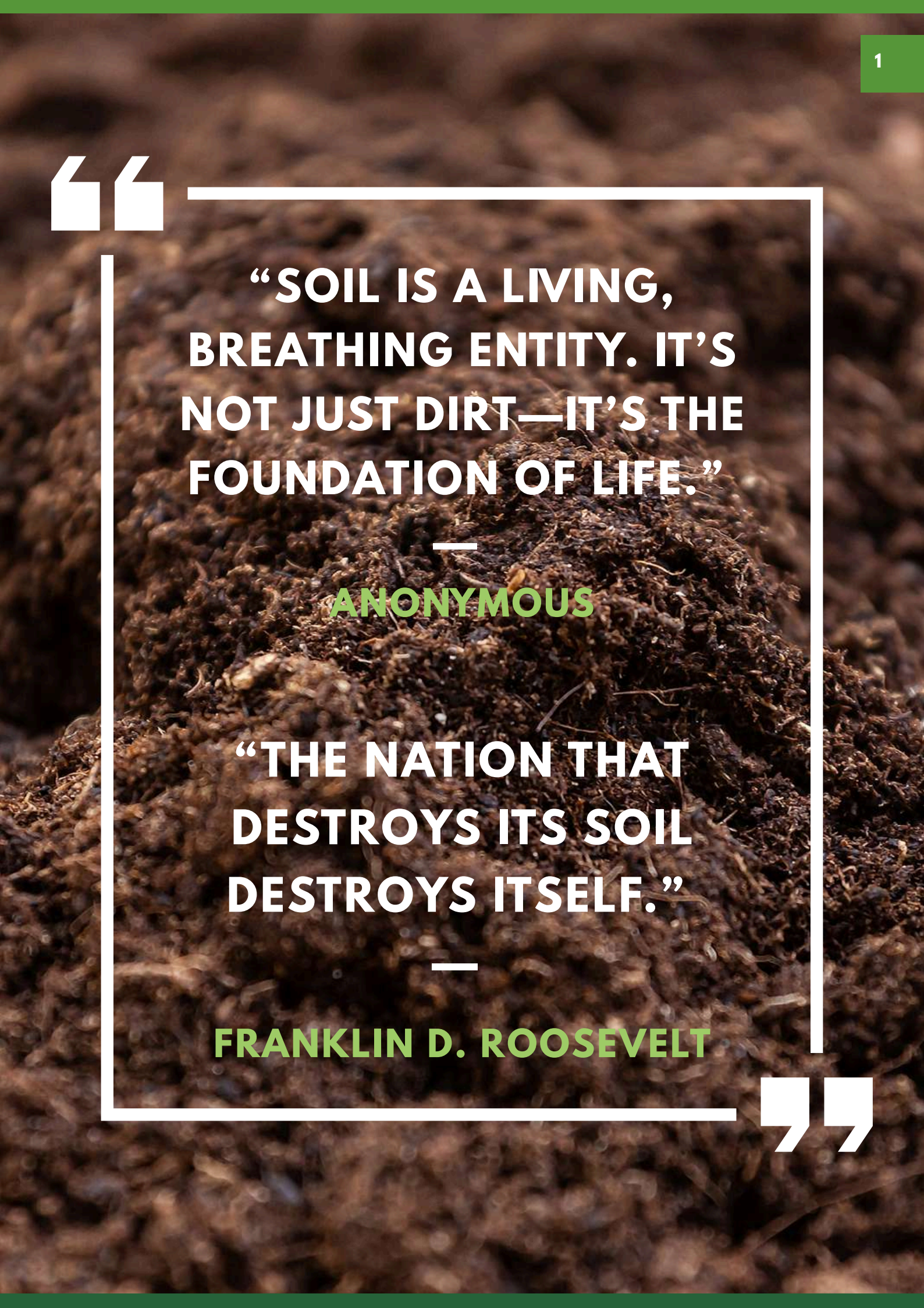
Herbert Mwalukomo

Through this Newsletter, the Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) brings you thought-provoking insights on the state of our environment, food systems, and collective future, reaffirming our commitment to championing environmental stewardship and sustainable development.

In this issue, we unpack Malawi's growing soil health crisis, calling for bold and coordinated action to restore the foundation of our agriculture. We also explore how land tenure security shapes livelihoods, resilience, and sustainable land use. This edition further highlights the role of climate information services in strengthening agricultural resilience across communities.

On the global stage, we reflect on the renewed momentum for a Fossil Fuel Treaty to a funded and just transition for countries like Malawi. Closer to home, our Beyond Practice feature makes a compelling case for why agroecology in Malawi needs stronger policy backing and genuine political will to move from scattered practice to national impact.

Enjoy your reading, and thank you for being a part of Nature's Voice!



“SOIL IS A LIVING, BREATHING ENTITY. IT’S NOT JUST DIRT—IT’S THE FOUNDATION OF LIFE.”

—

ANONYMOUS

“THE NATION THAT DESTROYS ITS SOIL DESTROYS ITSELF.”

—

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

MALAWI'S SOIL HEALTH CRISIS: A CALL TO ACTION

BY TAMALA MATAKA

Malawi's agriculture sector stands at a critical crossroads. Decades of poor soil management, compounded by climate change and widespread land degradation, have left smallholder farmers struggling to maintain productivity. Malawi's soils are facing a critical health crisis: over 75% are degraded, and more than 40% are nutrient-poor, directly impacting food production and national nutrition outcomes.

Tamala Mataka

CEPA

Practices such as continuous monocropping, overuse of synthetic fertilizers, deforestation, and climate change, with erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells, have left the soils poorer. This has not only affected crop yields but also healthy diets.

Healthy soils are the foundation of food security, economic growth, and climate resilience. Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture launched the Malawi Action Plan on Fertilizer and Soil Health, shaping a bold 10-year roadmap to restore soil vitality, boost food production, and build resilience across farming communities.

> **Over 75% of Malawi's soils are degraded, and more than 40% are nutrient-poor.**

FROM CRISIS TO OPPORTUNITY

The Malawi Action Plan on Fertilizer and Soil Health comes at a critical point, with comprehensive strategies to reverse degradation and contribute to a sustainable agriculture future. Key objectives include:

- Improve soil health and productivity;
- Increase access to high-quality soil amendments and fertilizer products;
- Strengthen institutional coordination, capacity and skills in soil health management practices/ interventions; and
- Strengthen soil health fertilizer research and soil mapping.

This national initiative aligns powerfully with CEPA's and WASTE Advisers' ongoing efforts under the European Union Funded Promoting Organic Systems of Soil Improvements to Build a Lasting Economy (POSSIBLE) Project. By championing organic inputs and sustainable farming practices, CEPA is helping to operationalize the action plan's vision from the ground up. Key pillars such as sustainable fertilizer use, soil conservation, and farmer capacity building are central to both the action plan and the POSSIBLE Project, offering a unique opportunity for synergy and scale.

The plan is also properly aligned with various regional and continental frameworks; yet, achieving the action plan's ambitious goals will require more than policy. It demands coordinated investment, technical expertise, and grassroots engagement.

A CALL FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS

While the action plan and projects like POSSIBLE offer hope, implementation still requires a well-coordinated effort. Key challenges have been and will continue if not addressed: limited funding, especially for scaling up organic input production, weak extension systems with huge gaps in coverage, climate-related shocks, which continue to undermine progress, and hindering access to organic inputs.

However, with coordinated action, we can improve the poor soil health by reducing dependency on imported synthetic fertilizers, empowering farmers through knowledge hubs and innovation, enhancing climate adaptation by restoring degraded lands, while strengthening diversified cropping systems.

We call on farmers, policymakers, CSOs, and development partners to rally behind this transformative agenda. Together, we can reverse soil degradation, empower smallholders, and cultivate a thriving, food-secure Malawi.

Malawi's soil health crisis is urgent, and yet it is solvable. With coordinated action, inclusive policies, and sustained investment, we can restore our soils, secure our harvests, and build a resilient agricultural future.

LAND TENURE SECURITY AND CULTURE IN MALAWI

BY HASWELL MOLLANDE

Land is more than a productive resource in Malawi; it is a cornerstone of identity, heritage, and survival. For most Malawians, access to land determines not only where they live and farm but also how they relate to their families and communities. It is through land that culture is passed from one generation to another, and it is through land that social belonging is established.

Yet despite its importance, tenure security (the assurance that one's land rights will be recognized and protected) remains a problem. Today, land tenure in Malawi stands at the crossroads of culture, law, and development, requiring a careful balance between traditional practices and modern governance.

Approximately 65 to 75% of Malawi's land falls under customary tenure, where traditional authorities govern land in accordance with long-standing customs. Customary tenure, while deeply rooted in community life, has often been viewed as less secure compared to titled private land. However, in practice, the customary system remains the backbone of land access for the majority of rural households.

These systems differ significantly across the country. In matrilineal societies, land is passed down through women, and men often access land through their wives. Conversely, in patrilineal societies, men typically inherit land, while women often gain access to land through marriage. These cultural variations shape not only ownership patterns but also family dynamics and decision-making within households.

While these systems provide social legitimacy, they also expose households to vulnerabilities. In the absence of formal documentation, many Malawians depend solely on cultural recognition of their rights. This works well where communities remain cohesive, but in these times of stress, such as population growth, climate-induced displacement, and land scarcity, conflicts arise.

Haswell Mollande

CEPA

> **Customary systems remains the backbone of land access for rural households.**

Data shows that 15% of households report experiencing land disputes, and nearly 20% live with fear of encroachment and dispossession. An estimated 4.7 million hectares of land remain untitled, leaving families without a clear legal anchor for their claims. This insecurity discourages investment in long-term improvements like irrigation, soil conservation, and housing developments. It also heightens vulnerability during shocks such as floods or family breakdowns.

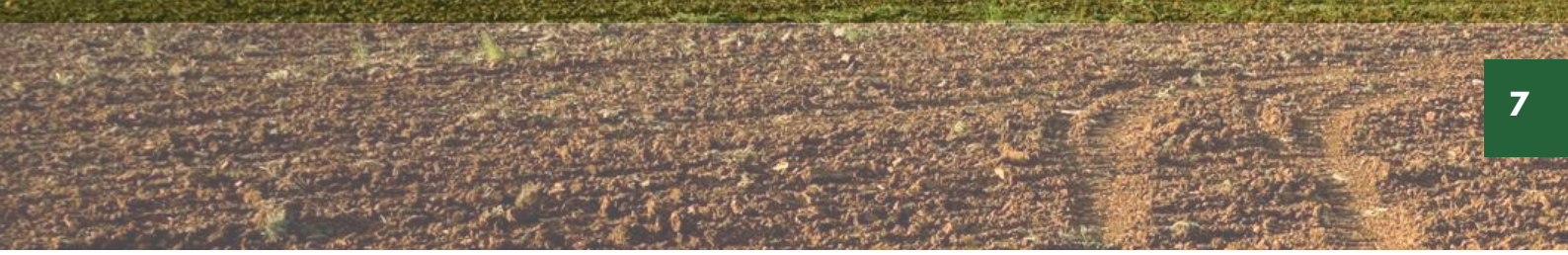
The gender dimension of land tenure is particularly significant. Women provide about 70% of Malawi's agricultural labour, yet they own only 17% of the documented land. This imbalance highlights the gap between women's cultural entitlements and their actual control over land. In matrilineal societies, while women are theoretically the landholders, men often dominate decision-making about land use. In patrilineal societies, women's access to land is even more precarious, which is often tied to marriage.

Recognizing these challenges, Malawi undertook significant legal land law reforms in 2016 and amendments in 2022, where the Land Act and the Customary Land Act provided a framework for registration of customary land into customary estates and formalization of local land governance committees, and strengthening women's rights. The Customary Land Act, in particular, was designed to bridge the gap between statutory laws and traditional practices by providing for customary land to be registered and recognized under law.

If fully implemented, this reform could enhance security for millions of smallholder farmers while still respecting cultural norms. However, implementation has been slow, uneven, and many communities remain unaware of the provisions due to a lack of resources to facilitate the sensitization and registration process.

Despite these obstacles, the potential benefits of tenure security are substantial. Studies show that land titling can increase land value by 10% in rural areas and up to 25% in urban settings, reflecting the confidence it gives to owners and investors. Secure tenure also reduces disputes, facilitates access to credit, and encourages sustainable resource management.

> **Women own only about 17% of documented land.**



From a development perspective, strengthening land tenure security is one of the most cost-effective interventions. Yet, as international experience demonstrates, simply issuing titles without engaging cultural systems often creates more conflicts than it resolves. In Malawi, cultural legitimacy is as important as legal recognition.

Land tenure security also has a strong link to climate resilience. Malawi is one of the countries most affected by climate change in Southern Africa, facing recurrent floods, droughts, and cyclones that displace thousands of households. Insecure land rights exacerbate vulnerability during these crises as displaced families often struggle to reclaim their land or find alternatives.

Strengthening land tenure systems, whether through legal recognition, community agreements, or cultural safeguards, can help ensure that displaced households maintain a foothold in their communities and rebuild quickly after disasters.

Secure tenure will reduce disputes, empower women, and strengthen resilience in the face of climate and economic shocks.

The intersection of culture and law in Malawi's land governance illustrates a broader lesion as sustainable land systems cannot be built on law alone. Cultural systems continue to carry legitimacy, authority, and trust within communities, and reforms that ignore them risk being rejected. On the other hand, culture without legal backing leaves communities vulnerable to external pressures and land grabbing. Bridging these two dimensions is the pathway forward.

The future of tenure security in Malawi depends on how well the country manages this delicate balance. By embracing cultural traditions while embedding them in fair and transparent governance systems, Malawi has the opportunity to create land tenure arrangements that are both legitimate and resilient.

Secure tenure will reduce disputes, empower women, encourage investment, and strengthen resilience in the face of climate and economic shocks. For a country where land underpins the livelihoods of the majority, this is not merely an administrative matter; it is a cornerstone of sustainable development.

“CLIMATE CHANGE IS NOT A SCIENCE ISSUE. IT IS NOT “JUST” AN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE. IT IS A HEALTH ISSUE, A WATER ISSUE, AND AN ECONOMIC ISSUE. IT’S AN ISSUE OF HUNGER, AND OF POVERTY, AND OF JUSTICE. IT’S A HUMAN ISSUE.”

— KATHARINE HAYHOE

CLIMATE INFORMATION SERVICES (CIS) ADDRESSING CLIMATE-INDUCED FOOD INSECURITY AND ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL RESILIENCE

BY MACLEAN MATERECHERA

Maclean Materechera

CEPA

The rapid acceleration of climate change has created the likelihood of so many people becoming impoverished and hungry, and continues to undermine the effort to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The entire world is experiencing negative impacts and related losses and damage from the effects of climate change to both nature and people.

To date, there has been an increase in the occurrence and intensity of extreme weather and climate events, which have placed millions of people at risk of suffering from acute food insecurity. Small-scale food producers and low-income households are the groups that are experiencing the greatest negative impacts from these events. Unfortunately, it is those communities that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change who have made the least contribution to the problem.

The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as droughts, heatwaves, heavy rainfall, floods and cyclones are on the rise, along with increased climate variability such as delayed onset of rains and prolonged dry spells, resulting in severe disruption of many smallholder farmers' livelihoods.

All of this is negatively impacting the natural resources upon which smallholder farmers rely for their livelihoods and economic well-being. Flooding, dry spells, and cyclone events have not spared Malawi, and have caused disruption to natural ecosystems and subsequently resulted in decreased food availability due to increased water unavailability and insecurity, declined crop yields, decreased animal and livestock health and productivity, and decreased fishery yields and aquaculture production.

> **Low income households are greatly affected by extreme weather events.**

Malawi's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, and therefore, climate-driven food insecurity and poverty continue to worsen. Unfortunately, the rate of climate change is occurring more rapidly than the ability of developing countries such as Malawi to adapt to such changes. In addition, it is expected that climate-driven food insecurity will continue to increase among vulnerable rural communities. Meta-analysis studies indicate that crops may lose yield potential of up to 70% by the year 2030. This underscores the urgent need to build climate resilience in the agriculture sector.

Enhancing Agricultural Resilience through Climate Information Services

Building agricultural resilience against climate-induced disasters is essential, particularly in achieving food security and adapting to climate change. Climate-smart practices tailored to local climatic conditions can help ensure agricultural resilience. However, smallholder farming communities often face significant barriers, including limited access to high-quality weather and Climate Information Services (CIS) with actionable agricultural advice and context-specific agroecological practices that could support adaptation and enhance their climate resilience.

For instance, studies indicate that approximately 60% of communities in Africa are not covered by early warning systems. As a result, most smallholder farmers lack timely access to relevant weather and climate information and agricultural decision-making tools needed for the identification and planning of appropriate agricultural practices with regard to their local climate conditions. Reliable CIS can empower farmers to make informed agricultural decisions based on seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts and long-term climate change projections, and recommended adaptation measures. Ultimately, CIS enhances resilience and productivity in the face of climate uncertainty.

Improving the delivery of tailored, accurate, reliable, and timely climate forecasts and advisory information can inform better agricultural decision-making and strengthen climate resilience. So, it is important to improve smallholder farmers' access to CIS, including weather and climate forecasts, early warning system alerts, and climate-smart agriculture advisories. If smallholder farmers are given tailored advisories for specific crops, geographies, and user needs, it will significantly improve their agricultural productivity and boost household incomes.

CIS has also proven to promote efficient use of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and water, hence reducing waste and costs. Importantly, CIS empowers farmers, especially women, youth, and marginalized groups, by providing actionable information that supports climate-resilient agricultural decision-making. Delivered through accessible formats like weather and climate forecasts, agroclimatic information, climate adaptation advisories, and early warning system alerts, localised CIS may reach even the most remote and digitally disconnected communities.

For CIS to play this critical role in enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers, it requires a holistic, bottom-up, demand-driven approach that responds to the real needs of farming communities to achieve meaningful impacts. It is also important to integrate scientific climate information with farmers' own local, experience-based, and traditional knowledge.

By integrating local and traditional knowledge, CIS can help farmers to anticipate and effectively respond to climate variability and shocks. All in all, as climate risks continue to escalate, scaling up customised CIS equitably and sustainably is essential to safeguard livelihoods and build adaptive capacity across vulnerable agricultural systems.

This calls for integration of customised CIS into broader agricultural and related policies, increased public and private investments in customised CIS as well as prioritising research on CIS that can substantially provide evidence and direction to scale up customised CIS.

THE GLOBAL PUSH FOR A FOSSIL FUEL TREATY TO DELIVER A FUNDED JUST TRANSITION: WHY IT MATTERS FOR MALAWI

BY CHARLES MKOKA

As the climate crisis intensifies, climate-vulnerable countries like Malawi face mounting impacts, from prolonged droughts, deadly floods, to erratic rainfall that threaten lives and livelihoods, food systems, and critical infrastructure. This crisis is the consequence of a global energy system built on the extraction and combustion of coal, oil, and gas, largely led by developed nations.

Charles Mkoka

CURE

In response to this growing threat, a bold proposal is gaining momentum: the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty. The proposed Treaty aims to address the root cause of the climate crisis - coal, oil, and gas by fostering international cooperation for a fair and financed phase out of fossil fuels, while accelerating a global transition to renewable energy that delivers universal energy access.

Drawing lessons from historical treaties that have tackled threats to humanity like nuclear weapons and land mines, the proposal for the Fossil Fuel Treaty is anchored in three key pillars.

Global just transition:

Finance and technical support to countries with limited capacity to transition, for renewable energy deployment, economic diversification and development alternatives, ensuring that no community, worker or nation is left behind.

Non-proliferation:

No new coal, oil, and gas exploration or expansion.

Fair phase-out:

Equitable phase out of existing fossil fuel infrastructure, with wealthy nations phasing out first and fastest in line with climate targets, while providing finance and technology transfers to fossil fuel dependent developing nations to transition

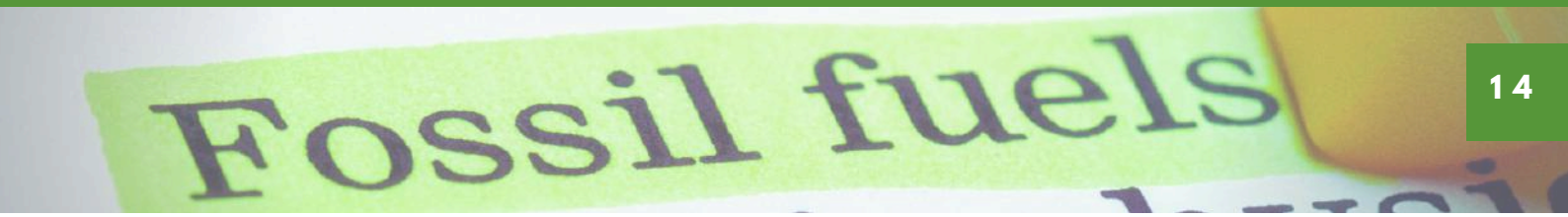
Momentum is already growing in Malawi. In 2024, Lilongwe became the first African capital to endorse the call for a Treaty, alongside Mzuzu city. These endorsements place Malawi at the forefront of African cities taking leadership on the global stage and reflect growing political will at the local level. Nationally, the conversation is also evolving as the Coordination Union for Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE) and the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative convened a High-Level Dialogue in Lilongwe to explore the relevance of the Initiative for Malawi in February.

Government officials, civil society, youth, and technical experts came together to discuss how a legally binding Treaty could unlock climate finance, expand renewable energy access, and support Malawi's sustainable development.

Malawi's growing engagement with the Fossil Fuel Treaty Initiative extended to the global stage, as the country participated as an observer at the Third Senior Officials Meeting of the participating nations forming the Fossil Fuel Treaty Initiative, held in Bonn, Germany. The meeting explored the recommended legal pathway for a Treaty and informed participating nations on Fossil Fuel Treaty engagement and research on just transition finance mechanisms.

Now backed by 17 Global South nation states drawn from the Pacific, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia, support for the proposed Treaty is rapidly growing. Over 130 cities, including Lilongwe and Mzuzu, have endorsed the proposal, along with civil society organizations, scientists, Nobel Laureates, institutions, youth, Indigenous communities, faith groups, parliamentarians, and businesses. These supporters share the belief that phasing out fossil fuels and building renewable energy systems is a matter of justice and survival.

For Malawi, one of the world's most climate-vulnerable nations, the Fossil Fuel Treaty presents an opportunity to not only address the climate crisis but also expand energy access and drive sustainable development.



Over 80% of Malawians lack access to electricity, while fossil fuel-driven climate change derails development, with projections suggesting that climate change could reduce Malawi's GDP by up to 20% by 2040.

Meanwhile, Malawi's climate commitments under its Nationally Determined Contribution aim for only a 6% emissions reduction unconditionally, rising to 51% with international support. This gap illustrates the country's vulnerability and limited capacity to transition to a low-carbon pathway without external support, pointing to the need for international cooperation.

The Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy's report "The State of Climate Action and Scope of the Just Transition in Malawi" outlines the key challenges to a just transition, including poverty, reliance on informal employment, fragile institutions, and energy inequality. It emphasizes that a just transition must reflect community needs, prioritize inclusive governance, and ensure that climate and energy policies do not exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. The Fossil Fuel Treaty proposal aligns with these needs by promoting a transition that is financed, participatory, and rooted in global justice and equity.

The Fossil Fuel Treaty's relevance to Malawi is timely as its development depends on diversifying its energy mix, expanding clean energy access, and building climate-resilient livelihoods. By aligning itself with the Treaty, Malawi can position itself to access international support for renewable energy, advocate for climate finance and debt relief, and play a leadership role in defining what a just transition should look like for Africa and other climate-vulnerable regions.

> **A Fossil Fuel Treaty is needed to deliver a safe, sustainable, and equitable renewable-powered future.**

Malawi has the opportunity to become the first African country to join the bloc of nations formally engaging in discussions for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty. Malawians can urge and work with the government to join the Fossil Fuel Treaty discussions and ensure the country's interests are reflected in international negotiations. Individuals and institutions can also endorse the Fossil Fuel Treaty proposal at www.fossilfueltreaty.org and help create awareness.

As the climate crisis deepens, a Fossil Fuel Treaty is needed to deliver a safe, sustainable, and equitable renewable-powered future. It's time for Malawi to rise to the moment and back this initiative.

BEYOND PRACTICE, MALAWI'S AGROECOLOGY NEEDS POLICY MUSCLE AND POLITICAL WILL

BY NOZGENJI WENDY BILIMA

The 2025 National Agroecology Conference held in Lilongwe from 29th to 31st July 2025 was more than just another gathering of development actors and researchers; it was a mirror held up to Malawi's agricultural soul. Under the theme "Fostering Innovation, Advocacy and Research for Scalable Agroecological Solutions," the conference exposed both the promise and the shortfalls within Malawi's journey toward transformation to a sustainable food system.

Across the three days of dialogue, field visits, and farmer testimonies, one message was loud and clear: **Malawi's path to food sovereignty and climate resilience lies in agroecology, but without coherent policies, this promise may remain a dream.**

Farmers Are Ready. Policies Are Not Yet There.

From farmer submissions on farmer-led research in Chikwawa and Rumphi to the inspiring field evidence in Dowa and Lilongwe, it was evident that farmers are not waiting for policy papers; they are already living the transformation. These communities and research networks are proving that organic fertilizers outperform synthetic ones over time, that biodiversity and soil health can coexist with productivity, and that sustainable pest control is possible without poisoning the land with chemicals.

Yet, as Professor Daimon Kambewa's policy analysis revealed, government frameworks lag behind the movement on the ground. Malawi's agricultural policies mention agroecology in passing but lack measurable indicators, clear funding streams, scientific research, and a strong legal framework. Tracking mechanisms focus on "number of farmers reached" rather than real transformation. This disconnect leaves agroecology trapped in pilot projects instead of becoming national flagship programmes and strategies.

Nozgenji Wendy Bilima

PELUM Malawi

> **Communities and research networks are proving that organic fertilizers outperform synthetic ones over time.**

Agroecology: Adaptation for Climate Action

Climate change is tightening its grip on Malawi's smallholders through erratic rains, yearly cyclones and storms, and pest and disease outbreaks. Agroecology offers a practical, homegrown response rooted in indigenous knowledge and science. The conference showcased evidence-based innovations: push-pull pest control, community seed banks, intercropping, composting, and agroforestry, all enhancing resilience and adaptation while restoring ecosystems.

But for these efforts to matter nationally, the gathering urged **the Ministry of Agriculture and other government departments to move beyond talking**.

> The country must adopt agroecology not as an "alternative" but as the foundation of the agricultural transformation agenda. Integrating agroecology into the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) would send a clear signal that Malawi recognizes and prioritizes soil health and biodiversity as climate action pillars.

Bridging Research and Policy: The conference's most powerful takeaway was the call for a National Agroecology Strategy. A task force, comprising government, academia, civil society, and farmers, is needed to align fragmented efforts into one coherent roadmap.

Malawi has enough evidence and expertise; the missing ingredient is coordination and political will. LUANAR and MwAPATA's research institutions should anchor this transformation by supporting participatory, farmer-led research rather than top-down approaches. When farmers become co-researchers, adoption rises, and results are sustainable. Agroecology thrives where knowledge flows both ways.

Beyond Projects: A Call for Accountability and implementation

Donor-funded projects like those of GIZ, Trocaire, and CADECOM have demonstrated what's possible. But as Trocaire's Country Director Wamuyu Manyara emphasized during the closing session, "Policies and strategies are only as good as their implementation." Without accountability, the same issues of fragmentation, underfunding, and policy inertia will stall progress.

Agroecology must move from project documents to national budgets, from workshops to extension curricula, from rhetoric to regulations. It is time to measure success not by the number of conferences held, but by the number of farmers who no longer depend on imported inputs, and the number of soil that come back to life.

The 2025 National Agroecology Conference should be remembered not just as an event, but as a turning point. It has been shown that farmers, civil society, and academia are ready to drive the change. The question is whether policymakers will match those efforts with commitment. Agroecology is not nostalgia; it is a goal and a vision for a sustainable, sovereign, and resilient Malawi. The seeds have been planted; what remains is for the government and all stakeholders to nurture them into policy and practice that truly transform our food systems.

GREEN POETRY

CLIMATE CHANGE

By George Gowelo

We created a monster child,
And we have only ourselves to blame.
As sickness comes from hidden germs,
Climate change rises from our own hands.

Charmed by comfort and convenience,
We cut down forests without thought.
We burn fuel through endless days,
Unaware of the danger we ignite.

You bring darkness to the earth
Our rivers dry, our lands crack,
Rain falls too much or not at all.
Plants wither, and the air grows thin.
Where will we find our oxygen then?

Yet like a speeding car that can still brake,
We can stop you.
We must plant trees tirelessly,
And trade smoky fuel for clean energy.

Together, we can heal the world—
For the child we created
Is also the one we can change.

MUDZATIFUNA

Olemba : Andrew Mwadzuwa

Takulerani ndife
Lero mwalozeka mwatiiwala
Inki yakuledzeretsani
Bongo wasiya kutakataka
Mudadula phazi pakhomopa
Tidalakwanji chosakhululukidwacho?

Mkulu wanu nkhalango
Mwamusalazira mbumba yonse
Mdzukulu wanu madzi
Mwamuipisira mbiri kotheratu
Nyama zonse kudondo mwalikhwira
Potsiriza moto bu
Zonse zamoyo kutha psiti
Pachitsime mwaikapo mtaya
Mapepala apulasitiki ali tho!
Mnzanu mpweya diso simumuthira

Ngati nkhwangwa mudzatikumbuka
Matenda achilendo pokukanthani
Madzi posefukira nakusautsani
Mudzatifuna ikadzatembenuka nyengoyi

DO YOU WANT TO BE PART OF NATURE'S VOICE?

CONTRIBUTE TO OUR NEWSLETTER

- ARTICLES
- SHORT STORIES
- POETRY
- ETC

Topics

Biodiversity, Climate Justice, Mining, Land, Water, Fisheries, Energy, Just Transition, Farmer's Rights, Waste Management, Forests, etc.

Guidelines

Article: 1,000 words maximum

Poems: 20 lines maximum

Email to:

cliff@cepa.org.mw / cepa.comms@gmail.com

Watch out for our next edition!

Follow us on:

"Towards an environmentally sound and sustainable Malawi."

Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy

Newsletter

2026 Edition