



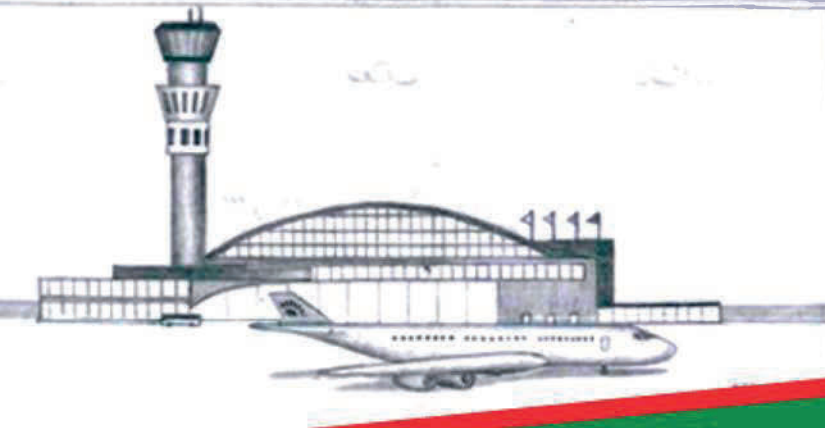
THE MALAWI 2063 FIRST 10-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (MIP-1)

2021-2030



**'Transforming Malawi
into a Middle-income
Economy'**

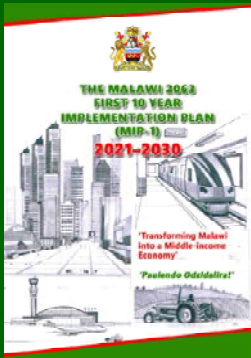
'Paulendo Odzidalira!'



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in the 2020

'My Future, Our Future'
Youth Essay
and Art Competition





THE MALAWI 2063
FIRST 10-YEAR
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
(MIP-1)
2021–2030

OUR VISION

'An inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation'

OUR RESOLUTION

'We as Malawians desire and resolve to be an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant **industrialized** upper-middle-income country by the year 2063, so we can fund our development needs primarily by ourselves. Our manufacturing industry shall have strong forward and backward linkages with the sectors that will drive it. We shall achieve this Vision through collective effort and shall not allow any state or non-state actor to derail us.'

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ACB | Anti-Corruption Bureau |
| ADC | Area Development Committee |
| ADMARC | Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation |
| AERA | Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority |
| AfCFTA | African Continental Free Trade Area |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| BCR | Benefit-Cost Ratio |
| CBA | Cost Benefit Analysis |
| COMESA | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| DFA | Development Financing Assessment |
| DPs | Development Partners |
| DRIMP | District Road Improvement and Maintenance Project |
| DRMS | Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy |
| ECD | Early Childhood Development |
| ECGs | Enabler Coordination Groups |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EDF | Export Development Fund |
| ENRM | Environmental and Natural Resource Management |
| EPZs | Export Processing Zones |
| ESCOM | Electricity Supply Cooperation of Malawi |
| EWS | Early Warning Systems |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GoM | Government of Malawi |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| HRMIS | Human Resources Management Information System |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| IFMIS | Integrated Financial Management Information System |
| IIAG | Ibrahim Index of African Governance |
| INFF | Integrated National Financing Framework |
| IPP | Independent Power Producer |
| IPRs | Intellectual Property Rights |
| IXP | Internet Exchange Point |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicators |
| LGFC | Local Government Finance Committee |
| LMS | Learning Management System |
| LPG | Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| MACRA | Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| MAQA | Malawi Qualifications Authority |
| MBS | Malawi Bureau of Standards |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MEPA | Malawi Environmental Protection Agency |
| MGDS III | Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III |
| MHRC | Malawi Human Rights Commission |
| MIM | Malawi Institute of Management |
| MIS | Management Information Systems |
| MoEPD&PSR | Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and Public Sector Reforms |
| MPS | Malawi Police Service |
| MRA | Malawi Revenue Authority |
| MW2063 | Malawi 2063 |
| MSGD | Malawi School of Government and Diplomacy |
| MSMEs | Micro Small and Medium Enterprises |
| NACIT | National College of Information Technology |
| NAPs | National Adaptation Plans |
| NCAL | National Census of Agriculture and Livestock |
| NCST | National Commission for Science and Technology |
| NEEF | National Economic Empowerment Fund |
| NES | National Export Strategy |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NHF | National Health Fund |
| NPC | National Planning Commission |
| NSO | National Statistical Office |
| NSS | National Statistical System |
| ODeL | Open Distance and e-Learning |
| OGI | Open Government Initiative |
| OPC | Office of the President and Cabinet |
| PCGs | Pillar Coordination Groups |
| PECGs | Pillar and Enabler Coordination Groups |
| PFM | Public Finance Management |
| PPP | Public Private Partnerships |
| RBM | Reserve Bank of Malawi |
| SADC | Southern Africa Development Community |
| SAPP | Southern Africa Power Pool |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SDI | Staff Development Institute |
| SEZs | Special Economic Zones |
| SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SNLCs | Special Needs Learning Centres |
| SPV | Special Purpose Vehicle |
| SQTR | Student Qualified Teacher Ratio |
| SRH | Sexual Reproductive Health |
| STEM | Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics |
| STI | Science, Technology and Innovation |

| | |
|----------|---|
| SVTP | Shire Valley Transformation Program |
| SWGs | Sector Working Groups |
| TI | Transparency International |
| TLMS | Technical Library Management System |
| TEVET | Technical, Entrepreneurship, Vocational, Education and Training |
| TEVETA | Technical, Entrepreneurship, Vocational, Education and Training Authority |
| UBR | Unified Beneficiary Registry |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WB – WGI | World Bank World Governance Indicators |
| WB | World Bank |



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The MW2063 First 10-year Implementation Plan (MIP-1) has been formulated under a highly consultative process which generated valuable input from various stakeholders, including state and non-state actors. The formulation process was led by the National Planning Commission (NPC) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and Public Sector Reforms (MoEPD&PSR).

NPC extends its sincere appreciation to His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Malawi, Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera; and the Vice-President, Right Honourable Dr. Saulos Klaus Chilima, who is also the Minister of MoEPD&PSR, for their overall leadership in the development of MIP-1. Along with them were the presidential advisors who acted as sounding boards in sharpening the priorities for the MIP-1 take-off years.

The Secretary to the President and Cabinet (SPC), Mr. Zangazanga Chikhosi and the Deputy SPC, Dr. Janet Banda, SC, supported by officials in the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) provided timely guidance and facilitated interfaces with the heads of Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and statutory corporations.

Further, NPC is immensely indebted to the Cabinet Committee on the Economy and all Cabinet Ministers who provided unwavering support throughout the process of developing MIP-1. Sincere appreciation should also go to all MDAs, statutory corporations, parastatals and local councils for their valuable input and involvement throughout the process; and heads of MDAs for coordinating and providing detailed plans of their respective sectors. NPC is also grateful to the Core Advisory Panel (CAP) and Youth Core Advisory Panel (Youth CAP) of MW2063 for their constructive technical support to the process. Both CAPs played an important role as they provided very useful technical backstopping to all the input garnered from various stakeholders.

Furthermore, NPC is thankful to all other stakeholders, including the various technical and editorial reviewers (for their tremendous contribution towards the formulation of MIP-1), non-Governmental organizations, private sector organizations, civil society organizations, faith-based organizations, academia, the youth, media and development partners. Many thanks also go to the National Youth Council of Malawi and its

network of youth organizations who mobilized the youths to provide youth-related input into MIP-1.

Sincere gratitude to all that partnered with NPC in supporting the development of MIP-1, including the United Nations family, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for their financial and technical support.

NPC and MoEPD&PSR are optimistic that the collaborative effort that prevailed from all stakeholders during the formulation of MIP-1 shall continue to drive its implementation. We are optimistic that MIP-1 will be realized through the coordinated implementation by all the implementing partners, while taking the youth on board all the way.

NPC and MoEPD&PSR are optimistic that the collaborative effort that prevailed from all stakeholders during the formulation of MIP-1 shall continue to drive its implementation.





MIP-1 is very special in that its implementation does not only operationalize the Malawi 2063, but also ensures the achievement of the 2030 global Agenda for Sustainable Development in the remaining Decade of Action. ”

FOREWORD

On 19th January 2021, we launched a youth-centric national Vision, Malawi 2063 (MW2063), a successor of Vision 2020. MW2063 triggers change of our mindset to develop, and provides an opportunity for the country to define its developmental roadmap for the next forty-three years. MW2063 provides an inclusive development path to be achieved through strategic transformative initiatives that will change Malawi into an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant industrialized upper-middle income country. However, the implementation and realization of MW2063 requires a roadmap on how we will inclusively walk through the wealth creation highway in blocks of 10-year periods. I am, therefore, delighted to present the Malawi 2063 First 10-year Implementation Plan (MIP-1) that will lead us together in ***transforming Malawi into a middle-income economy by the year 2030.*** Achieving this goal requires a transformation of our economy from a predominantly importing to an industrialized exporting economy. This entails focusing on sectors that make us more economically productive without neglecting the social sectors that will help us build the required human capital to achieve our inclusive wealth creation agenda at the shortest time possible. Malawi should not continue to rely on debt and the goodwill of others in funding our development needs. This is simply not sustainable.

MIP-1, therefore, provides a framework that will kickstart our journey to being an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation by the year 2063. It takes us from the basics for attaining economic freedom for our children to providing them with a dignified living, forever walking tall on the face of the earth. MIP-1 has foundational transformative strategies and interventions, including flagship projects that will help meet the set milestones at the shortest time possible. These interventions are presented across the focus areas of each MW2063 Pillar and Enabler, with the necessary areas for policy and legislative reform being highlighted to provide a conducive environment for the implementation and realization of the aspirations of MW2063.

MIP-1 is very special in that its implementation does not only operationalize MW2063, but also ensures the achievement of the 2030 global Agenda for Sustainable Development in the remaining Decade of Action.

This is the country's implementation blueprint for all stakeholders, including state and non-state actors. I, therefore, wish to rally all sectors to integrate MIP-1 strategies and interventions into their implementation plans so as to foster the implementation of MIP-1, specifically, and MW2063, generally. I expect that all development programs and activities for the next 10 years will align to the aspiration of building ***"an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant industrialized upper- middle-income country"***.

My Government is committed to following a new path of inclusive prosperity in pursuit of its development goals and aspirations. We are, therefore, glad to partner with all well-meaning stakeholders in actualizing MIP-1.

The Malawi we want is possible and is happening. May God bless Malawi.

His Excellency,
Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera
President of the Republic of Malawi

PREFACE

The dilemma of slow progress in our country's development remains, to-date, poor implementation of the beautiful plans and policies that we develop. It is high time that as Malawians we acknowledge this shortcoming and resolve to do things differently this time around.

Malawi 2063 (MW2063) is as succinct in its objectives as it is in its expected outcome which is to create an "inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation" by raising the country's status to that of **lower-middle** income by the year 2030; and, thereafter, attain the upper-middle income status by 2063 or earlier. In addition, it sets out to meet most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) whose lifeline ends in 2030. This will be done and we will achieve these aspirations. However, we will not accomplish anything by doing 'business as usual.' MW2063 needs our concerted efforts to act with determination and haste, as already we are a country that is lagging behind despite the numerous natural resources that God Almighty has bestowed upon our land.

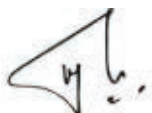
The adoption of this MW2063 First 10-year Implementation Plan (MIP-1) will kick-start the operationalization of MW2063. It is our expectation that through this comprehensive plan of action, Malawi will move forward so that our people, at some point in their lifetime, can enjoy decent and dignified lives. Let us prosper together and become an example to others that the possibilities of inclusive prosperity are endless when a people commit to the values of hard work, belief in one's own abilities, serving others and accountability.

There will never be another Malawi, this is the only one we have; therefore, let us all take responsibility for it and contribute in any small way to the realization of our aspirations as espoused under MW2063.

The Malawi we want is possible and MIP-1 is the first step to achieving our collective dreams. Let all of us entrusted with the implementation aspects of this action plan be resolute in ensuring its full implementation and commit to periodically take stock of our progress along the way. I particularly expect all implementing partners to deliberately include our young people, both girls and boys and all marginalised groups such as the elderly, persons living with disabilities, living in the rural and urban areas in the execution of MIP-1 and, ultimately, the realization of MW2063.

We can achieve great things if we hold hands and collectively pull in one direction. The future holds so much promise for Malawi; and that future begins now with MIP-1.

May God bless us all and may He bless Mother Malawi.



Right Honourable Dr. Saulos Klaus Chilima

Vice President of the Republic of Malawi and
Minister for Economic Planning and Development and Public Sector
Reforms



Let us prosper together and become an example to others that the possibilities of inclusive prosperity are endless when a people commit to the values of hard work, belief in one's own abilities, serving others and accountability. ”

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Malawi 2063 Vision (MW2063) was launched in January, 2021 to chart Malawi's new development trajectory with the aim of achieving an upper-middle income status by the year 2063. MW2063 reflects the collective aspirations of the people of Malawi to achieve inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance for economic independence.

The Malawi 2063 First 10-year Implementation Plan (MIP-1) operationalizes the MW2063 from 2021 to 2030. This is the first MIP in a series of four 10-year plans that will be developed to drive the implementation and realization of MW2063.

MIP-1 builds on lessons learnt and successes from the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III which was the last operationalization plan of Vision 2020. Considering the time-overlap of the MDGS III (whose implementation period was 2017 to 2022) and MIP-1, there is a justified need to carry-over some of the ongoing and promising interventions under MGDS III that align with the MW2063. The development of MIP-1 also involved a series of consultations and validations with various stakeholders due to the multi- and cross-sectoral nature of the interventions, projects and programs to be implemented through the same. This approach facilitated the identification of sectoral-focused and impact-oriented quick-wins and transformative projects and programs envisaged to spearhead the attainment of aspirations of MW2063. In addition, the multi-stakeholder engagement also provided an opportunity for coordinated efforts in setting the priorities, implementation and review of MIP-1, as well as a coordinated process of mobilizing the resources required for the implementation of programs and projects prioritized under MIP-1.

The development of MIP-1 also involved a series of consultations and validations with various stakeholders due to the multi- and cross-sectoral nature of the interventions, projects and programs to be implemented through the same. ”

Objectives of MIP-1

MIP-1 aims to meet two key milestones:

- i. to raise the country's income status to **lower-middle** level by 2030; and
- ii. to meet most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) whose end-line target is 2030.

MIP-1 is anchored on the three Pillars of MW2063, namely: Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization; Industrialization; and Urbanization. These Pillars are catalyzed by seven Enablers, namely: Mindset Change; Effective Governance Systems and Institutions; Enhanced Public Sector Performance; Private Sector Dynamism; Human Capital Development; Economic Infrastructure; and Environmental Sustainability. Further, MIP-1 has **priority strategies and interventions** to be implemented in the next ten years to set Malawi on a path to actualize MW2063. It also identifies **quick wins** - interventions that are already in the pipeline or have low-cost implications or having ready finance commitment or just requiring scaling-up in the next five years; and **game changers** - interventions that significantly alter the way things are done in the development strategies and interventions of this country and can transform Malawi faster if their implementation is prioritized. MIP-1 also presents prioritized **flagship programs and projects** that will accelerate Malawi's progress towards creating an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation.

The choice of interventions being prioritized under MIP-1, both in the economic and social sectors, therefore, is primarily guided by the need for the country to create wealth for financing its own development needs. This has entailed putting together catalytic interventions that are largely targeted at spurring the economic sectors so as to retire the country's current massive debt at the shortest time possible while generating the resources for meeting the human capital development needs in the social sectors. Key and concurrent to this wealth creation agenda are the interventions that are meant to curtail resource leakages by building capacities towards efficient utilization, tracking and recovering the resources generated and mobilized by the country towards the development agenda.

These interventions are featured in the following focus areas for each Pillar and Enabler:

Pillar 1: Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization

Objective: To have an optimally productive and commercialized agriculture sector; with the following focus areas:

1. **Agriculture Diversification:** A strong diversification program backed by effective extension services into the production of higher-value crops (including horticulture), livestock and fisheries with niche products largely destined for the export market.
2. **Irrigation Development:** Investments in sustainable irrigation systems to optimally harness the productivity and commercialization drive while averting adverse climatic variability.
3. **Anchor Farms:** Big aggregate farms and/or cooperatives that best unleash the potential production and productivity of commercial smallholder farmers to generate surplus raw materials for industrialization.
4. **Agriculture Inputs:** A sustainable high-quality input supply and access system.
5. **Agricultural Mechanization:** Increased mechanization and use of modern technologies (including digital) that can also make agriculture attractive to young people.
6. **Structured Markets:** Ensuring well-functioning structured agricultural markets that can generate high farmer incomes, release agricultural labour and stimulate demand in the other sectors of the economy.
7. **Agriculture Research, Innovation and Dissemination:** Investing in genetic improvement programs for generation of high yielding crop varieties, fast growing animal and fish breeds and scaling up seed and animal multiplication.

Pillar 2: Industrialization

Objective: To have a vibrant knowledge-based economy with a strong manufacturing industry driven by productive and commercially vibrant agriculture and mining sectors; with the following focus areas:

1. **Industrializing Mining:** developing mines, mostly through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements.

2. **Diversification, Value Addition and Competitiveness largely targeting the Export Market:** Increasing the transformation of raw materials in the agriculture and mining sectors into high value products largely for export and the creation of employment, including employment for skilled and unskilled youth.
3. **Creation of Special Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones:** that promote trade and exports.
4. **Research, Science, Technology and Innovation:** Commercializing locally-generated Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) and adapting for scaling-up those impactful STIs that are catalyzing industrialization in other countries.

Pillar 3: Urbanization

Objective: To have world-class urban centers and tourism hubs across the country, with the requisite modern socio-economic amenities; with the following focus areas:

1. **Development of Secondary Cities:** Developing secondary cities that are anchored by economic activities.
2. **Infrastructure Development Planning and Investment in Cities and Towns that is regulated and controlled:** Providing economic opportunities, easy communication and closer connectivity to socio-economic amenities.
3. **Sustainable Municipal Self-financing Mechanisms:** Enhancing own revenue generation and management capacities for city, town and district councils.
4. **Tourism Development:** Providing economic opportunities for the development of secondary cities.

Enabler 1: Mindset Change

Objective: To have 'a united, patriotic and proud people' that believe in their own abilities and are active participants in building the nation towards its development goals with the following focus areas:

1. **Visionary and Transformative Leadership:** Fostering a culture that does not accommodate mediocrity and commercialization of politics.
2. **Patriotism:** National pride and uplifting core values of our country.
3. **Religious Values:** Largely driving moral values that unite Malawi as a nation.
4. **Integrity:** Building corrupt-free minds and self-consciousness in doing the right thing at all times.
5. **Hard Work and Self-reliance:** Discouraging non-productive and unsustainable subsidies and handouts at the individual, community and national level.
6. **Building Positivity:** Instilling the mind-set of "ndizotheka" (it's possible).

Enabler 2: Effective Governance Systems and Institutions

Objective: To have effective and efficient governance systems and institutions with strict adherence to the rule of law with the following focus areas:

1. **Citizen Engagement, Participation, and Fair Conduct of Elections:** Meaningful participation of all citizens in the conceptualization, implementation and evaluation of national development activities, including the electoral process.
2. **Openness and Transparency:** Access to public information and promotion of accountability to and from the citizenry.
3. **Rule of Law:** Observance and enforcement of laws.
4. **Sustainable and Long term Development Orientation :** Making decisions and taking actions that protect the rights of children and future generation

5. **Sound Financial and Economic Management:** Observing prudence in financial and economic management.
6. **Human Rights and Cultural Diversity (Social Cohesion):** Realizing and protecting human rights in and through the delivery of public services.
7. **Sustainable Peace and Security:** Maintaining a peaceful Malawi.

Enabler 3: Enhanced Public Sector Performance

Objective: To have a world class high performing and professional public sector for efficient delivery of public goods and services with the following focus areas:

1. **Public Sector Reforms:** Radical public sector reforms agenda that seeks to rectify institutional inefficiencies, lack of transparency and corruption; and revive a heightened sense of integrity in all duty bearers.
2. **Public Service Delivery:** Efficient use of resources with binding national service charters that provide timely and best possible standards for Malawians; and efficient and competent personnel in the Public Service.
3. **Ethical Conduct:** Positive values of honesty, integrity, fairness, equality and non-discrimination, diversity and respect for human rights and dignity in all public sector officials.

Enabler 4: Private Sector Dynamism

Objective: To have a dynamic and vibrant private sector that effectively delivers on the industrialized upper middle-income status within the shortest time possible with the following focus areas:

1. **Creating an Enabling Business Environment:** Development of macroeconomic environment and economic infrastructure that is pro-investment.
2. **Digital Economy Promotion:** Ensuring adoption of new online business technologies that promote e-commerce and take full advantage of digital platforms, especially in marketing and service provision.

3. **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development:** For inclusive participation in the development process and development of a vibrant and significant 'middle class.'

4. **Anchor Firms Development:** For promoting the establishment of large-scale firms with strong connections to local and global market value chains.

Enabler 5: Human Capital Development

Objective: To have a globally competitive and highly motivated human resource with the following focus areas:

1. **Education and Skills Development:** Highly knowledgeable people with relevant quality education that incorporates a strong element of academic excellence and technical and vocational skills fit for the labour market.
2. **Science, Technology and Innovation:** Promoted as part of creating a vibrant knowledge-based digital economy.
3. **Health and Nutrition:** A healthy population with improved life expectancy working towards the socioeconomic transformation of Malawi.
4. **Managing Population Growth:** Managing the size and quality of the population to be characterized by a healthy, well-educated and skilled workforce, as well as a market provided by relatively wealthy individuals.
5. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** Promoting the adoption of safe water and sanitation practices at the individual and household level.
6. **Sports and Creative Arts:** Developing creative arts and sports for physical and mental development and as a career to compete at the international level as well as a tourist attraction feature for disciplines that Malawi excel in like netball.
7. **Gender Equality:** Reducing gender inequalities with emphasis on the empowerment of women and girls to enhance their access to economic resources and decision making at the household, community and national level.

8. **Social Welfare:** Ensuring that marginalized and vulnerable people are cushioned and provided with basic social needs.

Enabler 6: Economic Infrastructure

Objective: To have a globally competitive economic infrastructure that will promote domestic economic activity and spur foreign direct investments for wealth creation with the following focus areas:

1. **Energy Generation and Supply :** Diversifying the number of independent power producers, largely focusing on renewable and sustainable energy to reduce the overdependence on hydro-generated power from just one river.
2. **Transport Development:** Few impactful flagship projects for a multi-modal transport system consisting of road, rail, air and inland water transport.
3. **ICT Development:** Promoting investment in ICT infrastructure to increase digital access and technological adoption.

Enabler 7: Environmental Sustainability

Objective: To promote sustainable development with a clean, secure environment with the following focus areas:

1. **Ecosystem Conservation and Environmental Management:** Embrace ecosystem-based approaches in managing the environment with harmonized legislation.
2. **Waste Management and Green Economy:** Adequate waste disposal, treatment and recycling; air and water pollution management; and prudent water resource management.
3. **Climate Change Management:** Mitigation of and adaptation to the effects of climate change.

4. **Environment and Climate Change**

Financing: Coordinated and innovative financing mechanisms towards climate change, conservation, adaptation and mitigation measures.

5. **Natural Disasters and Climate Adversities**

Preparedness: Disaster preparedness, mitigation and adaptation.

Financing of MIP-1

The Government will strive to finance its development programmes primarily by itself by initially tapping on innovative financing sources, both internal and external. Combining both traditional and non-traditional sources of financing, the focus will be on securing financing towards catalytic investments which will help the country to generate its own domestic revenue. Such sources include external grants, sustainable domestic and international debt, PPPs and other regional and international financing mechanisms. The Government shall promote development effectiveness through adherence to programmatic financing, a focus on specific alignment to national priorities and harmonization of development delivery modalities, with a clear focus on achieving results that foster wealth creation for all. During the implementation of MIP-1, Government's preference for development aid is grants and concessional loans, with the latter only contracted for projects with high rates of return and huge multiplier effects as part of accelerating our development agenda.

The Government shall promote development effectiveness through adherence to programmatic financing, a focus on specific alignment to national priorities and harmonization of development delivery modalities, with a clear focus on achieving results that foster wealth creation for all.

Capacity for Delivering on MIP-1

Adequate human, financial and technical capacities at different levels both at central and decentralized levels are required for the effective implementation of MIP-1. In particular, the MDAs that will be coordinating the various Pillars and Enablers will have to be adequately capacitated to effectively lead in the realization of the milestones under MIP-1. Each Pillar and Enabler under MIP-1, therefore, highlights the need for ensuring such capacity requirements at the minimum. Regular capacity needs assessments spearheaded by the leadership of the various Pillar and Enabler Coordination Groups (PECGs) will be an important feature. Both

local and international financing towards implementation capacity building, especially at the decentralized (local council) level, is key to the effective and timely implementation of the interventions under MIP-1.

Coordination Mechanisms for Implementing MIP-1

MIP-1 takes an unconventional approach, going beyond "business-as-usual" to "business un-usual and getting things done". Delivering MIP-1, therefore, requires collective responsibility that demands collective ownership and leadership from the Presidency to the citizenry, each stakeholder effectively playing its role. Key implementation guiding principles have, therefore, been identified as part of the country's development philosophy going forward, namely: *policy coherence; consistency in prioritization of public investments; assured resource availability before committing to development projects; inclusiveness; and a coordinated approach to implementation.*

To ensure a Pillar- and Enabler-wide coordinated approach to the implementation of MIP-1, Pillar Coordination Groups (PCGs) and Enabler Coordination Groups (ECGs) have been established. The PCGs and ECGs will promote planning and implementation that is focused on prioritized and strategic issues within the Pillar and Enabler and promote the continuity of good development programs across years. PCGs and ECGs will bring together all stakeholders (state and non-state) under a Pillar or Enabler.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To enhance tracking of implementation, the result framework of MIP-1 clearly sets out comprehensive high-level outcome indicators in order to promote accountability and assessment of progress towards its realization. Its monitoring and evaluation framework is rounded on a wide range of relevant indicators with targets for effective result-based management. MIP-1 also provides space for periodic reviews with solid means of verification to track and report on implementation progress. It also recognizes the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach not only for implementation, but also for monitoring and evaluation. As such, strong coordination mechanisms in bringing key stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of MIP-1 remain critical. MIP-1 recognizes that for the country to achieve its objectives, there is need to implement interventions in each Pillar and Enabler as an ecosystem with proper coordination mechanisms.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background

MW2063 articulates the aspiration of “**an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant industrialized upper-middle income [Malawi]**” by the year 2063. It emphasizes on self-reliance to enable the country to primarily finance its development needs without waiting for the goodwill of others. In 2063, Malawi will have attained 100 years of self-governance, hence the aspiration for economic independence is paramount. MW2063 is anchored on three Pillars, namely: Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization; Industrialization; and Urbanization. These Pillars are catalyzed by seven Enablers; namely: Mindset Change; Effective Governance Systems and Institutions; Enhanced Public Sector Performance; Private Sector Dynamism; Human Capital Development; Economic Infrastructure; and Environmental Sustainability.

Consistent with these Pillars and Enablers, by 2063, Malawians aspire to have the following:

1. An inclusively wealthy and self-reliant industrialized upper middle-income country.
2. A vibrant knowledge-based economy with a strong and competitive manufacturing industry that is driven by a productive and commercially vibrant agriculture and mining sectors.
3. World-class urban centers and tourism hubs with the requisite socio-economic amenities for a high-quality life.
4. A united, peaceful, patriotic and proud people that believe in their own abilities and are active participants in building their nation.
5. Effective governance systems and institutions with strict adherence to the rule of law.
6. A high-performing and professional public service.
7. A dynamic and vibrant private sector.
8. A globally competitive economic infrastructure.
9. A globally competitive and highly motivated human resource.
10. An environmentally sustainable economy.

MIP-1 is the first in a series of four 10-year plans to be developed for the implementation and realization of the aspirations of MW2063. Its

implementation period is from 2021 to 2030, and aims at meeting two key milestones:

- i. to raise the country's income status to **lower-middle** level by 2030 where per capita income will reach at least US\$1,000; and
- ii. to meet most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) whose end-line target is 2030.

MIP-1 is guided by a set of prioritized interventions which, if implemented at a minimum, will contribute to the attainment of the lower-middle income status and realization of the SDGs by 2030. It defines foundational transformative strategies and interventions, including flagship projects, that will help meet the set milestones at the shortest time possible. The transformation is on two fronts: first, the development narrative and mindset shift from focusing on poverty reduction to inclusive wealth generation; second, transforming the structure of the economy from a predominantly importing (largely wholesaling and retailing) to an industrialized exporting economy. MIP-1 is driven by the aspiration for self-reliance in development financing, building of industries and commercializing agriculture underpinned by MW2063's “inclusive democratic developmental state philosophy”.

MW2063 is anchored on three Pillars, namely: Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization; Industrialization; and Urbanization. These Pillars are catalyzed by seven Enablers; namely: Mindset Change; Effective Governance Systems and Institutions; Enhanced Public Sector Performance; Private Sector Dynamism; Human Capital Development; Economic Infrastructure; and Environmental Sustainability.



MIP-1 builds on lessons learnt and successes from the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III which was the last operationalization plan of Vision 2020.

Development Process of MIP-1

MIP-1 has been developed with due consideration of global, regional and national development frameworks, considering the role these frameworks will play in facilitating the implementation and realization of the aspirations of MW2063. At the global level, MIP-1 aligns to the SDGs. At the regional level, MIP-1 aligns to the Africa Agenda 2063; and the regional development frameworks of the economic blocks to which Malawi belongs, including the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2020-2030), the COMESA Treaty and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). At the national level, MIP-1 has consciously considered key strategies and interventions from MGDS III (2017-2022). Considering the time-overlap of MDGS III and MIP-1, there was a justified need to carry-over the ongoing and promising interventions under MGDS III that align with MW2063.

The development of MIP-1 involved a series of consultations and validations with a wide range of stakeholders due to the multi- and cross-sectoral nature of the strategies, interventions, projects and

programs to be implemented under it. This approach facilitated the identification of sectoral-focused and impact-oriented quick-wins and transformative projects and programs envisaged to spearhead the attainment of the aspirations of MW2063. In addition, the multi-stakeholder engagement provided an opportunity for coordinated efforts in setting priorities, implementation and review of MIP-1, as well as a coordinated process of mobilizing the resources required for the implementation of programs and projects prioritized under it.

Among the stakeholders consulted in the process of developing MIP-1 were MDAs, private sector, civil society organizations, academia and research institutions, youths, media, individuals and development partners. The development process also took advantage of the extensive consultations during the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III development process and its review. Further, the strategies and interventions were informed by various reviews of SDGs, existing sector policies and strategies as well as transformative national development strategies from other countries.



CHAPTER 2

PRIORITY STRATEGIES
AND INTERVENTIONS FOR
MIP-1



PRIORITY STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS FOR MIP-1

Based on the MW2063 Pillars and Enablers, MIP-1 identifies strategies and targeted interventions which will be implemented in the first 10 years as the country pursues its inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance aspirations. The success of the wealth creation drive of MIP-1 relies on the existence of a stable macroeconomic environment to strengthen private sector participation in the economy. Over the past few years, Malawi's macroeconomy has remained relatively stable but weak. Between 2010 and 2020, inflation rate averaged 15.6 percent and stabilized to below 10 percent in the last half of the decade. The policy rate followed the same trend as inflation, closing at 12 percent at the end of 2020. The country's trade balance deficit rose to US\$566.7 million in 2020 from US\$352.8 million in 2019; while forex reserves shrunk from \$786.71 million (or 3.76 months of import cover) in January 2020 to \$502.98 million (or 2.41 months of import cover) in January 2021. This is mainly on account of increased imports of items for COVID-19 management and the slowing down of economic activities due to the pandemic. The economy was registering reasonably high growth rates before the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020. Real GDP growth estimate for 2020 was, however, revised downwards from the 5.5 percent estimated in February 2020 to 1.9 percent after considering the effect of COVID-19 on the economy. Owing to a number of COVID-19 redress measures, it is expected that the economy will make a gradual but steady recovery, and the aspiration of attaining a lower-middle income status by the year 2030 requires that the economy should consistently grow by an average of not less than 6 percent annually. This is achievable, considering that previously, Malawi has ever registered an average economic growth rate of 6.3 percent in the 1970-80 decade, reaching as high as 16 percent in other years. While inequality is still acute and rooted, there has been marginal improvements with the Gini coefficient improving from 0.45 in 2010/11, to 0.42 in 2016/17. However, the pandemic has brought risks for the achievement of the inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance aspirations as well as attainment of the SDGs targets. Besides declined economic activities and growth rates, other threats include the erosion of domestic institutional capacities; and reversal of achievements in health, education, trade and private sector investment streams. However, confidence in the economy is expected to rise with the procurement and

administration of the COVID-19 vaccine by the Government that is expected to shorten the period of economic dormancy.

The Malawi economy is heavily skewed towards the agriculture sector. In 2020, the sector accounted for about 22.8 percent of the GDP. However, agriculture is characterized by unpredictable weather-related fluctuations owing to its heavy reliance on rain. This dependency subjects the sector, and hence the economy, to climatic fluctuations, thereby instigating volatile macroeconomic fundamentals. Mining only contributed a meagre 0.7 percent to GDP in 2019 despite registering 10 percent in 2015 when the Kayelekera uranium mine was operational.

MIP-1 has, therefore, prioritized interventions that are important in ensuring a positive takeoff to wealth creation and positioning Malawi to be a lower-middle income country by 2030. These priorities have further been scrutinized to isolate quick win activities. The **quick wins** have been determined based on their state of implementation readiness, i.e. interventions that are already in the pipeline, or have low-cost implications, or have ready finance commitments, or just requiring scaling-up in the next five years. Along with this are the **game changers** which are interventions that will significantly alter the way things are done in the development interventions of this country and can transform Malawi faster if their implementation is prioritized. These interventions are presented across focus areas for each Pillar and Enabler, with the necessary legislative and institutional capacity needs highlighted where required. MIP-1 also includes **flagship projects** that will be implemented to accelerate the attainment of the 2030 lower-middle income status milestone.

Three of the top priorities during the first five years of implementing MIP-1 will be a focus on sectors that will create wealth to retire the huge national debt and thereby creating space to support social sectors that are critical in long-term human capital development; facilitating a conducive business environment that will lead to massive job creation within the three Pillars and seven Enablers; and ensuring food security which will be key in building and sustaining a healthy human capital base. All this is aimed at accelerating the attainment of a better quality of life for all Malawians at the shortest time.

The following Sections provide *Matrices* for the strategies and priority interventions for each of the three MW2063 Pillars and the seven Enablers:



Pillar 1: Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization

Objective: To have an optimally productive and commercialized agriculture sector.

Agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy, contributing close to a quarter of the country's GDP and employing about 64 percent of the labour force. More importantly, close to 80 percent of the population rely on rain-fed smallholder agriculture for food. The sector is already enjoying huge financial support from both the Government and development partners. The sector also enjoys spillover benefits from the implementation of strategies and program in cross-cutting areas such as gender, climate change, land and environmental management.

However, production and productivity of the sector has remained below its potential and is insufficient to match the increasing demand from domestic and export markets. Despite the high dependence of the economy on agriculture, commercialization of the sector is limited. Overall, the sector is characterized by low productivity, low levels of improved farm input use, limited private investment, and low mechanization levels. The

average added value per agricultural worker has only amounted to USD 209, far below the Sub-Saharan average of USD 680. Similarly, in 2019, Malawi's score in the "Enabling the Business of Agriculture Index" which measures how regulations affect the livelihood of domestic farmers, was very low at 41.51 out of 100. The Index includes eight parameters: seed, fertilizer, machinery, finance, markets, transport, water and ICT. However, Malawi's ranking is mostly weighed down by poor scores on access to seed, fertilizer and ICT services.

Agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy, contributing close to a quarter of the country's GDP and employing about 64 percent of the labour force.

”

Agriculture is also critical for Malawi's trade. While the balance of trade for agricultural products is positive, the country faces a large overall trade deficit importing more than twice of its exports. Malawi has continued to rely on few agricultural exports; largely tobacco, sugar, tea, coffee and cotton. The contribution of livestock and fisheries are comparatively small, contributing only 10 and 1.1 percent to agricultural GDP, respectively.

Several factors have contributed to the failure of agriculture to realize its potential, including: limited access to land; unsustainable natural resource use, limited access to farm inputs; low mechanization; poor land management practices; poor access to finance; weak linkages to markets; prolonged politicization of maize as a staple food crop; high dependence on few crops, especially tobacco for export earnings; increasingly fragmented land tenure system; limited irrigation; lack of agriculture diversification; and limited investment in agricultural research and extension services.

Despite the challenges, there are several opportunities for enhancing agricultural production and productivity to catalyze inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance, including: an enabling and supportive policy environment; endowment of natural resources; availability of developed technologies that are ready for scaling-up; existence of some basic irrigation infrastructure; a youthful population in need of employment; and existence of supportive Government and development partners in the sector.

Transformation of the agriculture sector is, therefore, central to the achievement of MW2063; requiring a shift from low productivity and subsistence-oriented agriculture to a highly productive and commercialized agriculture system with manufacturing linkages. This will attract investment in value addition and agro-processing; resulting in the inclusive creation of employment, wealth and, ultimately, economic self-reliance. A rise in agricultural production and productivity above the subsistence requirement will result in an increase in the volume of marketable surplus, thereby propelling value-addition and industrialization. Malawi will be much more food secure as a nation if most workers are able to find non-agricultural jobs that offer important advantages over those obtainable currently under farming.

MIP-1 targets to grow the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing to GDP from 22.8 percent in 2020 to about 30 percent by 2030. The average

value addition for crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries will have grown from about K403 billion in 2019 to about K680 billion by 2030. MIP-1 also emphasizes on expanding the area under commercial agriculture from 16 percent in 2020 to at least 40 percent in 2030.

The following are game changer interventions that will transform the agriculture sector in Malawi:

- 1. Land titling to offer land tenure security for long-term investments.**
- 2. Strengthening agricultural extension services to improve agricultural production and entrepreneurship.**
- 3. Sustainable access to high quality affordable inputs and modern production technologies.**
- 4. Introduction and sustainability of structured markets for all strategic agriculture commodities (as prioritized under the existing NES).**
- 5. Scaling up of vibrant cooperatives for easing access to markets, financing, extension services, and input supply.**
- 6. Investment in infrastructure for large-scale irrigation.**

To have an optimally productive and commercialized agriculture sector, MIP-1 will focus on the following priority areas in which the game changing interventions are embedded:

- 1. *Agriculture Diversification:*** A strong diversification program backed by effective extension services into production of higher-value crops (including horticulture), livestock and fisheries; with niche products largely destined for the export market.
- 2. *Irrigation Development:*** Investments in sustainable irrigation systems to optimally harness the productivity and commercialization drive while averting adverse climatic variability.
- 3. *Anchor Farms:*** Big aggregate farms and/or cooperatives that best unleash the potential production and productivity of commercial smallholder farmers to generate surplus raw materials for industrialization.
- 4. *Agriculture Inputs:*** A sustainable high-quality input supply and access system.

5. **Agricultural Mechanization:** Increased mechanization and use of modern technologies (including digital) that can also make agriculture attractive to young people.

Investing in genetic improvement programs for generation of high yielding crop varieties, fast growing animal and fish breeds and scaling up seed and animal multiplication.



6. **Structured Markets:** Ensuring well-functioning structured agricultural markets that can generate high farmer incomes, release agricultural labour and stimulate demand in the other sectors of the economy.

7. **Agriculture Research, Innovation and Dissemination:** Investing in genetic improvement programs for generation of high yielding crop varieties, fast growing animal and fish breeds and scaling up seed and animal multiplication.



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Table 1: Key Strategies and Interventions for Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Improved land tenure | Developing and enforcing land-related regulatory frameworks | Legislate irrigation schemes for secure land user rights | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |
| | | Review land laws to establish clear land titling and roles of land tribunals in terms of land acquisition for agriculture investment | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| Improved access to farm inputs | Reviewing and enacting legislation for access to farm inputs | Review the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act to address quality standards and supply system | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| Enhanced agricultural marketing (including agricultural products pricing) | Formulating and harmonizing agriculture marketing laws and policies | Review laws that relate to the crops and products earmarked for promotion under the existing NES | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Review agriculture pricing policies to provide incentives for production and ensure food security | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Formulate policy/legislation on contract farming for smallholder/out grower arrangements | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Legislate for minimum product quality standards for agricultural exports, in conformity with World Trade Organisation (WTO) provisions | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Legislate for the establishment of structured markets for all the existing NES prioritised strategic agricultural crops, livestock and fisheries | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Legislate border/port/airport Inspection & Quarantine Systems to assure quality of food imports and exports | ✓ | 2023-2024 | Ministry responsible for trade |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Enhanced capacities for institutions | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating the agriculture productivity and commercialization interventions | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry coordinating this Pillar | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agricultural productivity and commercialization |
| | | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating agriculture commercialization and productivity (with adherence to minimum requirements) | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| Agriculture Diversification | | | | | |
| Improved agricultural diversification | Diversifying towards high-value crops, livestock and fisheries in line with emerging local and international demands (as well as NES II) | Provide fiscal incentives for the production of high value non-traditional crops such as industrial hemp, flowers, horticulture, cereals (especially rice and wheat), legumes, cotton, macadamia, pulses and livestock products as defined under NES II | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Scale-up fish cage farming on Lake Malawi for commercial aquaculture | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for fisheries |
| | | Establish fish feed manufacturing centres in 4 of the aquaculture potential zones | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for fisheries |
| Irrigation Development | | | | | |
| Increased area under irrigation | Promoting Small- and Large-scale Irrigation | Construct large-scale irrigation schemes and support initiatives by the private sector in this area | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |
| | | Rehabilitate irrigation schemes | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | Map and develop all potential irrigation areas and their respective crop/fisheries integration | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |
| | | Establish joint ventures (PPP) in irrigation infrastructure and development | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |
| | | Implement Small Farms Irrigation Project II | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |
| | | Expand area under Greenbelt Initiative | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for greenbelt initiative |
| Irrigation Development | | | | | |
| Increased area under irrigation | Promoting Small- and Large-scale Irrigation | Construct large-scale irrigation schemes and support initiatives by the private sector in this area | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |
| | | Rehabilitate irrigation schemes | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |
| | | Map and develop all irrigation potential areas and their respective crop/fisheries integration. | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |
| | | Establish joint ventures (PPP) in irrigation infrastructure and development | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |
| | | Implement Small Farms Irrigation Project II | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for irrigation |
| | | Expand area under Greenbelt Initiative | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for greenbelt initiative |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Anchor Farms | | | | | |
| Improved agriculture commercialization | Promoting commercialized farming | Support the establishment of anchor farms that connect with surrounding smallholder farmers in the production of localized agricultural products (livestock, crops [including horticulture], bee keeping, and fish) across the country | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Facilitate the establishment of at least one mega-farm in each district as per the existing NES high value crops, fisheries and livestock | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Conduct audit of all commercial farm lands to identify and revamp idle farms | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | | Reinvigorate utilization of idle Press Agriculture commercial farms | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Expand agriculture in prisons to produce excess for marketing | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for prisons |
| | | Support the establishment of green-house farms and hydroponics, principally through cooperatives, to make best use of small land-holdings for nutrition and markets | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| Agriculture Inputs | | | | | |
| Increased access to high quality farm inputs | Facilitating timely and equitable access to high quality farm inputs, including inorganic and organic fertilizer, improved seed and livestock breeds, and fish fingerlings | Establish at least 4 zonal livestock and fish multiplication sites | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Develop a fertilizer production plant | ✓ | 2023-2024 | Ministry responsible for industry and agriculture |
| | | Multiply and distribute seed of high value crops as defined under the existing NES | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Review farm input subsidy strategy for proper cost sharing, and diversification to other agricultural products and commercial farmers | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| Agricultural Mechanization | | | | | |
| Increased agriculture mechanization | Mechanizing farm activities to raise productivity and attract the youth into agriculture | Implement farm machinery and equipment hire and ownership scheme especially targeting cooperatives and the youth | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Build capacity in management, operation and maintenance of agriculture machinery and equipment | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Facilitate the production of low cost and small-scale farm machineries for farmers, largely through PPP arrangements | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Increase youth accessibility to farm equipment through youth cooperatives by offering machinery through soft loans and tax exemptions | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| Structured Markets | | | | | |
| Strengthened high value markets | Developing structured markets | Establish aggregation centres and commodity exchanges largely targeting small scale farmers in rural areas | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Organize farmers into functional cooperatives | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for cooperatives |
| | | Reform ADMARC into a fully functional agriculture produce commercial entity with international market linkages | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Strengthening and harmonizing Agriculture Market Information System | Create local agricultural marketing information sharing platforms at ADC level | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Digitize agricultural marketing information system through mobile Apps, SMS, electronic media | | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | Promoting Standardisation and certification of products | Expand the acquisition of quality accreditation equipment | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for products standardization and accreditations |
| | | Capacitate product quality accreditation institutions | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for product quality accreditation |
| | | Capacitate producers' compliance to international/regional standards for increased market access | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for compliance with international/regional standards |
| | Promoting agricultural value addition and agro-processing | Set up agro-processing, packaging and storage facilities for small scale processing and value addition | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| Improved management of post-harvest losses | Promoting technologies that reduce post-harvest losses in storage, preservation and food processing | Promote the use of sustainable storage facilities at household and national levels | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Expand storage capacity for grains and legumes | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| Strengthened extension services in agri-entrepreneurship | Strengthening the country's capacity to provide relevant, market-oriented agricultural extension services | Implement farmer organization development and empowerment program, including support to productive people with disability | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Develop specialized tailor-made and bi-directional learning of extension services focusing on commercial agricultural value chains | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for agricultural extension services |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Enhance youth agriculture entrepreneurship through model youth agripreneurs to provide mentorship | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| Agriculture Research, Innovation and Dissemination | | | | | |
| Enhanced agriculture research and innovation | Developing and strengthening commodity genetic improvement programs – for growth, drought and pest and disease tolerance | Scale-up the Fish Genetic Improvement Program | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for fisheries research |
| | | Scale-up the Crops (Cereals, legumes, Roots & tubers, horticulture) Genetic Improvement Program | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agricultural research |
| | | Scale-up the Livestock Genetic Improvement Program | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for livestock |
| | | Build capacity of the Pest and Diseases Research Unit | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agricultural research |
| | | Build research capacity in non-traditional crops, such as industrial hemp | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for agricultural research |
| | | Conduct research to establish appropriate climate smart agriculture technologies to adopt for different zones and farm systems | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agricultural research |
| | Expanding the use of ICT and innovation in agriculture | Develop and upscale ICT technologies for weather Early Warning Systems, irrigation, and marketing | | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for weather early warning systems |
| | | Develop guidelines, certification criteria, award systems, support, patenting and marketing of agricultural innovations | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for trade |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Build foresight capacity, including modelling and systematic analysis to better understand future scenarios on opportunities and challenges in agriculture productivity and commercialization | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agricultural research |
| | Improving fertilizer use efficiency | Conduct a soil fertility analysis (soil carbon mapping) for specific fertilizer recommendations in agro-ecological zones | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for agricultural research |
| Sustainable adoption of agriculture practices and technologies | Disseminating agriculture information | Establish an annual agriculture knowledge sharing forum | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Conduct coordinated field days to showcase best practices and new technologies | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Strengthen linkages between research, vocational education, and extension services | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for agriculture |



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Pillar 2: Industrialization

Objective: To have a vibrant knowledge-based economy with a strong manufacturing industry driven by productive and commercially vibrant agriculture and mining sectors.

Industrialization is central to Malawi's transformation agenda of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance. Industrialization will transform the economy from being predominantly consuming and importing to predominantly producing and exporting. To pursue industrialization, manufacturing must have strong backward and forward linkages with the agriculture, mining and services sectors. This is needed to raise per capita income, create decent and sufficient rural and urban jobs as well as viable entrepreneurship opportunities for both men and women. Over time, as the population grows and is faced with limited land holdings, the majority will need to work in industries and associated service sectors. An integrated industry will also widen the tax base to finance Malawi's welfare requirements and address unsustainable trade deficits.

However, Malawi's industrial base is very narrow. During the past decade, the share of manufacturing to GDP grew from 10.7 percent in 2013 to about 12.2 percent in 2020. Industrialization has stagnated mainly because of high production costs due to: inefficiencies in energy and transport; poor standards leading to non-competitive products on international markets; lack of appropriate skills and uptake of technologies; high costs of doing business and deficient enabling infrastructure; low access to export markets; governance challenges

Other strategic sectors, like mining, have tremendous potential to support industrialization in Malawi, yet they have not been fully harnessed. ”

with regard to policy making and implementation (unpredictable policy environment); and non-conducive environment for the growth of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), among other challenges. Generally, the environment, characterized by intermittent access to power, poor transport network and storage infrastructure and high interest rates which limit access to affordable finance, among others, has not been favorable for the growth of the manufacturing sector. Moreover, existing manufacturing activities are small-scale and limited to low-value products from agro-based processing.

Other strategic sectors, like mining, have tremendous potential to support industrialization, yet they have not been fully harnessed. Currently, the mining sector contributes only about one percent to national income. The mining sector is characterized by rampant informal artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), illegal mining and export of raw minerals. Developing strategic minerals and linking them with the local production of fertilizer, steel and energy, among others, will harness import substitution and high-value export potential of uranium, rare earths, niobium, gold and gemstones

to support the inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda. Value addition in mining will increase the returns from minerals while creating more jobs.

The industry sector has a lot of opportunities which include the availability of many minerals that could be exploited and transformed into high value products; and many special crops such as industrial hemp, flowers, legumes, cotton, cereals (including rice and wheat), macadamia, pulses and horticulture that provide important raw materials for manufacturing. These, taken together, can reduce unemployment by more than 70 percent among the youth. Industrialization in agriculture, mining and other strategic sectors will be enabled by a vibrant private sector with strong public-private alliances. During this implementation period, a trailblazing parastatal will be established that will facilitate financing for value-adding industries as part of the inclusive democratic developmental state philosophy underpinning MW2063.

MIP-1, therefore, aims at improving the share of manufacturing to GDP from 9.1 percent in 2020 to at least 13 percent by 2030. Similarly, the share of mining to GDP will increase from 0.8 percent in 2020 to at least 10 percent in 2030; and the share of export of non-agricultural products to total exports is expected to improve from 20 percent in 2020 to at least 25 percent by 2030. Industrialization will be key in creating jobs especially for the youth. Employment in industry will, therefore, have to increase from 13.8 percent in 2019 to at least 16.1 percent by 2030.

The following are game changer interventions that will jumpstart and sustain the industrialization drive:

1. **Development of strategic economic infrastructure that facilitates affordable and sustainable services: massive production of power; a transport network that connects strategic sectors of the economy; and ICT.**

2. **Establishment of industry and mining investment trailblazer parastatal(s) that will operate in strong alliance with the private sector.**
3. **Establishment of a mining regulatory authority.**
4. **Establishment of a structured market for all strategic minerals.**

Under MIP-1, industrialization will focus on the following priority areas in which the game changing interventions are embedded:

1. **Industrializing Mining:** Developing mines, mostly through PPP arrangements.
2. **Diversification, Value Addition and Competitiveness largely targeting the Export Market:** Increasing the transformation of raw materials in the agriculture and mining sectors into high value products largely for export and the creation of employment, including employment for skilled and unskilled youth.
3. **Creation of Special Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones:** that promote trade and exports.
4. **Research, Science, Technology and Innovation:** Commercializing locally-generated STI and adapting for scaling-up those impactful STIs that are catalyzing industrialization in other countries.

Industrialization in agriculture, mining and other strategic sectors will be enabled by a vibrant private sector with strong public-private alliances. ”



Table 2: Key Strategies and Interventions for Industrialization

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Improved Governance of the industry sector | Developing and strengthening legislative and regulatory frameworks for mining and petroleum sector development | Establish a Mining Regulatory Authority | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Finalize the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Policy | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Review the Cooperatives Societies Act | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for cooperatives |
| | | Review the Mines and Minerals Policy | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Review the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Policy | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Review the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, including the subsidiary legislation | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Review the Explosives Act, including the subsidiary legislation | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Finalise the review of the Mines and Minerals (Mineral Title) regulations. | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | Finalise the Mines Safety Regulations | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for mining | |
| | Providing a conducive policy environment on mining, including fiscal regimes | Review monetary and fiscal incentives for the mining sector | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for finance |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Promoting participation of local communities in mining | Review and formulate mining laws to allow participation of local communities and the youth through cooperatives; and ensure access to markets for the cooperatives | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | Reviewing relevant legislative and policy framework for industrialization | Review National Industrial Policy to incorporate issues of industrial strategies and roadmap | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Facilitate enactment of Special Economic Zones legislation and regulations to cover all strategic sectors | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for special economic zones |
| | | Develop National Economic Empowerment Strategy for indigenous industrialists | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Review legislative Frameworks for joint ventures (Public Private Partnerships Act, Companies Act, Investment and Export Promotion Act) | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Develop Industry legislative Frameworks for all strategic industrial-linked agricultural products such as sugar | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Pillar | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating mining and industry development interventions | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Pillar | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry(ies) responsible for industrialization |
| | | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating mining and industrialization (with adherence to minimum requirements) | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Industrializing Mining | | | | | |
| Increased investment in mining | Establishing mines and investment companies that use minerals as raw materials largely through PPPs | Operationalize National Mining Investment and Development Corporation to facilitate PPPs | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Support establishment of large private mining companies largely promoted under PPPs | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Establish and capacitate inclusive local cooperatives with mining skills | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | Enhancing exploration of strategic minerals of national importance (Agro minerals, Energy minerals and Industrial minerals) | Finalize geo-mineral resource mapping across the country | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry Responsible for mining |
| | | Facilitate exploitation of uranium, coal, rare earths, niobium, iron ore, rock phosphate, limestone, gypsum, pyrite and other precious metals and minerals | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Operationalize Kanyika Niobium Mining | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Re-commission Kayelekera Uranium with properly negotiated agreements | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Facilitate increase in cement production | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Facilitate development of Malingunde Graphite and Kasiya Rutile Project | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Facilitate development of mining of rare earth minerals in Phalombe (Songwe Hills) | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| Improved transparency and management of the sector | Operationalizing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative | Undertake annual mining audit | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for mining |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Diversification, Value Addition and Competitiveness largely targeting Export Market | | | | | |
| Increased value addition in mining | Promoting value addition and structured markets in the mineral and petroleum sector | Profile high value minerals for the development of industry value chains | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Establish structured markets for all high-value minerals | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Develop a National Strategy on Mineral Beneficiation and Value Addition | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Establish model mineral value addition centers | ✓ | 2022-2026 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Introduce mineral and petroleum value addition curricula (including mining and energy law) in technical colleges and universities. | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Invest in steel manufacturing for various equipment and tools | ✓ | 2023-2026 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Re-demarcate oil and gas blocks and develop a licensing criterion for awarding oil and gas blocks | | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| Improved investment facilitation to enhance exports and import substitution | Establishing industrial supportive institutions and strategic facilities for industrial zones | Establish a Development Catalyzing Corporation as an investment promoter | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for economic planning |
| | | Support establishment of anchor firms in designated areas of secondary cities for niche products and selected high value chains from the existing NES and Agriculture Commercialization Projects, largely through PPP arrangements | ✓ | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Support the creation of development financing instruments in the existing commercial banks and other financial institutions | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for finance |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Increased Participation of MSMEs in value addition activities | Promoting capacity building programmes for MSMEs | Establish Industry Directorates at all Local Councils to undertake industrial functions, including SMEs and Cooperatives promotion and development activities at district level | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Establish secondary cooperatives (Cooperative Unions) for specific value chains identified for each district to undertake processing and value addition services for primary cooperatives | ✓ | 2022-2026 | Ministry responsible for cooperatives |
| | | Build capacity of MSMEs and marginalized groups to effectively implement SME order | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for MSMES |
| | | Develop standards for all products identified in the SME order | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for products standards |
| | | Expand certification of standards | | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for products standards |
| | | Promote rural-based agricultural value addition infrastructure development to enable women, people living with disabilities and youth participation in industrialization | | 2022-2026 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| Expanded international markets for the country's strategic products | Enhancing international cooperation on investment and trade | Map and profile international opportunities for prioritizing investments in strategic sectors as defined by the existing NES (Economic Intelligence) | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Align tax, tariff and excise to SADC-COMESA best practice | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| Increased youth employment | Improving youth employment | Establish job centers | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for labour |
| Improved efficiency in accessing information and services | Broadening the one-stop centre initiative | Establish one-stop business information and services provision centers in district councils across the country to cater for SMEs, cooperatives and industries | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for trade |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Creation of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Export Processing Zones (EPZs) | | | | | |
| Functional Special Economic Zones | Improving infrastructure to operationalize SEZs and EPZs | Develop support infrastructure for the SEZs and EPZs | ✓ | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for Industry |
| | | Build freeport facilities at Kamuzu, Chileka and Mzuzu airports | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Establish a national single window for trade | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | Promoting industrialization through economic incentive structures and programs | Develop SEZs targeting potential products for both domestic and export purposes with all commensurate support services (ie.g. banking, insurance and marketing) | | 2021-2026 | Ministries responsible special economic zones development |
| | | Develop industrial parks in strategic locations across all the regions of the country, especially in designated places (such as Area 55 in Lilongwe; Chigumula and Matindi in Blantyre; and Dunduzu in Mzuzu) | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Develop industrial extension program linking farmers and agro-processing industries | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| Research, Science, Technology and Innovation | | | | | |
| Increased innovations in industrialization | Promoting knowledge-based industrialization | Establish centers of excellence for critical industrial sector areas, including mining | | 2023-2030 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Construct and rehabilitate minerals testing laboratories | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Re-design education curriculum to incorporate the requisite skills needed for the fourth industrial revolution | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for education |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---------|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Strengthen the Industrial, Research and Technology Centres to provide innovative solutions for industrialization priorities | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministries responsible for technology and innovation development |
| | | Create a large Government-led innovation fund targeting individuals and institutions to develop innovations that can be patented | | 2023-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | Promoting intellectual property rights | Develop contractual and licensing guidelines to facilitate the commercialization of IPRs | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for intellectual property rights |
| | | Establish and capacitate a functional Companies and Intellectual Property Office to promote and enforce intellectual property rights | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for justice |



Pillar 3: Urbanization

Objective: To have world class urban centers and tourism hubs across the country, with the requisite modern socio-economic amenities.

Urban centers are important to the national economy as they provide a ground for economic activities and infrastructural services. Malawi has four main cities, namely Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzuzu, which form the economic core of the national economy with total contribution to national GDP of 33 percent. This is far larger than their population share of 13 percent. In comparison, rural areas contain 85 percent of Malawi's population, but account for only 62 percent of national GDP. Developing urban centers in areas with significant economic potential will, therefore, help in getting the country to the middle-income status much earlier.

The need for urbanization has steadily risen over the years, given Malawi's high population growth rates (2.9 percent in 2018). Conservatively, it is expected that the country's population will more than double from the current 17.5 million to over 45 million by 2063. Nonetheless, Malawi's urban population of 15 percent remains persistently low and is among the lowest in the world. The need for urbanization is further intensified by the pressure on rural smallholder populations to migrate from subsistence farming, as plots of land decline to uneconomic levels. Some 75 percent of farmers have less than 1 hectare of land and other alternative rural livelihoods remain limited. However, urbanization will need a high degree of planning, investment, and enforcement mechanisms in order to address the risks that accompany the migration shifts. Rural-urban migration in Malawi is increasingly exerting

pressure on the already inadequate urban infrastructure, including housing facilities. Many urban centers are poorly planned and do not adequately provide services such as water supply and sanitation, electricity supply, education, health and transport. Failure to enforce city, municipal and town development master plans has frustrated efforts around planned urbanization. The need of taking development to the people through the creation of planned secondary cities based on existing economic potentials in those localities must happen earlier as part of operationalizing the inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda.

Malawi has a diverse and scenic landscape which makes tourism a potential economic sector. However, the tourism sector has not been fully harnessed. Recent figures (2019) show that the tourism sector contributes 6.7 percent to the national GDP. The existing tourist attraction sites are not well serviced with good transport infrastructure, decent accommodation, affordable and fast internet connectivity, appropriate financial services and uninterrupted energy and water supply. Additionally, Malawi has not identified its special niche that attracts tourists to Malawi and nowhere else. Further, there is no linkage between tourism and urbanization as all cities are inland. This has deprived Malawi of the potential economic benefits from tourism that often come with having lakeshore cities where foreign delegates for meetings spend on leisure activities. Promoting Malawi largely through eco-tourism as the 'green warm heart of Africa' will be an important strategy under MIP-1.

Urban development, that includes tourist areas, will create opportunities that will facilitate the absorption of the unemployed population emanating from rural-urban migration. It is expected that a successful implementation of this Pillar will accord opportunity for comfortable lives to the 60 percent of urban Malawians currently living in informal settlements. Transformation of the agriculture sector and improved industrialization will lead to the creation of secondary cities across the country that will provide space for sustainable social economic activities.

It is, therefore, important to have well planned urban centers that will not only harness more of the country's wealth, but also take development (sustainable socio-economic services) to the people. Further, well planned urban centers will promote the efficient use of resources which will create more sustainable land use and protect the biodiversity of natural ecosystems. Urbanization of all tourist attraction sites will, therefore, harness

domestic, regional, and global tourist markets.

MIP-1 aims to decrease the proportion of the urban population living in informal settlements or inadequate housing from 60 percent in 2020 to 50 percent by 2030. In addition, tourism, which is a key sector supporting urbanization, will be developed to contribute at least 11 percent to GDP by 2030 from the current 6.7 percent.

The following are game changer interventions that will fast-track urbanization:

1. **Creation of secondary cities based on existing economic opportunities.**
2. **Establishing a minimum economic infrastructure package (energy, road network, ICT) for the cities as they generate 33 percent of the country's GDP.**
3. **Establishing a minimum tourism infrastructure package (air strips, access roads, ICT, energy) for each tourism centre; followed by massive promotion of the industry.**
4. **Introduction of innovative municipal financing and expansion of the revenue base.**
5. **Enforcement of the Physical Planning Act, and related legislation and bylaws.**

Urbanization will focus on the following priority areas in which the game changers are embedded:

1. **Development of Secondary Cities:** *Developing secondary cities that are anchored by economic activities.*
2. **Infrastructure Development Planning and Investment in Cities and Towns:** that is regulated and controlled, providing economic opportunities, easy communication and closer connectivity to socio-economic amenities.
3. **Sustainable Municipal Self-financing Mechanisms:** enhancing own revenue generation and management capacities for city, town and district councils.
4. **Tourism Development:** that will provide economic opportunities for the development of secondary cities.

Table 3: Key Strategies and Interventions for Urbanization

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Robust legislative framework that supports sustainable urbanization and embraces green technologies | Promoting and enforcing land laws and reforms | Develop and review laws and policies for urban land use and urban development | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | | Review urban laws and policies to transfer urban land management functions to town/city councils | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | | Review and harmonize the various pieces of creative arts and heritage legislation and align them to those at the regional and international level | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for creative arts |
| | | Conduct civic education on urban development, subsidiary legislation and emerging issues | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for civic education |
| | Strengthening tourism regulatory framework | Develop and review laws and policies that foster eco-tourism | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | Harmonizing regulations for audio-visual works for the Africa Region | Review regulations for audio-visual works for the Africa Region | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Pillar | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating urbanization interventions | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Pillar | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry(ies) responsible for urbanization |
| | | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating urbanization (with adherence to minimum requirements) | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Development of Secondary Cities | | | | | |
| Increased urbanization | Developing secondary cities that are anchored by economic activities | Create tailor made anchor investments with potential of pulling private investments in the 8 pilot secondary cities ¹ | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Develop master plans for the 8 upcoming secondary cities | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Establish, through legislation, a Secondary Cities Development Agency/Corporation to accelerate the creation of secondary cities | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| Infrastructure Development Planning and Investment in Cities and Towns | | | | | |
| Enhanced planned urban development | Developing and investing in urban planning | Develop/update master plans for the existing cities of Lilongwe, Blantyre, Zomba and Mzuzu | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Capitalize a land development fund to make fully serviced land available for residential, industrial, commercial and social services development | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for Finance |
| | | Enforce adherence to the master plans in all cities, including development of 'ecological corridors' | ✓ | 2021-2030 | City Councils |
| | | Digitize land records, systems and processes. | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | Improving availability of geospatial information | Develop a GPS-trackable digital database of all real estates and properties in the towns and cities | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | | Modernize the geodetic network | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | | Establish a National Spatial Data Centre | | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | | Track and monitor adherence to land-related standards and guidelines | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for lands |

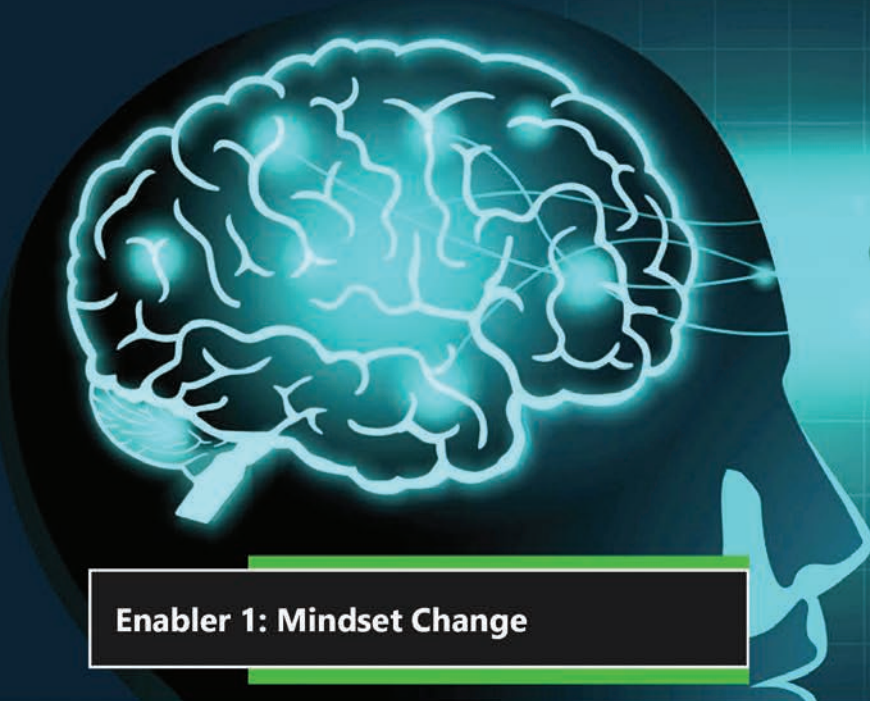
¹ These are Karonga, Nkhata Bay, Kasungu, Salima/Chipoka, Mangochi/Monkey Bay, Liwonde, Luchenza, Bangula.

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Creating cities without slums | Construct standard flats with basic necessities in select high-density locations in the country's cities and towns | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for housing |
| | | Develop and implement a green housing development programme | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for housing |
| | Establishing and developing a minimum infrastructure package (water, sanitation, energy, road network, public transport, ICT) for the cities and towns | Implement an integrated infrastructure development plan in cities and towns | ✓ | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | Enhancing security and adherence to plans and bylaws | Create municipal police for each of the major cities/towns | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Set up and operationalize municipal courts to try bylaw offenders | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| Sustainable Municipal Self-financing Mechanisms | | | | | |
| Improved revenue collection | | Implement innovative, cost effective valuation and billing of all city properties in order to significantly spread the property tax burden and improve revenue | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for local government |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Transfer all public land in cities and town jurisdictions to town/city councils to comply with the land laws and to expand revenue base for councils through ground rent | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | | Modernize revenue collection by designing, developing and operationalizing deployment of digital geographic information database of all ratable properties in all councils | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | Providing a conducive environment for formal business development | Construct basic marketing infrastructure for SMEs, especially for cooperatives across the country's districts | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| Tourism Development | | | | | |
| Improved tourism infrastructure | Improving service infrastructure in all tourist attraction centers | Develop and implement a tourism investment masterplan (to include a minimum tourism infrastructure package and setting aside land for tourism) | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | | Construct water sports infrastructure in the lakeshore districts of Karonga, Nkhatabay, Salima, and Mangochi | | 2022-2025 | Ministries responsible for sports and local government |
| | | Rehabilitate air strips in all tourist attraction sites such as Club Makokola, Salima and Mzuzu | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for aviation |
| Increased visibility and market for tourism and cultural products and services | Developing a tourism marketing strategy for the country that targets both local and foreign tourists | Conduct civic education on the benefits of local and international tourism | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | | Establish a system that provides preferential treatment to domestic tourists | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for tourism |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Lead Institution |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | Provide a conducive fiscal regime and business environment for investors in the tourism sector | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Review tourist visa requirements to attract tourists | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for immigration |
| | | Diversify big direct airlines from the region and overseas by reviewing airline landing fees and airspace agreements | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for aviation |
| | | Provide necessary services (such as free internet, banks, access roads, decent accommodation) in tourist attraction sites | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| Accelerated growth of the creative industries and heritage subsectors | Developing a creative arts and heritage industry | Establish online hubs for the promotion of creative arts at local and international markets | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministries responsible for trade and arts |
| | | Establish capacity building programmes for creative arts at national and decentralized levels | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for creative arts |
| | | Organize promotional events, festivals, groupings and awards for the youth in creative arts and sports | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for creative arts |
| | | Introduce and sustain innovations which will scale up the preservation, presentation, and marketing of cultural and natural heritage for tourism development | ✓ | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for culture |
| | | Develop creative industries and heritage infrastructure in the potential districts and cities | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for culture |
| | | Preserve museum artefacts and specimens; and upgrade retrieval system | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for museums |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Lead Institution |
|---------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Scaling up exports of goods and services from local tourism and cultural industries | Facilitate investment in diversified tourism products such as heritage tourism, medical tourism and community-based tourism, among others | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | Enforcing tourism industry standards and planning controls | Facilitate provision of appropriate incentives to promote foreign and local investment, especially in the Tourism Development Zones | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for tourism |



Enabler 1: Mindset Change

Objective: To have 'a united, patriotic and proud people' that believe in their own abilities and are active participants in building the nation towards its development goals.

The realization of an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant Malawi demands the commitment of a transformed Presidency and citizenry that actively and positively contributes to national development. The attainment of national development aspirations will require the cultivation of new ways of thinking and doing things. Mindset change at the individual, community and national level is, therefore, important for instilling a culture of self-reliance towards the inclusive wealth creation agenda.

Malawi suffers from various challenges including endemic corruption, poor governance, high sense of economic dependence and weak institutions which consequently compromise public services provision. Corruption ranges from high-level political patronage to petty bribery which impedes service delivery. This situation entrenches patronage culture and renders "valueless" the virtues of hard work, merit and honest creation of wealth. Further, there is a general focus on negativity and pessimism among Malawians which establishes a spirit that "national transformation is impossible"; usually citing past policy failures as the main reason. Malawi needs to deal with these vices decisively as their persistence will affect the realization of the aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and attainment of self-reliance.

Nonetheless, Malawi is endowed with beautiful culture and a historic national unity which has been promoted since independence. In addition, Malawi has been known as the 'warm heart of Africa' with peace loving people. Building upon the prevailing peace and the freedom of worship, Malawians have an opportunity of changing to positive values and beliefs.

MIP-1 promotes national building through the preservation of a culture that encourages hard-work, self-belief and other positive ethical, moral and social norms. It is expected that upon change in mindset, Malawians will be active and meaningful participants in the implementation of various activities toward national development.

Mindset change will, therefore, be achieved through, among other things, development of a positive value system that includes unity, patriotism, integrity, hard work, self-help, an "I can do" attitude, and disdain for hand-outs.

The following are game changer interventions for the transformation of mindset:

- 1. Identifying and scaling-up of successful initiatives as part of the Ndizotheka Program².**
- 2. Rewarding performance and penalizing mediocrity and corrupt officials.**
- 3. Inclusion and inculcation of values that will promote inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance in the country's education curriculum and system, starting with early child development.**

² This is a program being implemented by NPC to showcase progressive innovations, with a purpose of instilling confidence among the citizenry that there is progress being made and impressing on decision makers to scale them up.

Overall, the following will be the priority focus areas for mindset change in which the game changers are embedded:

1. **Visionary and Transformative Leadership:** fostering a culture that does not accommodate mediocrity and the commercialization of politics.
2. **Patriotism:** National pride and uplifting core values of our country.
3. **Religious Values:** Largely driving moral values that unite Malawi as a nation.
4. **Integrity:** Building corrupt-free minds and self-consciousness in doing the right thing at all times.
5. **Hard Work and Self-reliance:** Discouraging non-productive and unsustainable subsidies and handouts at the individual, community and national level.
6. **Building Positivity:** Instilling the mind-set of "ndizotheka" (it's possible).

Table 4: Key Strategies and Interventions for Mindset Change

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Reduced cultural-driven crimes | Rooting-out harmful cultural practices | Legislate criminalization of all harmful cultural practices | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for gender |
| Institutionalized national unity | Building national unity | Facilitate the enactment of the National Unity Bill | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for national unity |
| | | Criminalize regionalism, racism and tribalism | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for national unity; and Parliament |
| | | Develop a robust nation-wide communications strategy through which messages on mindset change will be created and disseminated | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for civic education |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Enabler | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating the mindset change interventions | Develop and implement strategic plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for mindset change |
| | | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating the mindset change interventions (with adherence to minimum requirements) | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Develop a national social and behavioral change strategy targeting citizens, CSOs, private sector, and Government | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for civic education |
| Visionary and Transformative Leadership | | | | | |
| Inclusive participation in national development | Cultivating transformative leadership for inclusive engagement of citizens in the national transformation agenda | Conduct civic education on inclusivity and ownership of MW2063 | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for civic education |
| | | Conduct civic awareness on transformative leadership at all levels | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for civic education |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | Mainstream participation of marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in the formulation, implementation and realization of development plans | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Establish and sustain local hubs and/or platforms (pabwalo) as discussion forums for the communities to discuss public issues at ADC level | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for civic education |
| Patriotism | | | | | |
| Enhanced national pride | Intensifying the implementation of best buy Malawi strategy | Institute a cultural week as a hub for cultural marketing, eco-tourism and national unity | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for culture |
| | | Conduct civic education to promote national pride | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for civic education |
| | | Scale-up the best-buy Malawi strategy campaign | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| Religious Values | | | | | |
| Enhanced freedom of worship for religions that promote co-existence and prospering together as a nation | Entrenching religious values that promote prosperity through positive values | Orient religious groups to promote mindset change towards hard-work, wealth creation, prosperity, and self-reliance | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for civic education |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Lead Institution |
|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Integrity | | | | | |
| Trusted and responsible Malawians | Inculcating and entrenching the spirit of ownership of national development | Revise school curricula to include ethics, integrity and positive values | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for education |
| Hard work and Self-reliance | | | | | |
| Self-reliant Malawi | Instilling a culture of self-reliance | Introduce the National Community and Youth Service to nurture the self-help mindset | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for youth |
| | | Mobilize and sensitize communities to start conceiving and resourcing for their local development projects | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| Building Positivity | | | | | |
| Enhanced positive mindset | Cultivating a positive way of thinking and doing things | Profile and scale up transformative development initiatives and locally generated innovations and technologies - <i>ndizotheka initiative</i> | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for economic planning |
| | | Enforce legislation discouraging handouts | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for enforcing the law that discourages hand-outs |
| | Consistent recognition of innovators | Scale up innovation competitions and scholarships | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for education |



Enabler 2: Effective Governance Systems and Institutions

Objective: To have effective and efficient governance systems and institutions with strict adherence to the rule of law.

Effective governance provides an enabling environment for sustainable national development. It consists of functional and accountable institutions by which authority is exercised within the framework of the Constitution and the law. This includes the electoral processes, government capacity to effectively formulate and implement sound policies, respect of citizens' rights, and, more importantly, the effective functionality of governance institutions that regulate and manage citizens' economic and social interactions.

While Malawi has been politically stable since independence, the governance system has not effectively performed to catalyze economic growth. The challenge has been lack of coherence in laws, policy frameworks, programs, as well as implementation and adherence to the same, among others. Coupled with this, is the lack of effective coordination of governance institutions at the national, subnational and local levels; impunity; slow delivery of judgements; and low availability and accessibility of courts, among others. Poor coordination of governance institutions threatens harmony and complementarity in advancing the rule of law, fighting corruption and efficiency in managing public functionaries.

As Malawi aspires for effective and efficient governance systems with strict adherence to the rule of law, a remarkable dent on ending corruption needs to be registered by reducing the Corruption Perception Index (score) from the current 31 (2019) to at least 42 by 2030. Malawi must also protect,

sustain and enhance the justice and peace that protects individuals' human rights and civil liberties. This will entail, amongst others, having strategies that will ensure independent and well capacitated governance institutions and adherence to the rule of law by duty bearers. The world ranking on Rule of Law (percentile rank) will have to improve from 43 in 2019 to at least 55 by 2030. Moving forward, MIP-1 aims to improve the Mo Ibrahim Index³ of African Governance (IIAG) from the current score of 55.8 percent to at least 60 percent by 2030. At the global level, Malawi will have to improve the percentile World Governance ranking from 32nd in 2019 to at least 40th position by 2030.

On economic governance, the country is targeting to have a stable macroeconomic environment with a minimum of 6 months of import cover by 2030, from around 3 months in 2020. The country also targets to reduce the crime rate from 1.7 percent in 2012 to below 1.1 percent by 2030. Relatedly, the global peace ranking will improve from 59 in 2020 to below 35 by 2030. This will provide a safe and peaceful environment which could also attract private investment to boost the economy.

The following are game changer interventions for effective governance systems and institutions:

- 1. Digitalization of Government services.**
- 2. Enforcement of finance management laws, such as the Public Finance Management Act and the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act.**
- 3. Enforcement of the rule of law without fear or favour, especially in dealing with corruption.**

³ The Mo Ibrahim Index defines governance as the provision of political, social and economic public goods and services that every citizen has the right to expect from their government, and that a government has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens.

4. **Revision of the working conditions of public servants to motivate hard work and discourage corruption.**
5. **Full capacitation of oversight institutions and non-political interference in their operations.**

To ensure that governance systems and institutions are efficient and effective to deliver on the aspirations of MW2063, MIP-1 will focus on the following priority areas in which the game changers are embedded:

1. **Citizen Engagement, Participation and Fair Conduct of Elections:** meaningful participation of all citizens in the conceptualization, implementation and evaluation of national development activities, including the electoral process.

2. **Openness and Transparency:** Access to public information and promotion of accountability to and from the citizenry.
3. **Rule of Law:** Observance and enforcement of laws.
4. **Sustainable and Long-term Development Orientation:** Making decisions and taking actions that protect the rights of children and future generations.
5. **Sound Financial and Economic Management:** Observing prudence in financial and economic management.
6. **Human Rights and Cultural Diversity (Social Cohesion):** Realizing and protecting human rights in and through the delivery of public services.
7. **Sustainable Peace and Security:** Maintaining a peaceful Malawi.

Table 5: Key Strategies and Interventions for Effective Governance Systems and Institutions

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Improved rule of law regulatory framework | Enhancing the recognition and protection of whistleblowers | Facilitate development of policies and legislation that enhances the protection of whistleblowers | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for justice |
| | Improving the effective management of public finances | Finalize the review of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Review the Fleet Management Policy to make civil service transport system cost-effective | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | Reviewing the legislative and policy framework on peace and security | Develop National Drugs Control Policy | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |
| Improved immigration services | Aligning immigration laws to standard international migration | Review Immigration Act and Refugees Act and adhere to them to fulfil international obligations | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |
| | | Finalize Migration Policy for tracking history of application for citizenship | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |
| | | Develop a policy and legislative framework for the adoption and use of DNA technologies and evidence in criminal investigations and proceedings | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for justice |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Enabler | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating the effective governance systems and institutions interventions | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating the governance systems and institutions interventions (with adherence to minimum requirements) | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry(ies) responsible for effective governance institutions and systems |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Citizen Engagement, Participation, and Fair Conduct of Elections | | | | | |
| Increased citizen engagement in development | Scaling up citizen participation in national affairs | Reinforce mechanisms at decentralized levels for inclusive citizen engagement, particularly for women, youth and persons with disabilities | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Improve representation of minority groups in decision making platforms | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for national unity |
| | | Build capacity of community leaders (including faith and traditional) in social accountability monitoring | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for civic education |
| Improved electoral service delivery | Enhancing public trust and confidence in the electoral process, system, and institutions | Develop and implement a secure digital electoral system | ✓ | 2022-2024 | MEC |
| Openness and Transparency | | | | | |
| Increased accountability and transparency in public service delivery | Improving and promoting transparency and accountability in the management of public resources | Institute a citizen-Government forum that will have both the conventional and digital platforms | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for civic education |
| | | Enforce a public expenditure tracking system | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Regularize user/client/customer satisfaction surveys | ✓ | 2022-2030 | OPC |
| | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating the effective governance systems and institutions interventions | Publicize annual Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for Cabinet Ministers, heads of MDAs and statutory bodies | ✓ | 2021-2030 | OPC |
| | | Introduce and sustain public hearings/inquiries on the performance of public functionaries | ✓ | 2022-2030 | OPC |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Rule of Law | | | | | |
| Improved adherence to the rule of law | Strengthening law enforcing agencies | Decentralize to district levels all public offices of governance oversight institutions (such as ACB, Ombudsman, Office of the Director of Public Officers' Declarations) | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for justice |
| | Ensuring adequate resources and political independence for governance oversight institutions | Build institutional and human resource capacity in the justice system to handle cases timely | | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for justice |
| | | Construct of offices for governance institutions | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministries responsible for lands and justice |
| | | Construct Judicial Complex in Lilongwe | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for lands and justice |
| | | Improve court infrastructure (including construction of new primary courts) | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for finance and justice |
| | | Protect budgetary allocation of governance and accountability institutions to enhance operational independence | | 2022-2025 | Parliament |
| | | Enforce laws that ensure independence of institutions to inhibit undue political influence on development plans | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Judiciary |
| Sustainable and Long-term Development Orientation | | | | | |
| Improved long-term planning | Promoting long-term development planning at all levels | Build capacity of development planners and policy-makers on long-term development planning and integration at all levels | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for economic planning and development |
| | | Ringfence allocation to the development budget at an annual minimum of 25 percent of the national budget | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sound Financial and Economic Management | | | | | |
| Reduced National Debt | Strengthening sustainable national debt management | Integrate local and central Government IFMIS systems | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Establish a Debt Retirement Fund | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Establish a high-level multi-stakeholder Debt Policy Committee that provides oversight on public debt management | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Maintain a current account balance of not more than negative 3 percent of GDP in line with SADC macroeconomic convergence targets | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | Ensure Government borrowing is limited to investments with high socio-economic returns | Ensure gradual shifting to zero-deficit budget for recurrent expenditure | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Zero corruption in procurement | Improving accountability in public procurement | Automate the public procurement process | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Review the Corrupt Practices Act to ensure that it is modern and fit for purpose | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for justice |
| Improved long-term development financing for national development projects | Broadening the tax and non-tax revenue base | Formalize the informal sector largely through monetary and fiscal incentives, as well as digitization of trading systems | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Manage the monetary policy to stabilize interest rates, exchange rates and inflation | ✓ | 2021-2030 | RBM |
| | | Mobilize cooperatives into e-bulking and e-marketing | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for cooperatives |
| | | Establish one-stop business information and services centers across the country | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Expand digital financial platforms that are convenient, available and accessible to everyone, especially those in remote areas | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for digitalization |
| | | Secure a credit rating for Malawi for diversified project finance deals | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| Human Rights and Cultural Diversity (Social Cohesion) | | | | | |
| Inclusive development planning processes | Mainstreaming human rights and cultural diversity in the development processes | Facilitate the progressive development of a civil society that is fully capable of holding Government accountable and defending citizens' rights | ✓ | 2021-2030 | MHRC |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | Ensure strict adherence to all international charters of human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, African Charter on Human and People’s Rights; and charters that protect vulnerable groups like children, women, refugees, persons with disabilities and minority groups | | 2021-2030 | MHRC and Ministry responsible for justice |
| | | Operationalize child centered governance institutions such as the newly adopted National Children’s Commission | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for children |
| | | Implement human rights awareness programs using various media | ✓ | 2021-2030 | MHRC |
| Sustainable Peace and Security | | | | | |
| Improved national safety and security services | Promoting peace and security at all levels (including sovereignty protection and homeland security) | Establish the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for national unity |
| | | Provide security institutions with adequate resourcing and modern equipment (such as public order equipment, forensic equipment, intelligence collection equipment, crime detection equipment) | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for external defence and homeland security |
| | | Integrate security databases | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |
| | Establishing partnerships with other countries’ security agencies to build local capacity and curb cross-border crimes such as terrorism, cyber-crimes, e.t.c. | Support and strengthen the intelligence agencies to provide services that are able to deal with contemporary threats of money laundering, cross-border crime and human trafficking | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---------|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Enhancing community policing | Conduct peace and security awareness campaigns/ public anti-violence campaigns in all the regions and on different media | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |
| | Providing modern training to security agencies | Establish Police Constabulary for training special police constables | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |
| | | Establish police academy | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |
| | Providing adequate infrastructure for security agencies | Construct houses and hostels for army, police, intelligence, immigration and prison officers | ✓ | 2021-2026 | Ministry responsible for housing |
| | | Construct three Regional Police Headquarters (Eastern Region - Zomba, Central East - Kasungu, South East - Luchenza) | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |
| | | Renovate police infrastructure across the country | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |
| | Developing forensic science technologies for criminal investigations and proceedings | Establish Police Forensic Science Laboratory | ✓ | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |
| | | Build capacity in forensic investigation | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for homeland security |



Enabler 3: Enhanced Public Sector Performance

Objective: To have a world class high performing and professional public sector for the efficient delivery of public goods and services.

An efficient public sector plays a vital role in the effective delivery of public goods and services. Effective public sector will encourage better decision-making in enacting legislation; distributing income through mechanisms such as taxation or social security payments; and strengthening accountability for the stewardship of state resources. In Malawi, public expenditure forms a significant part of GDP. Actually, the public sector is a substantial employer that plays a key role in the social and economic growth of the country.

Government is already implementing the Public Sector Reforms Program with a view to improving service delivery and restoring public confidence. The Public Service has a well-developed Public Service Charter that emphasizes on institutionalizing a responsive public service which can dutifully serve the people and enable them to meet their legitimate expectations. The Charter outlines key Public Service values and fundamental principles on the public service and serves as reference material for the promotion of high-quality standards of public service.

Although several public sector reforms have been implemented to improve the performance of the Public Service, challenges continue to undermine the role of public service in the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes for the country's transformation. These challenges include entrenched corruption; non-competitive remuneration for public servants; inadequate resources and equipment for service delivery; obscure career progression; political capture which engenders inequalities that compromise the provision of goods and services to the majority of Malawians by concentrating benefits to a few people hence widening the gap between the rich and the poor; and incidences of un-procedural and unmerited recruitment and promotions which compromise the quality of public service delivery, thereby depriving citizens of their deserved services.

Collectively, these challenges have resulted in very poor performance and low delivery of the public services.

In 2019, the Malawi Government Effectiveness percentile ranking was on the lower end (23rd) of the 193 countries that were measured. MIP-1 aims to improve it to at least 42nd by 2030. Similarly, in the same year Malawi was placed on the 24th percentile ranking in terms of Regulatory Quality, this will have to be improved to the 45th percentile ranking by 2030.

The game changer interventions for the attainment of an effective, prudent and corrupt-free public sector include the following:

1. **Fast-track the implementation of Public Sector Reforms.**
2. **Enforce the rewarding of good performance and penalizing under-performance in accordance with public service regulations.**
3. **Digitalizing Government operations and making them mandatory, such as digitizing land registry, public procurements, and payments for public services.**

Overall, MIP-1 will focus on the following priority areas in which the game changers are embedded:

1. **Public Sector Reforms:** Radical public sector reforms agenda that seeks to rectify institutional inefficiencies, lack of transparency and corruption; and revive a heightened sense of integrity in all duty bearers.
2. **Public Service Delivery:** Efficient use of resources with binding national service charters that provide timely and best possible standards for Malawians; and efficient and competent personnel in the Public Service.
3. **Ethical Conduct:** Positive values of honesty, integrity, fairness, equality and non-discrimination, diversity and respect for human rights and dignity in all public sector officials.

Table 6: Key Strategies and Interventions for Enhancing Public Sector Performance

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Improved public service regulatory framework | Improving public service delivery | Review and enforce the Malawi Public Service Regulations together with other public service laws and regulations | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for public sector reforms and OPC |
| | | Review and enforce adherence to the Public Service Act | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for public sector reforms and OPC |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Enabler | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating the public sector performance enhancement interventions | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating public sector performance enhancement (with adherence to minimum requirements) | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry(ies) responsible for public sector performance |
| | | Construct Government offices to accommodate MDAs accommodated in rented premises | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | | Strengthen access to legal representation for poor people | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for Justice |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Public Sector Reforms | | | | | |
| Enhanced public sector performance | Fully implementing the public sector reform agenda | Introduce contract agreements for all senior public servants (from Grade I to A) | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for public sector reforms and OPC |
| | | Establish and enforce the rewarding of good performance and penalize under-performance in accordance with public service regulations | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for public sector reforms and OPC |
| | | Expand the usage of automated Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) that ensures a harmonized system that easily updates and reflects changes and amendments | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for human resource development |
| | | Review and streamline functionality of parastatals | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for public sector reforms and OPC |
| | Improving the quality and skills in public service | Establish Malawi School of Government and Diplomacy (MSGD) with satellite centers in all the regions of the country | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for human resource development |
| | Reforming public procurement processes, allowances and contracts | Develop and enforce measures for ensuring efficient public procurement (including e-procurement), allowances and contracting mechanisms | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for public sector reforms |
| Public Service Delivery | | | | | |
| Improved service delivery | Empowering citizens to hold duty bearers accountable | Build capacity in the public service to effectively respond to citizen's demands | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for human resource development |
| | Improving citizens access to information | Operationalize the Open Government Initiative (OGI) | | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for information |
| | | Enforce the Access to Information Act | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for information |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution | |
|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| Harmonized national identification systems | Harmonizing national identification systems (national ID, Passport, Visa, Health, etc) | Integrate permit and visa systems with other national key systems | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for immigration | |
| | | Roll out e-visa and passport system to all regions, districts and border posts | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for immigration | |
| | | Digitize the documentation, procurement and operations of all relevant Government services | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for -e-Government | |
| | Improving coordination in public institutions | Review and streamline functions of public institutions to enhance coordination of cross-cutting functions (such as nutrition, population), eliminate overlapping mandates (such as water, fisheries, ECD), and reduce public expenditures | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for human resource development | |
| | | | Establish and improve the functionality of PCGs and ECGs, including the ability to projectize Pillar and Enabler interventions | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for economic planning and development |
| | | Institutionalizing performance management practices | Enforce PFM Act for performance-based resource allocation to MDAs | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | Roll out results based financial management in all MDAs and local councils. | | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for finance | |
| | Improved performance of public servants | Improving the capacity and competency of public servants | Realign the public service functions based on the skills and expertise of staff | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for human resource development |
| | | | Enforce existing public service laws | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for public sector reforms and OPC |
| Improved decentralized public system for effective service delivery | Strengthening the decentralization process | Capacitate local councils to manage the decentralized functions | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for local government | |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Integrate public IFMIS stand-alone systems across councils and to National Local Government Finance Committee | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Roll out the devolution and decentralization process in its entirety to allow service delivery that is closer to the people | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| Ethical Conduct | | | | | |
| Trustworthy and responsible public servants | Inculcating positive values in public servants | Provide rewards and sanctions to public servants in accordance with the law | | 2021-2030 | OPC |
| | | Reform public service at national and local authority levels | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for public sector reforms |



Enabler 4: Private Sector Dynamism

Objective: To have a dynamic and vibrant private sector that effectively delivers on the industrialized upper middle-income status within the shortest time possible.

The Private sector is important in catalyzing inclusive economic development and wealth creation. It provides innovative solutions, creates jobs and mobilizes domestic revenue. The current structure of the private sector in Malawi does not fully provide the expected benefits; and is associated with the lack of graduation from small into medium and large companies, leading to a 'missing middle' business landscape. The private sector has also suffered market distortion partly due to political interference and control, as well as policies and regulations that restrain participation and competitiveness. Further, high transportation costs and the poor delivery of enabling services such as energy and ICT affect business competitiveness. In particular, the unreliable supply of energy and water increases the cost of production and weakens the competitiveness of the private sector. Inefficient service delivery and late payment for services by public institutions have also been exacerbated by bureaucratic systems with embedded corruption that further increases the cost of doing business. According to the 2020 World Bank annual rating, Malawi scored 60.9 in "ease of doing business". The plan is to improve the score to at least 65 by 2030.

Malawi has huge potential for accelerating private sector growth due to a peaceful environment, an independent judicial system, relatively young labor force, and agriculture sector that still has huge productivity and commercialization potential. There is also commitment to improve on economic infrastructure, especially energy and ease of doing business reforms generally. All of this can be harnessed for inclusive private investment growth.

Private sector is important in catalyzing inclusive economic development and wealth creation. It provides innovative solutions, creates jobs and mobilizes domestic revenue.”

Considering the importance of the private sector in meeting the low middle-income status by 2030, MIP-1 aims to create a private sector that is dynamic and competitive to facilitate the structural transformation of the economy and catalyze the development of a vibrant and significant "middle class." MIP-1 aims to improve the country's global competitive index from 44 in 2019 to at least 57 by 2030; increase Foreign Direct investment

(net inflows) from \$112.30 million in 2019 to at least \$500 million by 2030; and improve the domestic credit to private sector (percent of GDP) from 0.5 percent in 2016 to at least 27.8 percent by 2030 of GDP. This will be done by ensuring that the business environment in Malawi is enhanced and competitive for both local and foreign investments. To deliver private sector dynamism, Government must create a business environment that will encourage inclusive private sector participation.

To deliver a dynamic and vibrant private sector that effectively achieves the low middle-income status by 2030, MIP-1 has identified the following game changer interventions:

- 1. Establishment of a Development Catalyzing Corporation as an investment trailblazer that will have strong alliances with the private sector.**
- 2. Provision of economic infrastructure that offers affordable and sustainable services, especially power, strategic transport networks and ICT.**
- 3. Introduction and revision of fiscal incentives to beat regional averages.**
- 4. Availing and sustaining long-term financing instruments.**
- 5. Promotion of a digital economy.**

Overall, the private sector dynamism Enabler will focus on the following priority areas in which the game changer interventions are embedded:

- 1. Creation of Enabling Business Environment:** Development of macroeconomic environment and economic infrastructure that is pro-investment.
- 2. Digital Economy Promotion:** Ensuring adoption of new online business technologies that promote e-commerce and take full advantage of digital platforms, especially in marketing and service provision.
- 3. MSME Development:** For inclusive participation in the development process and development of a vibrant and significant 'middle class.'
- 4. Anchor Firms Development:** Promoting the establishment of large-scale firms with strong connections to local and global market value chains.

Table 7: Key Strategies and Interventions for Private Sector Dynamism

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Conducive legislation for private sector | Improving business environment | Facilitate the enactment and gazetting of the Special Economic Zones Bill | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Facilitate the enactment of the MSME Bill and develop regulations | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Develop the Business Incubation Strategy | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Develop the legislative framework for the establishment of innovative SME and Community Banks. | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Review the Reserve Bank of Malawi Act to promote Government borrowing for investment | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Develop and implement a Cooperative Development Policy | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for cooperatives development |
| | | Develop the National Import Substitution Strategy (NISS) | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministries responsible for trade |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Enabler | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating the private investment promoting interventions | Review supportive instruments such as PPPs regulation, sovereign guarantees and introduction of special development funds to empower private sector investors and speedily mobilize more private financing towards economic infrastructure | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating private investment promotion (with adherence to minimum requirements) | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for promoting private sector dynamism |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Creation of Enabling Business Environment | | | | | |
| Stable macroeconomic environment | Ensuring sound monetary policy | Manage monetary policy to stabilise interest rates, exchange rate and inflation that beats regional averages | | 2021-2030 | RBM |
| | | Empower the Monetary Policy Committee to manage liquidity and cash flow projections beyond managing inflation towards supporting the long term development aspirations of the country | ✓ | 2022-2025 | RBM |
| | | Promote interbank trading to smoothen monetary policy operations and Government debt management practices | ✓ | 2021-2023 | RBM |
| | Accelerating recovery from COVID-19 | Provide fiscal and monetary incentives for helping businesses to build back better from COVID-19 effects | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| Enhanced economic infrastructure | Investing in power generation and supply; transport infrastructure; and ICT | Determine and invest in the minimum infrastructure needs in energy, transport and ICT | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for economic planning |
| Digital Economy Promotion | | | | | |
| Increased internet network access | Establishing faster and affordable internet connection | Establish a carrier neutral Internet Exchange Point (IXP) | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for information |
| | | Review the tax regimes governing the ICT sector to ensure regional competitiveness | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for finance |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Lead Institution |
|--|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Increased device ownership and energy access of the population | Lowering device cost | Provide fiscal incentives that promote digital services through reduction in device costs | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | Increasing digital literacy levels | Develop and implement a community digital champion programme to deepen digital literacy and skills across Malawi | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for information |
| MSME Development | | | | | |
| Structured and resourced MSME sector | Promoting MSMEs | Implement the MSME Policy | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for MSMEs |
| | | Implement the Business Incubation Strategy | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Establish and sustain a Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) forum for SMEs and cooperatives | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for private sector development |
| | | Establish an MSME regulatory board | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for MSMEs |
| | | Set up sector specific Design and Innovation Centers (jewelry, fashion, wood, leather, etc.) | | 2023-2026 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | Supporting and empowering youth, women and persons with disabilities to create businesses through entrepreneurship and access to finance | Provide entrepreneurship training to youths, women and persons with disabilities | ✓ | 2021-2020 | Ministries responsible for youth and women |
| | | Restructure and recapitalize financing instruments for business finance for youths, women and persons with disabilities | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministries responsible for youth and women |
| | | Design and implement functional financial literacy among small scale farmers/producers | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for financial literacy |
| | | | | | |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Improved access to finance for businesses and entrepreneurship | Diversify financing sources for MSMEs | Expedite automation of licenses and permit systems to allow interoperability among designating authorities | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Establish special purpose vehicles (SPVs) to major partnerships projects with private sector | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Develop Community Banks | | 2023-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| Improved quality of Malawian products | Developing local manufacturing in critical sectors such as construction materials, agriculture tools and implements by collaborating with the private sector with partnerships and incentives. | Establish export training programme to help build the export readiness of the entrepreneurs and the enterprises | ✓ | 2023-2025 | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Enforce legislation that makes it compulsory for foreign investors to partner with locals in each and every venture with a set minimum | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| Anchor Firms Development | | | | | |
| Vibrant economic sectors | Promoting establishment of anchor firms across strategic sectors of the economy | Establish a Development Catalyzing Corporation as a trailblazer parastatal to set up anchor firms in alliance with the private sector | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for economic planning |
| | | Provide tax incentives to firms (both local and foreign) investing in priority sectors of the economy as guided by MW2063 | ✓ | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Promote strategic value chains as identified under the existing NES | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Facilitate investment in the manufacturing of steel products including from scrap metal | ✓ | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Develop the pharmaceutical sector, especially for products that are currently being imported | ✓ | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for industry |



Enabler 5: Human Capital Development

Objective: To have a globally competitive and highly motivated human resource.

The thrust of any economy is in its people as they are the ones that design programs, implement strategies and create innovations. Human capital is the “conductor of an orchestra” directing how other resources are put into productive use to attain desired outcomes. Developing human capital through education, skills and health of the population plays a pivotal role in the transformation of the economy. Developing human capital in Malawi is about empowering people with essential and relevant skills that will enable them pursue their own developmental paths for meaningful opportunities to be self-reliant as well as to contribute effectively to national development.

However, Malawi is still grappling with developing her human capacity, challenged by many factors including poor nutrition that affects cognitive development; poor health services, especially at the local community level; poor access to quality education, at the early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary level; and skills mismatch.

The unprecedented shock to human development caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has brought a

significant setback in human capital development. In 2020, Human Development Index (HDI)⁴ was 0.41, and the aim is to improve this to 0.5 by 2030.

The following describes the main challenges contributing to the low HDI and defines the prioritised targets:

Education and Skills Development: A highly youthful population in Malawi makes its people the greatest resource for wealth creation. However, Malawi has lagged behind in providing quality and equitable access to quality education and skills development opportunities at the early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary level; skills mismatch is rampant; and there is high disparity in accessing education between boys and girls.

As of 2020, Early Childhood Development and Education stood at 49 percent. However, this sub-sector is largely informal with mainly volunteer caregivers, of whom only approximately 50 percent are trained. There is a large pupil to caregiver ratio of around 69:1 and the curriculum is not aligned to primary education in terms of school readiness.

⁴ HDI is a composite statistic index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators.

At the primary school level, student retention in primary education is a major problem. By Standard 8, only 58 percent of those who started in Standard 1 complete their primary education on time. This worsens at secondary education level, where the net enrolment of students of the appropriate school age is only 16 percent. Further, only a quarter of those who start secondary school complete their secondary schooling without delays. Of those who complete secondary school, only around half pass their Malawi School Certificate of Education (MSCE) examinations. A smaller proportion of those that pass their MSCE examinations have grades good enough for university and, of these, only one third are selected for public universities, rising to half if private universities are considered. A similarly low number enrolls in technical colleges. Considering students who enter university later as mature students, the gross enrolment figure for Malawian students entering both technical and higher education is less than one percent. This is amongst the lowest in the world, with the average for low-income countries being 10 percent.

In the next 10 years the availability, accessibility and quality of education at these levels must improve so that learning outcomes are equitable and the productive skills of the youth are developed. MIP-1 aims to improve education attainment and skills development to 15 percent by 2030 from a baseline of 8.9 percent.

Science, Technology and Innovations (STI): STI is central for the country's competitive advantage in the inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda. Strategies and interventions under MIP-1 are targeted to provide quality access to infrastructure for STI, including equipping academic institutions with world-class laboratories. Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics (STEAM) courses, in particular, shall be strengthened as a key to innovation and job creation. Incubation spaces/garages/hubs must be created in all strategic places, including at informal places, targeting innovative and inventive school dropouts in order to encourage youth innovation and invention around the three Pillars of MW2063, leading to commercialization of the local innovations and inventions, hence inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance.

Currently, Malawi has low expenditure on research and development of only 1 percent GDP in 2020,

with most of these resources coming from foreign sources. This has contributed to a Global Innovation Index of 2.28 in 2017. The aim is to improve spending on research and development to 2 percent of GDP by 2030, with the majority of this additional expenditure coming from national sources, including public, business and private not-for-profit expenditure; and to improve the Global Innovation Index to 3, while ensuring adoption, commercialization and scaling up of the innovations.

Health and Nutrition: Although Malawi has managed to reduce stunting and chronic malnutrition among under 5 children from 47 percent in 2010 to 37 percent in 2015, micronutrient deficiencies, also recognized as hidden hunger, is rampant, especially in children. Malnutrition in children has a significant bearing on cognitive development with significant implications on socio-economic development. Coupled to this is poor access to quality health services. Together, these have a bearing on life expectancy which in 2020 was at 63.8 years. MIP-1 ensures universal health coverage with quality, available, equitable and affordable health care for all Malawians, especially in rural areas. MIP-1, therefore, aims to reduce stunting and wasting by prioritizing health and nutrition to improve life expectancy to about 72 years by 2030.

Further, the country must build capacity in the prevention, early detection of and effective response to global health threats posed by infectious diseases.

Managing Population Growth: High fertility rates still remain a challenge, averaging 4.4 births per woman in her lifetime. This is compounded by early marriages and teenage pregnancies; with 46 percent of young women married before the age of 18 years and 29 percent aged 15-19 having begun childbearing, contributing to 25 percent of all pregnancies annually. Population is expected to rise to 30.3 million by 2035. To improve the *status quo*, MIP-1 ensures increased female participation in wage employment; general female economic empowerment; and that the girl child remains in school. MIP-1 aims to reduce the population growth rate of 2.69 percent in 2020 to 2.1 percent by 2030.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: While water supply has relatively been good compared to other neighboring countries, MIP-1 aims to reach 100 percent coverage by 2030 from 88.3 percent in 2020. Currently, there are high disparities in access to clean water between the urban and rural areas. Besides, sanitation and hygiene are very low with only 35 percent of the population using safely managed sanitation services. MIP-1 will ensure the provision of clean water, sanitation and hygiene services, especially at the household and community level to achieve universal coverage of access to clean water and improve the use of safe sanitation services to 74 percent of the population and 75 percent hygiene coverage by 2030; while also strengthening Government systems to ensure the sustainable utilization of Malawi's water resources to buttress the attainment of these 2030 targets.

Sports and Creative Arts: Malawi is endowed with many sports talents and diverse creative arts emanating from her cultural diversity. However, these talents are not identified and nurtured for wealth creation because of poor sports infrastructure and low level of engagement in both local and international competitions. MIP-1 aims to develop sports and creative arts to cater for both physical and mental development, and also as an industry where our sports men and women and creative people must compete at the international level as well as boost tourism.

Gender Equality: Gender inequality has a negative impact across all the sectors. Inequality is experienced and observed in many different aspects of life, including in agricultural production; non-agriculture activities; access to infrastructure, finance and social services such as education and health; resilience to shocks; ownership of assets,

including land; and women's rights and representation in political and decision-making positions. As of 2020, Women constituted only 24 percent of the decision-making positions in the Public Service; held 11 percent of executive positions; made up 13 percent of the Judiciary, contributing 28 percent of the 21 judges; and held 25 percent of the 20 ambassadorial positions. In elected parliament and ward councilor positions, women constituted only 22 percent of the 193 Members of Parliament and 14.5 percent of the 460 local government councilors. MIP-1 aims to improve the Gender Gap Index from 0.664 in 2020 to 0.832 by 2030.

The game changer interventions for developing human capital include the following:

1. **Defining and equipping all existing schools and health facilities with a minimum priority package to enhance the quality of services and apply the package to all establishments that will be newly built.**
2. **Intensifying education of the girl child and economically empowering women.**
3. **Intensifying universal access to Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) services for a quality population.**

Overall, the following will be the priority areas of focus under human capacity development in which the game changing interventions are embedded:

1. **Education and Skills Development:** highly knowledgeable people with relevant quality education that incorporates a strong element of academic excellence and technical and vocational skills fit for the labour market.
2. **Science, Technology and Innovation:** promoted as part of creating a vibrant knowledge-based digital economy.



3. **Health and Nutrition:** a healthy population with improved life expectancy working towards the socio-economic transformation of Malawi.
4. **Managing Population Growth:** managing the size and quality of the population to be characterized by a healthy, well-educated and skilled workforce, as well as a market provided by relatively wealthy individuals.
5. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** promoting the adoption of safe water and sanitation practices at the individual and household level.
6. **Sports and Creative Arts:** developing creative arts and sports for physical and mental development and as a career to compete at the international level as well as a tourist attraction feature for disciplines that Malawi excel in like netball.
7. **Gender Equality:** Reducing gender inequalities with emphasis on the empowerment of women and girls to enhance their access to economic resources and decision making at the household, community and national level.
8. **Social Welfare:** Ensuring that marginalized and vulnerable people are cushioned and provided with basic social needs.

Table 8: Key Strategies and Interventions for Human Capital Development

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Improved literacy | Ensuring that every citizen has attained at least 12 years of education | Legislate for a mandatory early-child, primary and secondary education | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministries responsible for early childhood development and education |
| | Enhancing non-formal education | Review the non-formal education curriculum (Functional Literacy) | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for adult literacy |
| Improved coordination of population programs | Enhancing coordination of population issues | Establish a national population coordinating institution | ✓ | 2023-2025 | Ministry responsible for public sector reforms |
| Enhanced policy environment for social protection | Improving policy environment for social protection | Develop and implement social protection policies and programmes that respond to specific risks faced throughout the life cycle | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for social protection |
| | Empowering children with skills that will prepare them to contribute meaningfully to national development | Strengthen child policies and legislate frameworks that provide an enabling environment for children to grow into full potential | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for children |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Enabler | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating the human capital development interventions | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating the human capital development (with adherence to minimum requirements) | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry(ies) responsible for human capital development |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Improved regulatory framework for water resources management | Providing regulatory oversight on tariff setting and tracking performance of the water boards | Fully capacitate the Water Resources Board for its full regulatory function operationalization | ✓ | 2021 - 2025 | Ministry responsible for public sector reforms |
| Improved public and population health | Enhancing quality of the population | Finalize the review of the Public Health Act and facilitate enactment | ✓ | 2022 - 2025 | Ministry responsible for health |
| Improved STI capacities | Nurturing and harnessing STI capacity | Develop national STI Policy | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for Science, Technology and Innovation |
| Education and Skills Development | | | | | |
| a) Early Childhood Development | | | | | |
| Equitable access to quality ECD | Develop and implement an equity-based ECD delivery system | Construct standardized gender and disability friendly ECD structures | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for early childhood development |
| | | Reform the education system so that all primary schools should have early childhood development services | | 2021-2025 | Ministries responsible for early childhood development and education |
| | | Design and implement a mentorship and training programme for ECD instructors | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for early childhood development |
| | | Formalize employment of ECD instructors | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for early childhood development |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Lead Institution |
|---|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| b) Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education | | | | | |
| Improved access to education | Expanding education infrastructure which includes STI to accommodate learners at all levels, including those with special needs | Construct new primary schools; new classrooms in existing primary schools; new secondary schools; and laboratories in secondary schools and in primary schools | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Develop and implement the National ODeL Transformation Strategy to promote online and distance learning | | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Develop the National Open Secondary School Digitalization Strategy | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Establish an online education big data center to support online education expansion | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Expand virtual science laboratories for STEM simulations and analytical sciences | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | Enhancing access to education financing for vulnerable learners at both secondary and tertiary education levels | Support marginalized students across all levels of education | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for education |
| Adequate and appropriate infrastructure for all learners and teachers | Expand education infrastructure which includes STI to accommodate learners at all levels, including those with special needs | Equip every secondary school with functioning ICT centers to facilitate the development of a science, technology, and innovation driven education system | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for ICT |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| b) Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education | | | | | |
| | | Install free broadband internet service to public and private universities, and other selected public spaces | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministries responsible for ICT and education |
| | | Build decent housing for teachers, especially in primary and secondary schools | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Build Special Needs Learning Centres (SNLCs) in every education zone | ✓ | 2023-2030 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Expand existing infrastructure in existing public universities to provide fit-for-purpose offices, more learning space and hostels | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for education |
| Enhanced special needs education | Promoting inclusive education | Train a critical mass of teachers for special needs education | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Construct a special needs education institute | | 2023-2027 | Ministry responsible for education |
| Improved literacy levels | Promoting adult education | Establish Community Learning Centers for adult skills development and lifelong learning opportunities | ✓ | 2021-2026 | Ministry responsible for adult skills development |
| | Promoting functional youth literacy | Provide non-formal/functional education facilities that facilitate inclusive quality teaching and learning, especially for youth with disabilities | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for literacy and functional skills development |
| | | Establish an inclusive non-formal education programme | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for literacy skills development |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Lead Institution |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Improved quality of education | Improving quality and relevance of teaching and learning at all education levels through the provision of minimum package of infrastructure, learning materials, and staffing at each school | Provide adequate and relevant teaching and learning materials (such as textbooks, teachers guides, lab equipment, desks), including special needs TLMS for all primary, secondary and tertiary schools | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Develop digital libraries to increase access to teaching and learning materials at all levels of education | | 2021-2027 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Capacitate functional literacy with trained instructors, supervisors and coordinators | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for functional literacy |
| | | Establish Malawi Qualifications Authority (MAQA) to implement National Qualifications Framework | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | Improving student to qualified teacher ratio at all education levels | Revitalize teacher development fund to support continuous professional development model | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Upgrade existing teacher training institutions to accommodate continuous teacher training and development | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | Increasing the availability of digitally relevant skills in schools | Provide open access to digital content and support for teachers and students | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Revise teacher training curriculum to include blended learning, device usage for education and LMS | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for education |
| Enhanced entrepreneurship skills relevant for the job market | Promoting entrepreneurship programmes | Introduce TEVET programmes at the basic and secondary levels of education | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministries responsible for education and TEVET |
| | | Review primary, secondary and teacher education curricula to incorporate technical, innovation, creativity, entrepreneurship and civics education aspects | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministries responsible for education and TEVET |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | Review the technical and vocational skills training curricula to increase trades that should meet the current market demands | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for TEVET |
| | | Construct at least one TEVET teacher training institution | ✓ | 2022-2026 | Ministry responsible for TEVET |
| | | Upgrade and construct well equipped and staffed technical and vocational skills centres in each district | | 2023-2030 | Ministry responsible for TEVET |
| Science, Technology and Innovation | | | | | |
| Requisite human capacity in STI developed | Creating a knowledge-based economy | Expand business, innovations and technological incubation centres (such as fabrication laboratories, maker spaces, innovation hubs, innovation garages and technology parks) in higher education institutions | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for higher education |
| | | Train scientists, technologists, innovators and entrepreneurs | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for higher education |
| | | Conduct research jointly with higher education (including postgraduates) and industry players aimed at catalysing private investment | ✓ | 2021-2030 | NCST |
| | | Establish and sustain a programme of linking graduates to financial providers | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Re-establish National Research Fund | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Establish Malawi Academy of Sciences (MAS) | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for education |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Lead Institution |
|---|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Pooling diaspora for coordinated engagement | Re-design education curriculum to incorporate requisite skills needed for the fourth industrial revolution | | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Establish the Network of Malawian Scientists in the diaspora | | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for foreign affairs |
| Health and Nutrition | | | | | |
| Improved nutrition for under-5 children | Ensuring access to nutritious food, especially in the first 1,000 days of life, to improve cognitive development | Scale-up nutritional education and communication programs | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for nutrition |
| | | Streamline early detection and management of acute malnutrition in children | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for nutrition |
| | | Scale-up school-feeding programs based on evidence of communities most in need | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for nutrition |
| | | Intensify civic education on consumption of diverse diets focusing on locally available foods among children, adolescent girls and boys, and pregnant and lactating mothers | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for civic education |
| | | Scale-up social protection programs that are catalytic and transformative in nature leading to resilient communities | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for social protection |
| Reduced transmission of infectious diseases | Ensuring safety and security from global health threats caused by infectious diseases | Build and improve capacity and leadership in the prevention and effective detection of infectious disease threats | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for health |
| Reduced incidents of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) | Strengthening the capacity of public health systems to prevent NCDs | Determine and provide a minimum set of sports facilities and recreation activities in all schools | ✓ | 2023-2030 | Ministries responsible for sports and education |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Improved health infrastructure | Improve health infrastructure and equipment to ensure access to health services by all | Conduct regular mobile pre-screening for NCDs in all regions of the country | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Intensify awareness on the prevention of NCDs | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for health and civic education |
| | | Capacitate all public health centers for early detection of NCDs | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Construct health facilities; and rehabilitate and upgrade all existing health facilities and ensure they are well equipped | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Construct the University Tertiary Teaching Hospital (UTTH) to also act as a referral for central hospitals | | 2022-2025 | Ministries responsible for Education and Health |
| | | Construct of a referral military hospital that provides specialised health services | ✓ | 2022-2026 | Ministries responsible for defence and health |
| | | Construct 4 specialist state of the art Infectious Disease Treatment Centers in the country's four regions to manage outbreak prone infectious diseases, existing and emerging | | 2023-2030 | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Establish designated centers in all 28 district hospitals with standard minimum capacities to handle pandemics such as COVID-19 and other emergencies at the district and community levels | | 2023-2030 | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Construct modern district hospitals in Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, and Mzuzu and strategic locations in each of the four regions in order to decongest the existing central hospitals | | 2023-2030 | Ministry responsible for health |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|-----------------------------|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Construct and furnish Youth Friendly Centers with recreational, sports, health, and skills building to tackle issues of mental health (as well as NCDs and SRHR) | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for youth and health |
| Efficient drug supply chain | Improving drug supply chain management system | Facilitate establishment of a local pharmaceutical manufacturing industry to enhance the production of essential drugs and PPEs | ✓ | 2023-2025 | Ministries responsible for industry and health |
| | | Monitor quality of medicines and medical supplies in all districts (through MBS and Pharmacy and Medicine Regulatory Authority, among others) | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Operationalize the Logistic Management Information Systems | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for health |
| | Strengthening preventive and treatment health care provision | Increase number of District Environmental Health Officers (DEHOs) and Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs) for more preventive health services at community level | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Increase number of technical health personnel, especially doctors, nurses and clinical officers at all levels of the health sector | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for health |
| Improved health financing | Improving curative and preventive health financing | Establish universal national health insurance scheme | ✓ | 2024-2025 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Establish the National Health Fund (NHF) to increase domestic health financing and improve long-term sustainability of health financing | ✓ | 2023-2024 | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Fully digitize the Health Management Information System | ✓ | 2023-2024 | Ministry responsible for health |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Improved access to mental health services | Providing access to mental health services, especially for young people | Conduct awareness on mental health education and services, especially among young people | ✓ | 2021 - 2023 | Ministry responsible for youth |
| | | Provide counselling and psychosocial support, especially to young people with mental health issues and drug and substance abuse or addictions | | 2021 - 2030 | Ministry responsible for youth |
| Managing Population Growth | | | | | |
| Manageable population growth | Expanding access to SRH services | Offer universal access to youth friendly health services and SRH, including family planning methods in schools and youth friendly health centers | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for health, youth and education |
| | Keeping girls in school | Enforce laws and policies (such as re-admission policy, National Girls Education Strategy) that will help protect the girl child from early marriages and unwanted pregnancies | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | | Identify champions in every ADC to discourage early marriages and teenage pregnancy | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | | Develop a mentorship program for young people | | 2022-2023 | Ministries responsible for gender and youth |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | | | | | |
| Improved access to safe and sustainable drinking water supply in rural areas | Increasing access to safe and sustainable water supply facilities in rural areas | Develop and operationalize a digitized/cloud-based management information system for communal water supply assets to help inform allocation of new water investments | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for water affairs |
| | | Install and institutionalize a real-time groundwater level monitoring system using the latest telemetric technology to track fluctuation of groundwater | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for water affairs |
| | | Establish a maintenance trust fund to facilitate local government's technical and capacity building support to rural communities | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for water affairs |
| | | Construct new piped water supply systems | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for water affairs |
| | | Rehabilitate all gravity water schemes | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for water affairs |
| | | Develop and operationalize urban water supply and waste water management master plan for all major cities and secondary cities | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for urban planning |
| | | Accelerate the integration of waste water management within the operational framework of the urban water boards, including exploring PPPs for the management of the waste management facilities | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for urban planning |
| | | Integrate and enforce catchment protection services within the water board operational framework, especially main river sources | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for water affairs |
| | | Develop sustainable WASH facilities and networks in rural and hard to reach areas to ensure that children, women and the youth have access to affordable and quality WASH services in all public schools and health facilities | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for clean water provision and health |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution | |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| Expanded access to improved sanitation and hygiene at household level and in public places | Extending the coverage of sanitation and hygiene facilities and services through incentives, promotions and enforcement for individuals, household and public places | Construct/install and/or upgrade well-serviced sanitation facilities (such as toilets, washrooms, dust bins) in all public places (such as markets, bus terminals) | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for local government and health | |
| | | Institute and enforce the mandatory installation and/or ownership of household latrines by home owners and landlords in urban, peri-urban and rural areas | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for local government | |
| | | Intensify promotion of good hygiene messages, e.g. washing hands with soap, via mass media platforms | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for civic education | |
| | | Incentivize private sector participation in the sanitation value chain in the urban and peri-urban areas | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for local government | |
| | Enhance coordination between and application of WASH standard approaches by stakeholders within a vested interest in the water sector | Strengthen the water management human resource base, especially at the district level | | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for water affairs |
| | | Conduct research and development of local solutions/technologies to solve local WASH problems | | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for clean water provision and health |
| | | Ratify and operationalize transboundary water course agreements with neighboring countries to govern coordinated abstraction from shared water courses | | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for water affairs |
| | Sports and Creative Arts | | | | | |
| | Enhanced diversity of sports and creative arts | Identifying and developing talents | Create an effective National Sports Talent Search System | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for sports |
| Promote and commercialize arts festivals | | | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for arts | |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Inclusive sports and creative arts development | Promoting talents for persons living with disabilities | Adapt and improve disability friendly sports programs | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for sports |
| | | Introduce new sporting activities | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for sports |
| Improved sports infrastructure | Improving sports infrastructure | Construct sports village at Kamuzu Institute for Youth | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for sports |
| | | Implement a 'minimum sports infrastructure package' for all primary and secondary schools and tertiary education institutions | | 2022-2030 | Ministries responsible for sports and education |
| | | Rehabilitate/upgrade dilapidated sports infrastructure in all learning institutions | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for sports and education |
| | | Construct world class sports facilities for various inclusive sporting disciplines with ability to host international competitions | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for sports |
| Gender Equality | | | | | |
| Improved gender equality | Advancing gender equality at national and local levels and processes | Fully implement Gender Policy and enforce the Gender Equality Act | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for gender and Malawi Human Rights Commission |
| | | Provide access to finance to encourage entrepreneurship among women and girls | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Increase women and youth representation and participation in decision-making positions through deliberate policies | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for gender and youth |
| Eradication of gender-based violence | Strengthening processes in handling violence issues | Enforce laws that protect the rights of women, girls, boys and men against all forms of violence; and laws to end child marriage | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for gender and justice |
| | | Undertake awareness campaigns to eradicate all harmful cultural practices; with stringent sanctions for perpetrators | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for gender |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Inclusive national development programming | Promoting gender- and youth-sensitive programming | Mainstream gender into national development programmes, policies and interventions, including empowerment programmes and entrepreneurship | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | | Mainstream child- and youth-supportive interventions at all levels of development programming, such as life-long learning and entrepreneurial skills development | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for children and youth |
| Social Welfare | | | | | |
| Enhanced social protection and support for all disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable people | Improving welfare and status for the elderly, persons with disability and albinism | Provide catalytic and transformative social cash transfer to the elderly, orphans and persons with disability | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for social welfare |
| | | Introduce and sustain an old age pension scheme | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for social welfare |
| | | Facilitate access to catalytic business opportunities to less privileged groups, including access to finance | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for social protection |
| | | Update the UBR annually for informed targeting and provision of social support services | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for social protection |
| | | Capacitate the civil protection committees on the effective delivery of social support programmes | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for social protection |
| | | Include the needs of persons with disabilities in the development of plans, such as disability-friendly infrastructure | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for persons with disability |
| | Strengthening national child protection systems to reduce vulnerability, violence, abuse and exploitation | Increase child participation in the national development decision making processes | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for children welfare |
| | | Scale-up early childhood development and pre-school education | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for early childhood development |
| | | Advocate and enforce child rights and laws at all levels | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for children welfare |



Enabler 6: Economic Infrastructure

Objective: To have a globally competitive economic infrastructure that will promote domestic economic activity and catalyze foreign direct investments for inclusive wealth creation.

Economic Infrastructure such as Transport, ICT and Energy are pivotal to accelerating the growth of other sectors; important enablers for inclusive wealth creation; and central in enhancing economic competitiveness. Reliable and readily accessible energy is associated with economic and social benefits that result in huge multiplier effects. Efficient transport systems bring improved access to markets, generating employment and enhancing investments. ICT forms the backbone of the modern business activity, productivity, trade and social advancement.

There are a number of challenges that have constrained progress in infrastructure development in Malawi, the largest being the lack of access to long-term development financing. The impact of an under-developed economic infrastructure brings in more challenges in the energy, water, ICT and transport sectors, including: limited and intermittent power supply; unreliable and unaffordable ICT services, with low ICT penetration and technology adoption; underdeveloped transport network that fails to connect the rural masses to markets, and the country to regional and international markets at low cost; and erratic water supply for both domestic and commercial use. Nonetheless, there are other opportunities for financing national projects such as bonds, pension funds, and PPP arrangements.

The poor economic infrastructure in Malawi has resulted in poor competitiveness in the global market. The 2017 Global Competitiveness Report ranks Malawi's infrastructure extremely low, at 135 out of 138 economies, significantly below other SADC countries. Currently, only 12 percent of the population in Malawi has access to electricity; only 30 percent of the road network is bitumised; and in 2019, only 15 percent of the population had internet access.

MIP-1 aims to increase access to electricity to 50 percent by 2030 while matching the proportion of energy generation to that of energy demand. 45 percent of the current road network is targeted for bitumization by 2030; while internet penetration will be increased to at least 20 percent.

The following are some of the game changing interventions under this Enabler:

1. **Establishment of the Development Catalyzing Corporation as an investment trailblazer parastatal.**
2. **Introducing and sustaining innovative long-term financing such as blended finance and PPPs, especially in power, strategic roads and ICT.**

Overall, programs and projects, including impactful flagship projects, for developing the economic infrastructure will focus on the following priority areas in which game changers are embedded:

***Energy Development:
Diversifying the number of independent power producers, largely focusing on renewable and sustainable energy to reduce the overdependence on hydro-generated power from just one river.*** ”

1. **Energy Generation and Supply:** Diversifying the number of independent power producers, largely focusing on renewable and sustainable energy to reduce the over dependence on hydro-generated power from just one river.
2. **ICT Development:** Promote investment in ICT infrastructure to increase digital access and technological adoption.
3. **Transport Development:** Few impactful Flagship projects for a multi-modal transport system consisting of road, rail, air and inland water transport.

Table 9: Key Strategies and Interventions for Economic Infrastructure

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Improved availability and access to long-term development financing for infrastructure projects | Exploring ways of unlocking alternative local and non-traditional sources of funding | Legislate the utilisation of pension funds for development/infrastructure projects | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Formulate supportive policy and legislative framework for IPP and PPP arrangements in infrastructure development | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for economic planning and development |
| | | Review public finance management laws to provide for a fixed proportion of domestic revenue for infrastructure development (require an annual minimum of 25 percent of the national budget to be allocated towards the development budget) | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Facilitate fiscal guarantees towards bankable private projects requiring huge investments that can be financed through external loans | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| Sustainable infrastructure | Ensuring durable and quality infrastructure | Legislate against counterfeit energy equipment including solar modules | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Legislate for minimum standards for transport and energy infrastructure | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministries responsible for transport and energy |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Enabler | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating the economic infrastructure development interventions | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating the economic infrastructure development (with adherence to minimum requirements) | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministries coordinating this Enabler | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for economic infrastructure development |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Developing skills for the development of bankable economic infrastructure projects and negotiation of PPPs | Train the relevant MDAs and parastatals in acquiring bankable projects and PPP negotiating skills | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for development planning |
| Improved reliability, affordability and penetration of ICT services | Enhancing the legal and policy environment in the ICT sector | Review the licensing framework for network operators/new entrants to promote competition and fair trading | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for ICT |
| | | Mandate infrastructure sharing of ICT providers to reduce ICT costs | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for ICT |
| Energy Generation and Supply | | | | | |
| Increased energy generation and access | Diversifying sources of energy, including renewable and sustainable energy | Facilitate establishment of solar equipment manufacturing plants through PPPs | | 2023-2026 | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Identify and develop sites for hydro, coal, geothermal, natural gas, solar, wind, agricultural waste, forestry waste, and biogas resources through IPP and PPP arrangements | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Provide incentives for renewable energy equipment to promote investments and adoption of renewable energy | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Scale-up the Rural Electrification Program to widen national electricity coverage | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for energy |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Lead Institution |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Invest in new high-capacity power plants and construct new transmission lines and substations to support energy generation and distribution capacity | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Develop more hydro-power plants | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Expedite the completion of energy projects in the pipeline which already commenced to increase energy supply to the national grid | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | Accelerating SAPP connections to the national grid | Fast-track the commencement and completion of the interconnection of Malawi's power system with that of Mozambique and Zambia | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| ICT Development | | | | | |
| Improved access to reliable and affordable ICT services | Increasing access to ICT services | Implement "connect to a school" ICT program | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for ICT |
| | | Review levies on digital devices and services and all tariff/non-tariff barriers on ICT access | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for ICT |
| | | Upscale on-going projects on ICT infrastructure development, e.g. Last Mile Rural Area Connectivity, NACIT Enhancement Project, Digital Malawi project | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for ICT |
| | | Build a fibre backbone from Nacala to Lilongwe to reduce landing costs which are a significant driver of high data cost in Malawi | | 2024-2027 | Ministry responsible for ICT |
| | Investing in ICT skills development | Intensify ICT research education and training in all sectors to improve digital literacy | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for ICT |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Lead Institution |
|----------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Transport Development | | | | | |
| Integrated transportation system | Increase length of paved roads, especially in rural areas | Undertake systematic maintenance and rehabilitation of road infrastructure, including in rural areas | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Upgrade urban roads to bitumen standards | ✓ | 2021-2027 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Increase the lengths (kms) of paved roads to above 50 percent, especially targeting rural roads and tourism and mining potential areas | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Decentralize road maintenance by reconstituting District Infrastructure Roads Maintenance Programme (DRIMP) | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | Setting and enforcing high standards for infrastructure | Create guidelines for civil and building works in both cities and rural areas | ✓ | 2021-2022 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Dualize prime city roads and district urban center roads according to master plans | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for local government and transport |
| | | Establish toll-gates in designated points through PPPs according to master plans | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | Building world class transport infrastructure terminals | Build bus terminals in all the existing cities and the 8 secondary cities; and railway terminals commencing with Blantyre and Lilongwe | | 2022-2027 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Build domestic bus terminals in cities and districts | ✓ | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Rehabilitate jetties and ports in designated areas such as Chipoka, Likoma, Chilumba, Nkhatabay, Monkey Bay, and Nkhotakota | ✓ | 2022-2027 | Ministry responsible for transport |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5 Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Investing in an inclusive, integrated and multi-modal transport system to reduce overreliance on road transport | Modernize and expand existing international airports (Chileka, KIA), and build one in Mzuzu | | 2021-2028 | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Build Rapid Transit Public Transport Systems in the existing cities and new secondary cities | | 2023-2030 | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Build dry ports at strategic places | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Renovate and expand water ports | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Expand railway coverage to international and domestic routes for cargo and passengers; and introduce intercity railway system | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Expand and modernize all major airports; and build new airport in Mzuzu | | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Introduce an efficient and reliable road, rail, and water public transport system that will encourage the use of public transport | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for transport |



Enabler 7: Environmental Sustainability

Objective: To promote sustainable development with clean, secure environment.

Environmental sustainability is central in ensuring the sustainable development of the country. Development programmes based on minimizing the depletion of natural resources can be sustained without causing further harm to the environment. The underlying motive for this Enabler is that of utilizing natural resources for responsible and sustainable development with an ethic of conserving for current and future generations. The success and productivity of many sectors, such as agriculture, energy, transportation, wildlife and tourism, rely on quality ecosystem services. A sustainable environment with prudent and natural resource management is therefore essential not only for the conservation of biodiversity, but also satisfaction of human needs and expectations.

However, there are so many challenges confronting environmental sustainability in Malawi that are both externally and internally induced, including: natural disasters and climate adversities; environmental degradation; weak institutional capacity and

coordination, exacerbated by political interference in the regulation and enforcement of environmental management laws and regulations; limited awareness of environmental best practices; and limited indicators of sustained provision of individual ecosystem services in development planning, including data gaps and limited funding for environmental programs. These setbacks eventually manifest through environmental alterations that degrade ecosystem integrity, resulting in poor ecosystem service profiles. Examples of poor ecosystem service profile include: changes in sedimentation patterns and rates; degradation of the natural resources; drop in water levels; drop in quality of air and water; and deforestation and poor agricultural practices that promote increased soil erosion and associated nutrient loss.

Environmental sustainability is central in ensuring the sustainable development of the country. ”

The challenges to environmental sustainability will be exacerbated in our quest to attain the industrialized upper middle-income economy status at the shortest time possible. This will bring about pollution that needs to be mitigated by embracing clean technologies that will minimize environmental degradation. The country's carbon footprint (kt) is currently very low (1,298.12 in 2016), but it needs to remain below 10,000 kt, even with industrialization, by 2030. The target is to bring the rate of deforestation down from as high as 1.6 percent in 2018 to 0.91 percent by 2030; and improve the Environmental Sustainability Index of 4 to 5 by 2030. MIP-1 aims to increase the environmental status and quality while minimizing the rate of soil loss from 39 metric tons per hectare per year in 2014 to 20 tons per hectare per year by 2030.

The game changer interventions that will ensure Malawi industrializes and develops while ensuring a low carbon footprint include:

1. **Introduction and sustainability of massive agroforestation and reforestation programs.**
2. **Promotion of a green economy, such as climate-smart agriculture, green tourism, green cities.**
3. **Promotion of alternative sources of livelihood beyond environmentally degrading interventions.**

4. Enforcement of legislation on land use management and environmental management.

Overall, the environmental sustainability Enabler will implement programs and projects that focus on the following priority areas which have the game changing interventions embedded:

1. **Ecosystem Conservation and Environmental Management:** Embrace ecosystem-based approaches in managing the environment under harmonized legislation.
2. **Waste Management and Green Economy:** Adequate waste disposal, treatment and recycling; air and water pollution management; and prudent water resource management.
3. **Climate Change Management:** Mitigation of and adaptation to effects of climate change.
4. **Environment and Climate Change Financing:** Coordinated and innovative financing mechanisms towards climate change, conservation, adaptation and mitigation measures.
5. **Natural Disasters and Climate Adversities Preparedness:** Disaster preparedness, mitigation and adaptation.

Table 10: Key Strategies and Interventions for Environmental Sustainability

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | | | |
| Strengthened legal framework for environmental protection and management | Reviewing environmental protection and natural resource management regulatory framework | Review land related laws to accommodate new maps and land use change across the country | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | | Review environmental guidelines and legislation to incorporate environmental sustainability principles, including outlawing use of bricks burnt by wood for construction | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for environment and natural resources |
| | | Review environmental policy to set up proper governing structures and clarify the mandate of institutions, including Malawi Environmental Protection Agency (MEPA) and Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority (AERA) | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for environment |
| | | Review existing laws and policies related to economic and fiscal instruments to raise revenues for sustainable conservation and management of natural resources and environment | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministries responsible for natural resources and environment |
| | | Review Biosafety Act and Biosafety Regulations | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministries responsible for environment, natural resources and finance |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Enabler | Building the capacities of the institutions coordinating the sustainable environment interventions | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating sustainable environment interventions (with adherence to minimum requirements) | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry of Finance |
| | | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| Ecosystem Conservation and Environmental Management | | | | | |
| Enhanced environmental degradation preventive measures | Promoting restoration of degraded areas | Enforce mandatory Environmental and Social Impact Analysis (ESIA) on all national or local level development projects | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry(ies) responsible for sustainable environmental management |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution | |
|---------|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| | | Prepare and implement restoration plans in highly degraded areas (wildlife, forestry and fisheries) | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for environment | |
| | | Develop environmental action plans for environmental management at national and district levels | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for natural resources | |
| | | Enforce of land-related legislation, especially on land use | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for lands | |
| | | Designate all hilly areas as protected and scale-up forest regeneration | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for environment and natural resources | |
| | Promoting active citizenship among children and the youth on environmental management | Establish campaigns that will inculcate positive values on the environment among children and youth | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministries responsible for environment and civic education | |
| | | Develop curriculum for primary and secondary schools to educate and engage students in environmental awareness and sustainability activities | ✓ | 2021-2024 | Ministry responsible for youth | |
| | Promoting use of alternative energy sources | Scale-up use of alternative sources of energy such as briquettes, biogas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) | | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Provide fiscal incentives for environmentally friendly cooking equipment | ✓ | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Expand use of energy-saving cooking equipment | ✓ | | 2021-2030 | Ministries responsible for environment and civic education |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Waste Management and Green Economy | | | | | |
| Improved environmental management | Engaging private sector in environmental, natural resources and waste management initiatives | Establish modern dump sites and associated infrastructure to support recycling, especially in cities and towns | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Promulgate legislation requiring companies to categorize and quantify the waste they generate and how to dispose of it | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for environment and natural resources |
| | Incentivizing investors specializing in waste recycling technologies | Provide a business framework to support the investors in waste recycling through tax reductions and waivers | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | Expanding youth-led green businesses | Conduct green products youth exhibitions and networking conferences | ✓ | 2022-2030 | Ministry responsible for environment and natural resources |
| | | Scale up youth-led green businesses for promoting green economy in potential areas, especially cities | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for environment and natural resources |
| | Promoting awareness in waste and environmental management | Develop management plans for national and district waste management and sanitation interventions | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for environment and natural resources |
| | | Appoint opinion leaders as champions for environmental sustainability and social wellbeing | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for environment management |
| | | Update the guide to executive decision making with environmental management tenets | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for environmental management |

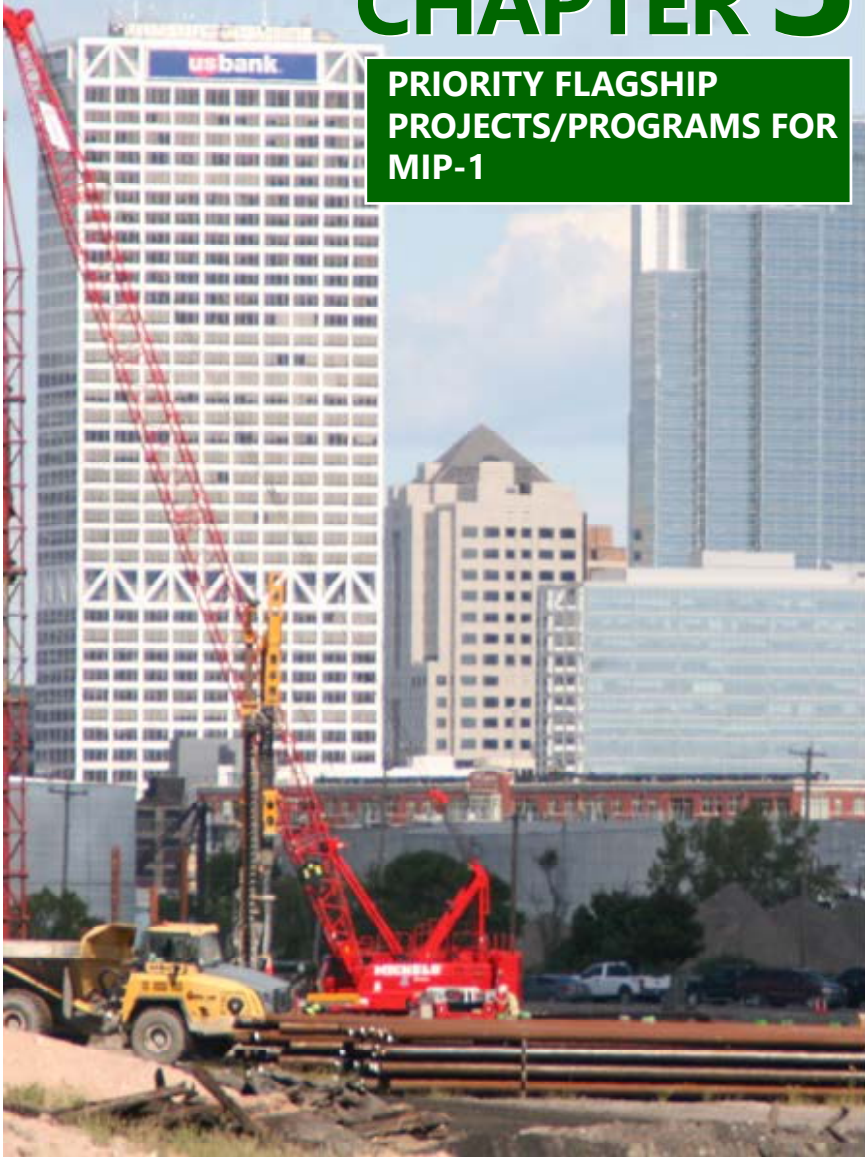
| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Strengthening compliance on pollution control and waste management | Implement nuclear safety and security measures to protect people and environment | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for environmental management |
| | | Scale-up recycling of the industrial by-products and waste management interventions country wide | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for Industry |
| | | Develop standards for eco-friendly products | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for environmental management |
| | | Intensify production of energy from waste especially in towns and cities | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for energy |
| Climate Change Management | | | | | |
| Improved weather and climate monitoring for early warning, preparedness and timely response | Promoting efficient and effective generation and utilization of reliable climate services | Conduct periodic reporting in environmental management practices | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for environmental management |
| | | Institutionalize data collection and management in the ENRM sector | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for climate change management |
| | Improving spatial weather and climate monitoring and prediction systems through automation and ICT methodologies | Adopt low carbon emission development strategies | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for climate change management |
| | | Implement adaptation and mitigation interventions in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and land resources conservation | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for climate change management |
| | | Implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) agreed modalities and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) | ✓ | 2023-2030 | Ministry responsible for climate change management |
| Enhanced climate resilience to climate change impacts | Strengthening policy operating environment for climate change and meteorological services | Mainstream climate change in sector plans, policies and programs | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for climate change management |
| | | Enhance climate change research and technology development and dissemination | | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible climate change management |

| Outcome | Strategies | Prioritized Interventions | 5-Year Quick Wins | Implementation Period | Responsible Lead Institution |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Strengthen cross-sectoral coordination among stakeholders for harmonization of climate change interventions | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for climate change management |
| Environment and Climate Change Financing | | | | | |
| Coordinated financing of the ENRM sector | Promoting innovative financing mechanisms towards climate change, conservation, adaptation and mitigation measures | Re-establish carbon tax fund | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | Build capacity for accessing local and international climate change financing, including the Climate Change Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund | ✓ | 2021-2023 | Ministry responsible for climate change management |
| | | Introduce various levies, including carbon levy and payment for ecosystem services to support ENRM investments | ✓ | 2022-2025 | Ministry responsible for finance |
| Natural Disasters and Climate Adversities Preparedness | | | | | |
| Improved disaster risk reduction and response | Scaling up the use of modernized climate information and Early Warning Systems (EWS) | Digitize the disaster response program | ✓ | 2022-2023 | Ministry responsible for disaster management |
| | | Invest in real-time modernized EWS and climate information | ✓ | 2022-2024 | Ministry responsible for climate change management |
| | | Set-up and support knowledge management network and capacity for application of sound environment science and technological monitoring | | 2023-2025 | Ministry responsible for climate change management |
| | Improving disaster risk and management information gathering, sharing and sector collaboration | Institutionalize collection, management and use of relevant disaster information | ✓ | 2021-2030 | Ministry responsible for disaster management |
| | | Deploy enough personnel at all councils for assessment, management and reporting of disasters | ✓ | 2021-2025 | Ministry responsible for disaster management |
| | | | | | |



CHAPTER 3

PRIORITY FLAGSHIP
PROJECTS/PROGRAMS FOR
MIP-1



PRIORITY PRIORITIZED FLAGSHIP PROJECTS/PROGRAMS

Flagship programs and projects are initiatives identified as key to accelerating Malawi's progress towards realizing the aspiration of an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation, as championed by MW2063. These are programs and projects that will fast-track Malawi's attainment of the lower-middle income status by 2030. Some flagships may not seem to materialize immediately in the short term, but they are foundational interventions with huge multiplier effects towards the implementation and realization of MW2063.

Flagship programs and projects have, therefore, been aligned to the three Pillars of MW2063: Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization, Industrialization and Urbanization; and its Enablers:

Mindset Change, Effective Governance Systems and Institutions, Enhanced Public Sector Performance, Private Sector Dynamism, Human Capital Development, Economic Infrastructure and Environmental Sustainability. The rationale for this alignment is to ensure that all the development programs and projects that the country embarks on answer to the Pillars and Enablers of MW2063, as the building blocks towards the realization of its aspirations.

MIP-1 has few prioritized flagships as per lessons learnt from Vision 2020. The prioritization is based on the criteria in *Annex 5. Table 11* presents the prioritized flagship programs and projects for MIP-1.

Flagship programs and projects have, therefore, been aligned to the three Pillars of MW2063: Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization, Industrialization and Urbanization; and its Enablers: Mindset Change, Effective Governance Systems and Institutions, Enhanced Public Sector Performance, Private Sector Dynamism, Human Capital Development, Economic Infrastructure and Environmental Sustainability. ”

Table 11: Priority Flagship Projects/Programs for MIP-1

| Pillar | Project/Program | Description | Short-term Wealth Creation | Inclusive Wealth Creation | Benefit Cost Ratio | Total Score | Cost (K) | Quick-win | Period | Funding Source | Status | Responsible Lead Institution |
|--|---|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Agricultural productivity and commercialization | Shire Valley Transformation Program | Involves irrigation of 43,370 Ha. of land, abstract water from Shire Valley to irrigable land, in Chikwawa and Nsanje, through Canals | 3 | 3 | 1.5 | 7.5 | 180bn | ✓ | 2018-2031 (Implemented in Phases: Phase 1: 2018-2023; Phase 2: 2022-2027, 2026-2031) | Multi-financed: World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Nigeria Trust Fund, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Global Environmental Facility (GEF), GoM | Need evaluation of Phase II to determine success of project, and progression to next phase | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | National Land Titling to Promote Tenure Security and Sustainable Development | Pilot implemented in 8 districts, operationalizing Customary Land Act, processing of ownership certificates | 3 | 3 | | 9 | TBD | ✓ | 2021-2026 | GoM, DPs | Ongoing. Pilot Phase commenced in 2018, completing in May, 2021 Expected to start roll-out as soon as pilot ends | Ministry responsible for lands |
| | Sustainable aquaculture and fisheries development | Construction of aquaculture, fish landing, handling, and value addition sites along the lake | 3 | 25 | 0.5 | 6 | 9.7bn | ✓ | 2022-2027 | PPP, Venture Capital, Pvt Sector, AfDB | | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | Malawi Value Chain Addition Development Program; agriculture, textile, mining | This is a new project that intends to identify and promote value chains across the main economic programs guided by the MW2063 Pillars and Enablers | 3 | 3 | 1.5 | 6.5 | TBD | ✓ | 2021-2025 | SDPs, GoM, Pvt Sector, PPP | Identification of value chains across the Pillars and Enablers is yet to be done upon consulting relevant MDAs on the program | Ministry responsible for industry |

| Pillar | Project / Program | Description | Short-term Wealth Creation | Inclusive Wealth Creation | Benefit Cost Ratio | Total Score | Cost (K) | Quick-win | Period | Funding Source | Status | Lead Institution |
|-------------------|---|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Industrialization | Malawi Rural Electrification Project | The Ministry responsible for energy has concluded implementation of MAREP phase 8 in which a total of 606 rural centers have been electrified through grid connection thereby increasing access in rural areas | 3 | 3 | 0.5 | 6.5 | TBD | ✓ | 2021-2024 | GoM | Ongoing | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | Construction of Coal Fired Power at Kam'mwamba | The project involves constructing a 300 MW coal fired plant at Kamwamba in Neno district | 21 | 24 | 1.5 | 6 | 624bn | | 2022-2030 | GoM, PPP, Diaspora Bond, Local Bond | At stage of seeking Govt. financing partners | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | Constructing water harvesting structures (small multipurpose dams and water tanks). | The project involves constructing water harvesting structures such as small multipurpose dams and water tanks | 3 | 25 | 1.5 | 7 | 26bn | ✓ | 2021-2025 | GoM, DP, PPP, Diaspora Bond | At initiation stage | Ministry responsible for agriculture |

| Pillar | Project / Program | Description | Short-term Wealth Creation | Inclusive Wealth Creation | Benefit Cost Ratio | Total Score | Cost (K) | Quick-win | Period | Funding Source | Status | Lead Institution |
|-------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|-----------|-----------|--|---|---|
| Urbanization | Malawi Lakeshore Tourism Development Program - Hotels, Roads and Infrastructure (Mangochi, Liwonde, Karonga, Nkhatabay, Salima) | Construction of five star/world class hotels, roads, conference centre along the lakeshore. This project is aimed at promoting tourism by maximizing the use of Lake Malawi through state-of-the-art facilities and services across the lakeshore areas | 3 | 3 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 500bn | ✓ | 2022-2030 | GoM, PPP, Pvt Sector, Diaspora | Consultations with relevant MDAs on the concept, feasibility and funding of the project is yet to be done | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | Salima-Lilongwe water supply project | This involves establishing and installing new water sources that would promote industrialization, domestic and other commercial purposes | 2.4 | 3 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 332.45bn (includes resettlement costs of 8.45bn) | | 2021-2025 | Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)/ GoM | The project is at financing or resource mobilization stage | Ministry responsible for natural resources |
| Economic Infrastructure | Construction of Roads: Rumphinyika-Illomba, Dzaleka-Ntchisi-Mpalo-Malomo, Ntcheu-Tsangano-Neno-Mwanza, Jenda-Edingeni-Engalaweni-Manyamula-Mzimba, Chikwawa-Chapananga-Mwanza, Nsanje-Marka, Lirangwe-Chingale-Namatunu-Machinga, Balaka Market to Nkhatabay | Constructing various roads across the country to improve transport system that ensures reduced transportation costs | 3 | 3 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 879bn | ✓ | 2021-2027 | Local Bond | These roads await mobilization of funds through a local bond | Ministry responsible for transport and public works |

| Pillar | Project / Program | Description | Short-term Wealth Creation | Inclusive Wealth Creation | Benefit Cost Ratio | Total score | Cost (MK) | Quick-win | Period | Funding Source | Status | Lead Institution |
|--------|---|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|--|---|
| | Malawi air travel development and modernization program | Construction of airports along Lake Malawi, modernization of existing airports and purchasing aircrafts: Proposed sites - Chileka, KIA, Mzuzu, Mangochi, Karonga, Nsanje | 2 | 3 | 1.7 | 6,7 | TBD | | 2021-2028 | GoM, Pvt Sector, PPP, Venture Capital , Diaspora Bond, Local Bond | This is a new project under conceptualization | Ministry responsible for transport and public works |
| | Limbe-Marka Railway line | Rehabilitation and upgrading of the railway line from Limbe to Marka | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 287bn | ✓ | 2021-2026 | Diaspora Bond | | Ministry responsible for transport and public works |
| | Digital Malawi Program Phase 1: Malawi Digital Foundation Project | This involves installation of fibre cables, connecting to high-speed internet, providing e-services throughout Government, supporting technology hubs | 21 | 26 | 1.5 | 62 | 56,5bn | ✓ | 2019-2025 | GoM VAB | There is need for evaluation of phase 1 | Ministry responsible for information |
| | Development of SEZs | This involves establishing industrial parks in designated areas that have a comparative advantage for promotion of manufacturing and attracting FDI | 3 | 3 | | 6 | 314bn | | 2021-2030 | GoM, AfDB,PPP, Pvt Sector | This is a new MAX program under conceptualization | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | Construction of Inkosi Mbelwa University in Mzimba | Part of increasing access to tertiary education. The University will offer programs such as veterinary services among others | 3 | 3 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 74bn | | 2021-2030 | GoM, PPP, | The project will be financed through a local finance bond. The project started and is expected to be completed | Ministry responsible for education |

| Pillar | Project / Program | Description | Short-term Wealth Creation | Inclusive Wealth Creation | Benefit Cost Ratio | Total score | Cost (MK) | Quick-win | Period | Funding Source | Status | Lead Institution |
|--------|---|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|-----------|------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Rehabilitation of railway line: Nkaya to Mchinji (Nacala Corridor) | Transportation of goods across the country; from southern to central Malawi | 3 | 3 | 0,7 | 6,7 | 250bn | | 2021 -2030 | , Pvt Sector, Local Bond, PPP, GoM | Not | Ministry responsible for transport and public works |
| | Ports and jetties: Likoma, Nkhotakota, Nkhatabay, Monkey Bay, Chilumba, Chipoka | This involves construction of jetties and ports in designated areas | 3 | 3 | 0,9 | 6,9 | 60bn | | 2022 -2027 | Pvt Sector Local Bond, PPP, GoM | Construction of Likoma Jetty is ongoing while that of Nkhatabay needs expansion. The Chilumba and Nkhotakota is a new construction | Ministry responsible for transport and public works |
| | Songwe River Basin Development Program- Irrigation, hydro electricity and water development | Construction of water supply schemes, irrigation schemes, lower Songwe concrete dams, hydropower plant (180.2 MW), road infrastructure, flood EWS | 3 | 2 | 1.5 | 6,5 | 346bn | ✓ | 2016-2063 | AFDB | Yet to commence | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | Development of Hydro-power plants: Mpatamanga, Kholombidzo, Fufu projects | This flagship will first prioritize construction of the 350 MW hydropower plant at Mpatamanga Gorge on the Shire River | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | Total of 1.2tn comprising Mpatamanga =343,2bn Kholombidzo =365bn Fufu=517bn | ✓ | 2019-2024 | PPP arrangement | The Mpatamanga project has successfully passed the screening and appraisal stages. The project is at structuring of contract and tender (procurement) stage. Different agreements, closures, and contracts have to be made before actual developing commences | Ministry responsible for energy |



CHAPTER 4

PRIORITY STAKEHOLDER IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS



Implementation Guiding Principles

The implementation of MIP-1 assumes an unconventional approach, going beyond “business-as-usual” to “business un-usual and getting things done.” The following are some of the key implementation guiding principles:

Policy Coherence: Will ensure continuity of implementation in development policies and strategic plans in each Pillar and Enabler. Therefore, all sector plans and strategies, country support strategies, and strategic plans must align to MIP-1. This is to ensure that their implementation is translated through the medium-term strategies to avoid curtailing and/or inclusion of projects simply for political expediency.

Consistency in Prioritization of Public Investments: Government will deliberately ensure that within the Pillars and Enablers, critical and high value investments and initiatives are prioritized for implementation as identified in MIP-1.

Resource Availability for Development: There shall be no development initiative taking off if full resource availability for its implementation is not assured at the time of commencing the project. Cost-benefit analysis shall be conducted before projects are commissioned, especially in cases where they are being financed by borrowing. Borrowing shall only be for projects with high returns. Relatedly, a solid multi-year maintenance plan shall accompany all infrastructure projects such as roads, rail, ports, energy, ICT, irrigation, health and education facilities.

Inclusiveness in the Implementation: Religious, political, civil society and business organizations; and youths, men, women, those with disabilities and minority groups shall remain informed and engaged throughout the implementation process. They will together review the achievements, bottlenecks and challenges through such forums as national development conferences and at other

Religious, political, civil society and business organizations; and youths, men, women, those with disabilities and minority groups shall remain informed and engaged throughout the implementation process. ”

regular interfaces as may be defined from time to time by the public body given the mandate to oversee implementation.

Coordinated Approach to Implementation: To ensure a Pillar- and Enabler-wide coordinated approach to the implementation of MIP-1, Pillar Coordination Groups (PCGs and Enabler Coordination Groups (ECGs) have been established. The PCGs and ECGs will promote planning and implementation that is focused on prioritized and strategic issues within the Pillar and Enabler. This entails that Government coordinates the implementation of activities in a PCG and ECG to ensure leadership in the sustainable socio-economic transformation and development of the country. The PCGs and ECGs will also be responsible for advising Government on the resources required for meeting the defined MIP-1 priorities within their respective Pillars and/or Enablers. This mechanism will also facilitate the channelling of resources towards a common planning and management framework centred on the priorities defined under MIP-1. PCGs and ECGs will bring together all stakeholders (state and non-state in that Pillar or Enabler; be co-chaired by NPC (which is mandated to oversee implementation and a relevant MDA; and have sub-technical working groups as they may deem necessary for their efficient and effective performance.

Institutional Arrangements

Delivering on MIP-1 is a collective responsibility that demands collective ownership and leadership from the Presidency to the citizenry. The following are the specific institutions and their roles:

Government: will play a central role in the implementation of MIP-1. Apart from providing public goods and services and social services, Government will also create a conducive environment and incentivize private sector participation by providing several incentives such as fiscal incentives. Additionally, and even more importantly, Government will also trailblaze and induce private sector participation in strategic sectors of the economy.

Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC): will provide policy guidance and strategic orientation on the implementation of all Government programs under MIP-1.

The Ministry responsible for economic planning and development: will provide policy leadership with regards to M&E and short-term plans that will operationalize MIP-1.



National Planning Commission (NPC): In collaboration with the Ministry responsible for economic planning and development, will oversee the execution of MIP-1 and undertake rigorous monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process. In addition, NPC, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for economic planning and development and the Ministry responsible for finance, will ensure that MDAs' sectoral plans, activities and budgets are aligned to MIP-1. Under the purview of NPC and the Ministry responsible for economic planning and development, the PCGs and ECGs will ensure participation of all key stakeholders working under each Pillar and Enabler. These will include line Ministries, civil society, private sector, NGOs, academia and cooperating partners.

Parliament: will carry out the oversight role, ensuring transparency and accountability in the implementation of MIP-1. This will be achieved through scrutiny, consideration and approval of Government budgets and legislation so that they align to MIP-1. Parliament shall ensure that the priorities of MW2063, which represent the wishes of Malawians, are being operationalized through the execution of MIP-1 and guide the national and sectoral budgets accordingly.

Judiciary: will ensure adherence to the Constitution and law. The Judiciary and Ministry responsible for justice will determine the success of MIP-1 by ensuring that it is implemented following the rule of law in support of the aspirations of Malawians as defined under MW2063.

Parliament shall ensure that the priorities of MW2063, which represent the wishes of Malawians, are being operationalized through the execution of MIP-1 and guide the national and sectoral budgets accordingly. ”

Private Sector: Private sector investment in both economic and social sectors to generate growth and inclusively create wealth will be key. As the Government creates the conducive environment for investment and trailblazing activities in certain sectors, the private sector must take up opportunities created in the process. The private sector will also be involved in the provision of other public goods through PPP arrangements.

Civil Society Organisations: will implement specific activities in various sectors to complement Government's oversight and accountability functions to promote and safeguard the interests of Malawians.

Development Partners: will be expected to align their work plans and assistance strategies to MIP-1. Consequently, all their financing and technical support must align to the implementation and realization of MW2063 as outlined under MIP-1, and in keeping with the Addis Ababa development effectiveness agenda for action on financing for

development towards the realization of the sustainable development goals.

Traditional Leaders: across the country hold significant influence in mobilizing their communities to participate in the execution of development projects at all levels, including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. They are also key in advocating and supporting the policies, strategies and approaches to development. Traditional leaders also provide the vital link between the village/area level planning and the district planning process through the Village Development Committees and Area Development Committees.

Individuals and Communities: will ensure that there is development ownership by meaningfully participating in the execution of development activities at all levels. Individuals and communities are expected to contribute their efforts and time to the implementation of development activities and to take an active role in the review of MIP-1. The youth are especially encouraged to be actively engaged in the implementation of MIP-1.

Capacity Requirements to Implement MIP-1

Adequate human, financial and technical capacities at different levels especially in coordinating institutions are required for the effective implementation of MIP-1. The MDAs that will be coordinating the various Pillars and Enablers must be adequately capacitated for them to effectively lead in the realization of the set milestones under MIP-1; and the capacity needs have been identified under each Pillar and Enabler. Led by the NPC and the Ministry responsible for economic planning and development, periodic capacity needs assessments will be conducted for each Pillar and Enabler to ensure effective delivery on the interventions defined. Both local and international financing are key to the effective and timely implementation of the interventions under MIP-1.

Human Resource

A well-trained labour force is required for the implementation of MIP-1. Appropriate human resource at the planning, implementation and evaluation level are all important in this respect. In most cases, specialized skills will have to be developed to support the strategic sectors. Such skills include mining and value addition, large scheme irrigation management, and other

advanced IT skills that drive the digital economy. Some institutions will have to be restructured to suit the current impetus, while new institutions will also have to be set up and filled with appropriate staff with the requisite education and skills that will help realize the milestones under MIP-1 as part of realizing the aspirations of MW2063. Periodic human resource audits will, therefore, be conducted to ensure fit-for-purpose public service.

Financing

Given the limited fiscal space, the successful implementation of MIP-1 mainly hinges on prioritized spending. This will entail ensuring value for money out of both domestically mobilized resources and international financing while exploring more sources of revenue. This approach will help to reduce debt stock over time and create the fiscal space for supporting the interventions under MIP-1. As such, various non-traditional financing mechanisms must be explored, including PPP arrangements, blended financing, local and international bonds, South-South cooperation financing arrangements and philanthropic financing.

Under MIP-1, Government's preference for development aid is grants and concessional loans with the latter only contracted for projects with high rates of return and huge multiplier effects as part of accelerating our development agenda.

Technical

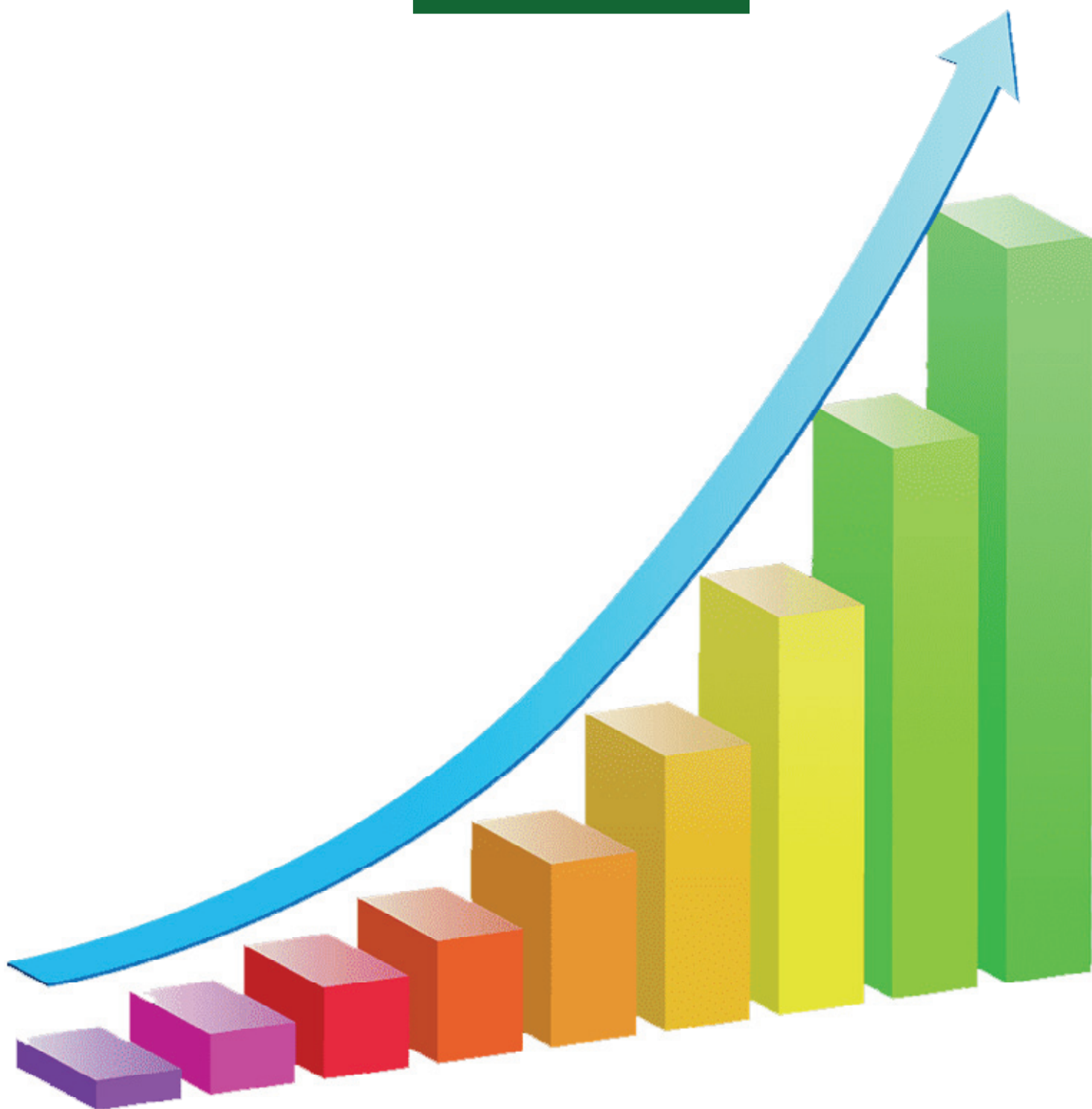
The implementation of interventions under the Pillars and Enablers requires both the utilization of existing skills and acquisition of new ones. Industrialization, for example, requires sector-specific skills that drive the interventions. Some technical expertise is available but will have to be enhanced and reinforced through continuous training to keep up to date with market requirements. Skills must be acquired and bolstered in mining, new agricultural methods, economic infrastructure construction and maintenance, agro-processing and various manufacturing skills, among others. Further, the capacity to generate and analyze data and monitor and evaluate the implementation of the interventions will be key in tracking progress and redirecting efforts towards initiatives that are really transforming Malawians' lives and hence worthy scaling-up.

Adequate human, financial and technical capacities at different levels especially in coordinating institutions are required for the effective implementation of MIP-1.



CHAPTER 5

REPORTING, MONITORING
AND EVALUATION



REPORTING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This Chapter outlines the institutional arrangements required for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of MIP-1. The Result Framework (Framework) details specific objectives, indicators and targets to be achieved by 2030. The Chapter also identifies institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the Framework and operationalization of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System; and suggests how different players will be involved in the M&E process and the manner in which data collection and management will be enhanced.

Result Framework for MIP-1

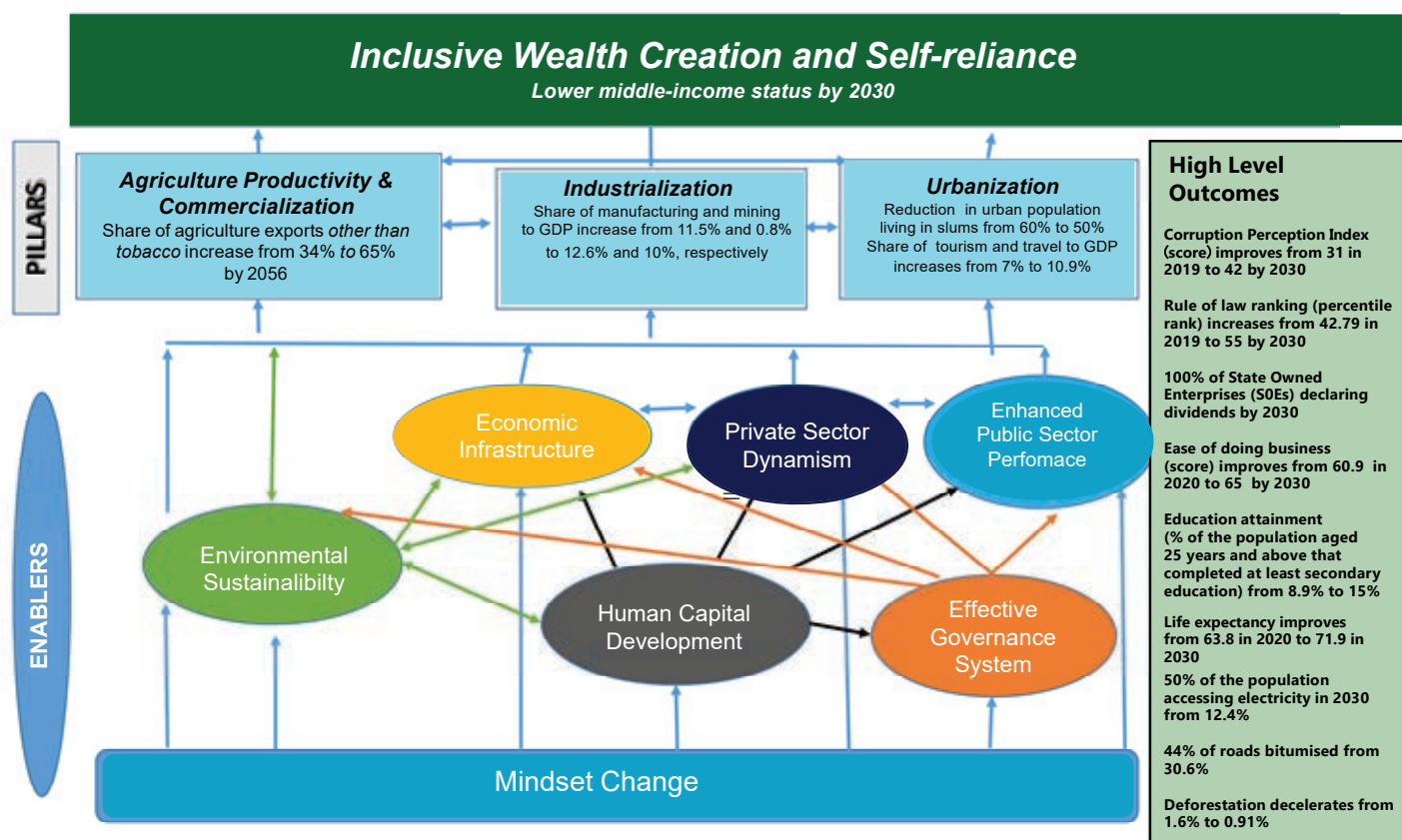
The Framework provides an accountability mechanism through which Malawians will assess progress towards the attainment of the goals of MIP-1. The Framework outlines high level results (goals and outcomes) to be monitored; and related indicators against which progress will be measured. Key elements of the Framework are indicators, milestones, means of verification and responsible institutions. It also gives a reflective and learning

Figure 1: Theory of Change Framework for the Implementation of MIP-1.

platform for stakeholders to constructively engage, adapt programming and leverage performance so as to achieve the 2030 objectives.

MIP-1 Theory of Change

The theory of change for MIP-1 recognizes that for the country to achieve both the long-term vision and the medium-term objectives, there is need to implement interventions under the three Pillars and seven Enablers as an ecosystem with proper coordination mechanisms. To achieve (a) an optimally productive and commercialized agriculture sector; (b) a vibrant knowledge-based economy with a strong manufacturing industry driven by agriculture and mining sectors; and (c) world class urban centers and tourism hubs, the following Enablers must be implemented fully in a systems approach for each of the Pillars: (i) a positive shift in mindset; (ii) effective governance systems and institutions; (iii) effective public sector management; (iv) dynamic private sector participation; (v) adequate and quality human capital; (vi) vibrant economic infrastructure; and (vii) sustainable environment. *Figure 1* below shows the feedback loops for the theory of change and results chain for MIP-1.



Assumptions

The successful implementation MIP-1 will depend on a number of assumptions that must be held over time:

- 1 The identified strategies, interventions and flagships are put in place, enforced, and adhered to.
- 2 There is a conducive and stable macroeconomic environment created and sustained through prudent management of fiscal and monetary policies.
- 3 All stakeholders will jointly ensure mobilization of sufficient resources in support of the interventions stipulated under MIP-1.
- 4 A national skills audit will be conducted that will identify human capacity needs and develop a costed capacity development plan to address the needs.
- 5 There will be continued peace and political stability.
- 6 The country can harness the population dividends.
- 7 The economy can mitigate and adapt to social and economic shocks, including those triggered by global dynamics such as economic crises, climate change and pandemics.
- 8 Stakeholders can harness and make use of evidence generated through research.

Indicators: The monitoring is grounded on a wide range of key indicators at impact, outcome and output level. Indicators have been selected based on their relevance and practicality. Effort has been made to domesticate international development frameworks, especially SDGs and the Agenda 2063. This ensures that global reporting will be done alongside the national reporting.

Milestones: For effective result-based management, the Framework has provided realistic targets. The 2030 targets for key indicators have been adopted from MW2063. These were modelled to achieve the aspirations of MW2063 based on the country's potential and capabilities. For the first five years, the targets have been annualized to ensure the timely identification of divergence from the growth trajectories.

Institutional M&E Roles

The effectiveness of the M&E system depends on the strong coordination of key institutions in

generating data, analyzing data, and utilizing M&E information to inform policy, planning and budgeting. Key players include:

Office responsible for the President and Cabinet:

To provide an enabling environment and cultivate a result-based culture within the public sector. OPC will ensure that all MDAs are implementing and reporting the progress made on a regular basis. It will also aim to provide incentives to the best performing institutions. The Department responsible for human resource management and development within OPC will ensure the provision and availability of M&E officers and statisticians in the public sector; and improved working culture.

National Planning Commission: will provide technical, advisory and oversight leadership relating to the monitoring and evaluation of MIP-1. NPC is accountable for the operationalization and functionality of the PECGs; and will provide oversight by serving as an interface between Government and other stakeholders in coordinating learning interventions around the execution of MIP-1.

Ministry responsible for economic planning and development: will provide policy leadership with regards to M&E. As a policy holder, the Ministry will:

- (a) institutionalize a Government-wide M&E system that will generate data from both the public sector and non-state actors;
- (b) develop and maintain a harmonized/ interoperable national management information system (MIS), a multi-sectoral repository for data/information in Malawi; and
- (c) ensure that there is adequate capacities within MDAs, Local Authorities and amongst data users, including Parliament, to ensure the effective generation/supply/ and utilization of M&E information.

National Statistical Office: is responsible for the production of statistics and will:

- (a) be responsible for the timely organization of national surveys which are critical to the production of survey-based data throughout the implementation of MIP-1;
- (b) provide technical support to various players when they undertake diagnostic evaluations and sector specific surveys; and
- (c) strengthen statistical capacities within MDAs through National Statistical System (NSS).

Ministry responsible for finance: apart from ensuring adequate funding to institutions responsible for M&E, the Ministry has a key role in producing financial information for monitoring inputs and allocations towards priority areas; and is also a major user of the monitoring and evaluation information as per result-based management. The Ministry will, therefore, be utilizing the information to inform itself on the areas to finance based on needs and performance.

Parliament: will play an important role in monitoring Government policies and programs. Parliament, using its oversight responsibility, will use M&E information, especially annual reports, to influence policies and priorities through the annual budget and mid-year budget review and dialogue with stakeholders.

MDAs and Local Authorities: will be producing administrative data for the M&E system; and quarterly reports detailing the implementation progress against annual plans. The MDAs will also be using M&E information for planning and institutional management.

Development Partners, CSOs and Private Sector: are important players in the operationalization of the M&E system. Development partners, apart from reinforcing result-based programming, are critical in providing technical assistance to build local capacity in M&E. CSOs and private sector, as critical constituents in the execution of MIP-1, must report on their operations and contributions towards the achievement of MIP-1 and, ultimately, the realization of MW2063.

Pillar and Enabler Coordination Groups: apart from coordinating planning and implementation within specific Pillars and Enablers, PCGs and ECGs are expected to facilitate the review of progress. Reports from the Pillar and Enabler stakeholders will provide recommendations on improving on implementation. They are also responsible for organizing joint reviews to facilitate inter- and intra-learning.

Annual reviews will be commissioned at the end of each year to assess implementation progress, resource allocation and utilization, and implementation challenges.

Data and Reporting Requirements

Timely and accurate data is the lifeline of any sound M&E system. Key sources of data are administrative data, national surveys and the census, which will help to monitor change over a 10-year period of time through the NSS. To ensure timeliness and quality of data, some of the key reforms include:

- Digitizing data collection and processing at service centers;
- Developing a national database that integrates all MDA/local council databases; and
- Providing a basket fund to sustain NSS to generate data periodically.

Reporting on the progress of MIP-1 will be undertaken at different periods: quarterly, annually, mid-term and end line evaluation.

Quarterly Progress Reports: NPC, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for economic planning and development, will undertake quarterly progress reporting to assess the status of implementation and evaluate progress. PECGs will provide quarterly reports not later than two weeks after the end of each quarter.

Annual Reviews: Annual reviews will be commissioned at the end of each year to assess implementation progress, resource allocation and utilization, and implementation challenges. The annual reports will be informing policy and strategy adaptation as well as annual planning and budgeting. The annual review report will be submitted to the President and Parliament and widely disseminated to stimulate dialogue.

Mid-term and Endline Evaluations: These will be conducted after five years and at the end of the implementation period, respectively. Mid-term review and end evaluation will be rigorous and comprehensive evaluations and will be undertaken by an independent evaluator. The mid-term review will evaluate the effectiveness of strategies and interventions and assess whether MIP-1 is on course to achieve its targets.

Flagship Projects Monitoring: NPC, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for economic planning and development, will monitor and report progress on the flagship projects identified under MIP-1 bi-annually to provide evidence and inform policy decisions, including recommendations on remedial actions and policy shifts in relation to slow progress.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: MIP-1 Costs Matrices by Pillar and Enabler (Millions of Kwacha)

Summarized Totals for Pillars and Enablers

| Pillar/Enabler | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 10-Year Totals |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization | 160,029.30 | 269,679.17 | 361,512.68 | 265,530.02 | 216,508.59 | 64,756.00 | 67,978.00 | 72,395.00 | 77,453.00 | 78,209.00 | 1,634,050.76 |
| Industrialization | 163,807.50 | 401,615.45 | 999,390.64 | 328,967.35 | 180,559.37 | 132,956.34 | 116,022.88 | 118,438.36 | 125,790.50 | 134,805.00 | 2,702,353.39 |
| Urbanization | 7,828.00 | 86,242.00 | 57,714.00 | 53,172.40 | 67,334.50 | 74,539.70 | 19,477.53 | 16,918.60 | 17,829.60 | 17,755.60 | 418,811.93 |
| Mindset Change | 1,352.00 | 1,736.76 | 1,337.30 | 1,224.09 | 1,194.99 | 1,222.63 | 1,253.51 | 1,293.57 | 1,336.18 | 1,343.79 | 13,294.82 |
| Effective Governance Systems and Institutions | 51,421.00 | 67,251.90 | 85,536.45 | 91,434.16 | 97,181.82 | 98,773.70 | 73,839.61 | 88,703.49 | 99,370.16 | 108,313.12 | 861,825.41 |
| Enhanced Public Sector Performance | 2,847.00 | 6,606.00 | 6,925.00 | 6,325.00 | 6,161.00 | 1,440.00 | 1,481.00 | 1,475.00 | 1,529.00 | 1,358.00 | 36,147.00 |
| Private Sector Dynamism | 98,585.00 | 211,603.50 | 169,142.56 | 162,090.54 | 126,618.70 | 73,493.41 | 74,356.08 | 75,294.30 | 76,265.22 | 76,295.46 | 1,143,744.77 |
| Human Capital Development | 116,309.00 | 192,529.00 | 242,299.40 | 275,291.30 | 255,384.63 | 239,266.20 | 251,159.85 | 264,448.58 | 285,059.68 | 293,168.90 | 2,414,916.54 |
| Economic Infrastructure | 198,186.00 | 236,857.98 | 262,010.29 | 468,901.43 | 406,708.10 | 338,130.86 | 357,257.05 | 317,239.04 | 230,523.86 | 368,538.33 | 3,184,352.94 |
| Environmental Sustainability | 2,550.00 | 5,366.00 | 6,290.28 | 2,656.93 | 2,208.58 | 2,117.55 | 2,271.70 | 2,411.78 | 2,575.20 | 2,625.94 | 31,073.96 |
| Pillar and Enabler Totals | 802,914.80 | 1,479,487.76 | 2,192,158.60 | 1,655,593.22 | 1,359,860.28 | 1,026,696.39 | 965,097.21 | 958,617.72 | 917,732.40 | 1,082,413.14 | 12,440,571.52 |

Key for Source of Funding

| Funding Source | Abbreviation | Notes |
|---|--------------|---|
| Public Private Partnership | PPP | Government/Government Institutions working with Private Sector |
| Development Partners | DPs | This includes Non-Governmental Organizations |
| Government of Malawi | GoM | This funding is through domestic revenues |
| Corporate Social Responsibility/ Investment | CSR | Investments and interventions by private sector institutions within their catchment areas, which may be the entire country |
| Venture Capital | VC | Large and long-term investments by companies/ individuals into startups with great potential for growth |
| Private Sector | Pvt Sector | This is where private sector invests in a development project or intervention |
| Contracting | | Where GoM subcontracts the execution of a development intervention/project to another institution while maintaining overall oversight |
| Collaterising | | Where GoM obtains financing or support in implementation of an intervention by putting on offer its resources which may be non-liquid |
| Grants | | These are grants from development partners |
| Loans | | These include Concessional Loans, Local Bonds, International Bonds and Diaspora Bonds |

Cost Estimates for Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization Pillar

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | 469.00 | 640.69 | 420.81 | 132.00 | 140.00 | 149.00 | 160.00 | 173.00 | 189.00 | 189.00 | |
| Improved land tenure | Legislate irrigation schemes for secure land user rights | 2022-2023 | | 206.00 | 103.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review land laws to establish clear land titling and roles of land tribunals in terms of land acquisition for agriculture investment | 2021-2022 | 15000 | 103.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Improved access to farm inputs | Review the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act to address quality standards and supply system | 2021-2022 | 25.00 | 26.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Enhanced agricultural marketing (including agricultural products pricing) | Review laws that relate to the crops and products earmarked for promotion under the existing NES | 2021-2023 | 28.00 | 29.00 | 30.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review agriculture pricing policies to provide incentives for production and ensure food security | 2021-2023 | 26.00 | 29.00 | 30.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM /DPs |
| | Formulate policy/legislation on contract farming for smallholder/out grower arrangements | 2021-2023 | 25.00 | 25.75 | 26.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Legislate for minimum product quality standards for agricultural exports, in conformity with World Trade Organisation provisions | 2021-2023 | 35.00 | 36.05 | 37.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Legislate for the establishment of structured markets for all the existing NES prioritized strategic agricultural crops, livestock or fisheries | 2021-2023 | 38.00 | 39.14 | 40.71 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Legislate border/port/airport inspection and quarantine systems to assure quality of food imports and exports | 2023-2024 | 25.00 | 25.75 | 26.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM/DPs |
| | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry coordinating this Pillar | 2021-2030 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating agriculture commercialization and productivity (with adherence to minimum requirements) | 2021-2030 | 10000 | 103.00 | 107.00 | 112.00 | 119.00 | 127.00 | 137.00 | 149.00 | 164.00 | 164.00 | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | .05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Agriculture Diversification | | | 2500.00 | 48,466.00 | 48,880.00 | 1,600.00 | 900.00 | | | | | | 97,346 |
| Improved agricultural diversification | Provide fiscal incentives, production of high value non-traditional crops such as industrial hemp, flowers, horticulture, cereals (especially rice and wheat), legumes, cotton, macadamia nuts, pulses and livestock products as defined under NESII non-traditional crops such as industrial hemp, flowers, horticulture, cereals (especially rice and wheat), legumes, cotton, macadamia nuts, pulses and livestock products as defined under NESII | 2021-2023 | 300.00 | 41,200.00 | 46,800.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | GoM |
| | Scale up fish cage farming on Lake Malawi for commercial | 2021-2023 | 600.00 | 618.00 | 416.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | Establish fish feed manufacturing centres in 4 of the potential aquaculture zones | 2021-2025 | 1,600.00 | 1,648.00 | 1,664.00 | 1,600.00 | 900.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| Irrigation Development | | | 21,725.00 | 23,845.00 | 44,964.00 | 21,752.00 | 18,037.00 | 10,700.00 | 10,800 | 10,900 | 11,000 | 11,000 | |
| Increased area under irrigation | Construct large-scale irrigation schemes and support initiatives by the private sector in this area | 2021-2030 | 10,000.00 | 10,300.00 | 10,400.00 | 10,500.00 | 10,600.00 | 10,700.00 | 10,800 | 10,900 | 11,000 | 11,000 | PPP, Pvt Sector, Venture Capital, Contracting GoM, Blended Financing |
| | Rehabilitate irrigation schemes | 2021-2025 | 10,000.00 | 10,300.00 | 31,200.00 | 8,000.00 | 4,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - | PPP, Pvt Sector, Venture Capital, Contracting GoM, Blended Financing |
| | Map and develop all potential irrigation areas and their respective crop/fisheries integration | 2021-2023 | 150.00 | 258.00 | 260.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Blended Financing |
| | Establish joint ventures (PPP) in irrigation infrastructure and development | 2021-2025 | 75.00 | 77.00 | 78.00 | 75.00 | 70.00 | - | - | - | - | - | PPP, Venture Capital, Contracting |
| | Implement Small Farms Irrigation Project II | 2021-2025 | 500.00 | 1,880.00 | 1,955.00 | 2,053.00 | 2,175.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Expand area under Greenbelt Initiative | 2021-2025 | 1,000.00 | 1,030.00 | 1,071.00 | 1,124.00 | 1,192.00 | | | | | | |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | .05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Anchor Farms | | | 58,075.00 | 79,605.00 | 115,702.40 | 107,343.74 | 113,783.64 | | | | | | 474,663 |
| Improved agriculture commercialization | Support the establishment of anchor farms that connect with surrounding smallholder farmers in the production of localized agriculture products (livestock, crops, [including horticulture], bee keeping, and fish) across the country | 2022-2025 | - | 45.00 | 32,960.00 | 34,608.00 | 36,684.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, Venture Capital, PPP, Pvt Sector, Contracting |
| | Facilitate the establishment of at least one mega-farm in each district as per the existing NES high value crops, fisheries and livestock | 2021-2025 | 45,000.00 | 46,350.00 | 48,204.00 | 50,614.00 | 53,651.00 | - | - | - | - | - | Venture Capital, PPP, Pvt Sector, Contracting |
| | Conduct audit of all commercial farmlands to identify and revamp idle farms | 2021-2023 | 75.00 | 77.00 | 80.08 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Reinvigorate utilization of idle Press Agriculture commercial farms | 2021-2023 | 125,000.00 | 12,875.00 | 13,390.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Expand agriculture in prisons to produce excess for marketing | 2021-2025 | 250.00 | 258.00 | 268.32 | 281.74 | 298.64 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Support the establishment of green-house farms and hydroponics, principally through cooperatives, to make best use of small land- holdings for nutrition and markets | 2021-2025 | 250.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,800.00 | 21,840.00 | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture Inputs | | | 2,500.00 | 27,600.00 | 64,503.35 | 54,275.80 | 2,406.00 | 2,598.00 | 2,831.00 | 3,114.00 | 3,114.00 | 3,488.00 | 165,903 |
| Increased access to high quality farm inputs | Establish at least 4 zonal livestock and fish multiplication sites | 2021-2023 | 5,000.00 | 515.00 | 535.60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop a fertilizer production plant | 2022-2024 | - | 25,000.00 | 61,800.00 | 52,000.00 | | | | | | | GoM |
| | Multiply and distribute seed of high value crops as defined under the existing NES | 2021-2030 | 2,000.00 | 2,060.00 | 2,142.00 | 2,249.00 | 2,406.00 | 2,598.00 | 2,831.00 | 3,114.00 | 3,114.00 | 3,488.00 | Pvt Sector |
| | Review farm input subsidy strategy for proper cost sharing, and diversification to other agricultural products and commercial farmers | 2022-2024 | | 25.00 | 25.75 | 26.80 | | | | | | | GoM |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Agricultural Mechanization | | | 3508000 | 3867700 | 3995700 | 4146900 | 4393000 | 4665300 | 4997700 | 5400600 | 5887500 | 5925500 | 472,829 |
| Increased agriculture mechanization | Implement farm machinery and equipment hire and ownership scheme ,especially targeting cooperatives and the youth | 2021-2030 | 5,000.00 | 2,575.00 | 2,600.00 | 2,704.00 | 2,839.00 | 3,009.00 | 3,219.00 | 3,477.00 | 3,789.00 | 4,168.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Build capacity in management, operation and maintenance of agriculture machinery and equipment | 2021-2030 | 30.00 | 52.00 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 29.00 | 30.00 | GoM, PPP |
| | Facilitate the production of low cost and small-scale farm machineries for farmers, largely through PPP arrangements | 2022-2030 | 3000000 | 5,150.00 | 5,200.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,300.00 | 5,350.00 | 5,400.00 | 5,450.00 | 550000 | 550000 | GoM, Pvt Sector |
| | Increase youth accessibility of farm equipment through youth cooperatives by offering machinery through soft loans and tax exemptions | 2021-2030 | | 30,900.00 | 32,136.00 | 33,743.00 | 35,767.00 | 38,270.00 | 41,332.00 | 45,052.00 | 4955700 | 4955700 | GoM, DPs |
| Structured Markets | | | 3810530 | 5342248 | 4464012 | 36,599.48 | 3524195 | 2,555.00 | 2,022.00 | 1,907.00 | 1,809.00 | 1,809.00 | 218,719 |
| Strengthened high value market | Establish aggregation centers and commodity exchanges largely targeting small-scale farmers in rural areas | 2021-2023 | 33930 | 349.48 | 363.46 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | PPP, Pvt Sector |
| | Organize farmers into functional cooperatives | 2021-2025 | 250.00 | 257.50 | 267.50 | 281.86 | 295.95 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Reform ADMARC into a fully functional agriculture produce commercial entity with international market linkages | 2021-2023 | 900.00 | 1500000 | 6,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Create local agricultural marketing information sharing platforms at ADC level | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 81.00 | 45.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Digitize agricultural marketing information systems through mobile Apps, SMS, electronic media | 2021-2023 | 30.00 | 300.00 | 200.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Develop specialized tailor-made and bi-directional learning of extension services focusing on commercial agricultural value chains | 2021-2025 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 28.00 | 30.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM , DPs |
| | Enhance youth agriculture entrepreneurship through model youth agripreneurs to provide mentorship | 2021-2030 | 50000 | 51500 | 536.00 | 563.00 | 597.00 | 639.00 | 690.00 | 75200 | 827.00 | 827.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Agricultural Research, Innovation and Dissemination | | | 1755 | | 2476 | 2388 | 2102 | 2133 | 2220 | 2328 | 2336 | 2293 | 22335 |
| Enhanced agriculture research and innovation | Scale-up Fish Genetic Improvement Program | 2021-2030 | 15000 | - | 156.00 | 150.00 | 159.00 | 161.00 | 162.00 | 164.00 | 180.00 | 180.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Scale-up the Crops (cereals, legumes, roots & tubers, horticulture) Genetic Improvement Program | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 208.00 | 200.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 216.00 | 218.00 | 240.00 | 240.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Scale-up the Livestock Genetic Livestock Improvement Program | 2021-2028 | 10000 | 15500 | 156.00 | 150.00 | 159.00 | 161.00 | 162.00 | 164.00 | 0 | 0 | GoM, Pvt Sector, DPs |
| | Build capacity of the Pest and Disease Research Unit | 2021-2028 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 535.00 | 540.00 | 545.00 | 560.00 | 560.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Build research capacity in non-traditional crops such as industrial hemp | 2021-2023 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 107.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, CSOs, Academia, Research Institutions |
| | Conduct research to establish appropriate climate smart agriculture technologies to adopt for different zones and farm systems | 2021-2030 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 31.00 | 30.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 33.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Develop and upscale ICT technologies for weather early warning systems,, irrigation, and marketing | 2021-2025 | 500.00 | 515.00 | 520.00 | 500.00 | 530.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, CSOs, Academia, Research Institutions |
| | Develop guidelines, certification criteria, award systems, support, patenting and marketing of agricultural innovations | 2021-2030 | 350.00 | 361.00 | 375.00 | 394.00 | 418.00 | 477.00 | 483.00 | 526.00 | 579.00 | 579.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Build foresight capacity, including modelling and systematic analysis, to better understand future scenarios on opportunities and challenges | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 51.00 | 53.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | 62.00 | 66.00 | 72.00 | 79.00 | 79.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Conduct a soil fertility analysis (soil carbon mapping) for specific fertilizer recommendations in agro-ecological zones | 2021-2024 | 35.00 | 361.00 | 375.000 | 394.00 | | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| Sustainable adoption of agricultural practices and technologies | Establish an annual agriculture knowledge sharing forum | 2022-2030 | 200.00 | 150.00 | 100.00 | 105.00 | 111.00 | 118.00 | 127.00 | 138.00 | 151.00 | 151.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Conduct coordinated field days to showcase best practices and new technologies | 2022-2030 | 250.00 | 258.00 | 281.00 | 295.00 | 313.00 | 334.00 | 361.00 | 394.00 | 433.00 | 433.00 | GoM, Pvt Sector |
| | Strengthen linkages between research, vocational education, and extension services | 2021-2030 | 60.00 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 33.00 | 25.00 | 37.00 | 39.00 | 41.00 | 43.00 | 43.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Pillar 1 Annual Totals | | 160,029.30 | 269,679.17 | 361,512.68 | 265,530.02 | 216,508.59 | 64,756.00 | 67,978.00 | 72,395.00 | 77,453.00 | 78,209.00 | 1,634,050.76 |

Cost Estimates for Industrialization Pillar

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|---|-----------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | 447.00 | 2,481.45 | 241.00 | 142.00 | 150.00 | 149.00 | 160.00 | 173.00 | 189.00 | 189.00 | |
| Improved governance of the industry sector | Establish Mining Regulatory Authority | 2021-2022 | 10.00 | 2,019.00 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Finalize the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Policy | 2021-2022 | 20.00 | 10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review the Mines and Minerals Policy | 2021-2023 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Policy | 2021-2023 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review the Cooperatives Societies Act | 2022-2023 | | 30.00 | 15.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Review monetary and fiscal incentives for the mining sector | 2021-2023 | | 10.00 | 20.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act of 1983, including the subsidiary legislation | 2021-2023 | 15.00 | 57.00 | 5.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review the Explosives Act of 1968, including the subsidiary legislation | 2022-2023 | - | 31.00 | 10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Finalize the review of the Mines and Minerals (Mineral Title) Regulations | 2021-2022 | 15.00 | 15.45 | | | | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| | Finalize the Mines Safety Regulations | 2021-2022 | 5.00 | 10.00 | - | | | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| Review and formulate mining laws to allow participation of local communities and the youth through cooperatives and ensure access to markets for the cooperatives | 2021-2023 | 25.00 | 28.00 | | | | | | | | | | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Finalize geo-mineral resource mapping across the country | 2021-2023 | 2000 | 103.00 | 62.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Facilitate the exploitation of uranium, coal, rare earth niobium, iron ore, rock phosphate, limestone, gypsum, pyrite and other precious metals and minerals | 2022-2030 | - | 2,060.00 | 1,040.00 | 315.00 | 212.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Facilitate development of mining of rare earth minerals in Phalombe (Songwe Hills) | 2021-2023 | 63,960.00 | 75,879.00 | 79,251.00 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | GoM, DPs |
| | Operationalize Kanyika Niobium Mining | 2022-2024 | - | 89,856.00 | 93,450.24 | 98,122.75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM,Pvt Sector |
| | Facilitate increase in cement production | 2022-2025 | - | 5,300.00 | 5,459.00 | 5,677.00 | 5,961.00 | - | - | - | - | - | PPP, Pvt Sector, Venture Capital |
| | Facilitate development of Malingunde Graphite and Kasiya Rutile Project | 2021-2023 | 15,000.00 | 25,750.00 | 482,040.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM,Pvt Sector |
| | Re-commission Kayerekera Uranium with properly negotiated agreements | 2021-2023 | 70,200.00 | 72,306.00 | 75,198.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM,Pvt Sector |
| Improved transparency and management of the sector | Undertake annual mining audit | 2021-2030 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Diversification, Value Addition and Competitiveness largely targeting Export Markets | | | 1,299.50 | 66,6570.00 | 65,027.80 | 97,787.66 | 89,915.80 | 93,843.67 | 76,596.00 | 82,723.00 | 90,165.00 | 99,179.00 | |
| Increased value addition in mining | Profile high value minerals for the development of industry value chains | 2021-2022 | 2000 | 21.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Develop a National Strategy on Mineral Beneficiation and Value Addition | 2021-2023 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 10- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Establish model Mineral Value Addition Centers | 2022-2026 | - | 50.00 | 52.00 | 104.00 | 53.00 | 32.00 | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs,Pvt Sector |
| | Invest in steel manufacturing for various equipment and tools | 2023-2026 | - | - | 53.00 | 31,800.00 | 21,400.00 | 21,400.00 | - | - | - | - | PPP, Pvt Sector, Venture Capital |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Improved investment facilitation to enhance exports and import substitution | Establish structured markets for all high value minerals | 2021-2025 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 104.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Introduce mineral and petroleum value addition curricula (including mining and energy law) in technical colleges and universities | 2021-2025 | 35.00 | 150.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Re-demarcate oil and gas blocks and develop a licensing criterion for awarding oil and gas blocks | 2022-2025 | 909.50 | 50.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Establish a Development Catalyzing Corporation as an investment promoter | 2021-2022 | | 2,346.00 | | | | | | | | | GoM |
| | Support establishment of anchor firms in designated areas of secondary cities for niche products and selected high value chains from the existing NES II and Agriculture Commercialization Projects, largely through PPP arrangements | 2022-2030 | - | 60,000.00 | 61,800.00 | 64,272.00 | 67,486.00 | 71,535.00 | 76,542.00 | 82,666.00 | 90,105.00 | 99,116.00 | GoM, Pvt Sector, Venture Capital, Contracting |
| | Support the creation of development financing instruments in the existing commercial banks and other financial institutions | 2021-2025 | 15.00 | 72.00 | 21.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, Pvt Sector |
| | Establish Industry Directorates at all Local Councils to undertake industrial functions, including SMEs and cooperatives for promotion and development activities at district level | 2022-2024 | | 530.00 | 551.2 | 578.76 | | | | - | - | - | GoM, Pvt Sector |
| | Establish secondary cooperatives (Cooperative Unions) for specific value chains identified for each district to undertake processing and value addition services for primary cooperatives | 2022-2026 | | 640.00 | 665.60 | 698.90 | 740.80 | 792.67 | | - | - | - | GoM, Pvt Sector |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Expanded international markets for the country's strategic products | Build capacity of MSMEs and marginalized groups to effectively implement SME Order | 2021-2030 | 35.00 | 36.00 | 42.00 | 45.00 | 48.00 | 51.00 | 54.00 | 57.00 | 60.00 | 63.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop standards for all products identified in the SME Order | 2021-2022 | 40.00 | 41.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Expand certification of standards | 2021-2022 | 40.00 | 41.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Promote rural-based agricultural value addition infrastructure development to enable women, and youth participation in industrialization | 2022-2026 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 29.00 | 33.00 | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Loans |
| | Map and profile international opportunities for prioritizing investments in strategic sectors as defined by existing NES II (Economic intelligence) | 2021-2023 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Align tax, tariff and excise to SADC-COMESA best practice | 2021-2022 | 75.00 | 12.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| Improved efficiency in accessing information and services | Establish one-stop business information and services provision centers in district councils across the country to cater for SMEs, cooperatives and industries | 2021-2023 | 35.00 | 2,060.00 | 1,040.00 | | | | | | | | GoM , CSR, DPs |
| Increased youth employment | Establish job centers | 2021-2023 | | 500.00 | 500.00 | | | | | | | | GoM |
| Creation of Special Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones | | | 7,021.00 | 43,985.00 | 89,580.00 | 90,748.00 | 48,269.00 | 3,402.60 | 3,674.80 | 4,005.50 | 4,005.50 | 4,006.00 | |
| Functional special economic zones | Develop the supporting infrastructure for the Special Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones | 2022-2030 | 1,500.00 | 1,957.00 | 2,600.00 | 2,625.00 | 3,180.00 | 3,402.60 | 3,674.80 | 4,005.50 | 4,005.50 | 4,006.00 | GoM, Pvt Sector Loans, |
| | Build freeport facilities at Kamuzu, Chileka and Mzuzu airports | 2022-2030 | - | 2000.00 | 2500.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, PPP, Venture Capital, Loans |
| | Establish a national single window for trade | 2021-2022 | 2,000.00 | 3,657.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|---|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Anticipated inflation factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Develop Special Economic Zones targeting potential products for both domestic and export purposes with all its commensurate support services (e.g banking, insurance and marketing) | 2021-2036 | 500.00 | 31,200.00 | 32,448.00 | 34,070.40 | 36,114.60 | 38642.65 | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, PPP |
| | Develop industrial parks in strategic locations across all the regions of the country, especially in designated places (such as Area 55 in Lilongwe; Chigumula and Matindi in Blantyre; and Dunduzu in Mzuzu) | 2021-2025 | 3,000.00 | 5,150.00 | 52,000.00 | 52,500.00 | 7,420.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Developing industrial extension program linking farmers and agro-processing industries | 2021-2025 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 32.00 | 53.00 | 54.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, |
| Research, Science, Technology and Innovation | | | 5,650.00 | 97,808 | 96208.00 | 35,785.00 | 35,706.00 | 35,100.00 | 35,120.00 | 31,000.00 | 31,000.00 | 31,000.00 | 340,477 |
| Increased innovations in industrialization | Establish Centers of excellence for critical industrial sector areas, including mining | 2023-2030 | | 6,908.00 | 4,000.00 | 5,575.00 | 5,600.00 | 5,100.00 | 5,120.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | GoM, DPs, PPP |
| | Construct and rehabilitate minerals testing laboratories | 2021-2022 | 5,000.00 | 5,150.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, PPP |
| | Re-design education curriculum to incorporate requisite skills needed for the fourth industrial revolution | 2021-2024 | 200.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Strengthen the Industrial, Research and Technology Centers to provide innovative solutions for industrialization priorities | 2021-2025 | 250.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Create a large Government-led innovation fund targeting individuals and institutions to develop innovations that can be patented | 2023-2030 | - | - | 90,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | GoM, PPP, Pvt Sector, Diaspora Bond, DPs |
| | Develop contractual and licensing guidelines to facilitate the commercialization of IPRs | 2021-2022 | 150.00 | 52.00 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Establish and capacitate a functional companies and intellectual property office to promote and enforce intellectual property rights | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Pillar 2 Annual Totals | | | 163,807.50 | 401,615.45 | 999,420.64 | 328,967.35 | 180,559.37 | 132,956.34 | 116,022.88 | 118,438.36 | 125,790.50 | 134,805.00 | 2,702,353 |

Cost Estimates for Urbanization Pillar

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | 313.00 | 392.00 | 372.00 | 152.00 | 164.00 | 149.00 | 160.00 | 173.00 | 189.00 | 189.00 | |
| Robust legislative framework that supports sustainable urbanization and embraces green technologies | Develop and review laws and policies for urban land use and urban development | 2021-2023 | 10.00 | 31.00 | 21.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review urban laws and policies to transfer urban land management functions to town/ city councils | 2021-2023 | 10.00 | 31.00 | 21.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review and harmonize the various pieces of creative arts and heritage legislation and align them to regional and international frameworks | 2021-2025 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 | 24.00 | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| | Conduct civic education on urban development, subsidiary legislation and emerging issues | 2021-2023 | 150.00 | 155.00 | 161.00 | | | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop and review laws and policies that foster eco-tourism | 2021-2023 | 10.00 | 31.00 | 21.00 | 20.00 | 24.00 | | | | | | GoM |
| | Review regulations for audio-visual works for the Africa Region | 2021-2023 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Pillar | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Pillar | 2021-2030 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating urbanization (with adherence to minimum requirements) | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 107.00 | 112.00 | 119.00 | 127.00 | 137.00 | 149.00 | 164.00 | 164.00 | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Anticipated inflation factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Development of Secondary Cities | | | | 32,698.00 | 5,752.00 | 6,750.00 | 6,300.00 | 4,280.00 | 4,320.00 | 1,090.00 | 1,100.00 | 1,100.00 | |
| Increased urbanization | Create tailor made anchor investments with potential of pooling private investments in the 8 pilot secondary cities | 2022-2030 | - | 32,445.00 | 5,200.00 | 5,250.00 | 5,300.00 | 4,280.00 | 4,320.00 | 1,090.00 | 1,100.00 | 1,100.00 | GoM, Pvt Sector, Venture Capital, PPP, Loans |
| | Develop master plans for the 8 upcoming secondary cities | 2022-2023 | - | 103.00 | 52.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Establish, through legislation, a Secondary Cities Development Agency/Corporation to accelerate the creation of secondary cities | 2022-2025 | - | 150.00 | 500.00 | 1000.00 | 1000.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| Infrastructure Development Planning and Investment in Cities and Towns | | | 3,840.00 | 11,384.00 | 13,676.00 | 13,355.00 | 32,335.00 | 66,409.00 | 11,046.00 | 11,682.00 | 12,534.00 | 12,570.00 | 247120 |
| Enhanced planned urban development | Develop /update master plans for the existing cities of Lilongwe, Blantyre, Zomba and Mzuzu | 2021-2022 | 200.00 | 155.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Capitalize a land development fund to make fully serviced land available for residential, industrial, commercial and social services development | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 309.00 | 520.00 | 840.00 | 954.00 | 1,177.00 | 972.00 | 981.00 | 1,079.00 | 1,079.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Enforce adherence to the master plans in all cities, including development of 'ecological corridors' | 2021-2030 | 60.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 500.00 | - | 400.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 | GoM |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated inflation factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Digitize land records, systems and processes | 2021-2023 | 300.00 | 515.00 | 208.00 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop a GPS-trackable digital database of all real estates and properties in the towns and cities | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 450.00 | 60.00 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, PDs |
| | Modernize the geodetic network | 2021-2023 | 100.00 | 258.00 | 156.00 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Establish a National Spatial Data Center | 2022-2025 | | 206.00 | 520.00 | 315.00 | 212.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Track and monitor adherence to land related standards and guidelines | 2021-2030 | 30.00 | 41.00 | 31.00 | 16.00 | 21.00 | 16.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 22.00 | GoM |
| | Construct standard flats with basic necessities in selected high-density locations in the country's cities and towns | 2022-2030 | - | 250.00 | 2,575.00 | 2,600.00 | 21,000 | 2,650.00 | 2,675.00 | 2,700.00 | 2,725.00 | 2,750.00 | PPP, Pvt Sector |
| | Develop and implement a green housing development program | 2021-2030 | 3000.00 | 3150.00 | 3356.00 | 3624.00 | 3961.00 | 378.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Implement an integrated infrastructure development plan in cities and towns | 2022-2030 | - | 5,000.00 | 5,200.00 | 5,460.00 | 5,787.00 | 61,788.00 | 6688.00 | 7290.00 | 8,019.00 | 8,019.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Create municipal police for each of the major cities/towns | 2022-2023 | - | 250.00 | 250.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Set up and operationalize municipal courts to try bylaw offenders | 2022-2023 | - | 600.00 | 600.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Sustainable Municipal Self-financing Mechanisms | | 120.00 | 1,069.00 | 1,612.00 | 1,635.00 | 2,180.00 | 2,140.00 | 2,160.00 | 2,180.00 | 2,200.00 | 2,200.00 | |
| Improved revenue collection | Implement innovative, cost effective valuation and billing of all city properties in order to significantly spread the property tax burden and improve revenue | 2022-2023 | - | 300.00 | 312.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Transfer all public land in cities and town jurisdictions to town/city councils to comply with the land laws and expand revenue base for councils through ground rents | 2022-2023 | - | 54.00 | 60.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Anticipated inflation factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Attract big direct airlines from the region and overseas by reviewing airline landing fees and airspace agreements | 2021-2023 | 500.00 | 1,030.00 | 1,560.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Provide necessary services (such as free internet, banks, access roads, decent accommodation) in tourist attraction sites | 2021-2023 | 2,000.00 | 3,090.00 | 2,080.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | PPP, Pvt Sector, Venture Capital |
| Accelerated growth of the creative industries and heritage | Establish online hubs for the promotion of creative arts at local and international markets | 2021-2023 | 100.00 | 515.00 | 520.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Establish capacity building programs for creative arts at national and decentralized levels | 2021-2023 | 45.00 | 46.00 | 48.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Organize promotional events, festivals, groupings and awards for the youth in creative arts and sports | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 515.00 | 534.00 | 562.00 | 596.00 | 637.00 | 683.00 | 737.00 | 811.00 | 811.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector, CSR |
| | Introduce and sustain innovations which will scale-up the preservation, presentation, and marketing of cultural and natural heritage for tourism development | 2022-2030 | | 1,500.00 | 1,545.00 | 1606.00 | 1687.00 | 200.00 | 214.00 | 231.00 | 252.00 | 252.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Develop creative industries and heritage infrastructure in the potential districts and cities | 2021-2030- | 150.00 | 208.00 | 218.40 | 231.5 | 247.7 | 267.53 | 291.60 | 291.60 | 291.60 | 291.60 | GoM, DPs CSR, Pvt Sector |
| | Preserve museum artefacts and specimens; and upgrade retrieval system | 2021-2030- | 150 | 208 | 156 | 105 | 106 | 161 | 216 | 218 | 165 | 165 | GoM, DPs CSR, Pvt Sector |
| | Facilitate investment in diversified tourism products such as heritage tourism, medical tourism and community-based tourism, among others | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 309.00 | 208.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 324.00 | 218.00 | 220.00 | 110.00 | Pvt Sector, PPP, Venture Capital |
| | Facilitate provision of appropriate incentives to promote foreign and local investment, especially in the Tourism Development Zones | 2021-2030 | 5.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Pillar 3 Annual Totals | | | 7,828.00 | 86,242.00 | 57,714.00 | 53,172.00 | 67,335.00 | 74,540.00 | 19,478.00 | 16,919.00 | 17,830.00 | 17,756.00 | 418,812.00 |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Visionary and Transformative Leadership | | | 225.00 | 231.20 | 236.85 | 241.99 | 255.69 | 265.03 | 278.11 | 295.07 | 314.08 | 320.69 | |
| Inclusive participation in national development | Conduct civic education on inclusivity and ownership of MW2063 | 2021-2030 | 75.00 | 77.00 | 78.00 | 79.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 83.00 | 83.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR, Grants |
| | Conduct civic awareness on transformative leadership at all levels | 2021-2030 | 40.00 | 41.20 | 42.85 | 44.99 | 48.69 | 51.03 | 55.11 | 60.07 | 66.08 | 72.69 | GoM, DPs, CSOs |
| | Mainstream participation of marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in the formulation, implementation and realization of development plans | 2021-2030 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 31.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 33.00 | 33.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Establish and sustain local hubs and/or platforms (<i>pabwalo</i>) as discussion forums for the communities to discuss public issues at ADC level | 2021-2030 | 80.00 | 82.00 | 85.00 | 86.00 | 95.00 | 102.00 | 110.00 | 120.00 | 132.00 | 132.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Patriotism | | | 390.00 | 402.00 | 94.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 97.00 | 97.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | |
| Enhanced national pride | Institute and support a cultural week as a hub for cultural marketing, eco-tourism and national unity | 2021-2022 | 300.00 | 309.00 | | | | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| | Conduct civic education to promote national pride | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | GoM, DPs, |
| | Scale-up the best-buy Malawi strategy campaign | 2021-2030 | 40.00 | 41.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 43.00 | 43.00 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 44.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR, Pvt Sector |
| Religious Values | | | 150.00 | 155.00 | 156.00 | 158.00 | 159.00 | 161.00 | 162.00 | 162.00 | 164.00 | 165.00 | |
| Ensured freedom of worship for religions that promote co-existence and prospering together as a nation | Orient religions to promote mindset change towards hard-work, wealth creation, prosperity, and self-reliance | 2021-2030 | 150.00 | 155.00 | 156.00 | 158.00 | 159.00 | 161.00 | 162.00 | 164.00 | 164.00 | 165.00 | GGOM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Integrity | | | - | 62.00 | 62.00 | 62.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Trusted and responsible Malawians | Revise school curricula to include ethics, positive values | 2022-2023 | - | 62.00 | 62.00 | 62.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hard Work and Self-reliance | | | 170.00 | 175.00 | 177.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | |
| Self-reliant Malawi | Introduce the National Community and Youth Service to nurture the self-help mindset | 2021-2023 | 70.00 | 72.00 | 73.00 | | | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| | Mobilize and sensitize communities to start conceiving and resourcing for their local development projects | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Building Positivity | | | 215.00 | 427.00 | 432.00 | 436.00 | 440.00 | 444.00 | 448.00 | 452.00 | 457.00 | 457.00 | |
| Positivity built among Malawians | Profile and scale-up locally generated innovations and technologies - <i>ndizotheka</i> initiative | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 208.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 216.00 | 218.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Enforce law discouraging handouts | 2021-2030 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 16 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | GoM, |
| | Scale-up innovation competitions and scholarships | 2021-2030 | | 206.00 | 208.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 216.00 | 218.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | GoM, DPs, CSRs, Pvt Sector |
| Enabler 1 Annual Totals | | | 1352.00 | 1736.76 | 1337.3 | 1224.09 | 1194.99 | 1222.63 | 1253.51 | 1293.57 | 1336.18 | 1343.79 | 13294.82 |

Cost Estimates for Effective Governance Systems an Institutions Enabler

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | 897.00 | 1,678.00 | 1,431.00 | 657.00 | 140.00 | 149.00 | 160.00 | 173.00 | 189.00 | 189.00 | |
| Improved rule of law regulatory framework | Facilitate development of policies and legislation that enhances the protection of whistleblowers | 2021-2023 | 230.00 | 299.00 | 364.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Finalize the review of the PFM Act | 2021-2022 | 270.00 | 200.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review the Fleet Management Policy to make civil service transport system cost-effective | 2022-2023 | - | 50.00 | 53.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Improved immigration services | Develop National Drugs Control Policy | 2022-2023 | - | 50.00 | 40.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Review Immigration Act and Refugees Act and adhere to them to fulfil international obligations | 2022-2023 | - | 288.00 | 364.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Finalize Migration Policy for tracking the history of application for citizenship | 2021-2022 | 280.00 | 309.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop a policy and legislative framework for the adoption and use of DNA technologies and evidence in criminal investigations and proceedings | 2022-2024 | - | 361.00 | 484.00 | 525.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Build the institutional, technical, and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating the governance systems and institutions interventions (with adherence to minimum requirements) | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 107.00 | 112.00 | 119.00 | 127.00 | 119.00 | 119.00 | 119.00 | 119.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop and implement strategic plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | 2021-2030 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Citizen Engagement, Participation, and Fair Conduct of Election | | | 185.00 | 390.00 | 402.00 | 407.00 | 207.00 | 214.00 | 223.00 | 235.00 | 248.00 | 248.00 | |
| Increased citizen engagement in development affairs | Reinforce mechanisms at decentralized levels for inclusive citizen engagement particularly for women, youth and persons with disabilities | 2021-2030 | 75.00 | 77.00 | 78.00 | 79.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 83.00 | 83.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR, Grants |
| | Improve representation of minority groups in decision making platforms | 2021-2030 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 31.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 33.00 | 33.00 | 33.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Build capacity of community leaders (including faith and traditional) in social accountability monitoring | 2021-2030 | 80.00 | 82.00 | 85.00 | 86.00 | 95.00 | 102.00 | 110.00 | 120.00 | 132.00 | 132.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Improved electoral service delivery | Develop and implement a secure digital electoral system | 2022-2024 | | 200.00 | 208.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Openness and Transparency | | | 1005.00 | 1622.00 | 2063.00 | 1990.00 | 2316.00 | 2787.00 | 3742.00 | 4529.00 | 5010.00 | 5505.00 | 30,569.00 |
| Increased accountability and transparency in public service delivery | Institute a citizen-Government forum that will have both the conventional and digital platforms | 2021-2023 | 550.00 | 597.00 | 624.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Enforce a public expenditure tracking system | 2021-2030 | 350.00 | 412.00 | 582.00 | 840.00 | 954.00 | 1,177.00 | 1,620.00 | 1,962.00 | 2,145.00 | 2,310.00 | GoM |
| | Publicize annual Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for Cabinet Ministers, heads of MDAs and statutory bodies | 2021-2030 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | GoM |
| | Regularize user/client/customer satisfaction surveys take up | 2021-2030 | - | 196.00 | 270.00 | 305.00 | 403.00 | 428.00 | 497.00 | 600.00 | 715.00 | 880.00 | GoM |
| | Introduce and sustain public hearings/inquiries on the performance of public functionaries | 2022-2030 | | 412.00 | 582.00 | 840.00 | 954.00 | 1,177.00 | 1,620.00 | 1,962.00 | 2,145.00 | 2,310.00 | GoM |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Rule of Law | | | 13,219.00 | 18,567 | 27,747.00 | 28,664.00 | 29,772.00 | 17,107.00 | 18,996.00 | 20,267.00 | 22,109.00 | 23,545.00 | |
| Improved adherence to the rule of law | Decentralize to district levels all public offices of governance oversight institutions (such as ACB, Ombudsman, Office of the Director of Public Officers' Declarations) | 2021-2025 | 4,549.00 | 6,720.00 | 10,664.00 | 11,529.00 | 12,402.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DP |
| | Build institutional and human resource capacity in the judicial system to handle cases timely | 2021-2030 | 2,500.00 | 2,575.00 | 3,120.00 | 3,675.00 | 4,240.00 | 4,280.00 | 5,400.00 | 5,995.00 | 6,600.00 | 7,480.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Improve court infrastructure (including construction of new primary courts) | 2021-2030 | 5,800 | 6,695.00 | 9,880.00 | 10,500.00 | 12,190.00 | 12,733.00 | 13,500.00 | 14,170.00 | 15,400.00 | 15,950.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Protect budgetary allocation of governance and accountability institutions to enhance operational independence | 2021-3030 | 50.00 | 57.00 | 62.00 | 63.00 | 69.00 | 70.00 | 71.00 | 76.00 | 83.00 | 88.00 | GoM |
| | Construct Judicial Complex in Lilongwe | 2021-2025 | 150.00 | 1500.00 | 2500.00 | 1300.00 | 530.00 | | | | | | Local bond |
| | Construct offices for governance institutions | 2021-2025 | 150.00 | 1000.00 | 1500.00 | 1575.00 | 318.00 | | | | | | Local bond |
| | Enforce laws that ensure independence of institutions to inhibit political influence on development plans | 2021-2030 | | 20.00 | 21.00 | | 23.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 26.00 | | | GoM, DP |
| Sustainable and Long-term Development Orientation | | | 10,630.00 | 3,760.00 | 4,982.00 | 5,156.00 | 2,777.00 | 3,339.00 | 3,720.00 | 3,924.00 | 4,103.00 | 4,774.00 | 47,165.00 |
| Improved long-term planning | Build capacity of development planners and policy-makers on long-term development planning and integration at all levels | 2021-2030 | 9,000.00 | 1,545.00 | 1,976.00 | 2,048.00 | 2,226 | 2,675.00 | 3,024.00 | 3,161.00 | 3,300.00 | 3,850.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Increased domestic resource mobilization | Reinforce allocation to the development budget at an annual minimum of 25 percent of the national budget | 2021-2030 | 80.00 | 113.00 | 156.00 | 189.00 | 212.00 | 268.00 | 275.00 | 316.00 | 341.00 | 429.00 | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|----------|--|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Review the Corrupt Practices Act to ensure that it is modern and fit-for-purpose | 2022-2023 | | 30.00 | 30.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Formalize the informal sector largely through monetary and fiscal incentives, as well as digitization of trading systems | 2021-2030 | 450.00 | 463.50 | 482.04 | 510.96 | 546.70 | 590.50 | 643.60 | 707.97 | 778.77 | 789.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Manage the monetary policy to stabilize interest rates, exchange rates and inflation | 2021-2030 | 10.00 | 10.40 | 11.13 | 11.80 | 12.62 | 13.50 | 14.59 | 15.90 | 17.49 | 19.24 | GoM, DPs |
| | Mobilize cooperatives into e-bulking and e-marketing | 2022-2025 | 5,000.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM, DPs Pvt Sector |
| | Establish one-stop business information and services centers across the country | 2021-2030 | 15.00 | 10,815.00 | 13,520.00 | 15,750.00 | 21,200.00 | 26,750.00 | 32,400.00 | 43,600.00 | 49,500.00 | 55,000.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Formalize the informal sector, largely through monetary and fiscal incentives, as well as digitization of trading systems | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 23.00 | 25.00 | 27.00 | 30.00 | 33.00 | 35.00 | 39.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Expand digital financial platforms that are convenient, available and accessible to everyone, especially those in remote areas | 2022-2030 | | 361.00 | 416.00 | 441.00 | 498.00 | 524.00 | 540.00 | 589.00 | 649.00 | 660.00 | Pvt Sector |
| | Secure a credit rating for Malawi for diversified project finance deals | 2021-2023 | | 309.00 | 395.00 | | | | | | | | GoM |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Human Rights and Cultural Diversity (Social Cohesion) | | | 670.00 | 1,147.00 | 1,685.00 | 2,236.40 | 256.50 | 3,055.70 | 3,426.50 | 3,806.90 | 4,502.00 | 4,751.00 | 55362 |
| Inclusive development planning processes | Facilitate the progressive development of civil society that is fully capable of holding Government accountable and defending citizens rights | 2021-2030 | 15000 | 200.00 | 208.00 | 218.40 | 23150 | 247.70 | 267.50 | 288.90 | 291.00 | 320.00 | DPs |
| | Ensure strict adherence to all international charters on human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the African Charter on Human and Rights, and charters that protect vulnerable groups like children, women, refugees, persons with disabilities and minority groups | 2021-2030 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 23.00 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 31.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Implement human rights awareness programs using various media | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 927.00 | 1,456.00 | 1,995.00 | 2,300 | 2,782.00 | 3,132.00 | 3,488.00 | 4,180.00 | 4,400.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Operationalize child-centered governance institutions such as the newly established National Children's Commission | 2021-2030 | 900.00 | 1,500.00 | 15,060.00 | 1,638.00 | 1,736.00 | 1,858.00 | 2,025.00 | 2,227.00 | 2,227.00 | 2,227.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Sustainable Peace and Security | | | 16,150.00 | 23,176.00 | 29,258.28 | 34,306.00 | 39,049.00 | 43,756.00 | 9,435.92 | 10,356.72 | 11,703.90 | 12,210.88 | |
| Improved national safety and security services | Establish the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission | 2022-2023 | | 5700 | 59.28 | | | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| | Provide security institutions with adequate resourcing and modern equipment (such as public order equipment, forensic equipment, intelligence collection equipment, crime detection equipment) | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 721.00 | 780.00 | 840.00 | 933.00 | 963.00 | 1,026.00 | 1,199.00 | 1,650.00 | 1,980.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Integrate security databases | 2022-2024 | | 155.00 | 172.00 | 210.00 | - | - | - | - | | | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Support and strengthen intelligence agencies to provide services that are able to deal with contemporary threats of money laundering, cross-border crime and human trafficking | 2022-2025 | - | 268.00 | 312.00 | 378.00 | 424.00 | | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Establish Police Forensic Science Laboratory | 2022-2024 | | 200.00 | 900.00 | 500.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, Local Bond, Concessional Loans, Philanthropy |
| | Renovate police infrastructure across the country | 2021-2030 | 5,000.00 | 5,150.00 | 5,356.00 | 5,624.00 | 5,961.00 | 6,378.00 | 6,888.00 | 7,508.00 | 8,259.00 | 8,259.00 | GoM, CSR |
| | Construct three Regional Police Headquarters (Eastern Region - Zomba, Central East - Kasungu, South East - Luchenza) | 2021-2030 | 600.00 | 618.00 | 643.00 | 675.00 | 700.00 | 749.00 | 808.92 | 881.72 | 969.90 | 1,066.88 | GoM, CSR |
| | Construct houses and hostels for army, police, intelligence, immigration and prison officers | 2021-2026 | 10,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 35,000.00 | | | | | Local Bond |
| | Establish Police Constabulary for training special police constables | 2022-2025 | - | 400.00 | 412.00 | 428.00 | 400.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Establish police academy | 2022-2030 | - | 500.00 | 515.00 | 534.00 | 562.00 | 596.00 | 637.00 | 683.00 | 737.00 | 811.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR |
| | Conduct peace and security awareness campaigns/public anti-violence campaigns in all the regions and on different media | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 57.00 | 57.00 | 63.00 | 69.00 | 70.00 | 76.00 | 85.00 | 88.00 | 94.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Build capacity in forensic investigation | 2022-2024 | - | 50.00 | 52.00 | 54.00 | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Enabler 2 Annual Totals | | | 51,421.00 | 67,251.90 | 85,536.45 | 91,434.16 | 97,181.82 | 98,773.70 | 73,839.61 | 88,703.49 | 99,370.16 | 108,313.12 | 861825.41 |

Cost Estimates for Enhanced Public Sector Performance Enabler

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | 1402.00 | 3647.00 | 3800.00 | 3849.00 | 4141.00 | 397.00 | 428.00 | 465.00 | 510.00 | 510.00 | |
| Improved public service regulatory framework | Review and enforce the Malawi Public Service Regulations together with other public service laws | 2021-2023 | 80.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review and enforce adherence to the Public Service Act | 2021-2023 | 125.00 | 103.00 | 78.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Enabler | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating the Enhanced Public Sector Performance Interventions (with adherence to minimum requirements) | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 107.00 | 112.00 | 119.00 | 127.00 | 137.00 | 149.00 | 164.00 | 164.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | 2021-2030 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Construct Government offices to accommodate MDAs accommodated in rented premises | 2021-2030 | 1,000.00 | 3,120.00 | 3,284.00 | 3,499.00 | 3,769.00 | | | | | | GoM, PPP |
| | Strengthen Legal Aid Bureau to increase access to legal representation for poor people | 2021-2030 | 80.00 | 200.00 | 208.00 | 218.00 | 232.00 | 248.00 | 268.00 | 292.00 | 321.00 | 321.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Public Sector Reforms | | | 275.00 | 536.00 | 676.00 | 789.00 | 217.00 | 187.00 | 189.00 | 191.00 | 193.00 | 105.00 | |
| Enhanced public sector performance | Introduce contract agreements for all senior public servants (from Grade I to A) | 2021-2022 | 50.00 | 52.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Establish and enforce the rewarding of good performance and penalize under-performance in accordance with public service regulations | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 103.00 | 78.00 | 79.00 | ... | 80.00 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 83.00 | 83.00 | GoM |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Expand the usage of automated HRMIS that ensures a harmonized system that easily updates and reflects changes and amendments | 2021-2025 | | 23.00 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 31.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review and streamline functionality of parastatals | 2021-2023 | 75.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Establish the Malawi School of Government and Diplomacy (MSGD) | 2021-2024 | | 100.00 | 312.00 | 525.00 | 318.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop and enforce measures for ensuring efficient public procurement, allowances and contracting mechanisms | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 155.00 | 156.00 | 158.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 22.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Public Service Delivery | | | 1,020.00 | 2,268.00 | 2,293.00 | 1,529.00 | 1,644.00 | 802.00 | 810.00 | 802.00 | 802.00 | 802.00 | |
| Improved service delivery | Build capacity in the public service to effectively respond to citizen's demands | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Operationalize the Open Government Initiative (OGI) | 2022-2023 | - | 52.00 | 52.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Enforce the Access to Information Act | 2021-2022 | 100.00 | 150.00 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Harmonized national identification systems | Integrate permit and visa systems with other national key systems | 2021-2023 | 200.00 | 309.00 | 312.00 | | | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Roll out e-visa and passport system to all regions, districts and border posts | 2021-2025 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 208.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Digitize the documentation, procurement and operations of all relevant Government services | 2021-2024 | 50.00 | 82.00 | 83.00 | 84.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Review and streamline functions of public institutions to enhance coordination of cross-cutting functions (such as nutrition, population), eliminate overlapping mandates, (such as water, fisheries, ECD), and reduce public expenditure | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 103.00 | 156.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Establish and improve the functionality of PCGs and ECGs | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 77.00 | 78.00 | 79.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 83.00 | 83.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Enforce PFM Act for performance-based resource allocation to MDAs | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 78.00 | 79.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 83.00 | 55.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Roll out results-based financial management in all MDAs and Local Councils | 2021-2024 | 35.00 | 155.00 | 156.00 | 158.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Improved performance of civil servants | Realign the public service functions based on the skills and expertise of staff | 2021-2030 | 20.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM |
| | Enforce the existing public service laws | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 78.00 | 79.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 55.00 | GoM |
| Improved decentralized public system for effective service delivery | Capacitate local councils to manage the decentralization process | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 260.00 | 263.00 | 318.00 | 321.00 | 324.00 | 273.00 | 275.00 | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Integrate public IFMIS stand-alone systems across councils and to National Local Government Finance Committee | 2022-2025 | - | 515.00 | 520.00 | 420.00 | 530.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Roll out the devolution and decentralization process to allow service delivery that is closer to the people | 2022-2025 | - | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Ethical Conduct | | | 150.00 | 155.00 | 156.00 | 158.00 | 159.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | |
| Trustworthy and responsible public servants | Provide rewards and sanctions to public servants in accordance with the law | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | GoM |
| | Reform public service at national and local authority levels | 2021-2025 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| Enabler 3 Annual Totals | | | 2,952.00 | 6,606.00 | 6,925.00 | 6,483.00 | 6,479.00 | 4,543.00 | 3,992.00 | 3,482.00 | 4,137.00 | 3,691.00 | 49290.00 |

Cost Estimates for Private Sector Dynamism Enabler

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding | |
|--|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | | |
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | 157.00 | 267.00 | 258.00 | 269.00 | 164.00 | 149.00 | 160.00 | 173.00 | 189.00 | 189.00 | | |
| Conducive legislation for private sector | Facilitate the enactment and gazetting of the Special Economic Zones Bill | 2021-2022 | 15.00 | 15.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs | |
| | Facilitate the enactment of the MSME Bill and develop regulations | 2021-2025 | 5.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 11.00 | 3.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs | |
| | Develop the Business Incubation Strategy | 2021-2023 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 11.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs | |
| | Develop the legislative framework for the establishment of innovative SME and Community Banks | 2022-2025 | - | 52.00 | 31.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs | |
| | Review the Reserve Bank of Malawi Act to promote Government borrowing for investment | 2022-2025 | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM | |
| | Develop and implement a Cooperative Development Policy | 2022-2024 | - | 20.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs | |
| | Develop the National Import Substitution Strategy | 2022-2024 | - | 20.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs | |
| | Review supportive instruments such as PPP regulations, sovereign guarantees and introduction of special development funds to empower private sector investors and speedily mobilize more private financing towards economic infrastructure | 2021-2023 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | - | - | - | 127.00 | 137.00 | 149.00 | 164.00 | 164.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating private investment promotion (with adherence to minimum requirements) | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 107.00 | 112.00 | - | - | 22.00 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 | - | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | 2021-2030 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 26.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Creation of Enabling Business Environment | | | 11,060.00 | 11,407.00 | 11,516.00 | 6,327.00 | 6,387.00 | 6,431.00 | 6,491.00 | 6,551.00 | 6,611.00 | 6,611.00 | |
| Stable macroeconomic environment | Manage monetary policy to stabilize interest rates, exchange rate and inflation that beats regional averages | 2021-2030 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Empower the Monetary Policy Committee to manage liquidity and cash flow projections beyond managing inflation towards supporting the long term development aspirations of the country | 2022-2025 | - | 15.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Promote interbank trading to smoothen monetary policy operations and Government debt management practices | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 50.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Provide fiscal and monetary incentives for helping businesses to build back better from COVID- 19 effects | 2021-2023 | 5,000.00 | 5,150.00 | 5,200.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| Enhanced economic infrastructure | Determine and invest in the minimum infrastructure needs in energy, transport and ICT | 2021-2030 | 6,000.00 | 6,180.00 | 6,240.00 | 6,300.00 | 6,360.00 | 6,420.00 | 6,480.00 | 6,540.00 | 6,600.00 | 6,600.00 | GoM, PPP, Venture Capital, Concessional Loans |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Digital Economy Promotion | | | 1,620.00 | 2,090.00 | 1,059.00 | 1,014.00 | 997.00 | 639.00 | 690.00 | 752.00 | 827.00 | 827.00 | |
| Increased internet network access | Establish a carrier neutral Internet Exchange Point (IXP) | 2021-2025 | 100.00 | 350.00 | 523.00 | 451.00 | 400.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review the tax regimes governing the ICT sector to ensure regional competitiveness | 2021-2022 | 20.00 | 25.00 | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| Increased device ownership and energy access of the population | Provide fiscal incentives that promote digital services through reduction in device costs | 2021-2022 | 1000.00 | 1200.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Develop and implement a community digital champion programme to deepen digital literacy and skills across Malawi | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 515.00 | 536.00 | 563.00 | 597.00 | 639.00 | 690.00 | 752.00 | 827.00 | 827.00 | GoM, CSR, DP |
| MSME Development | | | 748.00 | 6,568.50 | 4,759.56 | 1,443.54 | 1,635.70 | 1,181.41 | 1,251.08 | 1,367.30 | 1,482.22 | 1,512.46 | |
| Structured and resourced MSME sector | Implement the MSME Policy | 2021-2030 | 10000 | 12000 | 12000 | 14000 | 14000 | 16000 | 16000 | 18000 | 18000 | 18000 | GoM, Pvt Sector, DPs |
| | Implement the Business Incubation Strategy | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 105.00 | 111.30 | 119.09 | 128.62 | 140.19 | 154.21 | 169.63 | 186.60 | GoM, Pvt Sector, DPs |
| | Establish and sustain a Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) forum for SMEs and cooperatives | 2021-2030 | 23.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 21.00 | 23.00 | 23.00 | Pvt Sector, DPs |
| | Institute an MSME regulatory board | 2022-2023 | - | 515.00 | 1,500.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Set up sector specific Design and Innovation Centers (such as jewelry, fashion, wood and leather) | 2023-2026 | - | - | 50.00 | 100.00 | 250.00 | 75.00 | - | - | - | - | GoM, Pvt Sector |
| | Design and implement functional financial literacy among small- scale farmers/ producers | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | 63.00 | 65.00 | 5.00 | 74.00 | 79.00 | 85.00 | 90.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Provide entrepreneurship training to youths and women | 2021-2030 | 20.00 | 41.00 | 42.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|---|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Anticipated Inflation Factor | | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Restructure and recapitalize financing instruments for business finance for youth, women and persons with disabilities | 2021-2025 | - | 309.00 | 416.00 | 210.00 | 200.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Design and implement functional financial literacy program among small scale farmers/producers | 2021-2030 | - | 51.50 | 53.56 | 56.24 | 59.61 | 63.79 | 68.89 | 75.09 | 82.59 | 90.86 | GoM, Contracting |
| Improved access to finance for businesses and entrepreneurship | Expedite automation of licenses and permit systems to allow interoperability among designating authorities | 2022-2023 | - | 3,090.00 | 1,040.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | PPP |
| | Establish Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) to major partnerships projects with private sector | 2022-2023 | - | 155.00 | 52.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Develop community banks | 2023-2030 | - | - | 536.00 | 563.00 | 597.00 | 639.00 | 690.00 | 752.00 | 827.00 | 827.00 | GoM, Pvt Sector, PPP |
| Improved quality of Malawian products | Establish export training program to help build the export readiness of the entrepreneurs and the enterprises | 2023-2025 | - | - | 400.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Enforce legislation that makes it compulsory for foreign investors to partner with local investors in each and every venture with a set minimum | 2021-2030 | 55.00 | 57.00 | 59.00 | 62.00 | 66.00 | - | - | 84.00 | 93.00 | 93.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Anchor Firms Development | | | 85,000.00 | 191,271.00 | 151,550.00 | 153,037.00 | 117,435.00 | 65,093.00 | 65,764.00 | 66,451.00 | 67,156.00 | 67,156.00 | |
| Vibrant economic sectors | Establish the Development Catalyzing Corporation as a trailblazer parastatal to set up anchor firms in alliance with the private sector | 2021-2024 | 50,000.00 | 51,500.00 | 20,800.00 | 21,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Promote strategic value chains(as identified under the existing NES) | 2021-2030 | 35,000.00 | 36,050.00 | 26,000.00 | 26,250.00 | 10,600.00 | 10,700.00 | 10,800.00 | 10,900.00 | 11,000.00 | 11,000.00 | GoM, Pvt Sector |
| | Invest in the manufacturing of steel tools from scrap metal | 2021-2030 | - | 103,000.00 | 104,000.00 | 105,000.00 | 106,000.00 | 53,500.00 | 54,000.00 | 54,500.00 | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Develop the pharmaceutical sector, especially for products that are currently being imported | 2022-2030 | - | 721.00 | 750.00 | 787.00 | 835.00 | 893.00 | 964.00 | 1,051.00 | 1,156.00 | 1,156.00 | PvtSector |
| Enabler 4 Annual Totals | | | 98,585.00 | 211,603.50 | 169,142.56 | 162,090.54 | 126,618.70 | 73,493.41 | 74,356.08 | 75,294.30 | 76,265.22 | 76,295.46 | 1,143,744.77 |

Cost Estimates for Human Capital Development Enabler

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | 434.00 | 809.00 | 1,929.00 | 3,270.00 | 2,248.00 | 157.00 | 169.00 | 184.00 | 201.00 | 201.00 | |
| Improved literacy | Legislate for a mandatory early-child, primary and secondary education | 2021-2023 | 23000 | 4000 | 10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review the non-formal education curriculum (Functional Literacy) | 2021-2023 | 25.00 | 50.00 | 15.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Improved coordination of population and nutrition programs | Establish a national population coordinating institution | 2023-2025 | - | - | 20000 | 1,500.00 | 500.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Enhanced policy environment for social protection | Develop and implement social protection policies and programs that respond to specific risks faced throughout the life cycle | 2021-2025 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 24.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Strengthen child policies and legal frameworks that provide an enabling environment for children to grow into full potential | 2021-2025 | 10.00 | 50.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Improved regulatory framework for water resources management | Fully capacitate the Water Resources Board for its full regulatory function operationalization | 2021-2025 | 25.00 | 500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,580.00 | 1,560.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Improved public and population health | Finalize the review of the Public Health Act and facilitate enactment | 2022-2025 | | 15.00 | 15.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Improved STI capacities | Develop national STI Policy | 2021-2024 | 10.00 | | 10.00 | 10.00 | - | | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating the human capital development (with adherence to minimum requirements) | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 107.00 | 112.00 | 119.00 | 127.00 | 137.00 | 149.00 | 164.00 | 164.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | 2021-2030 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 23.00 | 25.00 | 27.00 | 30.00 | 32.00 | 35.00 | 37.00 | 37.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Education and Skills Development | | | 67,855.00 | 124,114.00 | 132,200.00 | 133,103.00 | 127,486.90 | 127,526.00 | 134,099.00 | 140,296.00 | 149,362.00 | 149,362.00 | |
| Early Childhood Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equitable access to quality ECD | Construct standardized gender and disability friendly ECD structures | 2021-2030 | 3,600.00 | 3,708.00 | 3,744.00 | 3,780.00 | 3,816.00 | 3,852.00 | 3,888.00 | 3,924.00 | 3,960.00 | 3,960.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Reform the education system so that all primary schools should have early childhood development services | 2021-2025 | 30.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Design and implement a mentorship and training program for ECD instructors Formalize employment of ECD instructors | 2021-2030 | 25.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 22.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved access to education | Construct new primary schools; new classrooms in existing primary schools; new secondary schools; and laboratories in secondary schools and primary schools | 2021-2030 | 31,000.00 | 31,930.00 | 32,240.00 | 32,550.00 | 32,860.00 | 33,170.00 | 33,480.00 | 33,790.00 | 34,100.00 | 34,100.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector, Philanthropy |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Develop and implement the National ODeL Transformation Strategy to promote online and distance learning | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Develop the National Open Secondary School Digitalization Strategy | 2021-2023 | 10.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Establish an online education big data center to support online education expansion | 2021-2022 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Expand virtual science laboratories for STEM simulations and analytical sciences | 2021-2030 | 4,000.00 | 4,120.00 | 4,285.00 | 4,499.00 | 4,769.00 | 5,103.00 | 5,511.00 | 6,007.00 | 6,608.00 | 6,608.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Support marginalized students across all levels of education | 2021-2030 | 8,200.00 | 8,200.00 | 8,200.00 | 8,200.00 | 8,200.00 | 1,640.00 | 1,640.00 | 1,640 | 1,640.00 | 1,640.00 | GoM |
| Adequate and appropriate infrastructure for all learners and teachers | Equip every secondary school with functioning ICT centers to facilitate the development of a science and technology and innovation driven education system | 2021-2030 | 2,970 | 3,059.00 | 3,181.00 | 3,341.00 | 3,541.00 | 3,753.00 | 4,054.00 | 4,419.00 | 4,860.00 | 4,860.00 | DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Install free broadband internet service to public universities and other selected public spaces | 2021-2023 | 140.00 | 144.00 | 146.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy,, |
| | Build decent housing for teachers in secondary and primary schools | 2021-2030 | 45,000 | 46,350.00 | 48,204.00 | 50,614.00 | 53,651.00 | 57,407.00 | 61,999.00 | 67,599.00 | 74,337.00 | 74,337.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Build Special Needs Learning Centres (SNLCs) in every education zone | 2023-2030 | - | 309.00 | 312.00 | 420.00 | 318.00 | 214.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Expand existing infrastructure in public universities to provide fit-for-purpose offices, more learning space and hostels | 2021-2025 | 30.00 | 515.00 | 520.00 | 525.00 | 530.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Enhanced special needs education | Train a critical mass of teachers in special needs education | 2021-2025 | - | 515.00 | 520.00 | 525.00 | 530.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Construct a special needs education institute | 2021-2027 | - | - | 520.00 | 1,200.00 | 1,200.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,080.00 | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| Improved literacy | Establish Community Learning Centers for adult skills development and lifelong learning opportunities | 2021-2027 | 150.00 | 742.00 | 749.00 | 756.00 | 763.00 | 770.00 | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Provide non-formal/functional education facilities that facilitate inclusive quality teaching and learning, especially for youth with disabilities | 2021-2030 | 35.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,000.00 | 500.00 | 530.00 | 567.00 | 612.00 | 667.00 | 734.00 | 734.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Establish an inclusive non-formal education program | 2021-2030 | 35.00 | 45.00 | 300.00 | 318.00 | 340.00 | 367.00 | 400.00 | 440.00 | 484.00 | 484.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| Improved quality of education | Provide adequate and relevant teaching and learning materials (such as textbooks, teachers' guides, lab equipment, desks), including special needs TLMs for all primary, secondary and tertiary schools | 2021-2030 | 10,000.00 | 14,420.00 | 14,560.00 | 14,700.00 | 13,780.00 | 13,910.00 | 14,040.00 | 14,170.00 | 14,300.00 | 14,300.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop digital libraries to increase access to teaching and learning materials at all levels of education | 2021-2027 | 350.00 | 361.00 | 364.00 | 368.00 | 119.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Capacitate functional literacy with trained instructors, supervisors and coordinators | 2021-2025 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 107.00 | 112.00 | 371.00 | 375.00 | 378.00 | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, CSOs |
| | Establish a qualifications authority to implement National Qualifications Framework | 2022-2023 | - | 1,030.00 | 1,040.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Revitalize teacher development fund to support continuous professional development model | 2022-2023 | - | 2,000.00 | 2,080.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, PPP |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|----------|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Upgrade existing teacher training institutions to accommodate continuous teacher training and development | 2022-2025 | - | 2,575.00 | 2,678.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,811.90 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt sector |
| | Provide open access to digital content and support for teachers and students | 2022-2025 | - | 15.00 | 35.00 | 47.00 | 16.00 | | | | | | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Revise teacher training curriculum to include blended learning, device usage for education and LMS | 2022-2025 | - | 25.00 | 48.00 | 63.00 | 50.00 | | | | | | GoM |
| | Introduce TEVET programs at the basic and secondary levels of education | 2022-2025 | - | 52.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| | Review primary, secondary and teacher education curricula to incorporate technical, innovation, creativity, entrepreneurship and civics education aspects | 2022-2023 | - | 58.00 | 60.00 | - | - | | | | | | GoM |
| | Review the technical and vocational skills training curricula to increase trades that should meet the current market demands | 2022-2023 | - | 30.00 | 27.00 | - | - | | | | | | GoM |
| | Construct at least one TEVET teacher training institution | 2022-2026 | - | 100.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,560.00 | 1,638.00 | | | | | | PPP, Pvt Sector |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Introduce TEVET programs at the basic and secondary levels of education | 2022-2025 | - | 52.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review primary, secondary and teacher education curricula to incorporate technical, innovation, creativity, entrepreneurship and civics education aspects | 2022-2023 | - | 58.00 | 60.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Review the technical and vocational skills training curricula to increase trades that should meet the current market demands | 2022-2023 | - | 30.00 | 27.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Upgrade and construct well equipped and staffed technical and vocational skills centers in each district | 2023-2030 | - | - | 5,356.00 | 5,623.00 | 5,961.00 | 5,379.00 | 5,379.00 | 5,379.00 | 5,379.00 | 5,379.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR, Pvt Sector, Philanthropy |
| Science, Technology and Innovation | | | 2,540.00 | 5,235.00 | 3,909.40 | 4,045.30 | 4,108.17 | 1,761.20 | 1,803.85 | 1,852.58 | 1,910.68 | 1,956.90 | |
| Requisite human capacity in STI developed | Expand business, innovations, and technological incubation centres (such as fabrication laboratories, maker spaces, innovation hubs, innovation garages and technology parks) in higher education institutions | 2021-2025 | 2,000.00 | 2,060.00 | 2,142.40 | 2,249.30 | 2,384.27 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR, Pvt Sector |
| | Train scientists, technologists, innovators and entrepreneurs | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 1,030.00 | 1,040.00 | 1,050.00 | 1,060.00 | 1,070.00 | 1,080.00 | 1,090.00 | 1,100.00 | 1,100.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR, Pvt Sector |
| | Conduct research jointly with higher education (including postgraduates) and industry players aimed at catalysing private investment | 2021-2030 | 25.00 | 309.00 | 312.00 | 315.00 | 318.00 | 321.00 | 324.00 | 327.00 | 330.00 | 330.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR, Pvt Sector |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Establish and sustain a program of linking graduates to financial providers | 2021-2030 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | Pvt Sector, DPs |
| | Establish Malawi Academy of Sciences (MAS) | 2021-2022 | 200.00 | 1,500.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Re-establish and operationalize National Research Fund | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 150.00 | 300.00 | 315.00 | 333.90 | 357.20 | 385.85 | 420.58 | 462.68 | 508.90 | GoM, Pvt Sector, DPs |
| | Re-design education curriculum to incorporate requisite skills needed for the fourth industrial revolution | 2021-2024 | 35.00 | 155.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Establish the Network of Malawian Scientists in the Diaspora | 2021-2022 | 20.00 | 21.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, Philanthropy |
| Health and Nutrition | | | 25,230.00 | 37,882.00 | 78,744.00 | 109,949.00 | 102,085.00 | 93,314.00 | 97,112.00 | 104,179.00 | 115,897.00 | 124,323.00 | |
| Improved nutrition for under-5 children | Scale-up nutritional education and communication programs | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 309.00 | 520.00 | 840.00 | 954.00 | 1,177.00 | 972.00 | 981.00 | 990.00 | 990.00 | GoM, DPs, CSRs, Philanthropy |
| | Streamline early detection and management of acute malnutrition in children | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 54.00 | 56.00 | 60.00 | 64.00 | 69.00 | 75.00 | 83.00 | 83.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Scale-up school-feeding programs based on evidence of communities most in need | 2021-2030 | 600.00 | 824.00 | 936.00 | 1,365.00 | 1,590.00 | 2,033.00 | 2,268.00 | 2,616.00 | 2,860.00 | 3,190.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Intensify civic education on consumption of diverse diets focusing on locally available foods among children, adolescent boys and girls, and pregnant and lactating mothers | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 62.00 | 83.00 | 105.00 | 127.00 | 161.00 | 216.00 | 327.00 | 385.00 | 440.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Scale-up social protection programmes that are catalytic and transformative in nature leading to resilient communities | 2021-2030 | 900.00 | 1,442.00 | 1,872.00 | 2,520.00 | 2,968.00 | 3,210.00 | 3,780.00 | 4,360.00 | 5,280.00 | 5,500.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Reduced transmission of infectious diseases | Build and improve capacity and leadership in the prevention and effective detection of infectious disease threats | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 115.00 | 120.00 | 125.00 | 130.00 | 135.00 | 140.00 | 145.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| Reduced incidents of NCDs | Determine and provide a minimum set of sports facilities and recreation activities in all schools | 2021-2030 | - | - | 3,952.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,300.00 | 5,564.00 | 5,832.00 | 6,104.00 | 6,380.00 | 6,600.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| Improved health infrastructure | Conduct regular mobile pre-screening for NCDs in all regions of the country | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 927.00 | 1,040.00 | 1,470.00 | 1,908.00 | 2,247.00 | 2,592.00 | 2,834.00 | 3,190.00 | 3,300.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Intensify awareness on the prevention of NCDs | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 72.00 | 94.00 | 105.00 | 148.00 | 171.00 | 216.00 | 273.00 | 330.00 | 440.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Capacitate all public health centers for early detection of NCDs | 2021-2030 | 45.00 | 577.00 | 624.00 | 788.00 | 954.00 | 1,070.00 | 1,296.00 | 1,635.00 | 2,090.00 | 2,200.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Construct, rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities and ensure they are well equipped | 2021-2030 | 15,000.00 | 19,570.00 | 26,000.00 | 33,600.00 | 38,160.00 | 41,730.00 | 46,440.00 | 50,140.00 | 55,000.00 | 60,500.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Construct the University Tertiary Teaching Hospital (UTTH) to also act as a referral for central hospitals | 2022-2025 | - | 2500.00 | 16827.00 | 25484.00 | | 5,564.00 | - | - | - | - | GoM, PPP |
| | Construct a referral military hospital that provides specialized health services | 2021-2026 | 25.00 | 1,957.00 | 3,016.00 | 4,095.00 | 6003.00 | 5,243.00 | 6,372.00 | 6,540.00 | 6,820.00 | 7,150.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Construct 4 specialist state of the art Infectious Disease Treatment Centers in the country's four cities (Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, and Mzuzu) to manage outbreak prone infectious diseases, existing and emerging | 2021-2030 | 25.00 | 0075.00 | 1,872.00 | 3,045.00 | 5,194.00 | 5,885.00 | 7,020.00 | 9,483.00 | 11,990.00 | 13,200.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Establish designated centers in all 28 district hospitals with standard minimum capacities to handle pandemics such as COVID-19 and other emergencies at the district and community level | 2021-2030 | 25.00 | 45.00 | 2,912.00 | 3,255.00 | 4,028.00 | 4,815.00 | 5,184.00 | 5,995.00 | 6,380.00 | 6,600.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Construct modern district hospitals in Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and strategic locations in each of the four regions in order to decongest the existing central hospitals | 2023-2030 | - | - | 3,016.00 | 3,675.00 | 4,028.00 | 6,378.00 | 6,888.00 | 7,508.00 | 8,259.00 | 8,259.00 | Govt, DPs, Philanthropy, SCR |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Construct and furnish Youth Friendly Centers with recreational, sports, health, and skills building facilities to tackle issues of mental health (as well as NCDs and SRHR) | 2021-2030 | 5,000.00 | 5,150.00 | 5,356.00 | 5624.00 | 4,452.00 | | | | | | PPP, Pvt Sector |
| Efficient drug supply chain | Facilitate establishment of a local pharmaceutical manufacturing industry to enhance production of essential drugs and PPEs | 2023-2025 | - | - | 1,872.00 | 2,940.00 | 5,961.00 | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| | Monitor quality of medicines and medical supplies in all districts (through MBS and Pharmacy and Medicine Regulatory Authority, among others) | 2021-2030 | 40.00 | 46.00 | 62.00 | 68.00 | 3,710.00 | 86.00 | 92.00 | 109.00 | 121.00 | 132.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Operationalize the Logistic Management Information Systems | 2022-2024 | - | 61.00 | 87.00 | 93.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Increase number of District Environmental Health Officers (DEHOs) and Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs) for more preventive health services at community level | 2021-2030 | 900.00 | 1,545.00 | 1,872.00 | 2,100.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,996.00 | 3,780.00 | 4,033.00 | 4,290.00 | 4,400.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Increase number of technical health personnel, especially doctors, nurses and clinical officers at all levels of the health sector | 2021-2030 | 800.00 | 1,545.00 | 3,016.00 | 3,675.00 | 2,650.00 | 4,815.00 | 5,184.00 | 5,995.00 | 6,380.00 | 6,600.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Improved access to health financing | Establish universal national health insurance scheme | 2024-2025 | - | - | - | 3,150.00 | 4,452.00 | 4,066.00 | 4,860.00 | 5,123.00 | 5,390 | 5,500.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Establish the National Health Fund (NHF) to increase domestic health financing and improve long term sustainability of health financing | 2023-2024 | | | 1,545.00 | 3,710.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | | 2023-2024 | - | - | 832.00 | 1,890.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Fully digitize the Health Management Information System | 2021-2023 | - | - | 60.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, Pvt Sector |
| Improved access to mental health services | Conduct awareness on mental health education and services, especially among young people | 2021-2030 | 55.00 | 57.00 | 214.00 | 227.00 | 243.00 | | | | | | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, Pvt Sector |
| | Provide counselling and psychosocial support, especially to young people with mental issues and drug and substance abuse or addictions | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 890.00 | 944.00 | 1,001.00 | 262.00 | 286.00 | 315.00 | 352.00 | 352.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, Pvt Sector |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Invest in setting up and furnishing Youth Friendly Centers with recreational, sports, health, and skills building facilities to tackle issues of non-communicable diseases, mental health, SRHR | 2021-2030 | 840 | 865 | 890 | 944 | 1001 | 1072 | 1157 | 1261 | 1387 | 1387 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, Pvt Sector |
| Managing Population Growth | | | 650.00 | 825.00 | 936.00 | 946.00 | 954.00 | 964.00 | 972.00 | 982.00 | 990.00 | 990.00 | |
| Manageable population growth | Offer universal access to SRH, including family planning methods in schools and youth friendly health centers | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 208.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 216.00 | 218.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Enforce laws and policies (re-admission policy, National Girls Education Strategy) that will help protect the girl child from early marriages and unwanted pregnancies | 2021-2030 | 150.00 | 155.00 | 156.00 | 158.00 | 159.00 | 161.00 | 162.00 | 164.00 | 165.00 | 165.00 | GoM |
| | Identify and support champions in every ADC to discourage early marriages and teenage pregnancy | 2021-2030 | 300.00 | 309.00 | 312.00 | 315.00 | 318.00 | 321.00 | 324.00 | 327.00 | 330.00 | 330.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop and roll out a mentorship program for young people | | - | 155.00 | 260.00 | 263.00 | 265.00 | 268.00 | 270.00 | 273.00 | 275.00 | 275.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| Water Sanitation and Hygiene | | | 6100.00 | 7139.00 | 8640.00 | 8700.00 | 6853.00 | 5338.00 | 6127.00 | 6443.00 | 6837.00 | 6849.00 | |
| Improved access to clean water resources in rural areas | Develop and operationalize a digitized/cloud-based management information system for communal water supply assets to help inform allocation of new water investments | 2021 - 2024 | 500.00 | 900.00 | 1200.00 | 500.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|----------|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Install and institutionalize a real-time groundwater level monitoring system using the latest telemetric technology to track fluctuation of groundwater | 2021-2030 | 2,000.00 | 2,060.00 | 3,120.00 | 3,675.00 | 2,120.00 | 2,140.00 | 2,700.00 | 2,725.00 | 2,750.00 | 2,750.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Establish a maintenance trust fund to facilitate local government's technical and capacity building support to rural communities | 2021-2025 | 900.00 | 1200.00 | 1250.00 | 1275.00 | 1300.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, Pvt Sector, CSR |
| | Construct new piped water supply systems | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 214.00 | 225.00 | 238.00 | 255.00 | 276.00 | 300.00 | 330.00 | 330.00 | GoM, DPs Philanthropy, SCR, PPP |
| | Rehabilitate all gravity water schemes | 2021-2030 | 760.00 | 783.00 | 814.00 | 846.00 | 889.00 | 942.00 | 1008.00 | 1099.00 | 1231.00 | 1231.00 | GoM, DPs Philanthropy, SCR, PPP |
| | Develop and operationalize urban water supply and waste water management Master Plan for all major cities and secondary cities | 2021-2025 | 200.00 | 300.00 | 350.00 | 400.00 | 425.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Accelerate the integration of waste water management within the operational framework of the urban water boards, including exploring PPPs for the management of the waste management facilities | 2021-2030 | 35.00 | 38.00 | 39.00 | 40.00 | 42.00 | 44.00 | 45.00 | 47.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | GoM, DP, PPP |
| | Integrate and enforce catchment protection services within the water board operational framework, especially main river sources | 2021-2030 | 45.00 | 75.00 | 45.00 | 47.00 | 49.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 57.00 | 58.00 | 58.00 | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Develop sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and networks in rural areas and hard to reach areas to ensure that children, women and the youth have access to affordable and quality WASH services in all public schools and health facilities | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 214.00 | 225.00 | 238.00 | 255.00 | 276.00 | 300.00 | 330.00 | 330.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, SCR |
| Expanded sanitation at household level and in public places | Construct/install and/or upgrade well-serviced sanitation facilities (e.g. toilets, washrooms, dust bins) in all public places such as markets, bus terminals | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 515.00 | 536.00 | 562.00 | 596.00 | 637.00 | 689.00 | 750.00 | 826.00 | 826.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR, PPP, Pvt Sector |
| | Institute and enforce the mandatory installation and/or ownership of household latrines by home owners and landlords in urban, peri-urban and rural areas | 2021-2030 | 35.00 | 36.00 | 38.00 | 41.00 | 41.00 | 42.00 | 45.00 | 46.00 | 51.00 | 51.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Intensify promotion of good hygiene messages, e.g. washing hands with soap via mass media platform | 2021-2030 | 40.00 | 46.00 | 62.00 | 68.00 | 80.00 | 86.00 | 92.00 | 109.00 | 121.00 | 132.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Incentivize private sector participation in the sanitation value chain in urban and peri-urban areas | 2021-2025 | 100.00 | 115.00 | 120.00 | 125.00 | 130.00 | 135.00 | 140.00 | 145.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | GoM |
| | Strengthen the water management human resource base, especially at the district level | 2021-2030 | 470.00 | 484.00 | 503.00 | 529.00 | 560.00 | 600.00 | 648.00 | 706.00 | 776.00 | 776.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Conduct Research and Development of local solutions/technologies to solve local WASH problems | 2021-2030 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | 37.00 | 38.00 | 41.00 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 45.00 | 46.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Sports and Creative Arts | | | 4,300.00 | 5,732.00 | 6,568.00 | 6,242.00 | 3,644.00 | 3,286.00 | 3,361.00 | 3,361.00 | 3,298.00 | 3,393.00 | |
| Enhanced diversity of sports and creative arts | Create and roll out an effective National Sports Talent Search System | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 309.00 | 312.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 216.00 | 218.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | GoM, Pvt Sector |
| Inclusive sports and creative arts development | Promote and commercialize arts festivals | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 256.00 | 268.00 | 278.00 | 291.00 | 306.00 | 324.00 | 346.00 | 346.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Adapt and improve disability friendly sports programs | 2021-2030 | 300.00 | 309.00 | 364.00 | 420.00 | 424.00 | 428.00 | 432.00 | 436.00 | 440.00 | 440.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Introduce new sporting activities | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 500.00 | 600.00 | 400.00 | 428.00 | 462.00 | 503.00 | 548.00 | 602.00 | 602.00 | GoM, Pvt Sector |
| | Construct sports village at Kamuzu Institute for Youth | 2021-2025 | 2500.00 | 2575.00 | 2080.00 | 2184.00 | 530.00 | | | | | | PPP |
| Improved sports infrastructure | Implement a 'minimum sports infrastructure package' for all primary and secondary schools and tertiary education institutions | 2021-2030 | | 515.00 | 520.00 | 525.00 | 530.00 | 642.00 | 648.00 | 654.00 | 660.00 | 660.00 | GoM, PPP, Pvt Sector, Philanthropy |
| | Rehabilitate/upgrade dilapidated sports infrastructure in all learning institutions | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 515.00 | 624.00 | 630.00 | 636.00 | 642.00 | 648.00 | 709.00 | 715.00 | 715.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Construct world class sports facilities for various inclusive sporting disciplines with ability to host international competitions | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 500.00 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 200.00 |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Gender Equality | | | 5,650.00 | 6,026.00 | 3,884.00 | 3,693.00 | 2,401.00 | 2,163.00 | 1,972.00 | 1,881.00 | 1,790.00 | 1,490.00 | |
| Improved gender equality | Fully implement gender policy and Gender Equality Act | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 206.00 | 208.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 216.00 | 218.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Provide access to finance to encourage entrepreneurship amongst women and girls | 2021-2030 | 5,000.00 | 5,150.00 | 3000.00 | 2800.00 | 1500.00 | 1200.00 | 1000.00 | 900.00 | 800.00 | 500.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Increase women and youth representation and participation in decision- making positions and processes through deliberate policies | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Eradication of gender-based violence | Enforce laws that protect the rights of women, girls, boys and men against all forms of violence and laws to end child marriage | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| Inclusive national development programming | Undertake awareness campaigns to eradicate all harmful cultural practices; with stringent sanctions for those practicing | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 208.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 216.00 | 218.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Mainstream gender into national development programmes, policies and interventions including empowerment programmes and entrepreneurship | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Mainstream child- and youth-supportive interventions, at all levels of development programming such as life-long learning and entrepreneurial skills development | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 206.00 | 208.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 216.00 | 218.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Social Welfare | | | 4,370.00 | 5017.00 | 5589.00 | 5648.00 | 5708.00 | 5771.00 | 5835.00 | 5903.00 | 5973.00 | 5973.00 | |
| | Provide catalytic and transformative social cash transfer to the elderly, orphans and persons with disability | 2021-2030 | 1,000.00 | 1,545.00 | 2,080.00 | 2,100.00 | 2,120.00 | 2,140.00 | 2,160.00 | 2,180.00 | 2,200.00 | 2,200.00 | GoM |
| | Introduce and sustain an old age pension scheme | 2021-2030 | 120.00 | 124.00 | 129.00 | 135.00 | 143.00 | 153.00 | 165.00 | 180.00 | 198.00 | 198.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Facilitate access to catalytic business opportunities to less privileged groups, including access to finance | 2021-2030 | 2,000.00 | 2,060.00 | 2,080.00 | 2,100.00 | 2,120.00 | 2,140.00 | 2,160.00 | 2,180.00 | 2,200.00 | 2,200.00 | GoM, DPs, CSR, Philanthropy |
| | Update the UBR annually for informed targeting and provision of social support services | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 515.00 | 520.00 | 525.00 | 530.00 | 535.00 | 540.00 | 545.00 | 550.00 | 550.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Capacitate the civil protection committees in the effective delivery of social support programs | 2021-2030 | 400.00 | 412.00 | 416.00 | 420.00 | 424.00 | 428.00 | 432.00 | 436.00 | 440.00 | 440.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Include the needs of persons with disabilities in the development of plans (such as disability-friendly infrastructure) | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Increase children participation in the national development decision making processes | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Scale-up early childhood development and pre-school education | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Advocate and enforce child rights and laws at all levels | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Enabler 5 Annual Totals | | 116,309.00 | 192,529.00 | 242,299.40 | 275,291.30 | 255,384.63 | 239,266.20 | 251,159.85 | 264,448.58 | 285,059.68 | 293,168.90 | 2,414,916.54 |

Cost Estimates for Economic Infrastructure Enabler

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | 11,126.00 | 13,689.98 | 11,417.29 | 16,611.23 | 22,112.69 | 22,375.41 | 28,054.08 | 33,848.19 | 34,263.01 | 34,356.00 | |
| Improved availability of and access to long-term development financing for infrastructure projects | Legislate the utilization of pension funds for development/infrastructure projects | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 41.00 | 31.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Formulate supportive policy and legislative framework for IPP and PPP arrangements in infrastructure development | 2021-2023 | 140.00 | 288.00 | 135.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review public finance management laws to provide for a fixed proportion of domestic revenue for infrastructure development (require an annual minimum of 25 percent of the national budget to be allocated towards the development budget) | 2021-2022 | 10.00 | 10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Facilitate fiscal guarantees towards bankable private projects requiring huge investments that can be financed through external loans | 2021-2030 | 10,000.00 | 12,360.00 | 10,400.00 | 15,750.00 | 21,200.00 | 21,400.00 | 27,000.00 | 32,700.00 | 33,000.00 | 33,000.00 | GoM, DPs |
| Sustainable Infrastructure | Legislate against counterfeit energy equipment, including solar modules | 2021-2022 | 50.00 | 41.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Legislate for minimum standards for transport and energy infrastructure | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 41.00 | 31.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Enabler | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity of the institutions coordinating the Economic Infrastructure Enabler (with adherence to minimum requirements) | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 515.00 | 535.60 | 562.00 | 596.00 | 637.00 | 688.00 | 750.00 | 825.00 | 908.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Mandate infrastructure sharing for ICT providers to reduce ICT costs | 2021-2023 | 20.00 | 103.00 | 52.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Economic Infrastructure Enabler | Train the relevant MDAs and parastatals in acquiring bankable projects and PPP negotiating skills | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 214.00 | 225.00 | 238.00 | 255.00 | 276.00 | 300.00 | 330.00 | 330.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity of the institutions coordinating the Economic Infrastructure Enabler (with adherence to minimum requirements) | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 515.00 | 535.60 | 562.00 | 596.00 | 637.00 | 688.00 | 750.00 | 825.00 | 908.00 | GoM, Pvt Sector, DPs |
| | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | 2021-2030 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | GoM |
| Energy Generation and Supply | | | 94,795.00 | 97,896.00 | 103,179.00 | 113,885.00 | 121,016.00 | 129,534.00 | 139,973.00 | 152,945.00 | 168,038.00 | 180,216.00 | |
| Increased energy generation and access | Establish solar equipment manufacturing plant through PPP | 2023-2026 | - | - | 400.00 | 420.00 | 445.00 | 250.00 | - | - | - | - | PPP, Pvt Sector |
| | Identify and develop sites for hydro, coal, geothermal, natural gas, solar, wind, agricultural waste, forestry waste, and biogas resources through IPP and PPP arrangements | 2021-2030 | 600.00 | 618.00 | 643.00 | 675.00 | 715.00 | 765.00 | 827.00 | 901.00 | 991.00 | 1,090.00 | GoM, Pvt Sector, Concessional Loans |
| | Provide incentives for renewable energy equipment to promote investments in and adoption of renewable energy | 2021-2030 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | GoM |
| | Scale-up the Rural Electrification Program to widen national electricity coverage | 2021-2030 | 25,750.00 | 26,780.00 | 28,119.00 | 29,806.00 | 31,892.00 | 34,444.00 | 37,544.00 | 41,298.00 | 46,254.00 | 46,254.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop more hydro-power plants | 2021-2030 | 68,410.00 | 70,462.00 | 73,280.00 | 76,945.00 | 81,561.00 | 87,270.00 | 94,252.00 | 102,735.00 | 111,981.00 | 123,179.00 | GoM, DPs, Venture Capital, Pvt Sector, Concessional Loans, Local Bond |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|--|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Expedite the completion of energy projects in the pipeline which already commenced to increase energy supply to the national grid | 2021-2025 | 35.00 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 39.00 | 43.00 | | | | | | GoM, DPs, Venture Capital, Pvt Sector, Concessional Loans, Local Bond |
| | Fast-track the commencement and completion of the interconnection of Malawi's power system with that of Mozambique and Zambia | 2021-2025 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | GoM, DPs |
| | Invest in new high-capacity power plants and construct new distribution lines and substations to support energy generation and distribution capacity | 2023-2030 | - | - | 700.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,360.00 | 6,805.00 | 7,350.00 | 8,011.00 | 8,812.00 | 9,693.00 | GoM, DPs |
| ICT Development | | | 8,100.00 | 14,683.00 | 25,152.00 | 205,722.00 | 115,084.00 | 70,160.00 | 68,537.00 | 3,335.00 | 3,355.00 | 3,355.00 | |
| Improved access to reliable and affordable ICT services | Implement "connect to a school" ICT program | 2021-2025 | 4,000.00 | 103,000.00 | 20,800.00 | 42,000.00 | 42,400.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CSR |
| | Review levies on digital devices and services and all tariff/non-tariff barriers on ICT access | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 103.00 | 78.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Upscale on-going projects on ICT infrastructure development, e.g. Last Mile Rural Area Connectivity, NACIT Enhancement Project, Digital Malawi project | 2021-2030 | 4,000.00 | 4,120.00 | 4,160.00 | 4,043.00 | 3,710.00 | 3,745.00 | 3,672.00 | 3,270.00 | 3,300.00 | 3,300.00 | GoM, PPP, Pvt Sector, Concessional Loans |
| | Build a fibre backbone from Nacala to Lilongwe to reduce landing costs which are a significant driver of high data cost in Malawi | 2024-2027 | - | - | - | 159,600.00 | 68,900.00 | 66,340.00 | 64,800.00 | - | - | - | Pvt Sector, PPP |
| | Intensify ICT research, education and training in all sectors to improve on digital literacy | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 160.00 | 114.00 | | 74.00 | | 65.00 | 65.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--|---|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Transport Development | | | 24,115.00 | 40,189.00 | 47,358.00 | 55,185.00 | 66,336.20 | 44,497.60 | 47,909.21 | 47,776.05 | 50,480.55 | 54,615.91 | |
| Integrated transportation system in place | Undertake systematic maintenance and rehabilitation of road infrastructure, including in rural areas | 2021-2025 | 20,000.00 | 24,720.00 | 23,920.00 | 26,250.00 | 29,680.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector, PPP |
| | Upgrade urban roads to bitumen standards | 2021-2027 | 500.00 | 721.00 | 936.00 | 945.00 | 1,060.00 | 1,605.00 | 1,944.00 | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector, PPP |
| | Increase the lengths (kms) of paved roads to above 50%, especially targeting rural roads and tourism and mining potential areas | 2021-2025 | - | 5,150.00 | 10,400.00 | 10,500.00 | 15,900.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector, PPP |
| | Decentralize road maintenance by reconstituting District Infrastructure Roads Maintenance Program (DRIMP) | 2021-2025 | - | 721.00 | 936.00 | 1,050.00 | 1,590.00 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Create guidelines for civil and building works in both cities and rural areas | 2021-2022 | 100.00 | 206.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM |
| | Dualize prime city, district and urban centers roads according to master plans | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 721.00 | 936.00 | 1,050.00 | 1,060.00 | 1,605.00 | 2,160.00 | 3,270.00 | 3,850.00 | 3,850.00 | GoM, DPs, PPP |
| | Establish toll-gates in designated points through according to master designated points through plans | 2021-2025 | 2,000.00 | 2,575.00 | 2,678.00 | 3,150.00 | 3,922.00 | - | - | - | - | - | PPP, Pvt Sector |
| | Build bus terminals in Blantyre, Lilongwe Karonga and Mzuzu; and railway terminals in Blantyre and Lilongwe | 2021-2027 | - | 515.00 | 624.00 | 840.00 | 954.00 | 963.00 | 1,080.00 | - | - | - | PPP, Pvt Sector |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Build domestic bus terminals in cities and districts | 2022-2030 | - | 618.00 | 676.00 | 840.00 | 848.00 | 963.00 | 1,080.00 | 1,635.00 | 2,200.00 | 2200.00 | PPP, Pvt Sector |
| | Rehabilitate jetties and ports in designated areas such as Chipoka, Likoma, Chilumba, Nkhatabay and Monkey Bay | 2022-2027 | - | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 400.00 | 300.00 | - | 2,200.00 | - | PPP, Pvt Sector, Contracting |
| | Modernize and expand existing international airports (Chileka and KIA) | 2021-2028 | 15.00 | 500.00 | 2,222.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,000.00 | 2,500.00 | - | - | PPP, Concessional Loans, Contracting |
| | Build Rapid Transit Public Transport Systems in the major cities | 2023-2030 | - | - | 624.00 | 735.00 | 742.00 | 642.00 | 756.00 | 818.00 | - | 1,045.00 | PPP |
| | Build dry ports at strategic places | 2021-2025 | 500.00 | 900.00 | 1,400.00 | 1,470.00 | 1,558.20 | - | - | - | 990.00 | - | PPP |
| | Renovate and expand water ports | 2022-2025 | - | 206.00 | 364.00 | 420.00 | 424.00 | - | - | - | - | - | PPP, Pvt Sector |
| | Expand railway coverage to international and local routes for cargo and passengers and intercity railway system | 2022-2025 | - | 1,030.00 | 1,560.00 | 1,575.00 | 2,120.00 | - | - | - | - | - | PPP, Pvt Sector |
| | Expand and modernize all our major airports and build new airport in Mzuzu | 2022-2030 | - | 206.00 | 260.00 | 315.00 | 371.00 | 375.00 | 486.00 | 218.00 | - | 160.00 | PPP |
| | Introduce an efficient and reliable road, rail, and water public transport system that will encourage use of public transport | 2021-2030 | 500.00 | 900.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,545.00 | 1,607.00 | 1,687.00 | 1,805.00 | 1,950.00 | 165.00 | 2,125.00 | PPP |
| Enabler 6 Annual Totals | | | 198,186.00 | 236,857.98 | 262,010.29 | 468,901.43 | 406,708.10 | 338,130.86 | 357,257.05 | 317,239.04 | 230,523.86 | 368,538.33 | 3,184,352.94 |

Cost Estimates for Environmental Sustainability Enabler

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Legislation and Institutional Capacity Building | | | 350.00 | 572.60 | 633.68 | 236.78 | 193.45 | 203.17 | 213.11 | 225.53 | 238.78 | 251.98 | |
| Strengthened legal framework for environmental protection and management | Review land related laws to accommodate new maps and land use change across the country | 2021-2023 | 40.00 | 57.00 | 52.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review environmental guidelines and legislation to incorporate environmental sustainability principles, including outlawing use of bricks burnt by wood for construction | 2021-2023 | 40.00 | 41.60 | 43.68 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Review environmental policy to set up proper governing structures and clarify the mandate of institutions, including Malawi Environmental Protection Agency (MEPA) and Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority (AERA) | 2021-2023 | 70.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, CRS |
| | Review existing laws and policies related to economic and fiscal instruments to raise revenues for sustainable conservation and management of natural resources and environment | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 206.00 | 260.00 | 105.00 | 53.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Review Biosafety Act and Biosafety Regulations | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 53.00 | 57.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy, Pvt Sector |
| Enhanced capacities for the institutions coordinating the Enable | Build the institutional, technical and human resource capacity in the institutions that will be coordinating sustainable environment interventions (with adherence to minimum requirements | 2021-2030 | 55.00 | 60.00 | 63.00 | 66.78 | 71.45 | 77.17 | 84.11 | 92.53 | 101.78 | 111.98 | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| | Develop and implement Strategic Plans for the Ministry(ies) coordinating this Enabler | 2021-2030 | 45.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | 65.00 | 69.00 | 72.00 | 75.00 | 78.00 | 82.00 | 85.00 | GoM, DPs, |
| Ecosystem Conservation and Environmental Management | | | 910.00 | 1,164.00 | 1,340.00 | 518.00 | 327.00 | 356.00 | 417.00 | 448.00 | 471.00 | 490.50 | |
| Enhanced Environmental degradation preventive measures | Enforce mandatory Environmental and Social Impact Analysis (ESIA) on all national or local level development projects | 2021-2030 | 35.00 | 44.00 | 54.00 | 58.00 | 62.00 | 66.00 | 72.00 | 75.00 | 77.00 | 79.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Prepare and implement restoration plans in highly degraded areas (wildlife, forestry and fisheries) | 2021-2023 | 50.00 | 60.00 | 68.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop environmental action plans for environmental management at national and district levels | 2021-2023 | 105.00 | 150.00 | 190.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Enforcement of land-related legislation, especially on land use | 2021-2023 | 35.00 | 45.00 | 58.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Designate all hilly areas as protected and scale-up forest regeneration | 2021-2023 | 205.00 | 240.00 | 260.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Establish campaigns that will inculcate positive values on the environment among children and youth | 2021-2023 | 200.00 | 250.00 | 280.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Develop curriculum for primary and secondary schools to educate and engage students in environmental awareness and sustainability activities | 2021-2024 | 150.00 | 180.00 | 205.00 | 220.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Scale-up use of alternative sources of energy such as briquettes, biogas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) | 2021-2023 | 45.00 | 50.00 | 55.00 | 60.00 | 65.00 | 70.00 | 75.00 | 78.00 | 80.00 | 82.00 | GoM, DPs |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Climate Change Management | | | 459.00 | 522.00 | 543.00 | 487.00 | 482.00 | 488.00 | 491.00 | 496.00 | 479.00 | 468.00 | |
| | Conduct periodic reporting in environmental management practices | 2021-2030 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 37.00 | 38.00 | 38.00 | 39.00 | 39.00 | 39.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | GoM |
| | Institutionalize data collection and management in the ENRM Sector | 2021-2023 | 10.00 | 41.00 | 52.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Adopt low carbon emission development strategies | 2021-2030 | 8.00 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Implement adaptation and mitigation interventions in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and land resources conservation | 2021-2030 | 100.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | GoM, DPs, Philanthropy |
| | Implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) agreed modalities and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) | 2021-2030 | 5.00 | 15.00 | 21.00 | 11.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Mainstream climate change in sector plans, policies and programs | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 55.00 | 66.00 | 44.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Enhance climate change research and technology development | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 208.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 216.00 | 218.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | GoM, DPs, Pvt Sector |
| | Promote cross-sectoral coordination among stakeholders for harmonization of climate change interventions | 2021-2030 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 55.00 | 22.00 | 33.00 | GoM |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|--|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Environment and Climate Change Financing | | | 55.00 | 179.00 | 197.00 | 65.00 | 69.50 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Coordinated financing of the ENRM sector | Re-establish carbon tax fund | 2022-2023 | - | 59.00 | 65.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Build capacity for accessing local and international climate change financing, including the Climate Change Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund | 2021-2023 | 55.00 | 65.00 | 70.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs |
| | Introduce various levies, including carbon levy and payment for ecosystem services to support ENRM investments | 2021-2025 | - | 55.00 | 62.00 | 65.00 | 69.50 | - | - | - | - | - | GoM, DPs, |

| Outcomes | Interventions | Period | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Source of Funding |
|---|---|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Anticipated Inflation Factor | | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | |
| | | | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | K | |
| Natural Disasters and Climate Adversities Preparedness | | | 990.00 | 1061.00 | 1072.00 | 1135.00 | 1038.00 | 1049.00 | 1047.00 | 1036.00 | 1045.00 | 1034.00 | |
| | Digitize the disaster response program | 2021-2030 | 90.00 | 93.00 | 94.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 96.00 | 97.00 | 98.00 | 99 | 99.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Invest in real-time modernized early warning systems (EWS) and climate information | 2021-2030 | 600.00 | 618.00 | 624.00 | 630.00 | 636.00 | 642.00 | 648.00 | 654.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Set-up and support knowledge management (KM) network and capacity for application of sound environment science and technological monitoring | 2021-2030 | 200.00 | 206.00 | 208.00 | 210.00 | 212.00 | 214.00 | 216.00 | 218.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Institutionalize collection, management and use of relevant disaster information | 2021-2030 | 40.00 | 41.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 43.00 | 43.00 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 44.00 | GoM, DPs |
| | Deploy enough personnel at all councils for assessment, management and reporting of disasters | 2021-2030 | 60.00 | 103.00 | 104.00 | 158.00 | 53.00 | 54.00 | 43.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 11.00 | GoM |
| | Enabler 7 Annual Totals | | 2,550.00 | 5,366.00 | 6,290.28 | 2,656.93 | 2,208.58 | 2,117.55 | 2,271.70 | 2,411.78 | 2,575.20 | 2,625.94 | 31,073.96 |
| | MIP-1 GRAND TOTALS | | 802,914.80 | 1,479,487.76 | 2,192,158.60 | 1,655,593.22 | 1,359,860.28 | 1,026,696.39 | 965,097.21 | 958,617.72 | 917,732.40 | 1,082,413.14 | 12,440,571.52 |

Annex 2a: MW2063/MIP-1, AU Agenda 2063, UN SDGs Commonality Profile⁵

| MW2063/MIP-1 | | AU Agenda 2063 | UN SDGs | |
|--------------|---|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Pillar / Enabler | Aspiration | Goals | |
| 1. | Agricultural Productivity Commercialization | An optimally productive and commercialized agriculture sector | 1,2,3,4,5,7,12,17,18 | 1,2,3,4,5,8,12,13,14,15,17 |
| 2. | Industrialization | A vibrant knowledge-based economy with a strong manufacturing industry driven by productive and commercially vibrant agriculture and mining sectors | 1,2,3,4,5,7,10,12,19,20 | 3,4,5,7,8,9,13,16,17 |
| 3. | Urbanization | World-class urban centers and tourism hubs across the country, with requisite modern socio-economic amenities | 1,4,7,10,12 | 3,4,5,7,8,9,10,13,16 |
| 1. | Mindset Change | A united, patriotic and proud people that believe in our own abilities and are active participants in building our nation towards its development goals | 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,11,12,16,17,20 | 3,4,5,8,9,10,11,12,13,16,17 |
| 2. | Effective Governance Systems and Institutions | Effective and efficient governance systems and institutions with strict adherence to the rule of law | 4,5,9,11,12,13,14,15,17,19,20 | 1,8,10,14,15,16,17 |
| 3. | Enhanced Public Sector Performance | A world class high performing and professional public sector for efficient delivery of public goods and services | 1,2,3,4,5,12 | 3,4,5,16,17 |
| 4. | Private Sector Dynamism | A dynamic and vibrant private sector that effectively delivers on the industrialized upper middle-income status within the shortest time possible | 1,2,3,4,5,7,9,10,12,13,14,18,19,20 | 7,8,9,12,17 |
| 5. | Human Capital Development | A globally competitive and highly motivated human resource | 1,2,3,4,5,17,18 | 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,16 |
| 6. | Economic Infrastructure | A globally competitive economic infrastructure that will promote domestic economic activity and spur foreign direct investments for wealth creation | 1,2,4,5,10,12,19,20 | 3,4,7,8,9,11,13,17 |
| 7. | Environmental Sustainability | A clean, secure and sustainable environment | 1,4,5,6,7 | 5,6,7,9,11,12,13,14,15 |

AU Agenda 2063: Goals

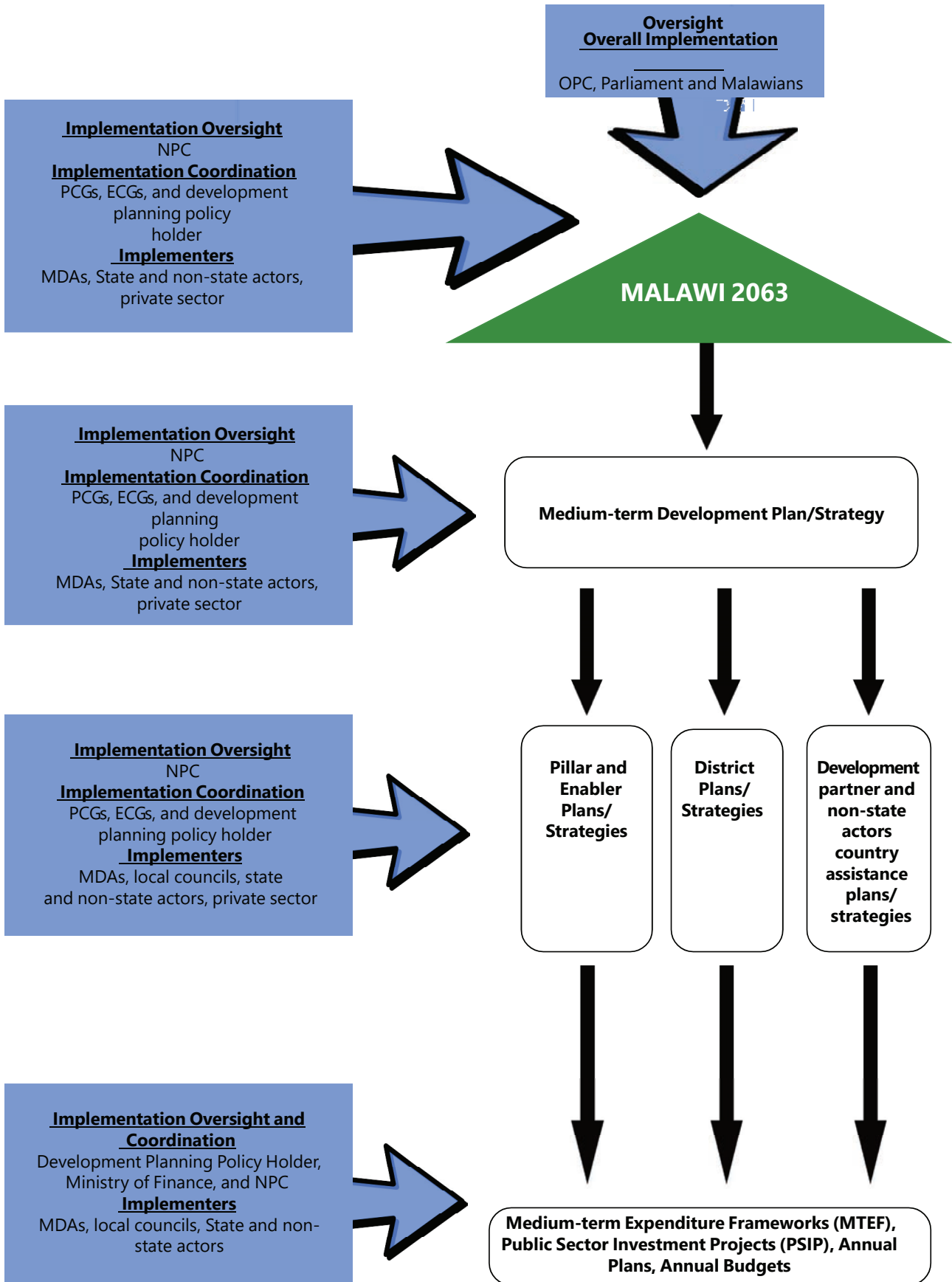
1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.
2. Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation.
3. Healthy and well-nourished citizens.
4. Transformed economies.
5. Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production.
6. Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth.
7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.
8. A United Africa (Federal or Confederate).
9. Continental financial and monetary institutions established and functional.
10. World class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa.
11. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.
12. Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place.
13. Peace, security and stability is preserved.
14. A stable and peaceful Africa.
15. A fully functional and operational APSA
16. African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent.
17. Full gender equality in all spheres of life.
18. Engaged and empowered youth and children.
19. Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence.
20. Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development Goals

UN Sustainable Development Goals

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat diversification.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize Global Partnerships for sustainable development.

⁵ Goals of AU Agenda 2063 and UN SDGs are defined in Annex 2b

Institutional Implementation Framework



Annex 4: Determination of the Flagship Programs and Projects

The current MIP-1 Flagship programs and projects were obtained from three main sources: the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MDGS) III which spans a five-year period from 2017 to 2022; the Programs and Projects from Government MDAs; and the flagships developed from the NPC's research work done under its Malawi Priorities Project which also benefitted from a consultative process with key development stakeholders and experts in the country. Three stages were engaged in this process. Stage one involved screening all projects from the MDGSIII and the MDAs based on a criterion presented in the table below.

| S/N | Criteria | Explanatory notes |
|-----|---|--|
| 1 | Align with MW2063 | a. The project should reflect adherence to MW2063 aspirations: inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance. The objectives and activities must demonstrate strong alignment to the MW2063. |
| | | b. The project should also identify with one or more of the Pillars and Enablers of MW63. |
| 2 | Positive economic spillover effects | a. The project should have direct positive economic effects on a specific Pillar or Enabler of MW2063. |
| | | b. The project under one Pillar or Enabler should also have positive indirect economic effects to other Pillar(s) or Enabler(s) of MW2063. For instance, a project aligned to the Pillar of Agriculture Productivity should have economic spillover effects on the Pillar of Industrialization. The same principle or condition will apply at Enabler level. |
| 3 | High probability of sustainability beyond its initial investment outlay | a. Available financial resources should cater for completion of project implementation life span and beyond, in terms of maintenance or improvement of the project. |
| | | b. It should also provide for technical expertise and capacity at all levels of the project implementation and beyond to sustain the project without external reliance. |
| 4 | Attract and increase private sector investments to Malawi in niche products and priority economic sectors in line with MW2063 Pillars | a. The project should have a thrust to pull internal or external private sector investors or both. |
| | | b. It should also have high likelihood to increase /propel economic investment in the country over its life. |
| 5 | Have ready finances or high probability of being financed either domestically, internationally or both | The project should have an available or confirmed financial commitment from within, outside of the country, or both in whatever form, such as loans and grants |
| 6 | Highly inclusive and covers wider population | The project should cover as many categories or classes of the population (youth, women, person with disability, elderly people, minority groups, the ultra-poor) with a significant number of the population or households preferably across regions benefiting from it. |
| 7 | High potential for sustainable environment | a. The project should have lower negative effects on natural resources and the environment. |
| | | b. The project should demonstrate significant capacity to replenish natural resources. |

Stage two of the process involved scoring the identified projects based on three other criteria. The first criterion was *Significant wealth creation at the shortest time possible*. This entailed that a would-be flagship project must contribute significantly to the wealth creation agenda as espoused under MW2063, by having a thrust in creating wealth among people in the country, within the first 5 to 10 years of MW2063.

The second criterion was that the would-be flagship Project must have a *high-level inclusivity in the wealth creation*. This entailed that benefits of the program or project must accrue to a higher number and diverse

people in the country, such as women, people with disabilities and special needs, minority groups and to a larger extent, those classified as 'poor', as per the country's latest economic classification. The third criterion was a *cost-benefit score*, which was applied as a ratio of the relationship between the relative costs of the programs and projects against the benefits, on a scale of 0-5. A score below 1 indicated that the costs of the program or project outweigh the benefits, and so not fit as a flagship, while a score above 1 indicated the program or project was fit to be classified as a flagship.

Annex 5: Risks and Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the MIP-1 interventions has some risks, as the environment within which development programs are designed, coordinated, implemented, financed, monitored and evaluated is complex and dynamic. The following risks are envisaged over the period of MIP-1, to be addressed by the listed mitigation measures, as presented in the Table below:

Table A1: MIP-1 Risks and Mitigation Measures

| No. | Risk | Mitigation |
|-----|--|--|
| 1 | Conflicting interests and priorities on development interventions among stakeholders | Inclusive strategic stakeholder engagement in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of MIP-1 interventions and all other processes designed to actualize it |
| 2 | Financing of development interventions - The projects and programs from MIP-1 might require substantive financing using both local and international resources. Securing such within the timeframes could be uncertain and affect implementation | Government and partners will explore both traditional and innovative financing such as PPPs to ensure sufficient funding is provided for the projects within the stated timeframes |
| 3 | Sustained political will and support towards MIP-1 interventions. Although MW2063 has been insulated from political interference, securing sustained will from politicians might be difficult, especially in situations where their priorities do not align to the priorities of MIP-1. | Once the Political Parties Act is amended to ensure that political parties align their manifestos to the aspirations of MW2063 and associated strategies, the relevant governance institutions responsible for enforcing the Political Parties Act, coupled with active citizen engagement, will ensure adherence so no political party derails from the people's aspirations as defined under MW2063. |
| 4 | Volatile Economic Conditions - MIP-1 is designed and will be implemented on the assumption of a favorable regional and global economic context, which is dynamic and transient, influenced by many other factors beyond Malawi's control. This may negatively affect the execution of MIP-1 and realization of MW2063. | NPC and the Ministry responsible for economic planning and development will engage in foresight and sense-making of the volatility and transient nature of the macro-economic global and regional context. |
| 5 | Natural disasters from geophysical and environmental events that lead to disruptions of peoples' livelihoods, infrastructure and economies at large. Intense, wide-scale impacts of natural disasters could derail and halt the execution of MIP-1, and wipe out substantive gains made and achieved in the course of MIP-1. | Like the economic context, the NPC and the Ministry responsible for economic planning and its stakeholders will lead the process of foresight and sense-making of the potential effects of natural disasters on various aspects of the execution of MIP-1. |
| 6 | Readily available skills, technology and expertise in key intervention areas of MIP-1 - Well trained, technologically equipped and resourced people will be required to execute MIP-1 in various areas of development. This requires massive investments and may, therefore, affect the timing of certain key interventions of MW2063 and realization of the set goals of MIP-1. | A strategic step-by-step approach will be employed starting with what is possible and works under MIP-1, building on the success of scalable interventions that will catalyze achievement of big and transformative projects and programs. An approach of a step at a time building on quick-wins and what has been found to work best for Malawi will be followed. |

Annex 6: MIP-1 Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework¹

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline ² | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative ³ | | | |
| Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture Diversification | Improved agricultural diversification | Share of agricultural value added from other commodities other than tobacco and maize | TBD ⁴ | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES ⁵ Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Composition of agriculture GDP by agriculture sub-sectors | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Livestock | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Crops | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Fisheries | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Forest | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Livestock Population (in '000,000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Cattle | 1.89 | 1.97 | 2.05 | 2.13 | 2.22 | 2.3 | 3.0 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Goat | 10.03 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 25 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Chicken | 197 | 212.7 | 229.8 | 248.1 | 268 | 289 | 500 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | SDG⁶ 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP⁷ | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Crop production ('000 MT⁸) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Industrial hemp | 0 | 0 | 10000 | 13000 | 200.00 | 210 | 250 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Pulses | 2332.121 | 2,425.41 | 2,570.93 | 2,776.60 | 2,943.20 | 300.00 | 1,000.00 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Cereals (rice and wheat) | 317.835 | 330.55 | 350.38 | 378.41 | 401.12 | 3,060.93 | 3,673.11 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Tobacco | 114,004.49 | 136,805.39 | 164,166.47 | 196,999.76 | 236,399.71 | 417.16 | 500.59 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| Maize | 2,785.71 | 2,841.43 | 2,898.25 | 2,956.22 | 3,015.34 | 283,679.66 | 312,047.62 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | | | |

¹ Indicators with no baseline data will be updated and populated with baseline studies to be conducted by NSO, MoEPD&PSR and NPC by 2022.

² Baseline are from 2020 figures unless specifically stated.

³ 2030 targets are cumulative, i.e. 10-year totals when unit of measure is number, and final desired rate for percentages and ratios.

⁴ To Be Determined (TBD), these indicators do not have readily available data and will be populated later.

⁵ Agriculture Production Estimates.

⁶ Sustainable Development Goals.

⁷ Gross Domestic Product.

⁸ Metric Tonnes

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution | |
|------------------------|--|--|------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | | |
| | | Fisheries and aquaculture (MT) ('000) | 174.9 | 176.9 | 178 | 184 | 192 | 210 | 250 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| Irrigation Development | Increased Area under Irrigation | Area under irrigation (ha) by size: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Large schemes | 56,856 | 58,556 | 60,256 | 61,956 | 63,656 | 65,356 | 73,856 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Smallholder | 61,987 | 65,987 | 69,987 | 73,987 | 77,987 | 81,987 | 101,987 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| Anchor Farms | Improved Agriculture Commercialization | Number of anchor farms established: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Livestock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Horticulture | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Fisheries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Number of mega- farms established/revamped | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Share of agriculture output produced by large farms (anchor- and mega-farms) | 0% | 2% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 15% | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| Agriculture Inputs | Increased Access to High Quality Farm Inputs | Fertilizer usage (tonnes per hectare of land): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Inorganic fertilizer | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.2 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Organic fertilizer | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Proportion of farmers using improved inputs (seeds/breeds): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Crops | TBD ^a | 40% | 45% | 50% | 55% | 60% | 80% | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Livestock | TBD | 25% | 28% | 34% | 38% | 40% | 50% | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |
| | | Fisheries | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture | |

^aThough to be determined, it is estimated to be less than 40%.

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|--|--|---|--|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| Agricultural Mechanization | Increased Agriculture Mechanization | Agricultural machinery usage: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Tractor density (tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Irrigation machinery per 100 sq.km irrigated land | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Average cost of hiring tractor for farm operation (US \$ per hectare) | 33 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 25 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| Structured Markets | Volume of agricultural commodities sold on formal markets: | Crops (cereal and pulses) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Livestock | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Proportion of farmers in functional cooperatives | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for Trade |
| | | Number of agro-processing, packaging and storage facilities set up for value addition | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Gap between farm-gate and wholesale price by strategic crops | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Improved Management of postharvest losses | Post-harvest loss (as proportion of total loss): | | | | | | | | |
| | Pulses | | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | Cereals | | 12.2 | 12 | 10 | | 6 | 6 | 5 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Strengthened Extension Services in Agri-Entrepreneurship | Ratio of agriculture extension worker to farmers | 1:1929 | 1: 1929 | 1:1850 | 1:1800 8 | 1:1750 | 1:1700 | 1:1500 | APES Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| Proportion of agro MSMEs (as % of total MSMEs) | | 23% | 23% | 24% | 24% | 25% | 25% | 30% | APES Report | Ministry responsible for industry | |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|--|--|---|-------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| Agriculture Research, Innovation and Dissemination | Sustainable adoption of agriculture practices and technologies | Number of best practices and new technologies successfully adopted: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Crops | | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 40 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Livestock | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 20 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | Fisheries | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| | | SDG 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for agriculture |
| Industrialization | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrializing Mining | Increased Investment in Mining | Percentage contribution of extractive industries to GDP | 0.70% | 1.00% | 1.50% | 2.50% | 3.50% | 5% | 10.00% | MWEITI ¹⁰ | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Percentage contribution of extractive industries to employment | 0.20% | 0.20% | 0.25% | 0.50% | 1.25% | 2.25% | 4.00% | MWEITI | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Number of new large-scale mining companies | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | MWEITI | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | Improved Transparency and Management of the Sector | Percentage contribution of mining to domestic revenue | 1.1% (2017) | 1.20% | 1.30% | 1.60% | 2.50% | 4.50% | 10% | MWEITI | Ministry responsible for mining |

¹⁰Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|------------|---|--|----------|----------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| | Expanded International Markets for the Country's Strategic Products | Export value by key products (Total; US\$ '000,000): | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | NSO |
| | | Agriculture | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | NSO |
| | | Service (excluding tourism) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | NSO |
| | | Tourism | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | NSO |
| | | Manufacturing | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | NSO |
| | | Mining | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | NSO |
| | Increased Youth Employment | Youth employment as proportion of total employment): | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Agriculture | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for labour |
| | | Service (excluding tourism) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for labour |
| | | Tourism | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | | Manufacturing | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for labour |
| | | Mining | TBD] | TBD] | TBD] | TBD] | TBD] | TBD] | TBD] | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for labour |
| | Improved Efficiency in Accessing Information and Services | Average time taken to open a business by investors: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Domestic | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | Foreign | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for trade |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|---|---|--|--------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| Diversification and Value Addition in Export Products and Competitiveness | Increased value addition in mining | Percentage contribution of extractive industries to exports | 1.70% (2017) | 1.90% | 2.70% | 3.40% | 5.70% | 7.70% | 12.70% | Revenue reports | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Proportion of processed mining products exports as percentage of total mining exports by | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Volume (mt) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | | Value (US\$) ¹² | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for mining |
| | Improved investment facilitation to enhance exports and import substitution | Number of anchor firms established | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Trade balance (US\$ '000,000) | -1,612 | -1,635 | -2,297 | -2,140 | -1,900 | -789 | -400 | Annual Report | RBM |
| | Increased participation of MSMEs in value addition activities | Share of manufacturing to GDP | 12.2% | 12.2% | 12.3% | 12.4% | 12.4% | 12.5% | 12.6% | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for EP&D |
| | | SDG 9.3.1 Proportion of MSMEs manufacturing in total industry value added | 0.1% | 0.1% | 3% | 5% | 7% | 9% | 11% | FINSCOPE MSME Survey | Ministry responsible for industry |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | 2030 Cumulative | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|---|--|--|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | | | |
| Creation of Special Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones | Functional Special Economic Zones | Number of secondary cities developed | 0 | Commenced ¹⁶ | Ongoing ¹⁷ | Ongoing | Ongoing | Ongoing | Ongoing | 3 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for trade |
| Research, Science, Technology and Innovation | Increased innovations in industrialization | Research and development allocation as a proportion of national budget | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Budget reports | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | | SDG 9.b.1 Contribution of medium-tech industries to total industry value added | 0% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 7.5% | National Accounts | Ministry responsible for economic planning and development |
| Urbanization | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development of Secondary Cities | Increased urbanization | Number of secondary cities developed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Share of urban population in secondary cities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5% | 15% | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for local government |
| Infrastructure Development Planning and Investment in Cities and Towns | Enhanced planned urban development | SDG 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Proportion of newly developed land in line with master plan | 0 | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for local government |
| Sustainable Municipal Self-Financing Mechanism | Improved revenue collection | Percentage of own source revenue to the total annual budget: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | District Councils | 10% | 15% | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% | 70% | 70% | LGFC Reports | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Municipal/town councils | 40% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 55% | 60% | 70% | 70% | LGFC Reports | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Secondary cities | 0% | - | - | - | - | 15% | 35% | 35% | LGFC Reports | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Major cities | 70% | 75% | 80% | 85% | 88% | 90% | 95% | 95% | LGFC Reports | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Proportion of councils with diverse income sources (no single source contributing to over 50%) | 40% | 50% | 55% | 60% | 65% | 68% | 75% | 75% | LGFC Reports | Ministry responsible for local government |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|--|--|--|----------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 <small>Cummulative</small> | | |
| Tourism Development | Improved tourism infrastructure | Number of new tourism facilities constructed/ rehabilitated | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | National Budget | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | Increased visibility and market for tourism and cultural products and services | Number of international tourism arrivals | 840,000 | 850,000 | 870,000 | 900,000 | 950,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | Annual Tourism Report | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | | Direct tourism as share of GDP | 6.7% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 9% | 10% | 11% | Annual Economic Report | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | | Amount of revenue generated from tourism taxes and levies (million kwacha) | 150 | 850 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 2,000 | Annual Economic Report | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | | Direct tourism employment share of total employment | 6.8% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 9% | 10% | 15% | Annual Economic Report | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | | Share of creative arts and heritage industry to GDP | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Economic Report | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| | Accelerated growth of the creative industries and heritage sub-sectors | Creative arts and heritage industry contribution to total employment | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Economic Report | Ministry responsible for tourism |
| Effective Governance Systems and Institutions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citizen Engagement, Participation, and Fair Conduct of Elections | Increased citizen engagement in development | Proportion of functional local development structures (such as DECAs) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for local government |
| | Improved electoral service delivery | Voter turnout rate | 65% | - | - | - | - | 80% | 80% | Election Report | MEC |
| | | Agenda 2063: Percentage of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent | 41% | - | - | - | - | 65% | 75% | Survey Reports | MEC |
| | | Percentage of electoral complaints successfully resolved by MEC | TBD | - | - | - | - | 100% | 100% | Election Reports | MEC |
| | | Percentage of post-general election cases filed in courts upholding the initial determination | TBD | - | - | - | - | 100% | 100% | Annual Reports | Judiciary |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | 2030 Cumulative | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 | | | |
| Rule of Law | Improved adherence to the rule of law | Average time taken to prosecute cases by type | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Reports | Judiciary | |
| | | Corruption | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Reports | Judiciary | |
| | | Gender-based violence | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Reports | Judiciary | |
| | | SDG 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | 22% | 21% | 19% | 18% | 16% | 14% | 13% | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for homeland security | |
| | | Number of death in police custody as a result of police actions | TBD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for homeland security | |
| Sustainable Long-Term Orientation | Improved adherence to the rule of law | Proportion of MDAs, CSOs and development partners who have their development plans/ strategies aligned to MW2063 | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | 100% | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for economic planning and development | |
| | | Proportion of sectors with strategic plans | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | 100% | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for economic planning and development | |
| | | Share of development budget to total national budget expenditure | TBD | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | Budget Report | Ministry Responsible for finance | |
| | Increased domestic resource mobilization | Revenue as percentage of total budget | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Budget Report | Ministry Responsible for finance | |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|---------------------------|--|--|----------|----------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| Openness and Transparency | Increased Accountability and Transparency in Public Service Delivery | Average time to access key services (in working days): | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Passport | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for home land security |
| | | Business permit | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for trade/ Ministry responsible for local government |
| | | Water | 42 | 40 | 36 | 32 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for statutory corporations |
| | | Electricity | 215 | 210 | 200 | 190 | 180 | 170 | 120 | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for statutory corporations |
| | | Proportion of MDAs and District Councils audited in the past 12 months | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Reports | NAO |
| | | Agenda 2063: Percentage of the population that believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Perception Survey | Ministry responsible for good governance |
| | | SDG 16.6.1 Primary government expenditure as a proportion of approved budget by sector or budget goals (by Pillar and Enablers of MW2063) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Reports | Ministry Responsible for finance |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution | |
|---|--|--|------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 <small>Cumulative</small> | | | |
| Sound Financial and Economic Management | Reduced national debt | Debt to GDP ratio | 62% (2019) | 61% | 60% | 59% | 58% | 57% | 56% | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for finance | |
| | Zero corruption in procurement | Proportion of procurement related cases (as % corruption cases) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Reports | Judiciary | |
| | Improved long-term development financing for national development projects | Funding source none other than Development Partners and Government as % of total funding to development budget | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for finance |
| Human Rights and Cultural Diversity (Social Cohesion) | Inclusive development planning processes | Number of human rights violation cases | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Reports | Ministry responsible for good governance | |
| | | Proportion of population subjected to psychological, sexual violence in the previous 12 months: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | DHS | Ministry responsible for homelandaffairs and internal security | |
| | | Women | 14% (2016) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | DHS | Ministry responsible for homelandaffairs and internal security | |
| | | Men | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | DHS | Ministry responsible for homelandaffairs and internal security | |
| Sustainable Peace and Security | Improved national safety and security services | Crime rate | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for homelandaffairs and internal security | |
| | | Number of new security houses constructed | 0 | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for homelandaffairs and internal security | |
| | | Police/population ratio | 1/1221 | 1/1200 | 1/1150 | 1/1120 | 1/1100 | 1/1050 | 1/1000 | 1/800 | Ministry responsible for homelandaffairs and internal security | |

| Interventions | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|--|--|---|-----------------|----------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|---|--|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| Effective Public Sector Performance | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Sector Reforms | Enhanced public sector performance | Percentage of MDAs using performance Contract agreements with officers | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual report | DHRMD ¹² |
| | | Number of complaints against public institutions: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Corruption | 347 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 600 | 540 | 400 | Annual report | ACB |
| | | Maladministration | 1142 | 1400 | 1600 | 1850 | 1600 | 1450 | 1350 | Annual report | Ombudsman |
| | | Human rights | 520 | 550 | 600 | 700 | 650 | 550 | 400 | Annual report | Malawi Human Rights Commission |
| Public Service Delivery | Improved service delivery | Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Welfare Monitoring Survey | Ministry responsible for good governance |
| | | Percentage of State-Owned Enterprise declaring profits | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | Harmonized national identification systems | Number of processes/ operations that have been digitized | 9 ²⁶ | 0 | 0 | 2 ²⁷ | 1 ²⁸ | 1 | 9 | Annual Progress Report | Ministry responsible for e-government |
| | | Number of systems interfacing through the Malawi enterprise architecture and interoperability framework | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | Digital Malawi Project Performance Report | Ministry responsible for e-government |

¹² Department of Human Resource Management and Development

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|---|---|---|----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--|--|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| | Improved performance of public servants | Percentage of MDAs using performance contract agreements with officers | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | DHRMD |
| | Improved decentralized public system for effective service delivery | Percentage of key public services fully decentralized | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | 100% | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for reforms |
| Ethical Conduct | Trustworthy and responsible public servants | SDG.16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Welfare Monitoring Survey/ Governance & Corruption Survey | Ministry responsible for good governance (ACB) |
| | | SDG.16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Peace and Security Report/ Welfare Monitoring Survey/ Governance & Corruption Survey | Ministry responsible for good governance (ACB) |
| | | Proportion of institutions perceived as honest and of integrity | 66% | 66% | 67% | 68% | 69% | 70% | 75% | Governance & Corruption Survey | Ministry responsible for good governance (ACB) |
| Private Sector Dynamism | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creation of Enabling Business Environment | Stable macroeconomic environment | Inflation (annual average) | 8.6% | Below 10% | Below 10% | Below 10% | Below 10% | Below 10% | Below 10% | Annual Report | RBM |
| | | Exchange rate K/\$; middle rate; end period) | 749.53 | Stable | Stable | Stable | Stable | Stable | Stable | Annual Report | RBM |
| | | Policy rate | 12.00% | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 8 | Annual Report | RBM |
| | | Import cover (months of imports) | 2.7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Annual Report | RBM |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|--------------------------|--|---|--------------|----------------|-------|-------|------|------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| MSME Development | Structured and resourced MSME sector | SDG 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added | 2% | 3% | 5% | 7% | 9% | 11% | 15% | National Economic Reports | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | Improved access to finance for businesses and entrepreneurship | Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP) | 10.5% (2016) | 11.0% | 13.5% | 16.5% | 18% | 20% | 27.8% | Annual Report | RBM |
| | | MSME employment contribution (micro & small) to total employment | 24% | 26% | 27% | 29% | 31% | 33% | 37% | National Economic Reports, MSME survey | FINSCOPE Malawi |
| | Improved quality of Malawian products | MSME access to credit (as percentage of total credit to private sector) | 2% | 4% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 9% | 15% | National Economic Reports | FINSCOPE Malawi |
| | | Export growth | -37.7% | -36% | -35% | -34% | -33% | -32% | -25% | National Economic Reports | EDF |
| Anchor Firms Development | Vibrant economic sectors | Number of anchor firms developed in: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Steel industry | 0 | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Pharmaceutical industry | 0 | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Industry value added | 0 | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Steel industry | 0 | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for industry |
| | | Pharmaceutical industry | 0 | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for industry |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------|----------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | | |
| Human Capital Development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education and skills development | Equitable access to quality ECD | SDG 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (National: Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry by sex) | 35.6% | 52% | 56% | 60% | 65% | 70% | 100% | EMIS ¹³ | Ministry responsible for education | |
| | Improved access to education | Net enrolment rate (primary and secondary by sex): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Primary Total | 90%- | 91% | 92% | 92% | 93% | 94% | 97% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education | |
| | | Male | 87% | 88% | 89% | 90% | 91% | 92% | 100% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education | |
| | | Female | 92% | 92% | 93% | 94% | 94% | 95% | 100% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education | |
| | | Secondary Total | 15.5% | 17.5% | 20% | 24% | 27% | 30% | 50% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education | |
| | | Male | 15.7% | 17.5% | 20% | 24% | 27% | 30% | 50% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for Education | |
| | | Female | 15.5% | 17.5% | 20% | 24% | 27% | 30% | 50% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education | |
| | | Transition rate from primary to secondary schools (by sex): | Total | 37.6% | 39% | 44% | 47% | 51% | 56% | 76% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | Boys | | 37.3% | 39% | 43% | 47% | 51% | 56% | 76% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education | |
| | Girls | | 37.8% | 40% | 44% | 47% | 51% | 56% | 76% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education | |

¹³ Education Management Information System

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|------------|---|---|----------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| | Improved access to education | SDG 4.5.1 Gender Parity Index for primary and secondary education: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Primary | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.009 | 1.005 | 1 | 1 | 1 | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Secondary | 0.94 | 0.96 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1 | 1 | 1 | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Tertiary education enrolment capacity (school type) | 30,970 | 32,000 | 33,000 | 34,000 | 35,000 | 36,000 | 40,000 | HEMIS | National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) |
| | Adequate and appropriate infrastructure for all learners and teachers | Proportion of schools with minimum essential package (primary and secondary): | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Primary | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Secondary | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | Enhanced Special Needs Education | Proportion of SNE students: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Primary Total | 3.4% | 3.45% | 3.5% | 3.6% | 3.7% | 3.75% | 4% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Boys | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Girls | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Secondary Total | 2.3% | 2.4% | 2.45% | 2.5% | 2.6% | 2.8% | 3.0% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Boys | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Girls | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | Improved literacy levels | Literacy levels: | 68.6% | 69% | 70% | 71% | 72% | 73% | 81% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| Men | | 71.6% | 72% | 73% | 74% | 75% | 76% | 85% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education | |
| Women | | 65.9% | 66% | 67% | 68% | 69% | 70% | 76% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education | |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| | Improved quality of education | Completion rates (primary and secondary) ¹⁴ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Primary total | 51.2% | 52% | 53% | 54% | 55% | 56% | 60% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Boys | 52.1% | 53% | 54% | 55% | 56% | 57% | 61% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Girls | 50.5% | 51% | 52% | 53% | 54% | 55% | 59% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Secondary total | 19% | 20% | 21% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 28% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Boys | 21% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 25% | 26% | 30% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Girls | 17% | 18% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 22% | 26% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Pupil qualified Teacher Ratio (SqTR)- | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Primary-Urban | 61.6% | 61.0% | 60.5% | 60.2% | 60% | 60% | 60% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Primary Rural | 68% | 67% | 66% | 66% | 65% | 65% | 60% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Secondary | 42.6% | 42.4% | 42.1% | 41.8% | 41.4% | 41% | 40% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Private | 54.4% | 55% | 56% | 57% | 58% | 59% | 65% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Public | 40.5 | 41% | 42% | 43% | 44% | 45% | 50% | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Secondary - rural | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |

¹⁴ Completion rate within an academic calendar year

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|----------------------|--|--|--------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| | | Secondary-urban | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | Enhanced entrepreneurship skills relevant for the job market | Number of TEVET graduates | 10500 | 11,000 | 11,500 | 12,000 | 12,500 | 13,000 | 15,000 | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | TEVET Learner-Teacher Ratio | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | EMIS | Ministry responsible for education |
| | | Number of patents in STIs granted | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for STI |
| Health and Nutrition | Improved nutrition for the under-five children | SDG 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children aged 0-59 months | | | | | | | | | |
| | | National | 37% | 36% | 35% | 34% | 33% | 32% | 25% | MDHS | Ministry responsible for nutrition |
| | | Rural | 39% | 38% | 37% | 36% | 35% | 34% | 29% | MDHS | Ministry responsible for nutrition |
| | | Urban | 25% | 24% | 23% | 22% | 21% | 20% | 15% | MDHS | Ministry responsible for nutrition |
| | | Prevalence of underweight | 11.7% (2016) | 8% | 7% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 0% | MDHS | Ministry responsible for nutrition |
| | | Prevalence wasting | 3% (2016) | 2.6% | 2.2% | 1.8% | 1.4% | 1.0% | 0% | MDHS | Ministry responsible for nutrition |
| | Prevalence of overweight | 5 % (2016) | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 4.5% | 4% | MDHS | Ministry responsible for nutrition | |
| | Reduced transmission of infectious diseases | SDG 3.2.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 42 (2016) | 38 | 35 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 12 | MDHS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births | 439 (2016) | 400 | 350 | 300 | 250 | 200 | 70 | MDHS | Ministry responsible for health |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution | |
|------------|---------|---|-------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | | |
| | | SDG 3.2.1 Under five mortality rate | 63 | 59 | 55 | 51 | 47 | 43 | 25 | MDHS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Prevalence rates of major diseases | | | | | | | | | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | HIV/AIDS (15-49 years) | 8.8% (15-49Years) | 7.74 | 7.4 | 7.05 | 6.70 | 6.36 | 4.80 | DHIS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Malaria (per 1000) | 380 (2014) | 350 | 320 | 190 | 160 | 130 | 70 | Malaria Indicator Survey | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | TB (per 100,000) | 121 | 115 | 110 | 105 | 100 | 95 | 60 | DHIS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male | 1,897 | 1,201 | 1,158 | 1,078 | 999 | 924 | 663 | DHIS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Female | 1,851 | 1,174 | 1,131 | 1,051 | 972 | 899 | 644 | DHIS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | SDG 3.3.3 Death rates from major diseases: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | HIV | 8,510 | 5,632 | 5,405 | 5,430 | 5,348 | 5,150 | 4,276 | DHIS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Malaria (per 1,000) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Tuberculosis (per 100,000) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Ministry responsible for health |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution | |
|------------|---|---|------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cummulative | | | |
| | Reduced incidents of NCDs | Prevalence of major NCDs (cancer, diabetes and BP): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Cancer | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Diabetes | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Blood Pressure | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | Improved health infrastructure | Health service infrastructure rate (total # of health facilities per 10,000 population) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | SDG 3.1.2 Proportion births attended by skilled health personnel | 89% (2016) | 90% | 91% | 92% | 93% | 95% | 100% | | DHS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | SDG 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution (per 10,000 people): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Doctor | 358 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 804 | | IHRIS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Nurses/Midwives | 5,979 | 6,300 | 6,600 | 7,000 | 7,500 | 8,000 | 10,000 | | IHRIS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Clinical Officers | 1425 | 1465 | 1505 | 1545 | 1600 | 1640 | 1831 | | IHRIS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Medical Assistants | 1315 | 1345 | 1375 | 1405 | 1435 | 1470 | 1630 | | IHRIS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | Efficient drug supply chain | Stock availability of a basket of essential medicines in public facilities (%) by facility type | 20% | 25% | 30% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 70% | | National Pharmaceutical Annual Report | Ministry responsible for health |
| | Improved health financing | Proportion of health budget financed domestically | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for finance |
| | Improved Access to Mental Health Services | Prevalence of mental illness | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for health |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|----------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| Managing Population Growth | Manageable population growth | Total fertility rate: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | National | 4.4 (2016) | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4 | 4 | 3.4 | DHS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Rural | 4.8 (2016) | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.8 | DHS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Urban | 3 (2016) | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2 | DHS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | SDG 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | 62% (2016) | 67% | 73% | 78% | 83% | 87% | 100% | DHS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group | 136 | 130 | 125 | 120 | 115 | 110 | 75 | DHS | Ministry responsible for health |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | Improved access to safe and sustainable drinking water supply in rural areas | SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | 87% (2016) | 90 | 92% | 94% | 96% | 95% | 100 | DHS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Rural | 85 % (2016) | 87% | 91% | 93% | 95% | 96% | 100 | DHS | Ministry responsible for health |
| | | Urban | 98% (2016) | 98% | 98% | 99% | 99% | 100% | 100 | DHS | Ministry responsible for health |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | | |
| | Expanded access to improved sanitation and hygiene at household level and in public places | SDG 6.1.2 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water (National: Proportion of population using improved sanitation services): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | 52% (2016) | 53% | 54% | 55% | 56% | 57% | 65% | DHS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Rural | 45% (2016) | 46% | 47% | 48% | 49% | 50% | 60% | DHS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Urban | 53% (2016) | 54% | 55% | 56% | 57% | 58% | 65% | DHS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Percentage of population reporting practicing open defecation: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | 6% (2016) | 5.50% | 5% | 4.50% | 4% | 3.50% | 0% | DHS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Rural | 7% (2016) | 7% | 6.50% | 6% | 5.50% | 5% | 0% | DHS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| | | Urban | 1% (2016) | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | DHS | Ministry responsible for health | |
| Sports and Creative Arts | Enhanced diversity of sports and creative arts | Share of sport and creative art to GDP | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for economic planning and development | |
| | Inclusive sports and creative arts | Proportion of sport disciplines with national competitions | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for sports | |
| | Development improved sports infrastructure | Number of national sports competitions for people with disabilities | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report Annual Report | Ministry responsible for sports |
| | | Percentage of schools with minimum sports infrastructure package | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | | Ministry responsible for education |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|-----------------|--|---|----------|----------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| Gender Equality | Improved gender equality | SDG 5.1.1 Proportion of seats held in national parliaments and local governments held by: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Parliament- youth | 4% (8) | - | - | - | - | 50% | 50% | National Youth Council | National Youth Council or Ministry responsible for youth |
| | | Parliament -women | 23% | - | - | - | - | 50% | 50% | MEC Reports | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | | Local council - youth | 9% (42) | - | - | - | - | 50% | 50% | MEC Reports | National Youth Council or Ministry responsible for youth |
| | | Local council -women | 15% (67) | - | - | - | - | 50% | 50% | MEC Reports | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | | Proportion of managerial positions in public service held by women | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | 40% | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | Eradication of gender-based violence | SDG 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | 47% | 46% | 45% | 44% | 43% | 42% | 35% | DHS | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | | Rural | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | DHS | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | | Urban | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | DHS | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | | Gender-based violence prevalence | 13% | 12% | 11% | 10% | 9% | 8% | 3% | DHS | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | Inclusive national development programming | Proportion of policies mainstreaming gender | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for gender |

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| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|----------------|--|--|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cummulative | | |
| Social Welfare | Enhanced social protection and support for all disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable people | SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ system (programs targeting households): | | | | | | | | | |
| | | National | 5% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 8% | 10% | Progress Reports | Ministry responsible for social welfare |
| | | Women | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Progress Reports | Ministry responsible for social welfare |
| | | Men | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Progress Reports | Ministry responsible for social welfare |
| | | Proportion of the elderly on pension | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for gender |
| | | Proportion of social protection beneficiaries graduating/ becoming self-reliant: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | 0.16% | 0.17% | 0.30% | 0.37% | 0.45% | 0.5% | 2% | Progress Reports | Ministry responsible for social welfare |
| | | Women | 0.11% | 0.11% | 0.31% | 0.38% | 0.45% | 0.5% | 2% | Progress Reports | Ministry responsible for social welfare |
| | | Men | 0.05% | 0.18% | 0.20% | 0.35% | 0.45% | 0.5% | 2% | Progress Reports | Ministry responsible for social welfare |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|--------------------------------|---|--|----------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| Economic Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy Generation and Supply | Increased energy generation and access | Total installed generative capacity (Megawatts): | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | 373 | 488 | 498 | 843 | 1070 | 1233 | 1979 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Hydropower | 351 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 588 | 751 | 1347 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Solar | 0 | 95 | 105 | 105 | 115 | 115 | 145 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Fossil (coal & diesel) | 22 | 22 | 22 | 367 | 367 | 367 | 487 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | Access to electricity (% of total population) | 12.4% | 13% | 14% | 20% | 24% | 30% | 50% | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | SDG 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean energy for cooking | 1.75% | 2.73% | 2.78% | 2.83% | 2.88% | 2.92% | 3.16% | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for energy |
| | | SDG 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean energy for lighting | 18% | 18% | 28% | 37% | 45.60% | 54.66% | 90% | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for energy |
| ICT Development | Improved access to reliable and affordable ICT services | Mobile Payments (Billion Kwacha): | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | 3,173.90 | 3,649.99 | 4,197.48 | 4,827.11 | 5,551.17 | 6,383.85 | 12,840.20 | Annual Report | RBM |
| | | e-money Payments | 2,520.30 | 2,898.35 | 3,333.10 | 3,833.06 | 4,408.02 | 5,069.22 | 10,196.02 | Annual Report | RBM |
| | | Bank-led Payments | 653.60 | 751.64 | 864.39 | 994.04 | 1,143.15 | 1,314.62 | 2,644.18 | Annual Report | RBM |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|--------------------------------|---------|--|----------|----------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| Economic Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | SDG 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone | 43.2% | 50% | 60% | 65% | 70% | 75% | 80% | ICT Survey Reports | Ministry responsible for information |
| | | SDG 9.5.1.c Proportion of population covered by a mobile network: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2G | 83% | 85% | 87% | 90% | 92% | 95% | 100% | Performance Report | Ministry responsible for information |
| | | 3G | 82% | 85% | 87% | 90% | 92% | 95% | 100% | Performance Report | Ministry responsible for information |
| | | 4G | 65% | 70% | 75% | 80% | 85% | 90% | 95% | Performance Report | Ministry responsible for information |
| | | Mobile broadband penetration (internet) (%) | 37% | 38% | 42% | 42% | 47% | 50% | 60% | Performance Report | Ministry responsible for information |
| | | Retail price of prepaid mobile broadband monthly bundle, 500MB (US\$) data volume | \$2.80 | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Performance Report | Ministry responsible for information |
| | | SDG 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per inhabitants by speed | 0.001 | >0.01 | >1 | >2 | >3 | >4 | >5 | Performance Report | Ministry responsible for information |
| Transport Development | | Tarmac roads constructed (New/upgraded in km) | 0 | 180 | 189 | 190 | 195 | 210 | 2,329 | Roads Authority | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Average freight cost (tonne per KM) | 115 | 114 | 114 | 110 | 110 | 108 | 99 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | SDG 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road | 23.1 | 24 | 25 | 31 | 31 | 40 | 50 | Annual Progress | Ministry responsible for transport |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|--|--|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| | | Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Road - Passenger | 428,297 | 447,185 | 461,919 | 477,140 | 492,854 | 509,106 | 598,106 | Report Annual | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Road - Freight | 2,574,000 | 2,745,000 | 2,795,000 | 2,845,000 | 2,895,000 | 2,975,000 | 2,730,000 | Progress Report | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Rail - Passenger | 21,157,000 | 23,881,000 | 25,672,000 | 26,955,600 | 28,303,380 | 29,718,549 | 37,929,236 | Annual Progress | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Rail - Freight | 2,940,000,000 | 3,675,000,000 | 4,410,000,000 | 5,370,000,000 | 6,420,000,000 | 7,610,000,000 | 14,900,000,000 | Annual Progress Report | Ministry responsible for transport |
| | | Water - Passenger | 3,626,844 | 2,847,300 | 2,529,800 | 2,605,694 | 2,683,865 | 2,764,381 | 3,204,674 | Annual Report | Malawi Shipping Company |
| | | Water - Freight | 400,600 | 10,600,000 | 10,800,000 | 11,000,000 | 11,200,000 | 11,400,000 | 12,400,000 | Annual Report | Malawi Shipping Company |
| | | Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Annual Report | Malawi Police Service; Directorate of Road Traffic and Safety Services |
| Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecosystem Conservation and Environmental Management | Enhanced environmental degradation preventive measures | Forest area as a proportion of total land area | 37.8 (2017) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Ministry responsible for forestry |
| | | Proportion of domestic waste recycled | 10% | 10% | 15% | 20% | 25% | 30% | 50% | HMIS Report | Ministry responsible for environment |
| Waste Management and Green Economy | Improved environmental management | Proportion of industrial generated waste safely disposed of | 30% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 55% | 70% | HMIS Report | Ministry responsible for environment |

| Focus Area | Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Annual Targets | | | | | | Data Source | Responsible Institution |
|--|---|--|----------|----------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2030 Cumulative | | |
| | | Number of registered MSMEs operating in waste management sector | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 80 | 100 | Economic Annual Report | Ministry responsible for trade |
| | | SDG 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of materials recycled | 8.6 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 30 | Environmental Affairs Report | Ministry responsible for environment |
| | | SDG 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Environmental Affairs report | Ministry responsible for environment |
| Climate Change Management | Improved weather and climate monitoring for early warning, preparedness and timely response | SDG 11.b.2 Proportion of local councils with disaster risk reduction strategies | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 35 | DoDMA Reports | Ministry responsible for disaster management |
| | Enhanced climate resilience to climate change impacts | Proportion of policies mainstreaming climate change resilience building | TBD | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% | 60% | 100% | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for environment |
| Environment and Climate Change Financing | Coordinated financing of the ENRM sector | Number of environmental and climate change funding source types | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for environment |
| | | Contribution of new financing types to environmental and climate change adaptation portfolio | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for environment |
| Natural Disasters and Climate Adversities Preparedness | Improved Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Response | SDG 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Persons affected | 1700 | 1600 | 1500 | 1300 | 1100 | 1000 | 0 | DoDMA Reports | Ministry responsible for disaster management |
| | | Number of Deaths | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | 50 | 0 | DoDMA Reports | Ministry responsible for disaster management |
| | | Missing Persons | 14 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 0 | DoDMA Reports | Ministry responsible for disaster management |
| | | SDG 11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss as % of GDP | 0.13% | 0.12% | 0.11% | 0.1% | 0.08% | 0.05% | 0.02% | Annual Report | Ministry responsible for disaster management |

Annex 7a : Commissioners of the National Planning Commission

Prof. Richard Mkandawire – Chairperson
Dr. Winford Masanjala – Vice Chairperson
Mr. Philip Madinga
Ms. Mercy Masoo
Dr. Evance Mwathunga
Ms. Natasha Nsamala

Annex 7b: National Planning Commission Board Committee Members

Dr. Ngeyi Kanyongolo
Dr. Mathews Mtumbuka
Dr. Witness Kuotcha
Dr. Betty Chinyamunyamu
Mr. Chris Kapanga
Prof. Jonathan Makuwira
Dr. Henry Chingaipe
Mr. Ahmed Sunka
Mr. Hestern Banda
Ms. Rachael Silungwe
Prof. Rhoda Bakuwa
Mr. William Matambo

Annex 8: MIP-1 Drafting Coordination Team and Reviewers

National Planning Commission

Dr. Thomas Munthali - Director General

Dr. Grace Kumchulesi - Director for Development Planning

Dr. Joseph Nagoli - Director for Knowledge and Learning

Mr. Chrighton Chimombo - Director of Finance and Administration

Dr. Andrew Jamali - Research Manager

Mr. Siphon Billiat - Development Planning Manager

Mr. Austin Chingwengwe - Monitoring and Evaluation Manager

Ms. Jennifer Nkaonja Mjuweni - Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Manager Mr.

Mr. Thomson Khanje - Public Relations and Communications Manager

Mr. Mtamandeni Liabunya - Legal Counsel

Mr. Tayani Banda - Senior Development Planning Specialist

Mr. Maxwell Maida - Senior Development Planning Specialist

Mr. Hope Chavula - Senior Development Planning Specialist

Ms. Ivy Chauya - Senior Development Planning Specialist

Ms. Joy Karim Masache - Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

Mr. Adams Chikapa Guys - Development Planning Officer

Mr. Salim Ahmed Mapila - Development Planning Officer

Ms. Linly Kufeyani - Development Planning Officer

Ms. Ruth Mkisi - Development Planning Officer

Ms. Tissie Nadzanja Kumpata – Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

Mr. Frank Kamanga - Research Officer

Mr. Jabulani Nyengere - Research Officer

Mr. Harold Fote - Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

Ms. Yuna Chikanda - Senior Administration Officer

Mr. Maphumuzana Jere - Senior ICT Officer Ms. Esther Kunje - Human Resource Officer

Ms. Maleni Mangazi - Senior Accountant

Mr. Enock Kathyomoza - Senior Accountant

Ms. Maureen Madengu - Accountant

Mr. Henry Likuchuwire - Accountant

Mr. Sangaluwishe Silumbu - Assistant Accountant

Ms. Chikondi Saukira - Senior Executive Assistant

Ms. Olive Khonje - Team Assistant

Ms. Nancy Nyirongo - Team Assistant

Ms. Memory Nowa - Team Assistant

Ms. Modesta Makhasu - Team Assistant
Mr. Robert Tambala - Procurement Officer
Mr. Oziely Chipokosa – Intern Economist
Ms. Charity Magombo – Intern Economist
Mr. Elijah Botha – Intern Economist
Mr. Khama Ntelera - Intern Economist
Ms. Harriet Mauwa – Intern Human Resource Officer
Ms. Joanna Mlauzi - Receptionist
Mr. Martin Ngwira - Driver
Mr. Lightwell Mughogho - Driver
Mr. Davie Simale - Driver
Mr Frank Jim - Messenger

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and Public Sector Reforms

Dr. Winford Masanjala - Secretary for Economic Planning and Development and Public Sector Reforms
Mr. Jolam Banda - Director for Economic Planning
Ms. Emma Mabvumbe - Director for Development Planning
Ms. Sophie Kang’oma - Director for Monitoring and Evaluation
Ms. Patricia Zimpita - Director for Poverty Reduction and Social Protection
Ms. Veronica Gelesomo – Deputy Director for Monitoring and Evaluation
Dr. Richard Kajombo – Deputy Director for Development Planning
Mr. Adwell Zembere - Deputy Director for Economic Planning
Mr. Dan Gareta – Chief Economist
Mr. Charles Mtonga – Chief Economist
Mr Allan Jere - Economist
Ms. Wezi Mtumbuka – Economist
Ms. Chikondi Phiri – Economist

List of Reviewers

Pillar 1: Agricultural Productivity and

Commercialization

Dr. Sloans Chimatiro

Dr. Todd Benson

MwAPATA Institute

Mr. Readwell Musopole

Enabler 1: Mindset Change

Mr. Patrick Achitabwino

Enabler 2: Effective Governance Systems and Institutions

Dr. Ngeyi Kanyongolo

Enabler 3: Enhanced Public Sector Performance

Mr. Milward Tobias

Ms. Colleen Zamba

Enabler 4: Private Sector Dynamism

Mr. Chris Kapanga

Mr. Chancellor Kaferapanjira

Enabler 5: Human Capital Development

Prof. Jonathan Makuwira

Mr. Sydney Nhlamo

Dr. Chomora Mikeka

Prof. Adamson Muula

Mr. Asharn Kossam

Mr. Dingiswayo Jere

Dr. David Mkwambisi

Dr. Rachel Sibande

Pillar 2: Industrialization

Dr. Grain Malunga

Dr. Christopher Guta

Pillar 3: Urbanization

Mr. John Chome

Mr. Charles Kalemba

Enabler 6: Economic Infrastructure

Dr. Ignasio Ngoma

Mr. Gideon Nyirongo

Dr. Mathews Mtumbuka

Dr. Rachel Sibande

Enabler 7: Environmental Sustainability

Prof. Sosten Chiotha

Dr. David Mkwambisi



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THE MALAWI 2063 FIRST 10-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (MIP-1)
2021-2030