

MALAWI FOREIGN POLICY

A Catalyst for Sustainable Development

Table of Contents

Foreword	ii
Preface	iv
Acronyms and Abbreviations	vi
Glossary	x
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.2 Background.....	1
1.3 Linkages with Other Relevant Policies.....	2
1.4 Purpose of the Policy	2
Chapter 2: Guiding Principles	4
Chapter 3: Broad Policy Directions	5
3.1 Policy Vision.....	5
3.2 Policy Goal	5
3.3 Policy Outcomes.....	5
3.4 Policy Objectives.....	5
Chapter 4: Policy Priority Areas	6
4.1 Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity.....	6
4.2 Sustainable Development	7
4.3 Peace and Security.....	12
4.4 Democratic Governance and Human Rights	14
4.5 Environmental Management and Climate Change	15
Chapter 5: Institutional Arrangements	17
5.1 Implementation Arrangements.....	17
5.2 Implementation Plan	20
5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation	20
5.4 Review of the Policy.....	20
ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	21-33
ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	34-48

Foreword

The Malawi Foreign Policy (MFP) is the Government of Malawi's blueprint that spells out Malawi's policy on foreign relations. It outlines priorities and guides the country's engagement with the international community in advancing its national interests as well as responding to the emerging global issues.

The Policy recognizes that Malawi is a peaceful country endowed with rich and abundant natural resources, including fertile arable land, fresh water resources, mineral resources, cultural resources, tourist attractions and a vibrant workforce buoyed by a youth bulge, all of which will be harnessed to create wealth for the nation.

The Policy further recognizes that foreign relations have a significant role to play for socio-economic development, economic growth and as a major source of economic power for all people.

The MFP was informed by various national policies and legal instruments, including the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, the Malawi Vision 2020 and the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS). The Policy has also taken into account commitments and obligations made at the international level such as the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), the African Union Agenda 2063, the 2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

At the centre of the policy is the recognition that the pursuit of sustainable development is not possible in the absence of peace and stability and vice versa. This being the case, the policy underscores the need to maintain peace, stability and tranquility and continues with the ideals of good democratic governance, human rights, the rule of law and equality.

The Malawi Government shall, in this respect, protect and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity with respect to its border in terms of land, airspace, islands and water. Malawi shall also continue to maintain peaceful co-existence, promote good neighbourliness and non-interference in internal affairs of other states. At the same time, Government shall respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its neighbours and all other countries.

In this regard, Government will always be on the look-out for partners, regionally and internationally to engage with, for mutual benefits.

Bearing in mind the ambitious plans outlined in this policy document, all Malawians, from the public to the private sectors, faith-based communities, non-governmental organizations, civil society, academia, community leaders, the judiciary, the general public and partners, will all need to be mobilized to play their rightful roles in the implementation of this policy.

The policy shall also promote and enhance the rights of the most vulnerable groups such as women, the youth, children, and persons with disabilities, in accordance with regional and international conventions.

In conclusion, it is the wish of the Malawi Government that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and all the relevant stakeholders will coordinate effectively in the implementation of this policy, in order to advance and actualize the country's domestic and international agenda through diplomatic engagements.



H.E. Prof. Arthur Peter Mutharika
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

Preface

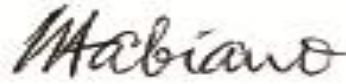
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation is proud to present the Second Edition of the Malawi Foreign Policy. This is a reaffirmation of Government's commitment to the utilization of bilateral, regional, and global engagements for the advancement of sustainable development for Malawi.

The policy highlights strategic national interests in engaging the international community as summarized in the following five (5) priority areas, namely: Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity; Sustainable Development; Peace and Security; Democratic Governance and Human Rights; Environmental Management and Climate Change.

Malawi recognizes that sustainable development is critical to transforming the country's economy and improving the living standards of all Malawians. While pursuing sustainable development, the policy reaffirms Malawi's strong commitment to mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, regional and global peace and security. Malawi will, therefore, continue to commit to various frameworks on democratic governance, human rights and environmental management and climate change.

The policy was developed through consultations with various stakeholders such as Ministries/Departments/Agencies (MDAs), National Assembly, private sector, academia and civil society organizations (CSOs). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation wishes to register its sincere appreciation to these sectors for their invaluable contributions made towards formulation of this document.

In conclusion, the policy demonstrates the Government's will to effectively engage the international community with the ultimate goal of attaining strategic national interests and maintaining international peace and security.



Dr. Emmanuel Fabiano, M.P.,
**MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACB	Anti-Corruption Bureau
AfCHPR	African Charter on Human and People’s Rights
ACP	Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific
ACP-EU	ACP-European Union
ACP-EU JPA	ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ASF	African Standby Force
ASA	Africa-South America
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
AU	African Union
B2B	Business to Business
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BWC	Biological Weapons Convention
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CC	Climate Change
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPU	Commonwealth Parliamentary Union
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTAAs	Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements
EAC	East African Community
EISA	Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa
EU	European Union

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FOCAC	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation
FTAs	Free Trade Areas
ICESCR	International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
GBA	Green Belt Authority
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
G-77&China	Group of 77 and China
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPAs	Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JCC	Joint Commission of Cooperation
JPCC	Joint Permanent Commission of Cooperation
JPCDS	Joint Permanent Commission of Defence and Security
LLDCs	Land Locked Developing Countries
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFP	Malawi Foreign Policy
MACRA	Malawi Communications and Regulatory Authority
MCCCI	Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
MDEP	Malawi Diaspora Engagement Policy
MGDS III	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III
MHRC	Malawi Human Rights Commission
MITC	Malawi Investment and Trade Centre

MoCECCD	Ministry of Civic Education, Culture and Community Development
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoFEPD	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
MoFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MoHLS	Ministry of Homeland Security
MoTT	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism
MoICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoNREM	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Mining
MoTPW	Ministry of Transport and Public Works
MRG	Minority Rights Group
NDP	National Development Plan
NPC	National Planning Commission
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NES	National Export Strategy
NIS	National Intelligence Service
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure and Development in Africa
PRC	People's Republic of China
PSO	Peace Support Operations
PTAs	Preferential Trade Agreements
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC ECF	SADC Electoral Commission Forum

SADC PF	SADC Parliamentary Forum
SADC RISDP	SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
SSC	South - South Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TBTs	Technical Barriers to Trade
TOCs	Transnational Organized Crimes
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Glossary

Bilateral Relations	Political, economic, social or cultural relations between two sovereign states.
Diaspora Remittance	Transfer of money by migrants to relatives or friends in their home country.
Economic Diplomacy	The art of negotiation that focuses on promotion of trade, investment, tourism and resource mobilization for socio-economic development. This is also known as Development Diplomacy
Foreign Policy	A set of goals that seek to outline how a country will interface at an official level with other countries of the world and in pursuit of its national economic, political, social and cultural interests.
Least Developed Country (LDC)	Any country that exhibits the lowest indicators of socio-economic development, with low Human Development Index ratings.
Malawi Diaspora	Malawian citizens, collectively, residing outside the country temporarily or for an indefinite period of time whether for employment, business, education or any other purpose, or persons of Malawian origin residing outside the country, holding citizenship of another country(s) but still having interests in Malawi
Multilateral Relations	Political, economic, social or cultural relations among states and other entities.
National Interests	Goals that nations pursue to maximize what is best for their respective countries in economic, environmental, political, social, cultural, and security, among other areas.
Preferential Trade Agreement	An accord that gives market access to products of participating countries in a trading bloc, through the reduction of tariffs or other favourable terms such as flexible rules of origin.

**Transnational Organised
Crimes (TOCs)**

Serious criminal activities perpetrated by groups whose operations cross international borders, such as trafficking in arms, drugs, and people, money laundering and terrorism.

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

The Foreign Policy of the Republic of Malawi is a blueprint for guiding how the country conducts her foreign relations, while safeguarding her national economic, political, social, and cultural interests.

1.2 Background

It was in the setting of a bipolar world created by the Cold War between the two super powers that Malawi, amongst other African countries, attained independence from colonial rule. Between 1964 and 1993 Malawi took a pragmatic approach of contact and dialogue as a means to foster peace and stability regionally and globally so as to achieve its national interests.

At the end of the Cold War, Malawi transitioned from a one-party system to a multiparty democracy. Consequently, Malawi's foreign policy approach also changed to a more open and idealist approach in order to promote the country's national interests. Between 1994 and 2004, while maintaining ties with its traditional partners in the developed world, Malawi also consolidated its regional cooperation beyond SADC and COMESA countries and made new friends in North Africa and the Middle East. Within this period, Malawi also adopted the first written foreign policy.

From 2005 to 2014, Malawi intensified its efforts in economic cooperation and made some pragmatic moves which included establishing diplomatic presence in Latin America and Asia. During this era, the country also took some strategic steps towards building her economic self-sustainability through establishing new partnerships and collaborations with emerging countries, among others.

In view of the dynamic geopolitical landscape, the policy had to be reviewed. Currently, Malawi must deal with three major issues in the global context: the threat of terrorism, widening economic inequality and climate change. The second edition of the foreign policy document is, therefore, coming at a time when it is imperative for the country to clearly define its goals, values, approaches and priorities in its interactions with the international community. It has taken on board the ever-changing global socio-economic and political landscape, and the opportunities and challenges that countries such as Malawi encounter in pursuit of sustainable development.

Malawi recognises the critical role her relations in the region and beyond play in advancing the nation's development agenda and in promoting peace and security. As such, Malawi aspires to harness the various opportunities through regional integration, bilateral and multilateral cooperation to advance and complement its development agenda. On the other hand, the nation has to contend with various challenges, including the volatile international market, climate change and international security threats, such as Transnational Organised Crimes (TOCs). In mitigating these threats, Malawi will leverage its relations for a more stable world.

1.3 Linkages with Other Relevant Policies

In order to ensure that the policy advances Malawi's national interests, it is linked with various national and international policies and legal instruments, including the following: *The 1994 Republic of Malawi Constitution; Malawi Vision 2020; MGDS – III; National Security Policy; National Peace Policy, National Tourism Policy, National Export Strategy (NES); Climate Change Policy; Trade and Industrialization Policies; National Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy; National Employment and Labour Policy; Malawi Diaspora Engagement Policy (MDEP); Treaty of the Southern African Development Community (SADC); Constitutive Act of the African Union (AU); AU Agenda 2063; Charter of the Commonwealth; 1945 Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ); Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs).*

The 1994 Constitution recognises Malawi's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It also guarantees human rights, including the right to development for all Malawians. While the national policies, such as the Vision 2020 and the MGDS-III highlight the country's long-term development vision and strategies to create wealth through sustainable economic growth and infrastructure development, respectively, the Malawi Diaspora Engagement Policy, on the other hand, highlights Malawi's aspirations to enhance its Diaspora's role in the country's development agenda.

1.4 Purpose of the Policy

The overall aim of the Malawi Foreign Policy (MFP) is to inform, guide, and strengthen the conduct of the country's foreign relations with the international community, while protecting national interests and facilitating the creation of favourable conditions for the sustainable economic development of the country and improving the well-being of all Malawians.

In this regard, the policy has identified five (5) priority areas in pursuit of Malawi's national interests. These are:

- i. Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity;
- ii. Sustainable Development;
- iii. Peace and Security;
- iv. Democratic Governance, and Human Rights; and
- v. Environmental Management and Climate Change.

Chapter 2: Guiding Principles

The guiding principles expressed in the foreign policy demonstrate Government's commitment to protect its sovereignty, both internally and externally and safeguard territorial integrity. It strives to achieve sustainable economic growth and development with adherence to the principles of democratic governance and respect for human rights. The guiding principles endeavour to attain environmental sustainability by protecting the country's valuable natural resources and effectively fight the consequences of environmental degradation. The guiding principles of the policy include the following:

- i. Sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality of states;
- ii. The right of all peoples to self-determination;
- iii. Respect for international norms, customs and laws;
- iv. Peaceful co-existence and resolution of conflicts;
- v. Leveraging economic diplomacy and international cooperation for national development;
- vi. Promoting regional and continental cooperation and integration; and
- vii. Democratic values and good governance, including transparency and accountability, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Chapter 3: Broad Policy Directions

3.1 Policy Vision

“Towards Sustainable Socio-Economic and Political Transformation through Global Engagement.”

3.2 Policy Goal

The overall goal of this policy is to advance Malawi’s strategic economic, social, political, environmental and cultural interests internationally for sustainable development.

3.3 Policy Outcomes

The Foreign Policy intends to achieve the following five main outcomes:

- i. Malawi’s sovereignty and territorial integrity ensured;
- ii. Sustainable development, prosperity and the wellbeing of Malawians attained;
- iii. Peace and stability maintained;
- iv. Good governance promoted regionally and internationally; and
- v. Malawi’s image and socio-cultural values preserved.

3.4 Policy Objectives

The broad objectives of this policy are to:

- i. Safeguard the country’s sovereignty and territorial integrity in respect to land, water, islands and airspace;
- ii. Promote wealth creation, prosperity, and wellbeing of Malawians through Foreign Direct Investment, Trade, Tourism and mobilization of financial resources;
- iii. Advance peace and security, and good governance in the region and beyond;
- iv. Environmental management and climate change adaptation; and
- v. Promote Malawi’s image and socio-cultural values.

Chapter 4: Policy Priority Areas

The framework for Malawi's Foreign Policy is based on the following five thematic areas, which are the building blocks of the Policy:

- i. Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity;
- ii. Sustainable Development;
- iii. Peace and Security;
- iv. Democratic Governance and Human Rights; and
- v. Environmental Management and Climate Change.

4.1 Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity

The territory of Malawi comprises land, water, islands and airspace; and is protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi. The Government of Malawi remains committed to the purposes, principles and spirit of the UN Charter and as such upholds the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and, in the same vein, respects the principle of equality of states. As a peace-loving nation, Malawi shall also continue to promote good neighbourliness. This policy shall, therefore, guide the Government in safeguarding the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity in view of the Republican Constitution, the AU Constitutive Act, the UN Charter and other international instruments.

This policy priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

Promote and guarantee the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, through the following strategies:

- i. Defend and protect Malawi and its territory comprising land, water, islands and airspace;*
- ii. Protect the interests of Malawi and its nationals in the diaspora; and*
- iii. Protect and promote Malawi's values, image and cultural identity.*

4.2 Sustainable Development

For the past five decades, Malawi's economy has made significant progress especially in attaining food security, reducing child mortality and HIV prevalence rates, but at the same time experienced some challenges, including insufficient energy and the effects of climate change. To improve the economic environment of the country, the Government embarked on a robust public-sector reform programme in order to promote good governance. These activities ultimately aim at attaining a vibrant export-led economy with high private sector participation and enhanced regional value chains.

In line with the country's development agenda and the SDGs, this priority area will advance trade, investment and tourism opportunities, which are among the key drivers for sustainable economic growth and development. It also recognises the significant role development cooperation plays towards complementing Malawi's resource envelope, in terms of infrastructure development that facilitates industrialisation, enhanced productivity and expansion of the country's export base.

ICT also plays a critical role in creating opportunities for achieving economic growth and sustainable development. The policy emphasises the importance of promoting broadband digital development to facilitate accessibility and affordability of ICT services, including internet and promoting Malawi's visibility through the internet.

On diaspora, the policy highlights the potential and critical role that the Malawians abroad can contribute towards the country's development efforts, through skills and knowledge transfer and remittances, among others.

4.2.1 Development Cooperation

Malawi remains committed to the successful attainment of its MGDS, Vision 2020, the AU Agenda 2063 and the 2030 SDGs with the aim of eliminating poverty and attaining sustainable development. However, these developmental efforts continue to be hampered by challenges, such as high population, high unemployment rate, low prices of agricultural products at the world market and adverse effects of climate change.

This policy priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

Analyse global development cooperation trends to draw policy considerations for Malawi's policy makers through the following strategy:

Develop and regularly update a database on development cooperation trends, and produce periodic reports for policy direction.

Policy Statement 2

Project Malawi as the most favourable development cooperation partner in all sectors, through the following strategies:

- i) Facilitate and consolidate cooperation with new and existing development partners;*
- ii) Facilitate and promote effective and efficient use of foreign development and technical assistance; and*
- iii) Enhance active participation in international development cooperation and aid effectiveness fora.*

Policy Statement 3

Follow-up and facilitate all development cooperation to Malawi and ensure efficiency through the following strategies:

- i) Facilitate holding of regular meetings with development partners;*
- ii) Facilitate project submissions and negotiations for funds under various development partnerships; and*
- iii) Facilitate signing of development assistance agreements and exchange of notes with development partners.*

4.2.2 Trade, Investment, Tourism and ICT

Over the past five decades, trade, investment, tourism and ICT have continued to be key drivers for sustainable economic growth and development in Malawi. This period witnessed increased number of tourists from across the globe. However, there have been a widening trade imbalance, low levels of FDI flows and low ICT penetration in the country.

This policy will, therefore, endeavour to promote Malawi's trade, investment, tourism and ICT opportunities at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. This priority area will also aim at promoting Malawi as a competitive investment and tourist destination and a strategic trading partner in Africa and beyond.

Policy statements under this priority area are aimed at providing clear policy direction on the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, in facilitating trade,

investment, tourism and the role of ICT in engagement between Malawi and the rest of the world. This policy priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

Promote Malawi's economic interests at bilateral, regional and multilateral fora through the following strategies:

- i) Facilitate negotiations and signing of key Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) aimed at promoting trade, investment and tourism between Malawi and partner countries; and*
- ii) Facilitate and participate actively in multilateral partnerships to promote Malawi's economic interests.*

Policy Statement 2

Undertake market analysis and strengthen market information systems regarding trade, investment and tourism, through the following strategy:

Design and set up a standardized data collection and market information system for trade, investment and tourism to be used at all Malawi Missions abroad.

Policy Statement 3

Promote Malawi's trade, investment and tourism, through its Missions abroad, by using the following strategies:

- i) Undertake export promotion programmes, targeting strategic audiences and foreign business persons, and ensure an adequate representation of Malawian businesses at these events;*
- ii) Facilitate and participate actively in International Trade and Tourism Fairs, Solo Exhibitions, and Trade and Investment Missions, to market Malawi's products abroad;*
- iii) Ensure that foreign businesspersons participate and patronize International Trade, Investment and Tourism Fairs and other economic related international activities taking place in Malawi; and*
- iv) Ensure regular updates of trade, investment and tourism opportunities available in Malawi through maintenance of an active website and social media outlets such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.*

Policy Statement 4

Facilitate trade, investment and business transactions involving Malawi's businesses with the rest of the world, through the following strategies:

- i) Identify and connect foreign investors and businesspersons that can partner with Malawians; and*
- ii) Facilitate B2B meetings between foreign importers and exporters and their Malawian counterparts.*

Policy Statement 5

Enhance access to technical assistance and ICT resources as well as promote Malawi's investment opportunities in the ICT sector at bilateral, regional and international levels, through the following strategies:

- i) Facilitate signing, ratification, accession and domestication of regional and international ICT instruments and policies;*
- ii) Facilitate submission of national ICT projects and programmes to bilateral and multilateral partners; and*
- iii) Identify foreign investors and connect them with Government for public-private partnerships, among others.*

Policy Statement 6

Utilize ICT to promote Malawi's visibility, cultural values and identity, through the following strategy:

Facilitate the maintenance of updated information on Malawi through various public online platforms.

4.2.3 Promote South-South Cooperation

Malawi remains committed to South-South Cooperation (SSC) with the aim of fostering economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and self-reliance through Joint Permanent Commissions of Cooperation (JPCCs), SADC, COMESA, AU, ACP, FOCAC, Africa-India, Africa-South America, Africa-Arab, NAM, and G77 and China.

However, there is need for concerted efforts to consolidate and strengthen the existing ties with bilateral partners and also to establish new partners at the world stage including in Central and Eastern Europe for mutual benefit. The world has also become competitive with a dynamic and ever-changing geo-political and socio-economic landscape. In this regard,

there is need for the developing countries to speak with one voice in order to maximise the opportunities and collectively address the global challenges.

This policy area will, therefore, seek to increase Malawi's engagements with the countries of the South with a view to promoting economic and political cooperation and integration as well as strengthening the bargaining power of developing countries at the multilateral level.

Policy Statement 1

Establish JPCCs to enhance and deepen bilateral cooperation, through the following strategy:

Evaluate and assess potential countries focusing on areas such as trade, investment, infrastructure development and transfer of technology, and make recommendations for policy direction.

Policy Statement 2

Strengthen and deepen existing JPCCs, through the following strategy:

Review the implementation of existing JPCCs and make recommendations for policy direction.

Policy Statement 3

Enhance socio-economic and political cooperation and integration in regional and continental organizations such as SADC, COMESA and AU, through the following strategy:

Analyze and review implementation of programmes at regional and continental levels and make recommendations for policy direction.

Policy Statement 4

Promote cooperation and coordination with like-minded countries at multilateral level through the following strategy:

Develop a lobbying strategy to coordinate Malawi's positions at the multilateral level.

4.2.4 Diaspora

Malawi recognizes that mobilization of diaspora is part of the development approach which is increasingly being embraced by many developing nations. The overall national development potential of the diaspora is far reaching and spans such areas as: business

creation; trade links; investments; remittances; skills circulation; and exchange of experiences.

Over the years, Malawi has witnessed the growth of organised diaspora initiatives. Diaspora associations have demonstrated their commitment to contribute to the social and economic development of their homeland through remittances, skills transfer, investments and philanthropic activities.

This policy priority area will seek to undertake the following strategies and as elaborated in the Malawi Diaspora Engagement Policy (MDEP):

Policy Statement 1

Develop and strengthen a mutually beneficial and lasting relationship between Malawi and her diaspora, in order to enable Malawians abroad to participate in and make substantive contribution towards sustainable development of their homeland, through the following strategies:

- i) Create sustainable networks and platforms of engagement;*
- ii) Facilitate the development of an incentive framework to promote Diaspora participation in national development;*
- iii) Promote brain circulation, knowledge exchange and skills transfer;*
- iv) Facilitate diaspora investment; and*
- v) Promote and strengthen existing philanthropic initiatives.*

The Diaspora goals under the Sustainable Development Priority Area shall be implemented in tandem with the Malawi Diaspora Engagement Policy.

4.3 Peace and Security

Malawi realizes that peace and security, and sustainable development are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. As such, Malawi is committed to the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security as enshrined in the SADC Treaty, AU Constitutive Act, the Commonwealth and the UN Charters, among others.

The country believes in peaceful resolution of conflicts. To help promote and maintain international peace and security, Malawi has over the years continued to contribute military troops, police officers, among other peace support personnel, towards Peace Support Missions in the region, on the continent and internationally. The country also contributes to

the effective realization of the SADC Standby Force, which feeds into the African Standby Force (ASF) and Peace Support Operations (PSOs) internationally.

This policy priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

Promote peaceful coexistence and good neighbourliness within the region and the rest of the world, through the following strategies:

- i) Support peaceful mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution;*
- ii) Support efforts aimed at maintaining peace and security;*
- iii) Facilitate signing, ratification, domestication of regional and international peace and security instruments, and timely state party reporting on their implementation.*

Policy Statement 2

Promote disarmament, non-proliferation and eradication of all Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), through the following strategies:

- i) Support international efforts aimed at eradicating all WMDs including nuclear weapons;*
- ii) Support peaceful use of nuclear technology;*
- iii) Facilitate prohibition of manufacture, transfer, use and stockpiling of anti-personnel land mines and cluster ammunitions; and*
- iv) Facilitate elimination of illicit trade in conventional arms, proliferation of small arms and light weapons.*

Policy Statement 3

Prevent and combat all forms of transnational crimes, through the following strategies:

- i) Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of treaties on preventing and combating irregular migration;*
- ii) Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of treaties on preventing and combating money laundering;*
- iii) Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of treaties on preventing, combating and eradicating arms trafficking and smuggling of illicit goods; and*
- iv) Support international efforts in the prevention of terrorism.*

4.4 Democratic Governance and Human Rights

In the past two decades, Malawi stands out as a country that has been able to resolve its political differences through constitutional means. It has ratified several regional and international instruments on good governance, including the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. This priority area, therefore, highlights Malawi's commitment towards the sustenance and consolidation of democratic values and systems at home and abroad. This shall entail adherence to constitutionalism and rule of law. Promotion and protection of human rights shall continue to occupy a pivotal place in the governance sector.

This policy priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

Promote and protect human rights as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi and affiliated international instruments, through the following strategies:

- i) Participate in international meetings and encourage Malawi's membership to international human rights and good governance bodies; and*
- ii) Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of international instruments aimed at promoting human rights and good governance.*

Policy Statement 2

Promote effectiveness of accountability institutions to guarantee social justice and wellbeing of all, through the following strategies:

- i) Facilitate periodic networking and linkages of Constitutional bodies such as the Office of the Ombudsman and the Malawi Human Rights Commission with international oversight bodies; and*
- ii) Facilitate participation and cooperation of the Parliament of Malawi with institutions such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, SADC Parliamentary Forum, Pan-African Parliament, Commonwealth Parliamentary Union (CPU), Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific-European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly (ACP-EU JPA) and others.*

Policy Statement 3

Ensure full citizen engagement and participation in public affairs, through the following strategies.

- i) Facilitate Malawi's participation in election observation, as one of the key pillars of citizens participation;*
- ii) Enhance credibility of national elections through accreditation of regional and continental institutions such as SADC, COMESA, AU, Commonwealth, EU and international NGOs;*
- iii) Facilitate benchmarking of best practices in electoral management; and*
- iv) Subscribe to international peer review mechanisms such as African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).*

4.5 Environmental Management and Climate Change

Malawi is heavily reliant on natural resources. The country's economy is also agro-based and dependent on hydro-power energy. However, these resources are under constant threat from climate change (CC) and unprecedented human, industrial and other developmental activities. This has over the years contributed to the dry spells, droughts, floods, and temperature variability, among others, which in turn have negatively affected the performance of such sectors as agriculture, natural resources, irrigation and water development and energy in Malawi. The country's limited capacity leads to socio-economic vulnerability: a situation that risks reversing decades of progress in poverty reduction and the attainment of the MGDS, Vision 2020 and SDGs.

Malawi, therefore, recognizes the critical role that international cooperation plays in addressing CC challenges as well as environmental problems. In this regard, the country is committed to the successful implementation of various international instruments and agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol, and 2015 Paris Declaration and 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, which guide environmental management and sustainable development. However, successful implementation of these instruments remains a challenge to the country given its limited capacity, continued exposure to environmental degradation, and the adverse effects of climate change. This priority area, therefore, shall guide Malawi in her cooperation efforts aimed at combating and mitigating effects of CC, and safeguarding the environment for posterity.

This priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

Promote best practices in CC in order to safeguard the environment for future generations, through the following strategies:

- i) Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of international instruments on climate change;*
- ii) Monitor implementation of outcomes of international CC fora; and*
- iii) Facilitate mobilization of resources for CC adaptation and mitigation efforts.*

Chapter 5: Institutional Arrangements**5.1 Implementation Arrangements**

The implementation arrangements of this Foreign Policy will include the involvement of several stakeholders, including Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs), private sector, development partners, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations. The role of key stakeholders in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policy is as follows:

- i. **Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs** is mandated to formulate and implement Malawi's Foreign Policy, in order to promote and protect Malawi's interests abroad, maintain good international relations, safeguard sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as contribute to sustainable development. As antennae to the Ministry, Malawi Missions abroad complement the Ministry in carrying out this mandate;
- ii. **The Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC)** will be responsible for providing policy guidance, direction and monitoring implementation of the policy;
- iii. **Ministry responsible for Finance, Economic Planning and Development** will be responsible for coordination and management of financial and development assistance;
- iv. **Ministry responsible for Trade, Investment and Tourism** will be responsible for providing policy guidance on trade, tourism and investment matters, in order to facilitate the implementation of economic diplomacy;
- v. **Ministry responsible for Justice** will provide general legal advice pertaining to the signing, ratification and implementation of bilateral, regional and international treaties that Malawi is a party to;
- vi. **Ministry responsible for Defence** will ensure that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country is protected, and will also be involved in matters of peace and security, including the participation in peace support operations abroad;
- vii. **Ministry responsible for Homeland Security, Immigration and Border Control** will be responsible for mainstreaming regional and international protocols/agreements/conventions on immigration, cross-border crime and human trafficking in national programmes;

- viii. **Ministry responsible for Environment and Climate Change** will be responsible for providing policy guidance and direction on all matters concerning Malawi's environmental and climate change management. The Ministry will, therefore, promote sustainable utilization of natural resources to mitigate the effects of climate change. It will also be responsible for implementation of legislation and laws pertaining to the environment and climate change in accordance with international commitments and instruments;
- ix. **Ministry responsible for Information, Communication and Technology** will be responsible for mainstreaming and implementation of bilateral, regional and international ICT projects, programmes, instruments and policies at national level;
- x. **Ministry responsible for Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare** will be responsible for mainstreaming regional and international protocols/conventions/agreements/policies on gender equality and women development at country level;
- xi. **Ministry responsible for Labour, Sports and Youth** will be responsible for safeguarding the rights of Malawian labour migrants, through the promotion of bilateral labour agreements and international labour laws/conventions. The Ministry will also be responsible for mainstreaming regional and international protocols/conventions/agreements/policies on youth and sports at national level;
- xii. **Ministry responsible for Agriculture and Water Development** will be responsible for mainstreaming bilateral, regional and international programmes and policies on agriculture and water resources at national level;
- xiii. **Ministry responsible for Education, Science and Technology** will be responsible for mainstreaming bilateral, regional and international programmes and policies on education and training, science and technology at national level;
- xiv. **Ministry responsible for Lands, Housing and Urban Development** will be responsible for coordinating border demarcation with neighbouring countries and facilitating land provision for foreign direct investment. The Ministry will also be responsible for mainstreaming bilateral, regional and international programmes and policies on housing and urban development at the national level;
- xv. **Ministry responsible for Civic Education and Culture** will be responsible for providing civic education and popularization of regional and international programmes at national level, preservation of cultural identity, as well as, providing artefacts for promotion of cultural identity;

- xvi. **The National Assembly** is constitutionally mandated to enact laws, exercise legislative oversight and representative functions, for the promotion of democratic governance and achievement of sustainable development. The Parliamentary Committee on International Relations will also be involved in the implementation of the Foreign Policy;
- xvii. **The Malawi Police Service (MPS)** will be responsible for coordinating cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels in the area of security;
- xviii. **The Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB)** will be responsible for coordinating cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels in the fight against corruption;
- xix. **The National Intelligence Service (NIS)** will be responsible for coordinating cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels in the area of intelligence;
- xx. **The Green Belt Authority (GBA)** will be responsible for promoting and facilitating investments in irrigation and agriculture development;
- xxi. **The National Planning Commission (NPC)** will be responsible for coordinating initiatives towards strategic economic and development planning;
- xxii. **Malawi Investment and Trade Centre (MITC)** will be responsible for promoting Malawi's trade and investment opportunities as well as providing one-stop shop services to facilitate domestic and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI);
- xxiii. **Malawi Communication and Regulatory Authority (MACRA)** will be responsible for providing a regulatory framework and oversight in the implementation of bilateral, regional and international ICT treaties;
- xxiv. **Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI)** will be responsible for facilitating Malawi's private sector development efforts and participation of private sector companies in bilateral and international trade, business and investment initiatives;
- xxv. **The Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)** will be responsible for coordinating cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels in combating money laundering and other financial crimes;

- xxvi. **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)** will play a significant role in political, socio-economic, and cultural issues. As non-state actors, they will play an advocacy role for the Foreign Policy, as well as, provide the necessary checks and balances in the adherence to international standards and best practices; and
- xxvii. **The Media** will be responsible for disseminating information on Malawi's diplomatic relations and international engagements.

5.2 Implementation Plan

To ensure effective implementation of the policy, a detailed Implementation Plan has been developed as a separate document and appears as ANNEX I. The plan provides a linkage between the policy goal and objectives on one hand and strategies and institutions responsible for implementing those strategies on the other. It also includes a time frame for the implementation of each strategy.

5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the policy requires an effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The system shall provide feedback information needed to identify implementation challenges and gaps. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation shall, on regular basis, monitor progress of implementation of this policy by key stakeholders. The Ministry shall facilitate the development of indicators for the evaluation process. A detailed, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan appears as ANNEX II.

5.4 Review of the Policy

This policy will ideally be reviewed after every five years. However, some unforeseen developments on the geo-politics could necessitate a review at any point in time.

ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 1: SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

Policy Statement 1: Promote and guarantee the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To safeguard Malawi's sovereignty and territorial integrity with respect to land, water, islands, and airspace.	Defend and protect Malawi and its territory comprising land, water, islands and airspace.	OPC, MoFAIC, MoD, MoHLS, MoJCA, MoLHUD, MoNREM, MoAID, MoCECCD, MoEST, MoTPW and NIS	On-going
	Protect the interests of Malawi and its nationals in the diaspora.		
	Protect and promote Malawi's values, image and cultural identity.		

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(a) DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Policy Statement 1: Analyse global development cooperation trends to draw policy considerations for Malawi’s policy makers.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To provide data for Government to make informed decisions on development assistance	Develop and regularly update a database on development cooperation trends and produce periodic reports for policy direction.	MoFEPD, MoFAIC and other relevant MDAs	2017-2022

Policy Statement 2: Project Malawi as the most favourable development cooperation partner in all sectors.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To contribute towards the socio-economic development of the country.	Facilitate and consolidate cooperation with new and existing development partners.	MoFEPD, MoFAIC and other relevant MDAs	2017-2021
	Facilitate and promote effective and efficient use of foreign assistance. Enhance active participation in international development cooperation and aid effectiveness fora.		

Policy Statement 3: Follow-up and facilitate all development cooperation to Malawi and ensure efficiency.			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To contribute towards the socio-economic development of the country	Facilitate holding of regular meetings with development partners.	OPC, MoFEPD, NPC, MoFAIC and other relevant MDAs.	2017-2022
	Facilitate negotiations and submission of projects for funding under various development partnerships.		
	Facilitate signing of development assistance agreements and exchange of notes with development partners.		
(b) TRADE, INVESTMENT, TOURISM AND ICT			
Policy Statement 1: Promote Malawi's economic interests through bilateral, regional and multilateral fora			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To attain export-led growth through trade, investment and tourism.	Facilitate negotiations and signing of key Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) aimed at promoting trade, investment and tourism between Malawi and partner countries, among others.	MoITT, MoFEPD, MoFAIC and MITC.	2017-2022

	Facilitate and participate actively in multilateral partnerships to promote Malawi's economic interests.		
Policy Statement 2: Undertake market analysis and strengthen market intelligence and information systems regarding trade, investment and tourism			
Objective		Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To provide data for Government to make informed decisions on trade, investment and tourism opportunities.	Strategy Design and set up a standardized data collection and market information system for trade, investment, and tourism to be used at all Malawi Missions abroad.	MoITT, MoFEPD, MoFAIC, MITC, MCCCCI and Private Sector.	2017-2022
Policy Statement 3: Promote Malawi's trade, investment and tourism, through its Missions abroad			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To attain export-led growth through trade, investment and tourism	Undertake export promotion programs, targeting strategic audiences and foreign business persons and ensure adequate representation of Malawian businesses at these events.	MoFAIC, MoITT, MITC, MCCCCI and Private Sector.	2017-2022

	<p>Facilitate and participate actively in International Trade and Tourism Fairs, Solo Exhibitions, Trade and Investment Missions to market Malawi's products abroad.</p> <p>Ensure that foreign businesses participate and patronize International Trade, Investment and Tourism Fairs and other economic related international activities taking place in Malawi</p> <p>Ensure regular updates of trade, investment and tourism opportunities available in Malawi through maintenance of an active website and social media outlets such as Facebook and Twitter Pages.</p>		
Policy Statement 4: Facilitate trade, investment and business transactions involving Malawi's businesses with the rest of the world.			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To attain export-led growth through trade, investment and tourism.	Identify and connect foreign investors and businesses that can partner with Malawians.	MoFAIC, MoITT, MITC, MCCCII, and Private Sector.	2017-2022

	Facilitate B2B meetings between foreign importers and exporters and their Malawian counterparts.		
Policy Statement 5: Enhance access to technical assistance and ICT resources as well as promote Malawi's investment opportunities in the ICT sector at bilateral, regional and international levels			
Objective	To build a knowledge-based economy and information rich society.	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders
		Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of regional and international ICT instruments and policies.	MICT, MoFAIC, MoJCA, MoITT, MITC, MCCCII, and MACRA.
		Facilitate submission of national ICT projects and programmes to bilateral and multilateral partners.	
		Identify foreign investors and connect them with Government for public-private partnerships.	
Policy Statement 6: Utilize ICT to promote Malawi's visibility, cultural values and identity.			
Objective	To promote Malawi's visibility, cultural values and identity through ICT	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders
		Facilitate the maintenance of updated information on Malawi public online platforms.	MoFAIC, MoICT, MoITT MACRA MCCCII, and Ministry of Civic Education and Culture.
			Time-frame
			2017-2022

(c) PROMOTE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Policy Statement 1: Establish Joint Permanent Commissions of Cooperation (JPCCs) to enhance and deepen bilateral cooperation

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To establish new JPCCs.	Evaluate and assess potential countries focusing on areas such as trade, investment, infrastructure, and transfer of technology and make recommendations for policy direction.	MoFAIC, OPC and MDAs.	2017-2022

Policy Statement 2: Strengthen and deepen existing JPCCs.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To strengthen existing JPCCs.	Review the implementation of the existing JPCCs and make recommendations for policy direction.	MoFAIC, OPC and MDAs	2017-2022

Policy Statement 3: Enhance socio-economic and political cooperation and integration in regional and continental organizations such as SADC, COMESA and AU.			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To enhance socio-economic and political cooperation and integration.	Analyze and review implementation of programmes at regional and continental levels and make recommendations for policy direction.	MoFAIC, OPC and MDAs	2017-2022
Policy Statement 4: Promote cooperation and coordination with like-minded states and stakeholders at multilateral level.			
Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To promote and enhance cooperation in international matters.	Develop a lobbying strategy to coordinate Malawi's positions at the multilateral level.	MoFAIC, OPC and MDAs.	2017-2022
POLICY PRIORITY AREA 3: PEACE AND SECURITY			
Policy Statement 1: Promote peaceful coexistence and good neighbourliness within the region and the rest of the world			
Objective	Strategies	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To advance peace and security in the region and beyond.	Support peaceful mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolutions.	MoFAIC, MoD, MoHLS, MoJCA and NIS	2017-2022
	Support efforts aimed at maintaining peace and security.		

	Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of regional and international peace and security instruments, and timely state party reporting on their implementation.		
Policy Statement 2: Promote disarmament, non-proliferation and eradication of all Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)			
Objective	Strategies	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To promote disarmament and eradicate all WMDs.	Support international efforts aimed at eradication of all WMDs including nuclear weapons.	MoFAIC, MoD, MoHLS, MoJCA, MoH, NIS and MNREM	2017-2022
	Support the peaceful use of nuclear technology.		
	Facilitate the prohibition of manufacture, transfer, use and stockpiling of anti-personnel land mines, and cluster munitions.		
	Facilitate elimination of illicit trade in conventional arms, proliferation of small arms and light weapons.		

Policy Statement 3: Prevent and combat all forms of transnational crimes			
Objective	Strategies	Responsibility/ Stakeholders	Time-frame
To prevent and combat transnational crimes.	Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of treaties on preventing and combating irregular migration.	MoFAIC, MoHLS, MoJCA, MPS, ACB and FIA	2017-2022
	Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of treaties on preventing and combating money laundering and other financial crimes.		
	Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of treaties on preventing, combating and eradicating arms trafficking and smuggling of illicit goods.		
	Support international efforts in the prevention of terrorism.		

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 4: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Policy Statement 1: Promote and protect human rights as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi and affiliated international instruments.

Objectives	Strategies	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To facilitate the strengthening of Malawi's human rights and good governance record.	Participate in international meetings and encourage Malawi's membership to international human rights and good governance bodies.	MoFAIC, MoJCA, Malawi Law Commission, Ombudsman, MHRC, MEC, CONGOMA and NPC.	2017-2022
	Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of international instruments aimed at promoting good governance.		

Policy Statement 2: Promote effectiveness of accountability institutions to guarantee social justice and wellbeing of all.

Objectives	Strategies	Responsibility/ Stakeholders	Timeframe
To promote effectiveness of accountability institutions through capacity building.	Facilitate periodic networking and linkages of Constitutional bodies like the Office of the Ombudsman and Malawi Human Rights Commission with international oversight bodies.	MoFAIC, OPC, MoJCA, Parliament, Ombudsman, MHRC & ACB	2017-2022
	Facilitate participation and cooperation of the Malawi Parliament		

	with governance institutions such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, SADC Parliamentary Forum, Pan-African Parliament, CPU, ACP-EU JPA, and others.		
Policy Statement 3: Ensure full citizen engagement and participation in public affairs.			
Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility	Time-frame
To ensure full citizen engagement and participation in public affairs.	Facilitate Malawi's participation in election observation, as one of the key pillars of citizens' participation. Enhance credibility of national elections through accreditation of regional and continental institutions such as SADC, COMESA, AU, Commonwealth, EU and international NGOs.	MoFAIC, MoFEPPD, OPC, Parliament, NPC, MEC & CONGOMA	2017-2022
	Facilitate benchmarking best practices in electoral management. Subscribe to International Peer Review Mechanisms such as African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).		
Policy Statement 3: Ensure full citizen engagement and participation in public affairs.			

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 5: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Policy Statement 1: To promote best practice in CC in order to safeguard the environment for future generations.

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility/Stakeholders	Time-frame
To ensure implementation of best practices in CC for environmental sustainability.	<p>Facilitate signing, ratification and domestication of international instruments on CC.</p> <p>Monitor the implementation of outcomes of regional and international CC fora.</p> <p>Facilitate mobilization of resources for CC adaptation and mitigation efforts.</p>	MoNREM, MoFAIC, and MJCA	2017-2022

ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 1: SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

Outcome: Malawi's sovereignty and territorial integrity ensured.

Policy Statement 1: The country's sovereignty and territorial integrity promoted and guaranteed

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
To safeguard Malawi's sovereignty and territorial integrity with respect to land, water, islands and airspace	Malawi's sovereignty and territorial integrity with respect to land, water, islands and airspace maintained	Upholding of the Constitution Malawi's boundary maintained	100% 100%	100% 100%	Constitution Maps Treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sound regional political, social and economic cooperation - Commitment by all parties - Global political order maintained
	The interests of Malawi and its nationals in Diaspora protected	Number of diplomatic relations maintained and established. Measures taken to protect Malawi's interests	177 50%	193 100%	UN Depository Implementation reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of financial resources - State of relations - Availability of financial and human resources
Malawi's values and cultural identity promoted and protected	Malawi cultural identity secured	40%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies - Agreements - MoUs - Implementation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity and resource constraints - Reception of Malawian culture abroad - State of relations - Travel bans due to epidemics 	

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
a) DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Outcome: Socio-economic development, prosperity, and the wellbeing of Malawians attained

Policy Statement 1: Global development cooperation trends to draw policy considerations for Malawi Policy's Makers analysed.

Objective(s)	Output(s)	Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Source(s) of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To provide data for Government to make informed decisions on development assistance	Database on aid and assistance opportunities and their disbursement maintained at Headquarters and all Missions abroad	Reports	70%	100%	Reports	Capacity and resource constraints

Policy Statement 2: Malawi as the most favourable development cooperation partner in all sectors projected.

Objective(s)	Output(s)	Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Source(s) of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To contribute towards the socio-economic development of the country	Existing development cooperation partnerships strengthened and new ones established	Number of development partnerships strengthened and established	15	25	Agreements Implementation reports	Dynamic interests Inadequate resources
	Effective and efficient use of foreign aid and assistance promoted	Absorption capacity improved	50%	100%	Implementation reports	Conditionalities Politics of development assistance Lack of capacities in MDAs

			Ranking on the Transparency International's (TI's) Corruption Perception Index (CPI) improved	112/168	100/168	Annual TI's CPI reports	Failure to achieve national unity of purpose Subjective perceptions
	Participation in major international development aid and assistance meetings		Number of meetings attended annually	40%	70%	Communiqués Reports	Lack of commitment and prioritization by MDAs Lack of publicity on outcomes of meetings Inadequate resources
Policy Statement 3: All development cooperation to Malawi followed up and facilitated and efficiency ensured.							
Objective(s)	Output(s)	Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Source(s) of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks	
To contribute towards the socio-economic development of the country	Increased aid to Malawi	Level of assistance	60%	100%	Annual reports	Lack of concerted efforts Donor preferences Political dynamics Donor conditionalities	

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
b) TRADE, INVESTMENT, TOURISM AND ICT

Outcome: Socio-economic development, prosperity, and the wellbeing of Malawians attained

Policy Statement 1: Malawi's economic interests through bilateral, regional and multilateral arrangements promoted.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To attain export-led growth through trade, investment and tourism	Key bilateral Agreements and MoUs on trade, investment and tourism signed and implemented.	Number of trade, investment and tourism Agreements and MoUs signed and implemented.	30	60	Agreed Minutes of JPCCs	Lack of coordination with relevant MDAs and bilateral partners
	Meetings on trade, investment and tourism attended	Number of trade, investment and tourism engagements attended	100	130	Reports	Capacity and resource constraints Resource constraint Lack of response Lack of prioritization

Policy Statement 2: Market intelligence and information systems regarding trade, investment and tourism undertaken and strengthened.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To provide data for Government to make informed decisions on trade, investment and tourism opportunities	A standardized database on market information system on trade, investment and tourism opportunities designed and maintained	Number of Missions with a database	30%	100%	Database reports from Missions Market analysis reports on trade, investment and tourism from Missions	Capacity and resource constraints Unavailability of data.

Policy Statement 3: Malawi's trade, investment and tourism, through its Missions abroad promoted.						
Objective(s)	Output(s)	Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Source(s) of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To attain export-led growth through trade, investment and tourism	Quarterly export promotion programs undertaken	Number of export promotion programs and initiatives undertaken	60%	100%	Reports from Missions	Capacity and resource constraints
	Annual international Trade, Investment and Tourism Fairs, Solo Exhibitions, and Trade and Investment Missions attended	Number of trade, investment and tourism deals secured	40%	100%	Reports from Missions	Capacity and resource constraints
	International Trade Fairs and other trade, investment and tourism related international activities in Malawi patronized by Foreign businesses	Trade investment and tourism deals secured	20%	100%	Reports from Missions	Capacity and resource constraints Inadequate enablers
	Regular updates on trade, investment and tourism opportunities available in Malawi through maintenance of an active website and social media presence.	Number of periodic updates of official websites and social media pages	15	23	Websites and social media pages regularly updated	Capacity and resource constraints

Policy Statement 4: Business, trade, investment and tourism transactions involving Malawi's business community with the rest of the world facilitated.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To attain export-led growth through trade, investment and tourism	Foreign business persons identified and partnered with Malawian business persons	Number of deals secured per Malawi Mission abroad	30%	100%	Reports from Missions	Capacity and resource constraints
	B2B meetings between importers and exporters and their Malawian counterparts facilitated	Number of deals secured per Malawi Mission abroad	30%	100%	Reports from Missions	Supply side constraints

Policy Statement 5: Access to technical assistance and ICT resources as well as promotion of Malawi's investment opportunities in the ICT sector at bilateral, regional and international levels facilitated

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To build a knowledge-based economy and rich information society	ICT instruments and policies at regional and international levels signed, ratified and implemented	Number of ICT instruments and policies negotiated and adopted	30%	100%	Resolutions and reports from meetings	Capacity and resource constraints

	National ICT projects and programmes submitted to bilateral and multilateral partners	Number of ICT projects and programmes funded	30%	100%	Reports from MDAs	Capacity and resource constraints
	Foreign investors identified and connected with Government for ICT public-private partnerships	Number of deals secured per Malawi Mission abroad	30%	100%	Reports from Missions	Capacity and resource constraints
Policy Statement 6: ICT utilized to promote Malawi's visibility, cultural values, and identity.						
Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To promote Malawi's visibility, cultural values and identity through ICT	Malawi's visibility, cultural values and identity promoted through ICT.	Updated information on online public platforms	30%	100%	Websites and social media	Capacity and resource constraints

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
c) PROMOTE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome: Socio-economic development, prosperity, and the wellbeing of Malawians attained

Policy Statement 1: Joint Permanent Commissions of Cooperation (JPCCs) with new cooperating partners to enhance and deepen bilateral cooperation established.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To establish new JPCCs	JPCCs established	Number of JPCCs established	18 ¹	5 ²	JPCCs Agreements signed	Capacity and resource constraints Dynamic interests

Policy Statement 2: Existing Joint Permanent Commissions of Cooperation (JPCCs) strengthened and deepened.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To strengthen existing JPCCs	Existing JPCCs strengthened	Number of JPCCs reviewed	3 ³	15	Minutes of the JPCC reviewed	Capacity resource constraints Lack of mutually agreed dates

¹ Botswana, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

²Eritrea, Poland, South Korea, Uganda and e-Swatini

³ Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Policy Statement 3: Economic cooperation and integration in regional and continental organizations such as SADC, COMESA and AU enhanced.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To enhance socio-economic and political cooperation and integration	Maximum benefits from regional integration attained	Number of policies harmonized	30%	100%	Reports from Secretariats of RECs Reports from MDAs	Capacity and resource constraints

Policy Statement 4: Cooperation and coordination with like-minded countries at multilateral level promoted.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To promote and enhance cooperation in international matters	Beneficial and positive outcomes of Conferences	Number of positive outcomes from conferences	50%	100%	Reports from MDAs	Capacity and resource constraints

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 3: PEACE AND SECURITY

Outcome: International peace and security maintained.

Policy Statement 1: Peaceful coexistence and good neighbourliness within the region and the rest of the world promoted.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To advance peace and security in the region and beyond	Peaceful mechanisms for dispute settlements negotiated	Number of resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted	60%	100%	Meeting reports	Capacity and resource constraints
	Efforts aimed at maintaining international peace and security supported	Number of PSOs facilitated and implemented	70%	100%	Reports SADC, SBF, ASF, NAM, and UN	Capacity and resource constraints
	State party reports submitted timely	Number of state party reports submitted	40%	100%	Reports from international organizations Republic of Malawi State Party Reports	Capacity and resource constraints

Policy Statement 2: Disarmament, non-proliferation promoted and WMD eradicated						
Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To promote disarmament and eradication of all WMDs	International efforts on disarmament and eradication of all WMDs supported	Number of meetings attended Number of state party reports submitted	60% 4	100% 8	Reports from international organizations Reports Submitted	Capacity and resource constraints Capacity and technical constraints
To support the peaceful use of nuclear technology	Peaceful use of nuclear technology supported	Number of reports	30%	100%	Reports from MDAs	Capacity and resource constraints
To promote disarmament and eradication of anti-personnel land mines and cluster munitions	International efforts on elimination of anti-personnel land mines and cluster munitions supported	Number of country reports	70%	100%	Country reports	Capacity and resource constraints
To promote effective control of illicit trade in conventional arms, proliferation of small arms and light weapons	International efforts on elimination of illicit trade in conventional arms, proliferation of small arms and light weapons supported	Number of country reports	50%	100%	Country reports	Capacity and resource constraints

Policy Statement 3: All forms of transnational crimes prevented and combated.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To prevent and combat all forms of transnational crimes	Treaties on irregular migration signed, ratified and domesticated.	Number of treaties domesticated	30%	100%	Reports from international organizations and MDAs	Capacity and resource constraints
	Treaties on money laundering and other financial crimes, signed, ratified and domesticated.	Number of treaties domesticated	30%	100%	Reports from international organizations and MDAs	Capacity and resource constraints
	Treaties on arms trafficking and smuggling of illicit goods.	Number of treaties domesticated	30%	100%	Reports from international organizations and MDAs	Capacity and resource constraints
	International efforts in the prevention of terrorism supported.	Number of country reports submitted	40%	100%	Reports from international organizations	Capacity and resource constraints

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 4: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Outcome: Democratic governance and human rights preserved.

Policy Statement 1: Human rights and good governance as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi and affiliated international instruments, promoted and protected.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To facilitate the strengthening of Malawi's human rights and good governance record	Human rights, and good governance resolutions decisions and declarations implemented.	Number of resolutions, decisions and declarations implemented	70%	100%	Reports from international organizations and MDAs	Capacity and resource constraints
	Active participation and membership to international human rights and good governance bodies.	Number of reports	50%	100%	Reports from international organizations and MDAs	Capacity and resource constraints
	Treaties on human rights and good governance signed, ratified and domesticated	Number of treaties domesticated	80%	100%	Reports from international organizations and MDAs	Capacity and resource constraints
		Number of elections declared free, fair and credible	80%	100%	Electoral observation mission preliminary statements and reports	Predictability of holding regular elections in the region

Policy Statement 2: Effectiveness of accountability institutions to guarantee social justice and wellbeing promoted.						
Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To promote effectiveness of accountability institutions through capacity building	Facilitate capacity building of governance institutions in line with international standards	Number of governance institutions conversant with international standards	50%	100%	Reports from international organizations and MDAs	Lack of support from MDA Capacity and resource constraints
		Number of human rights instruments ratified	9 ⁴	10	Instruments of ratification and Human rights reports	Sustained political will
Policy Statement 3: Full citizen engagement and participation in public affairs ensured.						
Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To ensure full citizen engagement and participation in public affairs	Malawi's participation in international electoral observation facilitated.	Number of elections observed	80%	100%	Reports from international organizations	Capacity and resource constraints
	Credibility of Malawi national elections enhanced through accreditation	Number of foreign electoral observation missions accredited.	80%	100%	Reports from international electoral bodies	Coordination challenges
To subscribe to international peer review mechanisms	International best practices adhered to	Number of international reports	50%	100%	International reports	Capacity and resource constraints

⁴ CRC, CEDAW, CRPD, ICSCR, ICCPR, AFIGHPR, SADC Protocol on elections, AU Charter governing elections

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 5: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Outcome: Environment safeguarded

Policy Statement 1: Best practices in CC in order to safeguard the environment for future generations promoted.

Objective	Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
To ensure environmental sustainability	International instruments aimed at mitigating the effects of CC ratified and domesticated.	Number of CC instruments ratified and domesticated.	70%	100%	- Instruments of ratification - CC reports	- Sustained political will - Capacity and resource constraints
	International CC fora resolutions and declarations implemented	Number of resolutions, decisions and declarations implemented	60%	100%	Meeting reports	Capacity and resource constraints International objective match national development goals
	Resources for CC adaptation and mitigation efforts mobilized	CC funding level	50%	100%	Reports from MDAs	Absorption capacity Resource constraints
	International instruments aimed at mitigating the effects of CC signed, ratified and domesticated.	Number of CC instruments implemented	2	3	Instruments of ratification CC reports	- Sustained political will - Availability of resources