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Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme document for Malawi (2024–2028)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Malawi has a population of 20.7 million: 51 per cent are female, 66 per cent are youth (with 45.87 per cent under the age of 15), and 82 per cent live in rural areas.¹ The country's Human Development Index (HDI) score for 2022 was 0.512, ranking 169 out of 191 countries² and up from 174 in 2019. The Gender Inequality Index is 0.554, placing the country at 142 out of 191.³
2. Malawi is vulnerable to climate shocks that lead to losses in agriculture, biodiversity, infrastructure, lives, and livelihoods, with the most recent being Tropical Cyclone Freddy, which affected 16 districts in southern parts of the country: 537 missing, 679 deaths, and 1.43 million displaced.⁴ Multidimensional poverty is highest in rural areas, where 50.8 per cent of individuals are multidimensionally poor and face food insecurity, compared to 17.4 per cent in urban areas,⁵ and 71.4 per cent amongst female-headed households compared to 53.4 per cent in male-headed households. This is due to dependence on rain-fed agriculture, limited means of production and traditional technologies, recurring floods and droughts, and low-value livelihood strategies.⁶ The unemployment rate stands at 23 per cent nationally, 28 per cent in urban areas and 26 per cent in rural areas. Malawi ranked 110/180 on the Corruption Perceptions Index in 2022, down one point from 2021.⁷ The national digital transformation agenda is characterized by low internet penetration (20 per cent), limited data exchange between institutions, and lack of a coordinated strategy. UNDP Digital Compass⁸ rates Malawi's digital status as 'opportunistic'.⁹
3. Malawi is an agro-based economy with the agriculture sector accounting for 30 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and 80 per cent of export earnings.¹⁰ An undiversified economic base, several related constraints hold back economic transformation and resilience-related growth, including investment in transformative services and extractive sectors like trade, natural resources, tourism, digital technology, and access to energy. Only 14.9 per cent of the population is connected to the national grid,¹¹ with biomass representing 98.9 per cent of the primary domestic energy supply,¹² which exerts pressure on forestry resources.
4. Malawi is a relatively peaceful country, ranking eighth out of 44 in sub-Saharan Africa,¹³ with a practice of free and fair democratic elections. A robust social contract between the public and the government can address constraints related to poor service delivery, create space for meaningful interactions and strengthen accountability and respect for the rule of law. Such a contract can also improve the effectiveness of constitutional bodies¹⁴ and parastatals¹⁵ leading to a stronger connection between public officials and the people they serve.
5. Several socioeconomic vulnerabilities in Malawi weaken social cohesion, community security and peaceful coexistence, especially in borderland communities. These include land right issues, access to resources, inter-faith relations, regional threats, such as the possible

¹ World Population Prospects 2022, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), Population Division. Retrieved July 17, 2022, population.un.org.

² UNDP. Human Development Report, 12021/2022.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ The Daily Times Newspaper, March 23, 2023.

⁵ National Statistics Office (NSO) Multidimensional Poverty Index Report, 2021.

⁶ Malawi: IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Report, WFP 2022; Determinants of Food Insecurity in Rural Malawi, IFPRI 2010.

⁷ See report: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2022/index/mwi>.

⁸ UNDP Digital Development Compass for Malawi.

⁹ Opportunistic as the country is advancing in selected areas of digital transformation but without a coordinated strategy.

¹⁰ Investing in Rural People in Malawi, IFAD 2023.

¹¹ World Bank Global Electrification Database, see: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=MW>.

¹² Integrated Household Survey (IHS), 2019-2020, NSO.

¹³ Global Peace Index, 2022

¹⁴ See: <http://www.reforms.gov.mw/psrmu/reforms/constitutional-bodies>.

¹⁵ See: <http://www.reforms.gov.mw/psrmu/reforms/parastatal-organizations>.

expansion of insurgents in Cabo Delgado. The proclivity for conflict to escalate has increased in step with a deteriorating economic environment exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic pressures, conflict in Europe, and multiple natural disasters.

6. The first 10-year Malawi Implementation Plan (2021-2030) (MIP-1) of the Malawi 2063 Strategy forms the foundation of the current United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). MIP-1 is delivered through seven enablers: (1) mindset change; (2) effective governance systems and institutions; (3) enhanced public sector performance; (4) private sector dynamism; (5) human capital development; (6) economic infrastructure, and (7) environmental sustainability. The UNSDCF supports Malawi 2063 objectives and national Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) priorities by pursuing four outcome areas: inclusive and sustainable growth, governance, human capital development, and resilience to shocks and access to affordable and clean energy. The proposed UNDP country programme document (CPD) directly contributes to all MIP-1 enablers and UNSDCF outcome areas.

7. UNDP conducted a series of assessments with national partners to develop priorities included in this country programme. Sessions were held with stakeholders to map priority areas while separate consultations with national and district-level government partners were used to develop problem and solution trees, proposed outputs, and indicators, and validate the final draft of this CPD.

8. UNDP is a co-chair of UNSDCF pillars 1 and 4 and will leverage its integrator role and value addition in governance, inclusive digital transformation, climate change and disaster risk management, natural resource governance, clean and affordable energy access, strong capacity for diversifying development finance, and private sector development with a focus on green economic transition. These distinct, but mutually reinforcing areas of programming, respond to the overall objective of the country programme to drive inclusive growth and resilience of the people, economy, and environment.

9. The UNDP comparative advantage stems from its partnerships and long-standing support to strengthen institutional and human capacities to deliver quality public services, improve community resilience to vulnerabilities and shocks, and enhance private sector competitiveness and economic transformation opportunities. UNDP has a successful track record of supporting resilience building through a national climate finance framework, including establishing the National Climate Change Fund, which will manage and respond to climate risks in Malawi.

10. An independent evaluation¹⁶ of the preceding programme by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office acknowledged achievements in modelling private sector activity with a pro-poor focus, applying low-cost models for community scale off-grid renewable energy initiatives, and sourcing and managing climate financing. The evaluation also noted UNDP contributions towards digital capacity led to improvements in information flows and transparency in public service delivery, improved access to justice, and shaping of the national peace architecture. The programme responds to recommendations to advance UNDP leadership in innovation and entrench its integrator role at national and district levels, by supporting effective decentralization and climate change response, harnessing natural capital, building on digitization and innovation agendas, and elevating participation of vulnerable groups in programming.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The overarching theory of change is derived from the UNSDCF and is summarized as follows: IF systems and institutions to inform people about government decisions and empower them to advocate for and claim their rights are improved; IF institutional and human capacity to deliver quality, rights-based public services at local and national levels are enhanced; IF

¹⁶ UNDP IEO, Independent Country Programme Evaluation Malawi, 2023.

resilience to multiple vulnerabilities and shocks is enhanced; IF green/inclusive growth and the country's economic transformation and financing strategy are strengthened, THEN people in Malawi, especially those left furthest behind, will equitably enjoy their rights, participate in and benefit from sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth, respectful of a healthy environment and enabled by good governance, based on the ASSUMPTION that increased investment in human capacity, systems, infrastructure and policy will result in concrete action by partners to leverage these investments into sustainable, long-term successes.

12. UNDP will build on lessons learned from conceptualization and portfolio development processes in 2021/2022. UNDP has focused on two main areas of portfolio coherence under the current UNSDCF: Governance, inclusive growth and resilience to shocks, energy access, and environment. UNDP programming will focus on leveraging connections within and between these portfolios on common areas of interest such as policy and legislation, innovative finance, decentralization, and inclusive digitization. The programme will focus on driving growth and resilience of people, economy, and environment—organized across two integrated components: transformational governance, and sustainable environmental and economic transformation. The two components work synergistically to promote sustainable and inclusive development pathways by promoting good governance and focusing on practical measures that promote economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social equity.

Transformational governance: Enabler for sustainable development

13. UNDP will enhance institutional and human capacities to deliver quality, rights-based public services as part of United Nations support to national decentralization. Emphasis will be on strengthening the capacities of government systems for improved service delivery and accountability; developing local government systems, finance, revenue, and performance metrics; supporting public sector reforms; strengthening democratic processes and institutions; expanding conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts, and leveraging volunteerism. UNDP will also lead United Nations efforts to strengthen rule of law and expand digitization of systems for improved accountability and oversight of institutions.

14. UNDP will contribute to strengthening government capacity for innovative foresight to strengthen its ability to address complexities and 'future-proof' government systems and strategies, through anticipatory and agile governance, better risk management and improved efficiencies in resource allocation and expenditure, with a particular focus on the unique needs of women, youth, and people living with disabilities. This includes support to transformative, accountable, equitable and inclusive governance under UNSDCF Outcome 2 that is built on current support to national government institutions through policy and legislative support, and targeted indicators to measure the performance of public sector reforms against the MIP-1. UNDP will develop the soft skills of government officials in leadership, financial and performance management, improve and expand data generation and management, and increase the use of evidence to direct and prioritize public service investments and reduce opportunities for corruption. UNDP will continue to leverage South-South cooperation opportunities in public sector reform with Rwanda, on digitization of parliament with Zambia, and functions related to the Independent Police Complaint Commission with Kenya.

15. To improve systems, engage more people in informing government decisions, and empower them to advocate for/claim their rights, UNDP will strengthen consultation, collaboration, and coordination mechanisms in national and local level governance institutions to ensure they are informed by the interests of people, as well as strengthening volunteerism, the social contract, accountability, and trust that connects political representatives with their constituencies. To do so, UNDP will assist in creating digital services and platforms to provide information on governance issues and encourage active public engagement, dialogue, and increase the capacity of existing civil society organizations (CSOs) to generate demand for participation, advocate for people's rights, and amplify the voices of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.

16. UNDP will enhance the capacity of democratic institutions to deliver on their legislative and oversight mandates and improve constituent representation and participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups as decision makers. Building on joint programme partnerships with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations Volunteers (UNV), UNDP supported the National Peace Act and establishment of gender-sensitive National Peace Architecture. Moreover, it will lead partners in strengthening technical competencies of the peace commission at national and district levels, improving the capacity of community peace infrastructure to monitor and mediate conflict through early warning systems to prevent escalation, and strengthening data collection and analysis of conflict drivers.

17. UNDP will lead in advancing digital public infrastructure to enable the provision of society-wide services in public and private sectors, building on successful contributions to creating a national ID system in Malawi. UNDP will promote socioeconomic development, leveraging inclusive and effective digital governance and improving digital skills for public and government officials. The Civil Registration and Vital Statistics and National ID system provide a foundation for developing continuous and universal legal identities that protect and promote rights, including those of children. Digital governance addresses issues of sustainability by using open source and open standard systems to provide the government with strategic control over digitalization processes and to bridge the digital divide. UNDP will assist the government in strengthening policies for digital inclusion and ensuring data-safety, data-security, and data-privacy. UNDP will partner with the e-Government Department, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, and other relevant partners to deliver on priorities. UNDP will explore South-South and triangular cooperation on digital transformation between Malawi and India, Estonia, Rwanda, Kenya, and South Africa.

Sustainable environmental and economic transformation

18. To strengthen green/inclusive growth and economic transformation, UNDP will work with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Reserve Bank of Malawi, and relevant United Nations partners to improve the effectiveness of governance systems in promoting a diversified economic base and robust private sector, by supporting government in advancing a development finance strategy and implementing prioritized recommendations alongside SDG Investor Maps, which will lead to informed decision making for strategic investments, capable of creating high-quality jobs. UNDP will assess barriers limiting national access to capital markets whilst building a robust pipeline of investments in green and transformative products/services/technologies to unlock additional capital and innovative financing.

19. UNDP will continue focusing on market-led business solutions to unlock opportunities for the private sector and contribute towards financing development, job creation, production, and value addition. UNDP will support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMSEs), particularly women and youth led, to de-risk green, inclusive, and impactful investments through its competitive instruments, such as the Growth Accelerator. Elevating entrepreneurship in line with UNSDCF Outcome 1 will be achieved through dedicated investments to facilitate access incubation and business development support to start-ups that bring to market new enterprises and formal job opportunities for young people, including those living with disabilities through the flagship *Zanchito* initiative in partnership with the European Union. UNDP will also support advancement of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agenda, in line with the AfCFTA National Strategy, through a scalable pilot that targets anchor traders to test trading of goods and services with special emphasis on value chains that benefit women, youth, and small-scale producers.

20. Malawian nationally determined contributions outline aspirations to attain a low-carbon resilient development pathway, prioritizing energy, agriculture, forestry, and waste sectors.

UNDP will support the transition to a greener economy through the Green Economic Transition Facility set up by UNDP and investments in natural resource governance to deliver key priorities of the nationally determined contributions. These efforts will accelerate green business solutions and position the private sector to make investments that lessen the pressure on forests and biodiversity, reverse land degradation, promote waste management and accelerate modern sustainable energy options. This contributes to the first UNSDCF Outcome 1 strategic priority area.

21. UNDP will continue to collaborate with the government, development partners and private sector to enhance access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy. Scaling up clean energy through mini grids will target productive sectors and benefit rural households and cooperatives located far from national grids, with a focus on women for accelerated economic empowerment. UNDP will advance innovative business models for mini grids to achieve cost-effective delivery of electricity to remote rural areas and attract private sector investment that is supported by a conducive policy and regulatory environment. In partnership with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO), UNDP will support the transition to renewable energy technologies in social service sectors, such as solarization of health centres through the Solar for Health programme. The growing demand for fuel efficient/clean cooking technologies to curb deforestation requires at-scale innovative solutions and partnerships with private sector. Results-based financing will incentivize MSMEs in the clean cooking sector to adopt clean alternative fuels that will be delivered through the Green Economic Transition Facility and inform the design and integration of scalable solutions.

22. To build resilience to multiple vulnerabilities and shocks, UNDP investments in disaster risk management will target comprehensive gender-sensitive risk reduction measures through continued investments in mitigation, preparedness, and recovery, with a focus on multi-hazard risk assessments, early warning systems, anticipatory action and ‘building back better’. UNDP will collaborate with United Nations and government partners, to position Malawi for financing frameworks on loss and damage, and generate and utilize data to inform policy, preparedness, and risk reduction in building rural and urban resilience. This will be achieved by balancing investments in green and resilient infrastructure (dykes, safe-housing, markets, and human capacities) to withstand shocks. UNDP will support national level coordination and financing, and collaborate with local governance structures to decentralize functions for financing for disaster preparedness and response, and digitization.

23. To strengthen a comprehensive policy framework on climate change management, UNDP will support the government with application of the Paris Climate Agreement and actualization of the nationally determined contributions through financing, climate adaptation, resilience building and national coordination. UNDP will support the operationalization of the National Climate Change Fund, a basket fund that responds to current and emerging climate risks with appropriate transparency and accountability frameworks and contributes to inclusive growth. Opportunities in innovative climate finance models, such as carbon markets, payment for ecosystem services and green domestic taxes, will be explored to ensure climate and biodiversity finance is scaled, predictable and responsive to nationally determined contributions and economic development priorities.

24. With several vulnerable and at-risk communities as stakeholders, UNDP will work to advance adaptation (while exploring mitigation co-benefits) to climate change by providing timely and reliable weather information, diversification of livelihoods, food security and restoration of fragile and degraded natural ecosystems. UNDP climate resilience programming through Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) provides adequate capacities for local governance structures to identify, manage and respond to climate shocks and offer communities viable high-quality livelihood options. The priority will be placed on integrated investments including South-South cooperation initiatives that provide socioeconomic and environmental benefits such as green recovery, green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture,

renewable energy, and green business ventures. UNDP will work with the Food and Agriculture Organization to support the government in advancing the National Agricultural Policy through sustainable food systems by contributing to research that intensifies investments and scales up the use of medium and large-scale agriculture technologies and investments in inclusive high-value chains to increase agricultural production and reduce food insecurity.

25. Agenda 2063 for Malawi places natural resource management and wealth creation as a good governance priority, as strong economies in the mining, tourism, agriculture, and service sectors can drive high-value economic growth. UNDP will collaborate with development partners to support current opportunities, addressing policy and capacity gaps, and building a robust extractives sector that responds to high levels of environmental integrity, social justice, and transparency, with significant contributions to the national GDP. Partnerships will support an enabling framework to position the government in harnessing economic gains through stronger regulations, in-country value additions, investment negotiations and fair trade. Investments made in partnership with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will be used to scale up solutions that alleviate poverty and enhance biodiversity conservation under the multi-country Biodiversity Finance Initiative.

III. Programme and risk management

26. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

27. The programme will be governed by a joint government and United Nations strategy meeting to provide management oversight of the UNSDCF, inclusive of the UNDP country programme. In addition to the United Nations country team joint review, UNDP will deploy an adaptive management approach, through portfolio-level reviews with stakeholders to manage risk and document lessons. Where resource mobilization targets are not met, UNDP will forge strategic partnerships with United Nations and development partners to advocate for prioritization in areas of investment.

28. Potential social, environmental, and financing risks and impacts include security incidents and social tensions, particularly related to rising costs of living; elections; inter-community relations; climate impacts and shocks; limited or poor public service delivery due to limited human and financial resources at sub-national levels; perceived public sector corruption, and inability to mobilize resources from key donors.

29. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, capacity risks will be mitigated by reinforcing the capacities of national partners in financial, project and procurement management. Climate change risks will be mitigated through comprehensive disaster contingency plans. As part of public sector reform initiatives, UNDP will support efforts to raise awareness of corruption and reinforce ethics and integrity training amongst selected public officers. The resource mobilization strategy will enhance communication and donor visibility, targeting non-traditional donors, and leveraging capacities of the UNDP Regional Service Centre.

30. The UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy, and associated Social and Environmental Standards, will be applied during preparation and implementation of programmes/projects. The country office will invoke a business continuity plan should an adverse event affect normal operations. If sufficient funding is not secured as planned, the country office will scale down planned programming and look for opportunities to leverage in-kind support or complementary partnerships to achieve intended goals.

31. The programme will leverage opportunities such as the existence of MIP-1, which reduces the likelihood of changes in government development commitments, to the national digitalization agenda or pilot, and United Nations and MIP-1 coordination structures and development enablers.
32. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to *force majeure*. A harmonized approach to cash transfers, will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.
33. UNDP will use its integrator role to rally partnerships through joint approaches that increase investments and capacities (policy and technical) and motivate civil servants to deliver quality and rights-based public services at all levels.
34. The country office will expand its portfolio to maximize programme efficiency, effectiveness, and coherence with monitoring tools that promote the meaningful tracking of results and learning opportunities.
35. UNDP initiatives will be piloted in three districts, one in each region of the country and selected based on readiness to embrace innovations and deliver an integrated package of interventions that contribute to effective governance for community resilience. The governance portfolio will focus on improved and inclusive capacities for service delivery through digitization, increased civic participation, and strengthened oversight institutions, while resilience portfolio interventions are expected to increase economic opportunities and withstand climate-related shocks.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

36. A portfolio approach to monitoring and evaluation will be adopted to ensure effective implementation and better project coherence. The portfolio approach will involve tracking and evaluating portfolios, rather than individual projects, to allow for better coordination, integration, and alignment.
37. The programme adopted outcome indicators from the UNSDCF and several output indicators from the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025. Mid-year and annual reviews will contribute to the monitoring of programme implementation and achievement of results through UNSDCF results groups and joint strategy meetings. UNSDCF results groups are co-chaired by United Nations and government outcome leads, while the Resident Coordinator and Secretary to the President and Cabinet will co-chair high-level annual reviews. UNDP project leads submit quarterly progress reports.
38. UNDP will use national information and data systems to monitor contributions to national results, including surveys and censuses conducted by the National Statistical Office. UNDP will assist in developing the monitoring and evaluation capacities of implementing partners and support the national statistical system in collecting and analysing disaggregated quality data by sex, location, age, disability, and socio-economic status to leverage programming anchored in “leaving no one behind” and leverage support towards national management information systems to ensure key indicators in the UNSDCF are adopted. UNDP will support the preparation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index and Human Development Report.
39. UNDP will develop an evaluation plan that emphasizes quality learning, adaptive management, and accountability to partners. This includes outcome evaluations, project evaluations, and others to generate strategic information and evaluations on United Nations joint programmes where UNDP participates. Findings will be shared with key stakeholders.

40. UNDP will set aside five per cent of programme resources for monitoring and evaluation. The UNDP gender marker will support inclusive programming and assess programme results including budgets and expenditures on gender-related initiatives.

Annex - Results and resources framework for Malawi (2024-2028)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Malawi 2063 Enablers: 1) Mindset Change; 2) Effective Governance System and Institutions; 3) Enhanced Public Sector Performance; 4) Private Sector Dynamism; 5) Human Capital Development; 6) Economic Infrastructure; 7) Environmental Sustainability.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1 (UNSDCF Outcome 2) (SP2): By 2028, people in Malawi, especially women, youth and those most left behind, experience more inclusive good governance, and robust political and civic participation.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATE D COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
Indicator 1.1. Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (UNDP, source: Afrobarometer) Health services: Baseline (2022): 13.0%; Target (2028): 20% Education services: Baseline (2022): 15.2%; Target (2028): 20% Energy services: Baseline (2022): 11.1%; Target (2028): 20%	Indicator 1.1. Source: Afrobarometer, Mo Ibrahim Survey, UNDP Perception Survey Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP, Indicator 1.2. Source: Observatory Hub Reports, NSO Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP	Output 1.1. Institutional and human capacity to deliver quality, rights-based age and gender sensitive public services at local and national levels are enhanced. Indicator 1.1.1. Number of government institutions with improved and inclusive capacities to plan, budget, manage and monitor the delivery of quality gender-sensitive services. District Baseline (2023): 5 Target (2028): 24 National Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2028): 5 Source: Ministry reports Frequency: Annual	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs Ministry of Local Government, Unity, and Culture Ministry of Justice Judiciary Ministry of Homeland Security Ministry of Gender Ministry of Information National Planning Commission Malawi Human Rights Commission	Regular: 27,401,480 Other: 24,400,000
		Indicator 1.1.2. Number of initiatives to fulfil nationally ratified human rights obligations under the following sectors: (IRRF 2.2.1) Rule of Law Baseline: 4 Target: 5 Human rights Baseline: 3		

<p>Indicator 1.2. Percentage of cases reported through the Observatory Hub SGBV case management system that are resolved in the previous 12 months. Baseline (2022): 10% Target (2028): 35%</p> <p>Indicator 1.3. Percentage of disputes resolved that have been channelled through dispute resolution mechanisms connected to the national peace architecture. Baseline (2022): 30% Target (2028): 50%</p> <p>Indicator 1.4. Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3. Source: Ministry of Local Government, Unity and Culture (MoLGUC) documents, conflict prevention platform, Afrobarometer Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP, Office of the Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Indicator 1.4. Source: OHCHR Documentation Frequency: Once per accreditation cycle Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Indicator 1.5. Source: Election results Frequency: Per electoral cycle Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Indicator 1.6. Source: UNDP Digital Development Compass Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Target: 6 Gender equality Baseline: 0 Target: 14 Source: Institutional/United Nations Human Rights Office/Universal Periodic Review/United Nations country reports Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p>Output 1.2. Systems and policies that engage and empower citizens to actively participate in government decision-making and advocate for an improvement of their rights are improved.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of initiatives, policies, and strategies to protect and promote access to reliable information on issues of public concern (IRRF 2.4.5). Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2028): 10 Source: e-Governance, MIP-1 reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Percentage of eligible voters who cast their ballots in the 2025 election, disaggregated by gender, age). Baseline (2019): 70.69 Target (2025): 75% Source: Election reports Frequency: Per electoral cycle</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3. Number of measures to advance women’s leadership and equal participation in decision-making in elected positions, including parliament. (IRRF 6.2.1) Baseline (2020): 50 Target (2025): 100 Source: Malawi Electoral Commission Frequency: Per electoral cycle</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4. Number of District Peace Committees that are operationalized and adopt systems for conflict resilience, early action and prevention. Baseline (2023): 6</p>	<p>Ministry of Local Government, Unity and Culture</p> <p>Ministry of Information</p> <p>Parliament</p> <p>Malawi Electoral Commission</p>	

<p>with the Paris Principles Baseline (2023): ‘A’ accredited. Target (2028): ‘A’ accredited</p> <p>Indicator 1.5. Number of women holding decision-making positions in: National parliaments Baseline (2023): 40 Target (2028): 66 Local government Baseline (2023): 65 (14%) Target (2028): 30%</p> <p>Indicator 1.6. Malawi’s Digital Readiness Score Opportunistic Target (2028): Systematic</p>	<p>Responsibility: UNDP</p>	<p>Target (2028): 15 Source: MPUC records Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.5. Number of initiatives implemented at the national and sub-national levels to promote inclusive spaces for advancing women, youth and other marginalized group leadership and political participation. Baseline (2023): 4 Target (2028): 20 Source: Ministry reports, media, parliamentary records Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p>Output 1.3. People and institutions equipped with strengthened digital capabilities and opportunities to contribute to and benefit from inclusive digital societies. (SSP E.1)</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of linkages in place based on digital measures to improve provision of inclusive digital services and strengthen accountability. Baseline (2023): 20 Target (2028): 40 Source: Department of e-Governance, private sector institutions, Anti-Corruption Bureau Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Number of people registered with legal identity. (IRRF 2, 4.2)</p> <p>Children Baseline (2023): 600,000 (50.6% female and 49.4% male) Target (2028): 2.6 million (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Adults Baseline (2022): 10.2 million (56% female and 46% male) Target (2028): 12.7 million (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Digital ID Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 2 million (disaggregated by gender and age) Source: NRB reports Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministry of Homeland Security</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>Ministry of Information</p>	

		<p>Indicator 1.3.3. Number of youth and women in underserved areas able to utilize new digital technologies to access public and private services. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 5,000 (data to be gender disaggregated) Source: Public universities and private institutions Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2 (UNSDCF Outcome 1) (SP1): By 2028, more people, especially the most vulnerable groups, including women, youths, and people with disability, participate in and benefit from food and nutrition security and a more diversified, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth resilient to shocks.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.</p>				
<p>Indicator 2.1. Proportion of population in multidimensional poverty. (SP Indicator 2.1a) Baseline (2022): 58.8% Target (2028): 53%</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and people living with disabilities. Baseline (2022): 7.4% Target (2028): 6%</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. Proportion of national budget funded by</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1. Data source: MPI report Frequency: Annually Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. Source: Integrated Household Survey Frequency: Triennial Responsibility: ILO</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. Source: Financial Statement, MoF Frequency: Bi-annual Responsibility: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Productivity and competitiveness of youth- and women-led MSEs enhanced to support job and wealth creation enhanced.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of youth start-ups, Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education Training (TEVET) students/graduates and MSEs accessing capital financing, business development, and/or incubation services. Baseline (2023): 203 Target (2028): 1,272 Source: Project reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Existence of anchor export firms/companies with access to, and participating in, regional markets, regional trade, including under the AfCFTA context. Baseline (2023): No Target (2028): Yes Source: AfCFTA reports, Ministry of Trade, project reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Number of new jobs created in green sectors and industries that meet decent work criteria. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 500 Source: Project reports</p>	<p>Ministry of Trade TEVET associations</p>	<p>Regular: 13,700,840</p> <p>Other: 21,100,000</p>

<p>domestic resources. Baseline (2023): 57% Target (2028): 65%</p>		<p>Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p>Output 2.2. Institutional capacities strengthened to mobilise innovative public and private financing/investment for sustainable economic diversification and green transition.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of scalable innovative financing models tested and deployed at national scale. Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2028): 3 Source: MoF annual reports Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance United Nations Capital Development Fund Malawi Revenue Authority</p>	
<p>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP # 3 (UNSDCF Outcome 4) (SP4): By 2028, more people, especially the most vulnerable, including women and youth, are resilient to climate change and shocks, benefit from and have access to better-managed waste, ecosystems, and natural resources, including clean and affordable energy.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.</p>				
<p>Indicator 3.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 54% Target (2028): 65%</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1. Data source: Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA) Reports Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Indicator 3.2. Source: SFAOxford assessment Frequency: Quadrennial Responsibility: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Governance institutions, communities, and finance mechanisms, enabled to plan, manage, and respond to climate change and build resilience from inter-connected climate shocks.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of vulnerable households benefiting from diversified climate resilient interventions, infrastructures, and livelihood options Baseline (2023): 12,000 households Target (2028): 50,000 households Source: GEF APRs, Progress reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Number of districts whose plans, budgets and strategies that mainstream climate resilience initiatives. Baseline (2022): 4 districts Target (2028): 9 districts Source: progress reports, GEF annual progress report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3. Number of new innovative green solutions developed and adopted to support climate resilience.</p>	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>Regular: 27,401,680</p> <p>Other: 23,800,000</p>

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Baseline (2023): 6% Target (2028): 12%	<p>Baseline (2022): 3 Target (2028): 20 Source: GETF reports, GEF APR, project reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.4. Number of smallholder farmers accessing inclusive agriculture-related innovations and technological solutions for increased production and improved value chains, by sex, age and people living with disabilities. Baseline (2022): 1,000 Target (2028): 3,500 Source: Project reports Frequency: Annual</p>		
	<p>Output 3.2. Tools and mechanisms applied for risk-reduction, risk-informed planning, preparedness, and recovery from disasters by communities and institutions.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Percentage increase in geographic coverage, at national level, of at-risk vulnerable communities provided with timely and tailored advisories supported by early warning systems. Baseline 2023: 14% Target 2028: 30% Source: Annual Reports, Government reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Number of sectors that are applying mechanisms and tools to support risk reduction, preparedness, recovery, and risk informed development. Baseline 2022: 4 Target 2028: 17 Source: Annual reports Frequency: Annual</p>	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services DoDMA MoLGUC	
	<p>Output 3.3. Natural resource management and governance capabilities strengthened to contribute to resilience and the delivery of economic dividends.</p>	Department of Forestry Ministry of Mining	

		<p>Indicator 3.3.1: Number of strategies implemented at national and sub-national level to enhance the enabling environment for natural resource governance. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 3 Source: Project reports, ministry reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2. Ha of degraded forests and ecosystems under sustainable management practices Baseline (2023): 11,000 Target (2028): 100,000 Source: Project reports, ministry reports and African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative100 reports, GEF APR, Green Economic Transition Facility (GETF) reports Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p>Output 3.4. Strengthened capacity of institutions (including private sector) to increase access to and productive use of clean, sustainable, and affordable energy sources for communities furthest from the national grid.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1. Number of households connected and/or benefitting from access to clean energy, by sex, age and head of household. Baseline (2022): 2500 Target (2028): 3500 Source: Project report, Ministry of Energy (MoE) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2. Number of mini grids operating through sustainable business models. Baseline (2022): 3 Target (2028): 5 Source: Ministry of Energy reports, Mini-grid Operators Frequency: Biennial</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.3. Number of health facilities connected to low-carbon energy services. Baseline (2024): 3 Target (2028): 200</p>	<p>Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Renewable Energy, IAM WHO</p>	

		Source: Study reports, GEF annual progress reports, Ministry of Health Frequency: Annual		
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