



GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

NATIONAL WILDLIFE POLICY

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FOREWORD

Malawi is endowed with a rich and diverse wildlife resource base that provides the much needed ecosystem services and goods for the socio-economic development of the country. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III) identifies wildlife as one of the sectors that could potentially contribute to the sustainable economic growth of the country, and calls for conservation and management of wildlife in protected areas and outside natural habitats.

The National Wildlife Policy provides the framework within which all Government institutions, private sector, local communities, development partners, civil society and all other stakeholders in the wildlife conservation industry must operate in order to sustainably conserve and develop the wildlife resource base for the national sustainable socio-economic growth.

The Policy outlines Government commitment to combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade, mitigating human wildlife conflicts, eliminating encroachment, developing protected area infrastructure for ecotourism and management, promoting research and conservation education, enhancing local community and stakeholder collaboration in wildlife conservation and management.

Government, through this Policy, is committed to guide the conservation and management of wildlife resources as a national heritage for the socio-economic development of Malawi, and therefore, appeal to all stakeholders to join hands with Government in this noble mission of wildlife conservation and management.

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Aggrey Masi, MP

MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY AND MINING

PREFACE

The Government of Malawi recognizes that wildlife conservation and management has a significant potential to contribute towards the sustainable socio-economic development of the country as mainstreamed in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III). Wildlife is a major product for tourism that also provides a range of ecosystem services and goods vital for human livelihoods and the economy.

The conservation and management of wildlife faces a number of challenges that include poaching, illegal wildlife trade, encroachment, human wildlife conflict and crosscutting issues, such as HIV and AIDS, climate change and gender issues. However, there are a number of opportunities that exist to be harnessed that support the conservation and management of wildlife. These include the willingness of the private sector to invest and be involved in protected area management, collaboration among law enforcement agencies through the formation of Inter-agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime (IACCWC), willingness of the local communities to participate in collaborative management of wildlife resources, and the presence of donor support and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In reviewing and developing this National Wildlife Policy, the Ministry of Natural Resources Energy and Mining pursued a consultative approach with all stakeholders ranging from local communities, traditional authorities, other Government Departments, private sector, academia and research institutions, civil society, faith groups, donors and NGOs. The policy has been reviewed with financial support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United National Environment Programme (UNEP) through the Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI). We are very thankful for the support.

The Government acknowledges the necessity of international cooperation for effective conservation and management of wildlife resources, and therefore commits itself to actively participate in international treaties, protocols and conventions such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), SADC Protocol on wildlife conservation and law enforcement, and the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Treaty that promotes international cooperation on transboundary conservation.

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Patrick C. Matanda
SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY AND MINING

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Community Conservation Area
CM	Collaborative Management
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
EPI	Elephant Protection Initiative
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
IACCWC	Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MK	Malawi Kwacha
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEAP	National Elephant Action Plan
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PA	Protected Area
PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Areas
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United National Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Biodiversity:	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part, and can be expressed at the ecosystem, species and genetic levels.
Collaborative Management:	The involvement of local communities, private sector, public institutions and other stakeholders in the management of wildlife resources.
Conservation:	The protection, maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration and enhancement of wildlife,
Dangerous animal	As defined in the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1992) includes hyaena, lion, leopard, hippo, elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo or crocodile.
Protected area:	Includes a national park, wildlife reserve and nature sanctuary declared under the National Parks and Wildlife Act.
Stakeholder:	Refers to an individual or group having a vested interest in the conservation issues relating to a particular area.
Sustainable use:	The present use of the wildlife resources, which does not compromise the ability to use the same by future generations or degrade the carrying capacity of wildlife ecosystems and habitats.
Species	A population of individual organisms capable of mating with one another and producing fertile offspring in a natural setting and that share common and specialized characteristics from others.
Taxonomic group:	Animal or plant group having natural relations.
Transfrontier conservation area:	An area or component of a large ecological region that straddles the boundaries of two or more countries, encompassing one or more protected areas, as well as multiple resource use areas.
Wetland:	An area of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of

marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters.

Wildlife: All wild, indigenous species of animals and plants, comprising species and forms with beneficial, potentially harmful or neutral effects towards man.

Wise use: Sustainable utilization of the wildlife resources, including wetlands for the benefit of humankind in a way compatible with the maintenance of the species and the integrity of the ecosystem.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Wildlife Policy aims to provide guidance and direction to all stakeholders for the development and strengthening of capacity in the wildlife sector so that there is meaningful contribution towards socio-economic development of the country as outlined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III). The Policy focuses on conservation, management and restoration of Malawi's wildlife resources inside and outside protected areas; wildlife community extension and public environmental conservation education; wildlife research and monitoring; infrastructure development in protected areas and some cross cutting issues.

1.1 Background

Malawi is endowed with a rich biodiversity characterized by a large number of species, diverse habitats and ecosystems that provides a range of ecosystem goods and services which play a vital role in the socio-economic development of the country. According to the Annual Economic Report 2017, the tourism sector contributed 7.2% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and accounted for 6.2% of total employment in 2016 which is expected to rise by 3.2% in 2017, and 3.2% per annum in 2027. Malawi received about 804,000 visitors, through which it generated MK23 billion visitor exports representing 1.6% of total exports in 2016. The sector also contributed 4% of total investments, accounting for MK20.4 billion. This should rise by 3.7 percent in 2017, and 4 percent per annum over the next ten years. The Wildlife sub-sector has largely contributed to the overall growth of the Tourism sector.

Government's commitment to wildlife conservation and management is reflected in Chapter III of the Constitution of Malawi, particularly Section Thirteen (13) (d) which states *"To manage the environment responsibly in order to prevent the degradation of the environment; provide a healthy living and working environment for the people of Malawi; accord full recognition to the rights of future generations by means of environmental protection; conserve and enhance the biological diversity in Malawi."* In accordance to this legal provision, the Government enacted the 1992 National Parks and Wildlife Act which was amended in 2004 and 2016 respectively. The Act mandates the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) to conserve, manage and regulate the use of wildlife resources in the country.

In the year 2000, Government developed the first National Wildlife Policy. However, this Policy did not cover some issues such as the impact of HIV and AIDS, gender equity in natural resource use and management, the threat of mining, the need to manage aquatic biodiversity, the consequences of climate change and the need to adequately address TFCA issues. As such, Government recently embarked on a review of the Policy which has been necessitated by the need to improve conservation and sustainable management of wildlife resources as well as address these emerging issues.

1.2 Approach to Policy Review

A consultative approach was pursued in the review of the 2000 Wildlife Policy which provided valuable input on the implementation gaps. A wide range of stakeholders were consulted and included local communities, traditional leaders, Government departments, private sector, academic and research institutions, civil society, faith groups, non-governmental organizations, bilateral and multi-lateral development partners such as the World Bank and the German International Cooperation.

1.3 Current Status

Malawi's protected wildlife estate comprises five National Parks (Nyika, Kasungu, Liwonde, Lake Malawi and Lengwe), four Wildlife Reserves (Vwaza, Nkhotakota, Majete and Mwabvi), and three Nature Sanctuaries (Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Michiru) that covers 11.6 % of the country's total land area. Lake Chilwa and Elephant Marsh Ramsar Sites provide for wise use of wetland resources and one World Heritage Site recognizes the unique aquatic biodiversity of Lake Malawi. In addition there are several private wildlife Ranches such as Kuti Community Wildlife Ranch, Nyala Park, Game Haven, Kaombe Wildlife Ranch among others. There are also considerable large mammal populations and other animal species in forest reserves. The Elephant population in Thuma Forest Reserve is recorded to have been increasing, estimated at 145 following the partnership between the Department of Forestry, DNPW and Wildlife Action Group to manage the elephants.

Generally, mammal populations in most protected areas show a declining trend mainly due to poaching. According to IUCN Red List (2017), ten mammal species including elephants and black rhinoceros are under threat. Other taxonomic groups under threat include 18 bird species, 98 fish species, 24 plant species, 4 reptile species, 5 amphibian species, 7 mollusc species and other invertebrates. The rate at which some protected mammal species are being depleted has devalued most protected areas in Malawi to the point that they are unable to attract significant tourism therefore making the country less competitive in the region. For example the population of elephants in the country in the 1970s-80s was estimated at over 4,000, while currently the population is slightly over 1,000. Black rhinos became locally extinct in the 1980s but were reintroduced in Liwonde National Park and Majete Wildlife Reserve where the population has been increasing.

Ivory trafficking, hunting for bush meat and illegal wildlife trade has been escalating with recent evidence that organized international crime syndicates are targeting and exploiting Malawi as a source and transit route for illegal wildlife trade. Some of the contributing factors include: increasing consumer demand in South East Asia for products made from ivory, rhino horn and other animal derivatives (eg turtle shells), weak wildlife legislation, inadequate operational resources and equipment for law enforcement, among others.

Nevertheless, the 2000 Wildlife Policy succeeded in ensuring stakeholder participation through the collaborative management concept as a cornerstone of wildlife co-management with emphasis on working with communities and promotion of benefit sharing as incentives. The Policy also defined the role of Government in wildlife conservation and management, whereby the Government core functions are highlighted in the Policy which include Protected Area Management and Law enforcement, Problem Animal Control, Community Extension and Environmental Education, Research and Monitoring and Promotion of Private Public Partnerships (PPP). For example, the partnership with African Parks on the management of Majete Wildlife Reserve has been successful with increasing animal populations and tourist numbers. The protected area is now a big five destination that comprise elephant, black rhino, buffalo, lion and leopard. Furthermore the Policy promoted international cooperation on transboundary conservation, notably the establishment of the Malawi-Zambia Trans-frontier Conservation Areas and establishment of Lake Chilwa and Elephant Marsh Ramsar sites to protect avian biodiversity of international importance.

Despite the development and implementation of the 2000 Wildlife Policy, the Policy did not adequately address the issue of livelihoods incentives for stakeholder participation in either Public Private Partnership (PPP) or Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) across most PAs. The Policy did not establish a workable inclusive institutional arrangement to implement both the PPP and CM approach, it had no clear strategy for stakeholders (ie both private sector and community) involvement in decision making, and did not provide for policy implementation plans and monitoring strategies. It also did not take on board a number of crosscutting issues such as the impacts of HIV and AIDS, the need to address gender issues, the inclusion of aquatic biodiversity and how to address the consequences of climate change; it also lacked clear direction on oil exploration and mineral extraction in PAs and their catchments.

There are a number of opportunities that support the conservation and management of wildlife resources. The Tourism sector which includes wildlife conservation and management is a priority area for sustainable economic development in the MGDS III. Government has also demonstrated political will through continued funding of conservation and management programs, and in expanding PPP and CM arrangements. Existing opportunities also include the presence of donor support, collaboration among law enforcement agencies through the formation of Inter-agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime (IACCWC), Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) and the launch of the National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP), willingness of private sector to invest in PAs and of communities to participate in CM and protect areas with potential for ecotourism development.

1.4 Linkages with other relevant policies

The National Wildlife Policy has a strong link with other national policies as follows:

- 1) *MGDS III (2017-2022)*, Key Priority Area on Energy, Industry and Tourism Development, provides for improved quality of tourism products and services which calls for strengthening institutional capacity to manage and conserve protected areas and ecosystems.
- 2) *The National Environmental Policy (NEP, 2004)* coordinates all natural resource management including wildlife resources and other environmental policy instruments in Malawi.
- 3) *The National Tourism Policy (2017)* promotes environmental responsibility and sustainability in the development of tourist facilities for optimum contribution to the national economy and employment.
- 4) *The National Forestry Policy (2016)*, promotes involvement of DNPW in effective management of wildlife resources in forest reserves. It also promotes the conservation and management of forests within national parks.
- 5) *The National Land Policy (2002)* supports community participation in the management and the right to a share of the revenue from public and/or community lands reserved for national parks, forest reserves and protected areas.
- 6) *The Livestock Policy (2005)* provides for registration of all farmers intending to establish game ranches in accordance with the provision of the laws of Malawi. It calls for government to prescribe mandatory practices and conditions under which game ranches will operate to reduce disease transmission between livestock and wild animals.
- 7) *The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2016* recognizes the role played by DNPW in management of the aquatic biodiversity. The policy also promotes protection of fisheries resources from the natural water bodies such as river systems which also occur in wildlife protected areas.
- 8) *The Mines and Minerals Policy (2013)* states that the Government will ensure environmentally sustainable mining practices which will be consistent with international standards. The Policy acknowledges that it is impossible to extract minerals from the earth and process them without impacting, in various degrees, on the air, land and water, as well as plant and animal life.
- 9) *The National Climate Change Policy (2016)* aims to promote effective management of climate change impacts in various sectors including wildlife.
- 10) *The National HIV /AIDS Policy (2013)* encourages all public and private sectors to develop and implement an HIV/AIDS workplace policy and an HIV prevention, treatment, care and support program.
- 11) *The National Gender Policy (2015)* promotes gender mainstreaming in natural resources and environmental management to ensure sustainable use of the resources.

The issues of integrity, transparency, and accountability will be paramount in the implementation of the National Wildlife Policy.

1.5 Other linkages: International, Regional and National Inter-Agency Co-operation

The Government acknowledges the necessity of international cooperation for effective protection of the environment in general and the wildlife resource in particular. Therefore Government commits itself to participate in those international treaties, protocols and conventions that are consistent with national wildlife conservation and management policy.

- 1) *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*: Malawi being a member of the United Nations is implementing SDGs which includes goal number 15 that seeks to sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.
- 2) *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)*: Malawi became a signatory in 1982 and DNPW is the management and scientific authority. CITES controls international trade in endangered species and regulates international trade of other species.
- 3) *The Ramsar Convention (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance)*: which was signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971 is an intergovernmental treaty whose mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and international cooperation towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world. Malawi became a signatory in 1997 and DNPW is the country's administrative authority.
- 4) *The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*: This obliges member states to establish a system of protected areas, develop guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas, and promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings and integration of sustainable utilization of natural resources in national strategies. The DNPW is a major stakeholder in the implementation of the Convention.
- 5) *The IUCN-World Conservation Union*: is the world's largest environmental knowledge network. It encourages and assists societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is ecologically sustainable.
- 6) *UNESCO 1972 World Heritage Convention*: aims at the protection of World's Cultural and Natural Heritage. Malawi became a signatory in 1982 with the designation of Lake Malawi National Park in 1984 as a World Heritage Site in recognition of the high aquatic species diversity and biological importance of cichlids.
- 7) *SADC Protocol on wildlife conservation and law enforcement*: Malawi ratified it in April 1999. The primary objective of the protocol is to establish within the region and within the framework of respective national laws of each state party common approaches to conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources and to assist with the effective enforcement of laws governing those resources.

- 8) *Inter-agency committee on combating Wildlife Crime (IACCWC)*: comprise representatives from all the relevant enforcement, judicial and prosecution agencies. The Committee was created in 2014 to combat wildlife crime particularly trade in ivory and rhino horn. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife serves as secretariat to the Committee.
- 9) *Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)*: Malawi is a Range State for migratory wildlife species. This convention aims at conserving migratory species of wildlife across their migratory range, and therefore requires countries to cooperate with other states that form part of the migratory range.

1.6 Problem Statement

Government of Malawi has registered a number of achievements in wildlife conservation and management through the implementation of the 2000 Wildlife Policy. However, the wildlife sector continues to face numerous challenges most of which pose a threat to conservation and management of wildlife resources, namely:

1.6.1 Wildlife crime

The growing international demand for wildlife products has accelerated poaching (both local and cross-border) in PAs. Most targeted species are elephants and black rhinos whose numbers have tremendously declined. Trends in illegal wildlife trade also show that the country is increasingly becoming a source and conduit of wildlife products (eg turtle shells). In addition, poaching for livelihoods especially for bushmeat is on the increase. However, Government is undertaking a number of initiatives to combat wildlife crime by collaborating and jointly working with several stakeholders.

1.6.2 Inadequate Protected Area Infrastructure

Protected area infrastructure such as access and park management roads, bridges, fences, game viewing hides, tourist facilities and staff houses in PAs are in poor state. This negatively affects the performance and morale of staff particularly in law enforcement activities and reduces the number of tourists patronizing the PAs.

1.6.3 Human wildlife conflict

As human population continues to expand in Malawi, natural habitats continue to shrink and natural resource conversion to agriculture continues to encroach the boundaries of PA, resulting in human -wildlife conflict over living space, fuel wood and food. Human-wildlife conflicts have become more frequent and severe over the recent decades as a result of human population growth and concomitant expansion of agricultural activities which together have led to increased human encroachment on previously wild and uninhabited areas. The construction of electric solar powered game proof fences around protected areas is being undertaken to try and minimize the human-wildlife conflicts. DNPW is responsible for the control of dangerous animals as

defined in the National Parks and Wildlife Act, and Government may not pay compensation for any damage caused by wildlife.

1.6.4 Inadequate stakeholder participation in conservation and management of wildlife resources

The National Wildlife Policy of 2000 did not adequately address the issue of livelihoods incentives for stakeholder participation in either Public Private Partnership (PPP) or Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) across most PAs. The Policy did not establish a workable inclusive institutional arrangement to implement both the PPP and CM approach, there has been no clear strategy for stakeholders, and does not clearly involve communities in decision making.

1.6.5 HIV and AIDS

The prevalence of HIV and AIDS has had far reaching impacts on wildlife conservation and management. This has caused a shortage of trained and experienced staff thereby undermining wildlife conservation activities. The increased cost on account of absenteeism and treatment results in reduced investment in the sector as more resources are devoted to health care. Communities surrounding PAs have also been negatively affected by the HIV and AIDS prevalence as vulnerable households especially female headed households are increasingly becoming dependent on illegal harvest of natural resources from PAs as coping strategy to meet their livelihood needs, a feature that will become exacerbated as climate change takes hold. The most recent national HIV survey (Government of Malawi, 2015) indicate that there is a higher HIV prevalence in females aged 15-49 years (12.9%) than in their male counterparts (8.1%).

1.6.6 Gender equity

The current efforts in conservation and management of wildlife show that there are inequalities in the involvement of both men and women in decision making and general management of wildlife resources both inside and outside PAs. The absence of a clear policy statement on gender and youth involvement issues in the wildlife sector has therefore made it difficult for policy implementers to adequately address gaps existing in the wildlife sector (e.g. men hunt for bushmeat, women fetch for firewood).

1.6.7 Climate change

Climate change has a profound impact on wildlife resource management such as the direct physiological impacts on individual species, changes in reproduction and changes in interactions among species, and adverse impacts some of which are already being experienced such as prolonged droughts, erratic rain falls, habitat degradation and loss, excessive storms and floods. There is lack of policy guidance in addressing the vulnerability of wildlife in general and of PAs and wetland biodiversity to climate change and development of adaptive strategies and tools. There

is inadequate data on the impacts of climate change on biodiversity due to lack of knowledge and capacity among staff, and a lack of policy initiatives.

1.6.8 Mining in protected areas

Prospecting and mining activities may have adverse impacts on the ecological integrity of protected areas through irreversible negative impacts on key ecosystems and surrounding community livelihoods. When considering prospecting and or mining decision for any protected area, national and global systems for the evaluation, designation, classification and management of protected areas ought to be considered in line with the principle of sustainable development based on scientific understanding within the legal framework taking into account the opinions of and consequences for local communities. In considering such projects, it shall be required that satisfactory evidence is made available to support that such an activity is economically justifiable and does not impinge on ecosystem values, compromise the quality and value of the wildlife resources, or degrade the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems and biodiversity conservation objectives of the protected area.

1.7 Rationale

The Policy is intended to guide and improve wildlife conservation and sustainable management in the country and address the challenges and emerging issues affecting the wildlife sector. These challenges include increased wildlife crime, encroachment, inadequate protected area infrastructure, human-wildlife conflict, inadequate stakeholder participation in conservation and management of wildlife resources, regional and international cooperation issues in conservation and management of wildlife resources, climate change, HIV and AIDS, and gender imbalance. This Policy will therefore, ensure the challenges are addressed by the identified five priority areas focusing on conservation, management and restoration of Malawi's wildlife resources inside and outside protected areas; wildlife community extension and public environmental conservation education; wildlife research and monitoring; infrastructure development in protected area; and cross cutting issues.

In view of the increasing wildlife crime, this Policy provides clear guidance in the development and amendment of pieces of legislation, and articulate legal and regulatory framework in the wildlife sector through the recommended review processes. The Policy provides clear guidance and direction on the cross cutting issues that have hitherto hindered effective wildlife conservation and management. It ensures mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS, and gender equity into wildlife conservation and management, conservation agencies and gender mainstreaming organizations.

This Policy will ensure development and strengthening of capacities in the wildlife sector through deliberate capacity building strategies. Wildlife is the major product for tourism, and also provides a range of ecosystem services and goods for mankind. Therefore, strengthening capacities in the wildlife sector will make Malawi attractive and a competitive tourist destination in the region that will boost the contribution to sustainable socio-economic growth.

2.0 BROAD POLICY DIRECTIONS

2.1 Policy Goal

To conserve and manage Malawi's wildlife resources for sustainable development of the country.

2.2 Policy Outcomes

- 2.2.1 Improved conservation and management of Malawi's wildlife resources.
- 2.2.2 Improved private sector investment in wildlife conservation and management
- 2.2.3 Increased stakeholder participation in collaborative management of wildlife resources.
- 2.2.4 Mainstreamed climate change, gender, HIV and AIDS in wildlife programs and policies.

2.3 Policy Objectives

- 2.3.1 To reduce illegal wildlife use.
- 2.3.2 To reduce Human Wildlife conflict.
- 2.3.3 To raise awareness and enhance stakeholder participation in wildlife conservation and management.
- 2.3.4 To improve and develop protected area infrastructure.
- 2.3.5 To promote private sector and community involvement in wildlife conservation and management
- 2.3.6 To promote wildlife research and monitoring.
- 2.3.7 To minimize effects of climate change on wildlife and PA boundary communities.
- 2.3.8 To mainstream gender and HIV/AIDS in wildlife conservation and management.

2.4 Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles underpin the implementation of this Policy:

- 1) **State Ownership of Wildlife Resources:** The ownership of wildlife resources shall rest with the State which shall hold in trust and manage the wildlife resources on behalf of and for the benefit of the people of Malawi. However, it is recognised that those who legitimately use the land on which the resources occur are the primary custodians, and utilisation rights should accrue to them to be exercised within the limits of pertinent legislation.
- 2) **Inter-sectoral and International Collaborative Management:** Wildlife conservation and management is a cross sectoral issue and involves ecological systems and processes that are continuous and take place irrespective of international boundaries. Inter- sectoral and international collaboration and cooperation shall be promoted to enhance wildlife conservation and management.

- 3) **Private Sector and Community Participation in the Management of Wildlife Resources:** Recognizing wildlife conservation and management as a legitimate form of land use that can be economically competitive to other land uses, and that Government structures in isolation cannot adequately conserve and manage the wildlife resources, Government shall create an enabling environment for the local communities, the private sector, NGOs and any other party with an interest in wildlife conservation and management to be fully involved.
- 4) **Inter- and Intra-Generational Equity:** The conservation and management of wildlife will be based on long term view where present generation make choices that will benefit future generations.
- 5) **Sustainable Development:** The conservation of the wildlife resources of Malawi shall be done in such a way as to meet the development and environmental needs of present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

3.0 POLICY PRIORITY AREAS

In order to effectively conserve and manage wildlife resources inside and outside PAs this policy sets five main priority areas to ensure conservation of wildlife resources. These are:

3.1 Policy Priority Area 1: Conservation, management and restoration of Malawi's wildlife resources inside and outside protected areas.

The conservation , management and restoration of Malawi's wildlife resources inside protected areas entails offering adequate and effective protection to rare, endangered and endemic species of wildlife, their habitats and ecosystems in national parks, wildlife reserves, and nature sanctuaries. This seeks to ensure that wildlife inside protected areas is well protected and flourish in its undisturbed natural habitat, and that wildlife population increase within ecological limits. The wildlife resources that occur outside protected areas on customary land, private land and wetlands should be well managed and sustainably utilized to yield any economic gains for the communities and the country. The challenges of poaching, illegal wildlife trade, habitat loss through encroachment, increased human wildlife conflict coupled with increasing human population growth, weak legislative framework, inadequate institutional capacity for wildlife conservation and management, and reduced integrity and ethical values have contributed to the general degradation of wildlife resources both inside and outside protected areas.

3.1.1 Policy Statement:

The Policy will enhance law enforcement for wildlife conservation and management through:

- 3.1.1.1 Strengthening of law enforcement to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade.
- 3.1.1.2 Developing and implementing effective adaptive law enforcement.
- 3.1.1.3 Building and strengthening staff capacity to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade.
- 3.1.1.4 Providing adequate equipment for law enforcement;
- 3.1.1.5 Conducting public awareness campaigns against illegal wildlife use and trade;
- 3.1.1.6 Strengthening local, national, regional and international inter-agency collaboration and coordination among law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crimes
- 3.1.1.7 Regularly reviewing fines and penalties regarding illegal wildlife use and trade.
- 3.1.1.8 Providing a framework for eliminating opportunities for corrupt practices and improper conduct in wildlife conservation and management.

3.1.2 Policy Statement:

The Policy will reduce human-animal conflicts through:

- 3.1.2.1 Strengthening organisation staff capacity in dealing with problem animals.
- 3.1.2.2 Developing and implementing guidelines for community involvement in control of less dangerous animals
- 3.1.2.3 Developing and maintaining game proof fences around protected area boundaries
- 3.1.2.4 Raising public awareness on methods to minimise human/animal conflicts.
- 3.1.2.5 Translocating animals where necessary and feasible

3.1.3 Policy Statement:

The Policy will strengthen capacity for wildlife conservation and management through:

- 3.1.3.1 Building staff capacity in wildlife conservation and management
- 3.1.3.2 Promoting and implementing Trans-frontier conservation areas (TFCA)
- 3.1.3.3 Promoting and regulating wildlife farming and ranching
- 3.1.3.4 Promoting sustainable management of wetlands biodiversity.
- 3.1.3.5 Promoting establishment of species-specific conservation programs in protected areas
- 3.1.3.6 Collaborating with Forestry Department and other agencies responsible for public lands in conservation and management of large mammals and birds on their respective areas
- 3.1.3.7 Promoting community conservation areas on communal land
- 3.1.3.8 Strengthening public private partnerships in management and conservation of wildlife resources.
- 3.1.3.9 Regulating hunting and wildlife trade
- 3.1.3.10 Developing regulations, guidelines, and checklist for exploration and mining in protected areas
- 3.1.3.11 Developing legislative framework for regulating zoos, keeping of animals in captivity, and introduction of non-indigenous species;
- 3.1.3.12 Developing wildlife veterinary services and collaborating with other agencies.

3.2 Policy Priority Area 2: Wildlife Community Extension and Public Environmental Conservation Education

Community Wildlife Extension is important in promoting wildlife conservation and management by involving local communities living close to protected areas as partners and beneficiaries in the ownership and management of wildlife through collaborative management. On the other hand, Public Environmental Conservation Education enhances the general public awareness and understanding of the importance of wildlife conservation and management, and assists in gaining public support since the value of the resources is not adequately appreciated by a large segment of the society. Collaborative management entails sharing of benefits, accountability and decision making among stakeholders who are to assume clearly defined roles rights and responsibilities. Acknowledging that wildlife conservation and management inside and outside protected areas is unlikely to succeed without involving stakeholders especially local communities, Government is committed to enhance collaborative management of wildlife resources through improved wildlife conservation education, communication and awareness. These collaborative management efforts are aimed at addressing the challenges of lack of appreciation of the value of wildlife resources by a large segment of the Malawian society, and low levels of stakeholder participation in conservation and management of wildlife resources.

3.2.1 Policy Statement:

The Policy will enhance collaborative management of wildlife resources, and improve public wildlife conservation education, communication and awareness through:

- 3.2.1.1 Developing wildlife communication strategy.
- 3.2.1.2 Enhancing wildlife conservation education, information and extension capacity.
- 3.2.1.3 Coordinating the incorporation of wildlife conservation issues into school curricula and Teacher Training Colleges.
- 3.2.1.4 Strengthening, and empowering community wildlife co-management institutions / associations.
- 3.2.1.5 Promoting benefit sharing
- 3.2.1.6 Strengthening stakeholder collaboration in wildlife conservation
- 3.2.1.7 Strengthening collaboration with national agencies and private sector in marketing of wildlife for ecotourism

3.3 Policy Priority Area 3: Wildlife Research and Monitoring

Wildlife conservation and management activities have to be based on sound knowledge of the nature and interactions of wildlife resources in order to maintain an ecological balance within respective biotic communities as well as the potential for their sustainable use. The maintenance of ecological processes and focused biodiversity targets requires sensitivity and knowledge derived from a long term understanding of the dynamics of wildlife management. Wildlife research and monitoring is constrained by inadequate trained staff and numbers for wildlife research and monitoring, inadequate research facilities and equipment, minimal collaboration

and engagement with internal and external research institutions and universities, lack of wildlife resources data base, and limited wildlife research information dissemination and publication

3.3.1 Policy Statement:

The Policy will promote scientific research and monitoring to guide wildlife conservation and adaptive management through:

- 3.3.1.1 Strengthening and building staff capacity in wildlife research
- 3.3.1.2 Establishing wildlife resources database for use in wildlife conservation and management decision-making processes.
- 3.3.1.3 Promoting collaborative links with internal and external researchers, research institutions and universities in wildlife research and training.
- 3.3.1.4 Designing, implementing and or supporting wildlife research relevant to defined wildlife conservation and management priority needs.
- 3.3.1.5 Establishing, reviewing and/or updating monitoring procedures for management activities, research priorities and guidelines for conducting research.
- 3.3.1.6 Promoting dissemination of research results of wildlife conservation initiatives.
- 3.3.1.7 Promoting participation of local communities in the monitoring of wildlife resources

3.4 Policy Priority Area 4: Infrastructure development in protected areas

Protected area infrastructure is key to effective wildlife conservation and management, and therefore it is important to develop and maintain infrastructure that will ensure easy accessibility and management of protected areas. Protected areas require improved road and communication network, bridges, offices, fences, water systems, information rooms and good law enforcement staff housing in camps. Improved access and network of park management roads is needed to ensure that most parts of the protected areas are accessible for tourism and law enforcement purposes. Effective management of protected areas also requires establishment of law enforcement camps in different sites to deter the illegal use of wildlife resources. It is also important to ensure that protected areas are well fenced in order to address issues of human-wildlife conflict. Major challenges are reduced revenue collections due to low tourist protected area visits because of poor infrastructure, threats to wildlife resources as a result of lack of good management roads, increased occurrence of problem animals affecting community livelihoods and poor staff housing.

3.4.1 Policy Statement

The Policy will ensure development, improvement of infrastructure and promotion of private sector investment in protected areas through:

- 3.4.1.1 Developing and improving park management and ecotourism infrastructure in protected areas.
- 3.4.1.2 Developing and implementing infrastructure development guidelines.

- 3.4.1.3 Developing resource mobilization mechanisms.
- 3.4.1.4 Enhancing Public Private Partnership in management of protected areas
- 3.4.1.5 Collaborating with Tourism, Transport and Public Works Sectors and lobbying with other relevant stakeholders to provide support for road infrastructure development to protected areas.
- 3.4.1.6 Collaborating with relevant stakeholders in provision of social amenities to surrounding communities and staff in protected areas

3.5 Policy Priority Area 5: Cross-Cutting Issues

It is in the best interest of Government to ensure that inequalities and disparities between men and women are reduced with regard to participation in wildlife conservation and management. The spread of HIV and AIDS, and effects of climate change are minimised on wildlife and PA boundary communities.

Gender equity

The current efforts in conservation and management of wildlife show that there are inequalities in the involvement of both men and women in decision making and general management of wildlife resources both inside and outside PAs. The absence of a clear wildlife conservation and management policy statement on gender issues has therefore made it difficult for policy implementers to adequately address gender gaps existing in the wildlife sector.

HIV and AIDS

The prevalence of HIV and AIDS has caused a shortage of trained and experienced staff thereby undermining wildlife conservation. The increased cost on account of absenteeism and treatment results in reduced investment in the sector. Communities surrounding PAs have also been negatively affected by HIV and AIDS as vulnerable households are increasingly becoming dependent on illegal harvest of natural resources from PAs as coping strategy to meet their livelihood needs.

Climate change

Adaptation to climate change in Malawi is hampered by the country's heavy dependence on natural resources, high poverty and weak technical and financial resources. There is inadequate data on the impacts of climate change on biodiversity due to lack of knowledge and capacity among staff, and a lack of policy initiatives. Population growth is a driver of climate change. High population growth exerts pressure on protected areas and their natural resources leading to environmental degradation which exacerbates prevalence of adverse effects of climate change.

3.5.1 Policy Statement:

The Policy will employ deliberate measures to reduce inequalities and prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS in wildlife conservation and management and buffer boundary communities against climate change impacts through:

- 3.5.1.1 Developing and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation programs in protected areas and amongst boundary communities.
- 3.5.1.2 Implementing gender advocacy programs.
- 3.5.1.3 Creating an enabling environment for gender equity
- 3.5.1.4 Improving knowledge of HIV and AIDS, and application among staff and stakeholders.
- 3.5.1.5 Improving support and protection of the infected and affected groups in wildlife conservation and management.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Institutional Arrangements

The Government shall cooperate with other stakeholders in the conservation and management of wildlife. The key stakeholders include: Central Government, Local Government, Private Sector, Academia, Communities, Civil Society, Faith Groups, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), Media and Development Partners. The Department may enter into co-management governance agreement with communities, the private sector, and NGOs on specific conservation and management issues.

Specifically, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife will function as a regulatory body for the sector and provide technical advice to other stakeholders, and be responsible for:

1. Law enforcement
2. Problem animal control
3. Designing and coordinating outreach activities in the wildlife sector;
4. Providing wildlife research services, coordinating and regulating wildlife research programs
5. Mobilizing resources for the sector
6. Ensuring that all project proposals or plans are preceded by environmental impact assessment and are done in accordance with the respective protected areas management plans;
7. Setting standards for captive wild animals, ranches, concessions and, issue authorizations accordingly;
8. Ensuring that the revenues generated within any national park or wildlife reserve is shared amongst Treasury, the management of that park or reserve, and communities living adjacent to it;
9. Providing economic opportunities to communities neighboring national parks or wildlife reserves through promotion of income generating activities and climate change adaptation technologies;

10. Regulating hunting and monitor the trade in wildlife and wildlife products to curb illegal trafficking;
11. Implementing the provisions of relevant international treaties, agreements or any other arrangements to which Malawi or the Government is a party;
12. Collaborating with other public agencies, communities and the private sector in managing wildlife resources on their land;
13. Facilitating the conservation and management of wetlands biodiversity and Ramsar sites, and act as National Ramsar Administrative Authority for wetlands;
14. Ensuring proper management of human, financial and material resources.

The roles of different stakeholders shall be as follows:

4.1.1 Local Communities

Local communities will be responsible for:

1. Formation of local boundary community based co-management governance institutions, demarcation of conservation areas, establishing management plans and by laws for sustainable management with DNPW and local authorities.
2. Supporting the conservation and management of boundary areas of national parks, wildlife and forest reserves and ramsar sites in their areas.
3. Protecting wildlife and aquatic biodiversity resources within their localities through co-management arrangements.
4. Reporting wildlife crime to relevant authorities
5. Participating in human-wildlife conflict management.
6. Collecting data on wildlife conservation and management in their respective areas
7. Undertaking wildlife based enterprises for sustainable wildlife management and improvement of their livelihoods and;
8. Participating in wildlife co-management activities, developing wildlife Community Based Organization (CBO), establishing the CBO boundary jurisdiction, resource assessment, developing management plans and enforcing wildlife community by-laws.

4.1.2 Private Sector

The private sector will be responsible for:

1. Mobilizing additional resources for the sector, and assist in running of PAs.
2. Assisting in developing and maintaining infrastructure in protected areas.
3. Sensitizing communities on the importance and benefits of wildlife resources
4. Advocating for wildlife and wetlands biodiversity conservation
5. Assisting in building capacity of communities.

4.1.3 Civil Society, Faith Groups and NGOs

Civil Society, Faith groups and NGOs will be responsible for:

1. Lobbying for and mobilizing resources,

2. Sensitizing local communities in wildlife and wetlands management activities in collaboration with DNPW.
3. Supporting capacity building of local communities and frontline staff
4. Promoting wildlife resource based enterprise development.
5. Supporting school wildlife clubs and general public awareness of the value of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity.

4.1.4 Academia and Research Institutions

Academia and Research institutions in partnership with DNPW will be responsible for:

1. Promoting research activities
2. Institutionalizing wildlife courses in their curriculum.
3. Conducting research in wildlife management and conservation related areas
4. Disseminating research findings
5. Providing professional research trainings.

4.1.5 Local Government

The Local Government in partnership with DNPW will be responsible for:

1. Supporting law enforcement for better management of wildlife and wetland resources
2. Supporting the development and implementation of wildlife and wetland protection by-laws
3. Supporting awareness-raising and outreach programs on management of wildlife resources.
4. Mobilizing resources for community capacity building and boundary community development needs.

4.1.6 Development partners

The Development partners will be responsible for

1. Providing technical and financial assistance.
2. Undertaking capacity building programs
3. Providing financial support in wildlife conservation and management.

4.1.7 Parliamentary Committees

The Parliamentary Committees will be responsible for

1. Lobbying for increased budget allocation for implementation of wildlife programs.
2. Raising awareness in wildlife conservation and management

4.1.8 Media

The media will be responsible for;

1. Dissemination and public awareness on sustainable wildlife resource utilization and management;

4.1.9 Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime (IACCWC)

The Inter-Agency Committee comprising law enforcement agencies, the Judiciary, Police, Immigration, Malawi Revenue Authority, Financial Intelligent Unit, Ministry of Justice, Department of Forestry, Malawi Defense Force and the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi will be responsible for

1. Providing platform for coordination in dealing with wildlife crime.
2. Facilitating investigations and timely prosecution of wildlife cases,
3. Advocating for multiple use of legislations in prosecution of wildlife cases,
4. Advocating for review of wildlife legislation and other related legislations and strengthen collaboration and coordination among participating agencies.
5. Facilitating, gathering, collating, analysis of intelligence and dissemination to appropriate agencies,
6. Facilitating awareness campaigns to the general public and other stakeholders on wildlife crimes, developing and delivering training for enforcement agencies.

4.2 Implementation Plan

The Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation Plans have been developed as tools for ensuring that the National Wildlife Policy is effectively implemented.

The implementation plan outlines the strategies, time frames for implementation and stakeholders responsible for implementation of particular strategies and is attached as Annex 1.

4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the National Wildlife Policy shall be monitored and evaluated by the Ministry responsible for wildlife conservation and management in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. This requires an effective monitoring and evaluation system with appropriate and efficient feedback mechanism. This monitoring and evaluation program shall be conducted biannually to establish the extent to which the policy is achieving its goals and objectives. A participatory monitoring and evaluation strategy, whereby all stakeholders are involved, shall be used to check and appraise the implementation of this policy at all its stages. The monitoring and evaluation functions shall be carried out at all levels, and will entail gathering information at national, sectoral and local levels. To enhance internal self-monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, an institutionalised approach should be developed and adopted at all stages of planning and implementation. The monitoring and evaluation plan, attached as Annex 2, is presented in a matrix form linking the policy outcome and objectives to specific output targets in order to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation and evaluate impact of the policy. A comprehensive review of the Policy shall be undertaken after five years of implementation.

ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Policy Priority Area 1: Conservation, management and restoration of Malawi's wildlife resources inside and outside protected areas			
3.1.1 Policy Statement: The Policy will enhance law enforcement for wildlife conservation and management			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<i>To reduce illegal wildlife use.</i>	Strengthening of law enforcement to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade	Ministry responsible for wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Developing and implementing effective adaptive law enforcement	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Building and strengthening staff capacity to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade	Ministry responsible for wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Providing adequate equipment for law enforcement	Ministry responsible for wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Conducting public awareness campaigns against illegal wildlife use and trade;	Ministry responsible for wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Strengthening local, national, regional and international inter-agency collaboration and coordination among law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crimes	Ministry responsible for wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Regularly reviewing fines and penalties regarding illegal wildlife use and trade	Ministry responsible for wildlife, Ministry of Justice	2018 - 2022
	Providing a framework for eliminating opportunities for corrupt practices and improper conduct in wildlife conservation and management	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
3.1.2 Policy Statement: The Policy will ensure reduced human-animal conflicts			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Time frame
<i>To reduce Human Wildlife conflict</i>	Strengthening organisation staff capacity in dealing with problem animals.	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Developing and implementing guidelines for community involvement in control of less dangerous animals	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022

	Developing and maintaining game proof fences around protected area boundaries	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Raise public awareness on methods to minimise human/animal conflicts.	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Translocate animals where necessary and feasible	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
3.1.3 Policy Statement: The Policy will strengthen capacity for wildlife conservation and management			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Time Frame
<i>To reduce illegal wildlife use</i>	Building staff capacity in wildlife conservation and management	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Promoting and implementing Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA)	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Promoting sustainable management of wetlands biodiversity.	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Promoting establishment of species-specific conservation programs in protected areas	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Collaborating with Forestry Department and other agencies responsible for public lands in conservation and management of large mammals and birds on their respective areas	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Promoting community conservation areas on communal land	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Regulating hunting and wildlife trade	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Developing regulations, guidelines and checklist for exploration and mining in protected areas	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Developing regulations for zoos, keeping of animals in captivity, and introduction of non-indigenous species	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Developing wildlife veterinary services and collaborating with other agencies.	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022

<i>To promote private sector involvement in wildlife conservation and management</i>	Strengthening public private partnerships in management and conservation of wildlife resources.	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Promoting and regulating wildlife farming and ranching	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
Priority Area 2. Wildlife Community Extension and Public Environmental Conservation Education			
3.2.1 Policy Statement: The Policy will enhance collaborative management of wildlife resources, and improve public wildlife conservation education, communication and awareness			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<i>To raise awareness and enhance stakeholder participation in wildlife conservation and management</i>	Developing wildlife communication strategy	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Enhancing wildlife conservation education, information and extension capacity.	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Coordinating the Incorporation of Wildlife conservation issues into school curricula and Teachers Training Colleges.	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Strengthening and empowering of community wildlife management institutions/associations	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Promoting of benefit sharing	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Strengthening stakeholder collaboration in wildlife conservation	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Strengthening collaboration with national agencies and private sector in marketing of wildlife for ecotourism	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
Priority Area 3. Wildlife Research and Monitoring			
3.3.1 Policy Statement: The Policy will promote scientific research and monitoring to guide wildlife conservation and adaptive management			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<i>Promote wildlife research and monitoring</i>	Strengthening and building staff capacity in wildlife research	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Establishing wildlife resources database for use in wildlife conservation and management decision making processes	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022

	Promoting collaborative links with internal and external researchers, research institutions and universities in wildlife research and training	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Designing, implementing and/ or supporting wildlife research relevant to defined wildlife conservation and management priority needs	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Establishing, reviewing and/ or updating monitoring procedures for management activities , research priorities and guidelines for conducting research	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Promoting dissemination of research results of wildlife conservation initiatives	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Promoting participation of local communities in the monitoring of wildlife resources	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
Priority Area 4. Infrastructure development in protected areas			
3.4.1 Policy statement: The Policy will ensure development, improvement of infrastructure and promotion of private sector investment in protected areas			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<i>To improve and develop protect area infrastructure</i>	Developing and improving park management and ecotourism infrastructure in protected areas.	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Developing and implementing infrastructure development guidelines	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Developing resource mobilization mechanisms	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Enhancing public private partnerships in management of protected areas	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Collaborating with Tourism, Transport and Public Works Sectors and lobbying with other relevant stakeholders to provide support for road infrastructure development to	Ministry responsible for Wildlife Ministry responsible for Tourism Ministry responsible for Transport and Public Works	2018 -2022

	protected areas		
	Collaborating with relevant stakeholders in provision of social amenities to surrounding communities and staff in protected areas	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
Priority Area 5: Climate change impacts, Gender disparities, HIV and AIDS infections and effects in Wildlife conservation and management			
3.5.1 Policy Statement: The Policy will employ deliberate measures to reduce inequalities and prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS in wildlife conservation and management and buffer boundary communities against climate change impacts			
<i>To minimize the effects of climate on wildlife and protected area boundary communities</i>	Developing and Implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation programs in Protected areas and amongst boundary communities	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
<i>To mainstream gender, HIV and AIDS in wildlife conservation and management</i>	Implementing gender advocacy programs	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Creating an enabling environment for gender equity	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Improving knowledge of HIV and AIDS and application among staff and stakeholders	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022
	Improving support and protection of the infected and affected groups in wildlife conservation and management	Ministry responsible for Wildlife	2018 - 2022

ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Policy Priority Area 1: Conservation ,management and restoration of Malawi’s wildlife resources inside and outside protected areas						
Outcome: Improved conservation and management of Malawi’s wildlife resources						
Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<i>To reduce illegal wildlife use.</i>	Trained Human Resource provided	Number of staff recruited	461	333	Recruitment report	
		Number of staff trained	577	333	Staff return Training report	
	National Parks and Wildlife Act and its subsidiary legislation reviewed	National Parks and Act reviewed, and its subsidiary legislation reviewed	1	0	Reviewed Act and subsidiary legislation in place	
	Adequate equipment for law enforcement provided	Percentage of law enforcement equipment provided	100%	50%	Procurement reports	
	Strategy for anti-corrupt practices and proper conduct developed/ reviewed and implemented	Number of anti-corruption and code of conduct framework developed	1	0	Anti-corruption, code of conduct, administrative orders strategy in place	

<i>To reduce Human Wildlife conflict</i>	Game proof fences in protected areas maintained and constructed	Length (km) of game proof fences - maintained - constructed	1970km 2370km	1500km 500km	M & E Reports	
	Community groups engaged to support problem animal control	Number of community groups engaged	150	70	M & E Reports	Willingness of communities to participate
	Hunters recruited and trained	Number of hunters recruited and trained	75	25	Staff return Training and recruitment report	
	Animals translocated where necessary and feasible	Number of animals translocated			Translocation Report	
<i>To reduce illegal wildlife use.</i>	TFCAs promoted	Number of TFCAs components	3	1	MOUs signed, Technical reports	Dependent on bilateral agreements
	Ecological value of wetlands maintained	Number of wetlands maintained	2	1	M & E Reports	Communities willingness
	Community Conservation Areas developed and promoted	Number of CCAs	1	0	By-laws, Technical Reports	Communities commitment
	Species-specific conservation programs established	Number of species conservation programs	5	2	Technical reports (Giraffe, Cheetah, wild dog)	

	Legislative framework for keeping of animals in captivity developed	Number of legislative framework on keeping of animals in captivity	1	0	Regulations on captive care standards in place	
	Sanctuaries in protected areas established	Number of Sanctuaries	8	3	Sanctuaries established	
	Regulations, guidelines and checklist for mineral exploration and mining in protected areas developed	Number of Regulations, guidelines and checklist	1	0	Regulations , guidelines and checklist on mineral exploration and mining in place	
	Wildlife veterinary services developed and collaboration with other agencies enhanced	Number of staff trained Number of working agreements	5 2	0 0	Training Reports Working agreements	Commitment of key stakeholders
<i>To promote private sector involvement in wildlife conservation and management</i>	Public Private Partnerships enhanced	Number of concession agreements	15	10	Concession Agreements	
	Guidelines for wildlife farming and ranches developed and implemented	Number of guidelines documents produced	1	0	Guideline Documents	
Policy Priority 2: Wildlife Community Extension and Public Environmental Conservation Education						
Outcome: Increased stakeholder participation in collaborative management of wildlife resources						

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<i>To raise awareness and enhance stakeholder participation in wildlife conservation and management</i>	Wildlife communication strategy developed	Number of communication strategies	1	0	Wildlife communication strategy document	
	Wildlife Conservation Education, Information and Extension capacity enhanced	Number of awareness programs conducted Number of staff trained	600	300	M & E	
	CBO co-management agreements reviewed and implemented/enforced	Number of co-management agreements reviewed	2	6	Reviewed documents	Willingness of local communities
	Wildlife conservation issues mainstreamed into school and college curricula.	Percentage of school curricula incorporated with wildlife conservation issues	100%	50%	M & E	Commitment by stakeholders
	Income Generating Activities promoted	Number of Income Generating Activities promoted	10	5	M & E	Availability of markets and capacity at community level
	Legally constituted CBOs formed and strengthened.	Number of legally constituted CBOs formed and strengthened	7	5	Reports	Willingness of local communities

	Benefit sharing scheme implemented	Number of benefit sharing schemes implemented	8	4	M & E	Community institutional structures in place and functional
	Stakeholder collaboration in wildlife conservation and management enhanced	Number of institutions	20	8	Reports	Stakeholders willing to collaborate
	Collaboration with national agencies and private sector in marketing of wildlife for ecotourism enhanced	Stakeholder collaboration framework developed	1	0	Reports	Stakeholders willing to collaborate
Policy Priority 3: Wildlife Research and Monitoring						
Outcome: Improved conservation and management of Malawi's wildlife resources						
Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<i>To promote wildlife research and monitoring</i>	Wildlife Research Staff Trained	Number of staff trained	30	15	Training reports	
	Wildlife Resources Database established	Number of Wildlife Resource Database	1	0	Wildlife Database in place	
	Enhanced collaborative links with internal and external researchers, research institutions and universities in wildlife research and training	Number of institutions / researchers	10	4	Research Permits, MOUs	

	Adaptive Wildlife Research promoted	Number of Research Projects	10	3	Technical Reports Publications	
	Wildlife monitoring and evaluation systems developed and implemented	Number of Wildlife monitoring and evaluation systems	2	0	Research Guidelines developed M& E system in place	
Priority Area 4: Infrastructure development in protected areas.						
Outcome: Improved conservation and management of Malawi's wildlife resources						
Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<i>To improve and develop protected area infrastructure</i>	Infrastructure development guidelines developed and implemented	Number of Infrastructure development guidelines developed and implemented	1	0	Infrastructure development guidelines document	
	Resource mobilization Strategy developed	Number of Resource mobilization Strategies	1	0	Resource mobilization strategy document	
	Park management and ecotourism infrastructure developed and maintained	Number of structures developed and maintained	80	30	Houses, fences and offices	
		Length (Km) of access roads maintained and	650	250	Roads and Bridges	

		developed				
	Collaboration with Tourism, Transport and Public Works Sectors and other relevant stakeholders to provide support for road infrastructure development to protected areas enhanced	Stakeholder collaboration framework developed	1	0	Reports	Stakeholders willing to collaborate
	Collaboration with relevant stakeholders in provision of social amenities to surrounding communities and staff in protected areas enhanced	Number of institutions	20	8	Reports	Stakeholders willing to collaborate
Priority Area 5: Climate change impacts, Gender disparities, HIV and AIDS infections and effects in wildlife conservation and management						
Outcome : Mainstreamed climate change, gender, HIV and AIDS in wildlife programs and policies						
Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<i>To minimize the effects of climate on wildlife and protected area boundary communities</i>	Climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in Protected areas and amongst boundary communities developed and implemented	Number of programs developed and implemented	9	3	M&E Reports	
<i>To mainstream gender, HIV and AIDS in wildlife</i>	Gender advocacy programs implemented	Number of programs implemented	20	0	M & E Reports	

<i>conservation and management</i>	Knowledge of HIV and AIDS and application among staff and stakeholders improved	Percentage (%) of staff and stakeholders knowledgeable in HIV and AIDS issues	100%	50%	Reports	
	Support and protection of the infected and affected groups in the wildlife sector improved	Percentage (%) of infected and affected groups supported	100%	50%	Reports	