



STATUS OF SDG PROGRESS IN MALAWI

Department of Economic Planning & Development
Monitoring & Evaluation Division

PRESENTATION OUTLINE



-
- 1. Overview of SDGs**
 - 2. Measuring progress of SDGs**
 - 3. Accelerating SDG Achievement**
 - 4. SDG Priority Commitments**
 - 5. SDG Midterm Review**
 - 6. Challenges in implementing SDGs**
 - 7. Development Achievements Made**
-

Overview of SDGs



17
Sustainable
Development
Goals

169 Targets

248
Indicators

- ✓ Progress on the 17 SDGs is tracked through 169 sub-targets, which in turn are measured using 248 indicators.
- ✓ Understanding how the country performs against these targets provides a comprehensive assessment of the current trends and the baseline landscape against which to build SDG policy pathways.

Measuring Progress of SDGs

- ✓ The Malawi Government is dedicated to ensuring that the commitments made in the SDGs are achieved.
- ✓ So far, the following steps have been put forward to measure the progress made in the SDGs:



**Produced an SDG
baseline report in
2018**



**Conducted a
Voluntary National
Review in 2020**



**81.62% of SDGs
have been
domesticated in the
MIP-1**



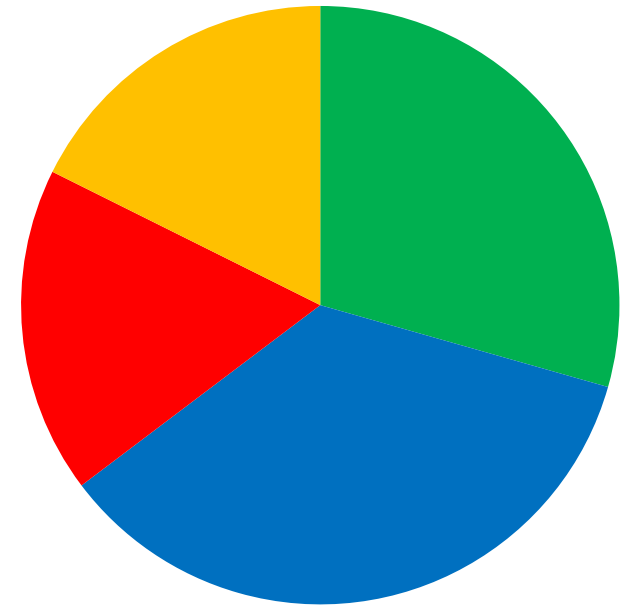
**Conducted a
second VNR in 2022**



**Currently
conducting a
Midterm Review to
be completed by
2025**

Current Achievement Progress of SDGs

- ✓ The latest figures on progress that has been made come from VNR 2022.
- ✓ As of 2022, only 5/17 SDGs made significant progress; **SDGs 2, 3, 4, 6 and 14.**
- ✓ 6/17 SDGs had moderate progress; **SDGs 5, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 17.**
- ✓ 3/17 SDGs made little to no progress; **SDGs 1, 10 and 15.**
- ✓ 3/17 SDGs had insufficient Data; **11, 12 and 16.**



■ Significant Progress
■ Little/No Progress

■ Moderate Progress
■ Insufficient Data

Steps to Accelerate SDG Achievement

- ✓ Recent economic shocks; **wars, COVID-19, cyclones, droughts**; have contributed to the slow progress made to achieve SDGs.
- ✓ If the SDGs are to be achieved, there is a need for intervention measures to accelerate the progress being made.
- ✓ Malawi has put in place the following measures:



SDG Priority Targets identified to accelerate achievement of SDGs.



MDAs provided SDG policy priority areas as well as high impact interventions.



The M&E framework and the Roadmap for policy priority areas to be formulated this year



Currently, a midterm review for the SDGs is underway



SDG Priority Commitments

- ✓ The national priorities were generated using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents.
- ✓ These areas have been identified because of their ability to achieve the following:
 - i. Highlight areas for investment that will help maximize progress across the SDGs.
 - ii. Provide a national benchmark for reducing poverty and inequality by 2027.
 - iii. Strengthen national planning and institutional frameworks to support progress in achieving SDGs.



Target 5.4: Value unpaid care and promote shared domestic responsibilities

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions

Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay

**SDG
PRIORITY
TARGETS**

Target 11.b: Sustainable and resilient cities and human settlements

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

SDG Midterm Review

- ✓ Countries that signed the SDGs are expected to produce annual progress reports for the SDGs.
- ✓ Malawi produced a VNR in 2022. Since then, no other report has been produced to review the achievement progress and yet a lot has happened between then and now.
- ✓ The SDG midterm review seeks to gauge the progress that has been made so far to achieve SDGs, accounting for economic shocks experienced in the country from 2017 to date.
- ✓ The process commenced in November 2023 and is expected to be completed by December 2025.



Progress on the SDG Midterm Review

- ✓ Formulation of a steering committee to oversee the implementation of the review - headed by the Secretary to the President and Cabinet.
- ✓ Formulation of a Technical working group to carry out the midterm review - headed by EP&D. The TWG comprises of members from Government, UN agencies, CSO representatives and private sector representatives.
- ✓ Development of a roadmap and a budget for the SDG midterm review which has been approved by the Government, UN agencies and CSO representatives.
- ✓ Reviewing the SDG indicator framework to identify data gaps and identify potential sources of data.



What lies ahead on the SDG Midterm Review?

- ✓ **Data collection and analysis** – Most of the data for the 248 indicators comes from administrative records routinely collected from MDAs and national surveys.
- ✓ A **survey** to collect data on indicators whose data cannot be found from administrative records and the national surveys.
- ✓ A **comprehensive evaluation** to analyze a select high impact SDG indicators in the country.



Challenges to achieve SDG Targets

- i. Gaps in M&E and data systems in various MDAs make it hard to track the implementation progress.
- ii. Health pandemics such as COVID-19 and the cholera outbreak in 2022.
- iii. Natural disasters such as cyclones, floods and droughts.
- iv. Macroeconomic instabilities as a result of wars, high inflation, reduced import cover from 2.7 months to less than a month, devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha and increase in the policy rate.



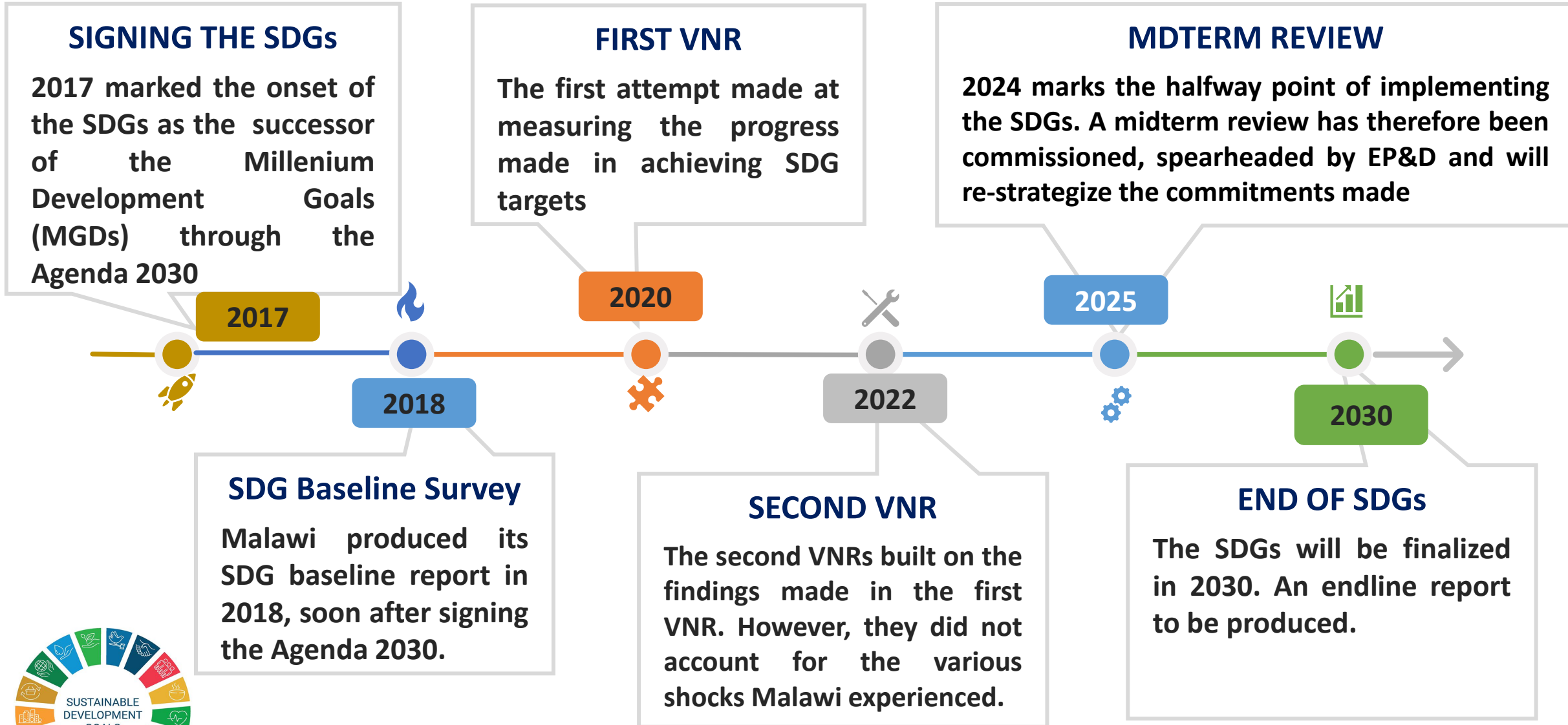
Development Achievements towards SDGs

- ✓ The Government is committed to speed up establishing an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and has made the following strides in the IFF blocks:
 - i. Made a Development Finance Assessment/Local Level Finance Assessment (DFA/LLFA) to list finance sources available for Malawi.
 - ii. Developed the Integrated National Financing Strategy (INFS) that guides resource mobilization, and the Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessment and Strategy (DFEAS) that embraces innovation in financing for SDGs.
 - iii. Developed a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Policy that will enhance M&E for the MIP-1 and hence SDGs.
 - iv. The country has also established a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism called Pillar and Enabler Coordination Groups (PECGs) to guide SDGs realization through MIP-1, bringing together both state and non state actors.

- ✓ The Government is establishing a Government-Wide Monitoring and Evaluation Management Information System (GWME-MIS) which will have SDG tracking modules.



SUMMARY OF SDG IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE



THANK YOU!

