MALAWI GOVERNMENT

National Forest Policy

June 2016

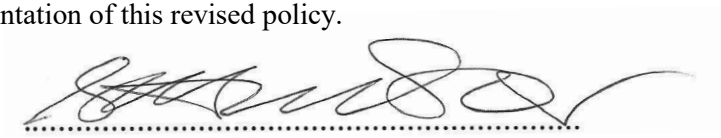
FOREWORD

The goal of the National Forest Policy, 2016, is for the conservation, establishment, protection and management of trees and forests for the sustainable development of Malawi.

The Government of Malawi adopted a second and comprehensive National Forest Policy in 1996. Later in 2000, a National Forest Programme was formulated as a mechanism to guide the implementation of the policy, "to translate good intentions into real results." Broadly the National Forest Policy, 2016, is to provide guidance to the management of forests, offer an enabling framework for all stakeholders to participate in the management of forests, and sustain the contribution of the national forest resources for the upliftment of the quality of life.

It is now nineteen years (19) since the comprehensive National Forest Policy, 1996, was approved by Cabinet. Although government has taken significant steps in the implementation of the provisions of the policy, there have been some emerging issues globally, regionally and nationally that impact on the management of forests, which were not envisaged in the policy of 1996. New policies in the area of environment and natural resources management have been developed and most of the already existing policies have been reviewed. In addition, new economic instruments and strategies have been developed and implemented with significant impacts on the management of forests. These developments have created policy gaps, conflicts and duplications. As such, Government has found it necessary to revise the second comprehensive National Forest Policy, 1996, to ensure that it remains current, responds to new challenges and incorporates lessons learned.

The Government of Malawi, therefore, commits itself to fully address issues of deforestation and land degradation through the implementation of this revised policy.



Bright Msaka SC
Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining

PREFACE

The Government of the Republic of Malawi recognizes the contribution of forest resources to the infrastructural and socio economic development of the country. It also realizes that the protection, conservation and management of forest resources are paramount in the enhancement of wealth creation. However, the government is increasingly concerned with the continued deforestation and forest degradation occurring in the country. Deforestation and forest degradation has increased the gap between supply and demand of forest resources. Currently, demand for forest resources is higher than supply. The National Forest Policy is therefore a key instrument that lays down guiding principles, policy statements and strategies on the management of forests in the country and should act as a guide for all forestry activities in the country.

The Policy is aligned to bilateral and international agreements and conventions such as the Rio Declaration, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Montreal Protocol, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES).

The 1996 National Forest Policy has been reviewed after a wide consultative process with a wide range of stakeholders to solicit their views on the implementation gaps. Some of the stakeholders consulted include the following: traditional authorities, district councils, the civil society, the private sector, statutory bodies, government departments, the academia and the general public. The policy has been developed with financial support from government and development partners such as UNDP, UNEP and the EU. We are grateful for their assistance.

It is therefore my sincere hope that the National Forest Policy is a useful instrument to all stakeholders in the country for integration of sustainable forest management considerations in the country's social and economic development programmes thereby contributing to sustainable development.

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Patrick C. Matanda
Secretary for Natural Resources, Energy and Mining

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANRMC	Area Natural Resources Management Committee
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CBO	Community Based Organizations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Deforestation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanisms
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CBFM	Community Based Forestry Management
EDP	Enterprise Development Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi
FBE	Forest Based Enterprise
FDMF	Forestry Development and Management Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Ha	Hectare
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gases
MCFW	Malawi College of Forestry and Wildlife
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEAS	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MGDS II	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II
MNLP	Malawi National Land Policy
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NDP	National Decentralization Policy
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PFMP	Participatory Forest Management Plans
PLHWA	People Living With HIV and AIDS
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RICO	Regional and International Cooperation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change
US$	United States Dollar
VDC	Village Development Committee
VFA	Village Forest Area
VNRMC	Village Natural Resources Management Committee

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Malawi recognizes the invaluable contribution of forests and trees in improving socio-economic and environmental benefits. In Malawi, both natural and man-made forests play an important role in providing basic human needs such as shelter, food, fodder, fibre, energy and pharmaceuticals. Forests also contribute to the national economy by supporting agriculture which is the mainstay of the national economy through controlling soil erosion, improving soil fertility and regulating water flow.

The Government of Malawi approved a National Forest Policy in February, 1996, in response to the democratization and environmental conditions in the country. Emerging issues and lessons learnt in the implementation of the 1996 policy have necessitated revision to meet the current challenges and address emerging climate change issues such as Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM), HIV and AIDS. The Government of Malawi further noted that over the years most policies that impact on the forestry sector had been revised, consequently, there is need to harmonize the policies for efficient implementation.

The goal of the National Forest Policy is to improve provision of forest goods and services to contribute towards sustainable development of Malawi through protection and conservation of forest resources. The policy aspires to control deforestation and forest degradation. . The policy promotes strategies that will contribute to increased forest cover by 2% from the current 28% to 30% by 2021, and sustainable management of existing forest resources.

The National Forest Policy takes a holistic approach to sustainable forest management. It adequately addresses issues of forests and water; climate change; food security; HIV and AIDS; gender and equity; wealth creation; biodiversity and Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES); Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM). The National Forest Policy recognizes among others the importance of creating an enabling environment for participation of all stakeholders including Public, Private, Civil Society, Non- Governmental Organizations (NGO), Communities, and Academia in collaboration with international community in the management of forest resources.

1.1 Linkages with Other Relevant Policies

The National Forest Policy is in line with the country's medium term development strategy, currently the MGDS II, and has strong linkages with other sectoral policies as follows:

Medium Term Development Strategy

Sub theme 2 of MGDS II, Natural Resources and Environmental Management, calls for enhanced sustainable management of forest resources and their contribution to national economy.

National Environmental Policy, 2004

The National Environmental Policy (NEP) coordinates all natural resource management including forest resources and environmental policy instruments in Malawi.

National Land Policy (NLP), 2002

The NLP promotes equitable access and tenure security to land and facilitates the attainment of social harmony and broad based social and economic development through tenure reforms. It promotes community participation and public awareness at all levels to ensure environmentally sustainable land use practices and good land stewardship.

National Decentralisation Policy, 1998

The National Decentralization Policy (NDP) promotes popular participation in governance through local governments. The policy devolves forestry management on customary land to the local level.

The Water Policy, 2005

The policy promotes effective participation of the forestry sector in water resources, catchment protection, conservation and management.

National Parks and Wildlife Policy, 2000

The Policy promotes conservation of Wildlife including forests and biodiversity in protected areas and communal areas.

Land Resources Management Policy, 2000

The policy promotes tree planting, natural regeneration and conservation of forests as a way of achieving sustainable land utilisation and management.

Energy Policy, 2003

The policy notes the severe effects of nature on lake levels and the flow of the Shire River, upon which the country almost wholly depends for power generation, and man-made effects such as deforestation resulting from agricultural clearing, urbanization and dependence on biomass energy. The policy acknowledges the need for a holistic approach to address the problem by ensuring that people and industries depend less and less on biomass energy and increase dependency on electricity and other renewable sources of energy that are environmentally friendly. The policy promotes use of alternative sources of energy to reduce pressure on wood biomass.

The National Population Policy, 2013

The policy recognizes that high population growth is one of the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and advocates for reduced fertility levels.

1.2 Problem Definition

Forests have experienced high deforestation rate estimated at 2.8% representing an annual average loss of 250,000ha of forest cover. The direct causes of deforestation include agricultural expansion; human settlement; uncontrolled fires; unsustainable harvesting for energy (charcoal and firewood) and timber requirements.

According to the *Economic Valuation of Sustainable Natural Resources Use in Malawi, 2011,* forests contribute 6.2% to the GDP. Forests and trees are important in environmental protection and provision of environmental goods and services.

The contribution of forestry to GDP are subsumed under agriculture and do not take into account the value of non-wood forest products, processed timber or the informal trade in fuel wood and charcoal. As a result, the potential of the forestry sector to contribute to poverty reduction is significantly underestimated.

2.0 BROAD POLICY DIRECTION

2.1 Overall Policy Goal

The goal of the National Forest Policy, 2016, is for the conservation, establishment, protection and management of trees and forests for the sustainable development of Malawi.

2.2 Overall Policy Outcomes

The main policy outcomes are:

1. Sustained management and utilization of forest resources;
2. Improved and sustained financial benefits and other livelihoods outcomes (including food, biomass, shelter, health) from forests;
3. Sustained conservation and enhancement of forest biodiversity and ecosystem services;
4. Increased opportunities for eco-tourism and recreation;
5. Improved and sustained financing to the forestry sector;
6. Improved knowledge base and its application in forestry;
7. Increased participation of all stakeholders in forest conservation and management;
8. Improved, well regulated and monitored forestry sector; and
9. Enhanced cooperation and collaboration in forestry related issues at regional and international levels.

2.3 Overall Policy Objectives

The overall objectives of the National Forest Policy are to:

1. Provide an enabling framework for promoting the participation of local communities, the civil society and the private sector in forest conservation and management;

2. Promote the establishment of forest based small and medium scale industries;

3. Promote the growing of trees by all sections of the communities in order to achieve sustainable self-sufficiency of wood and forest derived products and services;

4. Promote sustainable management of forests for the protection of the environment, conservation of biodiversity and climate change management;

5. Promote the development of initiatives for adequate and sustainable short, medium and long term financing mechanisms for the forestry sector and its contribution to GDP;

6. Enhance the development of requisite human resource commensurate with the implementation of the policy;

7. Promote the sustained management and utilization of forest resources based on research findings and recommendations;

8. Promote a well regulated, compliant and monitored forestry sector with clearly defined forest standards and guidelines; and

9. Enhance cooperation in forestry related issues at national, regional and international levels to maximize resources and information flows into the forestry sector.

3.0 POLICY PRIORITY AREAS

While numerous issues could be considered to address sustainable forest management, implementation of this policy by the government and its partners will focus on ten priority areas namely:- Community Based Forest Management; Indigenous Forests, Forest Reserves, and Ecosystem Management; Forest Plantations and Estates Management; Forestry Regulation and Quality Control; Forestry Knowledge Acquisition and Management; Capacity Development for Forestry Sector; Biomass Energy Development; Development of Forest Based Industries; Regional and International Cooperation; and Financing Mechanisms. Sustainable Forest Management will ensure continuous provision of forest goods and services, increased forest cover and climate change management.

3.1 Policy Priority Area 1: Community Based Forest Management

This priority area aims at empowering rural communities to conserve and develop Malawi's forest resources for the economic and environmental benefit of the present and future generations.

Problems/Issues

The implementation of Community Based Forest Management is facing challenges that need to be addressed. Issues of low participation of communities in forest management, poor governance structures and lack of knowledge on land tenure and tree ownership have led to widespread destruction of forest resources.

Policy Statement

This policy will ensure:

i. *local communities are provided with appropriate incentives to manage forest resources based on clear mechanisms of ownership and control;*
ii. *that sound technical advice based on indigenous knowledge and scientific research is provided to all stakeholders using different Information, Education and Communication (IEC) methods; and*
iii. *local communities are empowered to effectively lead and participate in forest conservation and management.*

3.2 Policy Priority Area 2: Indigenous Forests, Forest Reserves and Ecosystem Management

The priority area aims at providing an enabling environment for the development and sustainable management of indigenous forests, forest reserves, and ecosystems management for the *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity in partnership with stakeholders. Paramount to this is the conservation of biologically rich ecosystems, protection of genetic resources, management of watersheds, special sites for the preservation of national plant and animal heritage, in order to meet the needs and aspirations of both present and future generations.

Problems/Issues

Forest reserves and indigenous/ community forests are constantly encroached for farming, charcoal production and settlement. Uncontrolled bushfires, poor utilization systems and wood energy demands are all affecting the natural forests. Illegal harvesting of wood and wood products has led to ecosystem erosion. Introduction of invasive plants and unsustainable utilization of forest products coupled with poor management of vulnerable ecosystems has further contributed to the loss of biodiversity.

Policy Statement

This policy will ensure:

i. *sustainable management of forest resources for long-term conservation of forest biodiversity, protection of water catchments, control of soil erosion, provision of forest products, eco-tourism development and aesthetic values; and*
ii. *the appropriate incentives for sustainable forest management.*

3.3 Policy Priority Area 3: Industrial Forest Plantations and Estates Management

The priority area aims at providing an enabling environment for the development of viable and robust industry from plantations and forest within estates and any planted woodlots and urban forests. Paramount is the proper management and the sustainable utilization of the plantation forests for the benefit of individuals, communities and the nation through the development of forestry industries. This should enhance the management of watersheds which are sources of our river systems.

Problems/Issues

Forest plantations and estates forests are currently unsustainably harvested and the cleared areas are not replanted within reasonable periods of time exposing the fragile landscapes to erosion. Uncontrolled bushfires, fires by arsonists, poor communication systems, lack of value addition, increased wastage of forest resources and poor plantation protection approaches, are all affecting the plantation and the industry. Non adherence to 10% land covenant by estate owners has also contributed to the loss of forest cover as they continue to harvest trees for their operational requirements.

Policy Statement

This policy will ensure:

i. *the development of sustainable primary and secondary forest industries with a view to achieving self-sufficiency and generate exports for the present and future generations.*

3.4 Policy Priority Area 4: Forest Regulation and Quality Control

This priority area aims at achieving a well regulated forestry sector with clearly defined forest standards and guidelines for sustainable forest management.

Problems/Issues

There is inadequate forest law enforcement, inadequate knowledge and understanding of good forest practice. In addition, weak regulatory framework, corruption, low penalties and fines, forest offences and policy conflicts in the natural resources management sector are part of the challenges.

Policy Statement

The policy will ensure:

i. forestry policy, laws and regulations are reviewed and amended regularly to facilitate the development of an acceptable innovative forestry sector in the country; and

ii. standards and quality control measures are adhered to in the implementation of forestry programmes and projects.

3.5 Policy Priority Area 5: Forestry Knowledge Acquisition and Management

This priority area aims at developing requisite high quality and up to date information in the forest sector and storing and disseminating this information in appropriate and accessible formats and platforms for all stakeholders to access and utilize in order to overcome challenges in sustainable forest management.

Problems/Issues

The challenges in this priority area include research not being demand driven, inadequate researchers and research equipment, limited financial and other material resources. In addition, there are poor linkages between researchers, the global community and users of the research information, there is also lack of an adequate knowledge network and suitable platform to upload and access information.

Policy Statement

This policy will ensure:

i. *the development of human, material and financial resources required for adequate research in forestry sector;*
ii. *the promotion of endogenously well designed, relevant and demand driven research programmes, in collaboration with local populations; and*
iii. *the collaboration with external organizations to adapt exogenous technologies to local conditions.*

3.6 Policy Priority Area 6: Capacity Development for the Forest Sector

This priority area aims at developing requisite high quality human resources that generates and disseminates appropriate technologies and information to address diverse challenges in sustainable forest management.

Furthermore, this priority area will also address issues of office accommodation, networking and equipment.

Problems/Issues

The challenges in this priority area include the training, recruitment and retention of personnel in the forestry sector that will manage and propel forward the forestry sector in all the relevant divisions like research, extension, plantations and management. Currently there is a poor linkage between the forestry training institutions, field level and the plantations to ensure that the right type of personnel are deployed and secondly there is a gender imbalance in all the sectors of the forestry sector as well as inadequate office accommodation, tools and equipment.

Policy Statement

This policy will ensure:

i. *the development of human resources required for the implementation of the policy;*
ii. *the creation of conducive environment for the retention and optimum utilization of managerial, technical and scientific skills that is required to foster the sustainable utilization and improved productivity of Malawi's forests; and*
iii. *the development and adoption of a well balanced curriculum relevant to the requirements of the country for the current and future requirements of the forestry sector in Malawi.*

3.7 Policy Priority Area 7: Biomass Energy Development

The priority area aims at promoting sustainable production and utilization of biomass fuels in the form of firewood and charcoal in the wake of increased demand of biomass as a source of energy especially in urban areas in Malawi with the increased unreliability in the supply of electrical energy. It also aims at improving the production and efficient use of charcoal and firewood.

Problems/Issues

The inadequate supply of other sources of energy like electricity, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and/ or biogas has increased demand for firewood and charcoal. This continuously exacerbates the already high deforestation rate, due to tobacco growing and brick burning.

Policy Statement

This policy will promote:

i. *sustainable production and utilization of firewood and charcoal; and*
ii. *the use of alternative sources of energy to reduce consumption of fuelwood.*

3.8 Policy Priority Area 8: Development of Forest Based Industries

The priority area aims at promoting establishment of sustainable forest-based small and medium scale industries for improved livelihoods at household level and the economic development of the country.

Problems/Issues

Demand for wood based opportunities in the form of Forest Based Enterprises (FBEs) have been affected by high deforestation rate, lack of access in forest reserves, over dependence on wood energy, tobacco growing, brick burning, inadequate equipment for promoting Forest Based Enterprises (FBEs).

Policy Statement

This policy will:

i. *provide an enabling environment for access to all government controlled forest reserves and plantations by small-scale enterprises and processors using forest products for wealth creation; and*
ii. *promote and facilitate the acquisition and use of appropriate equipment, technologies and plans for the proposed small and medium forest based industries.*

3.9 Policy Priority Area 9: Regional and International Cooperation

The priority area aims at enhancing cooperation in forestry related issues at regional and international levels to maximize resources, technology transfer and information flows into the forestry sector

Problems/Issues

Inadequate knowledge, understanding, and capacity to implement protocols are the problems that affect Regional and International Cooperation. Also, constant failure by Government to pay subscriptions for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) renders the country ineligible for support

Policy Statement

This policy will:

i. promote the domestication of bilateral, regional and inter-National Forest and other related conventions to which Malawi is a party.

3.10 Policy Priority Area 10: Financing Mechanisms

This priority area aims at enhancing innovative approaches for generating funding for the forestry sector in Malawi.

Problems/Issues

There is inadequate investment and re-investment in forestry programmes, poor revenue collection as well as mismanagement of revenues collected.

Policy Statement

This policy will:

i. ensure the generation of funds for implementation of all forestry sector projects and programmes;
ii. ensure a clearly defined forestry investment and re-investment programme for a sustainable forestry sector.
iii. strengthen networking among the public institutions, NGOs and private sector organizations on contributing to a Trust Fund for the forestry sector.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional Arrangements

Issues of forest management attract the attention of a range of stakeholders that include government ministries, departments and agencies; civil society organizations; private sector organizations; development partners; and traditional leaders. The role of the key stakeholders in the implementation of this forestry policy is therefore as follows:

Ministry Responsible for Forestry

The Ministry responsible for forestry, through the Forestry Department will guide and oversee the implementation and review of this policy and coordinate issues of forestry management with all the institutions involved in the implementation of this policy.

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

The Ministry responsible for Justice will ensure that forestry legislation and regulations are consistent with national constitution. It will also be responsible for arbitration of disputes; drafting and vetting forestry management agreements.

Ministry Responsible for Foreign Affairs

The Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs will ensure that the country accedes to and ratifies relevant regional and international protocols and conventions.

Ministry Responsible for Internal Security

The Ministry responsible for internal security will facilitate the Administration of laws and their enforcement and prosecution of offenders and assist in the monitoring and establishment of temporary and permanent roadblocks for the control of the illegal trafficking of forest products.

Ministry Responsible for Energy

The Ministry responsible for energy will ensure that the provision of energy and its technologies and alternatives to biomass energy are consistent with the forestry policy and sustainable development principles.

Ministry of Defense

The Ministry responsible for Defense will provide support in law enforcement as enshrined in the memorandum of understanding with Department of Forestry.

Ministry Responsible for Agriculture and Food Security
The Ministry responsible for agriculture and food security will ensure that their actions are not in contradiction to the forestry policy and its legislations as well as provide technical expertise in agro-forestry through provision of inputs

Ministry Responsible Economic Planning and Development
The Ministry responsible for economic planning and development will ensure that issues related to forestry are incorporated in national development planning.

Ministry Responsible for Finance
The Ministry responsible for finance will ensure that the Forestry Sector receives adequate funding for implementation of its activities.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife
The Department will ensure conservation and management of forests within national parks and game reserves and provision of training and support in law enforcement.

Ministry Responsible for Local Government and Rural Development
The Ministry responsible for Local Government will ensure the decentralization of issues related to forestry including governance to the district level.

Private Sector
The private sector will ensure the creation of Small and Medium Scale industries in order to increase employment opportunities in the forestry sector and will also provide financing to the forestry sector through loans and investments. The private sector shall also develop and use markets for delivering the forest goods and services; provide business opportunities through loans and promote investments in forestry sector.

Academia and Research Institutions
The academia will provide research services; translate research findings and facilitate coordination with other research institutions; and process research requests and provide professional training.

Civil Society
The civil society will support capacity building of local communities and frontline staff, provision of inputs for afforestation and community mobilisation for FBEs development.

Development/Cooperating Partners

Development and Cooperating partners will provide technical and financial support to the forestry sector in accordance with the Environment Natural Resources (ENR) and Climate Change (CC) strategy.

Traditional Leaders

Traditional leaders will mobilise communities to participate in forestry programmes, developing and enforcing forestry community by-laws and implementation of forestry activities.

City and District Councils

City and district councils will develop and enforce forestry by-laws;

Forestry Management Board

The Board will advise the Minister Responsible for Forestry on matters related to forestry management.

Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources

The Committee shall advocate for the implementation of the policy and lobby for increased budget allocation for implementation of forestry programmes and activities.

Media

The media shall advocate public awareness on sustainable forest resource management; and influence policy decisions on forest management.

5.0 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A strategy has been developed which will guide the implementation of the policy. The Ministry responsible for forestry will lead and coordinate the implementation of the policy in order to achieve set objectives. The targets set out in the Implementation Strategy relate to the ten policy priority areas namely: Community Based Forestry Management; Indigenous Forests, Forest Reserves and Ecosystem Management; Plantations and Estates Management; Forestry Regulation and Quality Control; Forestry Knowledge Acquisition and Management; Capacity Development for the Forestry Sector; Biomass Energy Development; Development of Forest Based Industries; Regional and International Cooperation; and Financing Mechanisms.

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The implementation of the National Forest Policy requires an effective monitoring and evaluation system with appropriate and efficient feedback mechanism. This entails carrying out monitoring and evaluation functions at all levels (national, sectoral and local). To establish internal self-monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, an institutionalised framework as outlined in the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy will be developed and adopted at all stages of planning and programming. The framework has appropriate monitoring and evaluation instruments such as performance indicators. The Policy will be reviewed based on a five-year cycle. However, this Policy or parts of it may be reviewed at any time if there are significant changes in the operating environment in the course of its implementation.

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

In order to operationalize the National Forest Policy 2016, and achieve the set targets, an implementation, monitoring and evaluation strategy has been developed. The strategy is divided into four sections. Section 7.2 presents policy priority area, its specific objective and strategies that will be implemented to achieve the goal. Section 7.3 is an implementation plan presented in a matrix form. Section 7.4 presents a monitoring and evaluation strategy also in matrix form.

7.2 Strategies for Policy Implementation

7.2.1 Policy Priority Area 1: Community Based Forest Management

Objective: Promote the participation of local communities, civil society and private sector in forest conservation and management.

Strategy 1: Promoting appropriate incentives for the participation of local communities in the management of forest resources in the country.

Strategy 2: Promoting the establishment of effective governance structures at local community/village level to ensure accountability and transparency.

Strategy 3: Supporting communities to access carbon finance through engagement into REDD+, CDM and Biodiversity conservation, PES activities.

Strategy 4: Promoting dissemination of technical information based on scientific and indigenous knowledge.

7.2.2 Policy Priority Area 2: Indigenous Forests, Forest Reserves and Ecosystem Management

Objective 1: Promote sustainable management of forests for the protection of the environment, conservation of biodiversity and climate change management.

Strategy 1: Strengthening fire management systems to ensure sustainable management of indigenous forests, forest reserves, and riparian areas by involving public, private sectors and local communities.

Strategy 2: Promoting effective participation of the local communities and private sector in the management of forest reserves, special ecosystems, threatened species as well as secondary forests by use of incentives.

Strategy 3: Promoting an increased forest cover and reduction of carbon loss through appropriate incentives for sustainable management like Payment for ecosystems management in Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the development of primary and secondary forest industries.

Strategy 4: Enhancing gazzettment of all proposed forest reserves that promotes forest genetic resources conservation.

Strategy 5: Promoting and maintaining the resilience of ecosystem functions to climate change and biodiversity loss.

Strategy 6: Promoting the development and management of a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) that supports Malawi REDD+ strategy.

Objective 2: Provide a conducive environment for promoting eco-tourism in forest areas.

Strategy 1: Promoting investment in eco-tourism in forest reserves and plantations.

7.2.3 Priority Policy Area 3: Industrial Plantations and Estates Management

Objective: ***Promote the sustained management and utilization of forest resources based on research findings and recommendations***

Strategy 1: Promoting multiple uses of forests through market intensification of forest products nationally and internationally.

Strategy 2: Strengthening fire management systems to ensure sustainable management of plantations and private forests for economic development of the country.

Strategy 3: Promoting an increased forest cover and reduction of carbon loss through appropriate incentives for sustainable management like Payment for ecosystems management in Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the development of primary and secondary forest industries.

Strategy 4: Promoting the use of appropriate equipment and technology in the management and utilisation of forests.

7.2.4 Policy Priority Area 4: Forestry Regulation and Quality Control

Objective: ***Promote a well regulated, compliant and monitored forestry sector with clearly defined forest standards and guidelines***

Strategy 1: Ensuring that the Forest Policy, Forest Act, regulations, standards, guidelines, EIAs, in sustainable forest management are reviewed, amended and adhered to.

Strategy 2: Ensuring that forests are managed and utilised through concession agreements, permits and license to enable certification of products for international trade requirements.

Strategy 3: Enforcing the 10% land covenant (10% of estate is under forest).

Strategy 4: Enforcing the requirement that all timber produced meet international standards.

Strategy 5: Amending the Forest Act to provide for use of fire arms in law enforcement.

7.2.5 Policy Priority Area 5: Forestry Knowledge Acquisition and Management

Objective: Promote sustained management and utilization of forest resources based on research findings and recommendations

Strategy 1: Promoting research on improved seed, germplasm, pests and diseases and fire management for increased productivity of plantations.

Strategy 2: Promoting research into land use systems, trees on farm, woodlands and ecosystems to enhance the sustainable utilization of indigenous forest resources.

Strategy 3: Promoting research on indigenous knowledge for sustainable forest resource use and management.

Strategy 4: Strengthening linkages and dissemination of research findings for the indigenous woodlands and plantation forests.

Strategy 5: Promoting national research on the two-way relationship of climate change and forests/trees.

7.2.6 Priority Policy Area 6: Capacity Development for the Forestry Sector

Objective: Enhance the development of requisite human resource commensurate with the implementation of the policy

Strategy 1: Promoting the development and implementation of curricula that promote sustainable management of forest resources at education/training institutions.

Strategy 2: Promoting equal opportunities and access to training and career development in forestry.

Strategy 3: Promoting the acquisition of appropriate technologies in sustainable forest management through research and training.

7.2.7 Policy Priority Area 7: Biomass Energy Development

Objective: Promote the growing of trees by all sections of the communities in order to achieve sustainable self-sufficiency of firewood, charcoal and forest products and services.

Strategy 1: Promoting green charcoal production and utilisation through improved and efficient charcoal kilns and clean cook stoves.

Strategy 2: Promoting the development and use of alternative sources of energy for cooking for rural and urban areas.

Strategy 3: Promoting indigenous woodland regeneration and the establishment of woodlots and homestead planting specifically for firewood.

Strategy 4: Promote the implementation of the HIV Work Place Strategy for the forestry sector.

7.2.8 Priority Policy Area 8: Development of Forest Based Industries

Objective: Promote the establishment of forest based small and medium scale industries.

Strategy 1: Promoting forest-based small and medium scale industries through provision of appropriate incentives.

Strategy 2: Promoting community and individuals' participation and involvement in tree seed collection, marketing of tree seedlings and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).

Strategy 3: Enhance the development and implementation of forest-based small and medium scale industries through provision of appropriate equipment and technologies and linkages with other service providers.

7.2.9 Policy Priority Area 9: Regional and International Cooperation

Objective: Enhance cooperation in forestry related issues at national, regional and international levels to maximize resources and information flows into the forestry sector

Strategy 1: Promoting insurances and adherence to international and regional treaties.

Strategy 2: Enhancing exchange of information through networking which would Curtail the illegal cross-border forests products.

7.2.10 Policy Priority Area 10: Financing Mechanisms

Objective: Promote the development of initiatives for adequate and sustainable short, medium and long term financing mechanisms for the forestry sector and its contribution to GDP

Strategy 1: Promoting institutional arrangements that will enable increased revenues flows into forest-related activities for financing the sector.

Strategy 2: Enhancing the refinancing of the forestry sector through increased budget allocations to be commensurate with its contribution into the GDP.

Strategy 3: Strengthening the FDMF/Trust Fund through increased revenue collections through Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), REDD+, CDM and other innovative approaches for sustainable financing of the forest sector.

7.3 Implementation Plan

Policy Priority Area 1: Community Based Forest Management			
Policy Statement 1: *Ensure that local communities manage forest resources based on clear mechanisms of ownership and control*			
Objective	**Strategy**	**Responsible Parties**	**Time Frame**
Promote the participation of local communities/villages, the civil society and the private sector in forest conservation and management.	1. Promoting a strong extension service through cross-sectoral and institutional linkages to improve farmer- extension worker ratio	DOF/DA/NGOs/Private Sector	2015 – 2020
	2. Promoting community/village structure participation and decision-making in natural resources/forestry management	DOF/DA/NGOs/Private Sector	2015 – 2020
	3. Supporting communities to access carbon finance through engagement into REDD+, CDM and Biodiversity activities	DOF/DA/NGOs/Private Sector	2015 – 2020
	4. Promoting dissemination of technical information based on scientific and indigenous knowledge	DOF/DA/NGOs/Private Sector/FRIM	2015 – 2020

Policy Priority Area 2: Indigenous Forests, Forest Reserves, and Ecosystem Management

Policy Statement: *Ensure sustainable management of forest resources for long-term conservation of forest biodiversity, protection of water catchments, control of soil erosion, provision of forest products, eco-tourism development and aesthetic value*

Objective	Strategy	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
Promote sustainable management of forests for the protection of the environment, conservation of biodiversity and climate change management.	1. Strengthening fire management systems to ensure sustainable management of indigenous forests, forest reserves, riverine areas by involving public, private sectors and local communities	DOF/Private Sector/ Concessionaires	2015 – 2020
	2. Promoting effective participation of the local communities and private sector in the management of forest reserves, special ecosystems threatened species as well as secondary forests by use of incentives	DOF/Private Sector/District Councils/Concessionaires	2015 – 2020
	3. Promoting an increased forest cover and reduction of carbon loss through appropriate incentives for sustainable management like Payment for ecosystems management in Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the development of primary and secondary forest industries	DOF Private Sector/District Councils/Concessionaires	2015 – 2020
	4. Enhancing gazettement of all proposed forest reserves that promotes forest genetic resources conservation,	DOF/District Councils/TAs/NGOs	2015 – 2017
	5. Promoting and maintaining the resilience of ecosystem functions to climate change and biodiversity loss	DOF/DEA/DMCCM/NGOs	2015 – 2020
	6. Promoting the development and management of a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) that supports Malawi REDD+ strategy.	DOF/ DEA/ NGOs/ Development Partners	2015 - 2020

Policy Priority Area 2: Indigenous Forests, Forest Reserves, and Ecosystem Management

Policy Statement 2: *Provide the appropriate incentives for sustainable forest management.*

Objective	Strategy	Parties Responsible	Timeframe
Provide a conducive environment for promoting eco-tourism in forest areas.	1. Promoting investment in eco-tourism in forest reserves and plantations.	DOF/DNPW/DOT	2015 – 2020

Policy Priority Area 3: Industrial Forest Plantations Management

Policy Statement 1: *Ensure the development of sustainable primary and secondary forest industries with a view to achieving self-sufficiency and generate exports for the present and future generations.*

Objective	Strategy	Parties Responsible	Timeframe
Promote the sustained management and utilization of forest resources based on research findings and recommendations	1. Promoting multiple uses of forests through market intensification of forest products nationally and internationally.	DOF/Private Sector/ FRIM	2015 – 2020
	2. Strengthening fire management systems to ensure sustainable management of plantations private forests for economic development of the country.	DOF/Concessionaires/TAs/District Councils/City Councils	2015 - 2020
	3. Promoting an increased forest cover and reduction of carbon loss through appropriate incentives for sustainable management like Payment for ecosystems management in Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the development of primary and secondary forest industries.	DOF/Private Sector/District Councils/Concessionaires	2015 - 2020

Policy Priority Area 4: Forestry Regulation and Quality Control

Policy Statement: *Forestry policy, laws and regulations are reviewed and amended regularly to facilitate the development of an acceptable innovative forestry sector in the country*

Objective	Strategy	Parties Responsible	Time Frame
Promote a well regulated, compliant and monitored forestry sector with clearly defined forest standards and guidelines	1. Ensuring that the Policy, Act, regulations, standards and guidelines, EIAs, in sustainable forest management are reviewed, amended and adhered to.	DOF/ MOJ&C/DEA	2015 – 2020
	2. Ensuring that forest utilization through proper concession agreements, permits and license which would enable certification of products for international trade requirements.	DOF/PPPC/Concessionaires	2015 - 2020
	3. Ensuring estates set aside 10% of their land for forest plantations	DOF/Estates/MOL/DEA	2015 – 2020
	4. Ensuring that all timber produced meet international standards.	DOF/MBS/Private Sector	2015 – 2020
	5. Ensuring that the Forest Act is amended to provide for use of fire arms in law enforcement.	DOF/MoJCA/National Assembly	2015 – 2018

Policy Priority Area 5: Forestry Knowledge Acquisition and Management			
Policy Statement 1: *Promotion of endogenously well designed, relevant and demand driven research programmes, in collaboration with local populations*			
Objective	**Strategy**	**Parties Responsible**	**Time Frame**
Promote sustained management and utilization of forest resources based on research findings and recommendations	1. Promoting research on improved seed, germplasm, pests and diseases and fire management for increased productivity of plantations.	DOF/Agriculture Research/ARET	2015 – 2020
	2. Promoting research into land use systems, trees on farm woodlands, ecosystem to enhance the sustainable utilization of indigenous forest resources	DOF/Agriculture Research/ARET	2015 – 2020
	3. Promoting research on indigenous knowledge for sustainable forest resource use and management	DOF/Agriculture Research/ARET	2015 – 2020
Policy Statement 2: *Collaboration with external organizations to adapt exogenous technologies to local conditions*			
	1. Strengthening linkages and dissemination of research findings for the indigenous woodlands and plantation forests.	DOF/Agriculture Research/ARET	2015 – 2020
	2. Promoting national research on the two-way relationship of climate change and forests/trees.	DOF/Agriculture Research/ ARET	2015 – 2020

Policy Priority Area 6: Capacity Development for the Forestry Sector

Policy Statement: *Ensure the development of human resources required for the implementation of the policy and the creation of conditions for the retention and optimum utilization of managerial, technical and scientific skills that is required to foster the sustainable utilization and improved productivity of Malawi's forests*

Objective	Strategy	Parties Responsible	Time Frame
Enhance the development of requisite human resource commensurate with the implementation of the policy	1. Promoting the development and implementation curricula that promote sustainable management of forest resources at education/training institutions	DOF/DHRMD/MOF	2015 – 2018
	2. Promoting equal opportunities and access to training and career development in forestry.	DOF/DHRMD/MOF	2015 – 2020
	3. Promoting the acquisition of appropriate technologies in sustainable forest management through research and training	DOF/DHRMD/MOF	2015 – 2020

Policy Priority Area 7: Biomass Energy Development			
Policy Statement 1: *Promote sustainable production and utilization of fuelwood and charcoal*			
Objective	**Strategy**	**Parties Responsible**	**Time Frame**
Promote the growing of trees by all sections of the communities in order to achieve sustainable self-sufficiency of fuelwood, charcoal and forest products and services.	1. Promoting green charcoal production and utilization through improved and efficient charcoal kilns and clean cook stoves	DOF/DOE/ NGOs/DA/TAs/ Private Sector	2015 – 2020
	2. Promoting the development and use of alternative sources of energy for cooking for rural and urban areas	DOF/DOE/NGOs/DA/TAs/Private Sector	2015 - 2020
	3. Promoting indigenous woodland regeneration and the establishment of woodlots and homestead planting specifically for, fuelwood, poles	DOF/DOE/NGOs/DA/TAs/Private Sector	2015 – 2020

Policy Priority Area 8: Development of Forest Based Industries

Policy Statement 1: *Provide an enabling environment for access to all government controlled forest reserves and plantations by small scale enterprises and processors using forest products for wealth creation*

Objective	Strategy	Parties Responsible	Time Frame
Promote the establishment of forest based small and medium scale industries.	1. Promoting an enabling environment for the establishment of forest-based small and medium scale industries	DOF/MOT& I/DA/MITC	2015 – 2020
	2. Promoting community and individuals' participation and involvement in collecting and marketing of tree seed, tree seedlings, non-timber forest products (NTFPs)	DOF/MOT& I/DA/MITC	2015 – 2020

Policy Statement 2: *Promote and facilitate the acquisition and use of appropriate equipment, technologies and plans for the proposed forest based small and medium industries*

	3. Enhance the development and implementation of forest based small and medium scale industries through the provision of appropriate equipment and technologies and linkages with other service providers	DOF/DOF/MOT& I/DA/MITC	2015 – 2020

Policy Priority Area 9: Regional and International Cooperation			
Policy Statement: *Promote the domestication of bilateral, regional and international forestry and other related conventions to which Malawi is a party*			
Objective	**Strategy**	**Parties Responsible**	**Time Frame**
Enhance cooperation in forestry related issues at national, regional and international levels to maximize resources and information flows into the forestry sector	1. Promoting insurances and adherence to international and regional treaties	DOF/MOFA/UNDP/DEA/DA	2015 – 2020
	2. Enhancing exchange of information through networking which would curtail the illegal cross-border forests products.	DOF/MOFA/MOJ&C/SADC/DA	2015 – 2020

Policy Priority Area 10: Financing Mechanisms

Policy Statement 1: *Ensure the generation of funds for implementation of all forestry sector projects and programmes*

Objective	Strategy	Parties Responsible	Time Frame
Promote the development of initiatives for adequate and sustainable short, medium and long term financing mechanisms for the forestry sector and its contribution to GDP	1. Promote conducive institutional arrangements that will enable increased revenues flows into forest-related activities such as water hydroelectric power generation, tourism and linkages with the regional and international organizations for financing the sector.	DOF/MOF/DEP&D	2014 – 2019

Policy Statement 2: *Ensure a clearly defined forestry investment and re-investment programme for a sustainable forestry sector*

	2. Enhancing the refinancing of the forestry sector through increased budget allocations to be commensurate with its contribution into the GDP.	DOF/MOF/DEP&D	2014 – 2019

Policy Statement 3: *Strengthen networking among public institutions, NGOs, and the private sector on contributing to a trust fund for the forestry sector*

	3. Strengthen the EDMF through increased revenue collections Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), REDD+, CDM and other innovative approaches for sustainable financing of the forest sector,	DOF/MOF/DEP&D	2015 – 2020

7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Policy Priority Area 1: Community Based Forestry Management						
Outcome: *Increased participation of all stakeholders in forest conservation and management*						
Objective	**Output**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Source of Verification**	**Assumptions/ Risks**
To promote the participation of local communities in forest conservation and management	Appropriate incentives for participation of local communities promoted	No. of incentives to participating communities	4	1	Monthly/Annual Reports	Capacity to register the LFOs
	Local governance structures established	Number of Local Forestry Organizations /Village Natural Resources Management Committees	10,000	6000	Reports	Willingness of local communities
	Carbon finance through REDD+, CDM, Biodiversity conservation and PES activities supported	Amount of funds (US$)received and channeled to communities annually	US$500, 000/year	0	Reports	International organizations' commitment
	Dissemination of IEC materials	IEC material disseminated TV Radio Print (newsletter, newspaper) Posters Meetings Field days	- - 60 60 10 20 6 310 140	- - 12 12 2 8 2 72 28	- - Programme Programmes Newsletter Press Release Poster Reports Reports	Misinterpretation of facts and messages

Policy Priority Area 2: Indigenous Forests, Forest Reserves, and Ecosystem Management						
Outcome: *Sustained conservation and enhancement of forest biodiversity and ecosystem services*						
Objective	**Output**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Source of Verification**	**Assumptions/ Risks**
Promote sustainable management of forests for the protection of the environment, conservation of biodiversity and climate change management.	Fire management systems strengthened	Number of fire management system	4	2	Maps, Inventory Reports	
	Incentives in the management of forest resources promoted	Number of incentives	4	2	Reports	
	Forest cover increased	Area (ha) planted with trees	120,000	24,000	Reports	
	Proposed forest reserves for genetic resources conservation gazette	Number of newly gazetted forest reserves	109	88	Government Gazette	Commitment of key stakeholders
	Resilience of ecosystems functions to climate change maintained and promoted	Area	200,000 ha	138,000 ha	Reports	Reports
	National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) developed	No. of NFMS	1	0	Reports	Skilled labor

Policy Priority Area 3: Forest Plantations Management						
Outcome: *Improved and sustained financial benefits and other livelihoods outcomes (including food, biomass, shelter, health) from forests*						
Objective	**Output**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Source of Verification**	**Assumptions/ Risks**
To promote the sustained management and utilization of forest resources based on research findings and recommendations	Marketing of forest produce and products promoted	Contribution of forest to GDP (%)	7.5	6.2	National Statistics	Availability of forest resources
	Fire management systems strengthened	Number of fire management systems	2	1	Reports	

Policy Priority Area 4: Forestry Regulation and Quality Control

Outcome: *Improved, well regulated and monitored forestry sector*

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Promote a well regulated, compliant and monitored forestry sector with clearly defined forest standards and guidelines	Policy, legislation, standards and guidelines, updated	No. of policies, legislations, standards and, guidelines	6	3	Gazette	
	Appropriate concession agreements, permits and licenses issued	No. of concessions agreements, permits and licenses	12 concession agreements, 25,000 permits and 1000 licenses	8 concession agreements, 4000 permits and 412 licenses	Reports	Forest resource availability
	Certification system developed	No of forest products certification system.	1	0	Reports	Availability of funds
	Land for forests on estate demarcated	Percentage of estate that have set land for forests	40%	20%	Reports	

Policy Priority Area 5: Forestry Knowledge Acquisition and Management

Outcome: *Improved knowledge base and its application in forestry*

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To promote generation of scientifically sound research findings for improved forestry.	Research on tree improvement and seed supply conducted	Number of high quality seed orchards; Amount of seed supplied	25 seed orchards; 30,000 kg seed of various species supplied	7 old and non-producing seed orchards; 6,000 kg seed of various species supplied	Research bulletins, journal and reports	Availability of financial resources; Qualified staff
	Research on indigenous woodlands undertaken	Number of research trials	9 Forest reserves	2 Forest reserves	Research bulletins, journal and reports	Availability of financial resources
	Research on plantation management undertaken	Number of research trials	50 growth plots, 5 pest and monitoring stations; 15 species and provenance trials	20 growth plots; 1 pest and disease monitoring station (Viphya); 5 species and provenance trials	Research bulletins, journal and reports	Availability of financial resources
	Research on trees on farm (agroforestry) undertaken	Number of research trials	12 agroforestry trials gene banks	5 agroforestry trials	Research bulletins, journal and reports	Availability of financial resources
	National research on the two way relationship on climate change and forests/trees promoted	Number of two way research trial plots established	22	12	Research bulletins, journal and reports	Availability of financial resources

Policy Priority Area 6: Capacity Development for the Forestry Sector						
Outcome: *Sustained management and utilization of forest resources based on research findings and recommendations*						
Objective	**Output**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Source of Verification**	**Assumptions/ Risks**
Enhance the development of requisite human resource commensurate with the implementation of the policy	Development and implementation of curricula on sustainable management of forest resources promoted	Number of institutions with forest education curricula	8	4	Reports	
	Equal opportunities and access to training and career development in forestry promoted	Equal number of men and women in forest training	50 males, 50 females	22 males, 10 females	Reports	Availability of financial resources

Policy Priority Area 7: Biomass Energy Development

Outcome: *Improved and sustained financial benefits and other livelihoods outcomes (including food, biomass, shelter, health) from forests*

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Promote the growing of trees by all sections of the communities in order to achieve sustainable self-sufficiency of fuelwood, charcoal and forest products and services.	Sustainable charcoal production and utilization through improved and efficient kilns and clean cook stoves	Number of Improved and efficient kilns Number of clean cook stoves	10 2,000,000	4 600, 000	Reports	
	Development of alternative sources of energy for cooking for rural and urban areas promoted	Number of alternative sources of energy	10	5	Reports	
	Indigenous woodland regeneration and the establishment of woodlots and homestead planting specifically for fuelwood and poles promoted	Area under natural regeneration (ha) and hectarage planted	450,000 ha under natural regeneration and 135,000 ha planted	90,000 ha under natural regeneration and 24,000 ha planted	Annual Reports	Fire damage and availability of land

Policy Priority Area 8: Development of Forest Based Industries

Outcome: Improved and sustained financial benefits and other livelihoods outcomes (including food, biomass, shelter, health) from forests

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To promote the establishment of forest based small and medium scale industries.	Forest based small and medium industries promoted	Number of small and medium industries	1,245	534	Reports	Reduced deforestation
	Communities and individuals collecting and marketing tree seed, tree seedlings and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) promoted.	Number of communities individuals	2,000 200,000	500 100,000	Reports	Profitability of forest based enterprises

Policy Priority Area 9: Regional and International Cooperation						
Outcome: Enhanced cooperation and collaboration in forestry related issues at regional and international levels						
Objective	**Output**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Source of Verification**	**Assumptions/ Risks**
To enhance cooperation in forestry related issues at national, regional and international levels to maximize resources and information flows into the forestry sector	Adherences to international and regional treaties promoted	Number of treaties domesticated	10	7	Reports	
	Exchange of information through networking which would curtail the illegal cross border forests products enhanced	Number of permanent joint commissions' meetings	5	3	Reports	Political will

Policy Priority Area 10: Financing Mechanisms

Outcome: Improved and sustained financing to the forestry sector

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To promote the development of initiatives for adequate and sustainable short, medium and long term financing mechanisms for the forestry sector and its contribution to GDP	Revenue flows to Forest Sector from water, hydro-electric power generation, eco-tourism and linkages to regional and international organizations promoted	Amount of revenue	US$50 million (regional and international linkage;	US$8 million (international linkage)	Reports	Understanding of concept for payment for ecosystem services; donor willingness
	The refinancing of the forestry sector through increased budget allocations to be commensurate with its contribution into the GDP enhanced	Budget allocated	50 Billion Malawi Kwacha	5 Billon Malawi Kwacha		
	Increase the Forestry Development and Management Fund and Trust Fund revenue in flows through activities such as Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), REDD+, CDM and other innovative approaches for sustainable financing of the forest sector strengthened	Amount of revenue (MK) FDMF Trust Fund	 MK 2 Billion MK100 Billion	 MK1 Billion 0	Reports	Deforestation

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