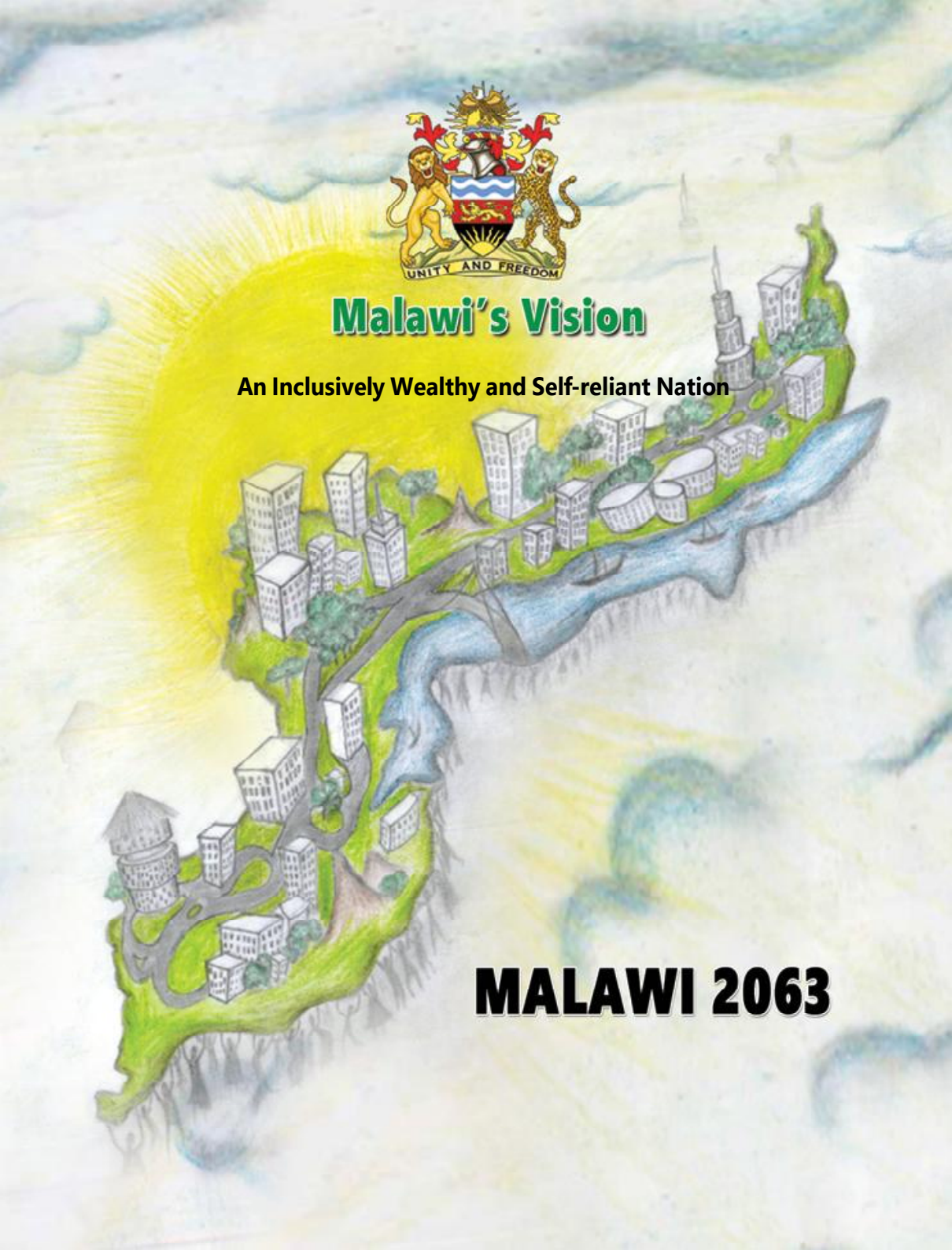
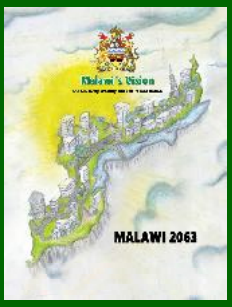

UNITY AND FREEDOM
Malawi's Vision
An Inclusively Wealthy and Self-reliant Nation
MALAWI 2063




# Malawi's Vision

**An Inclusively Wealthy and Self-reliant Nation**

# MALAWI 2063




**Cover Photo:**
Artistic Piece by
Ms. Shameemah Morta,
Winner of the
2020 'My Future,
Our Future
Youth Art Competition



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Designed by Peter Gwazayani, Lyph Outlet





## OUR VISION

'An inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation'

## OUR RESOLUTION

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





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Source: LL City Council

## THE MALAWI WE WANT BY 2063

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

***'We cannot give excuses. We must simply develop this country.'***
- Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, first President and founding father of the Malawi nation,
1st September, 1969, Blantyre.

***'Change will not come if we wait for some other person or some other time. We are the ones we have been waiting for. We are the change that we seek.'***
- Barack Obama, First Afro-American and 44th President of the United States of America

***'More precious than our children are the children of our children.'***
- African Proverb

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Malawi 2063 (MW2063) is a product of self-less contributions, dedication and commitment of patriotic Malawians across the country, in rural and urban areas, as well as the diaspora, on the Malawi we want to see by the year 2063. The National Planning Commission (NPC) applauds these Malawians whose ideas have culminated into this Vision.

NPC extends sincere appreciation to His Excellency the President, Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera for his overall leadership, support, and motivation throughout the envisioning process. In the same vein, the NPC is very grateful to the State Vice-President, Right Honourable Dr. Saulos Klaus Chilima for his leadership over this task as Minister responsible for economic planning and development and public sector reforms. The commitment of the current leadership to champion the operationalization of this Vision in its foundational years is worth recognizing and applauding.

Special recognition goes to the former Head of State, Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika for being a strong supporter of long-term development planning in Malawi and launching the consultation process for the MW2063 envisioning process in February, 2020. It is during his tenure of office that the NPC was established to promote the continuity of development programmes beyond political regimes. In the same vein, the NPC recognizes the role of all the past presidents who have made various positive contributions towards the Malawi we see today.

***The NPC is extremely grateful to the leadership at various high levels that supported the envisioning process***

The NPC is extremely grateful to the leadership at various high levels that supported the envisioning process. These include Members of Cabinet, the Secretary to the President and Cabinet, Mr. Zangazanga Chikhosi, and his predecessor, Mr. Lloyd Muhara; the Honourable Chief Justice, Mr. Andrew Nyirenda, SC; the Speaker of the National Assembly, Right Honourable Catherine Gotani Hara, and her two Deputies (Honourable Madalitso Kazombo and Honourable Aisha Adams) as well as the Chairpersons of various Parliamentary Committees and Members of Parliament; Heads of various Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and their heads of planning; Heads of city, town and district councils; political party leaders; traditional leaders; private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) leaders; and youth leaders. This demonstrates the oneness with which our leaders are ready to work for the good of mother Malawi. It is the hope of the NPC that this coordination will be sustained in the implementation of MW2063.

The NPC is indebted to various partners (state and non-state) for their moral, technical, financial, and in-kind support over the course of the envisioning process. These include the Council for Non-Governmental Organizations in Malawi (CONGOMA); Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI); the Public Private Partnerships Commission (PPPC); Michigan State University; MwAPATA Institute; the Agriculture Transformation Initiative (ATI); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); European Union (EU); USAID Health Policy Plus (HP+); World Bank Group (WBG); International Monetary Fund (IMF); African Development Bank (AfDB); Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC); Times Group; Zodiak Broadcasting Station (ZBS); National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE); Centre for Multiparty Democracy (CMD); National Youth Council of Malawi (NYCOM); Airtel Malawi; Malawi Communications and Regulatory Authority (MACRA); Electricity Generation Company (EGENCO) Limited; Roads Fund Administration (RFA); Malawi-Seed Co Limited and others too numerous to mention.

The United Nations (UN) family deserves special recognition, especially the leadership and technical heads of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) namely Mr Shigeki Komatsubara, Ms Claire Medina, and Mr Patrick Kamwendo; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) namely Mr Rudolf Schwenk and Mr Sydney Nhamo; World Food Programme (WFP) led by Mr Benoit Thiry and the UN Resident Coordinator's office led by Ms Maria Jose Torres for the support throughout the envisioning process.

The Commission is grateful to the Agency for Scientific Research and Training (ASRT) technical team led by Dr Betchani Tchereni which provided the initial background material to the drafting team.

The NPC acknowledges with pride, the great contributions made by all the youth that played a role in this work, especially the envisioning **youth** Core Advisory Panel led by Mr Asharn Kossam and Ms Madalitso Chipekwe. The NPC will continue to actively involve the youth in the execution of its mandate not as an afterthought, but as an enduring necessity. In addition, we also acknowledge the guidance provided to the NPC by the **main** Core Advisory Panel led by Dr Naomi Ngwira and Dr Ronald Mangani.

Special recognition to the Minister of Finance, Hon. Felix Mlusu and his technical team led by the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Chancy Simwaka; the Director of Economic Affairs, Dr MacDonald Mwale; and the Budget Director, Mr Peterson Ponderani, who all remained steadfast in ensuring that MW2063 is truly Malawian through technical and financial support. In the same vein, the Commission recognises the critical role played by the former ministers of finance, Hon. Joseph Mwanamvekha and Hon. Goodall Gondwe and their technical teams led by the former secretaries to the Treasury, Mr Cliff Chiunda and Mr Ben Botolo.

Relatedly, the Principal Secretary in the Vice President's Office, Mr Wezi Kayira; former Chief Director for Public Sector Reforms, Ms Seodi White; Press Officer to the Vice Preside,nt, Mr Pilirani Phiri; Special Assistant to the Vice President, Ms Chimwemwe Kachikuwo; and the Cabinet Secretary, Ms Marjorie Shema and her team who all played a great facilitatory role.

We are confident that we will all continue to work together in the usual cordial and win-win manner that we have promoted in all our collaboration as we move towards the implementation phase of the Vision.

The NPC is optimistic that MW2063 will successfully propel Malawi to ***inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance*** which we expect to achieve within the shortest time possible.

**The Malawi we want is possible and will happen!**

Prof. Richard Mkandawire
**Chairperson**
National Planning Commission

Dr. Thomas Chataghalala Munthali
**Director General**
National Planning Commisson

# ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| ACF | Agricultural Credit Facility |
| AfCFTA | African Continental Free Trade Area |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AFP | Agriculture Finance Policy |
| ATI | Agriculture Transformation Initiative |
| AU | African Union |
| CAP | Core Advisory Panel |
| CMD | Centre for Multiparty Democracy |
| COMESA | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa |
| CONGOMA | Council for Non-Governmental Organizations in Malawi |
| COVID-19 | Coronavirus Disease |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| DFI | Development Finance Institution |
| ECD | Early Childhood Development |
| ECGs | Enabler Coordination Groups |
| EGENCO | Electricity Generation Company Limited |
| EU | European Union |
| FTA | Free Trade Area |
| FBO | Faith Based Organizations |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HIPC | Highly Indebted Poor Countries |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IIAG | Ibrahim Index of African Governance |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| MACRA | Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority |
| MBC | Malawi Broadcasting Corporation |
| MCCCI | Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MSE | Malawi Stock Exchange |
| MW2063 | Malawi 2063 |
| NACAL | National Census of Agriculture and Livestock |
| NES | National Export Strategy |
| NICE | National Initiative for Civic Education |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NPC | National Planning Commission |
| NSO | National Statistical Office |

| | |
|---|---|
| NYCOM | National Youth Council of Malawi |
| OPC | Office of the President and Cabinet |
| PCGs | Pillar Coordination Groups |
| PFM | Public Finance Management |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PPPC | Public Private Partnerships Commission |
| PSIP | Public Sector Investment Programme |
| RBM | Reserve Bank of Malawi |
| RFA | Roads Fund Administration |
| SADC | Southern Africa Development Community |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SMEs | Small and Medium-scale Enterprises |
| SOEs | State Owned Enterprises |
| STEAM | Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics |
| STI | Science, Technology and Innovation |
| TI | Transparency International |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USAID HP+ | United States Agency for International Development Health Policy Plus |
| WBG | World Bank Group |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WGI | World Governance Indicators |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |
| ZBS | Zodiak Broadcasting Station |

# FOREWORD BY THE HEAD OF STATE



True, we are a politically free people with a maturing democracy. We govern this country ourselves. But listen, while some commendable development strides have been made over the past 56 years of our political independence, Malawi is far from attaining economic independence. Donors and debts continue to support our development programmes. While we appreciate donor support over the years, we realize, as a nation, that this is not sustainable.

I have good news for fellow Malawians. Time has come for us to create wealth in an inclusive manner and be self-reliant. As a country, we are endowed with abundant natural, human and cultural resources. We now have a youth-centric Vision that shall take us from the basics for attaining economic freedom to our children living dignified lives and forever walking tall on the face of the Earth. You can count on me as your leader in laying the foundations for attaining this much desired Vision.

Know this, however, fellow Malawians, beyond me and any future leader giving you the much-needed leadership, you too are leaders, although without the given leadership titles. We can only create the new desired Malawi, *wokomera aliyense*, if we all take an active part in the implementation and realization of our Vision. As a nation, we should move away from concentrating on negatives and challenges that have beset us this far to believing in the possibilities around us. Time has come to change our mindset and develop this country ourselves. We cannot wait for someone to develop this country for us. We need a mindset change that embodies a national consciousness built around belief in our own capabilities, home-grown solutions and a positive value system. A system that recognizes unity of purpose, hard work, self-reliance, patriotism, integrity and hate for hand-outs.

We shall demand of our development partners and non-state actors to join us in designing and implementing only those initiatives that catalyze and sustain our inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance Vision.

Let us all know that, for sure, posterity will be there to judge us if we leave a Malawi worse off than that we ourselves found. That is why this is a youth-centric Vision. So, let us hold each other accountable all the way to 2063.

> ***Time has come for us to create wealth in an inclusive manner and be self-reliant***

The Malawi we want is possible and will happen. But it begins with you and me!

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

# PREFACE BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT



Malawians have spoken with a very loud and clear voice. They desire a new Malawi where all live a good quality life, prosper together and become self-reliant as a nation. We have a beautiful Vision with ambitious but pragmatic aspirations.

I see decent jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities being created by and for our youths. I see a country that is food secure with a highly productive and commercialized agriculture sector that feeds into our industry. I see a digital, highly knowledge-based and environmentally sustainable economy with a strong manufacturing industry that is driven by a productive and commercially vibrant agriculture and mining sector. In this Vision, I see tourism hubs that have all the requisite socio-economic amenities for a high-quality life. Along with this, I see Malawians living in world class urban centers scattered across the country. Malawians desire a corrupt-free society with a high-performing and professional public service. I, therefore, see a corrupt-free Malawi where effective governance systems and institutions with a strong adherence to the rule of law are entrenched. I see Malawians walking in green cities with globally competitive economic infrastructure.

But when I look closely, I note that the main resource in all this is Malawians themselves. Malawians with a positive mindset connected with unity of purpose. A united and proud people that believes in its own abilities will be the cornerstone to the implementation and realization of this Vision. That is why it is important for us to develop ourselves into a globally competitive and highly motivated human resource.

> ***I see decent jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities being created by and for our youths***

But when all is said, one thing remains paramount: Action! Malawi does not have the luxury of time because it lags behind itself and its neighbors alike. We all have to act with determination and speed in order to realize our Vision within the shortest time possible.

Malawi is a country for all of us. It is the only country we all have and, in whatever we do, we must expend our energies on the implementation of initiatives that take our country forward, towards our defined common Vision. For we will never have another home.

The Malawi we want is possible and will happen! I am personally committed to the implementation and realization of our Vision.



**Right Honourable Dr. Saulos Klaus Chilima**
Vice-President of the Republic of Malawi and Minister for Economic Planning, Development and Public Sector Reforms




Source: https://www.google.mw

## PREFACE BY THE YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES

On behalf of the youth of Malawi, the envisioning Youth Core Advisory Panel, which supported the development of the Vision, fully supports our aspirations, as Malawians, as captured in this youth-centric Vision, the Malawi 2063 (MW2063). We recognize that Malawians have resolved to be self-reliant at the household, community and national levels by inclusively creating wealth. We further recognize the great role which has been bestowed upon us as youths and we commit to be champions and be at the forefront in the implementation and realization of this Vision.

We, the youth, realize that the aspiration herein will largely be enjoyed by our generation and those that will come after us. We, therefore, take full responsibility to oversee the successful realization of this Vision by taking active roles in the implementation process as we did in the formulation.

We call upon the Government to continue providing us, the youth, with the necessary platform where our contributions will be recognized,taking on board only those transformative initiatives that will catalyze and sustain the inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda. This will ensure that we fully meet the aspirations of all Malawians.

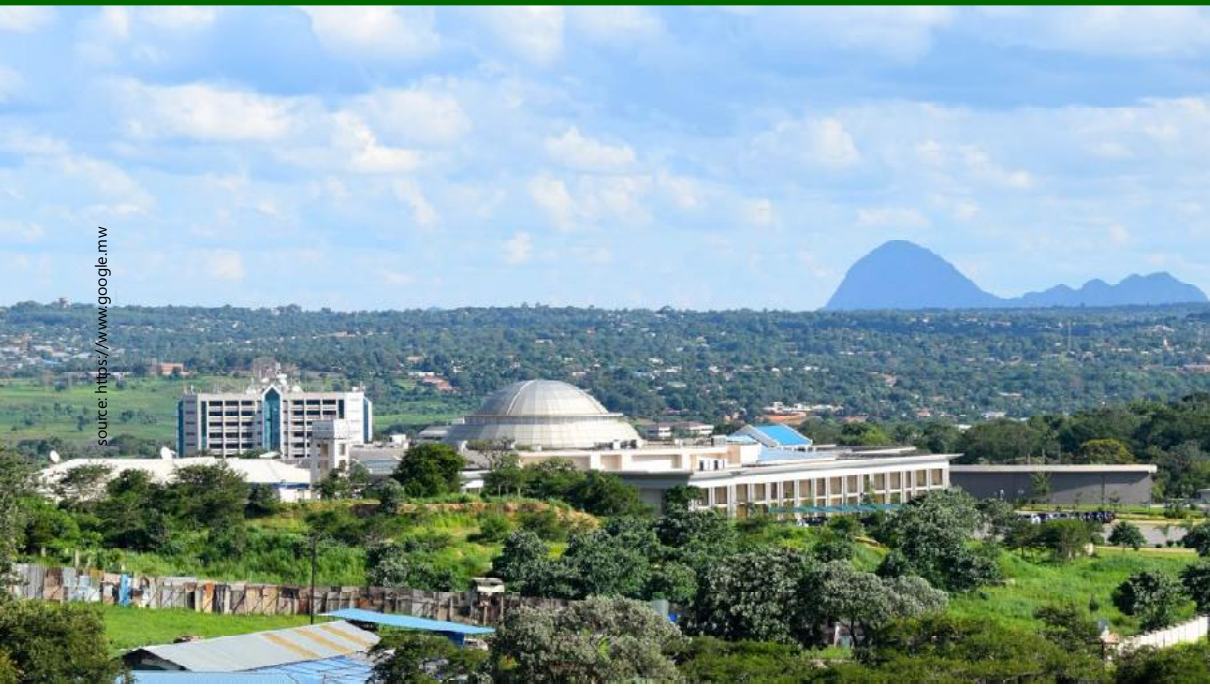
Mr. Asharn Kossam, Co-Chairperson
Ms. Madalitso Chipekwe, Co-Chairperson
**Envisioning Youth Core Advisory Panel**




## COMMITMENT STATEMENT BY THE SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

On behalf of the Members of Parliament, as Speaker of the National Assembly, I fully support the aspirations of Malawians as captured in this Vision, the Malawi 2063 (MW2063). As legislators, we commit to support the realization of this Vision by passing the necessary laws and holding the Executive and non-state actors accountable in the implementation of the interventions that will catalyze and sustain the attainment of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance for all Malawians as espoused in this Vision.

Rt. Hon. Catherine Gotani-Hara, MP
**Speaker of the National Assembly**




## COMMITMENT STATEMENT BY THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT

On behalf of all opposition political parties in the National Assembly, as Leader of Opposition, I fully support the aspirations of Malawians as captured in this Vision, the Malawi 2063 (MW2063). As opposition Members of Parliament, we commit to support the implementation of the Vision by passing the necessary laws and providing constructive checks and balances as well as fully representing the people of our constituencies so that Malawi creates wealth inclusively and becomes self-reliant within the shortest time possible.

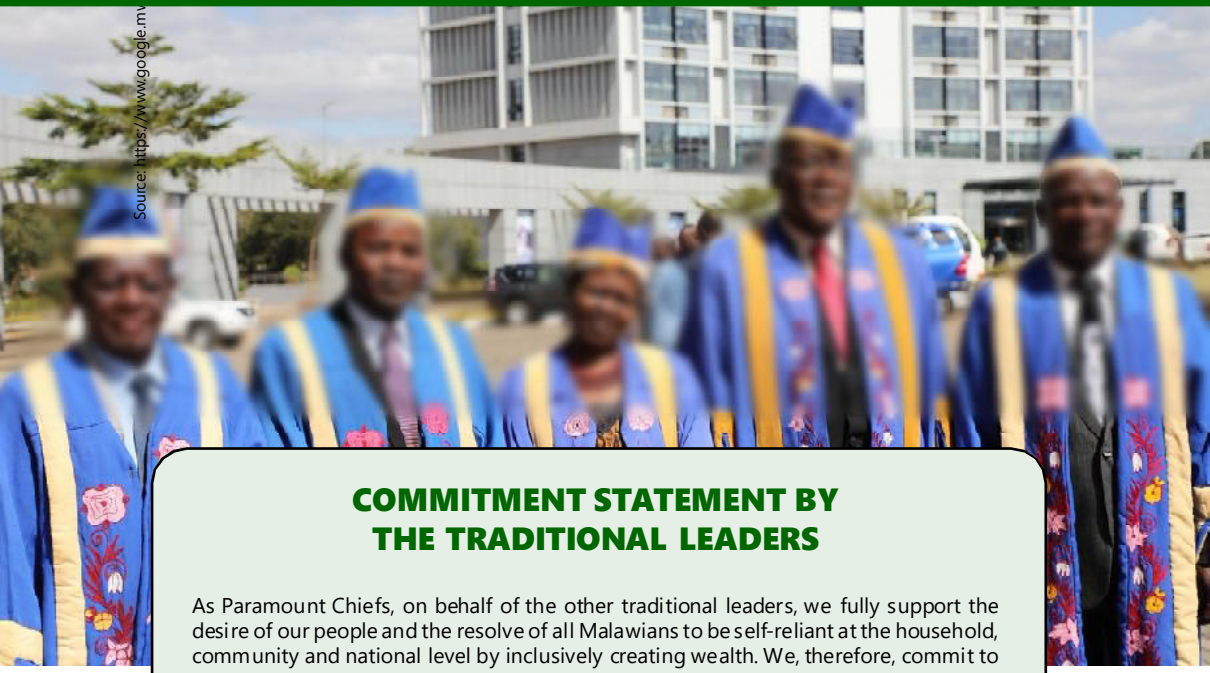
Hon. Kondwani Nankhumwa, MP
**Leader of Opposition**
Parliament




## COMMITMENT STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE

On behalf of the Judiciary, I fully support the aspirations of Malawians as captured in this Vision, the Malawi 2063 (MW2063). The Judiciary commits to support its implementation by upholding the rule of law and dispensing justice independently, quickly, equitably and fairly as mandated by the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi so as to fully meet the aspirations espoused in this Vision by the people of Malawi.

His Lordship Andrew Nyirenda, SC
**Chief Justice**



Source: https://www.google.mw

## COMMITMENT STATEMENT BY THE TRADITIONAL LEADERS

As Paramount Chiefs, on behalf of the other traditional leaders, we fully support the desire of our people and the resolve of all Malawians to be self-reliant at the household, community and national level by inclusively creating wealth. We, therefore, commit to mobilize our people towards a positive mindset that believes in our own capabilities and embraces national consciousness values such as love, unity, hard-work, integrity, patriotism and hate for hand-outs.

Malawians own the Vision and hence demand that all political regimes respect the aspirations herein, and help us to meet them in the best possible ways without derailing us with discordant political agendas.

Our desire is to eventually be self-reliant hence putting our trust in our own sons and daughters, and well-meaning state and non-state partners to only support the implementation of transformative initiatives. This will catalyze and sustain the aspirations of all Malawians as espoused in this inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance Vision within the shortest time possible.

As Paramount Chiefs and main custodians of culture, we strongly believe that this Vision can effectively be achieved through the preservation, promotion and retention of our cultural values. We shall, therefore, encourage our sons and daughters to patriotically embrace our culture and tradition, especially those values that promote inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance.

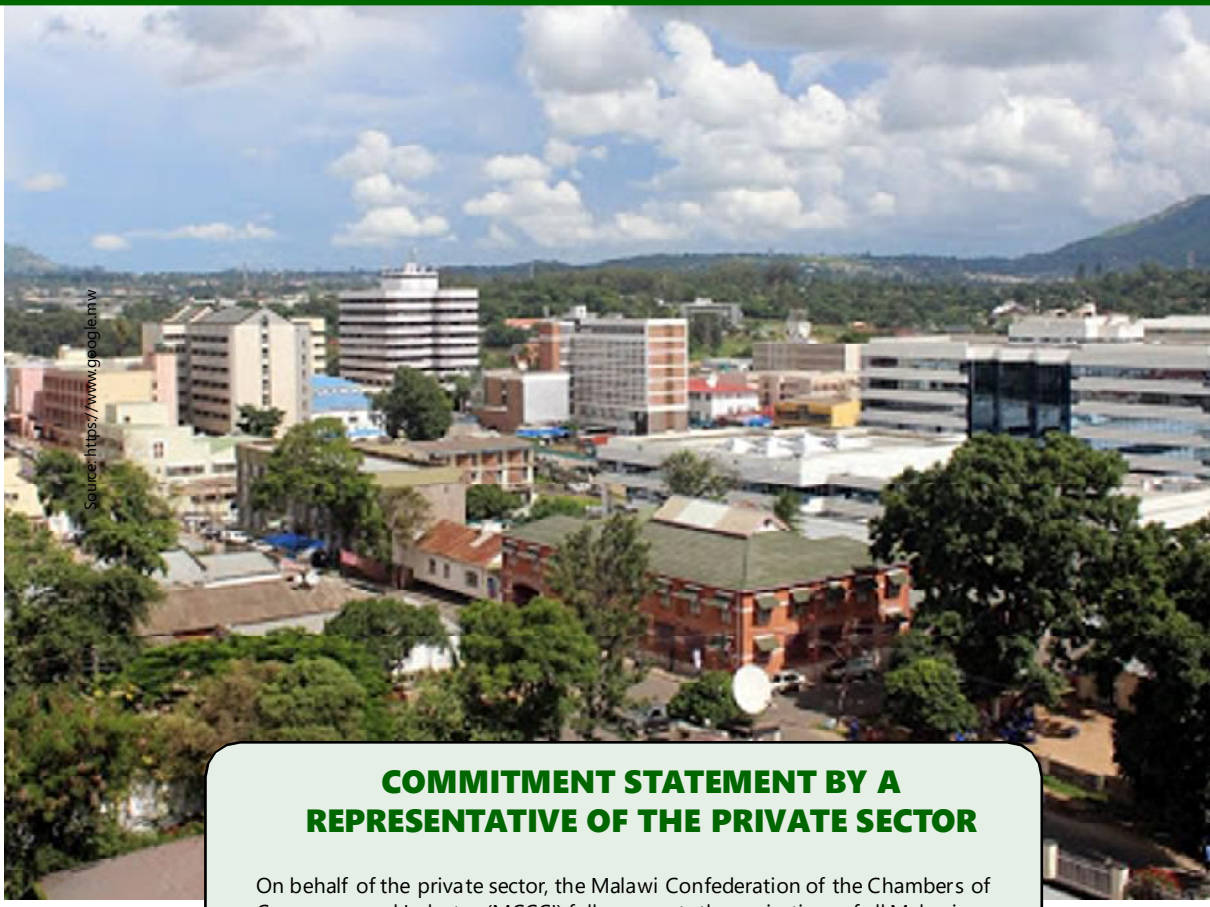
**Paramount Chief Chikulamayembe**
**Paramount Chief Gomani**
**Paramount Chief Kawinga**
**Paramount Chief Kyungu**
**Paramount Chief Lundu**
**Paramount Chief M'mbelwa**



## COMMITMENT STATEMENT BY THE FAITH COMMUNITY

On behalf of the faith community, the Public Affairs Committee (PAC) fully supports the desire and resolve of all Malawians to be self-reliant at the household, community and national level by inclusively creating wealth. We commit to mobilize our followers towards a mindset that promotes the tenets of both physical and spiritual prosperity so as to promote the spirit of self-reliance. Beyond supporting our nation in the provision of services that will help catalyze and sustain our Vision, we commit to support efforts at peaceful coexistence and the mindset change agenda by promoting the national consciousness values such as love, unity, hard-work, integrity and patriotism among our followers.

Monsignor Dr. Patrick Thawale
**Chairperson**
Public Affairs Committee



Source: https://www.google.mw

## COMMITMENT STATEMENT BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

On behalf of the private sector, the Malawi Confederation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI) fully supports the aspirations of all Malawians as captured in this Vision, the Malawi 2063 (MW2063). We recognize that Malawians have resolved to be self-reliant at the household, community and national level by inclusively creating wealth. We, therefore, commit to support the Government in its agenda of creating decent jobs for the youth, offering entrepreneurial spaces and forming strong public private partnerships where opportunities arise. This will ensure that we fully support the achievement of the aspirations of Malawians as espoused in this Vision, within the shortest time possible.

Mr. James Chimwaza
**President**
Malawi Confederation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry




## COMMITMENT STATEMENT BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NGO AND CIVIL SOCIETY COMMUNITY

On behalf of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) community, the Council for Non-Governmental Organizations in Malawi (CONGOMA) fully supports the aspirations of all Malawians as captured in this Vision, the Malawi 2063 (MW2063). We recognize that Malawians have resolved to be self-reliant at the household, community and national level by inclusively creating wealth.

NGOs and CSOs, therefore, commit to work collaboratively with the Government in designing and implementing only those transformative initiatives that will catalyze and sustain the inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda. This will ensure that we fully meet the aspirations of all Malawians as espoused in this Vision, within the shortest time possible.

Ms. Kate Harawa
**Chairperson**
CONGOMA




Source: https://www.google.com

## COMMITMENT STATEMENT BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

On behalf of the development community, the United Nations (UN) in Malawi fully supports the aspirations of Malawians as defined in this Vision, the Malawi 2063 (MW2063). We recognize the resolve of Malawi to become self-reliant at the household, community, and national level by inclusively creating wealth. We further recognize that the MW2063 sets a clear-path to realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The development community, collectively, expresses its support to the Government of Malawi in its efforts to design and implement transformative initiatives. This will catalyze sustainable and inclusive wealth creation in order to realize a self-reliance agenda that fully meets the aspirations espoused in this Vision.

Ms. Maria Jose Torres
**Resident Coordinator**
UN Malawi

# MALAWI NATIONAL ANTHEM

## 3rd STANZA

**Freedom ever, let us all unite**
**To build up Malawi.**
**With our love, our zeal and loyalty,**
**Bringing our best to her.**
**In time of war, or in time of peace,**
**One purpose and one goal.**
**Men and women serving selflessly**
**In building Malawi.**

***O Ufulu tigwirizane,***
***Kukweza Malawi.***
***Ndi chikondi, khama, kumvera,***
***Timutumikire.***
***Pa nkhondo nkana pa mtendere,***
***Cholinga n'chimodzi.***
***Mayi, bambo, tidzipereke,***
***Pokweza Malawi.***



# PREAMBLE

Malawians have spoken. The Malawi 2063 (MW2063) aims to transform Malawi into a wealthy and self-reliant **industrialized** 'upper-middle-income country' by the year 2063. **Already, projections indicate that if the economy grows at an annual average rate of six percent, Malawi will attain the low middle-income status by 2030.** As a matter of fact, if the country is more innovative and productive, both the low and upper middle-income statuses will be reached much earlier.

This Vision has been developed through an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder consultative process involving Malawians of different backgrounds from all corners of the country and in the diaspora. The MW2063 outlines collective aspirations and goals of our people towards the year 2063. It is anchored on the three pillars of Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization; Industrialization; and Urbanization. It articulates the enablers that will propel the country towards achieving economic independence, inclusive wealth creation, self-reliance and a high quality of life for all its citizens.

As a nation, we have for a long time pursued development policy based on foreign paradigms as a solution to our unique and specific situation instead of proactively addressing the specific problems that our country faces. Our aspiration in this Vision is to shift our thinking and approach to begin believing in our own ideas and home-grown solutions. For a long time, we have relied on development aid and loans to finance our development programmes. Our desire is to develop and implement resource mobilization efforts that will enable us to create our own wealth and only borrow for investments with high economic returns.

Having a highly youthful population, we recognize that our greatest resource and source of wealth is our young people. The Malawian youth is, therefore, central in harnessing the successful achievement of our Vision.

Transformation is desired on two fronts. Firstly, our development narrative and mindset must change from focusing on poverty reduction to wealth creation. Secondly, we must transform the structure of our economy from a predominantly importing to an industrialized exporting economy. The process shall be owned and led by the people of Malawi fostering nation building and self-reliance, including in development financing, building of industries and commercializing agriculture. We must move together with a shared mandate and values, 'kuyenda pamodzi ndi mtima umodzi', to the desired future.

> ***Our desire is to develop and implement resource mobilization efforts that will enable the country to create its own wealth and only borrow for investments with high economic returns***

As a country, we recognize the national, regional and global contexts within which our Vision of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance will operate and be delivered. We shall hence anchor our vision to the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including their variants moving foward; the continental Agenda 2063 that defines the Africa we want; and the strategies of the Regional Economic Communities to which we belong.

Since 2063 is a long period of time to operationalize and realize this Vision, the country will continue formulating and implementing 10 and 5-year medium-term plans and track attainment of the aspirations herein regularly.

In the crafting of MW2063, we fully recognize the primacy of political incentives as being behind the failure of past policy reforms and the change process. For this Vision to be successful, it requires endless political will and a strong commitment to a fresh transformational agenda. Our leadership structures must, therefore, inculcate a culture that does not accommodate the commercialization of politics but cultivates visionary and transformative leadership.

Our political leaders must not be obsessed with power, but put the needs of Malawians first using the authority given to them on trust by the people to develop the country to its full potential. This will initiate and sustain a culture in Malawians of striving to create their own wealth and desist from worshiping and praising those in authority in search of undue 'economic entitlements' and hand-outs.

We shall know we have attained self-reliance once we primarily start to finance our development needs by ourselves. When we shall no longer rely on the goodwill of others to survive as households, a community or as a nation, our road to self-reliance shall be assured.

We shall know if we are becoming self-reliant when all our constituencies across the country are guaranteed of the minimum level of socio-economic amenities aimed at promoting a good quality of life for all. These include: adequate and nutritious food for everyone through-out the year; well-equipped and staffed health facilities in line with existing population numbers; well-equipped and staffed early childhood development centers, primary and secondary schools that take into account the existing population and offer a minimum of 12 years of formal and quality education to every Malawian child; available and accesible reliable electricity; access to tarmac roads; reliable and available clean piped water; available and accessible technical and vocational training centers; full connection to internet services; and decent housing for all. While benchmarking to international standards, when these minimums are met, we shall know that we are on the road to the realization of the aspiration of an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant society by 2063.

This calls for a positive mindset built around values of national consciousness such as unity, patriotism, hard-work, integrity, self-help and hating hand-outs.

None other than us Malawians will change the development course of our nation. We will, therefore, not allow anyone to derail us. There are no excuses, but to simply create wealth and become self-reliant using our own abilities and resources.

We shall hence demand of all political parties to align their manifestoes to our Vision.

Similarly, all development partners, Non-Governmental Organizations as well as any state and non-state actor shall ensure implementation of only those transformative development initiatives that either catalyze or sustain our inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance Vision.

**The Malawi we want is possible and will happen!**

# SETTING THE CONTEXT FOR THE MALAWI 2063 (MW2063)

## Introduction

The Malawi 2063 (MW2063) expresses our Vision and aspirations as Malawians. We envision a youth-centric **inclusive wealth creating and self-reliant** nation by 2063. By 2063, we principally aspire to be an industrialized upper middle-income country which primarily finances its own development needs. The Vision builds on that of our founding leaders to not only achieve political freedom, but attain economic independence and high quality of life for all. We are mindful that in our quest for inclusive wealth creation, we must not leave behind those segments of the society that are vulnerable and marginalized. These include elderly persons and persons with disabilities, who may need social protection as part of their human rights. However, such protection shall primarily be funded by ourselves as a country as we will have created wealth for all citizens. In the process, we will have also reduced the number of people in need of such protection while enhancing the capacity of Government to finance its social protection programmes. The Vision articulates the national goals that will facilitate the realization of the aspirations of the people of Malawi. These are built around values of national consciousness such as unity, patriotism, hard-work, integrity, self-help and an aversion for hand-outs. This calls for a positive mindset among the citizenry and its leadership. Ours is a Vision where we believe in our abilities to fully harness the resource endowments of the country.

This will demand that we be more productive, innovative and competitive, beyond the region and the continent.

MW2063 is anchored on three key pillars, namely: Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization; Industrialization; and Urbanization.

The attainment of these three pillars will be catalyzed by seven enablers, namely: Mindset Change; Effective Governance System; Public Sector Performance; Private Sector Dynamism; Human Capital Development; Economic Infrastructure; and Environmental Sustainability.

> ***The Vision builds on that of our founding leaders to not only achieve political freedom, but attain economic independence and high quality of life for all***

It is important to note that our own locally-generated evidence points to industrialization, under-pinned by strong public-private alliances, as a central pillar in creating wealth, enhancing equality and promoting the self-reliance agenda. Relatedly, while all the enablers are important, the following four enablers emerge as the top drivers in accelerating the speed for the realization of the Vision in the foundational years: human capital development; private sector dynamism; economic infrastructure; and environmental sustainability.


Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda


Dr. Bakili Muluzi


Prof. Bingu wa Mutharika


Dr. Joyce Banda


Prof. Peter Mutharika


Source: Education - OpenSociety Foundation

Strong governance and efficient public sector systems and institutions provide a facilitatory environment for a thriving industry that has backward and forward linkages to the other pillars and the service sector. A positive, 'business unusual' and action-oriented mindset is the over-arching enabler, urging us all as Malawians to take personal responsibility in this journey as the primary agents of the transformation we want to see in our country by 2063.

MW2063 is a successor to Vision 2020 which had the goal of Malawi becoming secure, democratically mature, environmentally sustainable, self-reliant with equal opportunities for and active participation by all, having social services, vibrant cultural and religious values and a technologically driven middle-income country by the year 2020. Vision 2020 was implemented in a challenging global and domestic environment to the effect that, at its conclusion, Malawi still lags behind in realising its development potential. MW2063 builds on the lessons from the implementation of Vision 2020, but puts emphasis on getting things done. The urgency for action is more compelling now than at any other point in our history as the call for an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation is ringing louder across the country.

## Importance of Pursuing a Youth-centric Vision

The population of Malawi is youthful, with 51 percent of the population under 18 years of age as of 2018. This necessitates that youths be central in defining their destiny and contributing towards its realization. The economic empowerment of the youth would thus cause a significant shift in the economic transformation of the country. Despite their significant proportion, presently and as projected in future, young people are often faced with age-related challenges and barriers, such as relevant education and skill-sets, among other things. These affect their participation in economic, political and social life, greatly hindering their development and, consequently, their contribution to sustainable economic development.

As a nation, we commit to address the key challenges and barriers to youth development and to protect their health and well-being. We guarantee the provision and accessibility of quality education, skills development and decent work opportunities. The youth will be active participants in decision making and governance systems. They were active contributors to the development of MW2063 and will continue to be engaged in its implementation and realization. MW2063 will not be a success unless it is owned by the youth and based on the ideals of youth inclusiveness and shared prosperity.

## Development Process of MW2063

The tenets of MW2063 were identified through a substantively wide consultative process that involved representation of all stakeholders, including Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), private sector, academia, research institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), political and traditional leaders, Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), trade unions, development partners and the general public. Further, MW2063 embodies the views and aspirations of various groups of people including women, the youth, persons with disabilities, those in diaspora and minority groups. The inclusive and participatory process of developing MW2063 ensures and safeguards the national ownership of the development agenda that it articulates. This will, in turn, ensure that the Vision is understood and accepted by the majority of our people and its implementation is spearheaded by all sectors, while at the same time bolstering the emerging democratic culture. The process, therefore, offered a unique opportunity for all citizens to collectively reflect on past failures and, based on the lessons learnt, visualize how we can build a better Malawi for us all.

## Why 2063?

For a long time, our development efforts have focused on poverty reduction and are largely driven by development aid.

This saddles us with the yoke of dependency while, despite all the efforts in that regard, the level of poverty in Malawi remains high. MW2063 shifts the trajectory from dependancy to the concept of wealth creation and self-reliance. This perspective promotes ways of enabling the poor to create wealth for themselves as a conduit of ending poverty. MW2063 showcases our positive thinking towards wealth creation for all and self-reliance. Our collective resolve to go beyond political freedom to sustainable economic independence and development for each and every one of us is the engine that will drive the implementation and realization of the Vision.

> ***MW2063 showcases our positive thinking towards wealth creation for all and self-reliance***
>
> ”

By the year 2063, we shall have a vibrant economy that will support a home-grown development agenda. The year 2063 was specifically targeted because the country will have attained 100 years of self-governance. We are, therefore, planning long-enough and selflessly across generations for our children. Thus, the focus is no longer **'what is in it for me'** but **'what is in it for our children and their children'**. We desire that by 2063, our children shall have attained true economic freedom and development. They shall walk tall in the corridors of the global economy while no longer relying on the goodwill of others to survive and thrive. Recognizing that 2063 is a long period of time to operationalize this Vision, the country will continue developing and implementing medium-term development plans and tracking the realization of the aspirations herein at regular intervals.

As a country, we recognize the national, regional and global contexts within which our Vision of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance will operate and be delivered. In this regard, MW2063 accelerates the implementation of the continental initiative for growth and sustainable development, the Africa Union (AU) Agenda 2063. Africa's Agenda 2063 aims to optimize the use of Africa's resources for the benefit of Africans and it will have reached its full life span in 2063. Therefore, 2063 shall be a historic time for both visions: a time to celebrate the gains, appreciate the challenges, and reflect on what we would then have achieved for our children at the country and continental level.

## Global Context

MW2063 is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) whose overall objective is to create a better and sustainable future for all. While we align to the SDGs, our focus and aspirations as a people is inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance, which shall be sustained across sectors and generations '*leaving no one behind*'. We shall contribute to the transformation of the economic and political systems that govern world societies and guarantee the dignity and human rights of all. Our nation will tap on these key philosophies to induce sustainable economic growth and the equitable (re)distribution of wealth.

We shall position our economy as a competitive player on the global market, exporting services and manufactured goods, as well as advancing technology. We will improve our competitiveness and increase global reach by, among other things, using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to easily access markets.

> ***We shall position our economy as a competitive player on the global market, exporting services and manufactured goods and advancing technology***

We shall take cognizance of and learn from economic crises such as the Great Depression of the 1930s and the 2008 global financial crisis, as well as the socio-economic impact of global shocks and phenomena such as the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, terrorism, global warming and climate change, to prepare ourselves better in recognizing, handling, recovering from and responding to similar crises in future.

## Regional Context

Malawi is integrated to regional social and economic policies, key being the AU Agenda 2063 dubbed "***the Africa We Want***". Agenda 2063 is a long-term development programme with the goal of spurring inclusive growth and fighting poverty by the year 2063. This is Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming the continent into the global powerhouse that it ought to be. Tapping on this aspiration, our Vision is that of a Malawi that is shaped and driven by Malawians. Development partners will play a catalytic and collaborative role to the transformation of our nation.

Malawi is also a signatory to the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement, which was set up in 2018. This agreement aims to bring together all African countries under a single Free Trade Area (FTA). The focus is to create a common market for goods, services and investment while allowing the free movement of human capital. The AfCFTA is expected to cover a market of 1.3 billion people across 55 countries and a combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US$3.4 trillion as of 2020, making it the largest FTA in the world. Agenda 2063 and the AfCFTA gives us a footing on which to anchor our development agenda. There is convergence in terms of development priorities. We intend to take advantage of these to deepen regional integration and use them as spring-boards for fostering greater bilateral agreements and global trade connections.

Further, Malawi subscribes to the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) which aims to foster deepened regional integration and cooperation among the SADC Member States and governments.

The country shall align itself with the rest of SADC countries to achieve deeper integration in the region. In addition, it will have access to the rest of the SADC market for trade, movement of capital as well as peace and stability. The country shall also fully embrace the opportunities offered by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) in the pursuit of regional economic transformation and development.

## Country Context

The Vision has been developed at a time when the country has made progress in a number of areas, such as: reduced maternal and child mortality rate; increased primary school enrollment ratio; reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS; increased life expectancy; and improved uptake of technology use, especially mobile phone technology.

However, poverty has remained persistent over the years and remains our key challenge. Our annual real GDP growth at an average of 4.1 percent in the past decade, has been slow and lags far behind the regional and global trends.

Our economic growth has largely been supported by the agriculture sector, characterized mainly by the production of maize as a staple food crop and a few key cash crops such as tobacco, the main source of our foreign exchange earnings. These crops are, however, highly susceptible to regulatory, environmental and global economic shocks. Our sole dependence on these crops cannot sustain the socio-economic development we desire and envision. Our economy has not managed to sustain high growth rates, above the rates of population growth with a fertility rate of 4.2 births per woman in 2018 and an age dependency ratio as a proportion of working-age population reported at 85.6 percent in 2019. Consequently, our per capita income has remained low, averaging US$502 over the past decade.


Source: bizmalawionline.com

The country has thus failed to harness the growing and youthful labor force such that unemployment has remained high at around 20 percent and skewed against the youth. National Poverty levels have remained high at 51.5 percent as of 2017. Inequality has also remained high with a Gini Coefficient of 0.6.

We have for a long time relied on development aid and credit to finance our development programmes. This notwithstanding, the recent surge in public debt is a result of a reduced resource envelope amid growing spending pressures, largely in response to natural disasters and fiscal slippages, among other factors. As at June 2020, public debt stock was as high as K4.1 trillion (around US$5.5 billion, representing 59 percent of national income) hence posing a threat to the socio-economic development of the country. If not properly managed, this will deter the implementation and realization of the self-reliance and wealth creation agenda. Our desire, therefore, is to develop and implement resource mobilization strategies that will enable the country to create its own wealth and only borrow for investments with high economic returns.

Malawi is ranked high on the Corruption Perception Index, 31 out of 100 as of 2019. Corruption in the country has contributed to poor public finance management that has resulted in the abuse of resources that could have been used to advance our development agenda. We shall continue our efforts to curb corruption and improve public finance management while harnessing the gains from recent improvements in the rule of law. Malawi's ease of doing business score, while slightly improving, stands at 60.9 as of 2020 with a ranking of 109 out of 128 countries. We shall create a conducive environment for doing business by streamlining bureaucratic processes for investment and developing economic infrastructure. Our target is a rank in the top 20 in the world on both indicators by 2063.

## Lessons from Vision 2020 and Implications for MW2063

In 1998, we set out on an ambitious development journey to graduate to a middle-income country with a per capita income of at least US$1,036 by the year 2020. However, our per capita income is expected to reach only US$603 by the end of 2020 from US$228 in 1996.

To achieve a middle-income status, our economy needed to have grown at an annual average rate of seven percent. The country's growth, however, has been volatile, ranging from as low as -7.3 percent in the aftermath of the 2001 drought and famine to as high as 9.7 percent in 2007, mostly due to the fiscal space created by full debt forgiveness under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Relief. Thus, between 1998 and 2019, the country failed to attain the minimum economic growth threshold required to achieve the goal of Vision 2020.

> ***Our target is a rank in the top 20 in the world on both the corruption and doing business indicators by 2063***

Financing of the key priorities in the medium-term development strategies was limited given the misalignment of the plans with the annual national budgets. During the implementation of MW2063, the country shall put deliberate mechanisms that ensure the alignment between the national budget and medium and short-term implementation strategies.

The implementation of Vision 2020 had no monitoring indicators and periodic targets to track the progress of implementation and realization. MW2063 has a set of high-level indicators and targets for monitoring and evaluating the progress of implementation and realization. The implementation process shall ensure that our aspirations are aligned to what is achievable within the stipulated period. We shall ensure that adequate capacity is built and aligned to the interventions in the medium-term development plans and sectoral policies. We shall ensure coordinated efforts and collective action among all sectors and stakeholders.

Vision 2020 suffered political interference partly due to the absence of an independent implementation monitoring agency. Malawi has since enacted the National Planning Commission Act, Cap. 39:01 of the Laws of Malawi which establishes the National Planning Commission (NPC). The NPC is mandated to develop long and medium-term development plans and to oversee their implementation beyond political regimes. This is central to the commitment of the country to ensure continuity in the implementation and realization of MW2063. The Act insulates the NPC from interference, directives and undue influence by asserting the independence of its members and employees in the performance of the functions and exercise of the powers vested in them.

This is critical to achieving alignment and the enforcement of the Vision as it enables the NPC to ensure and demand alignment of sectoral polices with medium and long-term plans.

It was also recognized that political will and a strong commitment to a transformation agenda by the leadership is key for the Vision to be successfully implemented and realized. The Vision shall, therefore, serve as a master reference document for political party manifestos, as well as national and sectoral plans and policies. Political will and accountability shall inevitably receive sufficient attention during the implementation of MW2063 through strong citizen engagement, monitoring and evaluation and other deliberate mechanisms that will be put in place in the medium-term development strategies.

# THE MALAWI 2063 (MW2063)

## Our Development Philosophy

As a nation, we enjoy the freedom brought about by the struggle for independence and democratic governance. However, the growing dissatisfaction emanating from our failure to attain economic freedom remains a big concern. Drawing on our goal of an inclusive wealthy and self-reliant nation, we shall adopt an inclusive democratic developmental state philosophy. The state shall play an active role while forging a strong alliance with the private sector in the implementation and realization of MW2063. State interventions in the event of market and coordination failures and the effects of global phenomena such as economic crises, pandemics, terrorism, climate change and global warming will only be exercised with clear graduation and exit mechanisms. Development trailblazer parastatals running on business principles in greenfield and concessioned investments like mining, tourism and strategic manufacturing will operate tapping on quick wins in wealth creation while guaranteeing sustenance of a favorable environment for private investment. These trailblazers will be supported by the established development finance institutions as special purpose vehicles.

Our inclusive democratic developmental state will prioritize long-term growth and structural change, mobilizing people around the shared Vision of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance. State and non-state resources and capacities will be deployed towards the design and implementation of policies and programmes that facilitate and fast-track the realization of this Vision.

The success and achievement of our inclusive democratic developmental state will be premised on three main factors: visionary and development-oriented benevolent leadership; competent and relatively autonomous state bureaucracy; and a strong public-private alliance that promotes the common development agenda of the country. The national plans shall support deliberate strategies that aim to promote the development of a Malawian middle class.

> ***Drawing on our goal of an inclusive wealthy and self-reliant nation, we shall adopt an inclusive democratic developmental state philosophy***

We shall have a visionary, benevolent and development-oriented leadership that will rally each and every citizen around national values such as unity, integrity, patriotism and hard work, which promote inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance. Our leadership shall promote rapid structural transformation, economic growth and governance, sustained and inclusive development, economic independence, social justice and the rule of law. Our leaders shall ensure that all interventions by the state and non-state actors aim at catalyzing and sustaining the inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda. These values and objectives shall provide an explicit developmental ideology of growth with equity. To ensure that the sustenance of our development is not built around individual leaders, our country shall have a development focus that strengthens institutions.

We shall have a competent, disciplined and professional public sector. The public service shall adhere to meritocratic principles in recruitment and promotions, free from political interference and predatory corruption that erodes and retards the nation's development gains.

Our inclusive democratic developmental state will sustain Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). By 2063, we will have created and sustained a business environment that is rated amongst the top three in Africa with regard to enabling private investment, both domestic and foreign. Our own country-generated evidence shows that a robust industry with strong backward and forward linkages with agriculture, mining, tourism and services offers the highest value. It is also the fastest route to not only attaining

the inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda but import-substitution and export-led industrialization. Incentives and the necessary conducive environment will be provided and safeguarded. Trade and investment-related policies will be long-term and predictable, guaranteeing private capital for policy continuity. Exceptional institutional mechanisms to promote positive regular interaction among labour, business and Government will be the norm for inclusive participation in the development process. In short, Malawi shall be among the most preferred investment destinations in Africa by 2063.

## The Transformation We Need

Transformation is desired on two fronts. Firstly, our development narrative and mindset must change from focusing on poverty reduction to wealth creation. Secondly, we must transform the structure of our economy from a predominantly importing to an industrialized exporting economy. We shall encourage positive state involvement, within the "developmental state" paradigm, to extend beyond the economy. It will incorporate a nation building process that is owned and driven by the people while fostering self-reliance in development financing, building of industries and commercializing agriculture, among other things.

We shall move together with shared mandate and values, *"kuyenda pamodzi ndi mtima umodzi",* to the envisioned future while inculcating the values of Transformation, Wealth Creation, Inclusiveness, Equity, Sustainability, Resilience, Self-Reliance, Unity, Hard work, Integrity, Patriotism, Innovation and Research. We shall integrate the economic, social and political aspects to policymaking, recognizing that economic policy cannot be made in isolation of these other critical aspects. The overall intention in this regard is to increase production capacity, improve living conditions and promote social cohesion.

While emphasizing the productivity and commercialization of our agriculture sector and tapping on advancements in innovations and technology, we will underscore the backward and forward linkages with the manufacturing and service sectors.

Our efforts in agriculture shall go beyond producing food and nutritional requirements to driving the industrialization and export agenda with strong connections to regional and global competitive value chains and markets.

Mining shall be a key component of industrialization and we will enhance and support the local production and export of final products, thus moving away from exporting raw products. Similarly, tourism hubs shall grow into cities, making communities around them prosper and access socio-economic amenities for a high-quality life.

Our country has for a long-time pursued development policy based on imported paradigms that react to specific situations, rather than proactively addressing specific problems that the country faces. We shall master courage and bolster confidence, and begin to believe in our own ideas and home-grown solutions to community and national level problems.

## Linking our Vision, the Pillars and Enablers

Our Vision as enshrined in MW2063 aspires to foster youth-centric "**inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance**". It aims to propel our country to an industrialised upper middle-income country by 2063. The income status shall be inclusive for all citizenry to enjoy a good quality life.

There is close linkage of the three main pillars of the Vision. No pillar is an island in this Vision and flagship projects for each of these pillars shall be designed and implemented in the context of an ecosystem approach.

**Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization** will produce and supply raw materials for industrial processing and healthy and nutritious food. The growth of agro-based industries associated with job creation will economically anchor the creation of urban centers. The urban centers that include tourist-based cities will act as off-takers of agricultural produce. This connectivity in agriculture shall ensure an increase in the number of youths engaged in competitive agricultural value chains.

**Industrialization** of our economy shall be achieved by increasing investment to establish both traditional and non-traditional manufacturing firms, technological innovations, mining and other services. Manufacturing will be essential in building a resilient, integrated, independent and self-sufficient economy. The growth of industries will thus create more jobs, income and opportunities for our people. Most of all, industrial growth means availability of a ready market for agricultural produce, thus enhancing commercialization. At this point, urban wage rates shall start rising.

> ***The growth of industries will thus create more jobs, income and opportunities for our people***
>
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The bottlenecks to industrialization such as energy, taxation and skills shall be addressed by the economic governance and infrastructure enabler. Our country, supported by our development trailblazer parastatals working in strong alliance with the private sector, shall initiate high-value knowledge-based industries like steel thereby generating foreign exchange and at the same time saving that which is lost through imports.

**Urbanization** offers considerable opportunities for accelerating socio-economic transformation. Our country shall have smart, well-planned and serviced secondary cities that are anchored on sustainable economic activities in agriculture, tourism, mining and industry. Urbanization will follow an integrated approach encompassing spatial, economic, social and environmental considerations.

Our economy is characterized as having a “missing middle”. It has a spectrum of a few large firms involved in agro-processing and wholesale and retail trade on one end, and a large number of micro and small-scale enterprises engaged in sales and small-scale manufacturing on the other end. This highlights the systemic constraints holding back private sector development over the long run. The attainment of the three pillars will lead to the creation of a middle-class population. As the economy grows, personal incomes will also grow with discretionary spending increasing and consumption patterns changing, generating demand for manufactured goods from both agriculture and industries.

The cultural diversity and scenic landscape of our beautiful country is an immense opportunity for the development of the tourism industry. Cities anchored on tourism shall empower rural communities by engaging them in ancillary services such as restaurants, art, accommodation, transportation and tour guide services, among others.

Considering that tourism is the only export sector where the consumer travels to the exporting country, it is envisaged that this will provide opportunities for our people to become exporters through the provision of goods and services to foreign tourists.
The urbanization pillar thus supports agricultural productivity and commercialization and promotes inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance.

The seven enablers will reinforce each other and catalyze implementation towards the realization of the aspirations of each of the pillars.

We will ensure that as a people, we understand and develop medium and short-term plans on each enabler as well as synergies for strategic investments. Mindset change is a critical enabler that shall be mainstreamed in the execution of all the other enablers. We recognize that a positive mindset underpinned by the belief in one’s ability to achieve set goals is what has led to the attainment of various development milestones in the history of humankind.

# CHAPTER 3:

## PILLARS OF THE MALAWI 2063

### Pillar 1: Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization

***We shall have an optimally productive and commercialized agriculture sector***

The economy is currently predominated by the agriculture sector for its foreign exchange earnings. More importantly, close to 80 percent of the population rely on rain-fed smallholder agriculture for their livelihoods. Nonetheless, production and productivity of the sector has remained below the country's potential and is insufficient to match the increasing demand from domestic and export markets.

Several factors have contributed to this, including: high environmental degradation; increasing adverse climatic conditions; low adoption of climate smart agricultural technologies; low access to land; low access to farm inputs; low mechanization; poor land management practices; poor access to finance; weak linkages to markets; prolonged politicization of maize; high dependence on tobacco for export earnings; increasingly fragmented land tenure system; and limited irrigation among most of the farmers.

Despite these challenges, there are several opportunities for enhancing agricultural production and productivity to catalyze the realization of our Vision of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance, including: an enabling and supportive policy environment; endowment of natural resources; availability of developed technologies that are ready for scaling up; existence of some basic irrigation infrastructure; existence of well-organized extension delivery systems; a youthful population; and existence of a supportive Government and development partners. Transformation of the agriculture sector is central to the achievement of our Vision not only for the welfare of citizens, but also given that the linkage between the sector and industry would spur socio-economic development. Industrial development will not be progressive unless agriculture is innovative and productive. The transformation will require a shift from low productivity and subsistence-oriented agriculture to a highly productive and commercialized agriculture system with manufacturing linkages.



Source:Farming_efficiency_pillars - esa.int

This will attract investment in value addition and agro-processing resulting in the creation of employment, wealth and ultimately economic self-reliance both as a nation and among our people. A rise in agricultural production and productivity above the subsistence requirement will result in an increase in the volume of marketable surplus thereby propelling industrialization.

## Agricultural Productivity

Improved agricultural productivity and well-functioning structured agricultural markets can transform the sector to generate income, release agricultural labour and stimulate demand in other sectors. Improving agricultural productivity will, therefore, have an immediate effect on the dynamics of poverty and hunger in at least four important ways: (i) it will increase the production and incomes of the majority of our people who primarily work in agriculture; (ii) it will attract young people to the agriculture sector; (iii) it will reduce food prices, which affect real income and poverty in urban areas, while generating important spillovers to the rest of the economy; and (iv) it will intensify the use of productivity enhancing research and technologies thereby achieving greater output per livestock and unit of land used and producing larger farm surpluses. This would ultimately raise farmers' incomes and facilitate the achievement of other essential development goals, including wealth creation and self-reliance.

To implement transformational strategies, Government spending on agriculture shall move away from a bias of subsidies for maize inputs and procurement as it significantly undermines such efforts. There shall be a clear distinction between programmes that enhance agricultural productivity through provision of subsidies to resource poor farmers and the provision of subsidies as safety nets to vulnerable households.

Where subsidies are used, they will be targeted and only given as catalysts mostly for enhancing productivity of agricultural initiatives, related off-farm activities, anchor farms or cooperatives that best define the potential wealth that can be harnessed in a particular region to optimize the outcome of the subsidy. There shall be increased mechanization and use of technology backed by effective extension services to make agriculture attractive to young people. The ultimate goal of self-reliance at the household, community and national levels shall guide the design of all subsidy programmes that are adopted and implemented in this country. There will be clearly defined graduation and exit mechanisms with the aim of achieving the desired goals of national food-security and agricultural commercialization.

> ***The ultimate goal of self-reliance at the household, community and national level shall guide the design of all subsidy programmes that are adopted and implemented in this country***

## Agricultural Commercialization

Complementary to agricultural productivity, we shall build on existing efforts and embark on a progressive and extensive agricultural commercialization programme to boost incomes and spur economic growth. Beyond focusing on crops that guarantee food security, emphasis shall be on strategic crops, livestock and fisheries that will yield high-income in the local, regional and international markets. The commercialization of the agricultural sector shall particularly target the youth with the intent of encouraging rural economic growth towards greater urbanization.

In addition to improved productivity, increased income and entrepreneurial attraction, the drive to commercialize the agricultural sector shall be undertaken to guarantee that every household in Malawi is food secure; and the dietary needs and quality are diversified and improved, with the surplus feeding the industry. Using enhanced production technologies on small land resources like greenhouses, we shall make use of our fertile soils as assets to produce and export high-value crops and organic foods, as the evolving global health needs demand.

We will improve the provision of information on markets, prices and related regulations for local, regional and international trade.

> ***We will improve the provision of information on markets, prices and related regulations for local, regional and international trade***

We shall have an agricultural development and marketing entity running on commercial principles, promoting the commercialization of agriculture and providing local and international structured market linkages to our farmers. The parastatals shall operate under a strong alliance with the private sector, in a transparent and accountable manner and independent of political interference.

## Improved and Sustainable Land Management Practices

In order to ensure sustainable land management, we shall promote soil and water conservation, soil fertility improvement, conservation agriculture and improve area under agroforestry. The sustainability of our land management and investment approaches will be underpinned by a strong land tenure system. We recognize that improving agricultural productivity and commercialization will require the strategic transformation of our land tenure systems, including the laws and regulations governing land acquisition, ownership and utilization. This will entail re-visiting land laws in order to: provide ceilings to land holding and its usage; enable fit-for-purpose land (re)distribution; and target productive but landless farmers and ensure inclusivity in our transformative approaches to agriculture.

Our land tenure system and laws shall be in support of both local and foreign investment so as to fully harness the wealth potential of our land, leading to accelerated economic self-reliance.

## Optimal Utilization of Land Resources

Our land resources such as soils, forestry, vegetative cover and minerals, among others, shall be mapped. This will help determine optimum utility and allocation of the resources to those with the capacity and ability to productively use such resources in generating wealth for sustaining our economy and the livelihoods of our people.

We shall audit the quantity, quality and utilization of these resources. This will be carried out in order to deter unsustainable management practices and ensure that we guarantee the security of this important treasure towards achieving the goals set in our Vision.

## Climate Smart and Resilient Agriculture

Promotion of climate smart technologies and practices in the sector shall be given priority. We recognize that increasingly variable and adverse climatic conditions continue to affect our rain-fed agriculture system. Broad investment in sustainable irrigation systems and technologies as well as approaches to averting adverse climatic variability will be prioritized. New technologies and expertise will be required to ensure sustained and resilient productivity. Affordable and consumer oriented agricultural insurance for smallholder farmers will also be scaled up.

## Diversification of the Agriculture Sector

To promote the agenda for a transformative agriculture sector that is smart and resilient to climate change, it is imperative that production goes beyond maize for food security and tobacco as a main cash crop. A focus on limited and lower value crops exposes smallholder farmers to external shocks such as adverse weather and shifts in global demand. Estate farmers who are primarily focused on sugar and tea are also subjected to similar shocks. Agriculture and trade policies shall support



Source:farming-efficiency_pillars - esa.int

farmers to engage in production where there is the best return for their inputs and investment. Production shall switch to higher-value crops and livestock with niche products destined for the export market. Given that agriculture is labour intensive, this will be vital for both job creation and income generation in the initial years of implementing this Vision. Subsequently, this will contribute towards the realization of the aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance. This is particularly true for the rural population which is predominantly employed in the agriculture sector. Farmers shall have better access to input and market information, finance, infrastructure and market linkages to potential buyers (consumers, traders, exporters or processors) thereby enhancing their profitability. A conducive business environment with more predictable and transparent market interventions shall encourage commercial investment in agriculture thereby enabling more integrated and competitive agricultural value chains to develop.

## Increased Use of Modern Technologies and Farm Mechanization

Transforming from a highly subsistent to a commercially oriented agriculture system will require financial and technical investments. To this end, Government will: (i) endeavor to address access to finance barriers; (ii) enable banks and financial institutions to promote the expansion and productivity of large commercial farms and cooperatives; and (iii) attract young people to the agriculture sector through the provision of capital. This will, in turn, enhance access to modern technologies and equipment. Existing large commercial farms and cooperatives shall be supported and strengthened. These are powerful vehicles through which modernization of farming to increase productivity for both sustenance and industrial processes will be achieved.

## Access to Targeted Agriculture Insurance

We shall introduce targeted agriculture insurance particularly for large commercial farms and cooperatives. This will cushion them from losses due to internal and external market failures in order to spur markets linked production. This shall be done by removing any constraints that prevent private sector commercial insurers from entering the market.

## Development of an Agricultural Finance Policy

We shall develop an Agricultural Finance Policy (AFP) to aid our commercialization efforts. We shall revitalize the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) to fund all levels of agriculture value chains. Additionally, we shall support the Malawi Stock Exchange (MSE) to complete the development of a commodity futures segment in addition to equities and bonds.

> ***Our manufacturing sector will have strong backward and forward linkages with the agriculture, mining and services sector***

## Pillar 2: Industrialization

***We shall have a vibrant knowledge-based economy with a strong manufacturing industry driven by productive and commercially vibrant agriculture and mining sectors***

Locally-generated evidence points to industrialization as being central in our transformation agenda of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance. Industrialization will transform our economy from being predominantly consuming and importing to predominantly producing and exporting. Our manufacturing sector will have strong backward and forward linkages with the agriculture, mining and services sectors.

Malawi will pursue an industrial revolution driven by strong human capital and utilization of local resources.

Evidence has unearthed strong human capital as a key foundational enabler for the acceleration of the broad-based growth and development of the country. This will transform our economy to that of modern institutions, towns and cities across the country. The rich endowment of natural resources, including mining, will create secondary industries that will enhance import substitution and export growth.

Industrialization has stagnated in Malawi mainly because of high production costs due to: inefficiencies in energy and transport; poor standards leading to non-competitive products on international markets; lack of appropriate skills and uptake of technology; high costs of doing business and deficient enabling infrastructure; low access to export markets; governance challenges with regard to policy making and implementation (unpredictable policy environment); and non-conducive environment for the growth of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), among other challenges.

Generally, the environment, characterized inter alia by intermittent access to power, poor transport and storage infrastructure and high interest rates which limit access to affordable finance, has not been favorable for the growth of the manufacturing sector. Instead, the private sector has focused on the service industry and many SMEs resorted to trading in arbitrage commodities from other countries.

Malawi shall revamp its manufacturing drive and create an environment that encourages a vibrant private sector-led manufacturing industry supported by strong public-private alliances.

## Industrializing Mining

The mining sector currently contributes only about one percent to national income, and it is characterized by very little value addition (beneficiation) largely due to similar challenges facing the industrialization drive in general. In addition, there is rampant illegal mining with export of raw minerals. However, mining has tremendous potential to develop and support the inclusive wealth creation agenda. We shall use mineral resources mapping to develop high value mines through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) arrangements. Value addition will increase the returns from the commodity while creating more jobs for our people, including the skilled and unemployed youth.


Source: textilevaluechain.in

We shall put in place the relevant governance and mining legal frameworks and develop the skills that can support high-value minerals. The minerals shall be linked to high-end local production that will be key for high-value export and import substitution like steel manufacturing. We will support the domestic production of productivity enhancing equipment and materials which are used in such important areas as laboratories, factories and farms.

Using development trailblazing parastatals, state-supported value-adding industries will be created in alliance with the private sector that will ensure that the ore mined will not be sold raw to other countries and at exploitative prices through unscrupulous and non-*bonafide* intermediaries. As the mining industry matures, Government will wean off ownership, paving way for more private sector participation.

In the foundational years of implementing this Vision, we shall formalize and regulate artisanal and small-scale mining while linking them to appropriate technologies and anchor mining firms. In guiding the sustainability of their operations, we shall enforce the requisite health, environment and safety standards. Further, geophysical surveys shall be undertaken regularly to target mineral exploration for rare earth minerals, precious and base metals and industrial minerals. This will support the manufacturing sector with value addition and raw materials for construction and agriculture industries.

## Increased Access to Affordable Finance

We shall take advantage of the national registration process by linking it to all digital platforms for ease of personal identification. This will address the major hindrance of identification of credit worthy SMEs to enable them access affordable and reliable capital. We shall provide affordable long-term capital for long-term productive investments to businesses through the establishment of development finance institutions (DFIs) and the capital market.

High levels of domestic borrowing have contributed to rising interest rates for several decades.

We shall implement prudent fiscal and monetary policies that aim to support industrialization, including limiting public spending within the available resource envelope and only borrowing for projects with high economic returns. We shall consistently develop bankable projects to attract financing and complement public financing of infrastructure. We shall provide incentives that attract private sector investment in infrastructure without compromising public revenue collection objectives while ensuring that Government efforts in resource mobilization are maximized.

## Increased Transport and Storage Infrastructure

We shall develop and maintain low cost and competitive transport systems across all modes. This entails investing in transport infrastructure, including railway so as to strategically connect Malawi to ports of entry. We shall invest in storage infrastructure, such as cold-rooms and modern facilities fitted with state-of-the-art equipment for the handling of our products. The aim is to curb high transportation and storage costs that currently comprise one of the largest components of production costs. We shall put in place structures that promote and support PPPs in investment in transport and storage infrastructure. In the process, this will free up public resources that can be used in areas where there are significant market and coordination failures.



## Investment in Power Generation and Access

We shall continue investing in the energy sector beyond hydro, which is currently the main source of energy. Alternative sources, including solar, coal and thermal, shall be tapped into, in ways that avoid or minimize environmental degradation. Our aim is to reduce the current shortage in power generation that has led to frequent power outages and affected the growth of mining and industry production. We shall establish PPPs and provide incentives that will attract private equity in investment in the energy sector, as public resources alone are not adequate to address the current gaps. We shall also address inefficiencies in the sector, including tariff structures that have contributed to high electricity charges and increased cost of production. We shall, in keeping with the aspiration of inclusivity, continue with our rural electrification efforts to increase the proportion of Malawians with access to electricity.

## Diversification and Value Addition in Export Products and Competitiveness

Export growth has stagnated due to several factors, including high logistic costs; poor prices for our raw export commodities; and concentration of our exports in few commodities. Tapping on investments in transport and storage infrastructure, we shall ensure that priority is given to areas with competitive advantage in the production of export commodities. Aligned to the national strategies that aim to promote exports, we shall work towards diversifying export products within the agricultural sector and towards other sectors, including mining and tourism. We will strengthen and capacitate institutions that support the export sector. These include those responsible for agricultural and industrial investment as well as those promoting the investments potential of Malawi to foreign investors.

We will set up mechanisms that encourage value-addition, including the branding and packaging of our export products and services. This will increase competitiveness and improve foreign exchange earnings. We will improve provision of information on markets, prices, policies, and related regulations for international trade. This will curb challenges of asymmetry in information held by various market players which affects the pricing of our export products. We shall also implement measures that aim to enhance production and the quality of raw materials that can be sourced locally. This will in turn create job opportunities, especially in the untapped skilled labor force. It will thus contribute to the realization of the aspiration for inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance.

## Promotion of Research, Science, Technology and Innovation

Our industrialization shall be driven by research, science and technology development in order to become and remain productive, innovative and highly competitive at regional and global levels. Our education system shall be re-designed to respond to the current and future skills needs of the manufacturing industry and sectors that support it. Advances in science, technology and innovation shall be promoted and leveraged.

> ***Our education system shall be re-designed to respond to the current and future skill needs of the manufacturing industry and sectors that support it***

We shall establish industrial zones targeting potential products for both domestic and export purposes with all its commensurate support services such as banking, insurance and marketing.

Industrial zones will include infrastructure provisions for SMEs oriented for manufacturing of goods. We shall invest in steel manufacturing for various equipment and tools required domestically in the provision of essential services such as in laboratories, factory and other productivity enhancing equipment and materials. This will include recycling of steel, aluminium, iron and all the metals that can be re-used thereby cleaning our environment as we create wealth.

## Pillar 3: Urbanization

***We shall have world-class urban centers and tourism hubs across the country, with requisite modern socio-economic amenities***

Urban centers are critical for the economy. They provide jobs, markets and efficient land use. Well planned urban centers promote efficient use of resources that create more sustainable land use and protect the biodiversity of natural ecosystems.

Rural-urban migration in Malawi is increasing but is characterized by economically poor, young and unskilled migrants. Our cities are poorly planned and do not adequately provide services such as water supply, electricity supply, waste management, education, health and transport. Infrastructure development and services such as housing, transport, energy and communications has not kept pace with urban population growth. Cities are not anchored by sustainable economic activities apart from trading and limited services.





Source: B. Malopa

While our urban centers have served as economic hubs over the years, they continue to attract young people from the rural areas. These youths are mostly unskilled and employed in the informal sector. Tapping from the transformation of the agriculture sector, which will contribute to rural wealth creation, Malawi will develop and implement strategies that facilitate urban development. This will create opportunities that focus on absorbing the increasing unemployed population from rural-urban migration. Urbanization will, therefore, contribute to the realization of the aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance.

## Tourism

Malawi has a diverse and scenic landscape made up of lakes, rivers, mountains and valleys, in addition to a rich and diverse culture. However, this vast wealth in tourism is not being fully harnessed. Transport infrastructure systems, whether road, rail, air or water are not well developed. Current tourist attraction sites are not well serviced with superior accommodation, affordable and fast internet connectivity, appropriate financial services and uninterrupted energy and water supply, among others. Further, we have not effectively branded ourselves as a tourism hub within the region and internationally.

Our priority is to urbanize all tourist attraction sites and make our beautiful country a regional and international tourist destination, harnessing the SADC and Sub-Saharan continental tourist market as well as the rest of the world.

We will do this by be adopting an integrated approach to tourism service provision, facilitated by broad based cross-sectoral policy and programmatic linkages. Key to this, will be transport, communication and technological infrastructure. We shall particularly harness the potential of our fresh-water Lake Malawi, national parks and our beautiful mountains to create regional and international conference centers that will be well serviced with all the requisite economic infrastructure and amenities. Malawi shall be among the first destinations of choice for international conferences in the region. This will be facilitated by deliberate and intensified marketing of our tourism industry.

Tourism development efforts shall specifically consider our creative industries. These are an upcoming sector that possesses great potential to create employment, diversify the economy and increase foreign exchange earnings. Our creative industry will be expanded with products packaged for the local, regional and international markets. As a country, we will develop world-class infrastructure and facilities and put in place institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks that protect and support the development of the creative industries.

We shall brand our country using our rich natural heritage, vibrant culture and rich diversity in skills and the potential to create a unique tourism industry based on our value systems.

A sustainable ecosystems approach will guide the design and implementation of our policy and programme frameworks in protecting our tourist resources, and empowering local communities to participate meaningfully in the inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda.

## Regulated and Controlled Infrastructure Development Planning

We shall develop cities and towns anchored by sustainable economic activities such as tourism, manufacturing, mining and agriculture. We shall ensure that all cities and towns have master plans that adhere to spatial, economic and social factors that provide citizens with an all-inclusive quality of life. We will embark on integrated development planning with a focus on the development of smart cities and world class urban centers that will improve transport and accessibility to social services such as health, education and housing. Laws shall be enacted and enforced to ensure that all land in town and/or city jurisdictions belongs to the town and city authorities for effective planning and execution of their master plans in line with the aspirations of the Vision. There will also be laws that will halt the development of slums in Malawi. Cities, towns and council masterplans shall include schemes on the construction of low and middle-income housing, largely through development of a mortgage market as one basic necessity for inclusively wealthy and self-reliant households.

> ***Green city spaces, that is parks, sports fields, and vegetation, shall be a key element of integrated urban planning, providing spaces for physical activity, relaxation, peace and stress reduction, thereby boosting the mental and physical health for our people***

## Creation of Secondary Cities

We shall create secondary cities that will become centers of Government, industry, agriculture, tourism and mining activities. We will embark on building city clusters and expanding satellite towns that will surround urban metropolitan regions. These second-tier-cities will provide economic opportunities, easy communication and closer connectivity to social amenities in the process of decongesting major cities. To achieve these aspirations, we will make use of and strengthen existing PPPs to provide essential services such as waste disposal and housing. Green city spaces such as parks, sports fields, and vegetation, shall be a key element of integrated urban planning. These will provide spaces for physical activity, relaxation, peace and stress reduction, thereby boosting the mental and physical health for our people.


Source: BT City Council

In addition to the secondary cities, by 2063, all constituencies across the country shall be assured of a bare minimum level of socio-economic amenities aimed at promoting good quality of life for all, including: well-equipped and staffed health facilities in line with existing population numbers; well-equipped and staffed early childhood development (ECD) centers, primary and secondary schools that take into account existing population; reliable electricity; access to tarmac roads; availability of and access to clean piped water; a technical and vocational training center; full connection to internet services; and decent housing for all. This is what will determine the inclusively wealthy society we aspire for, at a minimum.

## Domestic Revenue Mobilization

Despite the strides we have made as a country, domestic revenue mobilization has remained below par, characterized by a narrow tax base, non-compliance of tax-payers and a large informal sector. As such, resources have not been adequate to meet the growing infrastructure and other related needs of cities and towns. We will implement measures aimed at broadening the tax base through the enhancement of system-based business and personal registration; and strengthening taxation systems, including provision of digital and online information and mechanisms for tax assessments and remittance. This will, in turn, reduce the costs associated with taxation; improve transparency and tax compliance; and improve efficiency in revenue collection by both the tax agency and other revenue generating institutions. While providing incentives for private sector growth, we shall ensure that this is not done at the expense of or does not compromise revenue generation efforts that we will be implementing. We shall also curb corrupt practices that have affected the performance of revenue generation, along with reviewing and updating tax laws and other related laws.

## Enhancing Own Source Revenue Capacities

In the wake of growing development needs in urban and rural areas, local revenue mobilization capacities will be enhanced to be able to cater for almost all local government development projects. This will effectively reduce their reliance on transfers from central Government. Reforms to be pursued in this regard include the introduction of new municipal financing mechanisms; broadening local government revenue base; and increasing efficiency in the collection of local government revenues.

In ensuring effective decentralization, each of our local councils shall be supported with the necessary incentives to develop its own economic anchor activity and/or project(s). This could be in mining, tourism, commercialized agriculture, or such other viable activity that taps on the potential wealth of that district.

> ***Each of our local councils shall be supported with the necessary incentives to develop its own economic anchor activity and/or project(s)***

This will ensure that the wealth of the country is fully harnessed, consequently enhancing sustainable revenue generation for each local council. The aim is to have the councils meet minimum socio-economic amenities of that district/region, thereby offering the communities a high quality of life in keeping with the aspirations of the Vision. Further, we shall develop and maintain vibrant and well-trained local government authorities capacitated with skills in planning and implementation of sound infrastructure and effective service delivery.

# ENABLERS OF THE MALAWI 2063 (MW2063)

## Enabler 1: Mindset Change

***We shall be a united, patriotic and proud people that believe in our own abilities and are active participants in building our nation towards its development goals.***

We recognize that the attainment of our ambitious development aspirations will require the cultivation of a new way of thinking and doing things. We acknowledge the importance of mindset change at the individual, community and national level to instill a culture of self-reliance towards our inclusive wealth creation agenda. We shall take pride in our culture and traditions that bind us together as a people. We shall, therefore, promote and preserve cultural values that encourage hard-work, self-belief and other positive ethical, moral and social norms which will support our inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance Vision.

An inclusively wealthy and self-reliant Malawi demands the commitment of a transformed inward-looking citizenry that actively and positively contributes to national development.

We believe that our economic emancipation shall be galvanized by our collective efforts. We are determined to secure a prosperous future for our children and their children. As Malawians, we denounce our hitherto attitude of dependency on donors and handouts, materialism and self-accumulation through corrupt practices. We will instead embrace and commit to self-discipline, self-initiative and self-dependency.

> ***We recognize that the attainment of our ambitious development aspirations will require the cultivation of a new way of thinking and doing things***

We assume ownership of our development path and rekindle a spirit of self-reliance. We shall promote an attitude of community service among ourselves and, particularly, in our youth. The spirit and desire to emulate the service and achievements of exceptional Malawians will be encouraged and entrenched in the collective consciousness of the nation through initiatives that recognize, award and reward achievers and excellence.



We shall revise our school curriculum to include ethics, values, innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship. We shall promote and profile locally generated innovations and technologies.

To catalyze this mindset transformation, we shall employ visionary and transformative leadership, patriotism, religious values, integrity, hard work, self-reliance and positivity.

## Visionary and Transformative Leadership

Our leadership structures shall foster a culture that does not accommodate mediocrity and the commercialization of politics but cultivates visionary and transformative leadership. Malawi shall eliminate elements that promote racism, tribalism, cronyism and regionalism by, among other things, criminalizing such acts. Through laws on access to information and active citizenship, we shall name and shame such acts and pursue accountability. We shall promote national unity through our national identity. Our leadership shall recognize that they are fiduciaries and that the authority to govern is subject to the continued trust of the people, hence the duty to respect the rule of law without impunity.

## Patriotism

We shall promote national pride and nationalism, uplifting the core values of our country. We shall take an active role in the implementation of the transformation agenda, inspiring and uplifting each other in the process to ensure that no-one is left behind in keeping with our aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance. Malawi will promote the basic values of honesty and integrity. We shall instill a culture of appreciating and buying local products and services. We shall work together as a nation to curb and eliminate corrupt practices which, among other things, aid the unjust concentration of wealth in a few and compromise our development efforts.

## Religious Values

Religion has been an integral part of our political freedom. It has defined the moral fabric that has held us together as a nation over the years.

We are mindful, however, that under certain circumstances religion can also be detrimental to attaining our inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda. This can occur especially in cases where its practices go against the principles of prosperity, hard-work and good time management. Our religious institutions shall be central in the implementation and realisation of the mindset change agenda as they are one of the closest to families and individuals. Religious institutions provide not only the moral values that unite us in love but also complement the efforts of Government in the provision of socio-economic amenities. Government shall, therefore, provide a conducive environment for religion and religious institutions to prosper, regardless of faith, so they can contribute fully to the attainment of a good quality of life for all. This is essential to the realization of the aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance.

## Integrity

We shall promote a life of integrity where, as a people, we will be self-conscious and endeavour to do the right thing at all times. We will, therefore, include in the school curriculum, right from ECD centers all the way to tertiary education, the importance of honesty and integrity. This includes the effects of greed, cronyism, tribalism, regionalism, racism and corruption on individuals, communities and the nation. We shall reward good behavior and punish bad behavior according to the law regardless of class, tribe, political affiliation or any other status.

## Hard work and Self-reliance

We shall inculcate a spirit of hard work at the household, community and national level by discouraging subsidies and handouts that hold us ransom as a people towards perpetual begging. We shall encourage performance appraisal systems in both the public and private sectors. There shall be incentive systems such as competitive and merit-based recruitment and remuneration systems. We shall nurture an investment mindset and promote access to affordable and reliable finance in keeping with the aspiration of self-reliance and inclusive wealth creation. All governance institutions, including those at the local council level, shall continue to be independent and well-resourced. They shall undergo the requisite periodic auditing which will form the basis for a social contract, transparency and accountability between the Government and citizens.

## Building Positivity

We shall share with our leaders and stakeholders the initiatives that work across the Vision pillars and enablers so they can be promoted for scaling-up. We aim to instill a mindset of *'ndizotheka'* (its possible) amongst ourselves as Malawians. We will cultivate a culture of positive values such as unity, patriotism, hard work, honesty, integrity, self-reliance, community service, dislike for handouts and hate of corruption. This shall be done together with our community leaders, the media, faith groups and a review of our education curriculum, among other approaches.

> ***We will cultivate a culture of positive values such as unity, patriotism, hard work, honesty, integrity, self-reliance, community service, dislike for handouts and hate of corruption***

## Enabler 2: Effective Governance Systems and Institutions

***We shall have effective and efficient governance systems and institutions with strict adherence to the rule of law***

Effective governance mechanisms, processes and structures shall be supported and enhanced in keeping with the dynamics of the rule of law and social justice. We shall ensure that we provide an environment and space for citizens to articulate their interests, claim and exercise their rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences

Each of the three arms of Government (the Executive, Judiciary and Legislature) has an important role to play in facilitating good governance. However, the challenge has been ensuring coherence in laws, policy frameworks and programmes, as well as adherence to the same. Coupled with this has been the lack of effective coordination of our governance structures at the national, sub-national and local levels, impunity, the slow delivery of judgements and availability of and accessibility of courts, among other challenges.

Malawi shall have governance systems and institutions that are effective and efficient enough to deliver the aspiration of an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation. This shall be guided by the key principles of good governance including: citizen engagement and participation and the fair conduct of elections; responsiveness; efficiency and effectiveness; openness and transparency; rule of law; ethical conduct; competency and capacity; innovation and openness to change; sustainability and long-term orientation; sound financial and economic management; human rights, cultural diversity and social cohesion; accountability; and sustainable peace and security.

## Citizen Engagement and Participation and Fair Conduct of Elections

An active and engaged but responsible citizenry will be the hallmark of meeting our self-defined Vision as Malawians. Through effective representation mechanisms, all citizens shall participate in the conceptualization, implementation and evaluation of national development. We shall promote consultations in all matters of development with key stakeholders and strategic partners, including the civil society and interest groups. We shall also engage youth, women, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged or marginalized groups in the decision-making processes and allocation of resources. We shall institute citizen responsive monitoring of development projects to ensure inclusivity and effectiveness in the delivery of our Vision. We shall ensure that decisions made serve the will of the majority and that the rights and legitimate interests of the minority are recognised, respected and protected. We will continue to pursue and demand the conduct of free and fair elections, without fraud and irregularities to ensure that the results represent the will of the people.

## Responsiveness

We shall strive to have a Government that is receptive to the demands of its people. We shall ensure that public institutions serve all stakeholders considering the diversity in the needs of people. We shall establish mechanisms that proactively consider citizens' feedback and complaints, making sure that these are addressed in an expeditious manner. Further, we shall ensure that requests for public services are responded to and delivered within a reasonable timeframe.

## Efficiency and Effectiveness

We shall avoid being efficient at interventions that we should not be doing at all in the first place. Our emphasis shall, therefore, be on getting our priorities right under MW2063 and getting them done. We shall ensure that public institutions act in accordance with our aspirations and produce results that meet the needs of the citizenry, while ensuring the sustainable use of resources that are at our disposal. We shall establish performance management systems and conduct periodic audits and reviews to assess progress and improve performance towards achieving our Vision.

We shall remove barriers that suppress economic activity by reducing entry and exit obstacles in particular sectors and markets.

## Openness and Transparency

We shall promote openness and transparency in Government processes and decisions. We shall ensure that Malawians have access to information and clarity in relation to decisions and decision-making processes as well as the implementation of public policies and results. This will enable citizens to effectively follow and contribute to the transformative process, thus advancing our inclusiveness agenda. Further, this will promote and enhance the demand for accountability and contribute to the curbing and eradication of corrupt practices. We shall harness new technologies, including the use of digital platforms. This will ensure that information is readily available and costs associated with provision of public information are reduced.

> ***We shall promote openness and transparency in Government processes and decisions and ensure that Malawians have access to information***




## Rule of Law

The rule of law is important for shared prosperity in any society. We recognize that as a country we generally have the laws necessary to advance MW2063. However, adherence to the rule of law and the efficient and effective enforcement of laws remains a challenge. Observance and enforcement of the rule of law empowers and cultivates confidence in the citizenry, especially where those that feel excluded, marginalized or are underprivileged recognize and benefit from its implementation. Malawi shall, therefore, embrace the rule of law and strictly adhere to its tenets in order to ensure the effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and transparency of Government in the implementation and realization of the Vision. We shall ensure that the rule of law does the following: denounces, punishes and eradicates impunity; facilitates economic development; facilitates and encourages the use of effective and efficient alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; recognises and protects active citizenship; facilitates and enhances social and economic justice; mitigates and deters conflict, crime and violence; strengthens openness, transparency and accountability in public and private institutions; reduces and eradicates corruption; enhances the fair, just and equitable allocation of services; and promotes and preserves our environment and natural resources for the benefit of our children and subsequent generations.

> ***Malawi shall embrace the rule of law and strictly adhere to its tenets in order to ensure the effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and transparency of Government in the implementation and realization of the Vision***

We shall respect the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi and be law-abiding citizens. Our Judiciary shall support the people of Malawi by dispensing justice independently, quickly, ethically, equitably and fairly as mandated by the law and the Constitution in a manner that is transparent and accountable so as to aid the realization of the aspirations espoused in this Vision.

To control corruption, which is derailing the course and pace of development in Malawi, we shall ensure that our corruption combating agencies and governance watch-dogs are guaranteed the requisite independence and adequate resources necessary for executing their mandates efficiently and effectively. There shall be a shift in focus more towards how these institutions "function" and less on the "form" of having such institutions in place. Cliques and syndicates that influence the actions of Government will be named, shamed and decisively dealt with in accordance with the law. These include "politically-connected" individuals in the public and private sector who undermine the struggle against corruption by influencing the award of public procurement contracts. This will be achieved by tapping into the drive to harness active citizen participation and engagement in the affairs of Government. It entails the effective protection of whistle blowers and sustenance of safe civic spaces for demanding strict adherence to the rule of law and accountability.

> ***We shall ensure that our corruption combating agencies and governance watch-dogs are guaranteed the requisite independence and adequate resources***

## Ethical Conduct

We shall ensure that our actions as Malawians and stakeholders serve the interests of the citizenry.

The delivery of public services shall be governed by the positive values of honesty, integrity, fairness, equality and non-discrimination, diversity and respect for human rights and dignity. We shall enhance policies and procedures for declaring and resolving conflict of interest in the delivery of public services and ensure that those who are affected do not take part in the relevant decision-making processes. We shall reward good ethical conduct and decisively deal with those who go against it in accordance with the law.

## Competency and Capacity

We shall maintain competent personnel in the public service and strengthen their skills and expertise by equipping them with the requisite knowledge and skills to effectively drive the implementation and realization of the Vision. We shall promote sustainable capacity building through peer-to-peer learning to ensure that knowledge is shared and retained at the institutional level. We shall promote coordinated policy design and evaluation and facilitate platforms to support tailored capacity building on institutional coordination in the design, implementation and evaluation of development policy programmes. We shall base our policies on evidence and local expert knowledge and skills anchored by broad-based collaboration among state and non-state actors.

## Innovation and Openness to Change

We shall strive to come up with modern methods of public service provision and new and efficient solutions to existing and emerging problems. We shall promote the provision and solicitation of feedback within public institutions and use the information to build on what is working and correct what is failing. We shall not only learn from others but pilot and experiment new programmes based on our unique problems.

## Sustainability and Long-term Orientation

We shall recognize and protect the rights of our children and future generations by ensuring that the decisions we make and actions we take, whether environmental, structural, financial, economic or social, are not made or taken to their detriment.

We will ensure intergenerational equity in the design and implementation of policies. Sustainability and long-term orientation, therefore, ensures the realization of inclusive wealth creation by bringing to the fore the well being and needs of our children and future generations.

### Sound Financial and Economic Management

We shall observe prudence in financial management, including in the estimation of resources, revenues, reserves and the use of exceptional revenue. We shall continue engaging the citizenry in the preparation of our multi-annual budgets to strengthen ownership of the process, transparency and accountability. We shall ensure that charges in public services do not exceed the cost of the service being rendered which can easily reduce the demand for public services. We shall ensure that spending is within available resources to reduce incurrence of expenditure arrears which are detrimental to our development agenda. We shall ensure that risks are properly estimated and managed and that reporting of the same to the citizenry is done in an open and transparent manner. We shall strive for the fair sharing of costs and benefits so as to reduce risks, especially in PPPs.

Key to economic governance will be several factors: the creation of a pro-investment macroeconomic environment; effective supervision and monitoring of financial institutions to ensure financial intermediation beyond simply indulging in foreign exchange arbitrage and buying government debt; fiscal policies that provide incentives to the private sector; more efficient domestic resource mobilization; and an effective public finance management (PFM) system. Foreign aid and loans delivered as budget support or otherwise will only be targeted towards those interventions that catalyze or sustain the aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance.We shall move towards digitizing all our PFM systems In order to be more efficient in domestic resource mobilization and curtail corruption. This will subsequently enable us to primarily fund our own development needs. Summarily, way before 2063, we shall reclaim our 1970's status of 'a star performer' in economic management in Sub-Saharan Africa.

### Human Rights, Cultural Diversity and Social Cohesion

We shall ensure that human rights are respected, protected and realized in and through the delivery of public services. We shall ensure availability of and preserve access to essential services for marginalized and vulnerable groups. We shall promote inclusivity, unity and social cohesion through the recognition and integration of disadvantaged areas in the design and implementation of development plans. We shall treat cultural diversity as an asset. We shall ensure that people who are marginalized and disadvantaged are active participants in the design and implementation of development plans. We shall further ensure that the rights and legitimate interests of the minority are recognized, respected and protected in accordance with the dictates of the rule of law and constitutionalism. This will ensure that the aspiration of inclusive wealth creation is implemented and realized.

> ***We shall ensure that people who are marginalized and disadvantaged are active participants in the design and implementation of development plans; and that the rights and legitimate interests of the minority are recognized, respected and protected***









## Accountability

We shall institute modern accountability systems for duty bearers at all levels. We will ensure that public officials, including those at decision-making levels, collectively and individually, take responsibility for their decisions and actions. We shall ensure that decisions are made, reported on and explained in an open and transparent manner. We shall implement effective remedies against maladministration and sanction public officials whose decisions and actions are detrimental to or undermine the goals of the nation. Public officials who influence or deliberately implement decisions that undermine the implementation and realization of the Vision or engage in corrupt practices shall be sanctioned in accordance with the law. Relevant institutions shall be equipped with the capacity to detect cases and investigate allegations of unjust enrichment, abuse of office and corruption. Deliberate efforts shall be made to encourage the invocation of tracing in the pursuit of restitution as a remedy, in addition to prosecution and forfeiture.

## Sustainable Peace and Security

Sustainable peace and security are crucial for the creation of a sound, competitive and equitable environment for economic development. Sustainable development will not happen without peace and national security. We, therefore, aspire to maintain a peaceful Malawi that attracts and retains investors; provides access to justice and effective remedies, including alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; and ensures efficient, effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. The promotion of unity, inclusive wealth creation, self-reliance and equitable sharing of resources guided by evidence-based planning shall be the hallmark of our peaceful and secure nation.

As a sovereign nation, in order to ensure an environment that is free from harm and any forms of threat, we shall invest in relevant security systems at the personal, business, national and cross-border level.

We shall aim to address the root causes of crime as well as the more immediate factors that influence criminality and incorporate multidisciplinary approaches to addressing the same in our development plans.

We shall develop and enhance our capability to swiftly and effectively respond to incidents of crime. Our security and justice sector reform programmes shall be enhanced and reconceptualized to incorporate approaches that seek to address the psycho-social and socio-economic causes of crime and related behavior. In deterring crime, including mob justice and violence against women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, relevant institutions shall fully enforce the law without discrimination, fear or favour. We shall also create an environment that is free from drug abuse, especially by the youth who remain our greatest asset and beneficiaries in the implementation and realization of the Vision. This will be done by creating a robust protection and response system that is multidisciplinary while emphasizing the role of law and social services in combating drug trafficking and abuse.

## Enabler 3: Enhanced Public Sector Performance

***We shall have a world class high-performing and professional public sector for efficient delivery of public goods and services***

An efficient public sector plays a vital role in the delivery of public goods and services. It ensures that public resources are put to their intended use and upholds the principles of accountability, openness and transparency in its undertakings.

The public sector in Malawi has faced a number of challenges over the past few decades ranging from corruption; capture and sabotage based on partisan politics; un-procedural, improper and unmerited appointments and promotions; unsatisfactory service delivery; poor remuneration for civil servants, to a demoralizing career progression structure, amongst other challenges.

Malawians have committed to a radical public sector reforms agenda that seeks to rectify institutional inefficiencies and revive a heightened sense of integrity in all duty bearers.

We shall have an accountable, efficient and effective public sector that provides public goods and services in keeping with the mandate of MDAs. As a country, we recognize that sometimes our markets fail, warranting the existence of a well-functioning public sector that safeguards the social welfare of our citizens.

Effective service delivery in the public sector shall be enhanced with binding national service charters to provide the best possible standards for Malawians. We shall develop and maintain a training, performance and reward system. The public sector will promote, attract and retain world class talent in different spheres of technical operations.

Public services that are prone to corruption shall be rendered in an open and transparent manner that extends to the publication of processes carried out in the provision of the service. These include procurement processes such as awarding of tenders and contracting. We shall promote digitization and open competitiveness in the sourcing of services to the public sector. We shall conduct merit-based recruitment, appointments and promotions for public positions, especially at decision-making levels. This shall be done in an open and transparent manner with all procedures and requirements published.

> ***We shall develop and maintain a training, performance and reward system that promotes, attracts and retains world class talent in different spheres of technical operations***

We shall have dynamic public sector reforms that will set clear objectives and strong monitoring mechanism at both the institutional (Government and sector-wide) and individual (performance targets and reward system) level. We shall build institutional capacities through on-job trainings for the skills relevant to the implementation and realization of the Vision. Merit-based recruitment and promotion processes supported by the rewarding of performance and punishing of non-performance and mediocrity shall be enforced.

We shall have a professional public sector that is honest, committed and dependable in the delivery of public services. Controlling officers shall be held accountable for the management of financial, human and other resources. There shall be no impunity with sanctions imposed on those who abuse public funds or office whilst those who perform well shall be rewarded.

## Enabler 4: Private Sector Dynamism

***We shall have a dynamic and vibrant private sector that effectively delivers on the industrialised upper middle-income status within the shortest time possible***

Private sector is important in spurring economic development and wealth creation, through, among other things, the provision of innovative solutions, creation of jobs and mobilization of domestic revenue.

However, the structure of our private sector is associated with the lack of graduation from small into medium and large companies leading to the description of the business landscape for Malawi as having a 'missing middle'. The private sector has also suffered market distortion partly due to political interference and control; as well as policies and regulations that restrain participation and competitiveness. Furthermore, high transportation cost and the poor delivery of enabling services such as energy and ICT affect business competitiveness. In particular, the unreliable supply of energy and water increases the cost of production and weakens the competitiveness of the private sector. Addressing this deficit shall be a high priority for Government policy and investment efforts. There will be deeper and integrated efforts to improve the governance of utility service providers and encourage private investment.



Source: potatochipsmachinery.com

Malawi shall create a private sector that is dynamic and competitive to facilitate the structural transformation of the economy and spur the development of a vibrant and significant "middle class". This shall be facilitated by a business environment that is conducive for foreign and domestic investment. We shall facilitate the ease of doing business throughout the life cycle of businesses.

Export processing zones will be enhanced. Trade and investment-related policies will be long-term and predictable, ensuring private capital for policy continuity. Exceptional institutional mechanisms to promote regular interaction among labour, business, and Government will be the norm for inclusive participation in the development process. We shall pursue prudent macroeconomic management that is pro-investment in order to support a private sector-led economy. Throughout our journey to 2063, we will ensure that our exchange rate is market-driven and competitive, our inflation is in low single-digit levels and the base commercial bank lending rate is amongst the lowest in Africa.

Apart from the incentive of fairly low and regionally competitive corporate income tax rates, the country will provide wide-ranging tax incentives. These will include capital investment allowances, import and excise tax free importation of raw materials and intermediate products, preferential income tax rates for certain target industries and tax rebates for manufacturing industries involved in exporting. However, a balance shall be struck in the provision of these incentives so as not to compromise the goal of ensuring adequate domestic resource mobilization for funding our development agenda.

> ***Malawi shall ensure that private sector participation does not discriminate against older persons, youth, women and persons with disabilities***

Malawi shall ensure that private sector participation does not discriminate against older persons, youth, women and persons with disabilities. In particular, Government shall put in place conducive policies and legal frameworks, enforce compliance, address infrastructure gaps, address market and coordination failures; and promote innovations. Business shall not be inhibited by unnecessary regulation and bureaucracy.

Malawi shall also promote public-private alliances as an effective financing mechanism, especially in greenfield investments. To increase the effective demand of products and services, Malawi shall pursue an export led economy by strategically negotiating for better market access within the bilateral, regional and multilateral trade regime frameworks such as the Tripartite FTA, COMESA, SADC, AfCFTA and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Malawi's foreign policy shall emphasize trade promotion in high value goods and services and harness economic intelligence supported by requisite and competent personnel in its embassies.




## Enabler 5: Human Capital Development

***We shall have a globally competitive and highly motivated human resource***

A highly youthful population in Malawi makes its people the greatest source of wealth. Developing human capital through education, skills and health of the population plays a pivotal role in the transformation of the economy. Currently a majority of the youth do not have the requisite skills or financial capabilities to support the development agenda of the country. With the capacity of our citizenry developed, we will fully harness our resource potential and expeditiously achieve the agriculture productivity and commercialization, industrialization and urbanization agenda.

The thrust of any economy is its people as they are the ones that design programmes, implement strategies and create innovations. Human capital is the "conductor of an orchestra" directing how other resources are put into productive use to attain desired outcomes.

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

We shall promote inclusiveness in our human capital development by promoting gender transformative approaches that aim to reduce gender power imbalances which hinder the economic empowerment of women. We shall expand the provision of necessary social services and opportunities for minority and marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, to participate in wealth creation activities. To ensure shared prosperity, marginalized and vulnerable groups, including older persons, orphaned children, persons with disabilities and refugees will be provided with improved safety nets that have effective delivery mechanisms. Our children shall be fully supported and protected by the law and the requisite social services that enable them to live and grow to their full potential.

It is important to recognize the role that social support plays in the building of resilience at the individual, household and community level in the life of the majority of Malawians. These are people whose livelihoods are vulnerable to compounded and recurring shocks such as natural disasters, economic crises and pandemics. We shall improve the shock sensitivity of the social protection system for the poor, marginalized and vulnerable groups by stimulating their ability to prepare for, cope with and adapt to shocks. This will be done in

a manner that protects their well-being; provides sustainable graduation pathways out of extreme poverty; and enhances their economic and social well-being through better earnings, resilient livelihoods and improved schooling outcomes. The Government will (re)strategize and channel its resources to a reformed and more effective mix of scalable social safety net programmes. These programmes will aim at empowering different segments of the poor, marginalized and vulnerable to actively participate in the implementation and realization of the aspirations of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance. Further, the Government shall strengthen the delivery of the programmes to better target different categories of the poor, marginalized and vulnerable while relying more on country delivery systems and domestic financial resources for sustainability.

Specifically, Malawi shall take necessary steps to address human capital challenges in the following focus areas:

## Education and Skills Development

We shall be a highly knowledgeable people with relevant quality education that incorporates a strong element of academic excellence and technical and vocational skills fit for the labour market, entrepreneurship and implementation of the Vision.

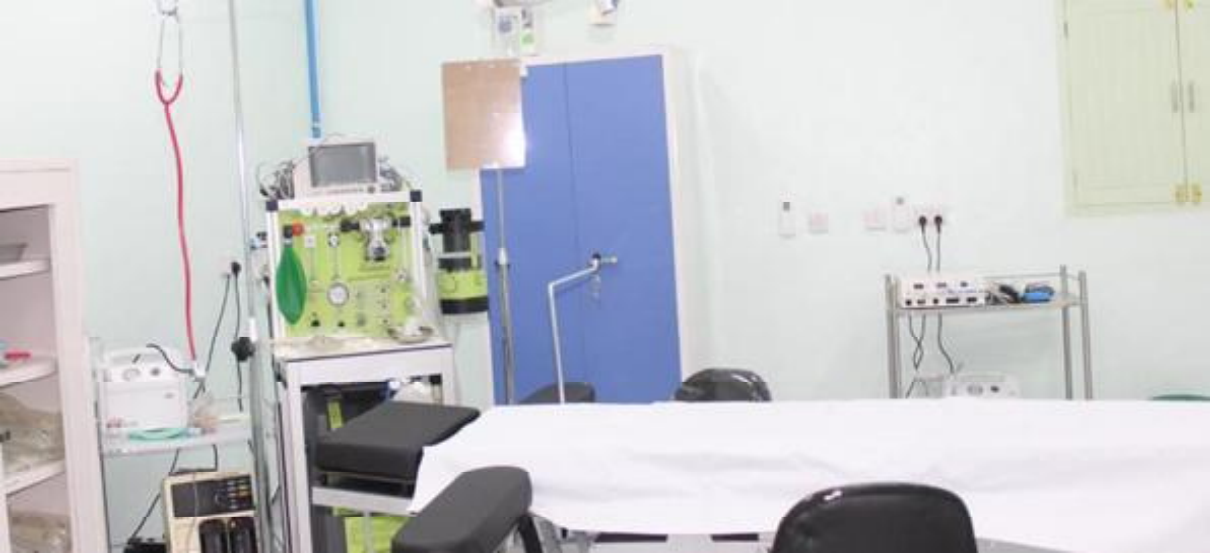
We shall provide and make it a priority for every child to go through ECD and make it compulsory for every citizen to attain at least 12 years of formal education. Every constituency in the country shall have well-equipped and staffed primary and secondary schools, including E-learning and shall incorporate technical education beside having fully-fledged technical and vocational training centers in line with existing population levels. The availability, accessibility and quality of education at these levels shall be improved so that learning outcomes are equitable and the productive skills of the youth are developed. We shall construct and expand disability friendly and gender sensitive school physical infrastructure at all levels with the aim of enhancing the availability of and access to education. Particular attention shall be given to the completion and attainment of quality foundational skills for school going children, especially girls and children with disabilities.

> ***We shall provide and make it a priority for every child to go through early childhood development (ECD); and make it compulsory for every citizen to attain at least 12 years of formal education***

We shall expand vocational and entrepreneurial training for out-of-school youth and provide them with job-relevant skills by involving the private sector through formal and informal systems. Scientific and technical skills at the secondary and tertiary education levels shall be enhanced. Education and training institutions shall be aligned with the industrial sector to produce relevant qualifications and skills for the job-market and benchmark industry skills training, assessment and certification to international standards. Deliberate policies and initiatives shall be put in place to reverse brain drain and tap on those in diaspora to effectively contribute to the development of the country through their skills, talents, experience and investments.

## Science, Technology and Innovation

We shall accelerate our transition to an upper middle-income economy status by creating a vibrant knowledge-based digital economy. We shall have quality access to infrastructure for Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), including equipping academic institutions with world-class laboratories. Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics (STEAM) courses, in particular, shall be strengthened as a key to innovation and job creation. We shall create incubation hubs in our academic institutions and research centers to commercialize our local innovations and heavily invest in research and development to encourage innovations.



## Health and Nutrition

We envision a healthy population with improved life expectancy working towards the socioeconomic transformation of Malawi. The goal is to attain universal health coverage with quality, equitable and affordable health care for all Malawians. This will be achieved by providing a comprehensive health care system through interventions that will address shortfalls in the recruitment, distribution and retention of health workers; strengthening reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health; improving the availability and quality of health infrastructure, medical equipment, medicines and medical supplies; and exploriong innovative and sustainable financing for health while focusing on efficiency enhancing measures such as strengthening governance, among other interventions. Every constituency in the country shall have well-equipped and staffed hospitals and health centers with commensurate investment in public health and medical health programmes, including E-health. Malawi shall have a health sector with advanced data capturing and management systems to support decision-making and policy formulation.

Malnutrition has a significant bearing on our children's future development and health with wider implications on socio-economic development.

We shall ensure access to nutritious food, especially in the first 1,000 days of life, to improve cognitive development. We shall halt intergenerational stunting by prioritizing women's health and nutrition. We shall improve livelihoods and resilience to promote access to and consumption of diverse diets among young children and pregnant women. We recognize, in this regard, that a multisectoral approach is required in sectors such as agriculture, health, early childhood education and social protection. This will ensure a good quality of life that is supported by the availability and accessibility of effective and efficient health care services and good nutrition supported by an effective health-living educational programme. As a country, we will, therefore, ensure food and nutrition security and enhance the planning and evaluation of local nutrition programmes.

## Managing Population Growth

The size and quality of a population matters in relation to the speed of socio-economic development. A population characterized by a healthy, well-educated and skilled workforce, as well as relatively wealthy individuals, is critical in spurring economic growth. This is because it offers both the market and means for producing goods and services competitively.

In harnessing the potential of our youth, programmes of capacitating them with the

relevant education and skills set will be intensified and molded to be fit-for-purpose towards the realization of the Vision. Looking into the future, managing population growth shall be important. Malawians, especially the youth, will be empowered with the necessary sexual and reproductive health information and services. Beyond this, other interventions to manage population growth shall include increasing female participation in wage employment and general female economic empowerement. Without neglecting the boy child, critical to our having manageable size and quality families will be educating the girl child so they spend more time in school and thereby delay their first child birth. Education will also empower the girl child to make sound decisions about her future, including on the quality and size of her future family. We shall, therefore, enact and enforce laws that will ensure that the girl child is protected from early marriages and unwanted pregnancies and remains in school until she reaches her full potential.

## Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

In envisioning a healthy population of Malawians, ensuring the provision of clean water, sanitation and hygienic services will be critical at the household and community level. Government shall take the lead and rally partners and communities in promoting the adoption of safe water and sanitation practices at the individual and household level. This shall include the provision and promotion of the use of improved and accessible sanitation facilities in all public places as well as improving the management and disposal of liquid and solid waste. There shall be introduction of voluntary community services and awards for cities, towns and local communities in support of good sanitation and hygiene practices. Beyond this, we shall develop water networks that cater for agricultural, industrial and household usage across the country.

## Gender

Gender inequality has a negative impact across all the sectors. Reinforcing gender equality as well as the empowerment of women and girls is, therefore, critical to shaping decisions at the household, community and national level. Inequality is experienced and observed in many different aspects of life in Malawi, including agricultural productivity of female headed households; wages and profits in non-agriculture activities; access to infrastructure, finance and social services such as education and health; resilience to shocks; ownership of assets, including land; and women's rights and representation in political and decision-making positions. Gender inequalities shall, therefore, be addressed to improve the socio-economic status of people in Malawi by accelerating the pace of inclusive wealth creation. Fundamentally, gender equality will be advanced at all levels through multi-sectoral approaches and the in-depth multi-disciplinary analysis of issues at the household, community and national level.

> ***Gender inequalities shall be addressed to improve the socio-economic status of people in Malawi by accelerating the pace of inclusive wealth creation***

Policies such as the National Gender Policy and laws such as the Gender Equality Act, Marriage Divorce and Family Relations Act, Deceased Estates (the Wills, Inheritance and Protection) Act, amongst others, as well as relevant and applicable international instruments, shall be implemented and enforced at all levels. It is recognized that girls and women in Malawi also encounter inequality due to discriminatory customary practices. Such harmful social norms shall be eradicated to address gender biases. Way before 2063, Malawi shall have eliminated all gender-based discrimination and harmful practices, including gender-based violence and child marriages.



Source: LL City Council

## Sports

Our drive to sports development shall be diverse and inclusive. We shall develop sports to carter for both physical and mental development, and also as an industry where our sports men and women shall compete at the international level as well as boost tourism. We shall develop and upgrade sports infrastructure, especially in schools. Particular attention will be given to encourage and enhance the active participation of persons with disabilities in sporting activities at all levels. Efforts will be made to support more of sports disciplines that will accelerate our inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda.

## Enabler 6: Economic Infrastructure

***We shall have a globally competitive economic infrastructure that will promote domestic economic activity and spur foreign direct investments for wealth creation***

A key enabler to the inclusive wealth creation agenda is economic infrastructure such as energy, ICT, roads, railway, water and airports. This will be operationalized by the three inter-linked pillars of agriculture productivity and commercialization, industrialization and urbanization.

There are a number of challenges that have constrained progress in infrastructure development in Malawi, the largest being lack of access to long-term development financing. The impact of an under-developed economic infrastructure, among other factors, is manifested in a number of challenges the country experiences in the energy, water, ICT and transport sectors. These include: limited and intermittent power supply; unreliable and unaffordable ICT services, with low ICT penetration and technology adoption; underdeveloped transport network that fails to connect the rural masses to markets, and the country to regional and international markets at low cost; and erratic water supply for both domestic and commercial use.

Moving forward, our economic infrastructure shall not only support domestic economic activity, but also accelerate foreign direct investments for wealth creation. Infrastructure development shall spur economic growth and result into ripple effects in other sectors of the economy, which will in turn lead to employment creation.

We shall explore ways of unlocking alternative local and non-traditional sources of funding high quality, interconnected, integrated and seamless infrastructure and networks, including through PPPs.

Further, our public finance management laws shall be reviewed to provide for a fixed proportion of domestic revenue to be allocated towards our development budget with the aim of accelerating the development of economic infrastructure. Furthermore, Government shall facilitate non-fiscal guarantees towards bankable private projects requiring huge investments in this area.

In addition to the traditional and new avenues of infrastructure financing, we shall unlock alternative sources of financing particularly from the private sector. This will be for quality, nationally and regionally interconnected, integrated and seamless infrastructure and networks. It includes tapping on our pension funds and fully utilizing the PPP arrangements in infrastructure development through the creation of a supportive policy and legislative framework in areas such as energy, transport and ICT. We shall also develop a robust capital market that intermediates financing towards infrastructure projects and networks. The identification of the priority economic infrastructure projects will be coordinated by the public body mandated to develop flagship projects. This will be done through the medium-term development plans that will be operationalizing the Vision.

## Energy

***We shall have a diversified range of affordable energy sources that will increase energy supply and ensure energy reliability***

We shall diversify the number of independent power producers, largely focusing on renewable and sustainable energy to reduce the overdependence on hydro-generated power. This will ensure that we meet the production and household needs of the country; interconnect with neighboring countries; and accelerate connections to the national grid. We shall also embark on big energy generation projects largely through PPP arrangements.

## Transport

***We shall have an integrated transport system that will not only support domestic economic activity but also build global linkages for our economy***

Malawi has a multi-modal but underdeveloped transport system consisting of road, rail, air and inland water transport. The country's transport system is dominated by roads which carry more than 70 percent of internal freight and close to 90 percent of international freight.






An efficient rail and water transport is cheaper than road transport, especially for bulk freight over long distances. However, the rail route remains unreliable because of poor infrastructure and water transport is not fully developed with dilapidated ports infrastructure.

Our goal shall be to develop an efficient multi-modal transport system that is cognizant of the 'time is money' principle and provides for local needs and transitions the country from a land-locked to a land-linked economy through the development of:

### a) Road Transport

***We shall have a world-class, well maintained and expanding road network connecting the urban and rural areas to local and international markets***

The centrality of an efficient road network to a land-linked country like ours is recognized. We shall thus ensure that our roads are well maintained and upgraded, with complementary infrastructure like streets lights. Transport masterplans at the national, city, town and council levels shall be developed and fully adhered to. We shall upgrade all main roads to bitumen standard linking to world-class national and regional motorways fully supported with multi-year maintenance programmes. In prioritizing the upgrading or construction of our roads, we shall first consider their socio-economic viability in order to optimize our scarce resources. In meeting the required levels of investment in roads, just like in the other modes of transport, we shall explore non-traditional means of financing such as PPP models.

### b) Rail Transport

***We shall have an expanded and modernized railway system as an attractive alternative transport mode.***

The development of the railway system will be strategic to connect Malawi to important sea ports such as Beira, Quelimane and Nacala in Mozambique and Dar es Salaam and Mtwara in Tanzania. In addition, our railway shall be modernized and electrified to expand its capacity for carrying more passengers and freight across the width and length of the country.

### c) Air Transport

***We shall have an aviation sector that is internationally competitive and expanded to attract more competition from global players***

To enhance global connectivity for ease of goods and people movement, we shall modernize and develop both domestic and international airports. This is a basic infrastructure requirement for increasing capacity of passenger and cargo transportation. The envisioned highly urbanized economy of Malawi, if not well planned, implies increase in traffic congestion in the cities.

For better and efficient business transactions, air transport will be preferred. Domestic airports shall be upgraded to connect districts, regions and, in particular, industrial parks and tourist attraction areas. We shall promote the participation of more local private players in the aviation sector to enhance competition and quality of services.

### d) Water Transport

***We shall have a water transport system that is expanded to facilitate international trade and generate wealth for the economy***

Lake Malawi shall have ports in strategic positions to handle goods and passengers as well as connecting with the road, railway and airports. At a minimum, these ports shall be developed to handle goods from Mtwara port in Tanzania which will be transported by rail to Mbamba-bay and then by ship to Nkhatabay enroute to Malawi and other countries such as Zambia, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### Information and Communication Technology

***We shall have robust ICT infrastructure with cross-country coverage of reliable and affordable services fostering technological adoption and digital access***

As a country, we shall have a world-class digital economy that is globally competitive with, among other things, sound E-commerce, E-learning, E-health and E-governance systems. We shall promote investment in ICT infrastructure to increase digital access and technological adoption. We shall adopt robust telecommunications systems that are fast, reliable and affordable.

We shall continue to embrace technology in a way that promotes development and use of inclusive financial systems. Financial services and products will be offered through diverse and modern digital financial platforms that are convenient, available and accessible to everyone, especially those in remote areas.

### Irrigation Infrastructure

***We shall have irrigation infrastructure that caters for national food security needs, supports agriculture commercialization and promotes exports***

Efficient, sustainable and reliable irrigation infrastructure shall be developed and adopted across the country for enhanced agricultural productivity and full commercialization of the sector. Malawi shall no longer depend on rainfall alone or subsistence-level agriculture (crops, aquaculture and livestock). We will produce enough food for our national food security needs and surplus for the manufacturing industry to process into other finished products for import substitution and exports.



Our food markets will be integrated and fully functional at all levels to promote non-food crop production. This will be in areas where other crops or off-farm activities would do better since such communities will still have the income entitlements to buy food in nearby functional food markets. We will work towards providing a conducive policy environment for exportation of agricultural produce when there is excess production.

## Enabler 7: Environmental Sustainability

***We shall have a clean, secure and sustainable environment***

Environmental sustainability is central in ensuring sustainable development. Development programmes based on minimizing depletion of natural resources can be sustained without causing further harm to the environment. Our underlying concern as a people is that while we might enjoy the spoils of the environment today, we owe it to future generations of Malawians to do so responsibly and sustainably with an ethic of care.

The challenges confronting environmental sustainability in Malawi are both externally and internally induced. These include: natural disasters and climate adversities; environmental degradation; weak institutional capacity and coordination exacerbated by political interference in regulation and enforcement; limited awareness of environmental best practices; data gaps and limited funding for environment sustainability initiatives.

The environment and our Vision pillars have overlapping effects on each other, with unplanned urbanization often associated with environmental downsides. Industrial growth has for long been associated with increased pressure and demand on land and pollution of water and air. It is also water intensive with heightened demand for fuel which is not necessarily clean. Poor Industrial waste management coupled with loss of forest cover have increased the destruction risks on flora and fauna and endangered species. Industrial activity associated with unregulated disposal of waste, discharge of untreated industry effluents, no proper waste treatment systems and leaking of toxic waste leads to modification of the ecosystem and related services. This eventually manifests environmental alterations: instability of the ecosystem; negative effect on the population of species; changes in sedimentation patterns and rates; degradation of the natural resources; drop in water levels; drop in quality of air and water; increased pollution; increased energy use; and increased pressure on oils and associated nutrient loss.

> ***Malawi shall have a safe, clean, secure and sustainable environment***

Malawi shall have a safe, clean, secure and sustainable environment**.** Sustainable management of the environment will include: adequate waste disposal, treatment and recycling; air and water pollution management; and prudent water resource management driven by projected increases in water consumption and/or demand. As we industrialize, we shall focus on the management and development of water resources so that we have adequate and unpolluted water for both industrial and domestic use throughout the year. We shall diversify our cooking away from using biomass towards cleaner and environmentally-sustainable means by promoting innovations and technologies in this area. This will also create sustainable wealth generating initiatives for our youth in both urban and rural areas.

Malawi shall restructure land tenure systems and enforce fit for purpose use of environmental resources. We shall consistently rejuvenate and maintain environmentally sound land, water and forest resources. We shall also inculcate practical and people-centered value systems on environmental resources use and management.



Malawi shall harmonize policies and coordinate implementation efforts towards environmental sustainability. We shall embrace ecosystem-based approaches in managing the environment.

With recurring natural disasters and climate adversities, Malawi shall develop systems to break the cycle of environmental degradation and increase resilience. These include integration of disaster risk reduction and financing into sustainable development and planning as well as the promotion of climate change adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building for sustainable livelihoods through Green Economy measures.

Malawians shall account for the full economic value of environmental resources. Green investment, action research and innovation will be key in the support and implementation of a national transformative agenda towards a safe, clean, secure and sustainable environment.

# CHAPTER 5:

## MAKING IT HAPPEN

Delivering MW2063 is a collective responsibility. There shall be collective ownership and leadership from the presidency to the citizenry. This collective effort to deliver the Vision will build on the success factors that, as a people, we have identified through the pillars and enablers of the aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance and from lessons learnt from the Vision 2020. This is a call to action for all of us to rise up to the occasion and do our part. No other person will develop Malawi but ourselves. We are lagging behind ourselves and our neighbors. The urgency to act cannot be overemphasized.

We are mindful that the implementation and realization of such an inclusive Vision will require a focus on the following critical factors:

**Good governance**: This will be tenable through service oriented political leadership; commitment to champion the fight against corruption; and working towards the achievement of sound economic governance. An inclusive wealth creating and self-reliant Vision is possible through a clear focus on accountability and an efficient public expenditure management system that protects the nation's interests and aspirations.

**Economic growth and development fundamentals:** Malawians will collectively work towards attaining sound macroeconomic fundamentals required for achieving the level of economic growth and stability that will propel our economy to achieve the upper middle-income status.

**Investments and entrepreneurship development**: We will prioritize the investment and entrepreneurship development drive in order to achieve inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance.
This will entail working on improving our ease of doing business, including access to finance, capacity building, licensing, business permits and reforms on access to land.

**Developed economic infrastructure:** We realize that our current economic infrastructure is not sufficient to meet our investment needs and those of the growing population thereby affecting our economic growth potential. We will, therefore, expand investment in infrastructure, including ICT, energy, transport and irrigation.

**Strengthened macroeconomic policies and public service delivery:** To achieve the aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance, we are committed to sound policies on public service delivery. We will focus on prudent fiscal policy, strengthening state-owned enterprises (SOEs) oversight, sustaining Central Bank independence and having a stronger leadership and committed public servants for efficient public service delivery.

**Strong alliance between Government and the private sector**: The aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance is realizable where the Government works closely with the private sector. To achieve our Vision, the Government will, on the one hand, work on removing policy and institutional blockages and providing the requisite investment climate to private sector development and investment. On the other hand, the private sector will provide decent and sustainable jobs, entrepreneurial spaces and duly comply to remittance of taxes.

### Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures

Realization of MW2063 is a commitment by all Malawians and through the opportunities highlighted in this Vision, there is optimism of transforming Malawi into a society where its citizens lead a happy and self-reliant life.

This notwithstanding, the implementation of the Vision recognizes the challenges and risks the economy has faced in the past and may face in the future hence the need to include mitigation measures in the respective medium-term plans. Key to these risks and threats are external as well as internal and domestically-induced shocks, especially in the early take-off years.

Political and governance risks are a threat to the successful implementation of the Vision.

We are cognizant of the realities of elite capture, entrenched political interests and pervasive corruption that can impede the change and reform process. The highly consultative process and wide dissemination will, to an extent, build public support and demand for accountability for the delivery of results.

Macroeconomic stability is also threatened by the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic and the susceptibility to changing weather patterns and unpredictable global prices affecting agriculture, the current key driver of growth and the main source of livelihood for most households. Close monitoring, evaluation and management of macroeconomic and fiscal policy instruments, as well as the adoption of disaster risk management and resilience strategies, will be paramount as these risks will affect the speed of meeting our inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance aspirations.

The Vision also recognizes that geo-political shifts in regional and global spheres are an external risk factor, hence the need to effectively manage such threats on a continuous basis through regular review of the foreign policy.

Given that these risks are known, Malawi will develop strategies within each successive medium-term development plan that will operationalize this Vision to manage their impact on the economy.

## Delivering the Vision

In order to effectively implement this Vision and ensure that no state or non-state actor defies it, the relevant institutions that are legally empowered to develop the long and medium-term plans and provide oversight over their implementation shall be fully capacitated to play their role. Additionally, the Political Parties Act shall be reviewed to include a provision that obligates all political parties to align their party manifestoes to this Vision.

In effectively delivering the Vision, there shall be Vision Implementation Guiding Principles; Vision Capacity Development Framework (including skills audit); Vision Communication/ Popularization Strategy; Vision Implementation Institutional Framework; Vision Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework; the Vision Review Mechanism; and Vision Financing Mechanism frameworks.

## Implementation Guiding Principles

The implementation of this Vision will assume an unconventional approach, going beyond "business-as-usual" to "business un-usual." The following are some of the key MW2063 Vision implementation guiding principles:

***Alignment of all Political Party Manifestos to MW2063:*** Unlike the current practice, all political party manifestos will be aligned to MW2063. The difference will lie in defining how soon and the strategies that the respective political parties will develop to meet each of the aspirations under our inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance Vision.

***Alignment of Medium-Term Development Plans to MW2063:*** All medium-term plans shall be aligned to MW2063 by pillar and enabler, with periodic and measurable targets based on realistic assumptions. This will ensure continuity of development policies and programmes in each pillar and enabler in our drive to realize the Vision. Periodic targets will make it easier to assess and evaluate progress towards achieving the Vision and, where necessary, inform the re-designing of strategies along the implementation period.

All projects in the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) shall be aligned to the aspirations of the Vision. This is to ensure that their implementation is translated through the medium-term strategies to avoid curtailing and/or inclusion of projects simply for political expediency.

***Coordinated Approach to Implementation:*** To ensure that Malawians are moving in the same direction in defining pillar and enabler priorities, there shall be Pillar Coordination Groups (PCGs) and Enabler Coordination Groups (ECGs). These groups will bring together all stakeholders (state and non-state) in that pillar or enabler. The PCGs and ECGs will have sub-technical working groups as they may deem necessary for their efficient and effective performance.

The PCGs and ECGs will also be responsible for defining multi-year pillar and enabler priorities as well as advising Government on the resources required for meeting the defined Vision priorities within their respective pillars and/or enablers. These will be co-chaired by the body with the mandate to oversee implementation and a relevant MDA.

***Consistency in Prioritization of Public Investments:*** In all the pillars and enablers, the public body mandated to develop and coordinate the identification of priority national flagship projects shall lead in the identification of the flagships. This will be done in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for economic planning and development and through the medium-term development plans that will operationalize MW2063. The Government will deliberately ensure that within the pillars and enablers, critical and high value investments and initiatives are prioritized for implementation as identified. The annual PSIP review shall be coordinated by the Ministry responsible for economic planning and development and the public body mandated to oversee implementation of the Vision in order to ensure that priority projects are identified in support of MW2063.

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

***Inclusiveness of the Vision Implementation:*** Religious, political, civil society and business organizations, youths, men, women, those with disabilities and minority groups will embrace this Vision and remain informed and engaged throughout the implementation process. They will together review the Vision achievements, bottlenecks and challenges through such forums as national development conferences and at other regular interfaces as may be defined from time to time by the public body given the mandate to oversee implementation.

***Servant Leadership:*** Malawi will embrace servant leadership in which our political leaders (President, Vice-President and Cabinet) will set an example that will be emulated by those in authority at all levels to shift their mindset to serve first. Our political leaders shall not be obsessed with power but put the needs of Malawians first. The authority to govern is given to them on trust by the people of Malawi and must be exercised only to serve and protect their interest which, in this case, is to develop the country to its full potential. All the legal and political authority of the State must, therefore, be used to create an enabling environment for people to seize opportunities. This will initiate and sustain a culture in our people of striving to create their own wealth and desist from worshiping and praising those in authority in search of undue 'economic entitlements' and hand-outs.

In so doing, we shall do away with the retrogressive norm of people working to serve the leader and begging for hand-outs. In a typical servant leadership fashion, our leaders shall access the same public services such as public health facilities and public schools that are available to any ordinary Malawian with no recourse to private health and education services using public funds.

***Private Sector Active Involvement:*** This Vision will harness strong alliances with the private sector in the implementation of all the pillars and relevant enablers. A regular public-private dialogue shall be sustained as an obligation on the part of Government.

***Deepening Regional and Global Integration:*** Malawi shall take full advantage of its being a member of the UN, AU, SADC, COMESA, WTO and other such regional and global bodies to tap in the trade and economic investment opportunities that they offer for the realization of the aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance.

## Capacity Development Framework

This Vision will be realized with adequate quantity and quality of human capital needed in all the pillars and enablers. The transformative and high value projects and ventures the nation will explore in the period of implementation will demand specific skills.

In that regard, the supply and demand of the human capital will be planned for efficiency, tailoring around the strategic priorities, availability and output of training institution, the population dynamics, labour market needs and succession planning. Regular skills audits will, therefore, be instituted to ensure alignment of the skills being developed to our Vision needs and aspirations. As such human capital development will cover the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled through targeted, accessible and relevant training designed to service the Vision pillars. This approach will promote multi-level knowledge, skills and competencies required within the citizenry through its demographic groups across all sectors. In principle, to ensure skills suitability over the Vision's period, there shall be skills audit every 5 years to assess the gaps and suitability. The education and training system will then be systematically reoriented in our medium-term development strategies to respond to these needed skills for the realization of a knowledge-based inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance agenda.

### Communication and Popularization Strategy

MW2063 shall be widely communicated and popularized to ensure that its programmes and strategies are well known and shared by Malawians. This will enable Malawians to understand that implementing MW2063 is our collective duty – *Tigwilane Manja Potukula Malawi*! The Vision seeks to build self-belief in every Malawian that a better Malawi for all is possible - *Ndizotheka*! The Vision shall also serve as a tool for fostering the requisite mindset change – *Kusintha Kaganizidwe ndi Kachitidwe ka Zinthu!*. It will enhance the spirit of determination, focus, discipline and a culture of efficiency in achieving results.

To foster collective efforts, instilling a national consciousness and a *"we can do it"* mindset that creates inclusive wealth and self-reliance, the Communication and Popularization Strategy will use traditional and non-traditional media outlets, creative arts, cultural events and a nationwide communications campaign to motivate Malawians within and beyond the country to become the custodians of MW2063. Thus, this Vision shall be owned at various levels and will be delivered in a phased manner through the 10 and five-year plans which shall be reviewed annually.

## Institutional Framework for Vision Implementation

Implementation of the Vision shall be overseen and driven by the public body with the legal mandate to perform such a role over medium to long-term development plans. The public body shall have a comprehensive implementation framework that will be properly supported and funded. The institution mandated to oversee the implementation of the Vision will ensure that transformative projects and programmes are prioritized and tracked. For effective delivery, where need be, relevant law, policy, structural and practical reforms shall be initiated and implemented to support the institution responsible for the delivery of the Vision to function properly.

### The responsible institution will work to achieve specifically four tasks:

*Championing the execution of the medium- and long-term development strategies,* including ensuring that the priorities of MW2063 are incorporated in the budgets, sector plans and relevant prioritized projects every year.

*Coordinating medium- and long-term high impact projects that cut across different Government MDAs as well as non-state actors* to ensure synergy and timely delivery. This coordination will also ensure integration of efforts and collaborative decisions on medium- and long-term plans across pillars and enablers;

*Coordinating with relevant bodies like the Ministry responsible for justice, Law Commission and Parliament in the resolution of legal and policy inconsistencies* which can affect the realization of the aspiration of inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance; and

*Collaborating and working with the Ministry responsible for public sector reforms* is central to the realization of the goals and aspirations of the Vision. This will ensure timely implementation of programmes and projects within the implementation period and budget.

The institution mandated to provide implementation oversight shall, therefore, ensure coordinated efforts by state, non-state actors, private sector and all who are involved in the execution of only those interventions that are priorities in catalyzing or sustaining the wealth creation and self-reliance agenda.

It shall also have a monitoring and oversight role in relation to the tracking of progress on the various programmes towards the achievement of the Vision.

## Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

*This Vision shall have 10 and five-year implementation plans to operationalize it. The plans shall define the quick wins, transformative interventions and flagship projects that will help meet the set milestones under each Pillar and Enabler* so as to support Malawians to attain their Vision in the shortest time possible. The interventions in succeeding 10 and five-year plans shall build on each other to ensure continuity of development programmes beyond political regimes.

Government will prioritize monitoring and evaluation throughout the entire life span of the Vision. Institutions responsible for data generation and dissemination such as the National Statistical Office (NSO) shall be fully capacitated to provide timely and quality data that is spatially and gender disaggregated. The overarching aim of the monitoring, evaluation and accountability for the Vision will be to provide a systematic, periodic and/or ongoing tracking of progress of the Vision implementation and ensuring that 'no-one is left behind'.

M&E will have a number of objectives supported by relevant legal and policy changes where such need arises.

The monitoring and evaluation framework will track progress of the Vision focus areas in the pillars and enablers and periodically report the progress. It will, further, track agreed indicators on an annual basis and evaluate the M&E framework every five years as new medium-term implementation plans and strategies are being developed.

Essentially, the M&E component will, among other things:

(a) ensure that M&E is done on policies and laws relevant for the realization of the Vision, including its implementation impact;

(b) appraise development projects to ensure informed decisions on continued resource allocation and assess value for money for such investments towards the Vision goals;

(c) conduct ex-post assessment to ascertain if, for given projects in a specified period, the expected impacts and benefits were realized; and

(d) assist Government and stakeholders on evidence based legal, policy and programme review and reform. This will ensure that strategic initiatives are focused.

### Review Mechanisms Framework

*Annual reviews will be conducted in line with yearly budgets to ensure priority sectors of MW2063 are included and aligned to a designated five-year national strategy.*

There shall be relevant institutional frameworks which shall clearly set out the roles of various institutions, including the body legally mandated to oversee implementation; Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC); and Parliament. Each five-year strategy will be reviewed at mid- and end-term to ensure that new priorities are built on previous successes and failures. To operationalize this framework, the annual national budget formulation process will respond to clear strategic focus areas as outlined in medium-term implementation plans. The Ministry responsible for finance shall consult all chairpersons of the PCGs and ECGs in the budget formulation process. The principle of inclusiveness in generating inputs and submissions for the budget shall be upheld. The review of yearly plans and priorities in the budget in line with the Vision will ensure that budgets are clearly linked to programme implementation over the years as a matter of sound public finance management.

### Vision Financing Mechanism Framework

There shall be a financing mechanism framework that shall define how the Vision, through its pillars and enablers, will be funded for take-off and moving forward. Concretization of the financing framework shall happen at the medium-term development plan formulation stages.

# HIGH LEVEL VISION OUTCOME INDICATORS

| Outcomes | Primary Indicators | Source | Baseline Year and Value | Milestone (2030) | Milestone (2040) | Milestone (2042) | Milestone (2050) | Milestone (2060) | Target (2063) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inclusive Wealth Creation and Self-reliance** | | | | | | | | | |
| Inclusive Wealth Creation | Gini Coefficient | NSO[1] | 0.44 (2016) | 0.39 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.25 |
| | Poverty headcount ratio (national poverty line) | NSO | 51% (2016) | 26% | 24% | 23% | 20% | 18.2% | 18% |
| | GNI per capita | NSO | $603 (2020) | $1,064 | $1,820 | $1,978 | $2,989 | $3,824 | $4,075 |
| | GDP growth rate | NSO | 4.6% (2019) | 6% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 6.2% |
| | Financial inclusion (proportion of the population using financial products and services) | FinMark Trust | 74% (2019) | 87% | 92% | 92.5% | 94% | 94.8% | 95% |
| Self-reliance | Unemployment rate | NSO | 21%[2] (2013) | 17.2% | 13.6% | 13.2% | 9.6% | 7.2% | 7% |
| | Male | NSO | 14.3% (2013) | 12.3% | 10.8% | 10.6% | 8.9% | 7.0% | 7% |
| | Female | NSO | 25.7% (2013) | 21.5% | 16.3% | 15.8% | 11.5% | 7.4% | 7% |
| | Youth unemployment rate | NSO | 23% (2013) | 18.3% | 12.8% | 11.8% | 9.7% | 6.6% | 6.1% |
| | Male | NSO | 16.9% (2013) | 12.9% | 11.8% | 10.7% | 8.3% | 6.3% | 6.1% |
| | Female | NSO | 28.3% (2013) | 20.2% | 13.8% | 13.4% | 10.5% | 6.9% | 6.1% |
| | Domestic revenue as percentage of national annual expenditure | Ministry responsible for finance | 64% (2020) | 82% | 89.5% | 91% | 96% | 100% | 100% |
| **Agriculture Productivity and Commercialisation** | | | | | | | | | |
| Productive and commercially oriented agriculture | Crop, livestock, forestry, and fishing, value added (MK 'million)[3] | Ministry responsible for EPD[4] | 406,330 (2019) | 680,0003[5] | 1,096,667 | 1,180,000 | 1,573,000 | 2,056,308 | 2,200,000 |

[1] National Statistical Office
[2] Baseline from latest Labour Force Survey
[3] At constant price
[4] Economic Planning and Development
[5] Average growth rate of 5.3% per annum in the first 10 years, then 4.7 in the next 12 years followed by 3.66 from 2042 to 2050 and finally growth rate of 2.6 in the remaining 13 years

| Outcomes | Primary Indicators | Source | Baseline Year and Value | Milestone (2030) | Milestone (2040) | Milestone (2042) | Milestone (2050) | Milestone (2060) | Target (2063) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Share of agriculture, forestry and fishing to GDP (% of GDP) | Ministry responsible for EPD | 23.3% (2020) | 27.8% | 22.0% | 20.5% | 13.0% | 8.5% | 8.0% |
| | Yield (selected strategic crops, livestock and fish) | Ministry responsible for Agriculture | TBD[6] | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| | Share of export of processed agricultural products to total agricultural exports | NSO | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| | Share of agricultural products to total exports | NSO | 80% (2019) | 80% | 65% | 62% | 50% | 35% | 30% |
| | Agriculture mechanisation rate | NSO/NCAL[7] | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| | Area under irrigation (% of total irrigable land) (ha) | Ministry responsible for Agriculture | 29% (2019)[8] | 60% | 83% | 85% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | Share of agriculture exports other than tobacco | Ministry responsible for Agriculture | 34.2% (2016) | 65% | 75% | 77.5% | 87.5 | 95% | 95% |
| | Area under commercial agriculture (proportional of area under commercial agriculture) | Ministry responsible for EPD | 16% | 40% | 60% | 60% | 70% | 78% | 80% |
| **Industrialisation (with Mining as a key component)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing and services | Index of Industry Production | NSO | 126.6 (2019) | 138.3 | 143.2 | 144.2 | 147.1 | 149.3 | 150 |
| | Share of manufacturing to GDP (% of GDP) | Ministry responsible for EPD | 11.5% (2020) | 12.6% | 18.7% | 20.0% | 27.0% | 33.0% | 33.0% |
| | Employment in manufacturing industry (% of total employment) | NSO | 13.8% (2019) | 16.1% | 21.% | 22.7% | 26.8% | 28.7% | 30.6% |

[6] To Be Determined (TBD) in the medium-term strategy once specific crops and livestock\have been determined
[7] National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NCAL)
[8] 118,843ha developed against potential irrigable land of 407,862 ha

| Outcomes | Primary Indicators | Source | Baseline Year and Value | Milestone (2030) | Milestone (2040) | Milestone (2042) | Milestone (2050) | Milestone (2060) | Target (2063) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Share of export of non-agricultural products to total exports | NSO | 20% | 25% | 35% | 38% | 50% | 65% | 70% |
| | Employment in service industry (% of total employment) | NSO | 19.9%[9] (2019) | 20.9% | 22.4% | 22.8% | 23.5% | 24.6% | 25% |
| | Share of service industry to GDP | NSO | 55.4% (2020) | 46.6% | 40.0% | 38.7% | 35.0% | 30.5% | 31.0% |
| Industrialised Mining | Share of mining (% of GDP) | Ministry responsible for EPD | 0.8% (2020) | 10.0% | 16.3% | 17.8% | 22.0% | 25.0% | 25.0% |
| **Urbanization (with Tourism as a key component)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Well-planned and Serviced Urbanisation | Urban population (% of total pop) | NSO | 17.1% (2019) | 25% | 34% | 36% | 49% | 58% | 60% |
| | Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | WB[10] | 60% (2020) | 50% | 33.7% | 30.5% | 20.3% | 12.3% | 10% |
| | Percentage of councils which are financially self-reliant | LGFC[11] | | | | | | | |
| | City | LGFC | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | District | LGFC | 0% | 40% | 60% | 60% | 80% | 100% | 100% |
| | Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services (Urban) | NSO | 65.5% (2020) | 86% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | Access to electricity (% of urban population) | NSO | 44.6% (2020) | 78% | 96% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

[9] ILO modelled
[10] World Bank
[11] Local Government Finance Committee

| Outcomes | Primary Indicators | Source | Baseline Year and Value | Milestone (2030) | Milestone (2040) | Milestone (2042) | Milestone (2050) | Milestone (2060) | Target (2063) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage of population using improved water sources (Urban) | NSO | 97.1% (2020) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Robust Tourism Sector | Percentage contribution of tourism and travel to GDP | NSO | 7.7% (2018) | 10.9% | 14.4% | 14.4% | 17.2% | 19.3% | 20% |
| | Employment in tourism (% of total employment) | NSO | 3% (2019) | 6% | 8.5% | 9% | 10% | 12% | 12% |
| **Effective Governance systems and institutions** | | | | | | | | | |
| Accountable, Transparent and Effective Governance | Corruption Perception Index (score) | TI[12] | 31 (2019) | 42 | 43.5 | 54 | 66 | 73 | 75 |
| | Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) score | IIAG | 55.8% (2017) | 60% | 68.3% | 70% | 75% | 80% | 80% |
| | Rule of Law ranking (percentile rank) | WB-WGI[13] | 42.79 (2019) | 55 | 65 | 65 | 71 | 75 | 77.5 |
| | Ranking of Malawi in the Worldwide Governance Indicators (percentile) | WB - WGI | 32.13 (2019) | 40 | 50 | 50 | 58 | 62.1 | 66.7 |
| Sound Macroeconomic Management | Inflation (Annual average) | NSO | 9.38 (2019) | Below 10 | Below 10 | Below 10 | Below 10 | Below 10 | Below 10 |
| | Exchange rate | RBM[14] | MK 755.3/U$ | Stable[15] | Stable | Stable | Stable | Stable | Stable |
| | Policy rate | RBM | 12% (2020) | 8% | 4% | 4% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| | Import cover | RBM | 4 Months (2019) | 6 Months | 8 months | 8 Months | 10 Months | 12 months | 12 Months |

[12]Transparency International
[13]World Bank World Governance Indicators
[14]Reserve Bank of Malawi
[15]Stability driven by market determined economic fundamentals

| Outcomes | Primary Indicators | Source | Baseline Year and Value | Milestone (2030) | Milestone (2040) | Milestone (2042) | Milestone (2050) | Milestone (2060) | Target (2063) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peace and Security | Crime rate | MPS[16] | 1.7 (2012) | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Global Peace Ranking | Institute for Economics & Peace | 59 (2020) | 35 | 24.1 | 22 | 16 | 11.3 | 10 |
| **Enhanced Public Sector Performance** | | | | | | | | | |
| Effective Public Service Delivery | Government Effectiveness (percentile ranking) | WB-WGI | 22.6 (2019) | 42 | 53.6 | 56 | 62 | 70 | 71 |
| | Regulatory Quality (percentile ranking) | WB-WGI | 24.52 (2019) | 44.5 | 52.8 | 54.5 | 60 | 66.75 | 68.75 |
| | Percentage of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) declaring dividends | Ministry responsible for Finance | 37%[17] (2020) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| **Private Sector Dynamism** | | | | | | | | | |
| Competitive and Productive Private Sector | Global competitiveness index | WB | 43.7 (2019) | 56.9 | 62.3 | 63.4 | 66.7 | 69.2 | 70 |
| | Foreign Direct Investment (net inflows BOP current $'million) | WB | 112.30 (2019) | 500 | 920 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,900 | 3,000 |
| | Ease of doing business (score) | WB | 60.9 (2020) | 65 | 69.1 | 70 | 75 | 80.3 | 82 |
| | Total factor productivity | WB | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| | Domestic Credit to private sector (% of GDP) | RBM | 10.5 % (2016) | 27.8% | 34.9% | 36.4% | 40.1% | 47.7% | 50% |

[16] Malawi Police Service
[17] 11 of 30 SOEs declared/remitted dividends amounting to MK21.9 billion against approved estimates of MK25.4 billion

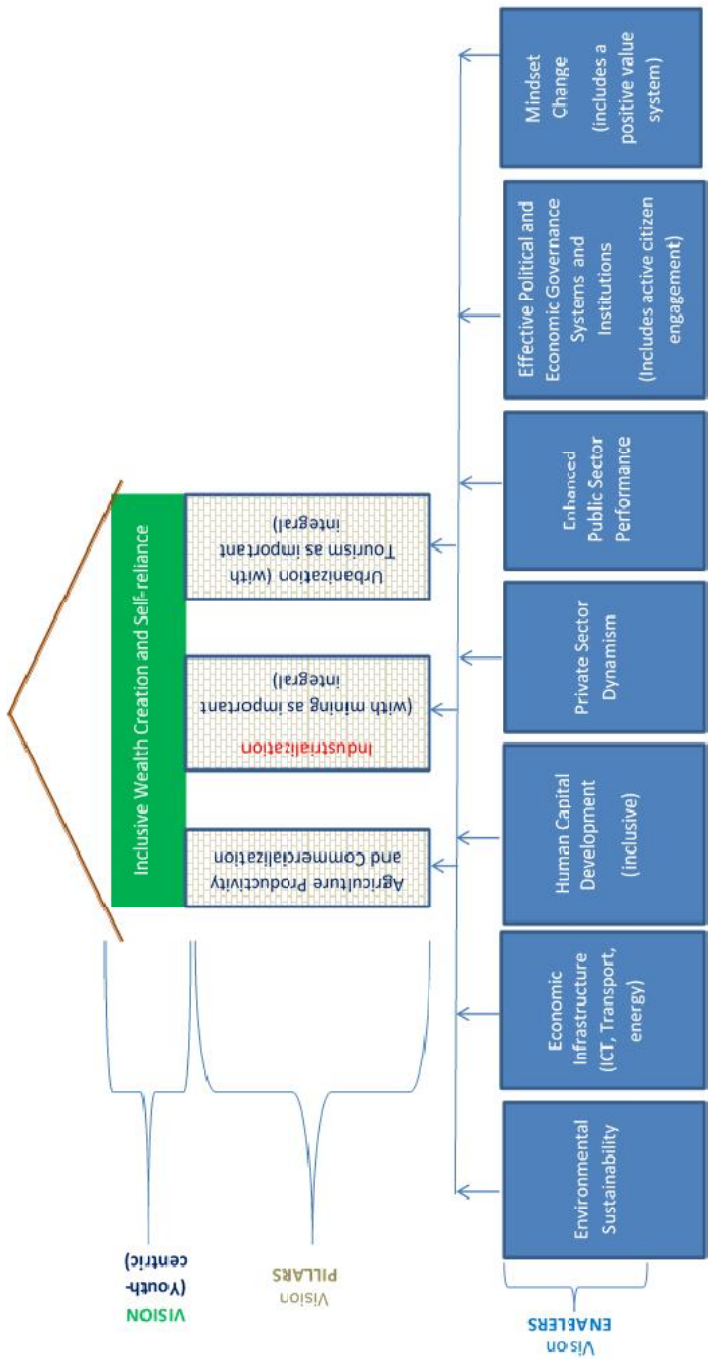
| Outcomes | Primary Indicators | Source | Baseline Year and Value | Milestone (2030) | Milestone (2040) | Milestone (2042) | Milestone (2050) | Milestone (2060) | Target (2063) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Human Capital Development** | | | | | | | | | |
| Quality Wellbeing | Human Development Index | UNDP[18] | 0.41 (2020) | 0.48 | 0.58 | 0.61 | 0.72 | 0.82 | 0.85 |
| | Life expectancy | UNDP | 63.8(2020) | 71.9 | 75.3 | 76 | 78 | 79.5 | 80 |
| | Population growth rate | NSO | 2.69 (2020) | 2.1% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 1.65% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| | Education attainment (% of the population aged 25 years and above that completed at least secondary education) | NSO | 8.9% (2016) | 15% | 46% | 47% | 68% | 82% | 88% |
| | Men | | 13% | 16% | 48% | 49% | 68% | 82% | 88% |
| | Women | | 7% | 12% | 43% | 45% | 68% | 82% | 88% |
| | Percentage of population using improved water sources (National) | NSO | 88.3% (2020) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services (National) | NSO | 35.2% (2020) | 74% | 85% | 87% | 95% | 100% | 100% |
| Gender equality | Gender Gap index | World Economic Forum | 0.664 (2020) | 0.832 | 0.9 | 0.916 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Science, Technology and Innovation | Expenditure of R&D (as % of GDP) | UNESCO[19] | 1% (2020) | 2% | 2.5 | 2.5% | 2.75% | 2.75% | 2.75% |
| | Technological readiness | AfDB[20] | 2.28 (2017) | 3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| | Global Innovation Index | WIPO[21] | 21.44 (2020) | 26 | 34 | 35 | 43 | 49 | 50 |
| **Economic Infrastructure** | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhanced ICT development | ICT development index | WB | 1.5 (2015) | 2 | 3.25 | 3.5 | 4 | 4.7 | 5 |
| | Internet penetration | NSO | 14.6% (2019)[22] | 20% | 32.5% | 35% | 40% | 48% | 50% |
| | Proportion of energy generation to energy demand | Ministry responsible for Energy | 71.8%(2019) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | Share of renewable energy in power generation mix | Ministry responsible for Energy | 77% (2018) | 80% | 84% | 85% | 95% | 95% | 95% |

[18] United Nations Development Programme
[19] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
[20] African Development Bank
[21] World Intellectual Property Organization
[22] National Survey on Access and Use of Information and Communications Technologies by Households an d Individuals in Malawi 2019

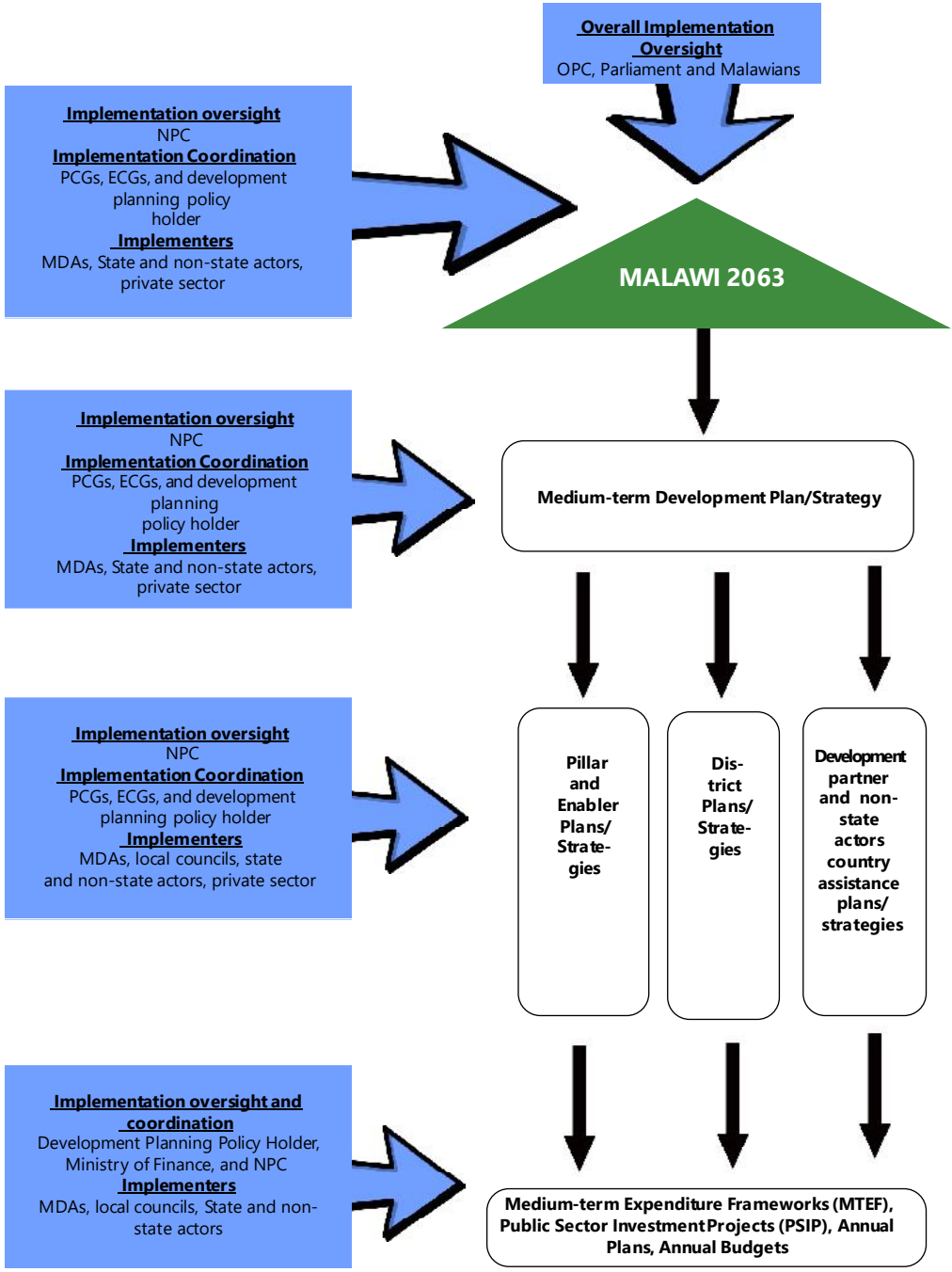
| Outcomes | Primary Indicators | Source | Baseline Year and Value | Milestone (2030) | Milestone (2040) | Milestone (2042) | Milestone (2050) | Milestone (2060) | Target (2063) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improved Access to Energy | Access to electricity (% of total population) | Ministry responsible for Energy | 12.4% (2020) | 50% | 75% | 80% | 90% | 100% | 100% |
| Transport Development | Bitumised roads as proportion to road networks | Ministry responsible for Transport | 30.65% (2020) | 45% | 57.5% | 60% | 70% | 82% | 85% |
| | Passengers processing capacity of primary international airports (no./hr) | Ministry responsible for Transport | 300 (2018) | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | Total freight by rail (MT) | Ministry responsible for Transport | 2,275,789 (2017) | 3,000,000 | 4,250,00 | 4,500,000 | 5,750,000 | 6,750,000 | 7,000,000 |
| | Capacity of major ports on lake Malawi (passenger per day) | Ministry responsible for Transport | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| | Capacity of major ports on lake Malawi (cargo per day) | Ministry responsible for Transport | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| | Population conveying with public transportation (number per 12-hour day) | Ministry responsible for Transport | 287,000 (2019) | 350,000 | 560,000 | 600,000 | 750,000 | 950,000 | 1,000,000 |
| **Environmental Sustainability** | | | | | | | | | |
| Sustainable Management of Natural Resources | Rate of deforestation | Department responsible for environmental affairs | 1.6% (2018) | 0.91% | 0.62% | 0.57% | 0.39% | 0.25% | 0.22% [23] |
| | Environmental Sustainability Index | WB | 4.22 (2017) | 5.05 | 5.7 | 5.88 | 6.71 | 7.54 | 7.54 |
| | Carbon footprint (kt) | Department responsible for environmental affairs | 1,298.12 (2016) | Below 10,000,000 | Below 25,000,000 | Below 25,000,000 | Below 50,000,000 | Below 50,000,000 | Below 50,000,000 |

[23] A developing country with more than 50% forest cover and a deforestation rate below 0.22% per year is considered to fall into the High forest cover, low deforestation category, as described by the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) desk.

## 1. The Malawi 2063 Framework



## 2. Institutional Implementation Framework



## 3. Commissioners, Core Advisory Panel and Drafting Team

### Commissioners of the National Planning Commission

Prof. Richard Mkandawire – Chairperson

Dr. Winford Masanjala – Deputy Chairperson

Ms. Mercy Masoo

Mr. Phillip Madinga

Dr. Evance Mwathunga

Dr. Graham Chipande (Deceased)

### Board Committee Members of the National Planning Commission

Mr. Christopher Kapanga

Prof. Ngeyi Ruth Kanyongolo

Prof. Rhoda Bakuwa

Dr. Henry Chingaipe

Dr. Betty Chinyamunyamu

Mr. Ahmed Sunka

Prof. Jonathan Makuwira

Ms. Rachel Silungwe

Ms. Natasha Nsamala

Mr. Hestern Banda

Dr. Mathews Mtumbuka

Dr. Witness Kuotcha

Mr. William Matambo

### Core Advisory Panel for the Envisioning

Dr. Naomi Ngwira – Development Economist – Chairperson

Dr. Ronald Mangani – Development Economist – Deputy Chairperson

Dr. Henry Chingaipe – Governance Expert

Prof. Grant Kululanga – Infrastructure Expert

Prof. Ngeyi Kanyongolo – Legal Expert

Mr. Steve Matenje, SC – Legal Expert

Dr. Thomson Mpinganjira – Private Sector and Public Sector Reform Expert

Dr. Elias Ngalande – Development Economist

Mr. Charles Kalemba – Local Government and Decentralization Expert

Prof. Paul Zeleza – Diasporian – Economic Historian

Prof. Thandika Mkandawire (deceased) – Diasporian - Development Economist

Dr. Greenwell Matchaya – Diasporian – Development Economist

Dr. Sloans Chimatiro – Diasporian - Natural Resources Expert

Mr. Thomas Ngoma – Diasporian – Industrial Development Expert

Dr. David Mkwambisi – Environmental and Agricultural Expert

Dr. Henry Njoloma – Irrigation Expert

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Dr. Leonard Kalindekafe – Mining Expert

Dr. Grain Malunga – Mining Expert

Ms. Elsie Tembo – Tourism Expert

Mr. Issac Katopola – Tourism Expert

Mr. Simon Itaye – Industrialist

Mr. Chancellor Kaferapanjira – Private Sector Development Expert

Mr. Henry Kachaje – Mindset Change and Entrepreneurship Expert

Dr. George Patridge – Private Sector Development Expert

Prof. Address Malata – Educationist and Health Expert

Dr. Winford Masanjala – Development Economist

Prof. Adamson Muula – Health Expert

Dr. Charles Mwansambo – Health Expert

Prof. Sosten Chiotha – Environmental Expert

Dr. Yanira Ntupanyama – Climate Change and Environment Expert

Mr. Gideon Nyirongo – Energy Expert

Dr. Wilson Banda – Financial Sector Expert

Ms. Violette Santhe – Financial Sector Expert

Dr. Mathews Mtumbuka – Information and Communications Technology Expert

Ms. Maggie Kathewera Banda – Human and Women's Rights Expert

Mr. McBain Mkandawire – Youth Services Expert

Mr. Charles Kajoloweka – Human and Youth Rights Expert

Ms. Ngabaghila Chatata – Entrepreneurship Expert

Mr. Clement Chiwaya – Expert on Issues Affecting People with Disabilities

Prof. Nyovani Madise – Population Expert

Dr. Christopher Guta – Industrialist

Mr. Jimmy Lipunga – Privatization expert

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Ms. Madalitso Chipekwe – Co-chairperson

Mr. Charles Kajoloweka

Ms. Monica Makeya Dzonzi

Ms. Patience Silungwe

Mr. Vincent Thom

Ms. Priscilla Chimwele

Mr. Henry Sauzande

Mr. Peter Makwana

Mr. Ernest Ulaya

Mr. Salim Ahmed Mapila

Mr. Watson Mushani

### Youth representatives of all Political Parties represented in Parliament

| | |
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| Ms. Mary Chilembwe | Alliance for Democracy (AFORD) |
| Mr. Connex Muhuwa | Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) |
| Ms. Monalisa Kachitsa | Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) |
| Mr. Emmanuel Mwanyongo | Malawi Congress Party (MCP) |
| Ms. Tiyamike Kapalamula | Malawi Congress Party (MCP) |
| Mr. Kelvin Mphande | People's Party (PP) |
| Ms. Maria Jika | People's Party (PP) |
| Mr. Osman Sauzande | United Democratic Front (UDF) |
| Mr. Mbiri Mulamba | United Democratic Front (UDF) |
| Mr. Lenox Matress | United Transformation Movement (UTM) |
| Ms. Maria Mseteka | United Transformation Movement (UTM) |

## 4. MW2063 Drafting Coordination Team

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Ms. Sophie Kang'oma - Director for Monitoring and Evaluation

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## 5. Essay and Art Competition Winning Youths

1. Talandira Kubalasa, 12 years old, Standard 8 at Likuni Girls Primary School, Lilongwe
2. Jacquiline Salatiel, 13 years old, Form One at Mary Mount Secondary School, Mzuzu
3. Joseph Katsala, 21 years old, 4th year Agricultural Economics at Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR)
4. Shameemah Morta, 17 years old, 2nd year Architectural Studies at the Polytechnic
5. Nathan Mumba, 10 years old, Standard 6 at Mkwichi Primary School, Lilongwe