



Government of Malawi

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



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Map of Malawi as Per Baseline Document

Foreword

Malawi is one of the countries that ratified and adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda aims to eradicate poverty and inequality in all its forms, inclusively and irreversibly to achieve sustainable development. It comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are accompanied by 169 targets and 232 indicators.

Malawi domesticated the SDGs in its current National Development Plan, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy 2017-2022 (MGDS III) to accelerate the pace of economic growth and create wealth for the citizens. The MGDS III is instrumental in facilitating SDGs implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

This 2018 SDG report is therefore an indicator of the country's commitment to implement and regularly report on the progress and achievements of the SDGs up to 2030. Using the data available this report analyses and tracks progress in the implementation of the SDGs since its adoption to end of 2018. While some targets have already been met ahead of 2030, the report also highlights challenges that are being faced in the course of implementing the SDGs and areas where more action needs to be taken to ensure no one is left behind.

Central to the Malawian understanding of the 2030 Agenda is the Malawian value of a *'fair go'*, the idea that everyone should have a reasonable opportunity and that they will be treated fairly and equally. *Like 'leaving no one behind'*, it is a call to action for fairness, justice and equality of opportunity.

While the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were government-led, driven, and owned, the SDGs demand a different institutional set up and approach to their formulation process. The SDGs are diverse but people centric and hence demand integrated and inclusive multi-sectoral approaches to the formulation process while being led by the Government. Hence, implementation of SDGs is not only a government national budget undertaking but must also involve all stakeholders, Development Partners, Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Private Sector, Academia and all relevant stakeholders.

Cliff Chiunda
SECRETARY TO TREASURY

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List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	Anti-Retroviral drugs
CBE	Complementary Basic Education
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDSS	Community Day Secondary Schools
DAS	Development Assistance Strategy
DOTS	Direct Observable Treatment Short
EHP	Essential Health Package
EU	European Union
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunization
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
HESSEA	Household Expenditure and Small Scale Economic Activities
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSA	Health Surveillance Assistant
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
IMS	Information Management System
IRI	Interactive Radio Instruction
IT	Information Technology
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IVL	Interactive Video Learning
IMCI	Integrated Management of Child Illness
LA	Artemether Lumefantrine
LPG	Liquid petroleum gas
MACOHA	Malawi Council for the Handicapped
MASEDA	Malawi Social Economic Database
MAREP	Malawi Rural Electrification Programme
MIE	Malawi Institute of Education
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDHS	Malawi Demographic and Health Survey
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MITC	Malawi Investment and Trade Centre
MIRTDC	Malawi Industrial Research and Technology Development Centre
MNREM	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
MoCECCD	Ministry of Civic Education, Culture and Community Development

MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development
MoFEPD	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
MoGCDSW	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare
MoICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoITT	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MoLSYMD	Ministry of Labour, Sports, Youth and Manpower Development
MoLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoTPW	Ministry of Transport and Public Works
MPRS	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MRA	Malawi Revenue Authority
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
MW	Mega Watt
NAC	National Aids Commission
NCCMF	National Climate Change Management Fund
NCHE	National Council for Higher Education
NCST	National Commission for Science and Technology
MPVA	Malawi Poverty Vulnerability Assessment
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NESP	National Education Sector Plan
PHC	Population and Housing Census
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OVOP	One Village One Product
PCAR	Primary Curriculum Assessment Review
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
RBM	Roll Back Malaria Programme
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

VAPs	Village Action Plans
VDCs	Village Development Committees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WUA	Water Users Association

Status at a Glance

A performance rating criteria and categorization was applied to construct a dashboard and assess the progress of the targets and indicators towards attainment of the SDGs, the rating is done on the basis of four-point scale based on a “traffic light” typology of colour bands ranging from green, to amber to red to grey, similarly tracking of trends was rated as described in Table 1.

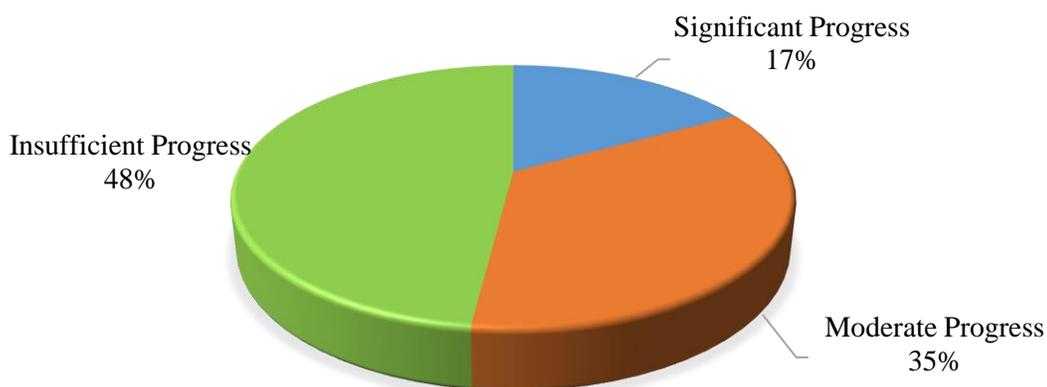
Table 1: Description of SDG Dashboard Performance Criteria

Performance Rating (Colour Band)	Description
 <i>Green: (Already met)</i>	The SDG indicator/target/goal is already achieved. The activity has been completed satisfactorily.
 <i>Light Green: (Likely to be met)</i>	The SDG indicator /target/goal where sufficient progress has been made towards target above 80 percent, i.e. within 20 percent deviation towards target. Linear trend shows activity likely to be completed within the timeframe.
 <i>Amber: (Moderate progress)</i>	The SDG indicator/target/goal on a very positive path, positive policy environment, partially achieved , but room for improvement (50-79 percent) towards target.
 <i>Red: (Insufficient Progress)</i>	The SDG indicator/target/goal is off track, seriously deficient with very little or no progress towards target (less than half against target). Less than 50 percent of progress from the baseline.
 <i>Grey (no data)</i>	The SDG indicator/target/goal has currently no data available.
Trend Analysis (Arrow Key)	Description
	<i>Decreasing trend;</i> Decreasing score, i.e. country is moving in the wrong direction.
	<i>Stagnating:</i> Score remains stagnant or is increasing at a rate below 50 percent of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030.
	<i>Moderate Progress/on track:</i> Score is increasing but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030.
	<i>Likely to be met:</i> Score is increasing at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030.
	<i>Maintaining SDG achievement:</i> Score is level and trend remains at or above SDG achievement.

Table 2: Status of Performance by Goals

SDGs	Performance Rating	Trend
Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms	●	↓
Goal 2: Zero Hunger and Malnutrition	●	↑
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being	●	↗
Goal 4: Quality Education	●	↑
Goal 5: Gender Equality	●	→
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	●	↗
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	●	→
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	●	→
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	●	↗
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	●	↗
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	●	↗
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	●	→
Goal 13: Climate Action	●	↗
Goal 14: Life Below Water	●	→
Goal 15: Life on Land	●	↗
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	●	→
Goal 17: Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development	●	↗

Figure 1: Percentage of SDGs Targets by Progress



SDGs Data Availability

Figure 2: Number of Indicators by Availability

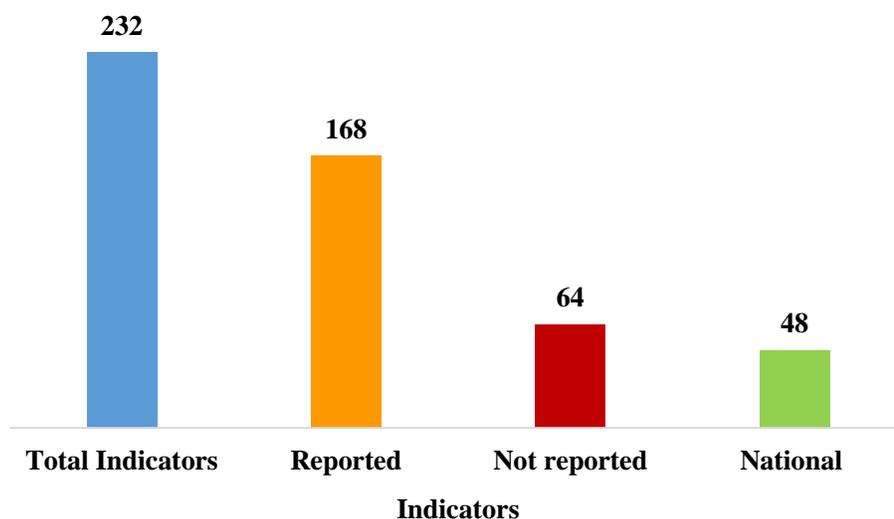
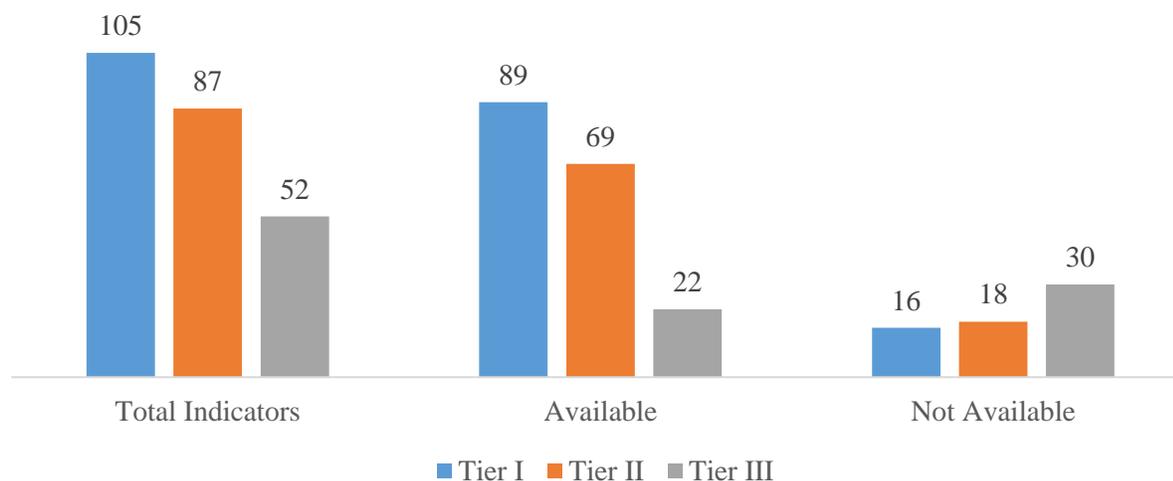


Figure 3: Number of Indicators by Tier Classification and Availability



Tier I indicators are indicators that are conceptually clear with established methodology and standards available and data is regularly produced by countries. **Tier II indicators** are those that are conceptually clear with established methodology and standards available, but data are not regularly produced by countries. **Tier III Indicators** are those which globally are still under development, with no established definition, methodology and standards.

Executive Summary

Malawi along with 194 member states of the UN, ratified and adopted the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms, inclusively and irreversibly to achieve sustainable development. The Agenda has 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are being implemented through the country's medium-term development strategy known as the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III) which was developed to accelerate the pace of economic growth and create wealth for the citizens.

The report provides dashboards on key strides the country has made towards the 2030 Agenda. It also helps identify priorities for action, understand key implementation challenges, and identify the gaps that must be closed in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

The analysis of data for 2018 SDG reporting shows that data is available for a total of 168 global indicators out of 232 indicators. This represents data availability of 72 percent and an overall statistical data gap of 28 percent (64 indicators). A total of 48 indicators have been included as localized proxy indicators for global indicators that reflect Malawi specific indicators contributing to the global targets. Therefore, all in all, a total of 212 indicators are used for tracking and reporting progress towards SDGs in this report.

Key Findings on SDGs Performance

1. The report finds that the Malawi is *making significant progress* on 29 of the 169 targets (17 percent). It is making moderate progress on 59 of the targets (35 percent) and shows insufficient to no policy change or otherwise poor performance on 81 of the targets (48 percent).
2. Among the 29 targets on which Malawi is making significant progress include: SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), target 3.2 Under five mortality rates are significantly declining and likely to be met, SDG 4 (Education for all), target 4.5, Gender parity in primary schools is already equal to parity; Net Enrollment in Primary Schools is close to target.
3. Targets on which the country is making *moderate progress* includes *inter alia* SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Despite significant progress through reduction and turning the curve on child malnutrition indicators (*Stunting, Underweight, and Wasting*).
4. Malawi is experiencing *insufficient long-term progress* on among others SDG 1 (*Eradicating Poverty and ending all its forms*), and many of its targets are among those showing negative trends. The proportion of population below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day is quite high estimated at 71.4 percent in 2016. Almost half the population (51.5 percent) are living below the national poverty line (NSO, IHS4 2017). However, the rate of extreme poverty has registered some rapid progress by falling from 24.5 per cent in 2010 to 16 percent in 2017.

Some key challenges and bottlenecks for attainment of SDGs

5. *A high population growth rate*, is exerting pressure on essential goods and services such as schools, housing and health services. The impact of human activity and consumption on the environment is also quite high. If not controlled this will lead to intergenerational poverty and deprivation leading to a vicious cycle of poor living standards. This is also linked to unprecedented infrastructure challenges and unplanned settlements.
6. Despite significant improvements in under-five mortality, *maternal and neonatal mortality* are still high. One of the key factors contributing to these high rates are teenage pregnancies. Malawi has the highest preterm birth rate in the world: with 18 percent of babies born premature and 12.9 percent having low birth weight of less than 2,500 grams. (UNFPA, 2015).
7. *Energy and water supply challenges* pose a huge threat to the country's growth prospects and industrialization drive, trade and infrastructure development. The poor state of energy is a major constraint on returns on investment for both existing and new investors. The risk of low returns limits diversification of exports, goods and services and particularly undermines manufacturing output and investment.
8. *Land degradation and deforestation are huge challenges facing the environment*, High levels of deforestation and land degradation are caused by among others charcoal burning and unsustainable farming practices that include poor soil fertility and land management practices.
9. *Service delivery and accountability* is another key challenge arising from inadequate institutional capacity, dysfunctional service delivery systems, poor corporate governance and lack of accountability. There is lack of adequate technical capacity as a result of high staff turnover particularly in district councils, there is lack of accountability leading to corruption and misuse of public resources. In this regard, there is high potential of scaling up service delivery if the public sector reforms programme receives the adequate support required.
10. With regard to cooperation, coordination and coherence of policies. Lessons are drawn from the Malawi Vision 2020 that is more likely not going to be achieved by 2020 mainly due to inadequate political will and absence of a long-term implementation strategy. *Development planning in Malawi has been a challenge once new regimes are ushered into office there is no transitioning of the national development agenda. In addition political party manifestos are not aligned to the national and global development agendas.*
11. *Data quality and unavailability* made it impossible to analyse all targets and indicators for the SDG progress report.

Positive developments, good practices and opportunities

12. The *National Agriculture Policy (NAP) and the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP)* launched in 2017 offer increased hope of a clear and comprehensive policy guidance in the agricultural sector.
13. The *National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (2016-2020)* and launch of the *Malawi Agricultural Investment and Industrial Corporation (MAIIC)* in 2018, among their priority areas, calls for targeted finance for MSME and farmers. These will foster access to the much needed finance for growth and development thereby addressing one of the key obstacles to doing business in Malawi. Access to mobile money platforms has tremendously increased financial inclusion in the hard to reach areas.
14. Malawi also embarked on the *Public Sector Reforms Programme* as way of addressing bottlenecks in service delivery. A number of achievements have been recorded in changing the coordination and implementation of selected public sectors, including local councils. It is also vital to maintain a range of critical reforms intended to break the cycle of vulnerability.
15. Establishment of National Planning Commission (NPC) in 2017 to oversee medium and long-term development offers hope for more coordinated and sustainable long-term development planning and implementation of Malawi-centric development programmes.

Recommendations for Policy Action

In order for Malawi to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs, the following recommendations emerge from this analysis

16. *“Every year, citizens generate development plans through local government structures such as Village and Area Development Committees (DDPs, ADP, VAPs,). However, what comes out in the national budget neither reflects most of these plans nor are the funds available to finance these local plans. It is rational to consider financing what citizens want as key to achieving SDGs as it will enhance ownership.”*
17. Development planning in Malawi has been a challenge once new regimes are ushered into office as experienced with the Vision 2020. *It would be rational to allow sustainability of key long term programmes through alignment of political party’s developmental manifestos to the national development agenda (MGDS III) and SDG 2030 Agenda* to ensure that the latter are addressing medium to long-term national development priorities and SDGs. This could be easily achieved through the newly established National Planning Commission.
18. On sectoral priorities, from the analysis conducted it shows *that poverty eradication can be easily achieved through agricultural investments that are targeting at subsectors with a high participation of the poor and hungry.* In Malawi for example food poverty index

accounts for about 62 percent of the national poverty line metric. (Methodology for Poverty Measurement in Malawi, IHS4 NSO & World Bank 2017). Therefore no amount of economic growth or poverty reduction can be achieved when a nation has a hungry population.

19. To achieve sustainable agriculture and irrigation, there will also be need for *investments in natural resources management and measures to address the challenge on environmental degradation*. Policies/strategies/programs for watershed management including afforestation, management of forest regeneration, good agricultural practices including agro-forestry need to be emphasized. In addition, investments in adaptation and mitigation mechanisms to reduce climate change effects and build resilience.
20. *With respect to data quality and availability challenges*; there is need to develop a clear road map and national data operational plan for monitoring and evaluation of MGDS III and SDGs. This can be achieved through increased investments in improving the national statistical system and building capacity for administrative and routine data sources, NGOs and private sector for MGDS III and SDGs monitoring. The plan should also assess the time required for the production of any missing indicators and identify indicators that can be produced in the short, medium and long term.

Chapter 1: Introduction

In September 2015, world leaders of 193 United Nations member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

1.1 Domestication of SDGs in National Development Plan

Malawi is one of the countries that ratified and adopted the 2030 Agenda, which aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms, inclusively and irreversibly to achieve sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda comprises 17 SDGs which are accompanied by 169 targets and 232 indicators. Malawi recently domesticated the SDGs in its National Development Plan, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy 2017-2022 (MGDS III) to accelerate the pace of economic growth and create wealth for the citizens. The MGDS III adopts a balanced growth approach by addressing the three dimensions of sustainability by adopting the same systems thinking approach of the SDGs that is to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity for all. The SDGs would be implemented through the five priority areas of the MGDS III namely: Agriculture, water development and climate change management; Education and skill development; Energy, industry and tourism development; Transport and ICT Infrastructure; and Health and Population.

Table 1.1: Mapping of key priority areas to SDGs

MGDS III Key Priority Areas	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Agriculture and Climate Change Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 11. Make cities and human settlements, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Education and Skills Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 5. Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls 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

MGDS III Key Priority Areas	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Transport and ICT Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 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
Energy, Industry and tourism Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all and empower women and girls 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 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. promote resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Health and Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Source: Extracted from MGDS III

The MGDS III also identifies other development areas to ensure social inclusion and sound governance in the implementation of the SDGs. The Government of Malawi will support their implementation through the National Budgets.

Lessons from MDGs implementation show that although the early National Development Plans including the MGDSs 2006-11 and 2011-16 also focused on reducing poverty and inequality, factors such as weak budget resource allocations and implementation; capacity challenges in line ministries; weak links between plans and budgets; and governance challenges resulted in Malawi partially achieving four of the eight MDGs, namely; MDG 4 (Reduce Child Mortality), MDG 6 (Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases), MDG 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability), and MDG 8 (Develop Global Partnership for Development).¹

¹ Government of Malawi (2014). Millennium Development Goals Report for Malawi. Lilongwe, Malawi.

Achieving the SDGs will therefore require adequate resource allocation, developing pro-SDGs national budgets, an improved and strengthened data ecosystem, robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and strengthened capacity and coordination amongst stakeholders implementing the SDGs.

While the MDGs were government-led, driven, and owned, the SDGs demand a different institutional set up and approach to their implementation. The SDGs are people-centric and integrated and hence demand inclusive, cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches in implementation. Therefore, the SDGs need to be nationally owned while being led by the Government.

It is against this background that the Government is leading the process to commence the development and publication of national Sustainable Development Goals reports up to 2030. Beginning with the 2018 SDGs progress report, Government intends to bring out regular progress reports based on an inclusive and consultative process in Malawi.

1.2 Preparing the SDG Report

The report is designed to assess and document progress on the implementation of the SDGs, and assist policy makers with the evidence base to make strategic decisions, which will guide attainment of the SDGs through the MGDS III and future National Development Plans.

The preparation of the report was coordinated by the Department of Economic Planning and Development through its Monitoring and Evaluation Division, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), using a consultant, the core team and validation through a Multi-stakeholders and government interdepartmental committee on the SDGs.

The report is divided into four chapters. Following the introduction in Chapter 1, Chapter 2 outlines the overview of progress for each of the SDGs with a matrix of SDG indicators presented in Table 1 as Annex. Chapter 3 reflects on MGDS III and SDGs financing and investments followed by Chapter 4 on Conclusion and Recommendations.

1.3 Methodology

The report draws on a range of contributions from across different sectors in Malawi, underscoring the role everyone must play. Multi-stakeholder forums comprising government (central and local), civil society, the private sector, academia, and communities, were established to contribute, review and validate the report focusing on areas that best fit with their portfolios.

Preparation of the report was based on consultations with sectors that includes government MDAs, development partners, CSO networks and a multi-stakeholder consultation workshop. There was also analysis of secondary data and desk reviews. The methodology for the projections of SDGs up to 2030 was based on a simple linear growth projection.

1.4 Data Limitations

There are challenges regarding data availability for SDG reporting. All in all, only 212 indicators are used for tracking and reporting progress towards SDGs in this report comprising 166 global and 48 national indicators. Malawi has also domesticated a number of indicators that are national level proxy indicators that nonetheless contribute to the SDG targets. Likewise, the analysis of data for 2018 SDG reporting shows that data is available for only 126 targets against a total of 169 targets.

Data is available for a total of 168 global indicators out of 232 indicators representing data availability of 72 percent and an overall statistical data gap of 28 percent (64 indicators). Of the 64 indicators not available, 16 are Tier I indicators, 18 are Tier II indicators and 30 are Tier III indicators. *Tier I indicators* are indicators that are conceptually clear with established methodology and standards available and data is regularly produced by countries. *Tier II indicators* are those that are conceptually clear with established methodology and standards available, but data are not regularly produced by countries. *Tier III Indicators* are those which globally are still under development, with no established definition, methodology and standards.

Furthermore, population and national surveys data are not available annually but follow the National Statistical Offices' surveys programme. The most recent survey reports are the Malawi Labour Force Survey, (2014), Malawi Demographic Health Survey (2016) and Integrated Household Survey (2017), Malaria Indicators Survey (2016). For this reason, readers will note that for a number of indicators both the baseline and current period values are the same due to the absence of any recent data source *ex-ante*. Nevertheless, in such cases progress on trend is determined through their comparison with historical values. Details on data availability and challenges are further presented in section under Goal 17, target 17.18 on data, monitoring and accountability.

Chapter 2: Overview of Progress towards SDGs

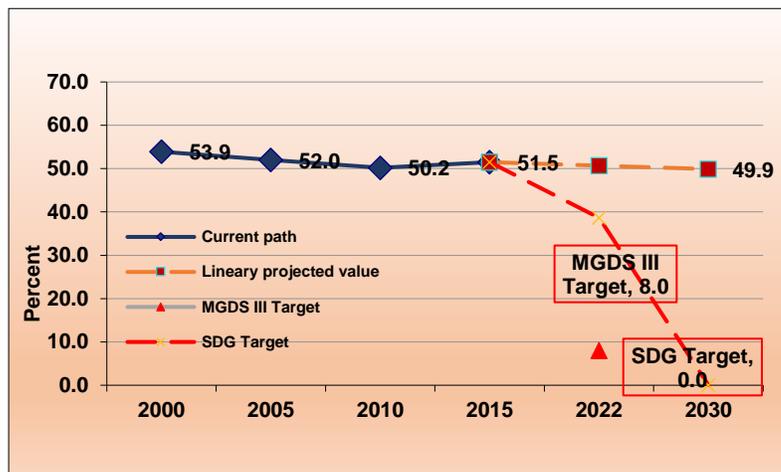


Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Table 1.18: Status at a Glance SDG 1 Dashboard, Malawi

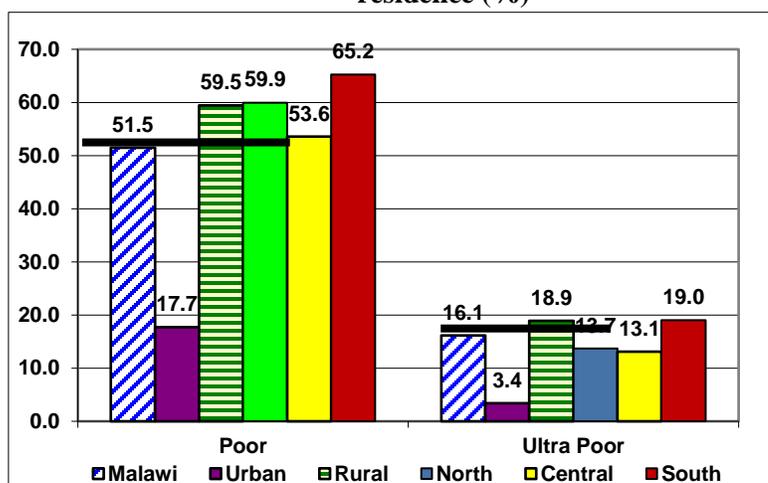
	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line \$1.90 per day (%)	71.4	2015	71.4	2015	0.0	●	→	World Bank Report/UNSD
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%)	50.7	2010	51.5	2017	0.0	●	↓	IHS4 Report, NSO
	Proportion of population- ultra-poor based on national poverty line (%)	24.5	2010	20.1	2017	0.0	●	↗	IHS4 Report, NSO
	Proportion of children (ages 0-17 years) below monetary poverty rate (%)	43	2016	43	2016	0.0	●	↗	UNICEF
	National Human Development Index (HDI)	0.414	2015	0.476	2018	1.0	●	↗	UNDP
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by the social protection floors/systems,	42.2	2016	42.2	2016	21.1	●	↗	MoFEPD
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land %	30	2016	30	2016	100.0	●	→	MoLPUD
	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people								
1.5.1	Number of persons affected by disaster	104	2015	104	2015	0.0	●	→	DODMA
	Number of deaths	2	2015	2	2015	0.0	●	→	DODMA
	Number of missing persons	3	2015	3	2015	0.0	●	→	DODMA
1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP (USD Million)	600	2015	600	2015	0.0	●	→	UNISDR, PDN A DODMA/ World Bank
1.5.3	Adopting and implementing national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework 2015–2030	adopted and implementing	2016	adopted and implementing	2018	adopted and implementing	●	→	UNISDR, DODMA
1.a.1	Proportion of resources allocated directly to poverty reduction programmes (%)	44	2015	33	2018	100.0	●	↓	MoFEPD
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (Health, education and social protection)%	30	2015	27	2018	100.0	●	↓	MoFEPD, PETS (MHEN, CSEQ)
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	1.3	2015	1.5	2018	100.0	●	→	MoFEPD

Figure 1.1: SDG Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population living below national poverty line (%)



Source: NSO, IHS4 Report, 2017

Figure 1.2: SDG Indicator 1.1.2: Proportion of population living below national poverty line by residence (%)



Source: NSO, IHS4 Report, 2017

- ▶ 1.1.1. According to the ‘international ‘indicator of poverty using the international poverty line of US\$ 1.90, about 71.0 percent of the Malawian population lived below the international poverty line in 2016 compared to 72.8 percent in 2004, showing a stagnating trend (WDI, 2018). The trend has been deteriorating from 62.8 percent in 1997. These rates are way above the global average of 15.8 percent and 47.0 percent for the Sub-Saharan region.
- ▶ 1.1.2. The proportion of Malawian population living below the national poverty line as at 2017 has not changed much since 2010/11 as shown in figure 1.1. By 2016/17, about 51.5 percent of Malawians lived below the national poverty line, and this is a 0.8 percentage point increase since 2010 that was estimated at 50.2 percent. (NSO, IHS4, 2017). At the current trends the linear achievement by 2030 is highly off track and unlikely to meet the target of halving the poverty rate
- ▶ The estimates also show that the poverty headcount rate remains much higher in rural areas (59.5 percent) than urban centers (17.7 percent)
- ▶ The rate of extreme poverty has fallen rapidly from 24.5 per cent in 2010 to 16.0 percent in 2017, extreme poverty is higher in the rural areas at 18.9 percent compared to 4.3 percent in the urban population. The latest global estimate suggests that 11.0 per cent of the world population, lived below the extreme poverty threshold in 2013.
- ▶ Nationally, in 2016 the poverty gap decreased from 18.9 percent to 16.8 percent. This decrease is observed both in urban and rural areas.
- ▶ 1.3.1: The population that are effectively covered by at least one social protection cash benefit is estimated at 42.2 percent in 2016., (MFEPD, 2018)
- ▶ 1.a.1: Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes (social expenditure) was (44 percent) in 2015 and this has

Malawi is one of the world's least developed countries, with a per capita gross national income of USD 320 ¹. Approximately 85.0 percent of the population relies on subsistence farming and about 71.0 percent of the population lives on less than one US dollar per day. Malawi's human development challenges are reflected in its ranking of 170 out of 188 countries in the Human Development Index ³ (UNDP Human Development Report, 2017). Income remains very low and inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient has been increasing from 0.34 to 0.45 between 2005 and 2010 (NSO 2012). This implies that 10.0 percent of the population controls 45.0 percent of the country's wealth and inversely 90 percent of the population control 55 percent of the country's wealth (NSO, IHS 2017).

Table 1.19: Malawi's Human Development Index in comparison with other countries

Ranking	Country/Group	HDI
	World Average	0.717
139	Zambia	0.579
151	Tanzania	0.531
	SSA Average	0.523
154	Zimbabwe	0.516
170	Malawi	0.476
181	Mozambique	0.418

Source: UNDP Human Development Report (2017)

Poverty Reduction Policies and Programmes

Government in collaboration with all its stakeholders will continue implementing policies and programmes that will likely produce sustained poverty reduction throughout the MGDS III. Some of these initiatives include: improving market and road infrastructure, promoting irrigation to increase hectareage under irrigable land thereby boosting production and incomes.

National Social Support Policy (NSSP)

The commitment of the Malawi Government to poverty reduction programmes was materialized by introduction of various Social Support Programmes in order to ensure that poor and vulnerable people are supported. This mandate stems from the Malawi National Social Support Policy (MNSSP). The MNSSP outlines a mixture of interventions to reach the different strata of the poor. Operationalization of the MNSSP is through the Malawi National Social Support Programme (NSSP), currently under review, which highlights five priority areas for implementing interventions namely, Farm Input Subsidy (FISP), Public Works Programme (PWP), Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP), School Meals Programme (SMP), Village Savings and Loans (VSL) and Microfinance.

The National Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) was introduced in 2006 by the Government with support from development partners and first piloted in the district of Mchinji. The programme aims to reduce poverty and malnutrition and improve school enrolment by delivering cash transfers to ultra-poor and labour constrained households in Malawi. The programme is managed by the Ministry of Finance of Economic Planning and Development (MoFEPD) and implemented by the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW). The programme is financed by Malawi Government and Development partners namely, EU, KfW, Irish Aid and World Bank.

The programme currently reaches about 170,000 households across 18 districts out of 28 districts with calls recently to scale up the programme to the rest of the districts. Beneficiary households are provided with a basic allowance between **MK 2,700 and MK 3,700 (USD 5) per month**, depending on the size of the household. This basic allowance is topped up by an additional 'child education bonus' of MK 800 (USD 1) per month for each child enrolled in primary school, and by MK 1,500 (USD2) per month for each child in secondary school, irrespective of number of children. (MFEPD, 2018).

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder SDG 1 attainment

Malawi is facing a number of challenges with respect to achieving the Goal 1, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. A “*Business as Usual*” pathway can lead to a cycle of poverty and poor socio-economic development outcomes for the people of Malawi. Some of the causes of structural poverty include:

- A high population growth rate, especially of young people (< 15 years) and lack of progress in the demographic transition to a youth bulge and smaller families necessary to harness the Demographic Dividend (DD). This leads to intergenerational poverty and deprivation leading to poor living standards as the demand for essential goods and services such as schools, housing and health services rise exponentially and become overstretched if resources are unavailable and there is poor planning.
- Environmental stresses, over-cultivation, over-exploitation of natural resources.
- Limited access to financial services: commercial banks continue to be reluctant in giving more affordable loans for agriculture initiatives which is the major economic poverty for the rural population.
- Inadequate marketing infrastructure in rural communities, which discourages individuals from growing cash crops and engaging in meaningful economic empowerment activities.
- Poor human capital among youth that would make them uncompetitive in the global market and diminish their prospects of decent work.

What can be done to accelerate SDG 1 attainment?

- ✓ *There is need to have an honest conversation by all concerned stakeholders on the challenges hindering people from accessing financial services to achieve meaningful economic empowerment and transformational investments. This includes good policies to address the ever increasing interest rates and the need for reducing collateral which are a deterrent to investment.*
- ✓ *Meeting the needs of rural households will require new and innovative financial products, services, and delivery mechanisms beyond what the financial sector currently offers.*
- ✓ *VSLAs are a good initiative and proving to be a successful model that has a large participation of women and the poor. These approaches need to be further harnessed and recognised as it can reach a large target population. The VSLA groups could easily graduate into formal cooperatives and be able to access financial services and training etc. (See Box #1 COMSIP success story).*
- ✓ *Due to its multidimensional nature the stagnating trend of poverty is also linked to deprivations on other sectors including high illiteracy and food security. Further improvements are attained when additional investments are made in both the economic and social sectors. i.e. it is linked in the other SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 13 and 16.*
- ✓ *The proportion of resources allocated to poverty reduction programmes are still low, less than 50 percent of GDP. However, poverty trends highlight the importance of a dynamic social safety net to meet Malawi's future needs. The evidence now shows that social safety nets are making a substantial contribution in the fight against poverty. They help people escape extreme poverty, close the poverty gap and reduce inequality as well as build household resilience to respond to shocks across the life cycle which is key to building human capital.*
- ✓ *There is need to implement policies and strategies that will not only accelerate rapid fertility decline, but also ensure that the resulting surplus labor force is well educated, skilled, healthy and economically engaged.*

Box # 1: Success Story- COMSIP clusters/cooperative approach transforming women's livelihoods

COMSIP Cooperative Union Limited's mission statement is to build a culture of savings and investment in a sustainable manner at cooperative and individual levels. Currently COMSIP works with over 496 COMSIP primary cooperatives and more than 4,500 groups and 116,972 members cumulatively. These cooperatives and groups mobilize their own savings and save at cooperative or group level. The affiliated cooperatives buy shares at Union level.

One such cluster is Umoza COMSIP cluster, comprises 19 women and 2 men, started in 2016 and in 2017 the cluster received a financial literacy and business management training grant of K273, 000 from COMSIP cooperative Union Limited.

A member of Umoza COMSIP cluster, Emily Lukhere, is currently a proud owner of a business house at Mzimba's Edingeni Trading Centre, herd of ten cattle and goats at home in Kachiramlandu, TA M'belwa.

She said her participation in COMSIP cluster of Umoza has borne good fruits for her family and two of her children are now holders of a Diploma in Public Health courtesy of money realised from her involvement in the cluster.

"I left my herd of 10 cattle and 20 goats in the village to support my mother through the milk, money realised from the milk and also manure. I encourage my fellow women to start some small scale businesses to supplement their family earnings and be able to get money for some necessities such as school fees for their children," she said.



Photos: L-R Lukhere standing in front of her house, (R) Lukhere's herd of cattle

[Source: Courtesy of Umoza Cluster, COMSIP Reports, 2018]

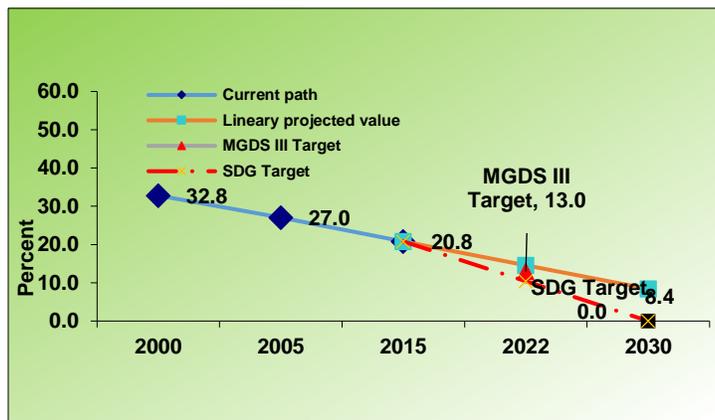


Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Table 2.1: Status at a Glance SDG 2 Dashboard, Malawi

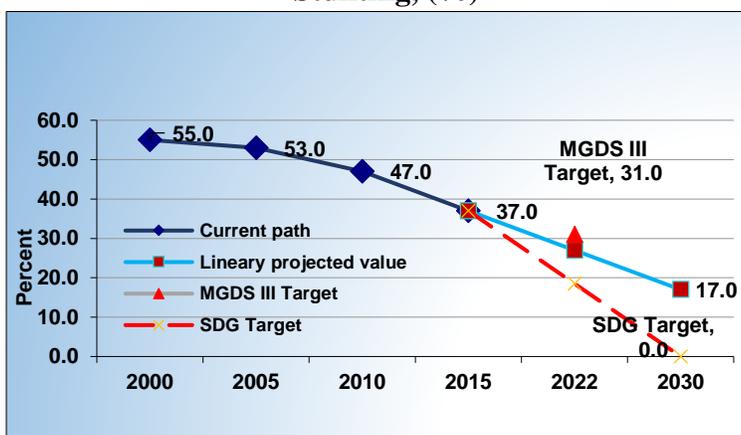
	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	24.5	2015	26.5	2018	0.0	●	→	FAO, Global Hunger Index Report
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, (FIES)	21.8	2015	17.0	2018	0.0	●	↗	FAO, Global Hunger Index Report
	Percentage of food insecure households	31.0	2015	17.0	2018	0.0	●	↗	MoAIWD, /APES/MVAC
2.2.2	Prevalence of Stunting among all children under 5 yrs. of age (%)	37.0	2016	37.0	2016	0.0	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Prevalence of (Underweight)	11.7	2016	11.7	2016	0.0	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Prevalence of Wasting,	3	2016	2.7	2016	0.0	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Prevalence of Overweight,	5.0	2016	5.0	2016	0.0	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Percentage of children 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed	60.1	2016	60.1	2016	0.0	●	→	MDHS (2015/16), NSO
	Percentage of children born with Low birth weight (LWB) babies	13.0	2016	13.0	2016	0.0	●	→	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Percentage women of reproductive age 15–49 years who are undernourished (thin BMI <18.5cms)	9.0	2016	9.0	2016	0.0	●	→	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Proportion of resources allocated directly to nutrition programmes (%)	0.1	2015	0.3	2017	3.0	●	→	DHNA, CSONA
2.3.2	Average income of small scale food producers USD	880.0	2014	880	2017	1500	●	↗	FAO/MoAIWD
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under sustainable agriculture	46.0	2015	46	2015	100	●	→	MoAIWD-Reports
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	0.554	2015	0.338	2018	0.286	●	↗	Economic Reports
	Agriculture share of Government expenditure (%)	15.9	2015	9.2	2018	10	●	↓	Economic Reports,
	Agriculture Share of GDP	28.7	2015	27.2	2018	35	●	→	Economic Reports
	Proportion of farm households using recommended sustainable land management practices	48.2	2015	48.2	2015	100	●	→	MoAIWD-Reports
	Annual growth in agricultural GDP	4.8	2015	6.3	2018	6	●	↗	Economic Reports,
2.a.2	Total official flows (ODA) to the agriculture sector USD Million	127	2014	127	2014	-	●	→	Economic Reports

Figure 2.1: SDG Indicator 2.1.1: Proportion of the population below dietary energy consumption, (undernourished), (%)



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016

Figure 2.2: SDG Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of Stunting, (%)



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016

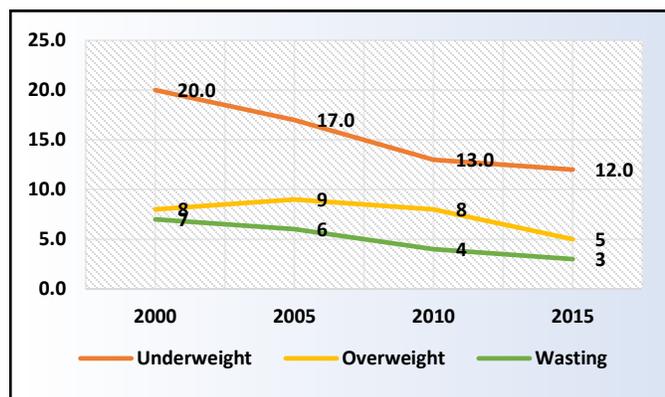
▶ 2.1.1 Proportion of undernourished population has been decreasing from 32.8 percent in 2000 to 20.8 percent in 2015 to 37.1 in 2018 compared to the regional average of 21.3 percent according to the Global Hunger Index Report, 2018.

▶ The SDG target is zero hunger and at the current rate, Malawi is therefore moderately progressing with more efforts required to avert adverse climate effects to reach zero hunger.

▶ 2.1.2 Access to food, measured through a Food Insecurity Experience Scale shows that on average in 2015, 21.8 percent of the population experienced moderate food insecurity. This level of food insecurity is moderate compared to the region of 62.4 percent that experienced severe and moderate food insecurity (Global Hunger Index Report, 2018).

▶ 2.2.1 Malawi has made some tremendous achievements in the battle against malnutrition. In 2016, about a third of the children under-five (37.0 percent) suffered from stunting (low height for their age) from a very high proportion of 55.0 percent and 47.0 percent reported in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

Figure 2.3: Prevalence of Underweight, Overweight and Wasting, (%)



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016

- ▶ 2.2.1: Furthermore, the trends show a declining trend on the other malnutrition indices. Underweight has declined from 20.0 percent in 2000 to 12.0 percent in 2015, similarly overweight has declined from 8.0 percent in 2000 to 5.0 percent in 2015 and wasting has declining from 7.0 percent in 2000 to 3.0 percent in 2015.
- ▶ 2.a.2: The evolution of official development aid (ODA) invested to enhance agricultural productive capacity, shows that international donors allocated \$ 127 million (based on 2014 constant US\$) for these sectors in Malawi in 2014. At global level, the total official development assistance (ODA) provided to all developing countries for agriculture and rural development amounted \$12.10 billion (based on 2014 constant US\$).

Policies and Programmes

Agriculture and food security are among the first of the 5 key priority areas in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (2017-2022). MoAIWD and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have finalised the development of the successor of the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp II), namely, the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).

National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP)

The sector is implementing its programmes in line with the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), “*A Prioritised and Coordinated Agricultural Transformation Plan for Malawi*”. Within the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), the Sector is expected to implement the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) in the next coming months. Besides this, the Sector continues to implement other projects including; the Irrigation master plan, the Small Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP), Agriculture Infrastructure and Youth in Agribusiness Project (AIYAP); the Agriculture Productivity Programme for Southern Africa (APPSA); the Farm Input Diversification Programme II (FIDPII); and the Sustainable Agriculture Production Programme (SAPP).

Producer oriented measures

Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP)

The Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) is designed to help poor households achieve food self-sufficiency and increase their incomes. In recent years however, the government has shifted policy focus towards targeting farming households. The core component is to provide inputs through the provision of vouchers or coupons for hybrid seeds and fertilizer to small-scale farmers and selected poor households. Over the monitored period, the government allocated a large share of the budget of

the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development to FISP ranging from 50 to 70 percent for FISP, resulting in a significant increase in coverage and benefits distributed in 2018 as 1,900,000 households benefitted from the FISP.

Whilst studies on the impact of FISP have shown beneficial impacts on beneficiaries' maize production and net crop income, the return on investment is not translating into overall growth in productivity, on food consumption and disposable incomes. The opportunity costs for maintaining the programme, entails the sacrifice of more long term production solutions. According to *CISANET*, "... a larger proportion of funds going to FISP in the sector has increased challenges in the functionality of other vital services in the sector, such as extension, research which has a bearing to the long term goals of the sector" (*CISANET*, 2018).

Other process evaluations of FISP have spotted several issues related to its financial sustainability as well as the identification and targeting of beneficiaries since there is a high concentration of support to the middle income bracket as opposed to the poorest.

Nutrition Policies

Malawi has included the prevention and treatment of malnourished children in its critical national development priorities as part of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (2017-2022). The management of acute malnutrition is also a key goal of the National Nutrition Policy 2016-2020 the Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy 2009, School Health and Nutrition Strategic Plan and the Malawi Health Sector Strategic Plan (2018-2022), These policies whilst available they suffer from weak implementation.

Irrigation Development Policies

The National Irrigation Policy (NIP), provides guidance to all stakeholders in Malawi, in the implementation and provision of irrigation-related goods, works and services. This is necessary in order to attain food security, nutrition and economic growth in line with the aspiration of the MGDS III and SDGs. Aligned to the NIP is the Irrigation Code of Practice (ICOP) whose goal is to develop irrigation systems with the efficient and sustainable use of water, energy, labour and capital in the irrigation industry.

The sector has rolled out three flagship projects in irrigation sub-sector and water supply: The Shire Valley Transformation Project (SVTP), Small Farms Irrigation Project II (SFIP II) and Blantyre Water Supply Improvement (Likhubula) Project. The SFIP (aims to develop 817 hectares of land for irrigation, 375 ha at Lweya and 460 ha at Nkopola irrigation schemes). The Smallholder irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP) targets 3,480 ha in 7 districts of the country for irrigation development and the Agriculture Infrastructure and Youth in Agribusiness (AIYAP) targeting 1,945 ha in Nkhotakota and Nkhata Bay funded by the AfDB.

According to the Irrigation master plan, the country has around 408,000 ha potential irrigable land but only 116,249 ha has been developed as at the end of the year under review, the country has potential surface water resources for large multipurpose dams e.g. Bua, Ruo and South Rukuru rivers among others. The increase in irrigation investment would interact with SDG 6 on water and these two are affected by changes in Goal 13 on Climate action.

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder SDG 2 attainment

- With regard to agricultural production, *there is reduced agriculture production due to adverse weather conditions [climatic variability and hazards] and/or environmental mismanagement.* This was evidenced by the combined effects of prolonged dry spells, floods, severe winds and fall of army worms in some parts of the country that negatively affect overall crop production in Malawi.
- There is low productivity that contributes to the slow pace of poverty reduction and low uptake of technologies including use of improved seeds and low adoption of improved technologies.
- *Over-reliance on rainfed agriculture poses a risk of exposure to climatic shocks on achieving SDG 2; leading to the country providing persistent humanitarian food response (MVAC Assessments) every year to meet the consumption gaps of food insecure households during the lean season.*
- *With regard to nutrition, there is notable lack of crop diversity and consumption of diverse food types, low minimum acceptable diet rates with over-reliance on maize.* Moreover, there remains a heavy reliance on support from external agencies and organisations when it comes to implementing nutrition and CMAM programming and carrying out active case finding.
- *There is limited cooperation, coordination and funding for extension and research leading to limited implementation and absorptive capacities (central government and local levels).*
- Furthermore, there are *high vacancy rates and workload of extension workers* as evidenced by the current farmers to agricultural extension service worker, which is currently at 213 farmers /worker against a target of 60 farmers/worker. The current farmer to lead farmer density is 125 against a recommendation of 20 farmers /lead farmer.
- In addition, despite surpluses in food production, post-harvest losses remain high and utilization of food is low due to inadequate food storage facilities leading to hunger.

What can be done to accelerate SDG 2 attainment?

- ✓ There are many key policy measures and reforms in agriculture and nutrition that are pledged but not implemented by the Government of Malawi *due to weak implementation and funding commitments*. There is need for continuation of collective engagement between Government, Development partners (DPs) and CSOs and support to the Parliament and the media for better monitoring of existing sector policies, reforms and budget and increase accountability of the Government.
- ✓ According to the iSDG model (2018), *sustainability in agriculture and irrigation policy should be considered as the preferable core policy in the long run, to 2030 and beyond*. Efficient irrigation and sustainable agriculture are likely to have beneficial effects on economic growth rate, undernourishment, poverty and climate change mitigation. Catchment conservation is a prerequisite for sustainable irrigation development.
- ✓ Similar analysis conducted also shows that poverty eradication can be easily achieved through agricultural investments in subsectors with a high participation of the poor and hungry. In Malawi, for example, the food poverty index accounts for about 62 percent of the national poverty line metric. (*Methodology for Poverty Measurement in Malawi, IHS4 NSO & World Bank 2017,*)
- ✓ The country needs *a vibrant agricultural extension system* that is not only inclined to rural development but also technological development. Emphasis should shift from mere provision of FISP to providing extension and training that would lead to adoption of sustainable agricultural technologies to improve soil fertility and water harvesting technologies.
- ✓ The need to enhance *reforms in the FISP that include increase in the private sector participation, review the targeting group to address the issue of budgetary constraint* and provide resources for critical services in extension and research
- ✓ The challenge of staff shortage could be addressed *through recognising the important contribution of the lead farmers through the Farmer Field School (FFS) extension methodology*. There is also need for more coordination with NGOs that are facilitating adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies that feed into this.
- ✓ *The challenge to increase climate smart food and cash crops production is to ensure that average yields are increased and crop diversification is enhanced to reduce dependence on maize and tobacco*. Studies also show that agricultural diversification can play a key role in facilitating the achievement of greater resilience to climate change in the context of weather related shocks and climate change.
- ✓ *Nutrition education campaigns that include food dietary diversification* need to be scaled up. Increased crop diversification has a strong potential to influence nutritional outcomes amongst farming households who largely rely on own account consumption rather than purchase.

Box # 2: Right Turn-The Nutrition Care Group Model

The Malawi Government with its development partners and CSOs under the Civil Society Organisation Nutrition Alliance (CSONA) have made tremendous strides in reducing malnutrition. There is a functional National Multi Sectoral Nutrition Policy (NMNP) that aims at coordinating efforts of CSOs in scaling up nutrition through advocacy and knowledge exchange for a healthy and productive Malawi.

The establishment of Nutrition Care Groups is a key way to improve access to a minimum package of care and services for mothers in the community. The care groups model links health facilities with care group promoters and care groups (CGs) Each promoter supports 3-4 care groups. The Care Group consists of around 12-15 lead mothers which in addition support an average 10 mothers and cluster members in the community. The promoters are supervised by the HSAs who reports to the District Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCCs).

Nutrition Promoters support the care groups through training in nutrition education advocacy, facilitate group sessions, individual counselling and home visits. Promoters receive training on sanitation and hygiene, maternal nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding. This training is passed on to Lead Mothers, who in turn support other mothers in the community. Care Groups are now provided with vegetable seeds, including orange-fleshed sweet potato vines, groundnuts and fruit trees saplings, and the mothers become members of a goat-sharing pass on scheme.



Photo 1: Assorted dried legumes, Blantyre market, Malawi; Michael Phoya, 2014

According to a budget analysis carried out by the Civil Society Organisations Nutrition Alliance (CSONA) and Save the Children for the 2016/2017 budget, the Government of Malawi has reached its N4G commitment to spend 0.3% of its overall budget on nutrition. This is to be commended. There is a real need, however, for additional domestic resources. With an estimated 1.268 million stunted children in Malawi (COHA 2015), the government spends an average of MWK 268 (USD 0.35) per child on nutrition interventions.

[Source: Global Hunger Index Report, 2018, Courtesy; Case study by Concern Worldwide Malawi]



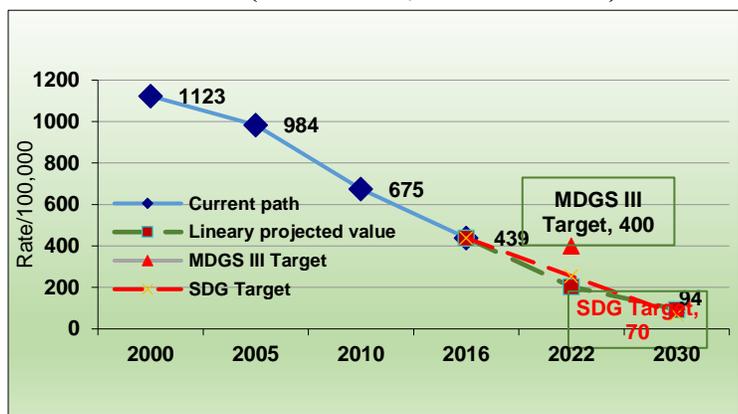
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Table 3.1: Status at a Glance SDG 3 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births	439	2016	439	2016	70	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended to by skilled health personnel (%)	89	2016	90	2016	100	●	↑	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	63	2016	63	2016	25	●	↑	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	27	2016	27	2016	12	●	→	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, Under 15	0.6	2015	0.64	2015	0.2	●	→	NAC-Reports
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, Male	1.84	2015	1.84	2015	0.2	●	→	NAC-Reports
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, Female	2.4	2015	2.37	2015	0.2	●	→	NAC-Reports
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (National:TB case notification rate/100,000)	106	2015	121	2015	60.5	●	→	National TB Programme
	TB treatment success rate of SS + TB cases	84	2015	84	2015	100	●	↗	National TB Programme
3.3.3	Malaria incidence rate per 1,000 population	380	2014	380	2014	200	●	↗	Malaria Indicator Survey 2014
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence rate per 100,000 population	-	-	0.015	2017	0	●	↑	MoH
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate Total	8.65	2014	8.7	2014	5.8	●	↑	Ministry of Home Affairs
3.5.2	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	2.5	2012	2.5	2012	1.25	●	↑	Ministry of Home Affairs/POLICE
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	35	2013	35	2013	17.5	●	↑	Dept of Road Traffic
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	62	2016	100	●	↑	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) with unmet need for family planning	18.0	2016	18.7	2016	0	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	136	2016	136	2016	0	●	→	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
3.8.1	EHP Coverage of essential health services	54	2015	54	2015	100	●	→	MoH/HMIS
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	72	2012	72	2012	36	●	↗	MoH/WHO Reports

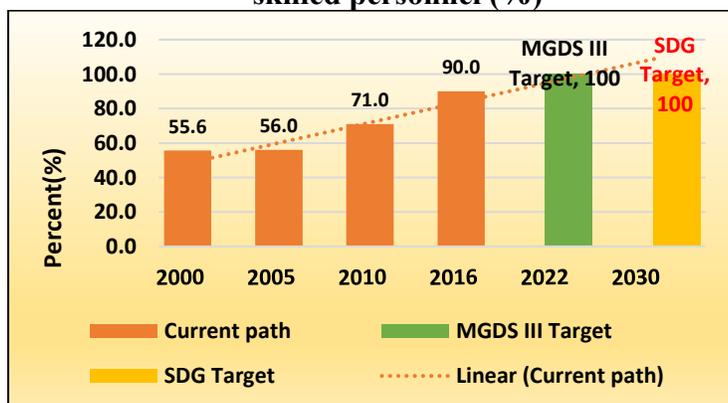
#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to (exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene services)	25	2015	25	2015	12.5	●	↗	MoH/WHO Reports
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	3.3	2012	3.28	2012	1.64	●	↗	MoH/WHO Reports
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by:								
	18 -19 years (Males)	1.9	2016	1.9	2016	1.0	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	20 -24 years (Males)	8.5	2016	8.5	2016	4.3	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	25 -29 years (Males)	12.7	2016	12.7	2016	6.4	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	30 -34 years (Males)	19	2016	19	2016	9.5	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	35 -39 years (Males)	17.4	2016	17.4	2016	8.7	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	40 -44 years (Males)	25.1	2016	25.1	2016	12.6	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	45 -49 years (Males)	20.3	2016	20.3	2016	10.2	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	15 -19 years (Females)	0.3	2016	0.3	2016	0.2	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	20 -24 years (Females)	0.5	2016	0.5	2016	0.3	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	25 -29 years (Females)	0.4	2016	0.4	2016	0.2	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	30 -34 years (Females)	0.4	2016	0.4	2016	0.2	●	↗	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
3.b.1	Proportion of the population covered by all vaccines in their national programme	80	2015	73	2017	100	●	↗	MoH
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors USD Million	131.4	2014	156.8	2018	262.8	●	↗	MoFEPD
	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines	85	2015	80	2017	100	●	→	MoH
3.c.1a	Health worker density and distribution-Doctor/10000	0.2	2014	0.2	2014	1	●	→	MoH
3.c.1b	Health worker density and distribution-Nurse/Midwife/10000	0.4	2014	0.36	2014	1	●	→	MoH
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	40.2	2014	40.2	2014	100	●	→	MoH

Figure 3.1: SDG Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Rate (Deaths/100,000 live births)



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016

Figure 3.2: SDG Indicator 3.1.2: Births attended by skilled personnel (%)



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016

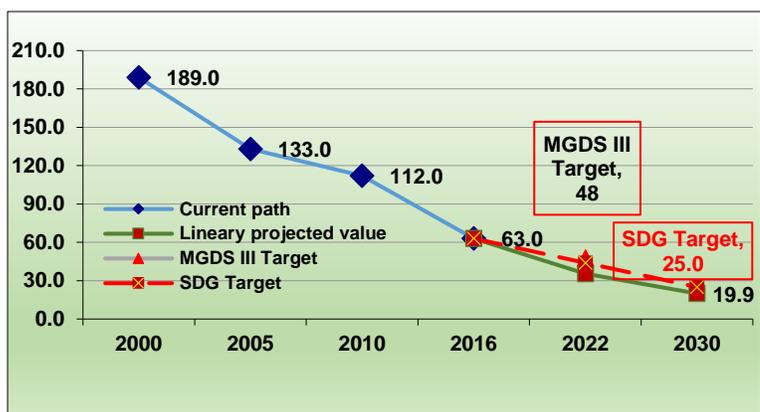
▶ 3.1.1: Figure 3.1 shows that maternal mortality has declined from 1123/100,000 livebirths in 2000 to 439/100,000 livebirths in 2016, (MHDS, 2016), representing 94.0 percent decline. Please note that there are no recent data after the 2015/16 DHS survey. The SDG target for 2030 is less than 70 nevertheless at the current trends by 2030 the rate is making moderate progress and on track.

▶ 3.1.2: The proportion of births attended by health personnel has increased globally. The trends in the period 2000 to 2016 (Figure 3.2) show that births attended by health personnel in Malawi have increased by almost 50.0 percent. The proportion was 56 percent in 2000, 71 percent in 2010 and has now reached 90 percent in 2016.

▶ The SDG target for 2030 is 100 percent, at the current growth rates this target is likely to be achieved.

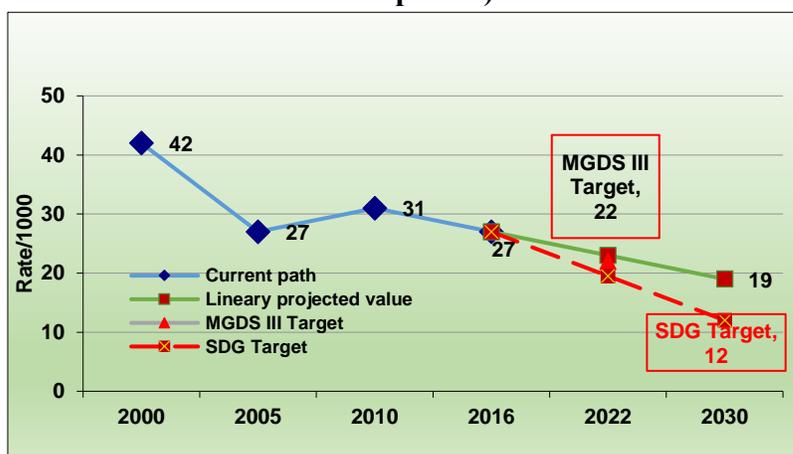
▶ The target could be achieved if health systems and quality of care are improved as currently it is mainly the care seeking behaviour that has led to this improvement i.e. more women delivering at health facilities and more male involvement in family planning which needs to be sustained.

Figure 3.3: SDG Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Deaths/1000 live births)



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016

Figure 3.4: SDG Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths/1000 live births -28 days period)

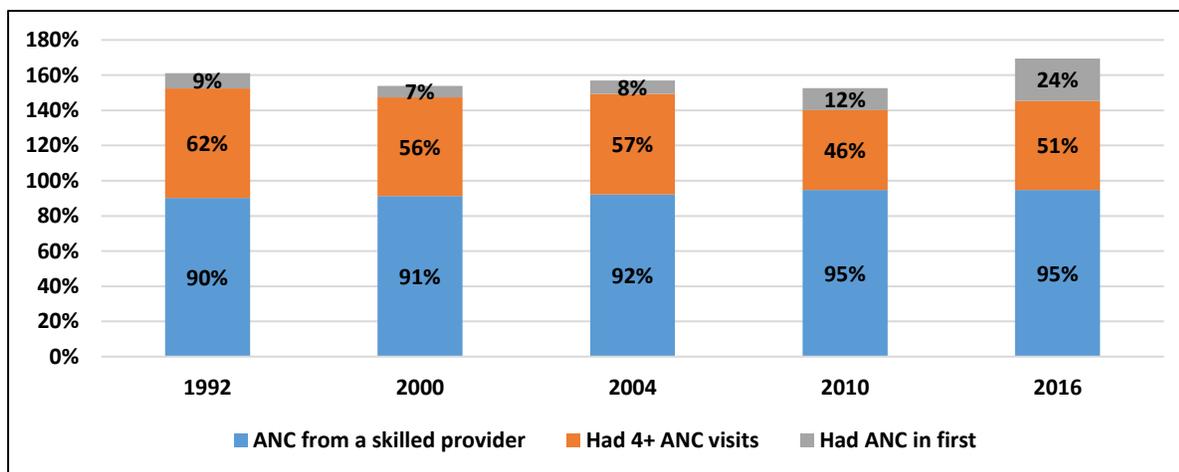


Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016

- ▶ 3.2.1: The rate of under-five mortality (deaths per 1000) live births in the first 5 years has declined from 189 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000 to 63 in 2016 (Figure 3.3), this represents a 66.0 percent decline in under-five mortality over a period of 16 years. Infant mortality rate declined from 104 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000 to 42 in 2016.
- ▶ The under-five mortality rate SDG target for 2030 is 25. Nevertheless, at the current rates of decline path the country is likely to achieve this target.
- ▶ 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate is a more serious concern as it is declining slowly. The neonatal mortality rate deaths/1000 live births in the first 28 days of life is slightly higher. Neonatal mortality declined from 41 deaths per 1000 births in 2000 to 27 deaths per 1000 in 2016.
- ▶ The neonatal mortality target for 2030 is 12 deaths/1000, at the current rates of decline the country is on track but extra effort is required to meet the target.
- ▶ 3.3.1: Number of HIV infection per 1,000 uninfected population was estimated 2.37 (Female) and 1.84 (Male) in 2017 (NAC Report). This is higher than the overall target of 0.2 by 2030.
- ▶ 3.3.2: The Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (National: TB case notification rate/100,000) is estimated at 121/100000 and efforts for combating malaria are not yielding results, the Malaria incidence rate per 1,000 population was unchanged at as high as 380/1000 in 2016 from the previous year against the target of 200/1000 by 2030.
- ▶ In terms of Health systems and financing total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors in Malawi was estimated at US 131.4 million in 2014.
- ▶ Per capita total expenditure on health is still low estimated at USD 108 (2015). This is well below the global average of USD 1300. The neighbouring countries also report low per capita, Tanzania USD97, Mozambique USD63 and Zambia USD203 (WDR 2017).
- ▶ Health expenditure as a percentage of GDP is estimated at 9.3 percent against the target of 15 percent (Malawi Government Economic Report, 2018)

According to the 2015-16 MDHS, around 95.0 percent of women attended at least one ANC visit during pregnancy; the percentage of women that attended the ANC at least 4 times has been declining from 62.0 percent in 1992 to 51.0 percent in 2016, and only 24.0 percent had attended ANC in the first trimester. Several background characteristics affect the coverage of ANC services in Malawi. ANC coverage is higher in urban than in rural areas. However, it is important to note that both the poor and the rich households do receive ANC from a skilled provider; 97.0 percent of richer wealth quintile and 93.0 percent for those in the lowest wealth quantile (NSO, 2016). This shows universal health coverage and the principle of leaving no one behind is likely to be attainable.

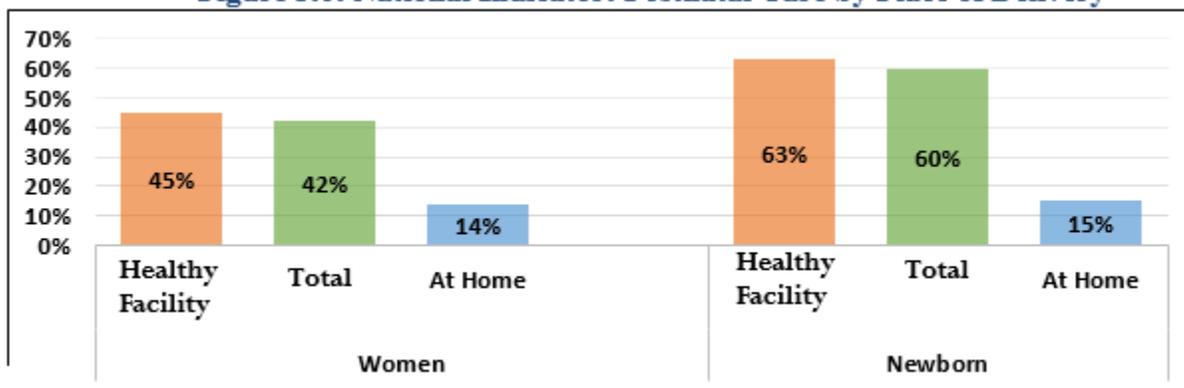
Figure 3.5: National Indicator: Trends in ANC Coverage (%)



Source: MDHS Report, NSO and ICF (2017)

The 2015-16 MDHS findings also show that the proportion of mothers who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after delivery was relatively steady at 41 percent in 2010 and 42 percent in 2016. However, Figure 5 shows that women who deliver in a health facility are more likely to receive PNC within 2 days of delivery (45%) as compared to those who delivered elsewhere (14%). The same trend is seen for babies born in a health facility (63%) as opposed to those born elsewhere (15%) (NSO, 2016).

Figure 3.6: National Indicator: Postnatal Care by Place of Delivery



Source: MDHS Report, NSO and ICF (2017)

Policies and Programmes

Malawi has aligned its health programmes through identifying Health and Population as one of its priorities in the MGDS III (2017-2022). The Essential Health Package (EHP) interventions are implemented through a five-year Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP II), which runs from 2017-2022 and the Multi-year Plan. The Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) provides the policy direction for health in Malawi to address inequity factors so that all children, adolescents and women have access to quality health care and services necessary to fulfill their rights to survival, development, protection and participation.

Malawi committed to the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development beyond 2014 (AADPD) over the last five years (AADPD) which contributes to the global review and appraisal of the progress on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (POA) since 1994. In the year 2017/2018 fiscal year, the total resources in the national budget expenditure on health was only 8 percent against a target of 15 percent.

This goal impacts on several other SDGs. *The improvement in the health of the population is expected to increase national output due to the increase in labour supply and labour productivity. The economic gains (economic growth rate and poverty reduction) are stronger when the increase in the allocation to the health sector is combined with raising the allocation to reproductive health services, Malawi iSDG Model (2018).*

Challenges that may hinder SDG 3 attainment

Some of the critical barriers include the following;

- *High maternal and neonatal mortality*
- *Distance to the health facility.*
- *Lack of medical equipment, infrastructure and health workers' attitude.*
- *Culture and Lack of decision making power within households².*
- *A severe shortage of staff (health professionals, midwives, nurses) has crippled the ability of the health-care system in Malawi to adequately address maternal and neonatal mortality and other pressing health issues (MoH, 2004; Palmer, 2006). The vacancy rate is estimated at 52 percent for all health workers and 63 percent for nurses and midwives. (MOH, 2018).*
- *The need to improve use of the HMIS data for planning and decision. There is much dependence on DHS surveys which are periodic leaving reporting gaps during the inter-survey periods when data is not available. Other sources such as specialised studies conducted by College of Medicine could also be utilised to understand some underlying causes of mortality.*

² Machira and Palamuleni (2018). Women's perspectives on quality of maternal health care services in Malawi – International Journal of Women's Health downloaded from <https://www.dovepress.com>

Box # 3: “Neonatal Mortality in Malawi a call for action”

In Malawi, 89 percent of all neonatal deaths results from just 3 conditions: *prematurity, infection and asphyxia*. Prematurity also results in disability and poor health, even later in life. Every year in Malawi 120,000 babies are born premature and 28,300 newborns die or are stillborn. Malawi has the highest preterm birth rate in the world: 18 percent of all babies are premature and 12.9 percent have low birth weight of less than 2,500 grams. Approximately 80 percent of neonatal deaths occur during the first week of life, (UNFPA, 2015).

Harmful Cultural Practices contributing to neonatal and maternal mortality

Neonatal and adolescent maternal mortality also evolve from complications of pregnancy and childbirth amongst adolescent’s women and girls between ages 15 and 24, becoming the leading cause of deaths, with unsafe abortion being a major factor (UNFPA, 2015).

At the most basic level, adolescent mothers are more likely to have children with low birth weight, inadequate nutrition and anemia, and these young women are more likely to develop cervical cancer later in life. Moreover, early childbearing is linked to obstetric fistula, a devastating and socially isolating condition that can leave women incontinent, disabled, and in chronic pain. Globally, early childbearing often results for women in lack of education, gender based violence higher total fertility, lost development opportunities, limited life options, failure to access family planning and poorer health.

Furthermore, teenage pregnancies and child marriages denies children the right to choose – with full and free consent and without coercion or fear – whom to marry, and when. This is one of life’s most important decisions. And there are additional consequences in that child brides are more likely to become pregnant before their bodies are mature, increasing the risks of both maternal and newborn death and morbidity.

Source: UNFPA Reports, 2017

What can be done to accelerate SDG 3 attainment?

There is need for *investments through health insurance and the need for private sector and NGOs, philanthropic organisations to invest in health sector*, government alone cannot manage to achieve universal health coverage.

There is need to have *a concrete plan on how the country will address the lingering high neonatal mortality*. In addition to addressing the common causes of sepsis and asphyxia, the root cause for most of the cases---premature births especially from adolescents –needed to be addressed. There is need to start addressing root causes that would lead to improving neonatal mortality these include amongst

others *child marriages which is often a precursor to early pregnancy*. Globally, complications from pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death among adolescent girls. There is also need to improve adolescents and youths access to sexual and reproductive health education and rights integrated services.

Focus on improvements on both the supply side and the demand side. An example is the Results Based financing for maternal and child health (RBF4MNH) programme that sought to improve the service supply side among others.

There is need for political will to pay attention to rapid population growth and increase government funding for family planning.

Adoption of Social and Behaviour Change Communication interventions. There is now strong evidence from systematic reviews to suggest that so-called “Social and Behaviour Change Communication” (S/BCC) interventions can be effective in changing behaviour in settings with higher than socially desired levels of wanted and unwanted fertility e.g. through male involvement etc. There is a need to further develop and rigorously test S/BCC interventions in settings or among populations with high wanted fertility.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



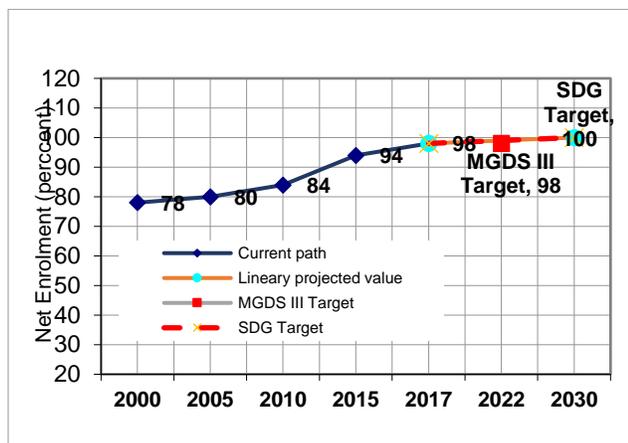
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Table 4.1: Status at a Glance SDG 4 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
4.1.1	Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving a minimum proficiency level in mathematics:	40.1	2016	40.1	2016	100	●	→	MoEST, EMIS, (MLA) Surveys
4.1.2	Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading:	63.4	2016	63.4	2016	2016	●	↗	MoEST, EMIS, (MLA) Surveys
4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on-track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	59.8	2014	59.8	2014	2014	●	→	Malawi MDG Endline Survey
	<i>Literacy-numeracy</i>								
	Males	14	2014	14.0	2014	100	●	→	Malawi MDG Endline Survey
	Females	20.5	2014	20.5	2014	100	●	→	Malawi MDG Endline Survey
	<i>Physical</i>								
	Males	89.1	2014	89.1	2014	100	●	↗	Malawi MDG Endline Survey
	Females	89	2014	89.0	2014	100	●	↗	Malawi MDG Endline Survey
	<i>Socio-emotional</i>								
	Males	67.1	2014	67.1	2014	100	●	↗	Malawi MDG Endline Survey
	Females	75.7	2014	75.7	2014	100	●	↗	Malawi MDG Endline Survey
	<i>Learning</i>								
	Males	79.5	2014	79.5	2014	100	●	↗	Malawi MDG Endline Survey
	Females	80.3	2014	80.3	2014	100	●	↗	Malawi MDG Endline Survey
4.2.2	Participation rate children 0-5 attending (ECD)	44.5	2016	54.0	2018	100	●	↗	MoGCDSW
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months								
	Net Attendance Ratio for Primary (%)	94.0	2016	98	2017	100	●	↑	MoEST, EMIS, MDHS, IHS
	Net Attendance Ratio for secondary school	15	2016	17	2017	100	●	→	MoEST, EMIS,
	Survival rate to Standard 8	64.5	2015	60	2017	100	●	→	MoEST, EMIS,
	Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary School	36	2015	38.4	2017	100	●	→	MoEST, EMIS,

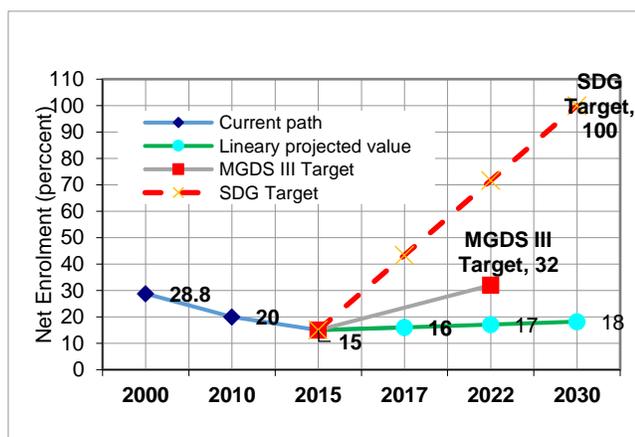
	Dropout rates (Primary)	3.9	2015	4.1	2017	0			MoEST, EMIS,
4.5.1	Gender Parity indices for all								
	Gender Parity (Primary)	1	2016	1	2017	1			MoEST, EMIS,
	Gender Parity (Secondary)	0.88	2016	0.9	2017	1			MoEST, EMIS,
	Gender Parity Teacher Training (Primary)	0.72	2016	0.75	2017	1			MoEST, EMIS,
	Complementary Basic Education Enrolment (Non-formal education for out-of-school youth)	0.94	2016	0.94	2017	1			MoEST, EMIS
4.6.1	Percentage of population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in literacy	65.8	2015	72	2017	100			MoEST, EMIS
	Youth (15-24) literacy rate (%)	72.9	2015	81.1	2017	100			MDHS, IHS
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to electricity, secondary	53.7	2015	75.0	2017	100			MoEST, EMIS
	Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation, girls latrine primary level	82.0	2015	94.9	2017	100			MoEST, EMIS
	Proportion of schools with access to electricity, primary level	14.6	2015	14.6	2017	100			MoEST, EMIS
4.b.1	Volume of ODA for education scholarships USD million	1,415	2015	1415	2017	2830			MoEST, EMIS
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in primary education with minimum teacher training: Total	90.8	2015	90.8	2015	100			MoEST, EMIS
	Qualified Pupil/Teacher ratio (Primary)	79.5	2015	76.9	2017	60			MoEST, EMIS

Figure 4.1: Trends in Net enrolment (Primary)



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016, MOEST EMIS, 2017

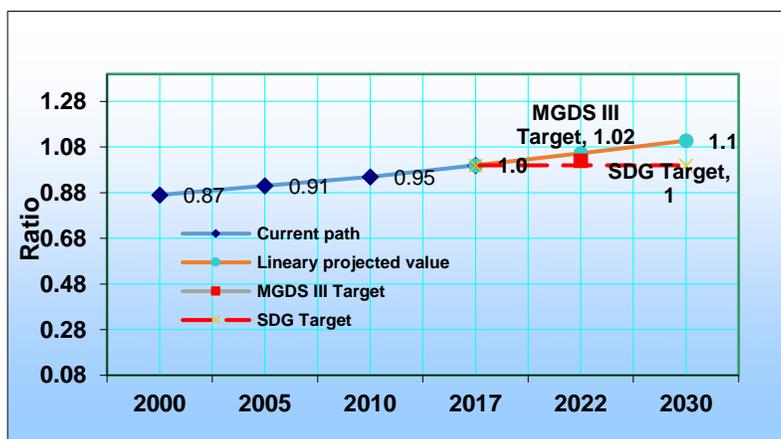
Figure 4.2: Trends in Net enrolment (Secondary)



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016, MOEST EMIS, 2017

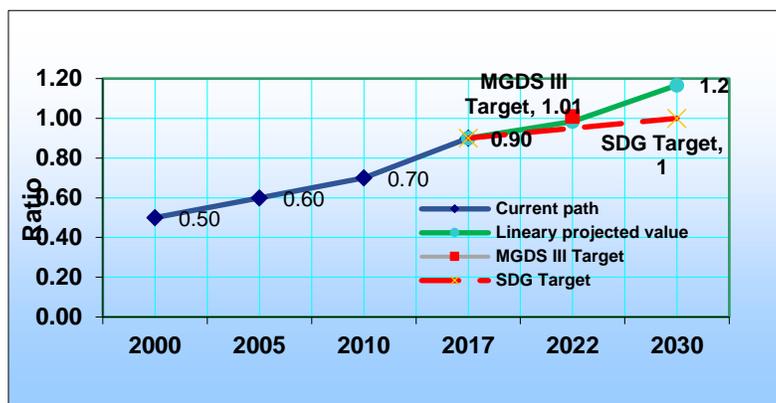
- ▶ Although, Malawi has made significant progress in access to education at primary level at the end of the MDGs in 2015, the pace of progress towards lower secondary education and youth literacy is too slow.
- ▶ 4.1.1 (b): The proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading is still low at 64.0 percent and even lower for lower primary school, standard 1-5 and it is lower for mathematics at 40.0 percent (SAQMEC/EMIS, 2016). There has been no recent studies on proficiency tests.
- ▶ 4.2.2: The participation rate in early childhood, organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) has been reported nationally as the proportion of children (Ages 1-5) accessing ECD services and is estimated at 44.5 percent (MoGCDSW, 2016).
- ▶ 4.3.1 (a): Net Attendance Ratio for Primary is on track. It has increased from 78.0 percent in 2000 to 94.0 percent in 2015, representing a 16.0 percentage points increase. If this growth can be sustained, the target of 100 percent by 2030 is likely to be met. Regionally NER is averaging (83). In Mozambique it is estimated at (94), Zambia (67), Tanzania (79) (WDR, 2015).
- ▶ 4.3.1(b): Net Attendance Ratio for secondary schools is still low and has been declining from 29.0 percent in 2000 to 15.0 percent in 2015 and is currently estimated at 16.0 percent in 2017. The MGDS III targets 32.0 percent by 2022 and the SDG target is 100 percent. This target is unlikely to be met.
- ▶ 4.a.1: In 2017, only 14.0 per cent of primary schools had electricity and 86.0 percent were equipped with basic water facilities. The proportion of schools with access to basic sanitation, primary level was 82.0 percent against a target of 100 percent.
- ▶ 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training is estimated at 90.8 percent. At national level, the Qualified Pupil Teacher Ratio for primary schools is 80 which is still high compared to the recommended ratio of 1:60.

Figure 4.3: SDG Indicator 4.5.1(a): Gender Parity-Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary School



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016, MOEST EMIS, 2017

Figure 4.4: SDG Indicator 4.5.1(b): Gender Parity-Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary School



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016, MOEST EMIS, 2017

Figure 4.5: SDG Indicator 4.6.1 Youth (15-24) literacy rate (%)



Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016, MOEST EMIS, 2017

▶ 4.5.1 (a): Malawi has already achieved the Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Primary Education at 1:1 in 2017 (Figure 4.3). It's important to maintain this progress through sustained efforts.

▶ 4.5.1 (b): The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary education was at 0.90 in 2017 (Figure 4.4). The target for 2030 is 1 and at the current growth path Malawi is likely to achieve the target by 2030. This calls for efforts if progress is to be sustained. The transition rate (Primary to Secondary School) has been increasing over the 5 years from 33.0 percent in 2013 to 38.4 percent in 2017 which is a good indication

▶ 4.6.1: The youth literacy rate (15-24 years) is estimated at 83.0 percent as of 2017, an increase from 63.0 percent in 2000 and 77 percent in 2010 respectively. The current path shows the country is moderately progressing and on track to achieve the target of universal youth literacy and the current growth path shows Malawi could meet the target in 2030. This calls for additional efforts in secondary education to be sustained.

Policies and Programmes

The Ministry of Education, Science & Technology (MoEST) is the policy bearer in the provision of education in the country and provides education in collaboration with faith-based organizations (FBOs), as well as the private sector. Other ministries, including those responsible for youth, gender and labour, complement the MoEST in the provision of both formal and non-formal education.

The MoGCDSW maintains the lead in the provision of Early Childhood Development (ECD), and the Ministry of Labour, Sports, Youth and Manpower Development leads in the provision of sports and other services targeting out of school youths, and the provision of technical education and vocational training.

Programming in the education sector is guided by the National Education Sector Plan (NESP), which covers 2008-2020, as well as the Education Act (2013), the National Education Policy (NEP), and the National Education Standards.

National Early Child Development Policy

The country has increased participation in ECD since the formulation of the ECD Policy in 2006 which provides a clear framework on ECD education. The policy had a number of strategies that led to increase in ECD structures owned by the communities and private owners. ECD services are provided through Community Based Care Centres (CBCC) supported by UNICEF through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare throughout the country. Usually, the CBCC's are run by caregivers who are trained to manage children. Currently, there are 32,361 caregivers of which 16,101 are trained and 16,260 are untrained. As a result of these policy interventions, the number of ECD centres increased from 11,105 in 2015 to 14,381 in 2018 (MoGCDSW, 2018).



Universal Primary Education

In 1994, the introduction of FPE to increase access, eliminate inequalities and build a strong socio-economic base and enhance civic education was the main driver to increase access to primary education. As a result of this policy change, more than a million additional pupils joined the primary education system in 1995 (Sharra, 2015). The number of pupils accessing primary education increased from 847,157 in 1984 to 1,895,423 in 1994 reached 4,804,194 in 2015 and was 4,964,457 pupils in 2017/18. (MoEST, EMIS, 2018).

School Health and Nutrition Strategy (School Feeding Programme)

The Ministry of Education along with Ministries of Health and Agriculture established a Department of School Health and Nutrition and launched a National School Health and Nutrition Strategic Plan whose emphasis is to provide school meals to learners particularly using approaches that would ensure participation of local communities in the production, delivery and preparation of meals. The introduction of school feeding programme has helped to improve access in primary schools.

Secondary education

The total number of secondary schools in 2016/17 was 1,411. A total of 1,169 schools or 83.0 percent of secondary schools are located in rural areas while 17.0 percent or 242 schools are located in urban areas. Most of the schools in the rural areas are Community Day Secondary Schools (CDSSs). The CDSS policy was intended to reduce distances and increase access to secondary education. However, this policy is not fully supported and implemented. Currently government has introduced free secondary education that will likely reduce drop out due to financial constraints. However, challenges would still remain terms of funding to maintain these schools and sustain the quality of secondary education.

Table 4.2: Number of learners in education subsectors, 1994 - 2017

Education subsector	Year				
	2004	2014	2015	2016	2017
ECD	229,823	1,344,723	80,519	1,189,852	2,203,431
Primary	3,166,786	4,670,279	4,804,194	4,813,883	4,964,457
Secondary	180,157	346,604	358,033	351,651	372,888
Primary teacher training	12,129	20,800 ^b	13,865	21,465	22,576
Technical	1,756	8,356 ^c	n/a	n/a	n/a
University	4,745	12,203 ^d	30,810	30,810	30,810

Sources: MoEST EMIS, MoGCDSW.

Challenges that may hinder SDG 4 attainment

- Failure to keep children in school creates a new generation of population living in poverty and hunger. Illiteracy amongst others promotes poor health and other forms of deprivations including failure to understand and adopt new technologies and development messages.
- There are still challenges around secondary and tertiary enrolment.
- Shortage of teachers is still a challenge, there is still high Qualified Pupil/Teacher ratio especially in rural areas, ranging around 1:80 against a recommended ratio of 1:60.
- There are also structural challenges regarding teachers' salaries delays. This is compounded by lack of motivation e.g. promotion of teachers, teacher upgrading programmes. These have an effect on the quality and learning outcomes of students. For example, evidence shows that there are very low scores of numeracy and reading amongst children in ECDs (36-59 months).
- Teaching and learning materials are still a challenge and so is access to schools for special needs students.

- According to MoEST (2017) EMIS data, 115,284 learners with special needs were identified in all primary schools in Malawi, or approximately 2.4 percent of total primary enrollment, however there are very few schools with special needs facilities.
- Dropout rates are still high especially amongst girls.
- There are still challenges of lack of data around quality of education indicators and data on Disability and Inclusive Education.

What can be done to accelerate SDG 4 attainment?

- With the free primary Education and the newly introduced free secondary education. Malawi has already achieved gender parity in primary and secondary schools, *more efforts and progress need to be done in the transition rate from primary to secondary school and enrollment in secondary and tertiary education.*
- With regard to secondary education, *for example the CDSS policy was intended to reduce distances and increase access to secondary education. However, this policy is not fully supported and implemented.* More funding and decentralisation of the management of the CDSS schools is recommended
- *Similarly, access to tertiary education needs to be expanded by increasing teaching space in the short to medium term and identify alternative sources of financing such as Open Distance Learning centers (ODL) and increasing teaching and classroom space using the business model approach which is proving successful with private universities. Government should also expedite the unbundling of the University of Malawi, which will improve efficiency.*
- Whilst the Government of Malawi (GOM) has made progress in ensuring that children with special needs and disabilities attend school by establishing within the MoEST a Special Needs Education Directorate. *Further efforts are needed by the sector to consider introducing at least a fixed number of schools in each district that provide special needs education whose majority of them are currently only provided in mission schools owned by Malawi Council of Churches and not government schools.* This will ensure that children with disabilities have access to education.
- *Shortage of qualified teachers could be addressed through decentralisation of the recruitment of teachers to the local councils.* Furthermore, teachers who are not qualified should be provided with in-service training in their nearest clusters.
- Access to books is still a challenge this can be addressed through decentralisation of teaching and learning materials i.e. establishment of community resource centres or mobile libraries where all pupils within a zone can access. This is a role the private sector can do through Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSRs). Perhaps it's time corporations could commit a certain proportion of their profits to be invested in the education sector to address some of the challenges and to invest in the future generation. Some Commercial Banks, Press Trust, Dosani Trust and others are good examples.

- The School Feeding Programme (SFP) has been very successful as an integrated approach within the school health and nutrition strategy. Evidence shows that the approach has led to increase access and improving enrollments to primary education, reducing dropout rates and reducing malnutrition amongst learners, (WFP, 2018). Sustainability of this approach need to be imparted within the communities even after programme support. (See Box # 3 below for the success story).

Box # 4: Counting gains of the School Health and Nutrition-School Feeding Programme (SFP)

“The School Feeding Programme is one of the main strategies to increase access to primary education and improving enrollments, reducing dropout rates and reducing malnutrition amongst learners, WFP”

The SFP is implemented by Government of Malawi with support from WFP, EU in partnership with GIZ and Mary Meals, for sustainable school nutrition programmes. GIZ (AFIKEPO/NAPE) has also promoted a low-input model using local resources rather than external inputs to increase productivity in community and school gardens called the *Home Grown School Meal (HGSM)*. The Ministry of Health provides deworming activities in assisted schools. *Studies in Malawi estimate that for every USD \$1 spent on school feeding, at least USD \$6 are returned in better health and productivity when these reach adulthood (WFP, 2018)*

The **Home Grown School Meals (HGSM)** programme sources locally produced food of the right quality and quantity to students at the right time and increases knowledge about the use of locally available food. The HGSM approach will ensure sustainability especially the community based cultivation of nutrition crops and the locally managed preparation of enhanced school meals which has great potential to lower dependency on external funding making schools more self-reliant. Cassava is one of the crops that have been chosen by the communities to be added to the school meals food crops.



Take Home Rations (THR): the programme provides a take-home ration of 12.5 kg of maize per month for girls and for double orphans who attend 80.0 percent of school days. These take-home rations have a substantial value transfer effects and encourage households to keep children in school particularly during the lean season. Results are encouraging: girls’ enrolment increased by 37.7 percent.

Ensuring support to all schools during the lean season: schools with good attendance rates, usually not in need of WFP assistance still require temporary support during the lean season because of sudden increases in school drop-out. WFP provides high-energy biscuits to community-based child-care centers and selected primary schools for one school term during the lean season. The districts selected for assistance are identified by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC).

[Source: Courtesy of MoEST; Department of School Health and Nutrition Reports, WFP and GIZ(AFIKEPO/NAPE), 2018 Programme Reports]



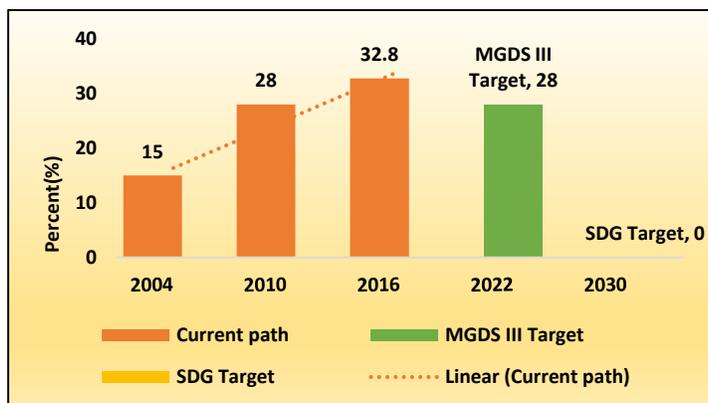
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Table 5.1: Status at a Glance SDG 5 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
5.1.1	Existence of Legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	available	2016	Available	2018	available			Gender Equality Act, MoGECW,
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	42.2	2016	42.2	2016	0			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Physical Violence	34.0	2016	34.0	2016	25.9			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Sexual Violence	20.6	2016	20.6	2016	19.2			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Emotional Violence	29.5	2016	29.5	2016	29.5			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	28.2	2016	28.2	2016	0			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
5.3.1a	Proportion of women aged 15–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	12.5	2016	12.5	2016	0			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
5.3.1b	Proportion of women aged 15–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	42.1	2016	42.1	2016	0			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Percentage of women aged 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child (<i>teenage child bearing/ pregnancies</i>)	29	2016	29	2016	0			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by female	8.68	2011	39.2	2017	30			IHS4 Report (2017), NSO
	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by Male	1.3	2011	51.3	2017	30			IHS4 Report (2017), NSO
5.5.1a	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	16.7	2014	16.7	2018	50			Malawi Parliament
5.5.1b	Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	32	2014	32	2018	50			MoGWSC
5.5.1c	Proportion of women in Judiciary	16.7	2016	12.9	2018	50			MoGWSC
5.5.2	Percentage of women represented in decision making positions in public service)	24	2016	24	2016	50			DHRMD
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding contraceptive use	78.6	2016	78.6	2016	100			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
5.6.2	Laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to: Sexual and reproductive health care	available	2017	Available	2018	available			National (SRHR) Policy, 2017-2022, MoH, UNFPA
5.a.1a	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex :	-	-	79.7	2017	100			IHS4 Report (2017), NSO
5.a.1b	b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	-	-	15.9	2017	100			IHS4 Report (2017), NSO

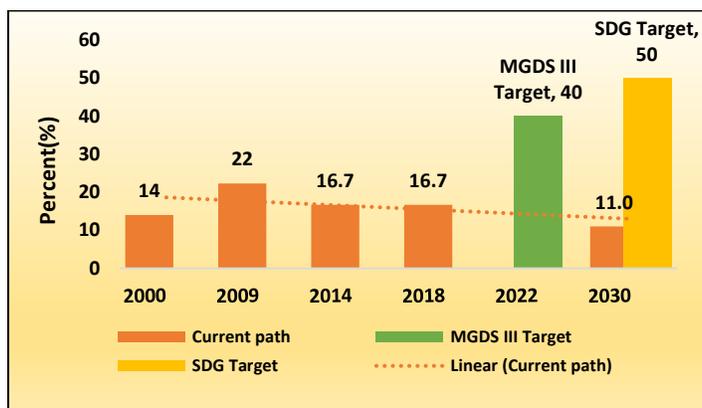
5.a.2	Legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control:	available	2016	Available	2018	available			Land Act, Gender Equality Act,
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone national	34.0	2014	48	2017	100			MACRA, (MICS, MDHS, IHS.)
5.c.1	Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (Malawi)	available	2015	Available	2018	available			NGO Gender Network (PETS Survey)

Figure 5.1: SDG Indicator 5.1.1: Proportion of women subjected to domestic violence in the previous 12 months



Source: MDHS 2004-2016, NSO

Figure 5.2: SDG Indicator 5.5.1(a) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)



Source: Ministry of Gender, Annual Report, MGDS III 2017

- ▶ 5.2.1: Figure 5.1 shows that the proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months was 32.8 percent in 2016 (MDHS, 2016). Malawi’s position is higher than the sub-Saharan Africa average of 22.0 percent in 2016, (WDR, 2018).
- ▶ The trends on domestic violence shows that the incidence of violence is worsening from 15.0 percent in 2004 to 32.8 in 2016. This shows that Malawi is off track on this target which aims to eliminate all sorts of violence by 2030.
- ▶ 5.2.2: The proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, was 13.9 percent in 2016. Only 40.0 percent of women who have experienced any physical or sexual violence have sought help to stop the violence and half have never sort help or told anyone about the violence
- ▶ 5.3.1: Child marriages are high. The proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 was 12.5 percent and before age 18 was 42.1 percent (MDHS, 2016). Higher than the regional average of 38.0 percent.
- ▶ 5.5.1a: The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament was 16.7 percent in 2018 (Figure 5.2), declining from 21.0 percent in 2010. Malawi s position is lower than the regional average of 24.0 percent (WDR, 2018).
- ▶ 5.5.1b: The proportion of women in local government councils was 32.0 percent in 2018.
- ▶ 5.5.2: The proportion of women in managerial positions reported nationally as the percentage of women represented in decision making positions in public service) was estimated at 24.0 percent in 2016.
- ▶ 5.6.1: The proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care was 78.6 percent.
- ▶ 5.6.2: Malawi is one of the countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

Policies and Programmes

The MGDS III includes actions to address gender inequalities by mainstreaming the concerns of women and girls in the key priority areas as well as a separate area of concern to counter deeply rooted gender-based discrimination.

The sector operations are guided by international and local policy and legal instruments which are aligned to the Joint Sector Strategic Plan (JSSP) for the Gender, Children, Youth and Sports Sector Working Group and MGDS III. Local policy and legal instruments include; National Gender Policy, Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) Policy, Early Childhood Development (ECD) Policy, Prevention of Domestic Violence Act



(PDVA), Gender Equality Act (2012), Wills and Inheritance Act (2011), Child Care, Protection and Justice Act (2010), the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act. The International instruments include: The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), The Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC), African Union (AU) Solemn Declaration on Gender and the SADC Gender Protocol.

In addition to government efforts, activities under this goal are complimented and monitored by the Development Partners and the Civil Society Organizations under the umbrella body *NGO Coalition on Child Rights (NGOCCR)*. The NGOCCR is a coalition of networks working towards the promotion of children's rights. The networks under NGO CCR are NGO Gender Coordination Network (NGO GCN), Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN), Save the Children, Civil Society Education Network (CSEC), Human Rights Consultative Committee (HRCC), Water and Sanitation Network (WESN), Network of Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (NOVOC), Malawi Human Rights Youth Network (MHRYN), Youth Consultative Forum (YCF), Malawi Health Equity Network (MHEN).

Challenges and Bottlenecks in attainment of SDG 5

The sector experiences a number of challenges some of the most pressing include the following:

- The protection of the dignity and rights of women and girls requires the eradication of all harmful practices including Gender Based Violence (GBV), Early (and Forced) Marriage eradication of all harmful practices. *The problem is worsened due to low levels of reporting violence and inadequate redress systems.*
- There are challenges *deeply rooted around cultural patriarchal norms and traditional practices that are an obstacle to gender equality and women's empowerment and girl's participation.*
- *Child marriages* are still a challenge.

- Whilst the Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex such as Gender Equality Act³, National Gender Policy, Marriage Divorce and Family Relations Act of 2015, Deceased Estates (the Wills, Inheritance and Protection) Act amongst others including international instruments. However, there is still very weak implementation and enforcement of the laws at all levels.

What can be done to accelerate SDG 5 attainment?

- ✓ Fundamentally, gender equality must be advanced at all levels. *There is need to address gender inequality effectively and transforming it through multi-sectoral approaches* and in depth analysis of issues in their national and local context. SDG 16 highlights the persistent absence of reporting violence as a major challenge and this has a great impact on SDG 5 outcomes.
- ✓ Legal frameworks do exist such as Gender Equality Act⁴, National Gender Policy, Marriage Divorce and Family Relations Act of 2015, Deceased Estates (the Wills, Inheritance and Protection) Act amongst others including international instruments described above. *There is however, very weak implementation and enforcement of the laws at all levels.*
- ✓ In order to address the persistent prevalence and high level of non-disclosure of incidences of GBV with particular reference to women and children, the Government of Malawi formulated the National Plan of Action against GBV (the NPA). *There is need for prevention of GBV by addressing the root causes including by removing harmful social norms. There is need to promote an early referral system that identifies violence and thus reduces its impact and continuation.*
- ✓ *The challenge of teenage pregnancies and early marriages requires need for new policies or more enforcement of the prevention laws such (Banning of child marriages, lifting minimum age from ...to 18). There also good initiatives formal or informal such as the School readmission policy and withdrawal from marriage, championed by traditional leaders and communities etc.*
- ✓ There is need for Government to produce a comprehensive child protection policy to guide the implementation of the laws. This review should also domesticate the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children. However, laws alone will not end child marriages. There are a number of traditional leaders who are championing an end to this harmful malpractice.
- ✓ There is need of intensifying the promotion of women participation and have a deliberate policy of promoting women in all priority areas such as enrollment into secondary schools, university, recruitment into public service and all mainstream gender sensitive guidance in all the priority sectors for the MGDS III. *Among the provisions of the Gender Equality Act, it*

³ Gender equality ACT in reference is of 2013

demands that recruitment into public offices should follow a 40-60 percent women and men respectively across all structures including local government committees, whilst the AU 2063 Agenda calls for adhering to the 50:50 gender parity in all sectors political, social and cultural. There is need to institutionalised Gender Quota system for public service and electoral systems introduced and functional.

- ✓ Increasing the provision of resources towards currently the proportion of public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment is still low less than 3 percent of GDP. An annual investment of 3.5 percent is required to achieve gender equality.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Table 6.1: Status at a Glance SDG 6 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
6.1.1	Proportion of population using improved drinking water services, by:	87	2016	87	2016	100			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	10	2016	10	2016	100			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities, by:	52	2016	52.0	2016	100			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility	19.0	2016	19.0	2016	100			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	16.1	2016	16.1	2016	50			World Development Report , 2018
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	11.1	2014	8.4	2017	0			World Development Report , 2019
6.5.2	Proportion of Transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	available	2016	available	2018	available			MoAIWD, NWRA
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related ODA USD million	92.35	2015	92.35	2015	-			MoFEPD
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	10	2015	10	2015	100			MoLGRD

Table 6.2: SDG-Indicator-6.1.1-Access to safe water (%)

Malawi	Drinking water		
	National	Rural	Urban
	2015	2015	2015
Safely managed	-	-	-
Basic service	67	63	87
Limited service	20	22	9
Unimproved	10	12	4
No service	3	3	0

Source: National Statistical Office, JMP, 2017

Table 6.3: SDG-Indicator-6.2.1-Access to safely managed sanitation (%)

Malawi	Sanitation		
	National	Rural	Urban
	2015	2015	2015
Safely managed	-	-	-
Basic service	42	41	47
Limited service	25	22	39
Unimproved	26	29	12
No service	6	7	1

Source: MDHS, National Statistical Office, JMP, 2017

Table 6.4: SDG-Indicator-6.2.1-Handwashing Facility (%)

Malawi	Hygiene		
	National	Rural	Urban
	2015	2015	2015
Safely managed	-	-	-
Basic service	10	8	18
Limited service	75	75	76
Unimproved	-	-	-
No service	15	17	7

Source: MDHS, National Statistical Office, JMP, 2017

Access to Safe Water Supply

- ▶ 6.1.1: The number of households with sustainable access to improved water sources increased significantly from 47.0 percent in 1990 to 90.0 percent in 2016 during the MDG era, exceeding the MDG target of 74.0 percent.
- ▶ Following country consultations in 2017, the definition of safely managed water supply has changed. *The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination.* SDG 6.1.1.
- ▶ If the improved source does not meet any one of these criteria, but a round trip to collect water takes 30 minutes or less, it will be classified as a basic drinking water service (SDG 1.4). If water collection from an improved source exceeds 30 minutes, it will be categorized as a limited service.
- ▶ Estimates of safely managed water are not yet available. About 67.0 percent of the population are using basic services of water, and 20 percent limited services as depicted in table 6.2. Malawi is progressing well on this target compared to the Sub-Saharan Africa region with an average of 24.0 percent access to safe water.

Sanitation

- ▶ Malawi adopted the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 2008 to make the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by promoting sanitation in the communities.
- ▶ 6.2.1: As depicted in table 6.3 about 42 percent were using safely managed sanitation services. In 2015, about 6 percent of the population continued to practice open defecation.

Hygiene

- ▶ 6.2.1: the presence of a handwashing facility with soap and water on premises has been identified as the priority indicator for global monitoring of hygiene under the SDGs. Households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on premises will meet the criteria for a basic hygiene facility (SDG 6.1.4 and 6.1.2).

- ▶ About 10 percent of households have a basic handwashing facility.

Polices and Strategies

The National Water Policy Vision is ‘*Water and sanitation for all, always*’. The goal of the sector is to increase the population of households with an improved water source within a radius of 500 metres in rural areas and percentage of households whose average total time to collect drinking water is less than 30 minutes for a round trip.

The National Sanitation Policy (2008): The Water and Sanitation goal is to achieve universal access to improved sanitation, adoption and use of safe hygiene practices while ensuring sustainable management of the environment for the country’s socio-economic growth and development.

In terms of achievements in 2018 towards MGDS III and SDGs, the sector has rolled out three flagship projects in irrigation sub-sector and water supply: The Shire Valley Transformation Project (SVTP), Small Farms Irrigation Project II (SFIP II) and Blantyre Water Supply Improvement (Likhubula) Project.

The multiplier benefits of these flagship projects would be far reaching in terms of attainment of SDGs 1 and 2 as simulated by iSDG model. Enhanced irrigation investment would help overcome overdependence on rain-fed agriculture hence promote resilience against weather related shocks to which Malawi’s economy is vulnerable.

Challenges and Bottlenecks in attainment of SDG 5

- *Low functionality of boreholes and Gravity water schemes is prevalent, with an estimated 25.0 percent of water points not working at a given time (MoAIWD, 2017)⁵. The sector reports also show variations in coverage between districts, and there is a notable difference between urban and rural areas. Hence, access to clean water is by no means equitable.*
- *These uneven patterns of service provision and problems of functionality are caused by various bottlenecks in the service delivery chain, as well as broader political-economic structures and actor relationships that shape WASH governance in Malawi. For example, the Department of Water Supply is one of the least decentralized government entity. The process of devolving power and financial resources, rather than just administrative responsibilities, has been particularly slow in the water sector when compared to other sectors. Therefore, since the bulk of financial allocations between and within sectors are decided centrally, DWDOs’ ability to respond to local needs and implement the District Development Plan is limited.*
- *Vandalism of water and irrigation infrastructure, ageing infrastructure for both water supply and sewer systems.*

⁵ This is a national average, and figures vary between districts, ranging from 98 percent in Likoma to 52 percent in Dedza (MoAIWD, JSR 2017).

- *Environmental and catchment degradation, dwindling of water resources* due to climate change, inadequate production capacity of water due to increased water demand and limited financial resources.
- *The WASH sector is one of those that suffers from chronic staff shortages, particularly at district level.* The current vacancy rate for the sector nationally is over 60, 0 percent (MoAIWD, 2017). These shortages severely compromise the government's ability to ensure that WASH services are adequate and sustained.
- *Development partners identified the human resource gap as a significant barrier to working effectively with, or through, district governments. For this and other reasons many donors prefer to channel their funds through the central ministry or NGOs rather than directly to districts.* The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are the notable exception to this but even they sub-contract NGOs to avoid delays in programme implementation, given DWDOs' limited capacity to absorb large amounts of funding.
- The shortage of human resources in Malawi's water sector is closely linked *to problems of financing and budget allocation.* The WASH sector appears to suffer from the prioritisation of other sectors of greater political or strategic interest even when it is amongst the MGDS III key priorities (Agriculture, Climate Change). For example, in the 2016/17 budget allocation, the water sector received MK0.34 billion Malawian Kwacha (0.08% of the national budget). Meanwhile agriculture received MK147.241 billion and education, MK81.68 billion (Economic Report, 2018, MoFEPD, WESNET, 2018).

What can be done to accelerate SDG 6 attainment?

- ✓ *There is need for increased expenditure in the provision of clean and safe water and sanitation and hygiene services* which also impact on the health and well-being of the population to meet the ever-increasing demand for safe water for domestic, institutional, commercial and agricultural use, with emphasis on the poor and rural communities.
- ✓ Despite the financial challenges there are opportunities such as the *Constituency Development Fund (CDF) provided to each Member of Parliament.* The CDF is intended to respond to immediate, short-term community development needs and can be used to implement minor projects in the MP's constituency (MoLGRD, 2014).
- ✓ In 2017 a decision was made by Government to channel MK12 million (US\$16,800) per constituency through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) for the development of new boreholes including the borehole treasury fund. *If used efficiently these resources are sufficient to transform an area in terms of water supply. There is need however to de-politicise the CDF funds by the MPs and allow allocation based on Village Action Plans (VAPs) and or Area Development Plans (ADPs) priorities in close partnership with ward councillors and local committees plans and not individual MPs plans.*

- ✓ *In addition, there are funds received indirectly from development partners. These are funds channeled through the MoAIWD, such as the National Water Development Programme, which supports a number of districts.*
- ✓ *In addition to boosting staffing numbers is the need for training and upskilling existing DWDO staff, many of whom do not have the requisite qualifications. There is even a general shortage of skills and experience, particularly among ‘hydro-geologists who can properly oversee what is happening.*
- ✓ *Furthermore, there are activities funded by NGOs. Several NGOs have joined forces under the Water and Environmental Sanitation Network (WESNET) with a view to developing a common strategy and having a united voice in policy dialogue platforms. Including capacity building of Water Points Committees (WPCs) and Water Users Associations in operation and maintenance (O&M). Others are even introducing Borehole Funds Banking from the community contributions for their own sustainability. These initiatives need to be strengthened and sustained including more accountability, coordination and governance mechanisms within the sector.*
- ✓ *Finally, the private sector plays various roles in the WASH service delivery chain and can be divided into three main subgroups: 1). *drilling companies*, who are often contracted by the government and development partners to site and construct water points,2) *consultancy firms*, for example with engineering expertise, who may play a role in the design of project interventions (hardware and software) or provide other advisory services 3) *private businesses*, who import pumps and other specialist parts that are manufactured abroad for sale in hardware shops and other outlets and also collect and recycle waste.*

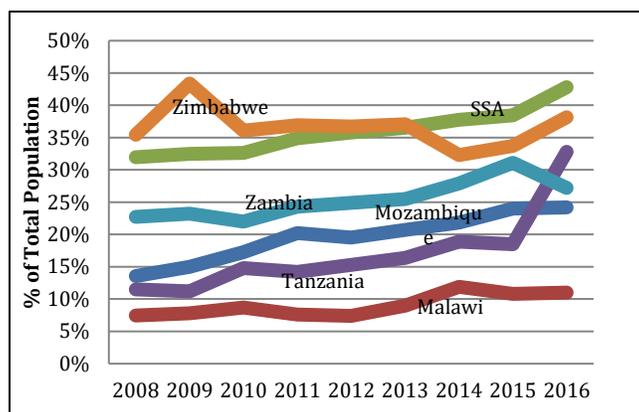
7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Table 7.1: Status at a Glance SDG 7 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	10.7	2016	10.7	2016	100	●	→	IHS4 2017
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	1.8	2015	1.8	2015	100	●	→	MERA
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	7	2016	7	2016	50	●	→	Department of Energy Affairs
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	10.2	2016	10.2	2016	20.3	●	→	Department of Energy Affairs
7.a.1	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	64.3	2015	64.3	2018	100	●	↑	World Development Report
7.b.1	Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP	6.5	2015	6.5	2018	25	●	→	World Development Report
7.b.2	Amount of FDI in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services (USD million)	81.3	2015	3,900	2018	-	●	→	World Development Report
	Percentage of households using solid fuel for cooking	88	2015	98	2017	60	●	→	Department of Energy Affairs

Figure 7.1: SDG Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of the population with access to electricity (%)



Source: National Statistical Office (2017), IHS4, & World bank data.

▶ 7.1.1: The proportion of the population with access to electricity was estimated at 10.7 percent in 2016, an increase from 7.5 percent in 2005 and 9.5 percent in 2010 as shown in figure 7.1. The proportion is slightly higher in urban areas at 48.7 percent compared to rural areas at 3.9 percent. This is way below that for SSA (42.8 percent) and the country's neighbours: Zimbabwe (38.1 percent), Tanzania (32.8 percent), Zambia (27.2 percent), and Mozambique (24.2 percent).

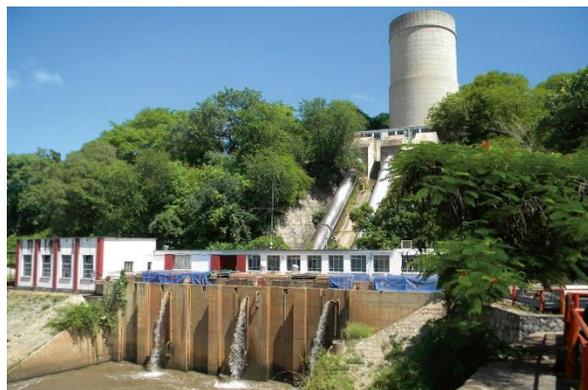
▶ The MGDS III targets 50.0 percent in 2022 against the SDG target of 100 percent by 2030.

▶ 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology: reported nationally as penetration of energy efficient technologies was 18 percent in 2016. (This includes cook stoves, LPG Cylinders) (MGDS III, DoE, 2017)

▶ 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption; National; Percentage change in penetration of renewable energy sources (7 percent) in 2016, (MGDS III, DoE, 2017)

▶ 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy as a percentage of GDP was 10.2 in 2016 (MGDS III, DoE, 2017).

Malawi's electricity is powered by EGENCO through the ESCOM main electricity grid. The National Electricity Market (NEM), which connects all regions of Malawi, is the smallest in the region. Malawi has some of the least thermal and renewable energy sources in the Africa and has very little to show in terms of technological innovation in energy extraction and production. Malawi's electricity production currently relies heavily on hydro power (95.0 per cent), which will likely continue in the future.



According to the 2017 study commissioned by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining (MoNREM), Integrated Resource Plan, it is estimated that Malawi's total installed capacity for power generation in the interconnected grid at 370 megawatts (MW). This comprises 350 MW of hydropower and 20 MW diesel generators (reciprocal engines). The Electricity Supply Company of Malawi (ESCOM) additionally operates some off-grid diesel generation. Out of the 350 MW of installed hydropower capacity, actual production averages around 150 MW due to a combination of faulty aged installations and hydrological factors affecting the Shire River: siltation, low precipitation in the catchment areas, off take for water consumption, evaporation from Lake Malawi and water level of the lake. This production is against a suppressed demand of 330MW and full demand of 449MW. Not surprisingly, load power outages and load shedding are frequent. The IRP forecasts that maximum demand will reach 719 MW by 2020, 1,873 MW by 2030, and 4,620 MW by 2040. The corresponding generation forecasts are 300 MW from Kamwamba coal power plan by 2021, 804 MW by 2020 from Kapichira III hydro power project, an estimated combined total of 3,004 MW by 2021.

Energy Policy

In alignment with SDG targets, Malawi's long-term energy policies are being informed by four key outcomes: increased security, future reliability, lowering costs for consumers and lower emissions. Malawi remains reliant on hydro power resources to provide electricity. The use of renewable energy continues to rise, now providing around 3 per cent of Malawi's electricity. Over the past five years, more new generation has been solar and the cost of power from those sources has halved. The sector has implemented several flagship projects and managed to achieve the following in the 2017/18 period:

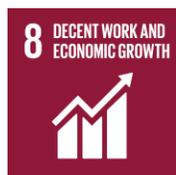
- The sector through Department of Energy Affairs (DoE) rolled out the Malawi Rural Electrification Programme Phase 8 which has so far connected 323 sites (the sites include trading centres, health facilities, schools, villages etc.) to the national electricity grid.
- The sector through DoE also finalised the feasibility studies for *Kholombidzo, Fufu and Mpatamanga* hydropower projects. Preparations for implementation of Mpatamanga project through a PPP approach is underway which is being supported by the World Bank through International Finance Corporation who will also be a co-developer. A Cooperation Agreement and Joint Development Agreement have been prepared. The plan is to have the other developer (Private Investor) procured and reach financial closure by 2019.
- Construction of new power substations and rehabilitation of some existing power substations including power lines has also been done through the Energy Sector Support Project and Millennium Challenge Corporation.
- Construction preparations for two new minigrid (hydro and Solar) is at advanced stage and upgrading of MEGA minigrid to increase connectivity to decentralized electricity services was finalised.

Challenges and bottlenecks for attainment of SDG 7

- Fundamentally the energy sector in Malawi is experiencing a lot of issues of administrative inefficiencies and lack of accountability leading to poor energy generation and distribution.
- *Electricity generation faces serious challenges due to lack of planning on the part of design of hydro plants based on run on the river mode.* The current generation sites do not include use of a dam which can act as a reservoir when water levels are low.
- *There is excessive environmental degradation upstream* along the main rivers catchment areas.
- *The sector suffers from lack of decentralisation and diversification of energy sources such as natural gas* and other renewable sources of energy.
- *There was absence participation of the private sector through private public partnerships in the energy sector* until recently that would make the sector more competitive.

What can be done to accelerate SDG 7 attainment?

- ✓ The report notes that energy could be one of the key drivers or accelerators for SDGs in Malawi as it would not only improve access to electricity but also boost economic activity and growth through interlinkages across many sectors such as Goal 3 Health, Goal 4 education, Goals 9 Industrial Innovation and Infrastructure and 10 Reduced Inequality.
- ✓ *Malawi urgently needs to diversify its energy sources.* Malawi's total installed generation capacity is estimated at 370 megawatts (MW), comprising 350 MW of hydropower and 20 MW diesel generators (reciprocal engines). Neighbouring countries outperform Malawi in terms of energy mix and capacity. Tanzania registers a total installed generation capacity of 1,352 MW, largely based on natural gas (43 percent), hydropower (43 percent) and heavy fuel (12 percent). Mozambique has total installed generation capacity of 2,400 MW of which 56 percent is hydro and 42 percent is gas. Zambia's total installed generation capacity is 2,411MW, entirely hydro, but supported by huge reservoir dams.
- ✓ *Much of the power source is hydro and is therefore adversely affected by environmental degradation.* There is therefore need to pay attention to catchment management for the water sources. In addition, feasibility studies should be conducted for all the major rivers in the country with potential of generating hydro-power for possible investments in more mini-hydro power generation like the one in Wovwe in Karonga. In addition, provide incentives to drive investments in renewable energy.
- ✓ *Financing Malawi's energy sector improvement plans demands mobilization of resources from a broad range of sources.* Efforts should be made to create the right climate for the private sector; as well as capacitating the Power Single Buyer, through a cost reflective tariff, geared at improving the corporation's counter-party credit worthiness. The domestic capital market, through bond-issuance targeting pension funds can also be leveraged to finance energy projects.
- ✓ *Another option is for Malawi to tap into the regional power pool grid, as Malawi's electricity grid is currently not interconnected with the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP).* This integration would help ensure security of power supply.



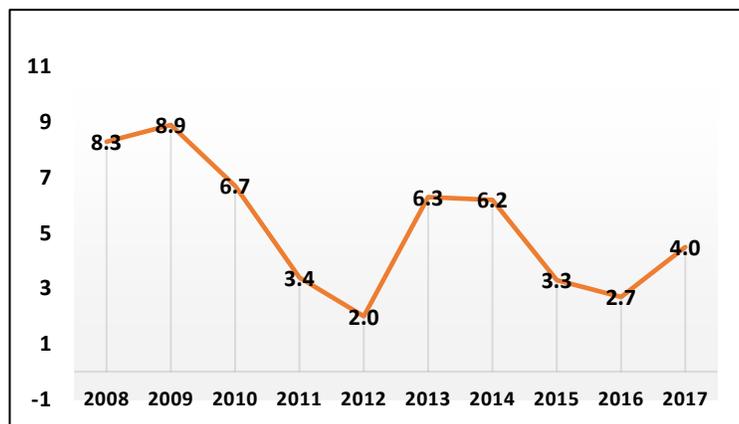
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Table 8.1: Status at a Glance SDG 8 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP	3.3	2015	4.0	2018	7	●	↗	National Accounts and BOP
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	2.9	2015	2.9	2015	10	●	→	National Accounts and BOP
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment	75.4	2014	69.7	2017	75	●	→	Malawi Labor Force Survey, 2014, WDR
8.4.1	Material footprint per capita	1.2	2010	1.16	2010	2.32	●	→	National Accounts and BOP
	Material footprint (million tonnes)	17.4	2010	17.4	2010	34.8	●	→	National Accounts and BOP
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	6.94	2010	6.94	2010	13.88	●	→	National Accounts and BOP
	Domestic material consumption per GDP	2.42	2010	2.42	2010	4.84	●	→	National Accounts and BOP
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female employees	146.6	2014	146.6	2014	293.3	●	→	Malawi Labor Force Survey, 2014
8.5.2a	Unemployment rate (%)	20.4	2014	20.4	2014	5	●	→	Malawi Labor Force Survey, 2014
8.5.2b	Youth Unemployment (15-24) (%)	28	2014	28	2014	56	●	→	Malawi Labor Force Survey, 2014
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	21.7	2014	21.7	2014	7.5	●	→	Malawi Labor Force Survey, 2014
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	38	2014	38	2014	0	●	→	Malawi Labor Force Survey, 2014
8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-occupational injuries,	70	2016	70	2016	0	●	→	(MOLSMD)
8.8.2	National compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining (ILO) and national legislation)	available	2015	available	2018	available	●	↑	MCTU, Teachers Union, Nurses Union etc. ILO
8.9.1	Proportion of the direct contribution of tourism to GDP (%)	7.2	2016	7.2	2016	14.4	●	→	Malawi National Accounts and BOP
8.9.2	Proportion of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total employment	2.9	2016	2.9	2016	5.8	●	→	Malawi National Accounts and BOP
8.10.1a	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	3.3	2015	3.18	2017	100	●	→	Global Bankers Association. RBM
8.10.1b	Number of (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	507	2015	507	2015	100	●	→	Economic Report, RBM,
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or with a mobile-money-service provider	0.22	2012	0.34	2017	100	●	↗	Economic Report, RBM,

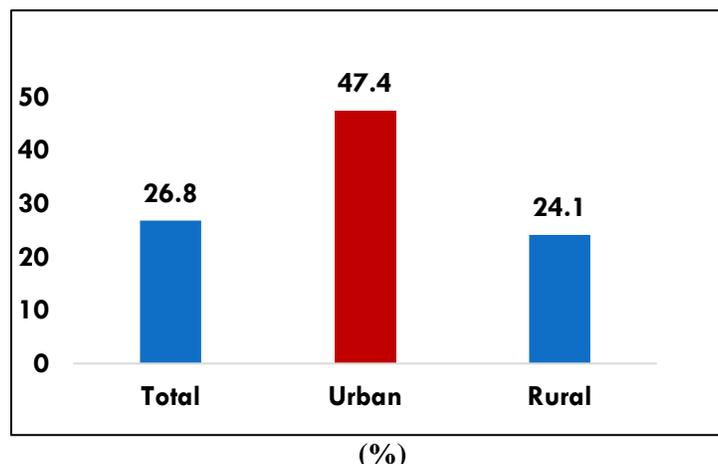
8.a.1	Total official Aid for Trade (USD) Million	234.38	2015	234	2015	468.76	●	➔	Economic Report, RBM,
8.b.1	Total government spending in social protection as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP	44	2015	33	2015	50	●	➔	Annual Economic Report, MEJN

Figure 8.1: SDG 8.1.1 Real GDP annual growth rate (%)



Source: MFEPD, 2018

Figure 8.2: SDG Indicator 8.5.2: Youth Unemployment



Source: Malawi Labour Force Survey, 2014

▶ 8.1.1: Real GDP annual growth rate percent has increased from 2 percent in 2012 to 3.3 percent in 2015 and to 4.0 percent in 2018 against the MGDS target and SDG targets of 7 percent respectively (Figure 8.1).. Malawi’s rebound in growth rate has out-performed many countries within Southern Africa region which averaged 2.0 percent in 2018. Nevertheless there is need to enhance the macro economy so as to achieve a sustained targeted growth of 7%, the country has over the 10 years achieved an average of 5.2 percent.

▶ 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment is estimated at 6.4 percent in 2014 trend indicating moderate progress

▶ 8.5.2a: Malawi’s unemployment (both formal and informal) shows that overall 20.4 percent are unemployed. Urban unemployment at 28.4 percent is higher than rural unemployment which is at 19.2 percent (Malawi Labour Force Survey Report, 2014).

▶ Unemployment is higher amongst females than males, 14.3 percent for males compared to 25.7 percent for females respectively.

▶ 8.5.2b: Figure 8.2 shows that youth unemployment rate was 26.8 percent, youth unemployment is higher in the urban areas (47.0 percent) than in the rural areas (24.0 percent) in 2014, (MLFS, 2014).

▶ 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in employment or training was estimated at 15 percent in 2014.

▶ 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour was estimated at 38 percent according to the (Malawi Labour Force Survey Report, 2014).

▶ 8.8.1: The frequency rates of fatal and non-occupational injuries was 70 in 2016. (MGDS III, 2017).

▶ 8.9.1: Proportion of the direct contribution of tourism to GDP (%) 7.2 percent and a forecasted growth rate of 4.5 percent in 2018 (Economic Report, MFEPD, 2018).

Decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation

Structural changes are affecting traditional job paths, industry capability, and supply chains. A number of reforms have improved productivity by promoting investment, innovation, entrepreneurship, efficient markets and a flexible regulatory environment. Initiatives include: reforms to corporate tax; investments in innovation, science, telecommunications and transport infrastructure; streamlining of business regulatory processes; and improvements to competition laws. These reforms have led Malawi to register a significant improvement in the Doing Business Index (DBI) rankings, from position 133 out of 190 countries in 2016 to position 110 in the 2018 Doing Business Report (DBR).

Youth Employment

Youth in Malawi are defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 35 years. The demographics in Malawi indicate that the majority of the population comprises of youth (< 35 years) about 60 percent of the population are younger than 25 years and 45 percent are under the age of 15. Youth unemployment, particularly among 20–24 year olds, is quite high especially in urban areas 34 percent and is a key priority for Government and a key concern of young people in Malawi. To harness the demographic dividend (DD) and the opportunities it presents, youth unemployment is of particular relevance to Malawi. It also has policy implications for the National Youth Policy and its implementation.

Regarding youth skills development, one such innovative approach is the Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training (TEVET), which under the TEVET Authority's Public and Private Sector Training Programme (PPSTP) aims at bridging the skills and performance gaps amongst employees at the workplace through a number of training interventions. The programme has been very successful in bridging skill gaps and ensuring that the youths can really perform by adapting to the ever changing industrial world and technology. The TEVET levy is a fund that makes the approach sustainable in a business model.

Financial Inclusion

The proportion of the population that is banked is still low (24.0 percent) in 2016 (Finscope, 2016) compared to the regional average of 42.6 percent for sub-saharan Africa (WDR, 2018). The Malawi Government has therefore committed to a range of actions focused on enabling core aspects of financial inclusion and resilience for vulnerable groups among their own clients, staff, suppliers and community partners. Initiatives range from improved access to appropriate and affordable financial products and services; development of early warning indicators to identify vulnerability; and support to those experiencing family violence to avoid financial hardship.

Challenges and Bottlenecks in SDG 8 attainment

- *Malawi's economy lacks resilience that has for a long time failed to provide a buffer boosting real per capita household disposable income.*

- In the workplace, Malawi has a poor system of protections for the rights, entitlements and safety of workers, underpinned by a very low national minimum wage, a low- key bargaining process between employers and employees and a lack of baseline set of pay and conditions.
- *High illiteracy rates amongst the youth limit the adoption of new skills and methods to improve productivity.*
- A high population growth rate, especially of the young people (< 35 years) who represent about 60 percent of the population is a major concern. *The lack of progress in the demographic transition to a youth bulge and smaller families against a slow economic growth will lead to intergenerational poverty and deprivation leading to poor living standards.*
- In financial inclusion, *commercial banks have little incentive to serve the poor* as they earn a large proportion of their revenue from loans to large corporate clients, dealing in foreign exchange; from investments (mostly treasury bills) and from fees and commissions.

What can be done to accelerate SDG 8 attainment?

- ✓ There is a need for adherence to policies and strategies to ensure that the country's growth is robust and sustainable. The country's growth has so far been low and volatile among others, due to external shocks such as negative weather patterns that results into low agricultural productivity; global agricultural commodity price shocks; and persistent power shortages.
- ✓ There is a need to ensure that development plans are Malawi-centric and reflect the national development goals and priorities as set out in MGDS III such that change of government regimes should not alter implementation of the country's development plans.
- ✓ *There is need to harness the demographic dividend (DD) by equipping the youth with technological and innovative skills which will be a catalyst for economic growth. This should be through deliberate policy to expand availability of training initiatives that par employer's needs.*
- ✓ There is an urgent need to address youth unemployment. *Youth development is a key sustainable investment for the future generations. There is need to involve the youth in the implementation of the SDGs.* This is a resource which should be put to good use when it comes to SDGs implementation.
- ✓ Educational curriculum has tended to favour 'white collar' jobs. The current TEVET approach needs to be sustained and the importance of entrepreneurship and vocational skills.
- ✓ *There is need to address the challenges hindering people from accessing financial services to achieve meaningful economic empowerment and transformational investments* this includes a policy to address the ever increasing as high interest rates and the need for collateral which are a deterrent to investment.



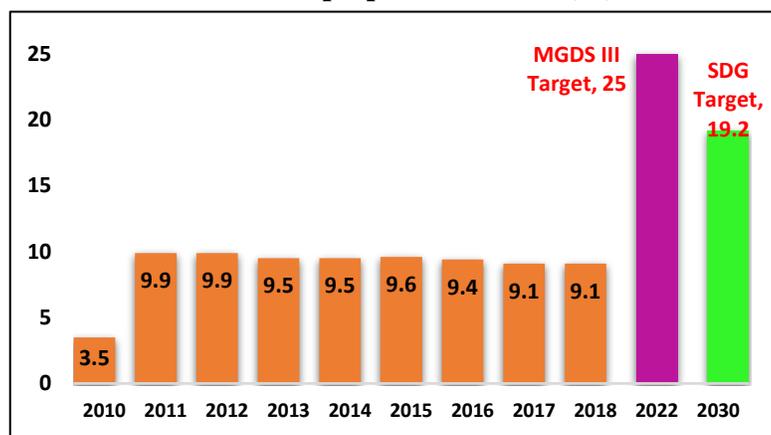
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Table 9.1: Status at a Glance SDG 9 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (%)	38	2015	38	2015	100	●	→	IHS 4 Report
	Paved classified road network in good and fair condition (%)	78	2015	78	2015	100	●	→	MoTPW
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes by modes of transport (reported for the air carriers) in tonnes	15.96	2014	9.1	2017	-	●	→	MoTPW
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	10	2016	9.3	2016	25	●	→	Annual Economic Survey- NSO
	Manufacturing value added annual growth rate (%)	2.9	2015	2.62	2017	10	●	→	Annual Economic Survey- NSO
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	3.6	2016	9	2016	25	●	↗	Ministry of Industry and Trade
9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	21.3	2015	21.3	21.3	100	●	→	Ministry of Industry and Trade ,Bankers Association of Malawi
9.4.1	Carbon dioxide (CO2) emission per unit of value added (in tonnes)	1.4	2014	1.4	2014	1.4	●	→	Department of Environmental Affairs
9.5.1	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	50	2015	50	2015	n/a	●	→	National Council for Science and Technology
9.a.1	Total official international support (ODA) to infrastructure (USD) million	81.3		3,900	2018	n/a	●	↗	Reserve Bank of Malawi
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	0.1	2015	0.1	2015	25	●	→	Malawi National Accounts and BOP
9.c.1	Proportion of the population with phones with access to 2G network (%)	95	2016	95	2016	100	●	↑	MACRA
	Proportion of the population with phones with access to 3G network (%)	32	2016	32	2016	100	●	→	MACRA
	Proportion of the population with phones with access to 4G network (%)	15.8	2016	15.8	2016	100	●	→	MACRA
	Proportion of the population with phones with access to mobile network (%)	44	2016	44	2016	100	●	↑	MACRA
	Global Competitiveness Index	135	2016	129	2016	100	●	↗	(World Economic Forum)

Ease of doing business Index	133	2016	111	2018	100			DBI, World Bank, MCCI
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Figure 9.1: SDG Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (%)

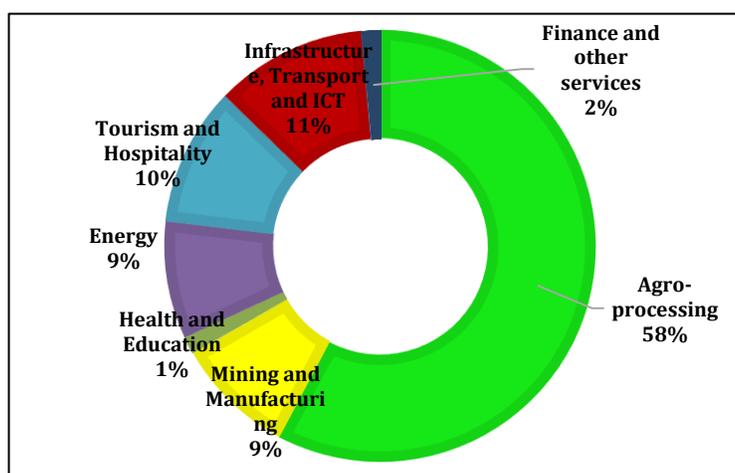


Source: Ministry of Finance, 2018

9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population that lives within 2 km of an all-season road was 38.0 percent in 2016

9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP was 3.5 percent in 2010 and has increased to 9.1 percent in 2018 as shown in figure 9.1. The trend however shows that the share of industrial production has fallen spectacularly as evidenced from the closing down of several manufacturing firms in the last decade citing lack of profitability on account of high costs of operations. Supply side constraints including challenges of intermittent energy supply have had an adverse impact on the manufacturing sector. The MGDS III target is 25.0 percent and the SDG target is to double the shares from baseline

Figure 9.2: SDG Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing Employment as a proportion of Total Employment (%)



Source: MITC data, 2018

9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment has increased from 3.6 percent in 2016 to 9.0 percent in 2017 as shown in figure 9.2.

9. c.1a: According to the MACRA survey, in 2014, the proportion of the population with phones with access to 2G network) was 95 percent.

9.c.1b: Proportion of the population with phones with access to 3G network was 32 percent (2015).

9.c.1c: Proportion of the population with phones with access to 4G network was 15.8 percent, (2015).

Proportion of the population with phones with access to mobile network was 44 percent.

Policy Environment

The MGDS III recognizes that access to safe, affordable and sustainable transport and ICT is critical toward enhancing the economic competitiveness and industrialisation of a country thereby contributing to Goal 9. Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, dynamic and competitive economic forces need to be unleashed to generate employment and income, facilitate international trade and enable the efficient use of resources.

The recently launched Financial Sector Development Strategy II (2017-2022) recognizes that inclusive finance is essential for increasing agricultural productivity and production, starting or expanding micro and small enterprises, creating employment, increasing household income and smooth consumption. The National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (2016-2020), among its priority areas, calls for targeted finance for MSME and farmers.

Recent business reforms in Malawi have led to some improvements in the competitive index. The 2018 Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) report, defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity, ranks Malawi's infrastructure on position 129 out of 140 economies in 2018 an improvement from 135 out of 138 economies in 2016, which is lower than other SADC countries⁶.

Despite the country registering a significant improvement in the Doing Business Index (DBI) rankings, from position 133 out of 190 countries in to position 110 in 2018, (Doing Business Report, 2018), the necessary business environment for private sector to deliver on its potential is not created, and private sector growth is hampered by a number of factors discussed in the section below. The MGDS III target is to be at a position less than 100.

Resilient Infrastructure and Innovation



Infrastructure is fundamental to many of the Sustainable Development Goals and to the priorities of governments and communities in Malawi including: economic productivity and efficiency, livability and economic capacity of communities, connections between people and markets, and citizen safety.

Malawi has a multi-modal system consisting of road, rail, air and inland water transport. The country's transport system is dominated by road which carries more than 70.0 percent of internal freight and close to 90.0 percent of international freight. Road network

provides access to only about 26 percent of Malawi's population measured as people living within 2 kilometres (km) of an all-weather road, (MoTPW, 2018).

⁶ Mozambique ranks 124, South Africa ranks 64, Zambia ranks 125 and Zimbabwe ranks 123

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder attainment of SDG 9

- *The growth in Malawi's population and economy will create unprecedented infrastructure challenges. Nationwide population increases and ongoing migration to the cities will be the big drivers of an increasing need for road space, public transport capacity, freight capacity and improved gateways for trade.*
- *Electricity supply challenges poses a threat to the country's growth of industrialisation drive, trade and infrastructure development. The risk of low returns limits diversification into non-traditional exports and particularly undermines manufacturing output and investment.*
- *Transport and logistics costs are still high compared to many countries in the region, hence affecting productively and profitability. Industrial production index has stagnated as evidenced from the closing down of several manufacturing firms in the last decade citing lack of profitability on account of high costs of operations.*
- *Whilst reforms are being implemented there are still some gaps in terms of coordination amongst institutions. These continue to act as a drag on competitiveness as business ended up paying several licenses fees and levies to several institutions that can be streamlined. e.g. business registration, council business license, council food licenses, beverages licenses, MBS levies, TEVET levy etc.*
- *Malawi's MSME sector faces a lot of challenges that hinder its growth and development in the areas of access to finance, access to markets, infrastructure, policy and regulatory environment, bureaucracy, capacity in doing business and meeting quality standards, among others.*
- *The main barriers to financial service use include transaction costs including relatively high banking costs, low financial literacy, and cost of travel to financial sector providers, lack of identification, ill-suited financial products, limited income, unavailability /insufficient loan collateral.*
- *There is limited investment in innovation, research and development*

What can be done to accelerate attainment of SDG 9?

Business Innovations and Success Stories

There are some business opportunities and initiatives that are being implemented to address some of the challenges. For example, The United Nations Development Programme, Royal Norwegian Embassy, mHub and Growth Africa launched *the Growth Accelerator Market Test Programme* in May 2018, which aimed at accelerating youth-led innovative, business ideas for enterprises in Malawi.

DFID Malawi has been delivering a Private Sector Development programme with activities that support individual firms with high growth potential, to grow key sectors and improve the environment for business more generally. DFID projects that have targeted MSME development to date include the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund and the Malawi Oilseeds Sector Transformation Programme.

The AfDB is implementing the ‘*Jobs for Youth Project*’ in Malawi which seeks to economically empower young women and men for improved employability in decent work and sustainable entrepreneurship in Malawi.

Other private businesses that are good examples of best practices and business success stories include *Central Poultry (2000) Ltd* an integrated poultry production company that produces the entire range of poultry products from poultry feeds, chicks, chickens, eggs, *Malawi Mangoes*, is exporting mango fruit pulp to Europe the value chain also benefits out grower farmers, etc.

In the finance and banking sector, there are two successful commercial banks owned by local Malawians namely First Capital Bank and FDH Bank.

Establishment of the Malawi Agriculture and Industrial Investment Corporation (MAIIC). Which among others, aims to support access finance for agricultural and industrial investment. Whilst the economy derives its growth from agriculture, surprisingly credit to the agricultural sector remained the lowest, hence the introduction of MAIIC.

On innovation, a young Malawian “*The boy that harnessed the wind*” (David Kamkwamba) won a global recognition innovation award for manufacturing a wind mill, harnessing wind using scrap metals to supply energy and water to his community. These and many more success stories are good lessons that should be promoted, documented and sustained.

Despite the achievements stated above, the following bottlenecks needs to be addressed.

- ✓ The country *should address key supply side and infrastructural constraints that limit the potential of growth in the economy. These include especially non-tradeables such as transport networks and logistics, finance networks, incentives to SMEs, and knowledge networks.* Increasing the potential rate of growth will require a combination of deep structural reforms and a number of medium term investments that would reduce the cost of doing business.
- ✓ There is *need to improve availability of energy and water supplies, better communication systems, transport infrastructure (roads, railway and air transport), supportive financing and banking facilities and more investments in mechanized farming and agro-processing.* There is need to increase value addition within the agro-processing industry which employs around 11 percent of the labour force.
- ✓ Similarly, there is need to *transition to more complex investments from agriculture to industrial production with more local value addition and industrialisation that would create more and better paying jobs to the population and mop out the unemployment.*
- ✓ *There is need to foster an enabling environment for entrepreneurship and SMEs. Sound and efficient business regulations is critical for entrepreneurship formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and a thriving private sector without these there is no chance to attain economic prosperity.*
- ✓ *There is need to develop a financial inclusion strategy that seeks to facilitate an increase in delivery of finance services at affordable costs especially to low income segments of the society.*
- ✓ A stable, resilient and competitive economic environment requires *adequate supply of energy (fuel and electricity) and an education system that is geared to developing skills and technology* suitable for a true transformation of the economy.
- ✓ *The government should open up the economy to more private sector involvement in key sectors such as energy, the air and rail transport sector and water and sanitation* which can attract investment interests on a large scale. The economy can grow rapidly with private sector financing.



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Table 10.1: Status at a Glance SDG 10 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent	1.3	2011	1.3	2012	10	●	→	IHS3 Report, NSO
	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita	-1.84	2011	-1.84	2012	10	●	→	IHS3 Report, NSO
	Growth rates of household income per capita	1.27	2011	1.27	2011	10	●	→	IHS3 Report, NSO
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income	16	2011	16	2012	8	●	→	IHS3 Report, NSO
10.3.1	Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months	15.9	2010	15.9	2010	0	●	→	Ministry of Justice/MHRC,
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	5.4	2015	6.5	2017	60	●	↗	World Development Report
	Bank non-performing loans to total gross loans (%)	10.3	2015	8.6	2017	0	●	↗	Bankers Association of Malawi
10.6.1	Membership and voting rights in international organizations	Member and has voting rights in multilateral and regional bodies	2015	Member and has voting rights in multilateral and regional bodies	2018	Member and has voting rights in multilateral and regional bodies	●	→	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
10.7.1	Countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	implementing	2015	introduced dual citizenship policy	2018	well managed migration policy	●	→	Ministry of Homeland Security
10.b.1	Total resource flows (e.g. ODA, FDI and other flows) USD million	966.4	2014	714.6	2017	1500	●	↓	MoFEPSD
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	21.9	2015	17.0	2017	3	●	↗	World Development Report

- ▶ Inequality is still acute and rooted. The Gini coefficient was estimated at 0.43 in 2014 from 0.46 in 2010. One of the main causes of income inequality is inequality within households, including between women and men.
- ▶ Gender inequality continue to persist and the Malawi Gender Index is estimated at 0.63. Only 11 percent women are in executive, 13 percent of the judiciary and 17 percent of the legislature are women compared to the regional average of 24 percent. The AU Agenda 63 and 2030 Agenda targets a parity at 50:50.
- ▶ 10.1.1: The growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population was 0.13 percent in 2014.
- ▶ The lowest 40 percent of the population hold only 15% of income and the highest 20 percent hold 52 percent of income (2010, IHS).
- ▶ 10.2.1: The proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income was 16 percent as at 2014.
- ▶ 10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law was 15.9 percent in 2014, (MoJCA, 2016)
- ▶ 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers was estimated at 6.5 percent in 2015 (MoFEPD, 2018).

Policies and Programmes

Taxation and Transfer System

Malawi's taxation and transfer system, and public spending on education, health and employment services aim at reducing income inequality, redistributes resources between Malawians and plays a large role in ensuring equal opportunity and reducing inequalities of outcome. For the income gap to decrease, the incomes of those at the bottom of the income distribution must grow more rapidly than those at the top. The poorest 20 per cent of households, on average, continue receiving benefits from such initiatives yet inequality still persists. The lack of growth in income for the bottom poor therefore calls for the review of these benefits including reviewing the tax incentives that are beneficial to the sectors where the poor participate the most.

Inequality and Human Rights

Malawi's development plan has a particular focus on gender equality and women's empowerment, the inclusion of women and girls and persons with disability in the implementation of the MGDS III. Malawi has since increased its advocacy and funding to support equal human rights for people with albinism. Likewise, Malawi's development policies prioritise engaging the private sector to attract investments that deliver social as well as commercial outcomes.

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder attainment of SDG 10

- *Up to 30 percent of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men. Women are also more likely than men to live below 50 percent of the median income.*
- *In societies where inequality is high the effectiveness of governance to deliver on outcomes is weakened structurally resulting in a more inefficient allocation of resources and further entrenchment of existing inequalities over time.*
- *Despite overall declines in maternal mortality, there are still disparities in access to quality care between rural and urban areas. Women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centers (MDHS 2016).*

What can be done to accelerate attainment of SDG 10?

- ✓ *The government and all stakeholders need to increase its allocation of the resources towards sectors and social protection programmes that target activities where the poor participate into through targeted social protection schemes.*
- ✓ *Government introduced a number of initiatives such as free primary, secondary education and free health care for universal access to social services. However sustainable and effective financial solutions are required to compensate for the decreased financial contribution from user fees to ensure continuity in quality of the free services.*
- ✓ *There is need for equity enhancing redistribution policies i.e. investments that equalize opportunities through investment in public goods and services such as health, education, unemployment etc. and expanding opportunities to accumulate assets and policies to utilise those resources.*



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Table 11.1: Status at a Glance SDG 11 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	66.7	2014	65	2014	33.4	●	→	Lands, NSO UNHABITAT
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	38	2015	38	2017	100	●	→	MoTPW UNHABITAT
	Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	186.4	2015	197.5	2018	-	●	↓	Lands, NSO UNHABITAT
	The annual urbanisation rate	3.8	2008	3.8	2018	-	●	→	Lands, NSO UNHABITAT
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people								
	Number of deaths	2	2015	2	2015	0	●	→	UNISDR, PDNA, World Bank, DODMA
	Missing persons	3	2015	3	2015	0	●	→	UNISDR, PDNA, World Bank, DODMA
	Persons affected by disaster	104	2015	104	2015	0	●	→	UNISDR, PDNA, World Bank, DODMA
11.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services (USD Million)	600	2015	600	2015	-	●	→	UNISDR, PDNA, World Bank, DODMA
11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities	35	2015	30	2017	100	●	→	Local Councils
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	26	2014	26	2014	10	●	→	MoNREM
11.7.2	Proportion of person's victim of physical or sexual harassment, in the previous 12 months (%)	24.3	2016	24.3	2016	0	●	→	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
11.b.1	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework 2015-2030	9	2016	16	2018	100	●	↗	DODMA
11.b.2	Existence of National and local disaster risk reduction strategy	available	2015	available	2018	available	●	→	DODMA

Malawi is one of the fastest urbanizing countries in world with an annual growth rate of about 3.8 percent and as of 2016, about 15 percent of Malawi's total population lived in urban areas and cities. The majority of the urban population is concentrated in the four major cities of Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba with only 3.3 percent of the population residing in other urban areas⁷.

Some targets in this goal have linkages to the health, poverty, and water and sanitation goals. For instance there are significant linkages to water and sanitation targets, including sanitation and hygiene (6.2), water quality and wastewater management (6.3), water-related ecosystems (6.5) and integrated water resources management (6.5). Such links may be relevant to planning and implementation and to harness synergies and manage potential conflicts or trade-offs both within and between the targets.



Photo: Blantyre City, CBD, Malawi

- ▶ 11.1.1: The proportion of urban population living in slums informal settlements or inadequate housing is estimated at 65 percent in 2017. The proportion of households living in improved houses was estimated 21 percent in 2017.
- ▶ 11.2.1: The proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, was estimated at 38 percent (IHS, 2016).
- ▶ The annual urbanisation rate is estimated at 3.8 percent per annum according to the NSO PHC 2008, this has been increasing with the rapid increase in population growth.
- ▶ 11.6.1: The proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities was 30 percent in 2017.

Policies and Programmes

The Malawi Government is working towards establishing a framework for partnership between all levels of government, the private sector, research organisations and the community to build more sustainable, resilient and liveable towns and cities. The focus is on maintaining and improving the livability and productivity of our cities.

There are recent developments regarding efforts to have a revised National Urban Policy (2018-2023). This updated national urban planning will promote a functional urban system, which is crucial for coordinated and balanced distribution of national development, as well as enabling each urban area to

⁷ Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III 2017-2022

contribute effectively to the social and economic development of the country at national, regional and local levels.

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder attainment of SDG 11

All cities face challenges including managing traffic congestion, waste and pollution, housing affordability. Some the major challenges include;

- *The rate of urbanisation is on the increase, the challenge is that most of this urbanisation is unplanned, poorly managed as evidenced by the high percentage of slum developers and urban poverty and inequality in cities.*
- *In Malawi about 65 percent of the urban population live in slums and informal settlements. A 'slum household' is one in which the inhabitants suffer one or more of the following 'household deprivations': 1) Lack of access to improved water source, 2) Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities, 3) Lack of sufficient living area, 4) Lack of housing durability and, 5) Lack of security of tenure and poor delivery of basic services⁸. No transformative action will be achieved in the without addressing the challenge of urban poverty represented by them.*
- *The national urban structure system is currently either non-existent, dysfunctional or outdated. The hierarchy of urban areas is not defined and there is lack of enforcements of construction standards and stipulated requirements.*
- *Political interference in the urban development control system has limited the local authorities' ability to fully regulate and control development.*
- *There is lack of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and mitigation strategies for urban areas, frequency of urban disaster is noticeable.*
- *Lack of occasional court interventions affect activities of enforcing development control.*

What can be done to accelerate attainment of SDG 11?

- *Slum upgrading and adequate housing have an equalizing impact in the distribution of prosperity, thus helping urban environs to be inclusive and end urban poverty. Severe services and infrastructure deficits should be reduced to ensure access to adequate housing and basic services and upgrading of slums.*
- *The need to provide funding to local level governance structures to implement small scale projects of their choice e.g. recent funding for TA level, should also target city /urban council wards and Neighbourhood Committees: the small funds unite & commit the people to addressing their challenges instead of waiting for handouts.*

⁸ World Bank, viewed December 11, 2017: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS?view=chart>

- *Policies are needed to rally stakeholders- there is no justification for a policy to be in draft form for 10 years, e.g. the National Urban Development Policy is not yet available.*
- *There is need for development policies that are not anti-urban; urban poverty should also be addressed including high unemployment rates in the urban areas.*
- *There is need to focus on the engagement of communities and citizens to own their cities and urban challenges including disaster risks.*
- *Improvements in services and infrastructure developments including urban public transport systems.*



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Table 12.1: Status at a Glance SDG 12 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
12.2.1	Material footprint per capita	1.2	2014	1.2	2014	2.32	●	➔	Malawi National Accounts and BOP
	Material footprint (million tonnes)	17.4	2014	17.4	2014	34.8	●	➔	Malawi National Accounts and BOP
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	6.94	2010	6.94	2010	13.88	●	➔	Malawi National Accounts and BOP
	Domestic material consumption per GDP	2.42	2010	2.42	2010	4.84	●	➔	Malawi National Accounts and BOP
	Post-Harvest Grain losses (%)	15	2015	13.5	2017	0	●	➔	FAO, MoAIWD
12.4.1	Party to the Basel Convention on hazardous waste and other chemicals	Party	2016	Party	2016	Party	●	➔	MoNREM
	Party to the Rotterdam Convention on hazardous waste and other chemicals	Party	2016	Party	2016	Party	●	➔	MoNREM
	Party to the Stockholm Convention on hazardous waste and other chemicals	Party	2016	Party	2016	Party	●	➔	MoNREM
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita	5	2017	5	2017	0	●	➔	UNSD, UNEP, Environmental Affairs
12.5.1	National waste recycling rate, tons of material recycled	67	2015	67	2017	100	●	➔	UNSD, UNEP, Environmental Affairs
12.b.1	Availability of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	available	2016	available	2018	available and being implemented	●	➔	Department of Tourism, UNWTO

- ▶ Malawi wastes an average of between 13-15 percent of its annual food production as a result of post-harvest losses and handling. Domestic consumption per capita remains low,(IFPRI, 2018).
- ▶ Since 2014, Malawi is a party to the Basel Convention, Rotterdam convention and Stockholm Conventions on hazardous waste, and other chemicals, (MNERM)
- ▶ Material footprint per capita was estimated at 1.16 tonnes in 2014.
- ▶ The average hazardous waste generated per capita was 182 kgs in 2017, (MNERM)
- ▶ The national recycling rate was estimated at 67 percent in 2017 against a target of 100 in 2030.

Several targets in this goal are highly interlinked to many other goals namely, *Goal 2 – Zero hunger*: recovering just half of the food that is lost or wasted would be enough to feed the country. *Goal 3 – Good health and well-being*: the sound management and disposal of chemicals and all wastes will minimise adverse impacts on human health. *Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation*: water efficiency will help meet water needs and responsible disposal of waste water would water pollution and thereby reducing water borne diseases; *Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy*: energy efficiency is a key contributor to achieving universal access to affordable energy services. Pollution of ambient air is a known determinant for NCDs such as cancers. *Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth*: target 8.4 is to improve resource efficiency in consumption and production and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. *Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities*: effective reduction and management of municipal and other waste is critical to reducing the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities. *Goal 13 – Climate action*: the integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning will impact on businesses, requiring them to be more energy efficient

Malawi Implementation of 10 Year Framework of Programmes

In line with SDG target 12.1, Malawi is implementing the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production. This involves tackling waste, improving resource efficiency and encouraging sustainable consumption and production patterns are important issues in Malawi. Addressing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production must be a combined effort across all tiers of government, business, industry, civil society and with the advice of academia. In production, it involves more innovative thinking and approaches to more efficiency in use of inputs and to reduce or re-use waste and by-products. At the consumption end, it relies on consumer awareness, building and shaping sustainable habits, and enabling or encouraging more sustainable choices. Malawian Government entities encourage sustainable practices through the consideration of environmental sustainability in their procurements.

Reducing and reusing waste in Malawi

The Malawi's waste focus to date has been on decreasing supply, for example by improving recycling through a variety of product initiatives. There is currently commercial use of recycled material albeit in selected sectors such as *paper waste into toilet papers and scrap metal into deformed metals bars*. Malawi will also increase demand for recycled goods and waste, including through investment in waste-to-energy projects (*briquettes*). In the city of Lilongwe, one private company *Four Seasons Nursery* is successfully recycling solid waste into commercial garden manure among others. These efforts need to be sustained.

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder attainment of SDG 12

- ✓ Post-harvest losses and handling for total harvest are estimated around 13-15 percent at farm level in Malawi, these are a threat to food security, (IFPRI Discussion Paper series, 2017).
- ✓ *The impact of human activity and consumption on the environment is quite high. High levels of deforestation are caused by charcoal burning and unsustainable farming systems such as shifting cultivation.*
- ✓ *Poor waste management has remained a big challenge for most of the urban centres in the country for over a decade now. With the rapid increase in population growth and urbanization, waste is being accumulated beyond the councils' collection capacity.*

What can be done to accelerate attainment of SDG 12?

- ✓ *Environmental safeguards;* Future programmes interventions should consider adding the component of environmental safeguards. E.g. one of the negative impacts of drinking water supply projects is the increased amount of wastewater discharge. When drinking water is made available, quantities of wastewater are proportionally generated and improper disposal may cause contamination and pollution.
- ✓ *More sensitisation, awareness and civic education campaigns and a communication strategy to consumption wastage,* establishment and strengthening of village natural resource management committees (VNRMCs).
- ✓ *Introduction of private players in waste and sanitation marketing, collection and recycling.* As demand for sustainable, ethical, recycled or recyclable products grow, businesses are adapting and innovating to meet this demand.



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Table 13.1: Status at a Glance SDG 13 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people								
	Number of deaths	2	2015	2	2015	0	●	➔	UNISDR, PDNA, World Bank, DODMA
	Missing persons	3	2015	3	2015	0	●	➔	UNISDR, PDNA, World Bank, DODMA
	Persons affected by disaster	104	2015	104	2015	0	●	➔	UNISDR, PDNA, World Bank, DODMA
13.1.2	Adopting and implementing national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework 2015–2030	adopted and implementing	2016	adopted and implementing	2018	adopted and implementing	●	➔	(UNISDR), DODMA-Report
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework 2015-2030	9	2016	16	2018	100	●	↗	UNISDR, DODMA-Report
13.2.1	Establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy /strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate change	available	2015	available	2015	available and being implemented	●	➔	NAPA, MNR EM, UNEP
13.3.1	Integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	available	2016	available	2016	available and being implemented	●	➔	NAPA, MNR EM, UNEP
13.b.1	Is Malawi amongst LDCs that are receiving specialised amount of support, including finance, tech and capacity-building for	recipient	2015	recipient	2018	recipient	●	➔	MOFEPD, MNR EM, UNEP

mechanisms for effective climate change									
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- ▶ Malawi has been experiencing the extreme impacts of climate change including heavy flooding early 2015, frequent dry spells. This led to a significant reduction in agricultural production which resulted into one of the worst food crises in over 3 decades and with close to 730,000 households requiring food assistance in the 2016/17 season, (MVAC Report, 2017).
- ▶ Malawi has adopted and is implementing a national disaster risk reduction strategy. The National disaster risk reduction strategy (DRM, 2016) in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 endorsed by the General Assembly in June 2015⁹.
- ▶ Malawi is one of a few countries in Southern Africa that is committed to produce annual reports in line with the Sendai Framework. Three annual reports have been produced since 2016.
- ▶ Malawi also has National Climate Change Management Policy (2016) and the National Environmental Policy (2004),
- ▶ According to the recent Malawi Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA, 2015) it was estimated that the number of deaths, due to disaster per 100,000 people was 2 deaths/100,000 and 3 missing persons per 100,000
- ▶ The total number of affected persons by disaster was 1,101,364 in 2015.
- ▶ The PDNA valued the total loss with recovery at cost estimated at K 365 billion (USD 494 million).

Policies and Programmes

The National Climate Change Management Policy provides a framework for implementation and adaptation programs to enhance the resilience of communities to the impacts of climate. The National Environmental Policy calls for integration of environmental considerations in development projects through Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and implementation of Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

There is solid evidence of overall agreement among institutional stakeholders (Government, donor, NGOs, private sector) to scale up MGDS III/SDG activities and results of intervention in relation to the 10YFP being implemented. This is evidenced by the recent mid-term evaluation of the two projects that demonstrated the need to scale up the interventions in other districts. The Non State Actors (NSAs) active in the Environment sector are the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the World Bank.

⁹ The Sendai Framework is a voluntary agreement that underscores the primary role of the State, working with other stakeholders including local governments and the private sector, in reducing disaster risk. The framework sets seven targets, including the need, on the one hand, to reduce mortality, the number of people affected, economic losses and damage to infrastructure, among other consequences, from disaster; and, on the other, to increase the number of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies; to boost international cooperation with developing countries, and to improve the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information.

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder attainment of SDG 13

- The major challenges in the climate change and environment sector *are poor coordination among implementing sectors at district council level* which would require promotion of team building processes through on job-training. Inadequate technical capacity of district councils in implementing climate change programs is another challenge affecting the sector.
- There are also challenges with *regard to implementation and funding for DRR plans at district level* the current set up is still centralised as the funds for unforeseen even events are at the OPC.
- *Capacity building in areas of climate change adaptation or mitigation particularly focusing on risk assessment*, project prioritization and monitoring and evaluation which reduce capacity challenges being faced at the local government level.

What can be done to accelerate attainment of SDG 13?

- ✓ In the context of Malawi SDG 13 is strongly correlated to SDG 1 and 2; *Weather related shocks in form of floods and droughts are the most devastating climate-related disasters that have negatively impacted on the various sectors of economic growth in Malawi including food production systems, national and household incomes losses.* Malawi's vulnerability to weather related shocks is exacerbated by overreliance on specialised crop production namely maize for food, thereby exposing households to famine during times of drought, crop failure etc. A World Bank study (2018) shows that agriculture diversification can play a key role in greater resilience. Households with high levels of crop and income diversification are more resilient to these shocks than less diversified households hence impact on Goal 1 outcomes. Likewise, as alluded to earlier crop diversification has a strong potential to affect nutritional outcomes and hence impact on Goals 2 and 3.
- ✓ Malawi has low absorption rate for Climate Financing; priority should therefore be given to building national capacities in this area. According the draft Development Finance Assessment, *Climate financing presents good prospects for innovative external finance that the Government of Malawi can tap into to finance some of its priority projects in the agriculture, water management, energy, and eco-tourism.*
- ✓ A number of development partners and DFIs are already financing some climate-related projects in Malawi. The *Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)* is for instance supporting energy projects. Some of the four major climate-funding opportunities for Malawi include; *Climate Investment Fund (CIF)*, through the facilitation of the World Bank and IFAD, Malawi has applied for \$50 million to support its Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience; *Green Climate Fund (GCF)* implemented by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and UNDP were awarded a \$16 million grant for a 6-year project to promote women's participation in community-based early warning systems in 21 districts. *Global Environment Facility (GEF)*, from its inception, Malawi has been a recipient of 58 national

and regional GEF sponsored projects in the fields of biodiversity, land degradation, and climate change; totaling \$ 242 million in GEF funding + \$ 2,2 billion of other co-funding ¹⁰.

- ✓ Apart from the above four major climate funds, Malawi also has access to other smaller green financing arrangements such as the *Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)*, *Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)*, and *Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)* and the *Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF)*.
- ✓ Finally, there is need to plan for continued growth, to capitalise on opportunities, and manage impacts on social services, infrastructure, and the natural environment as well as building resilience to natural hazards and disasters.

¹⁰Nakhoda et al (2013). Mobilising International Climate Financing: Lessons from Fast-start Finance Period. ODI: London



Goal 14: Life on under water

Table 14.1: Status at a Glance SDG 15 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
14.4.1	Capture Fisheries (metric tonnes)	144,315	2015	199,454	2017	-	●	↗	MoAIWD, Fisheries Dept, FAO
	Aquaculture (metric tonnes)	4,984	2015	12,217	2017	20,000 (2021)	●	↗	MoAIWD, Fisheries Dept, FAO
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	16.8	2015	22.8	2017	-	●	↗	MoAIWD, Fisheries Dept, FAO
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP	1.5	2015	1.6	2018	-	●	↗	MoFEPA
14.b.1	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	access provided	2015	access provided	2017	access provided	●	→	MoAIWD, Fisheries Dept, FAO

SDG 14 is one of the goals that has the least information in Malawi. Malawi is a landlocked country, nonetheless, it has life under water within its inland water bodies that includes Lake Malawi, Lake Malombe, Lake Chirwa, Lake Chiuta, Lake Kazuni, Shire River basin and other river basins (i.e. Dwangwa, Bua, Diamphwe, Linthipe, North and South Rukuru, Ruo, Songwe, Rivirivi, Lilongwe/Lingadzi rivers, amongst others).

Policies and Programmes

The Fisheries sector is guided by the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2016). The sector also launched the National Fisheries Aquaculture Research Agenda, which will guide all local and international researchers and the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Communications Strategy to help guide how to spread messages for fishers, fish farmers, traders, processors and other players.

Fishing in Malawi is composed of capture fisheries, aquaculture, and aquarium trade sub-sectors. The national fish catch statistics from all water bodies show that total fish production increased from 157,268 metric tonnes in 2016 to 199,454 metric tonnes in 2017, representing a 26.8 percent increase. In 2017, Lake Malawi alone registered a total fish landing of 188,345 metric tonnes, when artisanal and commercial production figures are combined.

Malawi is one of the countries in the Southern Africa region with natural resources suitable for aquaculture. The country has been promoting aquaculture practices considering the depletion of fish stocks in Lake Malawi and its contribution to the economic growth. The subsector attracts both small-scale farmers as well as large commercial farmers. Analysis of fish catch and aquaculture data shows that production has been on the increase, annually since 2013/14 season (Economic Report, 2018).

Aquaculture production increased by 3.7 percent in 2014/15; 4.5 percent in 2015/16; and 9.7 percent in 2016/17. While the consistent increase in national aquaculture production is encouraging, the growth rate is far below the required rate if the NAIP production target of 20,000 metric tonnes is to be achieved by 2021.

The sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in 2018 was estimated at 1.6 percent (Economic Report, 2018). The fisheries sector indirectly employs over half a million people who are engaged in ancillary activities, such as fish processing, fish marketing, boat building and engine repairs. The industry supports over 1.6 million people and makes a substantial contribution to their livelihoods.

Malawi also exports fish to other parts of the world like Japan, USA, the UK and other countries. The other category, though not very prominent is sport fishery where people do angling for fun and competitions as part of tourism.

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder attainment of SDG 14

What happens on upland and within catchments, impacts on the lake and rivers hence on biodiversity and normal ecological processes. It is difficult for Malawi, with its present large population size of relatively poor people in a natural resource-based economy has led to ever-increasing environmental challenges that negatively impact the water bodies and land.

The tradeoffs from siltation and low water levels as a result of catchment area mismanagement also affects hydro electricity generation down the shire river. Ultimately the availability of drinking water and sanitation.

Despite the increase in fish production, there is notable depletion fish stocks with notable declines already observed in Chambo species. It is anticipated that fish production will continue to drop due to overfishing and reduced water levels that affect fish recruitment and breeding. Climate change leading to poor distribution and amount of rainfall affects water levels threatening the ecosystem and levels in ponds leading to loss of breeding sites in rivers and changes in water quality.

Other systemic challenges include;

- *Inadequate support of infrastructure for fish landing, processing and marketing along the fish value chain.*
- *There is high non-compliance of regulations by the fishermen.* However, the substandard fleet of vehicles and patrol speed boats in most field stations have resulted in high operation and maintenance costs of monitoring and inadequate enforcement of fisheries regulations.
- *Unavailability of quality fish feed and limited participation of private sector investment in aquaculture.* Fish farmers are importing feed from Zambia and they are worried about the 16.5 percent VAT on feed, which leads to increased cost. The private sector needs to be provided

with incentives to manufacture Malawi's own fish feed to reduce on the high import costs of feed.

- *There is lack hatcheries, breeding grounds for fish, thereby affecting availability of fingerlings, which farmers can access to raise in their ponds.*

What can be done to accelerate attainment of SDG 14?

- An important catalytic and direct intervention in the management of the fisheries will be the *catchment management processes upstream*. Particular attention need to be paid on the causative factors of sedimentation that includes, deforestation, poor agricultural practices, biomass burning and climate change.
- Malawi needs *to promote and sustain aquaculture which has potential to grow* as the country has suitable land for aquaculture. Most importantly, Lake Malawi which is a large water body can stock fish cages.
- The need to promote area specific *fishing by-laws to protect fish and sustainably use the resources with the interest of the underserved communities*.

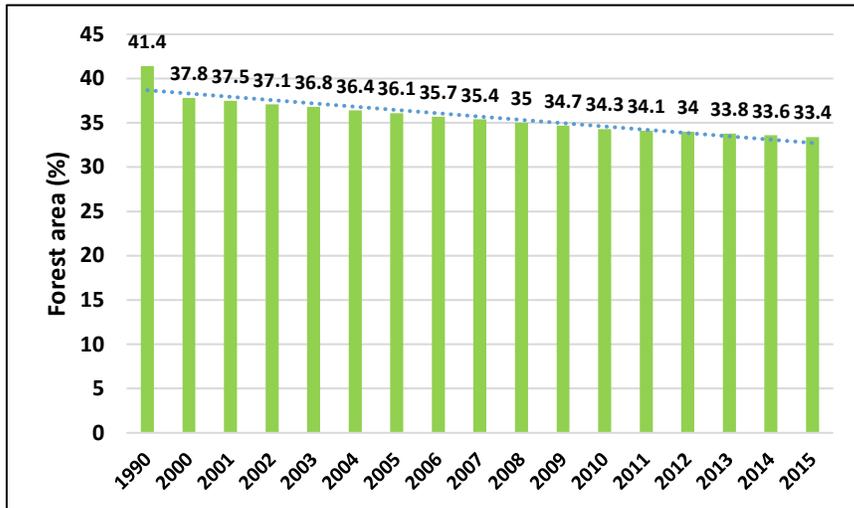


Goal 15: Life on Land

Table 15.2: Status at a Glance SDG 15 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	20.4	2014	37.8	2017	50	●	↗	MNREM, Satellite Imagery UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	17.5	2016	22.9	2017	100	●	↗	MNREM, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	34.5	2015	35.91	2017	100	●	→	MNREM, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	2.8	2015	2.8	2017	2.0	●	↗	MNREM, UNEP, FAO (Malawi Soil Loss Study)
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	52.9	2015	52.9	2015	100	●	→	MNREM-Report, Satellite Imagery UNEP, UNFCCC
15.5.1	Red List Index	0.81	2015	0.81	2015	0	●	→	MNREM, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO
	Red List Index (lower bound)	0.78	2015	0.78	2015	0	●	→	MNREM, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO
	Red List Index (upper bound)	0.81	2015	0.81	2015	0	●	→	MNREM, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO
15.a.1	ODA and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (US\$ million)	73.65	2014	73.7	2014	-	●	→	MoFEPD, OECD, UNEP, World Bank
15.b.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (threatened species, mammals)	10.0	2015	10.0	2017	0.0	●	→	MNREM, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO

Figure 15.1: SDG Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)



Source: Department of Forestry, 2017, FAOSTAT

- ▶ Malawi's forests and woodland have degraded at an alarming rate.
- ▶ Between 1990 and 2005 the country lost around 494,000 hectares of forest.
- ▶ 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area has decreased from 41.0 percent in 1990 to 34.0 percent in 2010 and is at 33 percent as of 2015 as shown in figure 15.1.
- ▶ 15.4.1: Currently, forest cover is estimated to be declining at a rate of 2.8 percent annually due to deforestation for wood fuel, settlement and agricultural expansion.
- ▶ 15.5.1: The Red List Index was estimated at 0.81 in 2015.

Climate change features highly under the MGDS III and is under key priority area one (agriculture, water development and climate change management). The strategy proposes a number of strategies to increase adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts. Malawi recognizes the threats that climate changes poses to the country's development agenda and poverty alleviation initiatives and has recognized that investing in climate change adaptation will have multiplier effect on poverty alleviation, education health, agriculture and water development, economic growth, urbanisation and governance.

Forestry

The overarching goal of forestry sub-sector is to conserve, establish, protect and manage trees and forests for sustainable development of Malawi in line with the MGDS III and the SDG. Forestry department is responsible for plantations that cover over 90, 000 hectares, forest reserves and forests under customary land. The Department of Forestry currently has one flagship project namely the Youth Afforestation Project (Planned for 2018/2019 and 2019/2020).

In its efforts to achieve the SDG 15 as well as target under the MGDS III, the Department has managed to plant over 63 million trees mainly on customary land and over 61 million trees in Government plantations. Natural regeneration was promoted on additional 400 hectares. However, progress will be affected by the delay in implementation of revised forest fees and royalties which in 2018 were yet to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

The sector has registered a number of success stories in the implementation of its programs. The sector is now using Forest Rangers instead of hiring the costly services of the Malawi Police and the Malawi Defence Force to protect forest resources. Further to this, the sector has managed to enforce reforestation of the under threat Mulanje Cedar by communities through tree seedling production and planting on Mulanje Mountain. This an example of how implementation of programs is utilizing communities to ensure that more people are involved.

The privatization of Viphya Plantations by approximately 90 percent is one of the efforts that the Department of Forestry is undertaking that involves the Private Sector. In addition, tree seedling raising and planting is now being done in conjunction with different stakeholders such as the Civil Society, NGOs, Communities and Educational Institutions every year.

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder attainment of SDG 15

- ✓ *Forest degradation and deforestation* is the huge challenge facing the sector due to the ever increasing population thereby exerting pressure on the natural resources.
- ✓ *Deforestation and forest fires* are among the key hazards on environmental management.
- ✓ The country also *faces extinction of major animal species* leading restocking programme of wildlife by Africa Wildlife Parks.

What can be done to accelerate attainment of SDG 15?

- ✓ *The sector should promote rehabilitation of forests in degraded areas through afforestation programs and promotion of natural regeneration and protection of all forest resources.* This can be done by all stakeholders including concessionaires and local communities. If rehabilitation of forests is done at a pace faster than degradation, forest cover will improve tremendously.
- ✓ The sector has potential to scale up activities by implementing innovative processes. For example, *the online licensing of forest imports and exports and provision of permits electronically at different Forestry stations is underway.*
- ✓ There is need to have *an honest conversation around the impact that charcoal industry has on deforestation, and develop appropriate redress mechanisms.*
- ✓ The sector can also benefit from *Climate Financing*, According the Development Financing Assessment Report, (MoFEPD 2017), Climate financing presents good prospects for innovative external finance that Malawi can tap into to finance some of its priority projects in the agriculture, environment and water management, energy, and eco-tourism.
- ✓ Government's creation of the Forestry Management Fund needs to be sustained.



Goal 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

Table 16.1: Status at a Glance SDG 16 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	1.78	2012	1.78	2012	0			Homeland Security
16.1.2	Conflict-related death per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	72.4	2012	72.4	2012	0			Homeland Security
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months								
	Physical Violence	34.0	2016	34.0	2016	25.9			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Sexual Violence	20.6	2016	20.6	2016	19.2			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
	Emotional Violence	29.5	2016	29.5	2016	29.5			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	43	2011	43	2011	0			MoJCA/NSO, Crime Victimization Surveys.
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past months								
	Age (1-2 years)	48.5	2014	48.5	2014	0			MDG Endline Survey 2012
	Age (3-4 years)	67.6	2014	67.6	2014	0			MDG Endline Survey 2013
	Age (5-9 years)	70.9	2014	70.9	2014	0			MDG Endline Survey 2014
	Age (10-14 years)	70.3	2014	70.3	2014	0			MDG Endline Survey 2014
16.2.3	Proportion of young women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (15-29)	8.6	2016	8.6	2016	0			MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO
16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to public security services	41	2014	41	2014	0			MoJCA/NSO, Crime Victimization Surveys.
	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their	28.9	2014	28.9	2014	0			MoJCA/NSO, Crime Victimization Surveys.

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
	victimization to community Structures								
16.3.2	Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	16.0	2014	16.0	2014	0	●	➔	MoJCA/NSO, Crime Victimization Surveys.
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 Total	38.4	2014	38.4	2014	0	●	➔	MoJCA/World Bank, Governance Peace and Security Report
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	0.4	2014	0.4	2014	0	●	➔	MoJCA/World Bank, Governance Peace and Security Report
	Global Corruption ranking score out of (178)	120	2015	122	2017	80	●	➔	ACB/ TI (Global Corruption Index Report)
16.6.1	Primary Government expenditures as a proportion of approved budget (%)	97	2015	85	2018	C-Score between 85-115%	●	➔	MoFEPD
16.6.2	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public service	38.4	2014	38.4	2014	100	●	➔	NSO, WMS
16.7.1	a) Proportion of women legislators	16.7	2014	16.7	2018	50	●	➔	Malawi Parliament
	b) Proportion of women in senior positions in Public Service	24	2016	24	2016	50	●	➔	DHRMD
	c) Proportion of women in Judiciary	12.9	2016	12.9	2016	50	●	➔	MoJCA /Judiciary
	d) Proportion of women in local government councils	32	2014	32	2018	50	●	➔	MoLGRD
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose birth have been registered with a civil authority by age	6.4	2016	17.65	2018	100	●	↗	National Registration Bureau Report
16.10.2	Adopting and implementing constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	available	2015	available	2018	available and being implemented	●	➔	Access to Information Bill, 2016, MHRC
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	available	2015	available	2018	available and being implemented	●	➔	MHRC

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months	15.9	2011	15.9	2011	0			MoJCA, MHRC, Ombudsman
	Rule of Law global ranking	69	2015	66	2018	-			MoJCA/World Bank, World Justice Rule of Law Index Report

*n/a not applicable national registration started in 2017/18

- ▶ The country has *already met 1 target* under this goal namely, Target 16.a, there is existence of an independent national human rights institution, the *Malawi Human Right Commission (MHRC)* in compliance with the Paris 21 Principles.
- ▶ It has *partially met 2 targets*, namely targets 16.9 and 16.10. Under target 16.9 the country has started providing a unique national identity for all Malawians aged 16 and above. Under 16.10, the country has adopted and is implementing a constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantee for public access to information through the access to information bill enacted in 2017.
- ▶ It is *likely to meet 2 targets* namely; 16.1 and 16.8. Under target 16.1: the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population of intentional homicide in 1.78 is very low and close to the target of Zero. Under target 16.8, Malawi is a signatory and has voting rights in a number of international cooperation agreements and multilateral trade agreements inter alia, United Nation General Assembly, African Development Bank, African Union, SADC, COMESA amongst others.
- ▶ *Insufficient progress* has been recorded amongst others under target 16.1, indicator 16.1.3, the proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months is more than a third (42.2 percent) against a target of zero. Under target 16.2, indicator 16.2.2 the proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month”, in 2016 was close to half (48.5 percent). Indicator 16.2.3 the proportion of young women aged 15-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 was estimated at 8 percent in 2016 (MDHS Report, 2016).
- ▶ *Under target 16.3 indicator 16.3.2*; About 15.9 percent of detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population were unsentenced (2017), (MGDS III, 2017)

Policies and Programmes

Despite this, the sector does not have its own policy documents to guide implementation of SDG16 or the MGDS III. There has been some remarkable progress made towards some public reform areas that includes, access to information legislation, birth registration. The Malawi Rule of Law global ranking score was 69 out of 178 countries in 2016. There also has been much work on public sector reform and ACB on tackling corruption, as well as PFM programmes.

The peace and cooperation sector has a number of policies that are likely to help in implementation of MGDS III and SDGs. The sector has developed Joint Permanent Commissions of Cooperation (JPCCs) policy, Joint Permanent Commissions on Defense and Security (JPCDS) policy and the Malawi Foreign Policy. The Ministry has also domesticated Biological Weapon Convention (BWC) and Chemical Weapon Convention (CWC) through the National Draft Bill which will be tabled in parliament soon. The Ministry has also developed a National Diaspora Engagement Policy and a State Party status to regional and international commitments, such as with the SADC, AU, and UN towards implementation of this SDG.

There is potential to scale up the initiatives through collaborative initiatives, e.g. under Peace Justice and Strong Institutions. The First ever National Action Plan (NAP) through Centers of Excellence to curb the negative impact of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Neurological activities is the evidence of success in this sector. Recently, Malawi has signed JPCCs with a number of countries such as Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder attainment of SDG 16

Police

- The overall Police-population ratio in the district is 1:3745 meaning that about 72 percent of the population is lacking proper police services. This is far below the recommended ratio of 1:500 Police population ratio. At this ratio the population would require a total number of 36,000 officers to meet the recommended requirement. This results into a low crime detection rate estimated at 12 percent in 2016.
- Due to this problem of inadequate personnel, people are still travelling long distances in order to access police services and this leads to numerous cases remaining unreported.
- Dilapidated condition of most of office buildings especially Police Units require urgent rehabilitation or construction of new office blocks.

Judiciary

- Access to justice is still a challenge as evidenced by that low percentage in people accessing justice delivery institutions which is estimated at only half of the population was 51 percent.
- The population that uses the (formal) justice system was estimated at 60 percent in 2014 and the percentage of the population that used the (informal) justice system was estimated at 25 percent (MoJCA, 2014).
- The root cause of this low access and coverage is due to the shortage of law and justice officers at all levels. The challenge is most prevalent in districts where on average there is only a single

magistrate in a district against a back drop of several cases in the sub district areas thereby denying access to justice.

Corruption

- Whilst there have been reforms in addressing corruption, progress is still low. According to the Corruption Perception Index report 2018, 70 percent of citizens that explain cause and effects of corruption, and only a third of the population (36 percent) feel that the fight against corruption as effective.

Public sector reforms

- Malawi embarked on public sector reforms as way of addressing bottlenecks in service delivery. A number of achievements have been recorded in changing the coordination and implementation of selected sectors including parastatals and local governance councils. It is also vital to maintain a range of critical reforms intended to break the cycle of inefficiencies in public service delivery.
- Another key challenge that affects service delivery and accountability is the lack of adequate technical capacity as a result of high staff turnover in district councils. In this regard, there is high potential of scaling up program activities if the reforms programme receives adequate support.
- Government departments, development partners and NGOs need to provide safe spaces for their staff to critique dominant approaches to service delivery, as part of an adaptive learning process and consider good practices from community based approaches and or context-specific solutions.

What can be done to accelerate attainment of SDG 16?

- ✓ *There is need to systematically strengthen the financial and economic governance challenges to maximize efficiency and effectiveness of limited public resources. Public sector reform is key including strengthening performance management and merit-based HR management systems.*
- ✓ *Citizen empowerment (i.e. leaving no one behind) and Access to public information is critical to achieving SDGs. This therefore focuses on the role of civil society and private sector in data provision which is a serious challenge leading to under-reporting of some key progress in some sectors.*
- ✓ *In order to overcome the challenges expounded above, the Justice and Democratic Governance sector needs to decentralize some activities to reach out to people far from the central and regional offices.*

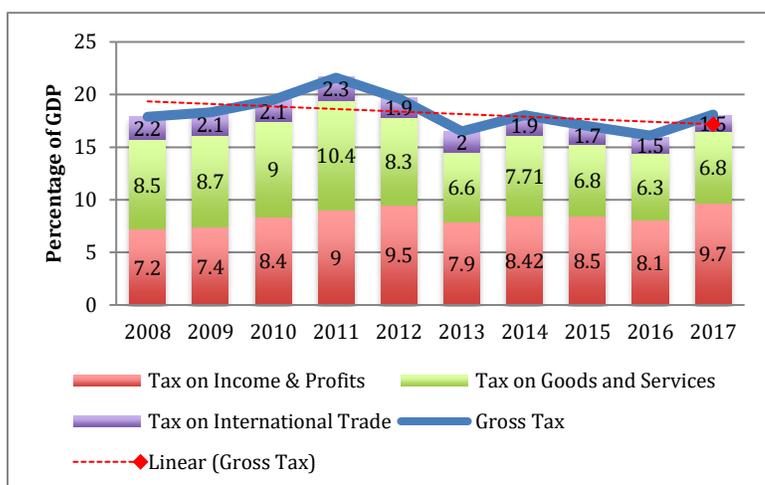
17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Table 17.1: SDG Goal 17 Dashboard, Malawi

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by score	22.8	2015	22	2018	50	●	→	RBM, MoFEFD
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	19.8	2015	18.6	2018	100	●	↓	RBM, MoFEFD
17.2.1	Net ODA, as a proportion of (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' to (GNI)	17	2015	23.4	2016	20	●	↑	RBM, MoFEFD
17.3.1	FDI, ODA and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	8	2015	4.3	2017	20	●	↓	RBM, MoFEFD
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP	0.9	2015	0.9	2018	20	●	→	RBM, MoFEFD
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	4.3	2015	5	2018	15	●	→	RBM, MoFEFD
17.5.1	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	available	2015	available	2018	available and implemented	●	→	MITC
17.6.1	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries	available	2015	available	2018	available and implemented	●	→	NCST, World Development Report, JICA
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants,	18	2016	18	2016	100	●	→	MACRA, World Development Report
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the internet	5.6	2014	9.3	2017	100	●	↗	MACRA, World Development Report
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) (USD million)	116.33	2014	116.33	2014	-	●	→	MoITT Trade, UNCTAD, WTO
17.10.1	Weighted tariff-average	4.7	2016	30.6	2017	16	●	→	MoITT Trade, UNCTAD, WTO
	Merchandise trade % of GDP	40	2015	55	2017		●	↗	MoITT Trade, UNCTAD, WTO

#	SDG Indicator	Baseline Value	Baseline Period	Current Status	Reference Period	2030 Target	Rating	Trend	Source
17.11.1	Malawi's share of global exports	1	2017	1	2017	10			MoITT Trade, UNCTAD, WTO
17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states	8.2	2015	12.4	2017	10			MoITT Trade, UNCTAD, WTO
17.14.1	Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	n/a	2015	available	2017	available and being implemented			National Planning Commission (NPC), MGDS III
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	available	2015	available	2017	available and being implemented			MGDS III,
17.16.1	Reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	n/a	2015	Reporting	2017	reporting and being implemented			MGDS III Development Cooperation Strategy, CABS
17.18.1	Proportion of development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation	partial no disability data	2015	partial no disability data	2018	available and implemented			NSO Statistical Reports
17.18.2	Existence of National statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	available	2015	available	2018	available and being implemented			Statistical Act 2009 publication
17.18.3	Availability of National statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation	available	2015	available	2018	available and being implemented			National Statistical Strategic Plan 2012-2016
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity (USD million)	7.11	2014	7.11	2014				Country Report on Statistics 2015
17.19.2	Conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	conducted	2008	conducted	2018	available and implemented			Malawi PHC Reports NSO

Figure 17.1: Tax Revenue Outturn, 2008 to 2017

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2018

Table 17.2: Comparative ODA per capita (2015)

Country/Group	USD per capita	Proportion of GNI
Malawi	59.71	17%
HIPC Average	51.38	6%
LDC Average	44.94	5%
SSA Average	45.62	3%

Source: World Bank Development Indicators, 2018

Finance

- ▶ SDG 17.1.1 The Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP declined in the year 2018 and stood at 22.0 percent compared to 23.3 percent in 2016. The decrease was on account of reduction in disbursements of grants from 3.5 percent in 2017 to 2.4 in 2018.
- ▶ Tax revenues have significantly grown in nominal Malawi Kwacha terms over the past ten years.
- ▶ SDG 17.1.2 The Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes has marginally improved amounting to 18.6 percent of GDP compared to 18.0 percent of GDP in 2017.
- ▶ Tax revenue in Malawi derives from both direct taxes, such as taxes on personal income and corporate profits, and indirect taxes, such as Value Added Tax (VAT) and customs duties. At a disaggregated level, domestic taxes, comprising taxes levied on profits and goods and services constitute the bulk of tax revenues (89%) with international trade taxes (10%) and other taxes (1%) making up the balance.
- ▶ As a land-locked least-developed country in Sub-Saharan Africa, Malawi stands out as one of the most aid dependent countries in the world. As depicted ODA received by the country in 2015 was almost USD 60, representing 17 per cent of Malawi's GNI. This is well above averages for (HIPCs), (LDCs), and Sub-Saharan African countries.

Technology

17.6.1 The number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, and infrastructure for science and technology is relatively weak and unlikely to be met.

17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed was estimated at 18 percent in 2014 (MACRA Survey) against a target of 100, it is therefore unlikely to be met.

17.8.1 The proportion of individuals using the internet was estimated at 9.3 in 2016 against a target of 100 and unlikely to be met.

Capacity-building

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries was estimated at USD million 116.33 in 2017. (World Bank Development Indicators, 2018).

Trade

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average for Malawi was estimated at 13.6 percent in 2015 against a world average of 16 percent therefore unlikely to be met.

17.11.1 Malawi's share of global exports was 1 percent in 2017, (World Bank Development Indicators, 2018), against a target of 2 percent in 2022 (MGDS III, 2017) showing moderate progress.

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13.1 Malawi has no Macroeconomic Dashboard however it has mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (17.14.1) through the newly established National Planning Commission (NPC) that aims to promote policy coherence and coordination albeit not yet functional.

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation is on track through the

MGDS III results monitoring and evaluation and reporting.

In addition, the Performance Contracts monitoring system by (OPC). This indicator is therefore already met.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

Similarly, there is a Development Cooperation Strategy and sector specific MOUs with development partners e.g. the Common approach to the budget support (CABS) and reporting on the Busan framework of monitoring, (17.16.1).

Regarding 17.17.1, The Malawi Development Finance Assessment (DFA) Report (2018)¹¹ observes that the non-governmental and philanthropic sector currently contributes significantly to Malawi's humanitarian and development financing. ***This underscores the fact that there are significant resources being channeled outside national budget but are key in attainment of SDGs thus need to be taken into consideration in monitoring SDGs progress.***

Data, monitoring and accountability

Data availability and quality are still a challenge especially administrative data. For example, 17.18.1, the proportion of sustainable development indicators with full disaggregation is still a huge challenge especially disability data. However, Malawi has made strides through 17.18.2, the country has a national statistical legislation (The National Statistical Act, 2009) and has a National Statistical System Strategic Plan that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Finally, 17.19.2a, the country has regularly conducted at least one Population and Housing Census in every 10 years, one of which is conducted in 2018 following the 2008, 1998, 1987, 1977, and 1966 National Population and Housing Censuses respectively. On 17.19.2b, Birth Registration systems are in place with an estimated 17.6 percent of children with birth registration (NRB, 2018).

¹¹ Government of Malawi (2018). Development Finance Assessment Report. Lilongwe, Malawi.

Policies and Programmes

Malawi has registered a lot of progress on partnerships. Government, Development partners, CSOs work together, there is a Development Cooperation Strategy and sector specific MOUs with development partners e.g. the Common approach to the budget support (CABS) and reporting on the BUSAN framework of monitoring. Further to this, there is an improvement in bilateral cooperation with various development partners.

Despite advances in certain areas, more cooperation mechanisms need to be done to monitor development effectiveness, demonstrating an all-inclusive stakeholder's commitment to strengthening the means for Sustainable Development Goal implementation and the quality of multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The current status does not clearly show the role of the private sector, NSAs and others in financing SDGs. This includes parallel systems and data to monitor progress and development results, instead of integrating these efforts as part of national statistical and monitoring systems. All stakeholders will have to leverage their efforts on the areas where progress has been slow.

Challenges and bottlenecks that may hinder attainment of SDG 17

- Implementation of SDGs will heavily rely on local mobilisation of resources. *The proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes is still low thereby leading to overdependence of some sectors on donor financing such as health. The government needs to consider **developing sustainable strategies of financing these deficits such as private sector financing, broadening tax base and other domestic revenue mobilization channels, rather than seeking recourse to borrowing as this may have negative implications on meeting SDGs in general.*** Thus, government needs to exercise maximum restraint from continued borrowing as this is likely to crowd out SDGs focus with more resources more likely to be channeled towards debt servicing.
- With regard to cooperation, coordination and coherence of policies, *Development planning in Malawi has been a challenge once new regimes are ushered into office. In addition, party manifestos are not aligned to the national and global development agendas.* Lessons are drawn from the Malawi Vision 2020 that failed due to lack of political will and implementation strategy. It would be good to allow formulation of medium to long term development strategies for Malawi which will be coordinated through the newly established National Planning Commission.
- *Data for reporting MGDS III progress and SDGs are still a challenge see discussion in the following section as special feature.*

What can be done to accelerate attainment of SDG 17?

- ✓ With respect to policy and institutional coherence and Multistakeholder partnerships, *there is need for reconstituting SDG committees at all levels, such as a functional steering committee on SDGs* comprising Government, Political party leaders, Development Partners (DPs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), academia, private sector, think tanks and media.
- ✓ The Steering committee should ensure effective functioning of existing structures at all levels and the appropriate information sharing and reporting lines amongst these structures.
- ✓ Lessons could be learnt from the MDGs era when there were such a committee and currently there is a *Government -led initiative to conduct a Zero Hunger and Malnutrition Strategic Review (ZHMSR) under the leadership of the Former Vice President, Dr. J.C Malewezi, in order to identify recommendations to fast track action towards achieving SDG 2 by 2030.*
- ✓ Similarly, *there is need to constitute a Parliamentary Committee on SDGs implementation.* Such coordination structures could *lead to sustainability of development programmes beyond political regimes.*
- ✓ *Partnerships with CSOs and private sector are critical for achievement of SDGs.* Development partners and CSOs should align their support with national development strategies and results frameworks. There is a *National Civil Society Taskforce on SDGs* which should work hand in hand with Government. These are good initiatives in terms of high level political and civil participation and involvement and not leaving anyone behind. These platforms provide an opportunity as stakeholders are able to engage the committee on regular basis. Currently it has become challenging.
- ✓ The need to enhance the roles of Local Government/local communities by ensuring government is *committed to the decentralisation process and fiscal devolution in particular by making sure that plans and priorities* generated through the local government structures such as District Development Plans (DDPs), Village and Area Development Committees (VAPs and ADP) are funded.

Data Availability Assessment for MGDS III and SDGs monitoring and accountability

The Government of Malawi has committed to address and report on a series of indicators. These will require the existing statistical instruments to be revised and new ones to be developed in order to properly respond not only to the SDGs data needs but also to the MGDS III requirements that are useful for a sound planning process.

Data is available for a total of 168 global indicators out of 232 indicators representing data availability of 72 percent and an overall statistical data gap of 28 percent (64 indicators). Of the 64 indicators not available, 16 are Tier I indicators, 18 are Tier II indicators and 30 are Tier III indicators. Tier I indicators are indicators that are conceptually clear with established methodology and standards available and data is regularly produced by countries. Tier II indicators are those that are conceptually clear with established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries. Tier III Indicators are those which globally are still under development, with no established definition, methodology and standards.

Table 17.3: Malawi SDG Data availability assessment Global versus local, 2018

SDG	Global SDG Indicators				National/ Localised Indicators
	# of indicators*	Reported Indicators	Not available	Data Gap analysis (%)	
Goal 1	14	12	2	14%	3
Goal 2	13	11	2	15%	9
Goal 3	27	23	4	15%	11
Goal 4	11	9	2	18%	6
Goal 5	14	13	1	7%	1
Goal 6	11	8	3	27%	3
Goal 7	6	6	0	0%	1
Goal 8	17	15	2	12%	0
Goal 9	12	11	1	8%	5
Goal 10	11	8	3	27%	1
Goal 11	15	9	6	40%	1
Goal 12	13	4	9	69%	1
Goal 13	8	5	3	38%	1
Goal 14	10	3	7	70%	0
Goal 15	14	8	6	43%	0
Goal 16	23	16	7	30%	4
Goal 17	25	19	6	24%	1
Total	244	180	64	26%	48

**The total number includes all indicators including duplicates*

Table 17.4: Malawi SDG Data availability assessment according to TIER, 2018

SDG	# of SDG Indicators*	Tier I			Tier II			Tier III		
		# of indicators	Reported Indicators	Not available	# of indicators	Reported Indicators	Not available	# of indicators	Reported Indicators	Not available
Goal 1	14	3	2	1	8	8	0	3	2	1
Goal 2	13	8	7	1	5	4	1	0	0	0
Goal 3	27	25	22	3	1	1	0	1	0	1
Goal 4	11	3	3	0	6	5	1	2	1	1
Goal 5	14	2	2	0	12	11	1	0	0	0
Goal 6	11	5	3	2	5	5	0	2	0	2
Goal 7	6	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Goal 8	17	8	6	2	5	5	0	4	4	0
Goal 9	12	9	8	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Goal 10	11	2	1	1	7	7	0	1	0	1
Goal 11	15	3	3	0	8	6	2	4	0	4
Goal 12	13	2	2	0	2	0	2	9	2	7
Goal 13	8	1	0	1	2	2	0	5	3	2
Goal 14	10	2	1	1	4	1	3	4	1	3
Goal 15	14	7	6	1	4	0	4	3	2	1
Goal 16	23	6	6	0	11	7	4	6	3	3
Goal 17	25	15	13	2	4	4	0	6	2	4
Total	244	105	89	16	87	69	18	52	22	30

*The total number includes all indicators including duplicates

To mitigate this challenge and future reporting, adequate resourcing of national statistical systems is crucial. *There is need to develop a National Strategy for the development of MGDS III and SDG Statistics.* The Strategy should aim at operationalising the needs and gaps identified, in order for the existing Statistical System to respond to the reporting commitments.

The strategy should highlight the need to build capacity at the decentralised level on the use of statistical data as a tool for better local governance.

There is also need for investment in innovative data technologies such as open sources, mobile data reporting and drone technologies for estimating scientific data such as under Goal 14, water withdrawals, marine life, and SDG 15 deforestation and land degradation could be estimated using drone technology.

Box # 6: Data for SDGs Reporting -Quality and availability challenges;

“The issue of data unavailability has made it impossible to analyse all targets and indicators for the SDG progress report, MoFEPD, 2018”

The availability and access to high-quality, timely, and reliable data, disaggregated by relevant characteristics and supplemented with necessary contextual information for its interpretation and use, is fundamental to the successful implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. There is therefore need to come up with a clear national data operational plan for monitoring and evaluation of MGDS III and SDGs report. Whilst the national M&E system and framework is available in MGDS III Strategy, there is still a gap in terms of annual M&E work plans and activities for reporting.

This can be achieved through investments in improving the national statistical system and statistical capacity building for both official statistics, administrative and routine data sources, NGOs and private sector.

The 2030 Agenda provides a unique opportunity to make the case for Malawi to develop the National Statistical System (NSS) and put in place a national data infrastructure. The deficiency also calls for close collaboration between official statistics producers, researchers, the private sector and/or some NGOs that develop data for their own use and reporting without sharing with the councils. In unprecedented cases at the end of the projects the NGOs leave with no records or documentation of their activities at the district council.

There is need for introducing interoperability of existing data sources and embarking on new approaches such as big data for real time and credible data. Efforts should be made to advance modern practical solutions, including the use of non-traditional data sources such as mobile phone and bank records, social media, earth observations and geospatial data

Sector and Technical Working groups provide avenues for information and knowledge sharing. However, not all Sector and Technical Working Groups and SWAPs are functioning. There is need for government MDAs to reconstitute the SWGs to be vibrant as their focus areas relate to specific SDGs. Failure to do so affects the evaluation of progress for the MGDS III and SDGs.

Chapter 3: Financing and Investments in support for MGDS III and SDGs

This chapter analyses the level of financing and investments to support for implementation of SDGs in Malawi. SDGs have been domesticated into Malawi's development plans and it is assumed that all the 17 SDGs are reflected in the MGDS III through the nation's key priority areas for development. A forward-looking analysis provides an assessment of how the future budgetary allocations will impact the implementation of SDGs as a progressive analysis covering optimal budgetary allocation towards a pathway for successful implementation of the SDGs by 2030.

Studies have been conducted that have looked at how budget allocations have historically been aligned to and supported SDGs implementation; and, on a forward looking basis, assessed how future allocations should be made to ensure successful implementation of the SDGs by 2030. Further, the studies assessed the adequacy of budget allocations to achieve MGDS III priority areas as a channel through which SDGs can be achieved. The study compared the amount of resources each priority area is required to invest against actual development expenditure allocations in order to establish any financing gaps/surplus¹².

3.1 Review of the National Budget

Although national budgets are a key instrument in achieving the targets of MGDS III and SDGs, comprehensive budget reviews in Malawi to determine how the budgets are aligned to and support the SDGs have not been conducted since implementation of SDGs started in 2016/17 fiscal year. Previously, budget analyses have largely aimed at assessing budget performance as well as economic and sectoral budget allocations (UNDP, 2018;¹³ UNICEF, 2018;¹⁴ 2018; UN Women, 2018¹⁵) and not necessarily in line with SDGs. In terms of performance, the analyses mostly focused on whether government expenditure remained within its approved budgetary limits as well as whether or not grants and revenue targets were met. On allocations, analyses have largely focused on understanding how sectors and economic activities have been prioritized in terms of budget allocations and attempts have also been made to assess how budget allocations are aligned to national development agenda such as MGDS. By and large, the extent to which budgets supported macroeconomic growth and stability have been at the epicenter of most of these budget analyses.

The findings from the budget analysis established huge financing gaps suggesting that substantial increases in domestic resource mobilization will be required to ensure adequate resources for financing the SDGs. In addition, the study established that off-budget support is required to support a substantial share of SDG financing.

¹² SDGs Audit and alignment to the National Budget prepared by Mr. Maleka Thula, Dr. Grace Kumchulesi and Mr. Romine Kaseghe from Economics Association of Malawi (ECAMA) for UNDP.

¹³ UNDP Malawi (2018). Brief on the Budget Statement 2018/19. Lilongwe, Malawi

¹⁴ UNICEF (2018). Analysis of the 2018-19 National Budget: Social Sector Perspective towards Child Responsive Budgeting in Malawi. Lilongwe, Malawi

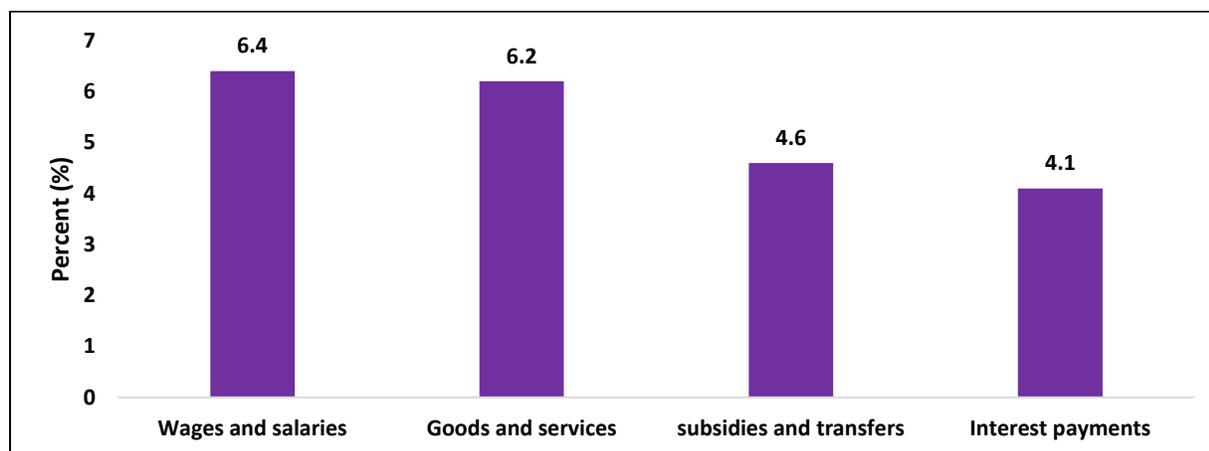
¹⁵ UN Women (2018). The 2018/19 National Budget Analysis: with focus on the Social and Community Affairs Sector and Local Authorities and Rural Development, Presentation to Parliament. Lilongwe, Malawi

While adequate budget allocations are necessary condition for achieving SDGs, the quality of budget in terms of content and execution as measured by government's ability to accurately hit its own revenue and expenditure targets and enabling macroeconomic environment remain crucial.

3.2 Trends and Projections in Government Financing and Expenditure in Relation to SDGs

The 2018/19 National Budget is estimated at K1, 454.2 billion, representing 28 percent of GDP. This represents an increase of about 12 percent and 28 percent from the 2017/18 and 2016/17 approved budgets at K1, 223.3 billion and K1, 132.9 billion, respectively. With domestic inflation averaging 11.6 percent for 2017/18 and 20.8 percent in 2016/17, the 2016/17 and 2017/18 budgets registered marginal real growth as the increases in the national budget were higher than inflation. Recurrent expenditure is estimated at K1,104.5 billion (about 20.7 percent of GDP) in 2018/19 compared to K966.3 billion and K823.3 billion in 2017/18 and 2016/17 financial years, correspondingly. This represents recurrent expenditure growth of 17.0 percent from 2017/18 and 34.0 percent from 2016/17 financial years. The World Bank Malawi Economic Monitor Report (2017)¹⁶ shows that between 2013/14 and 2017/18, the bulk of recurrent expenditures (22.0 percent of GDP) comprised wages and salaries (6.4 percent of GDP), goods and services (6.2 percent of GDP), subsidies and transfers (4.6 percent of GDP) and interest payments (4.1 percent of GDP) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Composition of recurrent budget 2018 (% of GDP)



Source: MFEPD, Economic Report, 2018

¹⁶ World Bank (2017). Malawi Economic Monitor Report 6. Lilongwe, Malawi.

3.3 Development Budget

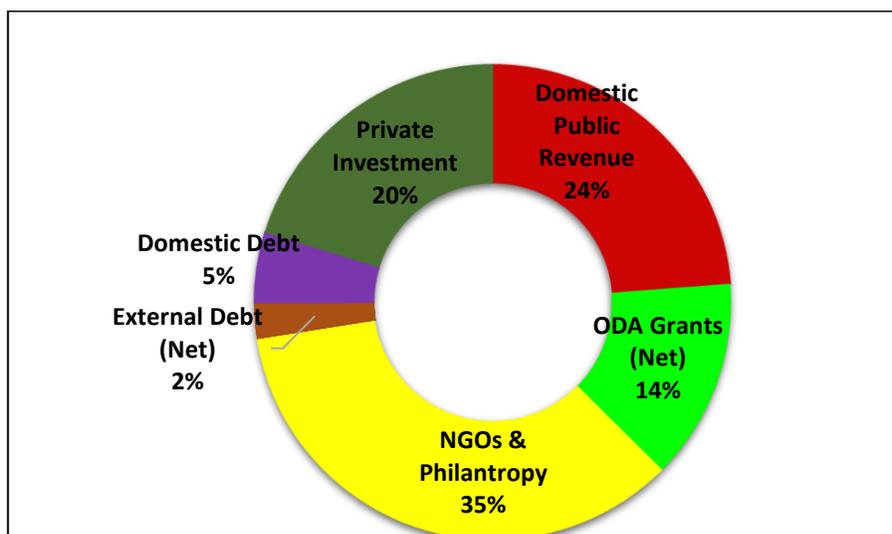
In terms of development budget, on-budget development expenditure is pegged at K 391.7 billion, about 7.0 percent of GDP and an 11.0 percent increase from the 2017/18 approved budget (K 353.0 billion) and 21 percent increase from 2016/17 approved budget (K322.5 billion). While, off-budget development expenditure from various NGOs and development partners is estimated at K61.9 billion in 2018/19 compared to K40.1 billion in 2017/18 and K168.8 billion recorded in 2016/17. Consequently, total development expenditure for 2018/19 represents 31.0 percent of total budget higher than 26.0 percent of total budget for on-budget development expenditure. In 2016/17, off-budget development support stood at 15.0 percent of the total budget representing over half of the on-budget development expenditure at 28.0 percent of total budget.

Malawi needs to increase the investment to GDP ratio to sustain a higher growth rate of 7 percent per annum. The World Bank reports using a Long -Term Growth Model (LGTM) to investigate the level of investment and average GDP growth rates for Malawi to double in the next 10 years estimates that the require investment to GDP ratio should be at 30 percent. UNCTAD estimates that globally SDG achievement would require USD 2.5 trillion.

The options for Malawi should include opening some key sectors such as energy, water and sanitation, rail and rail transport for private sector financing. Rail corridors such as Nacala corridor provides a potential opportunity not only for Malawi but Mozambique, Zambia other SADC countries.

3.4 Review of External finance flows

Figure 2 provides analysis of finance flows into Malawi over the past ten years shows that funding through non-governmental organization is significant and constitutes the bulk of humanitarian and development finance. Establishing the quantum of these flows is however fraught with data limitations. Other important sources of finance have been domestic public revenue, private investment, and official development assistance (ODA). Malawi has also accesses debt for financing.

Figure 2: Distribution of Finance Flows

Source: Compilation based on data from MRA, MoFEPD, MITC & NGO Board

This outturn underscores the fact that there are significant resources being channeled outside national budget but are key in attainment of SDGs thus need to be taken into consideration in monitoring SDGs progress. This observation is largely in line with the Malawi Development Finance Assessment (DFA) Report (2018)¹⁷ which finds that the non-governmental and philanthropic sector currently contributes significantly to Malawi's humanitarian and development financing.

3.5 Outturn of Revenues and Grants

Total revenue and grants for 2018/19 are projected at K 1,261.3 billion, an increase of 11.0 percent from the 2017/18 fiscal year and 33.0 percent from 2016/17 approved budget¹⁸. Of this, domestic revenues are K 1,052.3 billion (increase of 7.0 percent). The projected revenue is 43.0 percent of estimated K2, 068.5 trillion projected financing of MGDS III in 2018/19.

Historically, Malawi has been implementing a deficit budget as government spending has been persistently above total revenue and grants, and this trend is expected to continue in years ahead.

Government has resorted to borrowing to cover the persistent financing gaps. The fear is that continued government borrowing is likely to crowd out SDGs focus with additional resources more likely to be channeled towards debt service repayment. Data shows that between 2012/13 and 2017/18 financial years, debt service with respect to interest payments amounted to 5 percent of

¹⁷ Government of Malawi (2018). Development Finance Assessment Report. Lilongwe, Malawi.

¹⁸ Government of Malawi (2018). Economic Report. Lilongwe, Malawi.

GDP, this is almost equal to development expenditure allocation which averaged around 6 percent of GDP during the same period. This reveals huge concerns of debt sustainability as well as concerns as to whether the government will have adequate fiscal space for financing SDGs given significant amount of resources are channeled towards debt service.

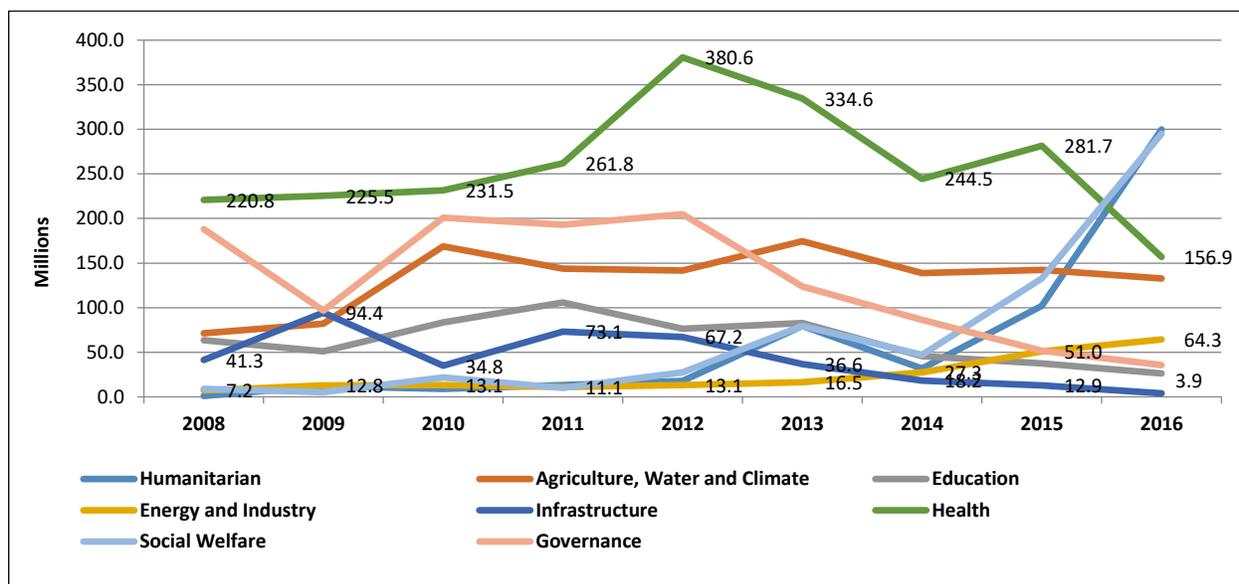
Total development budget as a percentage of national budget stood at 43.0 percent of total budget largely explained by K168.8 billion off-budget support and averaging around 29.0 percent of national budget between 2017/18 and 2018/19. Beyond, 2019/20 total development budget is projected to be around 28.0 percent of national budget, however out of which, on-budget is projected to average 23.0 percent of the national budget. As percentage of GDP, development budget is projected to average 6 percent during the review period.

3.6 Sectoral evolution of ODA grants over the past decade

Figure 3 depicts the sectoral evolution of ODA grants over the past decade. The Health sector has dominated grant funding to Malawi over the past decade. This is somewhat expected considering the health focus of the previous MDG campaign and the proliferation of different health-related vertical funds, such as the Global Fund for HIV-AIDS, TB & Malaria, the Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), etc. As already alluded to, humanitarian, disaster and vulnerability funding has been on the rise since 2014 due to food emergencies caused by recent climatic shocks.

Funding towards the agriculture and water sector has remained constantly high over the years, while funding for energy and disaster preparedness has witnessed a slight increase since 2014/15, probably through the ushering in of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its strong focus on climate change. This has resulted in the Government of Malawi's heightened concern with resilience and disaster preparedness.

Figure 3: Evolution of ODA Sectoral Allocations (USD) Million, 2016



Source: GOM, Development Finance Assessment, 2018

Chapter 4: Conclusion and Recommendations

1. The findings of the report underlines the fact that additional efforts, engagement, support and collaboration across sectors are required to advance the SDGs at all levels, including: putting in place processes to meaningfully align national plans and budgets; investing in statistical data and the capacity of MDAs to produce high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data; encouraging work and analysis on interlinkages between the SDGs; and continuing to institutionalize engagement with civil society and other stakeholders.
2. The key findings of the 2018 SDG report show that Malawi is making significant progress on 29 of the 169 targets (17 percent). It is making moderate progress with performance gaps on 59 of the targets (35 percent) and shows insufficient to no policy change or otherwise poor performance on 81 of the targets (48 percent).
3. Among the 29 targets on which the Malawi is making significant progress include SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), target 3.2 Under five mortality rates are significantly declining and likely to be met, SDG 4 (Education for all), target 4.5, Gender parity in primary schools is already equal to parity; Net Enrollment in Primary Schools is close to target among others.
4. Targets on which the country is making *moderate progress* includes *inter alia* SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Despite significant progress through reduction and turning the curve on child malnutrition indicators (*Stunting, Underweight, and Wasting*) which are on a declining trend.
5. Malawi is experiencing *insufficient long-term progress* on 81 targets which includes among others SDG 1 (*Eradicating Poverty and ending all its forms*), and many of its targets are among those showing negative trends. The proportion of population below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day is quite high estimated at 71.4 percent in 2016. Almost half the population (51.5 percent) are living below the national poverty line (NSO, IHS4 2017).
6. Systemic institutional challenges including a *weak public financial management system* that has facilitated endemic misuse of resources, is a crosscutting impediment to actualizing most of these finance flows. This has caused the private sector, external development partners, and the public to lose faith in the capacity of government to efficiently manage the diversity of development financing in Malawi.

Recommendations for Policy Action

In order for Malawi to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs, the following recommendations emerge from the analysis, this is by no means exhaustive:

7. *The need for the national budget be aligned to the MGDS III priorities until it expires as an instrument to achieve SDGs.* National budget reviews should be conducted with a stronger focus on equity and efficiency of expenditures on achieving the MGDS III and SDGs.
8. Partnerships with CSOs and private sector are critical for achievement of SDGs. *Development partners and CSOs should align their support with national development strategies and results frameworks.* This is a major bottleneck that needs to be addressed through strong leadership by the MoFEPD and the NPC.
9. *The need to create deliberate systems to monitor transparency and accountability in government spending that is linked to performance targets.* A study conducted by the Ministry of Finance, (Malawi Development Finance Assessment, 2017) has shown that resources are available, however, it highlights the serious need to revisit allocation efficiencies across sectors, strengthening procurement functions and combating wastages.
10. On sectoral priorities, the report notes that *poverty eradication can be easily achieved through agricultural investments that are targeting at subsectors with a high participation of the poor and hungry.* In Malawi for example food poverty index accounts for about 62 percent of the national poverty line metric. (Methodology for Poverty Measurement in Malawi, IHS4 NSO & World Bank 2017). Therefore, no amount of economic growth or poverty reduction can be achieved when a nation has a large proportion of the food poverty. The catalytic accelerator should be first to achieve *zero hunger*.
11. Likewise, according to the iSDG model (2018), *efficient irrigation and sustainable agriculture* are likely to have beneficial effects on several goals that affect economic growth rate, undernourishment, poverty and climate change mitigation.
12. The report also calls for Malawi to urgently diversify its energy sources. There is need to provide incentives to drive investments in renewable energy. This could be one of the key driver or accelerator for SDGs in Malawi as it would not only improve access to electricity but also boost economic activity and growth through interlinkages across many sectors such as Goal 3 Health, Goal 4 education, Goals 9 and 10.

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ANNEX TABLE I: SDG INDICATORS WITH MISSING DATA 2018

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
1.1.1b	Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$ 1.90 per day (the working poor)	I	This indicator is computed as poverty headcount rate at \$ 1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of employed workforce), disaggregated by sex and standardised age-groups.	World Bank	A local team of poverty analysis and measurements need to be constituted that can be modelling poverty estimates.
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	II	Percentage of population with basic non-monetary assets.	IHS4 Report, NSO	There is need to include these modules in the forthcoming planned surveys every 5 years such as the MDHS in 2022 and MICS in 2019.
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	II	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors or systems = Number of persons covered by social protection floors or systems / Total population * 100	National Social Cash Transfer Programme Report	Can be estimated by the Directorate of Poverty Reduction
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	II	Proportion of population in households with access to basic services.	UN Habitat	Reviewed at September 2018 WEbex meeting to Tier II

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture					
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming /pastoral /forestry enterprise size	II	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	MoAIWD-Reports,FAO	Farm level studies. Reviewed at September 2018 WEBEx meeting need additional definition of farm level
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	I	This is a Tier I according to the updated copy as of September 2018. There is an agreed methodology but lack of data	FAO	Data availability reviewed in November 2017
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being:	I	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	MoAIWD-Reports/FAO	
2.b.1	Producer support estimate	I		MoAIWD-Reports/FAO	The data was reviewed at UNSC 48 refinement
2.b.2	Agricultural export subsidies	I	Each WTO Member collects data following his own national practice to prepare their notification.	MOITT	No agricultural -export subsidies in Malawi- Can use Export Development Fund data
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	II		MOAIWD/FAO	Reviewed at 5 th IAEG-SDG Meeting
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
3.5.1	Coverage treatment intervention (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	III	Coverage treatment intervention (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	MoH/HMIS	Currently globally estimated by UNODC estimates World Drug

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
					Report 2014).
3.8.2	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	II	No metadata is available on current indicator formulation	MoH/HMIS	Reviewed at 7 th IAEG-SDG meeting and was updated to Tier II
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					
4.1.1 a (i)	Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least minimum proficiency level in Mathematics	III	The percentage of children and/or young people at the relevant stage of education achieving. This is a Multi- Tier indicator it part (a) is Tier III and part (b) is Tier II	Education Management Information System(EMIS)	Monitoring Learning Achievement (MLA) surveys
4.1.1 a(ii)	Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least minimum proficiency level in reading	II	Proportion of children in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading	Early GRADE Reading Assessments(EGRA)	Monitoring Learning Achievement (MLA)
4.1.1 b(i)	Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics:	II	Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics	MoEST, EMIS, The Monitoring Learning Achievement (MLA) Surveys	Monitoring Learning Achievement (MLA)
4.1.1 a (i)	Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least minimum proficiency level in Mathematics	III	Proportion of children in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics. The minimum requirement to meet the national standard is a score of 40%.	MoEST, EMIS, The Monitoring Learning Achievement (MLA) Surveys	Monitoring Learning Achievement (MLA)
4.1.1 c(i)	Proportion of children at the end of lower secondary achieving at least minimum proficiency level in Mathematics	II	Proportion of children at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics	MoEST, EMIS, The Monitoring Learning Achievement (MLA) Surveys	Should be incorporated in EMIS using school/learners proficiency Assessments tools
4.1.1 c(ii)	Proportion of children and year people at the end lower secondary achieving at least minimum proficiency level in reading	II	Proportion of children at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading	MoEST, EMIS, The Monitoring Learning Achievement	Should be incorporated in EMIS using school/learners

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
				(MLA) Surveys	proficiency Assessments tools
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills	II	The percentage of people in a given population who has responded 'yes' to a selected number of variables.	MoEST, EMIS, MDHS, IHS	Should be incorporated in EMIS using school/learners proficiency Assessments tools
4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in:	III		MoEST, EMIS, MDHS, IHS	Should be incorporated in EMIS using school/learners proficiency Assessments tools
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	II	Number of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C divided by the total number of girls and women aged 15-49 in the population multiplied by 100	MDHS Questionnaire/ UN-WOMEN/UNEP/ OECD	Not a cultural practice in Malawi proposed to be replaced with teenage pregnancies as a harmful practice. Lack of sufficient data coverage
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	II	The GEMS/Water1 water quality index approach2 is used as a general model to calculate the index, in which measured determinant values are compared to guideline values(proximity to target approach)	UN JMP estimates, MoIWD/UNEP/UN-Habitat	Data availability reviewed in November 2017
6.3.1	Proportion of waste water safely treated	II	Calculated by combining the percentage of household wastewater and the percentage of wastewater from hazardous industries treated.	MoAIWD/UNEP/OECD/Eurostat	Reviewed at 5 th IAEG_SDG meeting and updated to Tier II
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	I	Question scores are equally weighted to give an aggregated indicator score of 100 and the method is built on official UN IWRM status reporting, from 2008 and 2012	MoAIWD/UN Water/Ramsar/IUCN	
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	II	Measured as the percentage that the total surface area (in km ²) of transboundary basins that have an operational arrangement for water cooperation makes up of the total surface area of transboundary basins (km ²).	MoAIWD	Need to check agreements under Lake Malawi, Shire River, Songwe River, Lake Chilwa and Chiuta,
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water related ecosystems overtime	II	It estimates the percentage change in each major ecosystem present in a country, and the indicator will enable Member States to report on those water-related ecosystems that are important to them.	MoAIWD	Reviewed at 7 th IAEG-SDG meeting and was classified at Tier II
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all					
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by persons with disability	II	Difference between the gross average hourly earnings of male and female employees expressed as percentage of gross average hourly earnings of male employees.	Malawi Labor Force Surveys,	
8.5.2	Unemployment rate by people with disabilities Total	I	Unemployment rate by people with disabilities = Unemployed persons with disabilities /	Malawi Labor Force Surveys,	

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
			Persons with disabilities in the labour force *100		
SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation					
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	II	This can be calculated as the percentage of small scale enterprises that obtained a loan or credit divided by all small scale enterprises *100	Ministry of Industry and Trade and tourism/UNCDF	Reviewed at 6 th IAEG-SDG meeting
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	I	Computation of the indicator Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants uses available population data as denominator.	National Council for Science and Technology	
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries					
10.5.1	Financial soundness indicator	III	No metadata received on current indicator formulation. This was reviewed at 5 th IAEG-SDG meeting need for additional data coverage	Bankers Association of Malawi/IMF	Can be proxied by financial performance indicators e.g. Bank liquidity/assets ratio, non-performing loans, lending rates etc.
10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	I	Each institutions' own published membership and voting rights data from their respective annual reports	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Global indicator but Malawi can state which agreements is a signatory and has voting rights
10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	III	Recruitment cost borne by agricultural workers, domestic workers and construction workers divided by yearly income earned in country of destination	Ministry of Iforeign Affairs and Development Cooperation (MOFADC)/ILO	
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	I	The average share of national tariff lines that are free of customs duty taxes	Ministry of Industry and Trade, ITC, UNCTAD, WTO	Can be analysed from MRA Tariff Book

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable					
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	II	The indicator is calculated by first obtaining the percentage of current total urban land that was newly developed (consumed) will be used as a measure of the land consumption rate (LCR) and population growth rate (PGR) separately. The two are then used to calculate a ratio of LCR to PGR.	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development/ National Statistical Office, UNHABITAT/UNEP	
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	III	Number of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically/total number of city councils	Ministry of Local Govt and Rural Development, UNHABITAT	
11.4.1	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and world heritage centre designation) level of government (national, regional and local/municipal) type of expenditure (operating expenditure /investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and	III	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and world heritage centre designation) level of government (national, regional and local/municipal) type of expenditure (operating expenditure /investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and	Ministry of Civic Education, Culture and Information/ IUCN	
11.7.1	Average share of the built up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	III	Share of the built up area of the city that is open space in public use (%) = (Total surface of open public space + Total surface of land allocated to streets) / (Total surface of built up area of the urban agglomeration)	MoNREM	Reviewed at 5 th IAEG-SDG 3 rd meeting
11.a.1	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	III		Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development/ UNFPA	
11.c.1	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction	III	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable,	MOFEPD	

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
	and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilising local materials		resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilising local materials		
SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns					
12.1.1	Existence/availability of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies	II	This indicator counts the number if country has sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed into national policies, International statistical sources for DMC and MF include the IEA, USGS, FAO and COMTRADE		
12.3.1 (a)	Food loss index	III	Model based calculation	FAO, UNEP, MoAIWD	Reviewed at Weex meeting in November 2017
12.3.1 (b)	Global Food waste index	III	Model based calculation	FAO, UNEP, MoAIWD	
12.5.1 (b)	Tonnes of material recycled	III	This is a Tier III indicator, No metadata is available	UNSD, UNEP, Environmental affairs Report	
12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	III	This is a Tier III indicator, No metadata is available	UNEP, UNCTAD, Environmental affairs Report	
12.7.1	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	III	This is a Tier III indicator, No metadata is available	Directorate of Public Procurement	
12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including	III	This is a Tier III indicator, No metadata is available	MOEST/ UNEP	

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#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
	gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels				
12.a.1	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	III	This is a Tier III indicator, No metadata is available	MNREM	
12.c.1	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	II	This is a Tier II indicator, No metadata is available	UNSD, UNEP, Environmental affairs Report	Reviewed at September 2018 Webex meeting
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts					
13.3.2	Number of Countries that communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer and development actions	III	This indicator counts if the country has communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer and development actions	MNREM, UNEP/WHO/WMO/FAO	
13.a.1	Mobilised amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	III	This indicator counts if the country has, mobilised amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	MOFEPD, MNREM, UNEP	
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development					
14.1.1	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	III	Tier III not yet developed	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, Environmental Affairs/FAO/IMO/IOC-UNESCO	
14.2.1	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	III	Tier III not yet developed	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining/IOC-UNESCO/	

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
				FAO	
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	III	Tier III not yet developed	MoAIWD, Fisheries Dept, FAO/UNEP	
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	I	Fish catch statistics, fishing effort data and biological information and fit the data to a population dynamics model. Disaggregation by country is not possible for the moment.	MoAIWD, Fisheries Dept, FAO	
14.6.1	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	II	Tier II not yet developed	MoAIWD, Fisheries Dept, FAO	Reviewed at Webex 7 th meeting
14.a.1	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	II	Tier II not yet developed, Can be reported from share of GDP reports	MoAIWD, Fisheries Dept, FAO	
14.c.1	Progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	III	Tier III not yet developed	MoAIWD, Fisheries Dept, FAO/UNEP/LO/UN DOALLAS/ UN ocean agents	
SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss					
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index	I	The indicator results from the juxtaposition of land cover data extracted from FAO Collect Earth tool and the global map of mountains produced by FAO/MPS in 2015 based on the UNEP-WMCM mountain classification.	MNREM-Report, FAO/UNEP	Data availability reviewed in November 2017 and classified to Tier I
15.6.1	Does Malawi adopt legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	I	Summation of information made available by each Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity related to: - ABS legislative, administrative or policy measures made available to the ABS Clearing-House (y/n);	MNREM-Report, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) focal points	Data availability reviewed in November 2017 and classified to Tier I
15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	II	The value of illegal trade is the sum of all species-product units documented in the World WISE seizure database times the	Department of Wildlife, Lilongwe	Reviewed at IAEG-

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
			species-product unit prices as specified above. The indicator is value of illegal trade/(value of legal trade + value of illegal trade)	Wildlife Trust, UNODC, CITES/UNEP	SDG 3 rd Meeting
15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	II	Data for this indicator were produced by identifying any national legislation relevant to controlling invasive alien species for each country (currently implemented for 191 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity).	MNREM, IUCN	Reviewed at 6 th IAEG-SDG meeting
15.9.1	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	III	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	MNREM-Report	
SDG 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					
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	II	The indicator is calculated as the ratio between the sum of detected and undetected victims of trafficking and the population resident in the country, multiplied by 100,000	Ministry of Home Affairs Report	
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	II	Number of young women and men aged 18-29 years who report having experienced any sexual violence by age 18 divided by the total number of young women and men aged 18-29 years, respectively, in the population multiplied by 100.	MDHS Report (2015/16), NSO/UNSD	
16.4.1	Total Value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States Dollars)	III	Total Value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States Dollars)	Ministry of Finance Economic Planning and Development/ UNCTAD/ UNODC	
16.4.2	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	III	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	Ministry of Home Affairs Report/UNODA/UNODC	Reviewed at 5 th IAEG-SDG meeting and classified to Tier III
16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	III	Tier III not yet developed,	Household Surveys	Can be calculated from Gender studies and Women Empowerm

#	Indicator	Tier Classification	Definition/Computation method	Possible Sources	Remarks/ Proposed Future plan
					ent Index Survey Module
16.10.1	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	II	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Malawi Human Rights Commission, Homeland Security/ILO/ UNESCO-UIS	Other sources could include Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA)-Malawi. This indicator was reviewed at 6 th IAEG-SDG meeting
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development					
17.7.1	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	III	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.	MACRA/ OECD	
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	III	Tier III not available	Ministry of Finance/ WORLD BANK	
17.17.1	Amount of United States dollars committed to public private and civil society partnerships	III	Amount of United States dollars committed to public private and civil society partnerships	MoFEPD,/ World Bank/UNFPA /UNEP	
17.19.2c	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	I	The two sub-indicators of the indicator 17.19.2(b) are expressed as proportions: at the global level, the proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration is measured as the number of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration to the total number of countries. The computation is done in an analogous manner for the death registration part as well as for the regional measurements of both birth and death registration sub-indicators.	UNSTATS/UNSD	Is computed at global and regional level.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Building a Productive, Competitive and Resilient Economy to attain Sustainable Development