

Appendix 1: Sub-Visions

Sub-Vision 1

Equitable and Sustainable Social and Economic Development in Southern Africa

Sub-Vision 2

Equitable Access to Water of an Acceptable Quantity and Quality in Southern Africa

Sub-Vision 3

Proper Sanitation for All and Safe Waste Disposal

Sub-Vision 4

Food Security for All Households

Sub-Vision 5

Energy Security for All Households

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Security from Natural Disasters

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Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)

Implementing the Sub-Visions

Sub-Vision 1: Equitable and Sustainable Social and Economic Development in Southern Africa

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives	
Regional Integration	Harmonisation of the enabling environment	Harmonise water policies and legislation	Harmonisation to be accomplished by 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries • NGOs • Private sector 	Same as target	The country's water policies are harmonised and no conflicts exist	RSAP AAA 1, 9, 10 RISDP Target 4	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"
	Coordinated management of shared water courses	Development of a National Water Policy and Strategy	National Water Policy and Strategy established by 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries • NGOs • Private sector 	Same as target	National Water Policy and Strategy is adopted and being implemented	RSAP AAA 11 RISDP Target 1	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"
		Establish RBOs	All major river basins have RBOs established by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • NGOs • Private sector • Cooperating partners 	8 RBOs are established by 2006	All RBOs are functioning	RSAP AAA 8 RISDP Target 5	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"
	Effective institutional mechanism	Strengthening the Ministry of Water Development	Institutional stability is established by 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development 	Status of the Ministry of Water Development is	Adequate human resources are available in the	RSAP AAA 7 RISDP Target 7	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives	
		Strengthening of shared watercourse institutions	There are effective watercourse institutions by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ministries 	clarified by 2006	Ministry by 2006	RSAP AAA 3 RISDP Target 7	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"
	Good governance	Develop guidelines for good governance with regard to equitable allocation and access to national water resources	Guidelines are developed by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ministries NGOs Private sector Public 	TORs for the development of the guidelines are prepared by 2006. Draft guidelines are published by 2007	Guidelines are used by RBOs and other stakeholders in the country	RSAP AAA 20	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"
		Build awareness of decision-makers about good governance	Awareness programmes are implemented by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ministries NGOs 	Awareness programmes are developed by 2006	There is increased participation by stakeholders in decision-making	RSAP AAA 20	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"
	Equitable trade and investment	Promote economic diversification	Ongoing beyond 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ministries Multilateral 	There is balanced economic	Projects that reflect this alignment and	RISDP Investment Strategy	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		and align investment choices with availability of water		development agencies • Private sector	diversification by 2015	diversification are implemented in all three regions of the country	
Poverty Eradication	Water supply and sanitation	Expand water supply and sanitation services to Malawians	90% of the people have access to clean water and safe sanitation by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Private sector NGOs Cooperating partners 	Same as target	There are fewer cases of waterborne diseases	RSAP AAA 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13
	Food security	Expand food source outlets and establish more food reserve units in the country	Every ward in the country has a food source outlet and every district has a food reserve unit by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security Private sector Cooperating partners 	Same as target	There are fewer cases of malnutrition and food imports in the country	RSAP AAA 12
	Energy security	Provide adequate sources and resources for the development of energy in the country	90% of the people have access to energy sources by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Energy Private sector Cooperating partners 	Same as target	There is less deforestation in the country	RSAP AAA 2, 3, 16

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Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives	
	Safety from disasters	Strengthen mechanisms for monitoring and mitigating the effects of disasters	Disaster-prone areas experience fewer cases of disasters by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government NGOs Private sector Cooperating partners 	Same as target	There is a gradual decrease in funding for emergencies arising from disasters	RSAP AAA 2, 14, 17, 18, 27, 29, 32	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"
	Economic diversification	Promote economic diversification and align investment choices with availability of water	Ongoing beyond 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ministries Multilateral development agencies Private sector 	There is balanced economic diversification by 2015	Projects that reflect this alignment and diversification are implemented in all three regions of the country	RISDP Investment Strategy	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"
Integrated Water Resources Development and Management	Environmental sustainability	Provide mechanisms to control land and natural resources degradation	Degradation rates are reversed by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ministries Private sector NGOs 	Same as target	There is increased rejuvenation of biophysical resources.	RSAP AAA 3, 16, 29, 32	
	Mainstreaming IWRM	IWRM is strengthened and promoted at the country-wide level	All development projects and programmes are carried out through IWRM principals by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ministries Private sector NGOs 	Same as target	There is increased awareness and appreciation of IWRM	RSAP AAA 3, 6, 31	Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.17", Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0" + Tab after: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.25", Tabs: 0.17", List tab + Not at 0.25"

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	Empowerment and participation of stakeholders in decision-making	Empower all stakeholders to participate fully in decision-making	Stakeholders are widely consulted and participate in decision-making by 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ministries Private sector NGOs 	Decision-making is no longer the domain of government alone by 2010	All Malawians are happy with decisions of national significance	RSAP AAA 24, 25, 26
	Improvement of education, awareness, training and research	Build awareness of decision-makers about good governance	Awareness programmes are implemented by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ministries Private sector NGOs 	Awareness programmes are developed by 2006	There is increased participation of stakeholders in decision-making	RSAP AAA 4, 17, 20, 21, 22

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Sub-Vision 2: Equitable Access to Water of an Acceptable Quantity and Quality in Southern Africa

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
Regional Integration	Harmonisation of the enabling environment	Harmonise water policies and legislation related to water services	Harmonisation of water policies and legislation completed by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries • Private sector • NGOs 	Same as target	There are no conflicts in national policies and legislation	RSAP AAA 1, 9, 10 RISDP Water Target 4
	Coordinated management of shared water courses	Strengthen the coordination and management of shared water courses	The coordination and management of shared water courses is strengthened by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries • Private sector • NGOs 	Coordination and management mechanisms are in place by 2007	There are no conflicts in shared river basins	RSAP AAA 3, 6, 8, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32
	Effective institutional mechanism	Establishing and strengthening national coordination of institutions dealing with water supply	Institutions are effectively cooperating for supply of water services by 2015 (MDGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parastatals • Private sector • Religious organisations • NGOs 	Association of water supply and sanitation institutions established in the RBOs by 2010	There is an increase in the access to water	RSAP AAA 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 22 National MDG initiatives
		Develop capacity of the country's institutions dealing with water supply, water quality and	National institutions dealing in water and sanitation services are capacitated to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parastatals • Private sector • Religious organisations • NGOs 	National institutions dealing in water and sanitation services are	There is increased customer satisfaction throughout the	RSAP AAA 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 22 National MDG initiatives

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		sanitation	fulfil their water and sanitation services mandate		functional	country	
	Good governance	Develop guidelines for good governance with regard to equitable allocation and access to water resources	Guidelines are developed by 2008	Ministries of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Development • Local Government • Environmental Affairs • Justice • Finance 	TORs for the development of guidelines are prepared by 2006 Draft guidelines are completed by 2007	Guidelines are used by RBOs and other water supply providers	RSAP AAA
	Equitable trade and investment	Promote economic diversification and align investment choices with population	Ongoing beyond 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries • Multilateral development agencies • Private sector 	There is balanced national economic diversification by 2015	Projects that reflect this alignment and diversification are implemented in all three regions of the country	RISDP investment strategy
Poverty Eradication	Water supply and sanitation	Invest in water supply and sanitation programmes for both rural and	The country has 100% access to water supply and sanitation by 2015 and each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries • Multilateral development 	As per MDGs on water supply and sanitation by 2015	There are improved rural and urban water supply services There are	RSAP AAA 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 22 National MDG initiatives

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives	
		urban areas	water supply source is within a short walking distance	agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector 		reduced incidents of water-borne diseases There is an improved assurance of permanent supply There is greater customer satisfaction		
	Food security	Make optimal allocation of water for small and large-scale irrigation	See sub-Vision for Food Security					
	Energy security	Make optimal allocation of water for small and large multi-purpose (including hydropower) dams	See sub-Vision on Energy Security				Sub-vision on energy security Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020	

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	Safety from disasters	Allocate adequate human, financial and technical resources for dealing with disasters	Disaster resources are adequate by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departments of: Meteorology Hydrology Land use Finance • NGOs 	Disaster impacts are reduced by 80% by 2015	Life and resources are not lost in great numbers	Vision 2020
	Economic diversification	Establish optimal allocation of water per sector	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Finance • Economic Planning Department • Private sector 	On-going	There is improved and equitable sectoral allocation of water	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
Integrated Water Resources Development and Management	Environmental sustainability	Promote re-use of water	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water services institutions • Private sector • Industries • NGOs, CBOs 	On-going	Water is re-used by one sector from another (domestic to agriculture or domestic to industries)	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Mainstreaming IWRM	Develop, publicise and disseminate	Guidelines are developed and disseminated by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Malawi Water 	IWRM Plans are developed as by WSSD resolution	Guidelines for the provision of water services	RSAP AAA 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		standard guidelines for the provision of water services	2007	Partnership		are developed, disseminated and used	
		Carry out mapping of surface and groundwater resources	A database is developed by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Malawi Water Partnership • NGOs • Cooperating partners 	Progress made towards development of database by 2010	Surface and groundwater database is developed	RSAP AAA 6, 14, 17
	Empowerment and participation of stakeholders in decision-making	Establish mechanisms for awareness raising on water conservation, demand management and pollution	Informed and committed water users in water conservation by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Environmental Affairs • MWP • NGOs 	On-going	Programmes for awareness raising in water conservation and water demand management. Both practices are adopted by users	Vision 2020
	Improvement of education, awareness, training and	Development and improvement of innovative technologies for	Water harvesting technologies are in place by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Research institutions 	Water harvesting technologies are in place by 2015	Alternative water sources are available	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	research	water harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MWP • Cooperating Partners • NGOs 			

Sub-Vision 3: Proper Sanitation for All and Safe Waste Disposal

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
Regional Integration	Harmonisation of the enabling environment	Develop national sanitation guidelines and standards	National guidelines and standards are developed by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development Ministry of Environmental Affairs Water Resources Board Universities 	Process of developing guidelines and standards is in place by 2008	The rate of adoption of guidelines and standards	RSAP AAA 5
	Coordinated management of shared water courses	Institute mechanisms for managing inter-basin water resources	Mechanisms are in place by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development Ministry of Environmental Affairs Water Resources Board NGOs 	RBOs use management mechanisms by 2008	No conflicts between RBOs	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Effective institutional mechanism	Establishing and strengthening national coordination of institutions dealing with	Institutions are effectively cooperating in the supply of water services by 2015 (MDGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply institutions Cooperating partners Private sector NGOs and CBOs 	Association of Water Supply Institutions is established in the respective RBOs in the	There is increased coverage in access to water and sanitation	Establishing and strengthening national coordination of institutions dealing with water supply and

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		sanitation			country by 2010		sanitation
		Development of the capacity of national institutions dealing with water supply, water quality and sanitation	National water services institutions are capacitated to fulfil their water and sanitation services mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply institutions Cooperating partners Private sector NGOs, CBOs 	National water supply and sanitation institutions are functional	There is increased customer satisfaction in the country	RSAP AAA 5, 6, 7, 17, 22 National MDG initiatives
	Good governance	Develop guidelines for good governance with regard to the provision of sanitation services (inter-basin)	Guidelines are developed by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation institutions NGOs RBOs Private sector Cooperating partners 	TORs for the guidelines are developed by 2006. Draft guidelines are prepared by 2007	Guidelines are used by RBOs and other stakeholders	RSAP AAA 20
	Equitable trade and investment	Align trade and investment with capacity of sanitation institutions and services	Sanitation institutions have adequate capacity by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation institutions NGOs RBOs Private sector Cooperating partners 	There is 80% coverage of sanitation services by 2015	Reduced incidence of environmental pollution and associated health risks	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
Poverty Eradication	Water supply and sanitation	Invest in water supply and sanitation programmes for both rural and urban areas	The country has 100% access to water supply and sanitation by 2015 (each region and associated RBOs provide shorted recommended distance to these services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sanitation services institutions • Private sector • NGOs. CBOs 	As per MDGs on water supply and sanitation by 2015	<p>There are improved rural and urban water and sanitation services.</p> <p>There are reduced incidents of water-borne diseases.</p> <p>There is improved assurance of water supply and sanitation services.</p> <p>There is greater customer satisfaction</p>	RSAP AAA 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 22 National MDG initiatives
	Food security	Make optimal allocation of water for small/large-scale irrigation	See sub-vision for food security				

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	Energy security	Make optimal allocation of water for small and large multi-purpose (including hydropower) dams	See sub-vision on energy security				See sub-vision on energy security Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Safety from disasters	Allocate adequate human, financial and technical resources for dealing with disasters	Disaster resources are adequate by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departments of: Meteorology • Hydrology • Land use • Finance • NGOs 	Disaster impacts are reduced by 80% by 2015	Life and resources are not lost in great numbers	Vision 2020
	Economic diversification	Establish optimal allocation of water per sector	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Finance • Economic Planning Department • Private sector 	On-going	There is improved and equitable sectoral allocation of water	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
Integrated Water Resources Development	Environmental sustainability	Promote re-use of water	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation services institutions • Private sector 	On-going	Water is re-used by one sector from another	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
and Management				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industries NGOs and CBOs 		(domestic to agriculture or domestic to industries)	
	Mainstreaming IWRM	Develop, publicise and disseminate standard guidelines for the provision of sanitation services	Guidelines are developed and disseminated by 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development MWP 	IWRM Plans are developed as by WSSD resolution	Guidelines for the provision of sanitation services are developed, disseminated and used	RSAP AAA 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26
	Empowerment and participation of stakeholders in decision-making	Build capacity in IWRM in the sanitation sector	Sanitation is integrated in IWRM by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation services institutions Private sector Industries NGOs, CBOs 	There is consideration of sanitation issues in IWRM	Number of IWRM plans that include sanitation management	RSAP AAA 5 Water Sector Plans
		Promote public and private sector partnerships	On-going beyond 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and sanitation services institutions Private sector 	On-going	Private sector fully participates in sanitation management planning	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Development of education, awareness,	Development and training in the use of guidelines for	Guidelines are disseminated by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water services and sanitation institutions 	Guidelines are developed and in use by 2008	Degree of preparedness for disaster	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	training and research	emergency preparedness and responses to sanitation-related disasters (e.g. schools, communities and institutions)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector • Schools • NGOs, CBOs 		management	Vision 2020
		Mainstream sanitation and hygiene education in school curriculum and in communities	Schools curriculum includes sanitation and hygiene education training in the country by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water services and sanitation institutions • Private sector • Schools • NGOs, CBOs 	The country adopts school curriculum with sanitation and hygiene by 2010	Level of awareness of sanitation and hygiene in schools and communities	RSAP AAA 5 Water Sector Plans

Sub-Vision 4: Food Security for All Households

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
Regional Integration	Harmonisation of the enabling environment	Implement Protocol in relation to water for food security	Implementation of Protocol effectively supports food security in Malawi by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development 	Implementation of Protocol effectively contributes to Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy and Vision 2020	There is increased food availability in the country	Initiatives resulting from resolutions of the Extraordinary SADC Food Summit of May, 2004
	Coordinated management of shared water courses	Institute mechanisms for managing inter-basin water resources	Mechanisms are in place by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development Ministry of Environmental Affairs Water Resources Board NGOs 	RBOs use management mechanisms by 2008	No conflicts between RBOs	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Effective institutional mechanism	Establishing and strengthening national coordination of institutions dealing with sanitation	Institutions are effectively cooperating in the supply of water services by 2015 (MDGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply institutions Cooperating partners Private sector NGOs, CBOs 	Association of Water Supply Institutions is established in the respective RBOs in the country by 2010	There is increased coverage in access to water and sanitation	Establishing and strengthening national coordination of institutions dealing with water supply and

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
							sanitation
	Good governance	Development of the capacity of national institutions dealing with water supply, water quality and sanitation	National water services institutions are capacitated to fulfil their water and sanitation services mandate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Supply institutions • Cooperating partners • Private sector • NGOs, CBOs. 	National water supply and sanitation institutions are functional	There is increased customer satisfaction in the country	RSAP AAA 5, 6, 7, 17 and 22 National MDG Initiatives
		Develop guidelines for good governance for the provision of water services (inter-basin)	Guidelines are developed by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation institutions • NGOs • RBOs • Private sector • Cooperating partners 	TORs for the guidelines are developed by 2006. Draft guidelines are prepared by 2007	Guidelines are used by RBOs and other stakeholders	RSAP AAA 20
	Equitable trade and investment	Align trade and investment with food production needs	There is adequate investment for food production by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • NGOs • RBOs • Private sector • Cooperating partners 	There is optimum output from rain-fed and irrigation agriculture by 2015	Reduced incidence of food shortages and imports	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
Poverty Eradication	Water supply and sanitation	Assessment of water available for food production in the country	Adequate information is available for water required for food production by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development MWP NGOs, CBOs Communities 	Assessment of water availability is concluded by 2010	Availability of water for food production	RSAP AAA 6 and 14
	Food security	Produce and/or update the current national agriculture potential maps by using GIS	Maps are produced by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture Department of Surveys CGIAR Centre Research institutions 	Production of maps is commissioned by 2007	Maps are used to guide investment in agriculture in the various lithological areas	Initiatives resulting from resolutions of the Extraordinary SADC Food Summit of May, 2004
	Energy security	Increase the use of energy in water provision for agriculture by pumping	Energy is optimally used for irrigation water by small-scale farmers by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy utilities Farmers Policy makers 	Proportion of users having constant energy supply by 2010.	Rate of use of energy for irrigation	Initiatives resulting from resolutions of the Extraordinary SADC Food Summit of May, 2004
	Safety from disasters	Allocate adequate human, financial and technical resources for dealing with food	Disaster resources are adequate by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departments of: Meteorology Hydrology Agriculture 	Food insecurity is reduced by 80% by 2015	Every household has adequate food reserves	Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		security		Land use Finance • NGOs			
	Economic diversification	Promote the concept of virtual water as an economic diversification tool	Food security for all households by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • CGIAR Centre • Research institutions 	MDGs by 2015	Degree of optimal allocation of water resources to various sectors of the country's economy	RSAP AAA 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 17, 24, 32
Integrated Water Resources Development and Management	Environmental sustainability	Promote the re-use of water in agriculture	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Water services institutions • Private sector • Industries • Farmers' Associations 	On-going	Rate of re-use of water in agriculture	Initiatives resulting from resolutions of the Extraordinary SADC Food Summit of May, 2004
	Mainstreaming IWRM	Institutionalise IWRM in agriculture and development planning	IWRM Plans integrate agriculture water use by 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Water services institutions • Private sector 	Same as target	Rate of incorporation of agriculture in IWRM planning	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MWP • NGOs • Industries • Farmers' Associations 			
	Empowerment and participation of stakeholders in decision-making	Re-introduction of best practices from traditional cropping systems	Traditional best practices fully integrated in agriculture by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Water services institutions • Private sector • MWP • NGOs • Industries • Farmers' Associations 	More farmers using best traditional practices by 2015	There is a mix of crops being grown by farmers	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Improvement of education, awareness, training and research	Involvement of communities in agriculture research	Traditional best practices fully integrated in agriculture research by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Agriculture research institutions • Community farmers 	More farmers using best traditional practices by 2015	There is a mix of crops being grown by farmers	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
		Use of irrigation	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of 	Irrigation	Rate of	Initiatives

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		technologies		Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector • CGIAR centre • Research institutions • Farmers 	technologies are well integrated in agriculture practices by 2015	adoption of irrigation technologies by farmer groups	resulting from resolutions of the Extraordinary SADC Food Summit of May 2004 NEPAD RISDP
		Promote rainwater harvesting in agriculture	Rainwater harvesting practices fully integrated in agriculture by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture research institutions • Community farmers 	More farmers using rainwater harvesting practices by 2015	Scale of use of rainwater harvesting practices in agriculture	Initiatives resulting from resolutions of the Extraordinary SADC Food Summit of May 2004 NEPAD RISDP

Sub-Vision 5: Energy Security for All Households

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
Regional Integration	Harmonisation of the enabling environment (to ensure the sustainable use of hydropower potential in the country)	Strengthen mechanisms for maximising hydropower generation in the country, such as the southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP) and mini hydropower stations	Mechanisms are fully in place and functional by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAPP • Department of Energy • ESCOM • Cooperating partners 	Hydropower contributes more to the national energy grid by 2015	Initiatives are implemented and new ones developed	SAPP RISDP
	Coordinated management of shared water courses	Institute mechanisms for managing inter-basin water resources to take account of energy requirements	Mechanisms are in place by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Environmental Affairs • Water Resources Board • Department of Energy • ESCOM 	RBOs use management mechanisms by 2008	No conflicts between RBOs	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	Effective institutional mechanism	Establishing and strengthening national coordination of institutions dealing with energy	Institutions are effectively cooperating in the supply of energy services by 2015 (MDGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply institutions Cooperating partners Private sector Department of Energy ESCOM 	The Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority (MERA) is strengthened by 2010	There is increased coverage in access to energy sources in the country	Establishing and strengthening national coordination of institutions dealing with energy
	Good governance	Development of the capacity of national institutions dealing with energy	Energy institutions are capacitated to fulfil their energy services mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Institutions Cooperating partners Private sector 	Energy institutions are functional	There is increased customer satisfaction in the country	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
		Develop guidelines for good governance for the provision of energy services	Guidelines are developed by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy institutions Private sector Cooperating partners 	TORs for the guidelines are developed by 2006. Draft guidelines are prepared by 2007	Guidelines are used by energy institutions and other energy utilities	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Equitable trade and investment	Align trade and investment with energy requirements in	There is adequate investment for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Energy Cooperating 	There is optimum output from energy sources	90% of the households in the country have access to	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		the country	energy by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> partners Private sector ESCOM 	by 2015	energy and there are reduced incidents of load shedding	Vision 2020
Poverty Eradication	Water supply and sanitation	Assessment of water available for social and economic development in the country	Adequate information is available for water required for development and growth by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development MWP NGOs, CBOs Communities 	Assessment of water availability is concluded by 2010	Availability of water for social and economic development	RSAP AAA 6, 14
	Food security	Hydropower dams are designed so as to be multi-purpose and include water needed for irrigation	All dams designed are compliant to this requirement by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Energy Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Water Development Energy utilities MERA 	New dam designs incorporate this provision by 2025	The number of multi-purpose dams constructed for hydropower and accommodating irrigation requirements	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
		Increase the use of energy in water provision for agriculture for pumping	Energy is optimally used for irrigation water by small-scale farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy makers Department of Energy ESCOM 	Increased use of energy by 2015	Rate of use of energy for irrigation	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
			by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers 			
	Energy security	Make an inventory of and/or update hydrologically suitable sites for hydropower generation	Inventory is produced by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Department of Energy • Cooperating partners • Private sector 	Inventory is commissioned by 2007	Inventory is used to guide development of hydropower schemes in the country	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
		Build hydropower stations at the sites identified above	Hydropower plants contribute optimally to the energy needs for all households and economic activities by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • Department of Energy • ESCOM • Private sector • Cooperating partners 	MDG targets on energy by 2015 (WSSD Declaration on WEHAB) RISDP target	Progress towards meeting the target	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Safety from disasters	Hydropower dams are designed so as to be multi-purpose and are safety nets for droughts and cope with	Hydropower dams are optimally designed and operated to cope with droughts and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Department of Energy • Ministry of Finance • Energy utilities 	Hydropower dams are designed for multi-purpose use	Number of dams meeting this criterion	RSAP AAA 32 FEWS REWS

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		floods	floods by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector Cooperating partners 			
	Economic diversification	Hydropower dams are multi-purpose and take into account agriculture needs and other economic uses	Hydropower dams are optimally designed and operated to be multi-purpose to support agriculture other economic activities by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development Department of Energy Ministry of Finance Ministry of Agriculture Energy utilities Private sector Cooperating partners 	Hydropower dams are designed for multi-purpose use and support agriculture and other economic activities by 2015	Number of dams meeting this criterion	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
Integrated Water Resources Development and Management	Environmental sustainability	Guarantee statutory releases of environmental flows in the design and operation of hydropower plants	Release of environmental flows from all (suitably designed) dams by 2010. All new dams are suitably designed for environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development Department of Energy Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environmental Affairs 	Same as target	Number of dams complying with the statutory requirements in their design and operation	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
			flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy utilities • Private sector • Cooperating partners 			
	Mainstreaming IWRM	Institutionalise IWRM in energy and development planning	IWRM Plans integrate energy use by 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Energy • Private Sector • MWP • NGOs 	Same as target	Rate of incorporation of energy in IWRM planning	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Empowerment and participation of stakeholders in decision-making	Institutionalise IWRM so as to be practised by communities	Communities and other stakeholders integrate IWRM in energy development and use by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Private sector • MWP • NGOs • Industries • Department of Energy 	More communities integrate IWRM in energy development and use by 2015	Rate of integration of IWRM by communities	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Improvement of education, awareness, training and research	Involvement of communities in energy research	Traditional best practices fully integrated in energy research by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Energy • Research institutions • Communities 	More communities using best traditional energy practices by 2015	There is a mix of modern and traditional energy generation practices by	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		Use of energy technologies	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Energy • Research institutions • Universities 	Energy technologies are well integrated in IWRM practices by 2015	Rate of adoption of energy technologies by stakeholders	<p>communities</p> <p>Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020</p>

Sub-Vision 6: Environmental Sustainability

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Targets	Role Players	Milestones	Indicators	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
Regional Integration	Harmonisation of the enabling environment	Harmonise policies and legislation on the environment in Malawi	Harmonisation of policies and legislation on the environment to be accomplished by 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries • NGOs • Private sector 	Same as target	The country's policies and legislation on the environment are harmonised and no conflicts exist	RSAP AAA 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 26, 27, 32
	Coordinated management of shared water courses	Establish RBOs	All RBOs in the country are established by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Finance • Cooperating partners 	8 RBOs are established by 2006 (RISDP)	RBOs accepted by interested parties	RSAP AAA 8
		Harmonise pertinent sectoral policies, legislation and regulations	Harmonised pertinent sectoral policies, legislation and regulations are in place by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice • Line ministries 	The country harmonises its environmental policies by 2007	Pertinent policies, legislation and regulations so revised are consistent with overall national policy	RSAP AAA 1, 9, 10, 11

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Targets	Role Players	Milestones	Indicators	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	Effective institutional mechanism	Establishing and strengthening national coordination of institutions dealing with environment	Institutions are effectively cooperating in the management of the environment by 2015 (MDGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment institutions • Cooperating partners • Private sector • NGOs, CBOs 	Sustainable environmental management is adopted by RBOs in the country by 2010	There is increased improvement in sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management in the country	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
	Good governance	Development of the capacity of national institutions dealing with the environment	Environment institutions are capacitated to fulfil their environment services mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment institutions • Cooperating partners • Private sector • NGOs, CBOs 	National environment institutions are functional	There is increased improvement in the environment of the country	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
		Develop guidelines for good governance for the provision of environmental services	Guidelines are developed by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment institutions • NGOs • RBOs • Private sector • Cooperating partners 	TORs for the guidelines are developed by 2006. Draft guidelines are prepared by 2007	Guidelines are used by RBOs and other stakeholders	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Targets	Role Players	Milestones	Indicators	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	Equitable trade and investment	Align trade and investment with environmental needs	There is adequate investment for environmental requirements by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Environmental Affairs • NGOs • RBOs • Private sector • Cooperating partners 	There is optimum output from the environment by 2015	Reduced incidence of environmental degradation	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Vision 2020
		Adopt ecosystem or catchment approach	Sector programmes are operating along ecosystem/catchment approach by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RBOs 	Ecosystem/catchment approach adopted in RBOs by 2007	Implementation of IWRM principles in the country	RSAP AAA3, 4, 8, 16, 20, 24, 27, 32
		Implement Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) of surface and groundwater catchments	SEAs of surface and groundwater catchments are carried out in the RBOs by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • RBOs 	5 RBOs by 2010. 10 RBOs by 2015	SEA and audit reports for all shared river basins	

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Targets	Role Players	Milestones	Indicators	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		Institutionalise resource accounting	Institutionalised resource accounting is carried out by all RBOs by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RBOs 	Institutionalised resource accounting is initiated in the country by 2008	Resource accounting is used in regional planning and decision-making	
Poverty Eradication	Economic diversification	Promote community-based eco-tourism in shared wetlands	Community-based eco-tourism in shared wetlands is established in all basins by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RBOs NGOs Private sector 	5 river basins cooperating by 2010	Communities benefit directly from eco-tourism development	
		Initiate and strengthen catchment conservation programmes (e.g. working for water, clearing of invasive species)	To be done by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole country 	One basin in each district by 2008	Conservation programmes generate beneficial employment for local communities	
Integrated Water Resources Development and	Environmental sustainability	Allocation for ecological water requirements (environmental	Allocations to be carried out by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RBOs 	Assessment and determination to be completed	In-stream flow requirements determined and met in all shared water	

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Targets	Role Players	Milestones	Indicators	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
Management		flows)			by 2010	systems	
		Reduce and control pollution and other threats to shared catchments (e.g. siltation, invasive species)	Reduction made by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RBOs 	Pollution and other environmental threats in shared catchments are reduced by 50% by 2015	Water quality meets regionally accepted guidelines and standards	
		Implement water demand management (WDM)	WDM is implemented in all shared basins by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RBOs 	WDM is initiated in all shared basins by 2008	There is improved water use efficiency which reduces water losses to below 15% in urban areas and 20% for irrigation	
	Empowerment and participation	Strengthen stakeholder awareness and participation in RBOs	There is equitable representation on RBOs by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RBOs NGOs, CBOs 	At least 33% representation of vulnerable groups on RBOs by 2010	RBOs management structure reflects catchment demographics	

Sub-Vision 7: Security from Natural Disasters

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
Regional Integration	Harmonisation of the enabling environment	Harmonise data management systems	Management systems are harmonised by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant line ministries • RBOs • NGOs • Cooperating partners 	Management systems are harmonised by 2007	Availability of homogeneous data	RSAP AAA 2, 3, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29, 32
		Establish network to facilitate data collection and collation	Data collection networks are strengthened and expanded in the country by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant line ministries • RBOs • NGOs • Cooperating partners 	Data collection networks are strengthened and expanded in the RBOs by 2007	Presence of data collection networks on the ground	
		Develop and enhance communication capacity	Communication capacity is strengthened in the country by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant line ministries • RBOs • NGOs • Cooperating partners • Media 	Communication capacity is strengthened in the RBOs by 2007	Easy communication within the networks	

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	Coordinated management of shared water courses	Institute mechanisms for managing natural disasters	Mechanisms for managing natural disasters are in place by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Environment • Department of Disaster Preparedness • Communities • NGOs 	Mechanisms for managing natural disasters are in place by 2008	Positive response to disasters by communities and other stakeholders	
	Effective institutional mechanism	Strengthen national and district disaster management programmes, including preparedness and response	National and district disaster management programmes including preparedness and response are strengthened by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant line ministries • RBOs • Communities • Cooperating partners 	National and district disaster management programmes are strengthened by 2007	Communities are well prepared for disasters and response to their impacts	
		Strengthen institutional arrangements for disaster management	There are stable institutional arrangements by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant line ministries • RBOs • Communities • Cooperating partners 	Institutional arrangements for disaster management are strengthened by 2007	Institutions are able to work effectively and efficiently	

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
		Incorporate disaster management programmes in river basin management organisations	Disaster management programmes are incorporated in all RBOs by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant line ministries • RBOs • Communities • Cooperating partners 	Disaster management programmes are incorporated in RBOs by 2007	Physical presence of disaster management programmes in RBOs	
	Good governance	Development of the capacity of national institutions dealing with natural disasters	National disaster management institutions are capacitated to fulfil their disaster management mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant line ministries • RBOs • Communities • Cooperating partners 	National disaster management institutions are functional	Better management and response strategies are in place	
		Develop guidelines for good governance in the management of natural disasters	Guidelines are developed by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Environment • Department of Disaster Preparedness • Communities • NGOs 	TORs for the guidelines are developed by 2006. Draft guidelines are prepared by 2007	Guidelines are used by RBOs, management institutions, relief organisations, NGOs and communities	
	Equitable trade and	Align trade and investment with	There is adequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development 	Data collection and collation is	GIS maps	

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	investment	incidence of natural disasters	information on natural disaster incidents by 2010, which could compromise investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment • Department of Disaster Preparedness • Communities • NGOs 	instituted by 2006		
Poverty Eradication	Water supply and sanitation	Assessment of water supply requirements in all districts which could be impacted upon by natural disasters	Adequate information is available on water supply in areas that could be affected by natural disasters by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Environment • Department of Disaster Preparedness • Communities • NGOs 	Assessment for water supply needs during natural disasters is instituted by 2007	Assessment reports	
	Food security	Produce and/or update the current national agriculture potential maps against the potential of natural disasters by using GIS	Maps are produced by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Environment • Department of Disaster Preparedness • Department of 	Assessment of agriculture potential areas is instituted by 2007	Compendium of maps	

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
				Surveys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • NGOs 			
	Energy security	Assess effects of natural disasters on energy in all the districts of the country	Assessment of the effects of natural disasters on energy is completed by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Environment • Department of Disaster Preparedness • Department of Surveys • Communities • NGOs 	Assessment exercise is instituted by 2007	Assessment reports	
	Safety from disasters	Allocate adequate human, financial and technical resources for dealing with natural disasters	Disaster resources are adequate by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departments of: Meteorology • Hydrology • Agriculture • Finance • NGOs • Cooperating partners 	Impacts of natural disasters are reduced by 50% by 2010	Fewer losses of life and property	

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
	Economic diversification	Develop multi-purpose dams for flood dissipation and water supply during droughts	On-going beyond 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development Ministry of Finance Cooperating partners 	There is at least one multi-purpose dam in each RBO by 2008	Number of multi-purpose dams	
Integrated Water Resources Development and Management	Environmental sustainability	Promote the concept of sustainable natural resources use, management and conservation	On-going beyond 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development Ministry of Environment Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning Department of Forestry Communities NGOs 	There are at least 5 management and conservation programmes run by communities in each RBO by 2015	Number of management and conservation programmes in each RBO	
	Mainstreaming IWRM	Institutionalise IWRM in natural disaster management and mitigation	IWRM in natural disaster management and mitigation is institutionalised by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water Development Ministry of Environment Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning 	Same as target	Rate of incorporation of IWRM in disaster management and mitigation	

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional and National Initiatives
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Forestry • Communities 			
	Empowerment and participation of stakeholders in decision-making	Establish mechanisms for empowering communities in disaster management and mitigation in all the RBOs in the country	Mechanisms for empowering communities in disaster management and mitigation are established by 2010 in all RBOs in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water Development • Ministry of Environment • Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security • Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning • Department of Forestry • Communities 	Mechanisms are instituted by 2008	Rate of effectiveness	
	Improvement of education, awareness, training and research	Carry out research on and develop management tools for natural disaster incidents	Information on disaster incidents is established in the country by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Research institutions • NGOs 	Information on disaster incidents is available in the country by 2008	Research results	

Sub-Vision 8: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)

Strategic Objective	Focus Area	Action	Target	Role Players	Milestone	Indicator	Linkages with existing Regional Initiatives
IWRM	Improvement of education, training and research	Develop and implement training programmes for non-tertiary levels	Training programmes for various stakeholders in member states is provided by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States • RBOs • NGOs, CBOs • Cooperating partners 	Training programmes for various stakeholders in 8 Member States is provided by 2008		AAA 3, 4, 17, 22, 23
	Empowerment and participation of stakeholders	Establish institutional structures that promote effective stakeholder participation	Water resources managed at the lowest appropriate levels in all member states by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States • RBOs • NGOs • CBOs 	Water resources managed at the lowest appropriate levels in 8 member states by 2007		AAA3, 4, 22, 24, 31, 26, 25

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