

IMPLEMENTING MALAWI 2063 AND THE 2030 AGENDA IN MALAWI:

Progress, Gaps, and Challenges

Lilongwe Hotel

24 April 2022



Outline of the Presentation

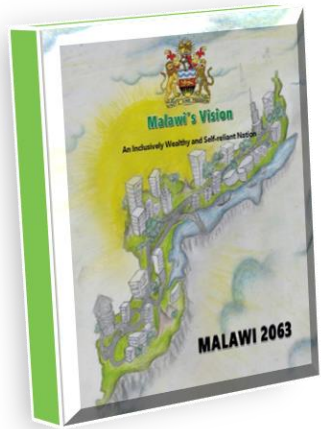
- Malawi 2063 & MIP-1 Overview
- Alignment of MIP-1 to SDGs and AU2063
- MIP-1 & SDG Progress status
- Lessons from 2022 VNR

OUR MW2063 RESOLUTION

‘We desire and resolve to be an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant **industrialized** upper-middle-income country by the year 2063, so we can fund our development needs primarily by ourselves.

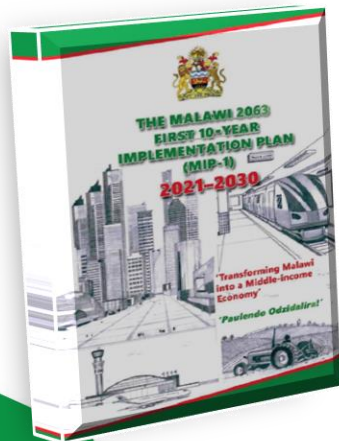
Our manufacturing industry shall have strong forward and backward linkages with the sectors that will drive it. We shall achieve this Vision through collective effort and shall not allow any state or non-state actor to derail us.’

Malawi 2063 and 2030 Milestones



2063 Milestone :

Graduating the country into an industrialized upper middle-income economy (GNI, US\$4,045 per capita)



2030 Milestones:

1. Graduating the country into a low middle-income economy (GNI, US\$1,036 per capita)



2. Meeting most of the SDGs

Malawi 2063: Pillars and Enablers

Three pillars for creating wealth

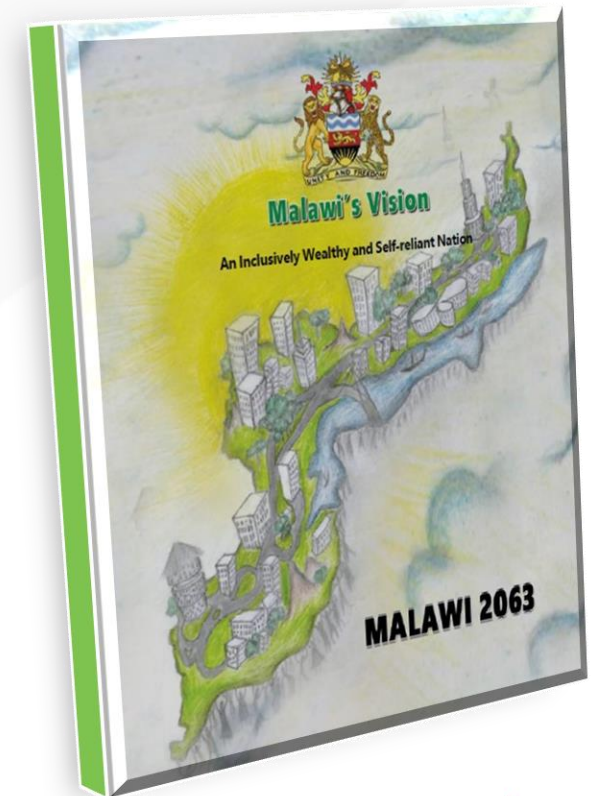
1. Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization
2. Industrialization (*Mining integrated*)
3. Urbanization (*Tourism a priority area*)



Seven Enablers to support wealth creation

1. Mindset Change
2. Effective Governance Systems and Institutions
3. Enhanced Public Sector Performance
4. Private Sector Dynamism
5. Human Capital Development
6. Economic Infrastructure
7. Environmental Sustainability

5



MIP-1 Contents

- Interventions were prioritized based on *economic modelling*, prioritizing interventions which, if selected will ensure Malawi achieve the two milestones
- **10-year prioritized strategies and interventions, by pillars and enablers**
- **Flagship** projects that will lay foundations of development
- **Cost estimates** for the interventions and flagship projects
- Framework for **systematic M&E** of programs and projects
- **Alignment** of MIP 1 with SDGs, AU Agenda 2063 and regional indicative plans

MIP-1 Alignment with SDGs & Agenda 2063

81.62%



SDGs Alignment

Goals = 98.53% Targets = 72.19% Indicators = 53.48%

73.6%



Agenda 2063 Alignment

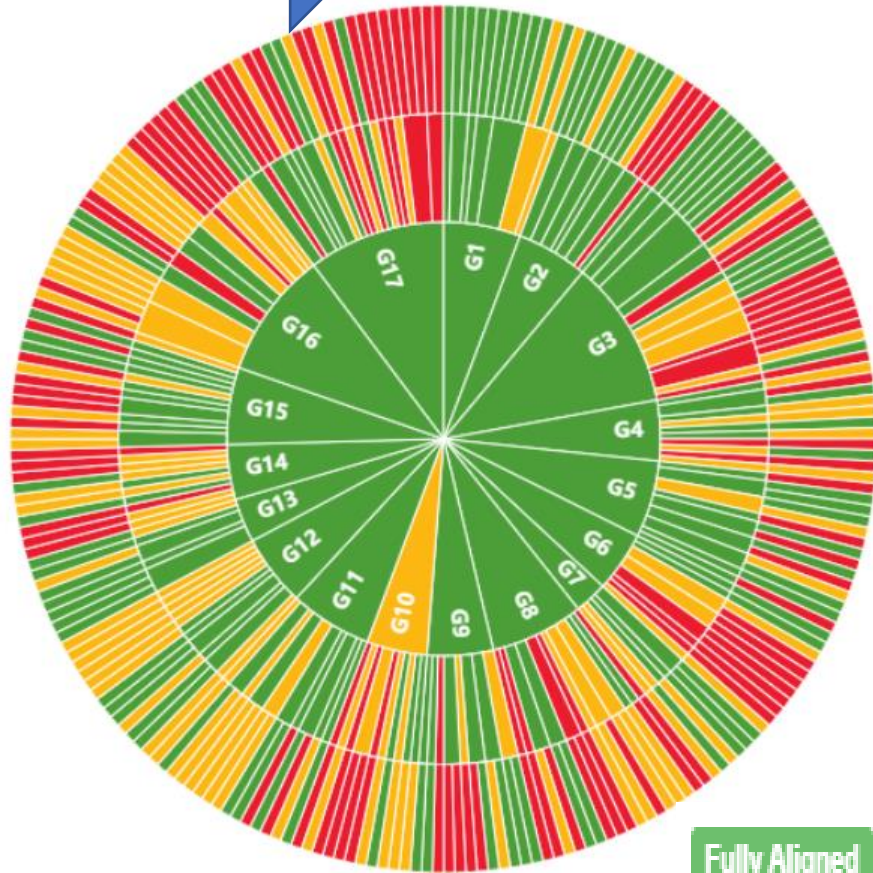
Goals = 87.5% Targets = 66.09% Indicators = 50.1%

The alignment becomes weaker as you move from Goal level to indicator level.

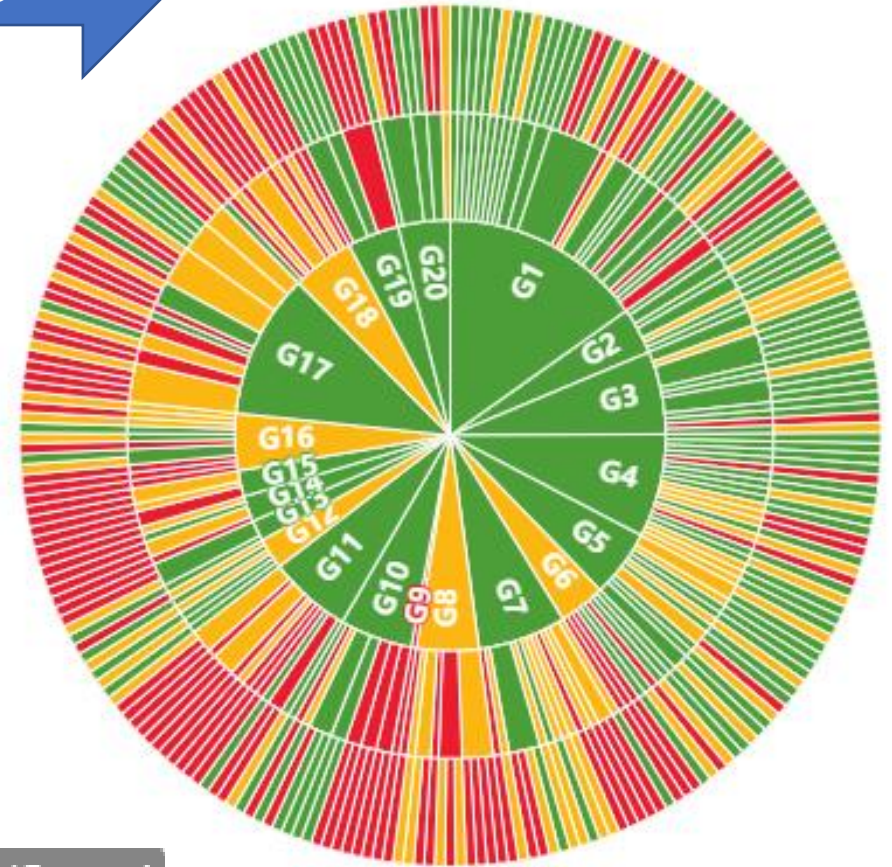


MIP-1 Alignment with SDGs & Agenda 2063 Illustration

MIP-1 to SDGs



MIP-1 to AU Agenda



Fully Aligned Partially Aligned Not Aligned Not Processed



MIP-1 Milestones

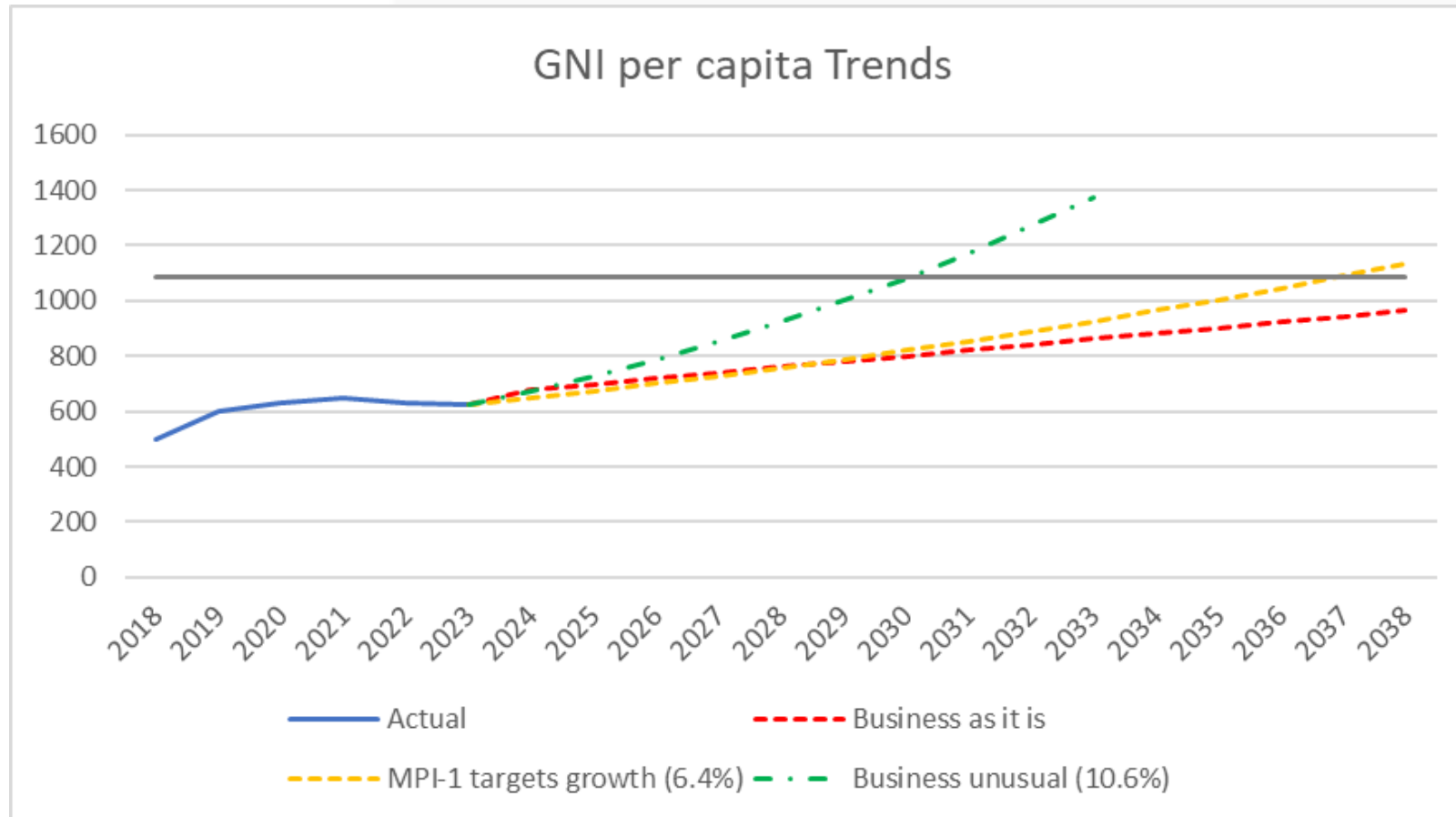
1

To raise the country's income status to lower middle level by 2030;

2

To meet most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) whose end-line target is 2030.

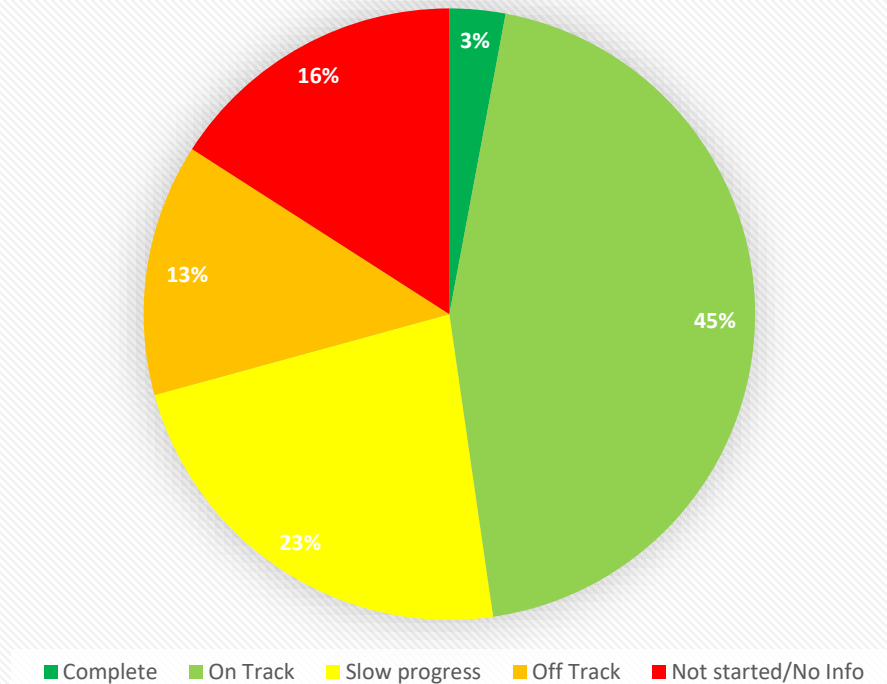
1st Milestone – Graduating the Economy



2nd MIP-1 Annual Progress (prelim)

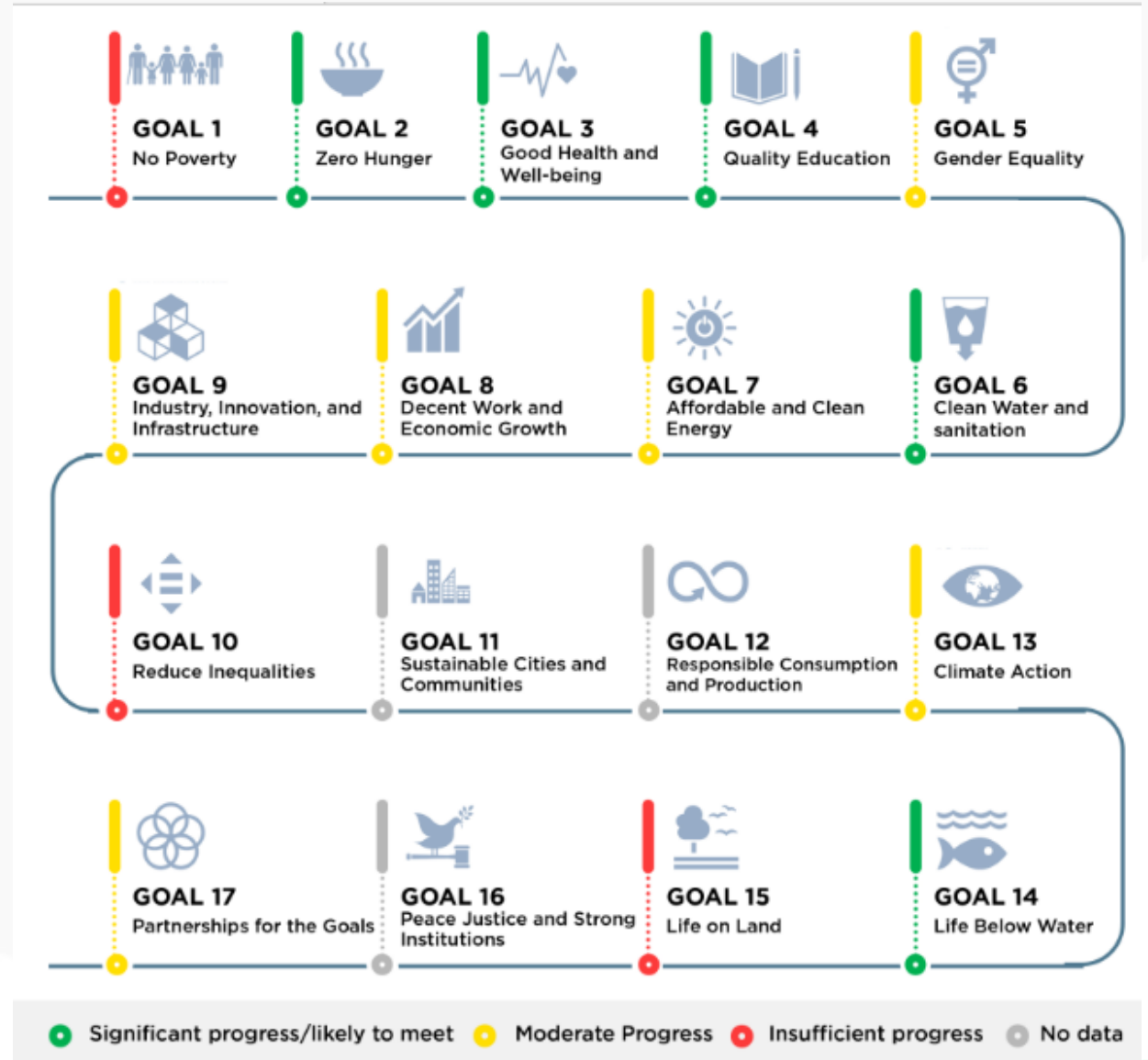
- 48% of the MIP key interventions are either on track or completed, up from 20% in 2022
- 16% of the interventions either not yet started or no info available, down from 21% in 2022

2023 Implementation Progress of MIP-1 (prelim)



2022 SDGs Progress Glance

- **Likely to meet:**
2, 3, 4, 6, and 14
- **Moderate progress:**
5, 7, 8, 9, 13, & 17.
- **Little or no progress:**
1, 10 & 15
- **Insufficient data/ no data to assess progress:**
11, 12, and 16.



Main Challenges to meeting the MIP-1 Milestones

- Persistent **exogenous shocks** amidst less resilient infrastructure and non-adherence to environmental laws; coupled with no buffer resources to face the shocks head-on
- **Unsustainable debt** (K7.9 trillion equivalent to over 65% of GDP)
- **Implementation capacity deficiencies** both at key central MDAs and decentralised levels
- **Sheer negligence** arising from **lack of strong accountability mechanisms** (low levels of adherence to regulations governing public servants)
- **Corrosive impacts of corruption** – fends off investments into Malawi and diminishes government's revenues for socio-economic growth.

What do we need to get back on track amidst the exogenous shocks?

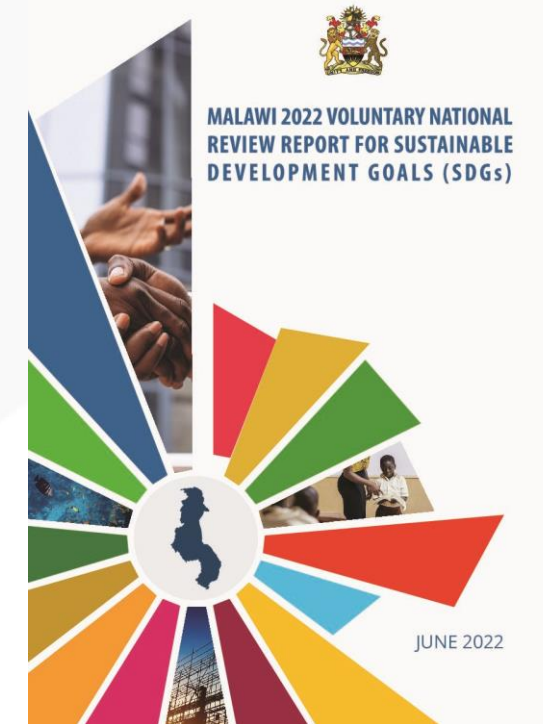
Focus on wealth creation and self-reliance interventions:

- Investment in large-scale mining, megafarms, agro-processing, manufacturing and tourism should be prioritized;
- Along with creation of an enabling environment that includes investments in energy, information technology, strategic transport networks, macro-economic stability and good governance especially around adherence to public finance management and fighting corruption with speed.
- **IMPORTANT:** We know what needs to be done – but are not holding each other accountable enough!



REFLECTIONS FROM THE VNRs

- Malawi is a VNR second timer (2020 & 2022)
- VNR allows countries to take stock and assess progress and challenges in the implementation of SDGs
- It also provides an opportunity for Malawi to assess and reflect on key action needed to achieve most of the SDGs by 2030



Data collection and Sources

- Key documents that were gathered include *policy documents*, *evaluation reports*, *survey reports* and development plans both national and international
- The National Statistical Office (NSO) updated the **SDG matrix** using the most recent reports available on each indicator
- Key **stakeholder engagements** were held to ensure that all the information collected is a true reflection of the status of SDG implementation in on the ground. (physical through face-to-face interviews, radios, U-reporting, and phone in radio programmes)



Malawi's VNR Coordination and Review Mechanisms

- The coordination and governance structure comprised of three levels: National Steering Committee (NSC), Core Technical Committee (CTC), and Thematic Working Groups (TWG). The NPC was the secretariat and provided operational and logistical support to the management structures
- The NSC was responsible for overall oversight and guided the VNR preparation process to ensure adherence to the general guidelines
- The Core Technical Committee performed secretariat, operational, and logistical support to all VNR structures
- Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) were formed to lead processes covering interest constituencies of the population including youth, women and children, people with disability, CSO etc



Challenges in the VNR Process



Lack of data



Unavailability of up-to-date & disaggregated data



Weak administrative data in key SDGs left key gaps



The glaring gaps in the M&E and data systems- Inefficient data management(collection, storage, and analysis)



Reliance on survey data which is periodic and, therefore affects the tracking of progress



Some positives in the VNR Process

- Engagement of the citizens through consultations provided the opportunity for the public to provide their perceptions on how they are benefiting or being left out.
- The involvement of different stakeholders for their respective goals ensured provision of up to date info.
- Some functional MIS came in handy: *The Child Protection Information System and the Gender Based Violence Information Management System helped in the provision of up-to date data*



Key messages to accelerate SDG implementation

- **Mainstreaming:** SDGs in national, sectoral and decentralised policies, strategies and programmes with emphasis on inclusivity and meeting the 4 key messages from SDGs as one of the two key milestones;
- **Investing in quality, disaggregated and harmonised data:** for identifying and defining targeted economic and social protection programmes/interventions for various vulnerable groups;
- **Investing in effective M&E systems and institutions:** to track progress; and
- **Defining an accelerator programme for each SDG:** Joint coordinated approach with the UN family and partners to identify critical interventions for accelerating achievement of SDGs, this being the last decade of action.



Some Key Lessons from Other VLRs

- Most countries efforts are on putting in place policies and strategies to build resilience (climate and economic) of local councils/cities to better face ongoing and future crises
- SDGs to be discussed at the upcoming HLPF
- Lessons from local councils from two countries – Brazil and Japan.

Lessons from São Paulo , Brazil

1. São Paulo in Brazil is undertaking different measures and actions, implementing related State plans, and participating in international network. Selected examples include:

- **Towards zero carbon in 2050**
- **Adapting the city of today for tomorrow**
- **Protecting people and goods**
- **Generating sustainable work and wealth**
- **Municipal climate change law**
- **C40 network (network of mayors)**



Lessons from Tokyo, Japan

Tokyo in Japan is also undertaking different strategies, projects, and manuals, and is also participating in international networks. Selected examples of interventions include:

- **Tokyo resilience project**
- **Future Tokyo Strategy**
- **Tokyo eSG project (Version 1.0):**
- **Disaster Preparedness Tokyo manual:**
- **C40 network (network of mayors)**

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

