



**trócaire**



CLIMATE  
CHALLENGE  
PROGRAMME  
**MALAWI**



Scottish  
Government  
gov.scot

# PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF DELAY IN THE OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT FUND ON CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT IN MALAWI

## Report

01<sup>st</sup> April, 2021

Civil Society Network on Climate Change  
P O Box 1036, Lilongwe  
Area 49, Street Number 4, Plot Number 2718

 [cisonecc@cisoneccmw.org](mailto:cisonecc@cisoneccmw.org)

 [www.cisoneccmw.org](http://www.cisoneccmw.org)

 [@cisonecc\\_malawi](https://twitter.com/cisonecc_malawi)

 Civil Society Network on Climate Change

# CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	2
<b>ACRONYMNS</b> .....	3
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	4
1.1. Background.....	4
1.2. Climate Challenge Programme Malawi – Climate Justice Advocacy Project.....	4
1.2.1. Panel Discussion Implications of Delay in the Operationalization of the NCCMF to Climate Change Management in Malawi.....	4
<b>2. PROCEEDINGS</b> .....	6
2.1. What is the Status of Climate Change Management in Malawi?.....	6
2.1.1. CISONICC .....	6
2.1.2. Senior Chief.....	6
2.2. Why are Climate Change Programs in Malawi Underfunded?.....	6
2.2.1. Association of Environmental Journalists.....	6
2.2.2. Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy .....	6
2.3. Questions and Comments Received via SMSs .....	7
2.4. Has there been any Progress Attributed to Government Commitments on Climate Change Management in the Country?.....	8
2.4.1. NYNCC .....	8
2.5. Questions and Comments Received via SMSs and Studio Audience .....	8
2.6. What are the Implications of Delay in Operationalization of the NCCMF?.....	10
2.6.1. Association of Environmental Journalists.....	10
2.7. Questions and Comments Received via SMSs and Studio Audience .....	11
2.8. What are your Recommendations on the NCCMF and Carbon Tax? .....	11
<b>3. CONCLUSION</b> .....	12
<b>4. CHALLENGES</b> .....	12
<b>5. RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	13
<b>6. ANNEXES</b> .....	14
6.1. List of Participants.....	14
6.2. Panel Discussion Guiding Questions.....	16
6.3. Photos.....	17

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

CISONECC Secretariat would like to thank Scottish Government through SCIAF and Trōcaire under the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM) – Climate Justice Advocacy Project (CJAP) for the financial support rendered to conduct the Panel Discussion on the Implications of the Delay in the Operationalization of the National Climate Change Management Fund (NCCMF) on Climate Change Management in Malawi.

CISONECC would also like to thank the members of the Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee on Operationalization of the NCCMF for being part and parcel of the panel discussion.

CISONECC would also like to thank all the people that attended the panel discussion as well as those that followed the panel discussion online whose valuable inputs informed the panel discussion.

Lastly, we are grateful to CISONECC Secretariat staff for their commitment in organizing, coordinating and conducting the highly important panel discussion, and in producing this report.

## ACRONYMNS

AEJ	Association of Environmental Journalists
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCPM	Climate Challenge Programme Malawi
CEPA	Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy
CISONECC	Civil Society Network on Climate Change
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MEPA	Malawi Environment Protection Authority
NCCMF	National Climate Change Management Fund
NCCMP	National Climate Change Management Policy
NYNCC	National Youth Network on Climate Change
SMS	Short Message Service
SCIAF	Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund
TA	Traditional Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ZBS	Zodiak Broadcasting Station

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

Malawi is one of the countries that is at the receiving end of the adverse impacts of climate change, a situation which has seen loss of lives, property and violation of human rights, diverse as they are. Occurrence of floods, dry spells and heavy winds has not spared its negative consequences on sectors including agriculture, human health, education and energy.

However, various communities are devising mechanisms to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change. These are implemented with support from various organizations though at low scale.

In support of these efforts, the Government of Malawi has been working towards creating a favorable policy environment to guide effective implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. As a provision of the established National Climate Change Management Policy (NCCMP) in 2016, Malawi Government through the Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) established the National Climate Change Management Fund (NCCMF) in 2019 to act as a national basket through which climate change finance is channelled, programmed, disbursed and monitored in Malawi. However, the NCCMF is yet to be operationalized due to pending administration issues of the Fund.

In November, 2019 Government introduced the Carbon Tax with the aim of expanding the revenue base and **take initial steps to mitigate the effects of climate change**. Despite this commitment, the delays in the operationalization of the NCCMF has seen funds from the Carbon Tax being utilized by actions other than climate change management. This has resulted in lack of a national basket to finance local actions towards climate change management.

## 1.2. Climate Challenge Programme Malawi – Climate Justice Advocacy Project

With financial support from the Scottish Government, through Trócaire and SCIAF, CISONNECC under the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM) – Climate Justice Advocacy Project continued to lobby for the urgent operationalization of the National Climate Change Management Fund (NCCMF) which is with the CCPM-CJAP objectives of ensuring that the *Government of Malawi puts in place and capitalizes the Malawi Climate Change Management Fund to support local action by 2021*.

### 1.2.1. Panel Discussion Implications of Delay in the Operationalization of the NCCMF to Climate Change Management in Malawi

In line with this, CISONNECC organized a panel discussion on the NCCMF. The panel discussion was organized to call on Government to capitalize the NCCMF through allocation of the funds from the Carbon tax while zeroing in on the implications of delay in the operationalization of the Fund to climate change management in Malawi.

#### 1.2.1.1 Objectives

Specifically, the objectives of the panel discussion were;

- ❑ To raise awareness of the CSOs, Academia, Media, Youth, Government officials, CCPM Partners, and the general public, on NCCMF and Carbon Tax

- ❑ To clearly define the implications of delays in operationalization of the NCCMF to climate change management in Malawi
- ❑ To call for the urgent capitalization of the NCCMF through resources from the Carbon Tax

### **1.2.1.2 Expected Outcomes**

The following are the expected outcomes

- ❑ Increased awareness of CSOs, Academia, Media, Youth, Government Officials, CCPM Partners and the general public on NCCMF and Carbon Tax
- ❑ Government made aware of the impacts of absence of a national fund for climate change on climate change management in Malawi, and the urgent need to capitalise the funds

### **1.2.1.3 Target Audience**

The panel discussion targeted Government duty bearers, Civil society working in Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management, Human Rights, the Academia, the Youth, Local leaders and the general public.

### **1.2.1.4 Panelists**

The panel was composed of representative from the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR), Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA), National Youth Network on Climate Change (NYNCC), Association of Environmental Journalists (AEJ) Traditional leaders and Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC). Chancy Muloza Banda of Zodiak Broadcasting Station (ZBS) moderated the discussion which aired live on Zodiak Television during the peak hours of 19:30 – to 21:30 hours.

*Table 1: Table showing the names of the panelists and the sector they were representing*

<b>No</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Sector Representing</b>
1.	Julius Ng’oma	CISONECC	National Coordinator	Civil Society
2.	Chris Kambani	LUANAR	Lecturer	Academia
3.	Dominique Nyasulu	NYNCC	National Coordinator	Youth
4.	T/A Kwataine	Senior Chief	Local Leader	Tradition
5.	Gloria Majiga	CEPA	Programmes Manager	Civil Society
6.	Charles Mkoka	AEJ	Secretary General	Media

## **2. PROCEEDINGS**

### **2.1. What is the Status of Climate Change Management in Malawi?**

#### **2.1.1. CISONECC**

Julius Ng'oma, National Coordinator for Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC) began by highlighting that Malawi has been greatly affected by Climate Change (CC) especially people in rural areas. Climate Change is a human rights issue and therefore, needs to be tackled with utmost urgency. Government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are implementing a lot of initiatives to help address climate change. Funding however, continues to be a number one problem in the implementation of these initiatives in a holistic and impactful manner.

#### **2.1.2. Senior Chief**

T/A Kwataine, Traditional Leader from Ntcheu, indicated that the discussion was aimed at inquiring where carbon tax funds are and how they are being utilized. He pointed out the establishment of the Carbon tax as a means of financing climate change management in the country. However, these funds are not allocated towards environment and climate change management. These funds could have supported climate change adaptation (CCA) efforts by various people.

### **2.2. Why are Climate Change Programs in Malawi Underfunded?**

#### **2.2.1. Association of Environmental Journalists**

Charles Mkoka, Secretary General for the Association of Environmental Journalists (AEJ) began by disclosing that the environment and climate change sector has been underfunded; contrary to the needs of the sector. Furthermore, Malawi's high population which has most people living in poverty continues to put a strain on natural resources as a source of income and even energy.

Mr. Mkoka stressed that statistics have shown that Malawi experiences about 2.7% annual forest degradation. He also made reference to the recent hike of fuel prices by the Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority (MERA) as contrary to promotion of access to affordable and clean energy sources. This therefore, needs more funding to put more alternative sources of energy on the market which will curb the pressure.

#### **2.2.2. Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy**

Gloria Majiga, Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) Programmes Manager highlighted the laxity in taking action to address climate change impacts despite the annual loss and damage that Malawi experiences. This is what is leading to the environment and climate change sector being underfunded. Despite Malawi taking part in various global climate ambitions, Malawi's response to climate change remains the same.

Ms. Majiga added that there are various programs, projects and initiatives that are being implemented. However, engagement of people is a problem. There is need to work together in order to make the desired impact. Furthermore, there is a lack of nexus between the programs, projects and initiatives that are being implemented and the reality on the ground. This is because the funding that comes usually supports similar interventions. The availability of the Fund will enable a multi-sectoral approach to addressing climate change impacts.

### 2.3. Questions and Comments Received via SMSs

- ❖ *Chiotcha from Blantyre:* In the past years, Malawi used to have a ministry dealing with climate change. How did this help in ensuring that this sector has enough funding?
- ❖ *Anonymous Member of Parliament:* The issue being discussion is very important. There is need for Members of Parliament to support the operationalization of the NCCMF considering that such issues are governed by the law. It could be that there is need for a law to support climate change issues. Are there any policies in place?
  - Chris Kambani – LUANAR: Policies are there such as the National Climate Change Management Policy (NCCMP). In 2017, the Environmental Management Act (EAM) was accented and provides for an Environmental Management Fund (EMF) under section 91. This Fund was to realize funds that will support initiatives in the environmental sector. However, for the Fund to be operational it requires the Malawi Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) which is the administrator of the Fund. Despite this, as a regulatory authority, the MEPA cannot administer the EMF hence the establishment of the Fund Manager. Nevertheless, having opened the Bank Accounts for the Climate Change Management Fund and the Environmental Management Fund, and despite Government collecting the Carbon levy since 2019 the accounts have no money. Therefore, there is need to find out where the money is and why it is not being transferred into the appropriate accounts. Political will is what is needed to address this issue.
- ❖ *Gift Jamu from Phalombe:* Is the money that is being collected through the Carbon levy supporting any environmental initiatives on the ground? Where are the funds from the Carbon levy and why is it not being transferred into the appropriate Funds?
  - Julius Ng’oma: As stakeholders, we are not aware of where the money is. However, there has been about MWK1.5 Billion that was collected. The Treasury needs to come out clear on the utilization of these funds because it is not being allocated to the intended accounts especially the Climate Change Management Fund
  - Gloria Majiga: Different countries are doing a lot in line with climate financing. Having a national CC Fund is one way of tackling CC issues. The establishment of the Fund was aimed to help eliminate financial challenges in CC management. Additionally, the Carbon levy was established to also address CC issues. However, there is need for this money that has been collected to address CC issues in different ways. Be it capacity building, research and implementation of initiatives to curb CC impacts on the ground. In a case that the money has been utilized for purposes other than CCA and mitigation, Government needs to provide an account of how the money has been utilized.



## 2.4. Has there been any Progress Attributed to Government Commitments on Climate Change Management in the Country?

### 2.4.1. NYNCC

Dominique Nyasulu, National Coordinator for the National Youth Network on Climate Change (NYNCC) began by stating that the Access to Information (ATI) Act has allowed non-Governmental actors to have access to information. However, it is the Government's duty and mandate to be transparent. The President, in October, 2020 showed his commitment to addressing CC issues when he made a national address on environment. His statement coupled with actions to be done in order to improve environment and CC management gave hope of a new direction in the sector. However, nothing has been done in line with the commitments that the President made.

Mr. Nyasulu expressed dismay at this lack of commitment as this has affected generation of funds aimed at addressing CC which the President highlighted. He further shared that attainment of Malawi Vision 2063 rests on the youth; and creation of green-jobs that promote Sustainable Development. To achieve this, Malawi cannot rely on donors. There is need to focus on generating funds domestically thus through the NCCMF which as a national basket will fund Malawi's Climate Ambition.

## 2.5. Questions and Comments Received via SMSs and Studio Audience

- ❖ *Chrissy Chimmala*: As CSO, what have you done to find out where the money is and the status of operationalization of the NCCMF. The AIT will help in this fact-finding mission
- ❖ *Gift Maloya – ICAD Executive Director*: What can we learn from other countries such as Rwanda that are implementing their own national CC Fund. How is the coordination like amongst various stakeholders?
  - *Julius Ng'oma*: Rwanda is making strides in the climate change fight through the implementation of the policies that they develop. Malawi's case is different. Though Government established the NCCMF it has not been operationalized. Government's utilization of the Carbon levy in matters unrelated to environmental management is against the law and prosecutable. Rwanda established its national CC Fund with a good resource mobilization strategy which the Government also allocates funds to. The Fund is also being implemented accordingly.
- ❖ *Enock Juma – DAPP National Partnerships Manager*: People and Government agreed to establish the NCCMF to help finance CC management in the country. These people are eager to find out what has transpired around the CC Fund and make strides in ensuring its proper utilization in order to ensure that people's livelihoods are uplifted
- ❖ *Matthews Malata – Movement for Environmental Action*: When people talk about CC, they forget that it affects each and every sector in the country. Of the challenges that various sectors face, there are other sectors such as Agriculture that are given more budget allocations to curb the impacts that are mostly associated with CC. Little is being done to finance initiatives aimed at

reducing the risks associated with CC. There is lack of investment in the environment and CC sector to curb these risks.

- ❖ *What is MEPA?*
  - Chris Kambani – LUANAR: MEPA is a parastatal that was established to oversee environmental issues in the country. It will be working with various departments, councils and organizations. Though established in 2017, MEPA has not been operationalized yet. Thereby, creating a gap in the enforcement of environmental law.
  
- ❖ *Julius Kaonga from Karonga:* The problem with dealing with climate change issue is the lack of understanding by the various actors. As such, it is difficult for politicians to take the necessary action. The Civil Society must work towards enhancing the politicians' understanding of environment and CC issues since it is mostly about science. Consequently, their enhanced understanding will prompt them to action considering that environmental issues affect our daily lives.
  - Julius Ng'oma: CISONCEC has done a lot in raising stakeholders' awareness on climate change issues at various levels. Be it community, district level and even with politicians to help them understand CC issues. However, willingness and interest to make sure that policies that are developed are implemented accordingly, it a problem. Financing of a sector is one way of showing priority. Despite climate change being identified as a priority sector in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III it continues to be underfunded contrary to attributes of a Government's priority which is also indicated by the financial support being allocated to the sector.
  
- ❖ *Joseph from Blantyre:* I fully support the establishment of the Fund through Carbon tax. However, I feel there is a need to set priorities on how we should use these funds. Much as we understand that the issue of environment affects several sectors but we need to set priorities that we can focus on. For example, reforestation is one critical area that needs to be urgently addressed
  
- ❖ *Austencious Moyo:* If CSOs that work in the climate change sector do not know where and how the funds have been utilized, how will people from the rural areas know?
  - Gloria Majiga: It is not that stakeholders are not aware of the whereabouts of the funds from the Carbon levy. However, there are some issues that need to be addressed in order to eliminate the existing challenges that can equally affect the operations of the Fund in the future. The aim of the discussion is to call on Government to appropriately utilize the resources. It is also a call to citizens to take their duty bearers to task on the utilization of the funds. These funds will help to finance CCA, mitigation, research, innovation and technology transfer. There is need for Malawi to move with time and implement the policies it developed. Malawians also need to work collectively in addressing climate change.

- ❖ *Benjamin Fandika from Mangochi*: The issue of Climate Change (CC) management was neglected from the start. Therefore, I appeal to Government and CSOs to introduce or encourage people to plant trees. Tree planting must not be associated with a specific season, it is an initiative that we need to normalize. Let us restore the environment. There is also need to incentivize solar equipment.
- ❖ People in rural areas are engaging in tree planting as one way of addressing CC. However, does the issue of the NCCMF also affect tree planting?
  - T/A Kwataine: The NCCMF was established to support initiatives aimed at lessening the burden associated with CC impacts. Addressing climate change should not only be about aftermath support but also investing risk reduction efforts. The funds from the NCCMF are meant to support this. However, initiatives such as tree planting and environmental protection initiatives are being implemented at a low scale due to funding challenges. Countries such as Rwanda are implementing this Fund appropriately. Climate change management should not only be about monitoring initiatives funded by donors but initiatives funded by Malawi Government.
- ❖ *Klephas Mtawali*: It is recently that Malawi was battling with the deposit of collected of the Carbon tax into Account Number One. Has it been transferred from that account? If yes, is the money really intact? If the money was utilized what strategies are being put in place to recover the money for the climate change sector? Shouldn't the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) be engaged to help follow-up on the money?
- ❖ *Nelson Mwale from Salisbury, Mzuzu*: The main challenge is corruption. The Carbon tax has been collected for a while now. However, if Government has not been transparent about how the funds are being utilized it goes without question that there is a group of people that are personally benefiting from these funds. The ACB has to take up the issue.

## **2.6. What are the Implications of Delay in Operationalization of the NCCMF?**

### **2.6.1. Association of Environmental Journalists**

Charles Mkoka, Secretary General for the Association of Environmental Journalists (AEJ) in Malawi stated that the establishment of the Carbon tax was meant to lessen the needs of the environment and climate change sector. However, the absence of the Fund poses challenges in addressing the needs of the sector. Concurrently, the increased demand for energy continues to put pressure on the environment associated with forest degradation.

Despite the initiatives or alternative forms of energy that are being developed, these are being implemented at a low scale. Upscaling of these innovations is one way of addressing the pressure on the environment. Therefore, there is need for political will and; to secure funding in order to invest in technology transfer and other priority areas. “Let us avoid cascading of events”, he said.

## 2.7. Questions and Comments Received via SMSs and Studio Audience

- ❖ *Group Village Head Chibaya, Rumphi:* Why is the fuel levy failing to reach organizations working in the Climate change management sector? First of all, human rights are not practiced in Malawi. Not Senate exists as Senior Chamber to be disciplining the National Assembly. National Assembly does not care about breaching the democracy to the people. The whereabouts of the fund is supposed to be no secret at all. If Government is diverting the funds elsewhere then the Malawi Law Society is also supposed enlighten people and government to bring back the money if any means of finding the whereabouts of the funds is failing. Making the talk democratically should be way the to go. If the President is not consulting human rights experts, he must be reminded. Secondly, energy generation required to be done locally so that electricity becomes cheap enough for people to be using for cooking other than depending on fuel wood for heating. Many rivers up in the North need to be explored as Government already planned 35 years ago. Political interest has been lacking over the years, and now must be the order of the day
- ❖ *Matthews Malata - Movement for Environmental Action:* Government pledged to establish the Fund and the President promised to safeguard the resources. There is need to walk the talk. Regardless, the operationalization of the Fund will not be the end of all of Malawi's climate change related problems. Therefore, there is need to also put attention to other funds that are coming into the country. Malawi needs to focus, prioritize and implement initiatives aimed at supporting CC management. Proper coordination and utilization of funds
- ❖ *088567064:* Government keeps on saying that Malawi is poor when we actually have the resources. People are willing to give money through Carbon tax but Government is failing to use the money appropriately. If the Government lacks the knowledge on how to use the resources, they should engage the CSOs for assistance. Necessary efforts must be made to ensure that the funds are allocated to natural resources management and CC resilience and not diverted.

## 2.8. What are your Recommendations on the NCCMF and Carbon Tax?

- ❖ **Dominique Nyasulu - NYNCC National Coordinator:** Highlighted that there is need for less talk and more action. There is also need for implementation of the guiding documents which seeks to create jobs for youth; enhance capacity building initiatives through formal and informal education
- ❖ **Charles Mkoka – AEJ Secretary General:** Stressed that there is need for governance transformation. Let us prioritize, especially the energy sector to support the population in coming up with alternative forms of energy.

- ❖ **Chris Kambani – LUANAR:** There is need to focus on implementing the policies that Malawi develops. Good policies are made with the necessary provisions. However, enforcement is a challenge. There should be rule of law. Government needs to operationalize MEPA as this will help in the operationalization of the EMF, and the NCCMF which is a subset of the EMF.
- ❖ **Julius Ng’oma - CISON ECC National Coordinator:** The NCCMF was already established by law. Government should operationalize the Fund. Government should also ensure that the Carbon levy is used for its intended purpose. NCCMF should not be seen as barrier to attaining Malawi’s 2063 agenda in the future, but a way to achieve it. “Laws must be followed”, he said.
- ❖ **Gloria Majiga - CEPA Programmes Manager:** The resources should be allocated and utilized for its intended purpose. Financial support is key for implementation of the CC management initiatives. The environment and development affect each other. There is need to integrate climate change issues in Malawi’s development agenda.
- ❖ **T/A Kwataine - Ntcheu:** As country, Malawi has faced grave impacts some attributed to climate change. People living in rural areas are being affected by climate change impacts. The time has come for Malawi to invest in risk reduction and not wait climate related disasters to strike and then trigger response. Malawi also needs to be governed by law. MEPA has to be operationalized.

### 3. CONCLUSION

The panel discussion was a great success since all the objectives of the discussion were met. Stakeholders were able to call on Government to operationalize the National Climate Change Management Fund (NCCMF). The panel discussion also provided a platform for stakeholders to demand the transferring of the funds collected from the Carbon levy into the NCCMF. Most importantly, the general public were rallied to demand for transparency and accountability and prioritization of the environment and climate change sector.

### 4. CHALLENGES

In spite of the panel discussion being a success, a number of challenges were met in the course of organizing and conducting the panel discussion. Some of the challenges include;

- ❑ Low turnout of participants. Due to another meeting that CISON ECC also conducted on the day of the panel discussion which also targeted similar stakeholders, most stakeholders failed to physically participate in the panel discussion
- ❑ Poor network which resulted in challenges in streaming of the panel discussion through Zodiak’s Facebook page affected patronage of the online participants

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

These are the recommendations based on the contributions from panelists and the general public:

- ❑ There is need for Government to operationalize the NCCMF as a means of providing a predictable national level financing mechanism for CC actions; and a means of accessing and securing funding from international climate change Funds
- ❑ There is need for Government to properly utilize the funds collected from the Carbon Tax. As Government established the tax to increase revenue and “support climate change management efforts”, the money must be used for its intended purpose. This will lessen the challenges attributed to underfunding of the environment and climate change sector.
- ❑ There is need for Government to fully and effectively implement the policies and enforce the Acts that were developed such as the Environmental Management Act. This will particularly, ensure the operationalization of the Malawi Environment Protection Authority provided for by section 7 of the EMA (2017)
- ❑ There is need for transparency and accountability in all institutions in terms of finances and policy implementation

## 6. ANNEXES

### 6.1. List of Participants

No	Name	M/F	AGE A-Below 35 B-Above 35	Name of Organization	Phone Number	Email address
1	Sosten Mpinganjira	M	A	CISONECC	0881176458	<a href="mailto:sosmpinga@gmail.com">sosmpinga@gmail.com</a>
2	Enock Juma	M	B	DAPP	0888305160	<a href="mailto:ejuma@dapp-malawi.org">ejuma@dapp-malawi.org</a>
3	Chrispin Kambani	M	B	LUANAR	0991281166	<a href="mailto:ckambani-kambani@gmail.com">ckambani-kambani@gmail.com</a>
4	Jolamu Nkhokwe	M	B	DCCMS	0999911314	<a href="mailto:jnkhokwe@gmail.com">jnkhokwe@gmail.com</a>
5	Snr Chief Kwataine	M	B	Traditional Leader	0999253911	<a href="mailto:mcjulliorkwataine@gmail.com">mcjulliorkwataine@gmail.com</a>
6	Edda Kwataine	F	A	T/A Kwataine	0882152661	
7	Chancy Muloza Banda	M	B	ZBS	0991158841	<a href="mailto:chancymulozabanda@gmail.com">chancymulozabanda@gmail.com</a>
8	Kondwani Mubisa	M	A	CISONECC	0884338990	<a href="mailto:kondwani@cisoneccmw.org">kondwani@cisoneccmw.org</a>
9	Matthews Malata	M	A	AEJ	0999546114	
10	Gloria Majiga	F	A	CEPA	0999675938	<a href="mailto:gloria@cepa.org.mw">gloria@cepa.org.mw</a>
11	Lisa Banda	F	A	CISONECC	0882949547	<a href="mailto:lisa@cisoneccmw.org">lisa@cisoneccmw.org</a>
12	R. Kataika	M	A	MBC	0888856227	<a href="mailto:kataikaray@gmail.com">kataikaray@gmail.com</a>
13	Dominic Nyasulu	M	B	NYNCC	0999621845	<a href="mailto:dominicnyasulu@yahoo.com">dominicnyasulu@yahoo.com</a>
14	Eunice Ndhlovu	F	A	MBC	0999957231	<a href="mailto:eunicendhlovu@gmail.com">eunicendhlovu@gmail.com</a>
15	Rodgers K. Phiri	M	A	ZBS	0993195184	<a href="mailto:nyavata10@gmail.com">nyavata10@gmail.com</a>
16	G. Chembe	-	A	MBC	0999233420	<a href="mailto:gatonchembe@gmail.com">gatonchembe@gmail.com</a>
17	Jameson Misi	M	A	MBC	0888600865	<a href="mailto:jaymisi@yahoo.com">jaymisi@yahoo.com</a>

17	Hudson Bisani	M	A	ZBS	0999599569	<a href="mailto:HUDSONBISANI@gmail.com">HUDSONBISANI@gmail.com</a>
18	Edmond Phiri	M	B	ZBS	099932429	
19	Julius Ng'oma	M	A	CISONECC	0888795957	<a href="mailto:JULIUS@cisoneccmw.org">JULIUS@cisoneccmw.org</a>
20	Peter Ndasowa	M	B	CISONECC	0999628931	
21	Lumbani Nyangulu	M	A	CISONECC	0882399731	<a href="mailto:LUMBANI@cisoneccmw.org">LUMBANI@cisoneccmw.org</a>
22	Charles Mkoka	M	B	AEJ	0999852469	<a href="mailto:AMKOKA@gmail.com">AMKOKA@gmail.com</a>
23	G. Sukusula	M	B	ZBS	0992436256	<a href="mailto:GSUKUSULA@gmail.com">GSUKUSULA@gmail.com</a>
24	Edward Thole	M	B	CICOD	0997525279	<a href="mailto:EDWARDTHOLE@yahoo.com">EDWARDTHOLE@yahoo.com</a>
25	Shirah Sinjah	F	B	ZBS	0881134051	<a href="mailto:SHIRAHsinjah@gmail.com">SHIRAHsinjah@gmail.com</a>
26	Kondwani Mubisa	M	A	CISONECC	0884338990	<a href="mailto:KONDWANI@cisoneccmw.org">KONDWANI@cisoneccmw.org</a>
27	Faith Kamale	F	B	Nation Publications	0888018396	<a href="mailto:FKAMALE@gmail.com">FKAMALE@gmail.com</a>
28	Walusungu Kaponda	M	A	CISONECC	0997315646	<a href="mailto:WALUSUNGU@cisoneccmw.org">WALUSUNGU@cisoneccmw.org</a>
29	Lloyd M'bwana	M	A	Maravi Post	0884235871	<a href="mailto:LLYODmbwana.4@gmail.com">LLYODmbwana.4@gmail.com</a>
30	Gift Maloya	M	B	ICAD	0888445993	<a href="mailto:GIFT.icad@outlook.com">GIFT.icad@outlook.com</a>
31	Ndagha Mwenefumbo	F	A	ZBS	0991959724	<a href="mailto:NDAGHAMWENWEFUMBO@gmail.com">NDAGHAMWENWEFUMBO@gmail.com</a>
32	Luna Mpinganjira	M	A	ZBS	0992143292	<a href="mailto:LUNAMPINGANJIRA1@gmail.com">LUNAMPINGANJIRA1@gmail.com</a>
33	David Chapita	M	-	ZBS	0999869891	<a href="mailto:CHAPITADAVID@gmail.com">CHAPITADAVID@gmail.com</a>
34	Percy Thipa	M	B	CEPA	0994648452	



## **6.2. Panel Discussion Guiding Questions**

1. Why is the Climate change sector underfunded despite being one of the critical sectors?
2. What has been the impact of this development to various programs aimed at mitigating the impact of climate change?
3. Are there any policies or laws that govern climate change and environment sector financing?
4. What is the status of the National Climate Change Management Fund?
5. What opportunity will having the a national CCF bring to Malawi in terms of access to international funding?
6. For close to two years now government has been collecting the carbon levy how is it helping programs in the sector?
7. What are other alternatives are available to ensure that the sector is allocated adequate funding?
8. What should be the way forward on the National Climate Change Management Fund?

### 6.3. Photos



*The panellists captured during the discussion*



*Part of the audience that attended the panel discussion*



*Chancy Muloza Banda captured moderating the panel discussion*



*Matthews Malata contributing to the discussion*