

**STAKEHOLDERS AND GENDER ANALYSIS TOWARDS INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT
WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN MALAWI**

DRAFT STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS REPORT

By Samuel Bota

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1. Introduction

GWP, together with partners, is implementing the Global Water Leadership in a Changing Climate (GWL) programme, with the support of the Government of the United Kingdom, through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCDO). The objective of the GWL programme is to strengthen leadership and collaboration in water resources and WASH governance at national and global levels, in addition to supporting the enabling environment for resilient and sustainable WASH services. The programme supports 10 countries from 2021 to 2024, including Malawi.

As part of the programme, GWP is supporting an inclusive and participatory government-led, multi-stakeholder change process to identify systemic and financial constraints in water resource management and define strategies to overcome them. In Malawi, UNICEF is also supporting a multi-stakeholder change process focusing on inclusive and climate resilient WASH services under the programme.

2. Objective of the Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

The **objective** of the assignment is to conduct a stakeholder analysis and a gender analysis as a foundation for the multi-stakeholder change process to be carried out by GWP under the GWL programme in the country. The purpose is to ensure broad and relevant representation, meaningful participation, and inclusion and gender equity during the multi-stakeholder consultations, the identification of systemic barriers, and the development of strategies to overcome them.

3. Methodology

3.1 Stakeholder listing

We conducted a Desk Review of institutions and key stakeholders involved in the water and related sectors, including key female and male individuals that could influence/affect or be influenced/affected by decisions for *resilient water resources management* in the country. After a preliminary list was drawn up and shared with the AIP Project Team, additional names were included. The preliminary list that was drawn from literature review and later additions from the AIP Project Management Team was used to invite participants to the workshop.

3.2 Stakeholder Mapping

The checklist attached in **Annex 1** was used to do Stakeholder Mapping. As indicated in the checklist, the intention was to:

- 3.2.1 *Identify stakeholders and who they represent* in terms of main beneficiaries of their services (rural community members with and without disabilities, youth, male and/or female smallholder farmers, urban and/or peri-urban dwellers, etc.), and level of geographic coverage (community, district, regional, or national);

- 3.2.2 *Identify their interest in water and related issues* (water resources development and management, water supply, water sanitation, food security, energy generation, biodiversity conservation, tourism, etc.)
- 3.2.3 *Identify what programmes and projects they implemented* in the past, currently, or plan to implement in the near future, including funders of such programmes/projects;
- 3.2.4 *Identify existing relationships among key stakeholders* – collaboration, competition, synergies, etc.
- 3.2.5 *Identify how each of the stakeholders will potentially affect or be affected by* participating in the Gender Transformative and Resilient Water Resources Management initiative – whether they anticipate to gain or lose as a result of participating in the programme;
- 3.2.6 *Identify how each stakeholder will influence programme implementation and outcomes* in terms of their capacities and relevant knowledge, skills, experiences, influence.

3.3 Regional Workshops

Identified stakeholders were invited to participate in day-long Regional Workshops in the South on 27th June, 2022; Centre on 29th June, 2022, and North on 1st July, 2022. Regional Workshops were organised to get views from the stakeholders at the regional and district levels that would otherwise not be heard at the national level workshop. The list of participants to the regional workshops is in *Annex 3*.

3.4 Community Level Consultations

For community level representation and consultation, we visited two communities in the southern Region (Chikwawa and Mulanje districts), both of which were reported to have serious water use conflicts with larger water users; and in Dedza in the Central Region where the community is implementing a Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus Demonstration project under SADC. List of community members consulted is attached in **Annex 4**.

4. Process and Outcomes

4.1 Process

Each Regional Workshop started with broad over-view of the Global Water Leadership Programme and how it feeds into the Continental Africa's Water Investment Programme (AIP), followed by a brief over-view of the Global Water Partnership in Malawi (GWP-Malawi) and its role in GWL and AIP. This was followed by a presentation and discussion of the Gender Transformative and Resilient Water Resources Management Stakeholder Identification Checklist. Participants were then split into three sub-groups to respond to key questions.

Sub-group discussions were followed by facilitated plenary presentations and discussions, and an identification of other key stakeholders that may not have been included in the preliminary stakeholder identification list.

At community level, we facilitated Focus Group Discussions using the Community Checklist in **Annex 2**), with a focus on the identified water-related issue.

4.2 Key issues and outcomes

4.2.1 Capacity Development

- Inadequate Capacity to implement Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)
- Inadequate qualified personnel at district and regional levels
- Lack of skills or commitment to develop bankable projects
- Inadequate understanding or appreciation to addressing strategic gender needs
- Research-user capacity gap

4.2.2 Water Infrastructure Investment and Development

- Minimal investment in climate resilient water infrastructure
- Low water investment/funding priority by government and donors

4.2.3 Political will and Water Leadership

- Unstable status of the Ministry responsible for water within Cabinet Structure

4.2.4 Coordination

- Intra and inter-sectoral coordination gaps in water and sanitation at all levels
- Weak water governance structures at district level

4.2.5 Policy and Regulation

- Inter-sectoral conflicts between some policies and practice
- Lack of, or non-functional regulatory bodies in water resources and water supply
- Competition for water resource between large-scale and small-scale users
- Urban/peri-urban pollution of water bodies

4.2.6 Programme and Projects Implementation

- Lack of integration of WASH into water projects
- Inadequate data to inform decisions
- Weak engagement and involvement of community governance structures
- Unequal distribution of water resources (less in the West, more in the East)
- Inadequate collaboration among institutional and sectoral key stakeholders
- Poor land use planning and management resulting into catchment degradation
- Land ownership conflicts
- Cultural heterogeneity
- Inadequate involvement of women and youth in water and land use decisions

5. Community Case Studies

5.1 Violated Right of Access to Clean Water: The Case of Kalima School and Surrounding Camp Community

Background

Kalima School is located in Chikwawa District on the north-eastern border of Illovo Sugarcane Estate close to Shire River. The school has 510 learners and a camp settlement of more than 600 households. This rural community is in a water supply crisis.

Flood crisis

The camp community was displaced from their villages in an area close to Shire River (about 2-6 km below Kalima School area) around February/March 2022. According to the Kalima School Deputy Head Teacher and the community members, the place had been under heavy flooding in 2015, 2019, and this year 2022 when all the homes were completely destroyed and other property like household items and livestock swept away. It was reported that some people died after they were swept away by the floods. The camp community members do not see opportunity of returning to their previous homes, so they are now “permanently” settled at the school.

Increased population, increased water scarcity

Government and other stakeholders relocated the people to upper ground at Kalima School, which led to sudden increase in the population at the place. Water became a scarce resource due to four main factors. Firstly, that the existing borehole at the school produces water that is too salty for consumption. Secondly, that the borehole which had water that is suitable for domestic use was swept away by the floods, including solar panels which were being used for pumping the water. The borehole was located more than 300 metres away on the lower part of the school area, while the water tank was erected at the school. Thirdly, as part of their corporate social responsibility, some years ago Illovo Sugar Company asked the community to dig a trench for connecting water pipes from their water system to the school, which was done. We learnt that over the years, the company has been releasing very little amount of water and at very erratic times, which has resulted into women queuing or leaving their buckets at the dry tap (*Fig. 1*) for hours on end each day. Moreover, the community members believe that the company deliberately provided small pipes with very little flow of water, and has very little consideration for the community’s access to water. Fourthly, with the increase in the population due to the camp settlement (*Fig. 2*), the pressure on the water point had increased significantly. Realising this, it was reported that UNICEF used to draw potable water from Chikwawa District Headquarters and provide to the community using water bowsers. Unfortunately, the services was terminated at the end of June, 2022.

Women travelling long distances to draw raw water

The gender dimension is that since potable water is scarce, women have to walk a distance of about one kilometre to draw water from a canal which Illovo Sugar Company uses to abstract water from the Shire River, despite that the water is raw and not safe for human consumption.

Outbreak of Waterborne diseases

According to the community members, these water supply challenges have resulted into an outbreak of a strange form of diarrhoea which has claimed five lives since March this year (2022). The indication was that the number of people suffering from the disease has increased from three per day when it started around March, to five per day by the first week of July.

Disruptions to the School Feeding Programme

The School Authority and the members of community reported that scarcity of potable water at the school was causing frequent disruptions to the World Food Programme supported School Feeding Programme. Due to inadequate water, the school fails to prepare and provide meals to the learners.

Irrigation

In terms of farming, the community members indicated that they lost all their crops due to floods and had since re-planted some maize to take advantage of residual moisture (**Fig. 3**). However, there was indication that in most of the crop fields, moisture ran out before the crop had matured. Those who were capable of digging shallow wells were managing to irrigate their crops using treadle pumps. This had forced some to cultivate very close to the river bed (**Fig. 4**). Otherwise the message was that in this area there has been no serious investment in large scale irrigation.

Critical Issues

From the discussions and our observations, a number of critical issues emerged, which include the following:

- a. Lack of flood control infrastructure, especially on the upper part of the valley
- b. Inadequate integrated emergency planning, for example, issues of water supply and sanitation not prioritised
- c. Lack of dialogue and/or transparency between Illovo Sugar Company and the surrounding community on water supply
- d. Lack of a voice by the community members to take to task duty bearers on the issue of potable water
- e. Inadequate investment in irrigation farming

5.2 Likhubula Water User Association Bemoans Lack of Voice

Background

Likhubula Community Piped Water Supply Scheme was established in the early sixties and currently serves piped water to a large population of about 1,000 households in nine Traditional Authorities (TAs) in parts of Mulanje and Chiradzulu Districts. The Water Supply Scheme is currently managed by a Water User Association that received its initial funding from the Malawi Government and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Funding to the WUA phased out some years ago, and since then it has operated on a self-sustenance basis through minimal fees

(MK2,000 per tap per month) that it collects from its connected users. The WUA fears that its services may not be sustained due to inadequate water at the source.

Scramble for water

The Community Piped Water Scheme abstracts water from Likhubula River in Mulanje Mountain. Over the years, Southern Region Water Board (SRWB) also set up an intake point on the same river, just slightly above the Community Piped Water Scheme's intake. About four years ago, Blantyre Water Board (BWB) also got permission to abstract water from the same river to serve Blantyre City residents. These have now resulted into water scarcity especially for the Water User Association, which can no longer supply water to most of its customers.

System challenges

According to the WUA committee members, the main challenge they face is that when their system was set up in the sixties, it was meant to serve a small population. The pipes at the intake point were of small size (200mm). The coming in of Southern Region Water Board with their intake pipes set before those of the WUA, meant that the latter's volume of water reduced, though not quite significantly since the intake pipes used by SRWB are only slightly larger (250mm). When BWB came in, apart from being at the top most of the rest, installed 500mm intake pipes. The WUA then started experiencing serious water shortages. It was reported that while previously the WUA used to supply water to its clients up to October, currently it can only supply water up to August, which is two months less.

Further to this, the members complained of huge losses of water due to leakage of the old and broken pipes, most of which have not been maintained since the system was installed in the sixties. They felt maintenance cost of the pipes was beyond what the WUA can ably handle on its own.

Lack of consultation and community involvement

The WUA members complained that they were not consulted to have their voices heard when BWB was permitted to abstract water from Likhubula. Moreover, government never cared to put into consideration the number of rural poor families that would be affected by its decision to allow BWB get a lion's share of the water, and no Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the concerned parties.

Critical Issues

From the discussions with the WUA committee members, we isolated the following key issues:

- a. Lack of enforcement, or poorly instituted regulation mechanisms of water abstraction
- b. Lack of engagement, dialogue, and involvement of the community in water issues
- c. Inadequate financing of community water infrastructure
- d. Failure of the water systems to cope with increased demand

5.3 Unco-ordinated Planning: The Case of Kamuyisa WEF Nexus Demonstration

Background

Kamuyisa Village is a site in Dedza District which was chosen to implement a Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus demonstration project under the SADC Nexus Dialogue project "Fostering Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus Dialogue and Multi-Sector Investment in the SADC Region", which is supported by the European Commission as part of the global 'Nexus Regional Dialogues Programme'. It is a three year programme to be implemented from 2020 to August 2023. In Malawi, the project was introduced to the stakeholders in 2021, with the expectation that it would be up and running immediately.

Objective

Our visit to the site was to identify key issues regarding integrated planning and implementation of water for climate resilient food production using renewable energy, and in the context of gender and WASH at the community level.

Interventions on the site

The project plans to install a solar powered surface irrigation system covering four hectares of the potential of ten hectares of irrigation land provided to the committee by their traditional leader. The solar energy is also planned to extend to the nearby school and village to supply solar generated electricity for basic consumption such as night studies, small-scale refrigeration for fish, phone charging, etc. Initially the project was supposed to supply potable water to the households in the vicinity, but this was dropped off due to inadequate funding.

Progress

By the time we visited the site on 8th July 2022, we observed construction of a pump house by the contractor chosen by the project, which was near completion (**Fig. 5**). Basic land preparation had not been done. Nothing else was on the ground despite the project being only a year away from phasing out. We were told that the project had promised to procure one or two potable solar pumps as an interim measure while awaiting installation of the large solar pumping system, but so far nothing was in place, creating fear among the beneficiaries that for the second year, they may fail to produce irrigation crops under the project. At the time of our visit, we noted that the irrigation committee members had resorted to continuing with their usual crop production practices using treadle pumps (**Fig. 6**).

Challenge of Potable Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation

The problem of potable water, hygiene, and sanitation in Kamuyisa and surrounding villages is quite serious. The available borehole produces water which is too salty for consumption. Next to the irrigation scheme there is a fish landing bay. It has a sizeable

community of not less than 30 households. Both the upland village and the fish landing bay communities access drinking water from the lake. Very few households in the upland villages, and almost none in the fish landing bay community own toilets. It is likely that most of the community members deposit their human waste in the lake, yet it is the main source of drinking water.

Irrigation Scheme Too small to make an impact

On irrigation and food security, the members of the community felt that real and meaningful intervention in food security could have been realised if adequate resources were put into irrigation to cover a much larger area including the upland fields. They indicated (and we equally observed) that the whole area including the upland is fairly flat and fertile so that a large scale irrigation scheme covering all the households in the community could make a big difference.

Limited Understanding of Gender Mainstreaming

On gender mainstreaming, we observed that although women members of the irrigation scheme were 63% of the total (38 out of 60), men dominated the decision making positions of Chairperson, Secretary, and Treasurer. Women only occupied the Vice Chairperson and Vice Secretary positions on the Executive Committee. During the Focus Group Discussions, it became clear to us that the decision-making powers were not fairly shared between the men and the women office bearers.

Critical issues

Our observation shows that a number of issues stand out as follows:

- a. Inadequate integration of critical issues such as WASH and gender mainstreaming
- b. Peace-meal project implemented due to inadequate funding, which may eventually reflect in the outcomes of the project
- c. Delays in procurement and project implementation, for example, planning and procurement for the past two years and only one year left for implementation
- d. Limited understanding of gender mainstreaming

6. Next Steps

A national Stakeholder forum will be organized as part of the Stakeholder Identification and Analysis. The national stakeholder forum, which will be comprised of policy and decision makers, professionals, and other high-ranking government, parastatal, Civil Society, and Donor Community will deliberate the issues presented above and devise/recommend strategic direction for the country. In addition, the national stakeholders will discuss the outcomes of the Policy Gender Analysis.

7. Photos



Fig. 1. Dry water tap at Kalima School in Chikwawa District. A queue of empty buckets awaiting potable water from Illovo sugar estate.



Fig. 2. Settlement camp for people displaced by floods led to sudden increase in water demand at Kalima School in Chikwawa District



Fig. 3 Maize growing under residual moisture near Kalima School in Chikwawa, but will soon need supplemental irrigation.



Fig. 4. Unsustainable land use practices on Shire River in Chikwawa District exacerbate erosion and flooding



Figure 3. Pump house near completion at Kamuyisa WEF Demonstration site in Dedza



Figure 4. Since farmers can no longer afford to wait for solar water pumping system from the project, they have resorted to planting in their own way and irrigating using treadle pumps at Kamuyisa in Dedza

8. Annexes

Annex 8.1. Checklist for Stakeholder identification and Analysis

1.0 Of the top five positions in your organisation/institution, how many are male and how many are female?

Position title (starting with the top) in your Section/Department/Ministry/Organisation represented	Male	Female	Total

2.0 What are the key functions, responsibilities, or mandates of your organization/institution that have some bearing on integrated water resources management and/or Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)? What are the key services that you provide in such areas?

Relevant function, responsibility, or mandate	% of total responses						
	Policy	Program/project implementation	Capacity building	Research/Consultancy	Advocacy/Networking	Financing	Other (please indicate)
Water resources management							
Water supply							
Irrigation							
Food security/livelihoods							
Land resources management (land, forestry, etc.)							
Fisheries/aquaculture							
Energy							
Others (please specify below)							

3.0 In the services listed above, who are your main or primary target group(s), and what is the geographic coverage?

Relevant function, responsibility, or mandate	Primary target (Tick all applicable)				Coverage		
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Community	District	National
Water resources management							
Water supply							
Irrigation							
Food security/livelihoods							
Land resources management (land, forestry, etc.)							
Fisheries/aquaculture							
Energy							
Others (please specify below)							

4.0 What activities towards integrated water resources management and/or WASH has your organisation done, or is doing, or plans to do in the next 1-5 years?

Activity	Past 5 yrs	On-going	Next 5 yrs
1. Institutional/national water related policy formulation/review or advocacy			
2. Water Resources Management & Development (surface, ground)			
3. Urban, Peri-Urban water supply and/or sanitation			
4. Rural Water Supply and/or sanitation			
5. Water Quality and Pollution Control			
6. Sustainable & efficient water use (domestic, industrial, agric)			
7. Fisheries and/or aquaculture			
8. Irrigation development and management			
9. Navigation (river/lake)			
10. Parks and Wildlife management			
11. Forest and catchment management			
12. Water-related environment and biodiversity			
13. Power Generation (hydro, solar)			
14. Eco-tourism and recreation			
15. Water-related disaster control and management (floods, drought)			
16. Land Management (soil & water conservation)			
17. Monitoring of water availability and/or quality			

18. Water related data collection and management			
19. Capacity building in IWRM or some components			
20. Gender mainstreaming in water or related sectors			
21. Water related infrastructure development			
22. Financing for water and related projects/programmes			
23. Transboundary management			
24. Others (please indicate below)			

5.0 What are the actual or perceived benefits for implementing such activities?

Benefit	%
Protected water resources and environment	
Water resource efficiency and sustainability	
Democratic participation in water governance especially by women and the vulnerable households	
Sustainable economic development through increased hydropower, tourism, agriculture production, etc.	
Improved human health	
Improved and equitable access to potable water	
Increased and sustainable access to hydropower	
Reduced floods and water-related disasters	
Increased number of tourists	
Increased biodiversity and fish catches	
Reduced pollution	
Livelihoods resilience and improvement	
Cost savings	
Increased collaboration and coordination	

6.0 Which donors or funders have, are, or will likely support you in initiatives listed in 5.0 above?

Previous (past 5 years)	Current	Potential (next 5 years)

7.D What particular interests, if any, does your organisation/institution have that may be in conflict with resilient water resources management and/or WASH services?

Interest	%
To meet increased demand for irrigation due to poor rainfall	
Economic interest, e.g. borehole drilling in low yielding aquifers; construction of water inefficient golf courses	
Increased use of chemicals and fertilisers to meet growing food needs	
Funding requirements or to meet deadlines hence less need for collaboration	
Spread development/incomes widely through manually or poorly constructed roads that cause high run-off	
Conversion of catchments into urban housing & development in order to meet growing demand	
Resettlement of displaced people that may lead to water pollution through soil erosion and wastes	
Use of alien plant species in recreational parks that may result in invasion of water bodies	
Open storage structures such as small earth dams that may be breeding ground for diseases	

8.D What are the areas in which your organisation/institution may influence decisions and actions related to resilient water resources management/WASH? At what level of operation?

Area of influence	Level: %			
	Community	District	Regional	National
Inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration				
Capacity building				
Gender mainstreaming				
Decentralization and grass-roots participation				
Public-Private partnerships				
Watershed planning and management				
Water financing				
Climate change adaptation and resilience				
Research				
Monitoring and evaluation				

9.D What potential role(s) would your organisation play in enhancing inclusive gender transformative and resilient water resources management and/or WASH in water or related sectors?

Potential role	%
IWRM capacity-building	
Gender mainstreaming capacity development	
Community mobilization	

Research/Consultancy	
Infrastructural development	
Financial support	
Climate change adaptation and resilience building capacity development	
Advocacy/networking	

10. Does your organisation/institution have capacity to oppose and resist inclusive gender transformative and resilient water resources management actions and outcomes in water and relevant sectors? If so, what are these?

Yes _____	No _____	If yes please tick against each applicable	%
Capacity to withhold funding?			
Capacity to withhold expertise?			
Capacity not to provide necessary infrastructure?			

11. What resources, if any, would your organisation likely commit towards inclusive gender transformative and resilient water resources management and/or WASH?

Type of resource	%
Technical expertise	
Financial resources	
Technological	

12. Which resources, if any, would your organisation/institution avoid to commit towards inclusive gender transformative and resilient water resources management and/or WASH, and why?

Type of resource	%
Technical expertise	
Financial resources	
Technological	

13. What expertise or competencies relevant to inclusive, gender transformative, and resilient water resources management and WASH services does your organisation have or needs to develop?

Competency area	Available	Needed
IWRM planning and implementation		
WASH		
Gender mainstreaming		
Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus Framework		
Community-based water supply and management		

Urban and/or peri-urban water supply		
Climate change mitigation and adaptation		
Integrated flood control and management		
Integrated drought management		
Catchment/basin management		
Research or water-related information gathering and management		
Agriculture		
Irrigation		
Water resources management		
Water supply		
Environmental Management		
Renewable energy		
Forestry		
Fisheries and/or aquaculture		
Advocacy, networking, and/or negotiation		

14.0 Please rate each of the following (14.1 to 14.4) on a scale of 0 (not important or necessary) to 100 (very important or very necessary) in segments of 10 points (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, or 100), in terms of criticality of need to effectively implement inclusive, gender transformative, resilient water resources management in your organisation and/or the country. If not applicable, indicate N/A.

Issue	Rating (0-100, or N/A)	
	Own org.	Country
14.1 Enabling Environment:		

This refers to policies, legislation, and plans that constitute the “rules of the game” and facilitates all stakeholders to play their respective roles in the sustainable development and management of water resources. They may include:

1. Policies - example, existence & use of water resources and other water-related policies such as climate change policies;
2. Legal frameworks - example, International water law; Ownership and allocation of water rights; Water pollution control
3. Planning for IWRM implementation - example, National IWRM Plans, River basin management plans, ground water management plans, integrated drought management plans, integrated flood management plans, integrated urban water management

Issue	Rating (0-100, or N/A)	
	Own org.	Country

14.2 Institutions and participation:

This refers to the range and roles of political, social, economic, and administrative institutions and other stakeholder groups that help support IWRM implementation, and may include:

1. Regulation and Compliance - e.g. existence of Regulatory bodies and Enforcement Agencies; Impact Assessment committees; Water Integrity and Anti-corruption;
2. Water Services - e.g. Public water utility companies; Private sector participation; Community-based water supply and management organisations and systems;
3. Coordination e.g. Multi-stakeholder partnerships; Information gathering and sharing;
4. Capacity Development e.g. training of water professionals; Communities of Practice;
5. Addressing Gender Inclusion e.g. Gender Analysis; Gender-responsive budgeting, Gender mainstreaming in water and related sectors (agriculture, irrigation, forestry, climate change, WASH, etc.)

	<i>Rating (0-100, or N/A)</i>	
Issue	Own org.	Country
14.3 Management Instruments:		

This refers to the tools that enable decision makers and users to investigate socio-hydrological challenges and make rational and informed choices that are adapted to their context, and may include:

1. Assessment Instruments such as Risk; Vulnerability; Stakeholder; Ecosystem; Social, Environmental, etc.
2. Decision Support Systems e.g. Nexus Framework; GIS;
3. Efficiency in Water Management - example, Youth Engagement and Empowerment;
4. Economic Instruments, for example, Payments for Ecosystem Services;
5. Promoting Social Change e.g. Behaviour Change Communication; Corporate social responsibility
6. Dialogue e.g. Negotiation; Facilitation and Mediation; Conflict Management; Water Diplomacy

	<i>Rating (0-100, or N/A)</i>	
Issue	Own org.	Country
14.4 Finance:		

This refers to the budgeting and financing instruments and principles made available and used for water resources development and management from various sources. This may include:

1. Building a Water Investment Rationale, for example, Evaluating Water Investments; Economic Value of Water;
2. Financing Frameworks and Strategies, for example, integrated National Financing Frameworks; Strategic Financial Planning; Generating Basic Revenues for Water; Water and Climate Finance; Transboundary Financing

Annex 8.2 Focus Group Discussion Checklist for Community Stakeholder Consultations

1 Name of group _____

2 Gender disaggregation by positions of leadership:

Position	Male	Female	Any disability?
Chairperson			
Vice Chairperson			
Secretary			
Vice Secretary			
Treasurer			

3 How many people are in the group?

	No.	%
Women		
Men		
Boys		
Girls		
With disability		
Elderly		

4 Which people and how many does your group represent?

- ___ Smallholder farmers
- ___ Environmental conservation
- ___ Water users
- ___ Fishermen
- ___ Others (Specify) _____

5 How many people does your group serve?

	Rural Community	Peri-urban area
Men		
Women		
Boys		
Girls		
Elderly		
Chronically ill		
With disability		

- 6 What role does your group play with regard to water and sanitation?
- 7 What activities does your group do in relation to Integrated Water Resources Management and Sanitation (WASH)?
- 8 What is the geographic coverage of your services?
 - ___ Village level
 - ___ VDC or TA;
 - ___ Couple of VDCs (area) or EPA;
 - ___ Whole district
- 9 What water and sanitation related activities has your group ever performed, or is performing, or plans to perform in the near future?

Activity	Previously	Currently	Planned

- 10 In these activities, who does more work between men and women?

Activity	Month	Who does more?		
		Men	Women	Both

- 11 Which organisation(s) supports you financially or materially?
- 12 What benefits have you realised or anticipate to realise as a result of implementing such activities?
- 13 Which of these activities brought conflict or are likely to bring conflict between your group and other stakeholders?
- 14 Does your group have ability to influence the way water is managed in your operational area?
- 15 What challenges do you face in managing water resources and sanitation?
- 16 What should change in order for water to be properly managed in your area of operation or in the country?

Annex 8.3. Participants for the Regional Workshops

	Name	Organisation	Position	Email	Phone number
Southern Region, Total = 17					
1	Nenani Kachamba	DIN Malawi	PC	nenani.kachambal3@gmail.com	0882866911
2	Sphiwe Nyalugwe	LEAD	PO	snyalugwe@leadsea.mw	0999828045
3	Kondwani Kuchelekana	PAWEM	ED	kuchelekana@yahoo.co.uk	0998121742
4	Tamara Nyirenda	MUST	Researcher	tnyirenda@must.ac.mw	0999414328
5	Thoko Mtewa	MUST	Lecturer	tmtewa@must.ac.mw	0992409344
6	Frank Phiri	Chikwawa EDO	F.O.	frankmphiri6@gmail.com	0994205297
7	Jana Asima	Chikwawa DC	PHRMO	asimajana@gmail.com	0995762025
8	Edwin Mchirikizo	Mulanje Water	DWDD	emchirikizo@gmail.com	0999372899
9	Dr Mirriam Joshua	UNIMA	Prof	mjoshua@unima.ac.mw	099912683
10	Laston Chinkudzu	NGD Board	DSCD	lastonchinks@gmail.com	0881407455
11	Twisi Mwaishosha	Footsteps Africa	Team +	twisi@footstepsafriamw.org	0999181018
12	Dr Faidess Mwale	MUBAS	Ass Prof	fmwale@mubas.ac.mw	0888345856
13	Chipangano Petro	Water	GWDA	pchipangano@gmail.com	0992891252
14	S. Kumwenda	MUBAS	Ass Prof	skumwenda@mubas.ac.mw	0993030434
15	Anganile Ngosi	FFD	Director	anganilengosi@gmail.com	0995242976
16	Prof V Chipofya	IWES		victorchipofya@gmail.com	0888878055
17	K.Msonda	RWD		wmsonda@yahoo.com	0888295410
Central Region, Total = 20					
18	Solomon Kalima	DWR	PTWRDD	solomonkalima@gmail.com	0999155490
19	James Longwe	PDI	ED	pinitiatives2011@gmail.com	0995416466
20	Jessie Chiyamwaka	DDDEA	CDPO	chiyamwakajessie@yahoo.com	0999376482
21	Perpetua Kalichero	DDDEA		shyreenpkalichero@gmail.com	0883719338
22	Faith Mkgadzula	MoWS	Economist	faithchimedza@gmail.com	0884631914
23	Tapiwa Banda	EPGD	Economist	tapiwabanda21@gmail.com	0882741250
24	Blessings Mwenga	Chikwawa DC		blessingsmwenga@gmail.com	0884157438
25	Hanna Berha	UNICEF	WASH Specialist	hberhe@unicef.org	0985151820
26	Barnet Kaphelanya	World Vision	WASH Specialist	bkaphalanya60@gmail.com	0999747116
27	Hanamia Wailesi	Dedza DC	ACWSD	hananiawailesi@gmail.com	0999424689
28	OL Nyirenda	Ntcheu DC	DWDD	onanyirenda@yahoo.co.uk	0999490706
29	Bridget Chinguo Banda	NS DC	DWDD	chinguobridget@gmail.com	0881608309
30	Tamandani Nkhata	MoWS	WC	praise.tdnkhata@gmail.com	0997806392
31	Walei Chungwa	Salima DC	DWDD	wchungwa@gmail.com	0999661149
32	Mike Chilimadzi	MC	DWDD	mchilimadzi@gmail.com	0993812020
33	Angellina Chikoko	WESNET	FAO	njchiko@gmail.com	0999291296
34	Howard Banda	WVM	WS	howard_malamba@wvi.org	0998636636

35	Dilly Mwenda	DXFAM	PC	dmwenda@oxfarm.org.uk	088820889
36	Charles Mwenda	KU	DWDD	cmwenda32@gmail.com	0997387725
37	Henry Kankwamba	LUANAR	MRE	hkankwamba@luanar.ac.mw	0991338042
Northern Region, Total = 24					
38	Malota Mphatso	MZUNI		mphatsomadata@yahoo.com	0888458224
39	Tirivanhu Tizifa	WESNET		ktizifa@gmail.com	0881103246
40	Misheck Chawala	AGRIC		mchawalal@gmail.com	
41	Madalitso Mng'ombe		CAO	madalitsomngombe@gmail.com	
42	James Pelani		Lecturer	jamespelani@yahoo.com	
43	Esther Mwafurirwa		PEO	esthermwafurirwa@gmail.com	
44	Aaron Msiska		SIE	aaronmsiska43@gmail.com	
45	Steve Msowoya		DWDD	stevemsowoya64@gmail.com	
46	Ella Mithi	St John of God		ellamithi3@gmail.com	
47	Moir Walita	RRA		moirwalita@gmail.com	
48	Anthony Chun	fyf PD			0995565708
49	Gloria Mlauzi		PD	glomlauzi68@gmail.com	0999368502
50	Anold SK Zavisson		SWC	arnoldzavisson@gmail.com	0999096476
51	Ganizani Matiki		RWDD	dcmatiki@gmail.com	0999096476
52	Emphraim Mbewe		DWDD	emphraimchasiya@gmail.com	0999278454
53	Alex Mwakikuyu		DWDD	ammwaki@gmail.com	0997356016
54	Vincent Horowaya		DWDD	vhorowaya@gmail.com	0888761142
55	Chitata Luhanga		WASH	chitatal@gmail.com	0884205282
56	Jacob Mkandawire		DWDD	jamkamndawire@gmail.com	0888304192
57	Naomi Mwale		DWDD	naomithamala2020@gmail.com	0888304192
58	Mercy Mvula	LIN		mmvula@linmalawi.org	0994747568
59	Misheck Gondwe		DWDD	gondwemisheck@gmail.com	0983156642
60	Franklyn Mwalwanda		DPD	fmwalwanda@yahoo.com	0995234420
61	Monica Kabambe		Dev Facilitator	monica.mwalwanda@wvi.org	0997385376

Annex 8.4 Participants to the Community Consultation Focus Group Discussions

Name	Position
Kalima Full Primary School, Chikwawa District	
1. Patrick Tsong'ontho	Deputy head Teacher
2. Mpingasa	Lead Farmer and Red Cross Volunteer
3. Charles Kandinda	Camp Member
4. Masanza	Village Head
5. Julius Howard	Village Member
6. Christopher Mverani	Health Volunteer
7. Austin Mthepheya	Village Member
Likhubula Water User Association, Mulanje District	
1. Elias Ulanda	Supervisor
2. Jean Adini	Secretary
3. Kitty Chawawa	Treasurer
Kamuyisa Smallholder Irrigation Scheme, Dedza	
1. Edward Chikweza	Chairman
2. Florence Kamtemba	Vice Chair
3. Benamu Mponda	Treasurer
4. Dorothy Joseph	Vice Secretary
5. Beatrice Bartumeo	Committee member
6. Elizabeth Rodgers	Committee member