



**3<sup>RD</sup> DRAFT**

**Malawi Poverty  
Reduction Strategy  
Paper**

**Annexes**

**December 2001**



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## Annex 1 – Action Plan

Objective	Strategy	Activity	Responsible Institution
<b>Pillar 1 - Sustainable Pro-Poor Growth</b>			
<b>Goal 4.1.1 - Sources of Pro-Poor Growth</b>			
<b>Sub goal 4.1.1.1 - Increasing agricultural incomes and ensuring food security</b>			
Expand and strengthen access to agricultural inputs	Increase access to credit for farmers', especially the poor	Increase supply and reduce cost of sustainable credit - see section on Microcredit	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
		Encourage the formation SACCOs and village banks based on farmers' co-operatives and associations (see below under extension)	MOAI
		Provide financial support to capitalisation of SACCOs and Village Banks	MRFC
	Promote the use of organic fertilisers	Train extension workers in use of organic fertilisers, such as manure	MOAI
		Link farmers to markets which demand organic produce	
	Distribute free inputs to the most vulnerable	See Pillar 3 - Targeted Input Programme	Min of PAP
Improve agricultural production through improved research and extension services	Strengthen extension delivery services, including the implementation of the new Extension Policy	Reduce farmer to extension worker ratio (including replacing retired and deceased workers)	MOAI
		Retrain existing extension workers in: a)new production technologies b)new extension policy c)HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation d)gender issues d)business management e)marketing f) participatory extension processes g)formation of farmers associations and co-operatives and h) marketing knowledge (e.g. grading, processing) i) soil fertility and conservation (including use of organic fertiliser - manure)	MOAI, Bunda, NRC
		Purchase and run "yellow vans" to disseminate information	MOAI
		Clearly explain and discuss new Extension Policy with all stakeholders	MOAI
		Improve coordination with other extension providers (NGOs, private sector)	MASIP, NGOs, private sector
		Ensure demand-driven extension through formation of farmers' co-operatives and associations (see below)	MOAI
		Institutionalise participatory extension processes.	MOAI
		Develop and disseminate production guide manuals with new technological messages	MOAI, NGOs (e.g. NASFAM)
		Decentralise provision of extension services	MOAI, District Assemblies
	Facilitate formation and development of product-specific farmer co-operatives and associations	Train extension workers in formation of farmers' clubs and associations	MOAI, NRC, Bunda, NGOs, (NASFAM etc.)

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Provide training for clubs and associations in business and association management	MOAI, MOCI, NGOs (MEDI, NASFAM etc.)
		Provide clubs and associations with links to markets, especially local agro-processing	MOAI, NGOs (e.g. NASFAM)
		Encourage associations to go into contract farming	MOAI, NGOs (e.g. NASFAM)
		Mobilise associations to participate in HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation	MOAI, NGOs (e.g. NASFAM)
	Enhance production and dissemination of appropriate weather and production statistics	Revise and carry out crop estimates	MOAI - possible contracting out
		Gather and disseminate weather statistics	Meteorological Department
		Investigate potential use of Information and Communication Technologies to improve information dissemination	MOAI
	Conduct demand driven research to develop easily adoptable technologies	Conduct participatory problem diagnosis with extension workers, farmers and other stakeholders	MOAI, NGOs
		Develop varieties with desirable qualities demanded by the market	MOAI, private sector
		Ensure participation of extension workers and farmers' representatives in research planning meetings	MOAI
		Conduct research into the control of contagious diseases in crops and animals	MOAI, private sector
		Develop drought and disease resistant varieties of crops and livestock	MOAI, private sector
		Monitoring and evaluating research projects through improvement of quality of regulatory and technical services	MOAI
Improve access to domestic and international markets	Develop an effective marketing information system	Create and strengthen central market intelligence unit and intensify market research	MOAI, MEPC, private sector, associations
		Create dissemination centres in districts and easily accessed areas (schools, health centres, agricultural offices)	MOAI
		Encourage development of commodity specific information networks	MOAI, NGOs (e.g. NASFAM), private sector
		Investigate potential use of Information and Communication Technologies to improve market information dissemination	MOAI, private sector
		Strengthen regional and international linkages through trade fairs and other buyer/seller meetings	MOAI, MIPA, MEPC, MCCI
	Ensure smallholder production is market-friendly	Train extension workers to impart marketing knowledge e.g. grading, storage and gross margin analysis	MOAI, private sector, NGOs
		Ensure extension workers, farmers clubs etc. updated on market trends (market bulletins etc.)	MOAI, private sector, NGOs
	Instill a business culture in smallholder farmers	Encourage formation of associations and co-operatives (see above)	MOAI, NGOs

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Encourage individual farmers and associations to conduct market research	MOAI, NGOs
	Promote development of local agro-storage and processing industry	Provide support and information to micro, small and medium scale enterprises in rural areas - see section on MSMEs below	MOCI
		Train local entrepreneurs in agri-business development	DEMAT
Promote small scale irrigation schemes and drainage	Encourage development of small scale irrigation schemes based on manual lifting devices, and river diversions	Intensify awareness campaigns for utilisation, production and installation of treadle pumps.	MOAI, NGOs
		Encourage river diversion irrigation	MOAI, NGOs
		Distribute treadle pumps on loan to smallholder farmers through revolving funds	MOAI
	Support development of Small scale irrigation schemes based on motorised pumps and sprinklers.	Facilitate installation and utilisation of new motorised pump based schemes.	MOAI, NGOs
	Support development of Small scale sprinkler irrigation schemes	Facilitate installation and maintenance of new sprinkler irrigation schemes	MOAI, NGOs
	Promote the rehabilitation and construction of community small earth dams	Facilitate the rehabilitation of the selected dams	MOAI, NGOs
	Enhance Capacity building for Irrigation Development	Review past training programmes and conduct training to be in line with field requirements.	MOAI
		Review staff requirements in line with the unit review. Train more frontline staff on cost effective irrigation methodologies.	MOAI
		Conduct irrigation adaptive research in dambos	MOAI
		Assess impact and performance of different irrigation methodologies. Test new technologies.	MOAI
Encourage production of livestock and specific crops	Encourage establishment of viable production units for selected key export crops (cotton, cassava, soya beans)	Encourage formation of associations specifically producing these crops according to comparative advantage (see farmers associations and co-operatives above)	MOAI, NGOs, (NASFAM etc.)
		Conduct crop-specific specialised training for associations etc. targeting selected winner cash crops linked to MSMEs	MOAI, NRC, Bunda
		Provide start-up material for key crops (seeds etc.)	MOAI, NGOs, (NASFAM etc.)
	Promote the development of the livestock industry	Encourage the establishment of viable animal feed industries through reduction of surtax on raw materials	MOAI, MOFEP
		Train specialised extension workers in specific animal husbandry practices, disease control and production of low cost high quality feeds	MOAI
		Revive dipping services with increased cost sharing element	MOAI
		Provide veterinary services on cost sharing basis	MOAI

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Encourage the development of and monitor provision of private sector breeding and animal health services	MOAI
		Strengthen surveillance of animal diseases	MOAI
		Monitor the import of poultry products	MOAI, MOCI
Reduce land shortage and degradation	Support implementation of the draft Land Policy	Present Land Bill to Parliament	MoLands, MoJ
		Guarantee security of customary land tenure	MoLands
	Address the problem of small landholding sizes and landlessness	Facilitate land redistribution and resettlement of 14000 hectares of land to 3500 households on a voluntary basis	MoLands
		Promote family planning to reduce pressure on land (see section on population in Pillar 2)	MOHP
		Increase productivity of small landholdings (see extension and farm mechanisation above)	MOAI, NGOs, private sector
		Train extension workers in soil conservation and fertility techniques	MOAI
		Promote low cost soil fertility conservation and improvement techniques (including use of organic manure)	MOAI
		Promote off-farm employment (see section on MSMEs)	MOCI
Promote and expand farm mechanisation	Increase access to draught animals and animal drawn implements	Improve animal health programmes (see livestock section above)	MOAI
		Improve access to credit (see above)	MOCI
		Support extension campaigns and behavioural change communication	MOAI
		Train local artisans in production of animal drawn implements	MOAI
		Create microfinanced production units for animal drawn implements	
		Create special production units for donkeys for sell on loan	MOAI
	Increase access to tractors for hire	Provide tractors for hire to farmers' groups with consolidated land	Private sector, MOAI
		Investigate reasons for failure of past schemes and design alternatives	MOAI
Reduce weaknesses in the institutional and policy framework	Rationalise structure and activities of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in line with MPRSP priority activities	Redefine core functions of the MOAI in line with MPRSP priority activities	MOAI, MASIP
		Privatise/contract out non-core functions	MOAI, private sector, NGOs
		Implement cost sharing/recovery where possible	MOAI
		Conduct civic education through extension workers on role of MOAI as one of many service providers	MOAI, MASIP
	Strengthen sector-wide policy making and co-ordination	Strengthen co-ordination with farmers' groups, NGOs, traders and other stakeholders.	MASIP, MOAI
		Continue development of Malawi Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (MASIP) as framework for co-ordination between stakeholders	MASIP, MOAI



Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Prepare for decentralisation of agriculture sector	Develop agriculture sector decentralisation action plan.	MOAI
Increase gender balance, prevent and mitigate HIV/AIDS in the agricultural sector	Undertake Extension strategic campaigns for mainstreaming Gender and HIV/AIDS for both communities	Conduct gender and HIV/AIDS awareness meetings leading to Participatory Rapid Appraisals (PRA).	
		2 - day meetings for 230 workplaces.2300 field workers to conduct 4 one day meetings in their sections.	
		Conduct campaigns and exhibitions to expose Rural communities to support services on Gender and HIV/AIDS.	
		Procure 8 multi-media mobile vans (yellow vans for ADDs to support extension campaigns and Behaviour Change Communication	
	Undertake diagnostic surveys to bring out deeper understanding of needs, issues and links of HIV/AIDS, Gender and Agricultural Development in selected areas (model Villages and samples areas)	Develop a checklist and participatory tools for situation analysis at work place and community by 36 GAD officers in 3 days	
		Conduct staff orientation on diagnostic surveys at workplaces- by 4 GAD cluster teams for 5 days	
		Conduct the diagnostic surveys at community level	
		Analyse and compile situation issues for action planning	
	Develop policy and programmes to support the activities of HIV/AIDS and Gender within the Agricultural Sector	Engage consultant to facilitate review of existing national studies and policies and development of Gender HIV/AIDS policy for the Agriculture sector	
		Develop action plans to address Gender and HIV/AIDS issues at different workplace and programme levels.	
		Procure EPA motorcycles and community bicycles to facilitate mobilization campaigns.	
		Conduct field visits and review meetings to monitor implementation of work place and community action plans.	
	Design and provide technical backstopping to Agricultural training institutions, communities and workplace on Gender and HIV/AIDS interventions.	Train for skills development in dealing with HIV/AIDS impacts prevention and reducing gender disparities in agricultural development.Train 36 gender and HIV/AIDS desk officers.	
		On the job training for field staff at ADDs, RDPs, research Stations and EPAs and	
		Mobile training for community mobilizers on Gender and HIV/AIDS	
		Engage Consultant to facilitate review curricula for Agricultural Training Institutions (Bunda and NRC) to incorporate gender and HIV/AIDS	
		Conduct consultative meetings with University and NRC Administrators for curriculum review	
		Provide support to training institutions to mainstream Gender and HIV/AIDS into their curricula.	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Develop a gender disaggregated data bank for programmin and monitoring and evaluation linked to the Implementation units in ADDS and the Central Monitoring and Evaluation Unit for the Agricultural Sector.	Procure 27 desk top computers to facilitate data management at District/RDP levels and 1 lap top for the central coordinating unit	
		Engage a consultant to design a databank and train staff to manage use of a disaggregated databank	
		Establish a gender disaggregated data bank system	
	Advocacy for strengthened linkages, financial and technical support within and outside the Agricultural sector for reinforcing mainstreaming of Gender and HIV/AIDS into agricultural development.	Organise seminar presentations, field activity updates through MASIP, District Assembly, Parliamentarians, Technical Working Groups and MOAI's Gender and HIV/AIDS stetting Committees	
		Establish an inventory of organisations dealing with Gender and HIV/AIDS programmes locally.	
		Facilitate linkages for accessing services on HIV/AIDS	
		Establish and Strengthen networking locally and internationally - SARIA, SEAGA, Canadian Agro biodiversity Indigenous knowledge/Gender Project, IDDEAA, TANESA and ISNAR	
<b>Sub-Goal 1.1.2 - Natural Resources</b>			
Increase sustainable utilisation of fishery resources	Strengthen legal and institutional framework	Generate and develop management plan for fishery resources in Lake Malawi, Lake Chilwa, Chiuta and Malombe	
		Empower Beach Village Committees (BVCs) to manage the resource through district assembly by-laws	
		Communicate fisheries policy and by-laws to District Assemblies	
	Promote alternative livelihood strategies in fisheries	Promote off-shore fishery of untapped stocks in Lake Malawi to provide cheap fish on the market	
		Promote fisheries enhancement technologies and fish farming in local communities	
		Promote establishment of better markets and marketing practices for fish	
	Create mass awareness of environment and natural resource management	Improve fisheries curriculum at Mpwapwe College of fisheries and other training centres for staff and fisheries	
		Translate 50 years of fisheries research data into user friendly information materials	
		Mass campaign on fish policy, act, best management practices through mass media, posters and pamphlets	
Encourage sustainable utilisation of forestry resources	Strengthen the legal and institutional framework	Empower communities on co-management of forest reserves	
		Community based forestry management anchored in the LGA and DA	
		Develop forestry co-management plans in line with NFP	
		Policy review of carbon tax on trees	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Implement national/regional protocols and conventions	
	Promote alternative livelihood strategies	Privatisation of industrial plantations to supply the demand for timber	
		Promote mass tree planting campaign as an economic benefit	
	Create mass environmental awareness as regards forestry	Improve forestry curriculum at Dedza and other training centres for staff and VNRMCs	
		Translate 10 years research into user friendly information material and manuals	
		Mass campaign on forest policy, act and by-laws through media, posters etc.	
Encourage sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources	Strengthen legal and institutional framework	Promote co-management of wildlife reserves with local communities and other stakeholders	
		Community-based wildlife co-management anchored in the District Assemblies	
		Develop wildlife co-management plans in line with sustainable NR principles	
		Revise policy to tax park users	
	Promote alternative livelihood strategies as regards wildlife	Privatise selected wildlife to ensure supply of the demand for game	
		Encourage wildlife farming	
		Promote mass tree planting for conservation and economic benefits	
		Harvesting sustainable wildlife resources in buffer zones of protected areas	
	Create mass awareness of environment and natural resource management as regards wildlife	Improve training on wildlife management at relevant training institutions for staff and villagers	
		Translate research data into user-friendly information materials and manuals	
		Increase capacity of EE unit of DNPW, human resource, material resource, financial resources	
		Mass campaign on wildlife policy, act and best NRM practices through mass media, posters and others	
	Minimise wildlife/human conflicts	Establish vertebrate pest control fences	
		Train hunter and community leaders in crop protection and problem animal control	
		Conduct national crocodile and hippo management plans	
<b>Sub-Goal 1.1.3 - Develop MSMEs</b>			
Provide support to development of MSMEs	Provide physical infrastructure	Develop industrial sites for MSMEs with common user facilities such as testing, marketing, waste disposal etc.	MCI, MIPA
	Introduce special assistance programmes - both financial and non-financial services	Develop database of MSMEs	MCI
		Develop a subcontract exchange system	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Identify and develop new markets	
		Link anchor companies and selected MSMEs	MIPA
		Train MSMEs on quality improvement practices	MBS
		Establish raw materials banks	MCI
		Pool MSMEs under one umbrella for bulk supply of products	MCI
		Establish research and development grants	MIRTDC
		Establish quality control and testing centres	MBS
	Introduce technologies to facilitate income generation	Conducts research	MIPA, MEPC
		Adapt/Develop simple technologies	MIRTDC
		Disseminate technologies	MIRTDC
	Focus on specific products where Malawi has a comparative advantage	Promote Malawi's handicrafts	MIPA, MEPC
		Establish export villages	MEPC
		Develop booklets/documentary films/webpages	MIPA,MEPC
		Organise international fairs	MEPC
		Prepare booklet on export procedures	MEPC,MEPC
Improve institutional coordination and support	Improve co-ordination and support	Introduce a "Lead Agency" concept to co-ordinate markets and marketing, incentives, financial assistance and R&D, training and management of infrastructure	MCI
<b>Sub-Goal 1.1.4 - Manufacturing and agro-processing</b>			
Broaden the industrial base	Identify new sources of growth	Explore linkages between local components manufacturers and the automobile industry in South Africa	MIPA
		Target development of export-oriented, high value-added, high technology industries	MCI,MPIA
	Create Industry assistance fund	Determine the qualifying criteria	MCI
	Provide supportive infrastructure	Develop industrial estates	MCI,MIPA,SEDOM
		Implement R&D Programmes	MIRTDC
		Provide training & consultancies	DEMAT,MIRTDC
Develop new cluster based industries	Develop and promote new cluster of in textiles and apparel, food products (cassava, soya, fish, livestock, floriculture, fruits and vegetables), resource based industries (wood, gemstones, handicrafts), chemical products (pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals), engineering industries (auto components) and consumer manufactures	Promote value added chains anchored around a crop or resource	MIPA
		Attract new investment in the areas where Malawi has a comparative advantage	MIPA
Accelerate regional development	Promote spatial development initiatives	Strengthen Nacala and Mtwara development corridors	
Improve product standards and quality	Encourage in-house quality control measures	Conduct workshops, training courses for firms	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Strengthen national standards capacity	Strengthen MBS	
Integrate MSMEs into industrial development	See Sub-Goal 1.1.3 above		
Establish a credible institutional framework	Establish a Business Council	Create Business Council	
		Facilitate flow of information to key actors	
		Strengthen public-private linkages	
<b>Sub-Goal 1.1.5 - Tourism</b>			
Promote community based tourism	Promote new community-led tourism developments	Involve communities in construction of new facilities management of existing ones	
		Promote tourism investment	
		Establish tourist villages	
	Increase links between existing tourism facilities and local communities (e.g. curios, cultural events, employment etc.)	Designate tourism growth areas	
		Encourage private-public sector partnership for investment and management	
		Review a tourism investment profile	
Increase efficiency and effectiveness of tourism marketing	Increase efficiency of tourism marketing	Review the institutional framework for tourism promotion and regulation	
	Intensify tourism marketing	Create an appealing identity and trademark of Malawi as the Warm Heart of Africa	
		Intensify tourism promotion in both new and old destinations	
Regulate the industry of the basis of defined standards	Define standards	Determine the standards for various types of tourism products	
		Develop guidelines for processing new development	
		Reclassify/licence the existing establishments according to standards	
Improve infrastructure to support tourism	Maintain existing infrastructure	Maintain the road network linking tourism attractions (see the section on roads)	
<b>Sub-Goal 1.1.6 - Small scale mining</b>			
Disseminate Information, especially the information required by MSMES	Establish focal point in Department of mines	Provide information on inventory of minerals, exploration status, mining and mineral-based industries	
	Disseminate information on availability of minerals	Prepare and update an inventory of minerals available and produced in the country	
		Produce a mineral bulletin	
		Produce brochures for target minerals	
	Disseminate information on mining technologies	Prepare bulletins	
		Provide training	
Provide technical and financial support	Provide technical support on mineral extraction	District based training programmes	
	Provide technical support on value-adding	District based training programmes	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Improve processing +laboratory infrastructure	Rehabilitate+rebuild +re-equip labs	
	Provide financial support	Encourage lending institutions to extend credit facilities to small-scale miners (see section on credit)	
Ensure appropriate mining legislation	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of office procedures, especially for grant and renewal of mining leases	Simplify procedures	
Promote value-addition, marketing and exports	Encourage formation of miners' clubs and associations	Provide training on club formation and management	
	Put in place incentives for exports	Organise local fairs and exhibitions	
		Visit regional and international trade fairs	
		Organise seminars and exhibitions for potential exporters and Government	
		Establish a formal channel through which mineral can be exported	
	Promote value addition	Improve cutting and polishing techniques of precious stones	
		Establish a gem and jewellery exchange	
		Improve dialogue among the stakeholders in the industry	
		Create SSI pilot minerals product estates	
<b>Goal 1.2 - Creating an Enabling Environment for Pro-Poor Growth</b>			
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.1 - Macroeconomic Stability</b>			
Reduce inflation, interest rates and ensure stable exchange rate	See Chapter 5 matrix		
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.2 - Develop Credit and Micro-Finance</b>			
Reduce the cost of credit	Reduce interest rates	See Chapter 5	
Strengthen the institutional framework	Establish appropriate framework for regulation and supervision of MFIs	Strengthen MFI network to promote coordination between private sector, NGOs, Government and donors	
		Develop legislation for regulatory framework	
		Strengthen self-regulation through network	
		Establish thresholds for full supervision by regulatory authorities	
	Develop code of conduct for MFIs	Carry out impact assesment study	
		Develop code of conduct to promote performance standards	
		Establish operational secretariat for MFI network	
	Reduce high default rates	Introduce tougher and more efficient legal sanctions against defaulters	
		Strengthen enforcement legislation	
		Promote formation of farmers' clubs and associations	
Expand competition and efficiency in the credit market	Reduce political interference and inefficiency	Commercialise and privatise all Government controlled MFIs	
	Promote competition	Eliminate interlocking ownership linkages between commercial banks	
		Privatise commercial banks	
		Encourage new entrants	

Objective	Strategy	Activity		
Diversify and expand coverage	Expand microfinance coverage	Support the expansion of the coverage of financial services for MSMEs		
		Mobilise and channel resources to the microfinance system/Establish credit guarantee fund		
		Provide incentives for the development of financial services market		
	Improve the quality of microfinance supply	Develop financial technologies		
		Develop and support development of financial service for rural MSMEs		
		Improve the quality of information within the microfinance system		
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.3 - Rural Infrastructure</b>				
Construct and maintain rural feeder roads	Promote rural travel and transport	Improve awareness and understanding of rural travel and transport issues		
		Construct and maintain rural roads		
		Grading of rural feeder roads	NRA	
		Rehabilitation of rural feeder roads	NRA	
		Construction of rural roads	NRA	
		Construction of infrastructure such as culverts, bridges and waterways	NRA	
Increase accessibility to good drinking water and sanitation	Develop capacity in rural communities and institutions	Pothole patching	NRA	
		Recruitment of training of technical staff		
		Community Mobilisation and training		
		Enhance Local Support groups participation		
		Institute Monitoring and Evaluation		
	Develop and maintain water supply and sanitation services in rural areas	Plan and develop new water supply and sanitation facilities		
		Rehabilitate existing water supply facilities		
		Advise on the provision, location and construction of sanitation facilities		
		Construction of water reservoirs		
		Protect the environment and water catchment areas	Community mobilisation and training	
	To promote, develop and manage water resources for equitable and sustainable utilisation		Rehabilitation of water catchment areas	
			Monitoring and assessment of available resources	
			Capacity building	
			Water resource development	
		International co-operation		
		Water resources policy		
		Institutional development		
		Promotion and conservation of natural resources		
		Promotion of handpumps		
	Keep monitoring performance			

Objective	Strategy	Activity		
Increase access to affordable and sustainable rural energy	Embark on a nationwide rural electrification programme	Expand distribution network to rural growth centres, trading centres and potential irrigation centres	DOE & ESCOM	
		Reduce pressure on wood-fuel	Encourage use of charcoal and wood stoves in different areas	DOE & NGOs
			Provide credit for the production of stoves	DOE & NGOs
	Promote the use of biogas plants		DOE	
	Expand electricity supply options	Encourage private sector to develop a dedicated financing system for Photo Voltaic (PV) systems (revolving fund)		DOE, MEET & renewable energy companies
			Develop the market for photovoltaic systems at household level (supply and demand)	
	Provide incentives for the development of fuel retail outlets in rural areas	Rationalise distribution margins to provide incentive to rural distributors		DOE
Review existing fiscal policies regarding fuel outlet development				
Improve rural telecommunications	Develop and implement rural telecommunications policy	Encourage private sector provision of telecomms services (e.g. rural cellular based bureaux)		
		Encourage network companies to expand coverage		
		Encourage demand for telecommunications by providing training opportunities, public-access terminals and demonstrations		
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.4 - Other Enabling Infrastructure</b>				
Strengthen core road network	Maintain & rehabilitate existing core road network			
	Extend core road network			
Increase access, efficiency and reliability of modern energy supply	Increase access to affordable modern energy services	Provide incentives (increase distribution margins) for establishment of coal distribution depots	DOE	
		Promote use of low cost electrification technologies (review regulations on technology range and standards)	DOE & ESCOM	
	Improve technical and economic efficiency of modern energy supply industries	Prepare electricity supply industry market reform strategy document	DOE	
		Change market structure from vertically integrated public monopoly to separate generation, transmission and distribution business units	DOE	
		Increase security and reliability of energy systems	Engage in import/export of electricity through SAPP, especially through interconnection with Mozambique	ESCOM & DOE
Telecommunications	Expand coverage	Rehabilitate existing transmission and distribution power systems	ESCOM & DOE	
		Expand generation by implementation of Kapichira Phase II		
		Diversify power generation sources to other hydropower sources (other than Shire) and coal, biomass and thermal power		
Broadcasting	Continue liberalisation of sector	Increase number of working lines		
		Open up provision to private sector		
	Improve radio broadcasting	Restructure MBC	MBC	
		Replace obsolete transmission equipment		
	Computerise radio studios			
	Provide televised information to the nation	Migrate TVM from analogue to digital formats		



Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Install low power transmitters	
		Improve transmission network	
		Establish community viewing centres	
		Improve studio infrastructure	
		Open regional centres	
		Ensure programming poverty and development-focussed	
Postal services	Increase number of post offices	Rent existing infrastructure, build more post offices	
	Improve sustainability of postal services	Increase charges to cost recovery levels	
		Introduce innovative methods of service delivery (e.g. contract out delivery, mutual agreements or distribution)	
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.5 - Domestic and External Trade</b>			
Promote supportive infrastructure	Create sustainable export credit refinancing		
	Ensure adequate road networks (see infrastructure)		
	Facilitate development of warehouse infrastructure		
Expand domestic market share	Encourage local manufacturers to increase share of domestic market	Instill sense of loyalty in domestic market - Buy Malawi	
		Give recognition to manufacturing companies that achieve high standards and quality	
	Give preferential treatment to local entrepreneurs	Design transparent preferential treatment guidelines, to be overseen by MPA	MPA, MOCI, OPC
		Enforce transparent preferential treatment of local entrepreneurs	MPA
	Encourage synergies between local companies	Encourage bulk purchases, joint advertising and promotions, joint ventures and buy-outs	MOCI
		Promote formal and informal networks between traders	MOCI
		Produce and share marketing information	MOCI/MCCCI
	Protect consumers	Enforce competition law	MOCI
		Protect consumers from unethical practices, misleading advertising etc.	CAMA
		Promote growth of consumerism	CAMA
		Promote private sector trade associations	
Expand export market share	Promote development of exports	Reorient activities of MEPC	MEPC
		Strengthen role of MEPC in export promotion	MEPC
		Establish trade promotion centres abroad, and rationalise existing trade representations	
		Improve collection and dissemination of market information	
Negotiate preferential arrangements	Strengthen position in regional trade organisations	Negotiate for stronger position in COMESA, SADC	
		Negotiate for stronger position through UR, AGOA, EBA etc. with WTO, US and EU	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.6 - Taxation</b>			
Review corporate tax	Restructure corporate taxation to respond to the needs of the private sector	Remove double taxation	MOFEP/MRA
		Respond to needs of changing employment and investment trends	MOFEP/MRA
		Eliminate distortions caused by provisional tax payments	MOFEP/MRA
	Widen the tax base	Rationalise tax reliefs and incentives	MOFEP/MRA
		Implement extended surtax	MOFEP/MRA
		Improve MRA operations	MRA
<b>Pillar 2 - Human Capital Development</b>			
<b>Goal 2.1 Education</b>			
<b>Sub-Goal 2.1.1 Basic Education</b>			
Improve the quality and relevance of basic education	Reduce the pupil to qualified teacher ratio	Recruit adequate number of teachers	MOEST
	Minimise differences across standards and between urban and rural areas	Put in place incentives to encourage teachers to work in rural areas	MOEST, DEOs, Assemblies
		Pay allowances to teachers living in remote rural areas at K480 per month	
		Recruit and deploy teachers in a systematic manner by using district based and gender balanced recruitment and training of teachers	MOEST, DEOs, District Assemblies
	Improve quality of primary teacher education system	Reform teacher education curricula in line with primary education reforms (including gender issues) and orient teachers on new curriculum	MOEST
		Put in place an improved MIITEP	MOEST
		Put in place a Teacher Education Development Programme (TEDP)	MOEST
		Provide adequate student learning materials	MOEST, MIE
		Train TTC lecturers in terms of qualifications and ability	MOEST
		Enforce minimum physical infrastructure standards of TTCs	DEOs, District assemblies
		Allow JCE holders upgrade their academic and teaching qualifications	MOEST
	Improve efficiency of primary teacher education system	Increase the student to lecturer ratio	MOEST, DEOs, Assemblies
		Separate financing of welfare from educational services by introducing cost sharing in TTCs on boarding and transport expenses	
	Provide quality In-Service training (INSET) for primary teachers	Build and maintain Teacher Development Centres (TDCs) in all 315 zones	MOEST
		Undertake TDC INSET training for teachers and primary education assistants (PEAs) and Malawi Senior School Staff (MSSSP)	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Strengthen and decentralize administrative and management services related to teacher education	Make TTCs full cost centres	MOEST
		Undertake district based monitoring of INSET	
		Create a Department of Teacher Education Development (DTED)	MOEST
	Develop and implement a relevant primary national curriculum with emphasis on literacy, numeracy and life skills	Review and monitor primary curriculum every 10 years	MRPWD, DEOs
	Ensure good health and sanitation conditions in all primary schools	Construct pitlatrines in primary schools	MOEST, MOH, DEOs
		Construct new boreholes in primary	MOEST, MOWD
		Hygiene Education and Sanitation (HES) training at primary level	
		Health promotion workshops	MOEST, MOH
	Ensure that all pupils have access to an adequate supply of relevant instructional materials	Provide adequate textbooks	MOEST
		Provide adequate learning materials books	
		Provide adequate Supplies Unit operating expenses	
	Promote a more effective supervisory and inspection service	Increase supervisory visits by PEAs	DEOs, Assemblies
Improve access and equity at the primary level, focusing on special needs education and girls	Train teachers in special needs	Train specialist teachers integrated into teacher education programmes	MRPWD, MOEST
		Train primary school teachers in special education needs	
	Support given to special needs education students	Increase provision for severely impaired children by supporting resource and residential centres on boarding expenses	MRPWD, MOEST
		Integrate children with mild visual impairment into conventional schools	
		Increase support to residential schools for hearing impaired children	
		Integrate children with mild hearing impairment into conventional schools	
	Achieve equitable participation of girls	Continue developing gender awareness teaching materials for equitable participation of both boys and girls	MOEST, MOG&CS
	Increase the number of school blocks	Construction of school blocks	MOEST
	Replace existing very poor classrooms	Rehabilitation of classrooms	
	Improve condition of poor classrooms	Maintenance of classrooms	
	Social mobilization campaign targeting girls and disadvantaged youths and children	Carry out a social mobilization campaign targeting orphans, girls, out of school youths and children with physical and learning disabilities	
Increase and improve adult literacy and numeracy	Increase access to adult literacy classes	Provide adequate training and learning materials for adult literacy classes and honoraria for trainers	
		Review adult literacy policy	
	Promote equitable participation of men and women in adult literacy classes	Undertake social mobilization campaign	MOG&CS

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Deliver effective adult literacy classes	Revise the adult literacy curriculum	MOEST, MOGYCS
		Train 7000 teachers in adult literacy	
		Recruit and train additional instructors	
		Recruit and train additional DCAs	
		Strengthen monitoring of adult literacy	
		Print and distribute adequate adult literacy primers	
		Open up more Rural Information Centres (RICs) in existing buildings in communities	
Provide special education for out of school youth	Provide an alternative form of education to school dropouts and those who have not attended school	Develop multipurpose youth centres	MOG&CS, MOEST
		Strengthen out of school youths at TA level	
		Train youth in vocational skills	
		Train youth patron leaders	
	Develop and implement a relevant training package for out of school youth	Develop a comprehensive life skills training package	MOEST, MOL
		Training of peer educators of district youth technical sub-committees as trainers	
Expand pre-school education (Early Childhood Education, ECD)	Identify Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres	Carry out an ECD centre identification exercise to find out communities that have and that do not have ECD centres	MOEST, DEOs, assemblies, communities, MOEST
	Mobilize support for ECD centres	Mobilize support from stakeholders including private sector	
	Promote the health and nutrition of pre-school children	Provide enriched porridge/food supplements at pre-school/CBCCs	MOEST, MOH
		Orient ECD teachers and parents on the nutrition and health of children	
	Establish new ECDs and pre-schools	Facilitate the establishment of new ECDs and pre-schools	
	Ensure an adequate and well motivated supply of care givers	Recruit more ECD teachers	MOG&CS
		Train existing ECD teachers	
		Provide pre-service training to new ECD teachers	
		Pay monthly honorarium to 2,800 teachers	
		Pay T4 salaries to qualified ECD teachers	
	Equip all CBCC facilities with adequate materials	Acquire and deliver pre-school materials	MOG&CS
		Construct ECD resource centres for the rural areas	
		Involve communities in making local materials	
	Ensure quality standards in all private and public pre-school/CBCC institutions	Develop ECDs and instructional materials	MOEST, MOG&CS
		Acquire monitoring and data management tools	
		Manage and evaluate ECD services	
		Undertake short studies on ECDs	MOEST

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
Respond urgently to problems created by the HIV/AIDS epidemic	Ensure that pupils/out of school youth have the knowledge and skills to avoid HIV/AIDS infection and are provided with counselling services	Support existing HIV/AIDS Clubs	
		Undertake media initiatives - magazine radio programme, AIDS educ. Soap-Opera	
		Develop a comprehensive HIV/AIDS strategic Plan	MOEST, MOH
		Implement recommendations from the HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan	
Decentralise and strengthen administrative and planning responsibilities	Reduce dropout and repetition rates in primary education	Tackle poor attendance by working directly with communities	MOEST, Communities
		Undertake social contract workshops covering all schools	
	Ensure that strategic plans for basic education are based on quality data collection and analysis	Establish an Education Management Information System (EMIS)	MOEST
	Decentralise administrative responsibilities/services for basic education	Reallocate educational staff and operating budgets from higher levels to lower levels	MOEST
	Establish a dialogue among and between youth and service providers/policy makers	Provide management training and equipment for NGOs targeting youths	MOEST, NYC
		Establish Youth Technical Sub-Committees in every district	
		Build capacity for the National Youth Council	
<b>Sub-Goal 2.1.2 - Secondary Education</b>			
Increase access and equity to secondary schools	Increase access to public secondary education and ensure that there is access in every zone (315)	To construction of new classrooms and double shifting to continue in urban schools	MOEST, DEOs, Assemblies
	Increase the number of girls gaining access to secondary education	Review of bursary scheme to target students from low social-economic groups with particular focus on girls and orphans ~ (80% of bursaries to go to girls)	MOEST, MOF&EP
	Increase access to secondary education for out of school youth	Provide for salaries for teachers engaged in distance education	MOEST
		Provide distance education to primary school leavers who do not continue with formal schooling via MCDE	MOEST
		Provide textbook packs to students	MOEST
	Support students with special education needs	Children with special education needs will be integrated into conventional schools with supporting resource centres	MRPWD, MOEST
	Increase access to private secondary education	Revive the Private Schools Association of Malawi (PRISMA) and involve it in textbook provision and in night schooling	MOEST, PRISMA
Improve quality and relevance of secondary school education	Review and reform curricula in line with needs for incorporating life skills, specialist subjects, information and communication technology and nutrition	Develop and implement new curriculum	MOEST, MIE
		To conduct an exam symposium to recommend implementation of continuous assessment and abolish the JCE exam	MOEST, MANEB, PRISMA
		Consultation of stakeholders on assessment method at JCE level	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Ensure that all secondary school institutions meet physical minimum standards	Rehabilitate those CDSSs which failed to meet standards in 1999	MOEST
		Maintain the stock of existing secondary schools (CSS, CDSS)	MOEST
	Ensure effective supervision	Undertake advisory visits to secondary schools	MOEST, SEMAs
		Recruit more SEMAs	MOEST, MOF&EP
		Train SEMAs , Headteachers, HoDs and cluster leaders on school development planning and supervision techniques	MOEST
		Hold various SEMA meetings on supervision techniques	MOEST
		Establish new clusters	MOEST
	Ensure that pupils have access to adequate supply of relevant instructional materials	Supply initial stock of textbooks to all public schools so that textbook revolving fund (TRF) scheme can start	MOEST
		Involve public and private schools in Textbook Revolving Facility (TRF)	MOEST, PRISMA
		Deploy appropriate resources for specialist subjects	MOEST, MRPWD
		Maintain ICT equipment	MOEST, MOF&EP
		Equip every school with a set of basic to start and maintain school gardens	MOA&I, MOEST
		Maintain Agriculture tools to retain their condition	
		Equip every school with a set of basic cooking equipment to rehabilitate outdoor kitchens	MOEST, MOH, MOL
		Equip every school with a set of sewing machines	MOEST, MOL
	To recruit and retain an adequate number of secondary school teachers	Recruit and train enough teachers to reduce the pupil class ration in public schools	MOEST, DEOs, Assemblies
		Increase the number of teachers on pre-service teacher education courses	MOEST
		Upgrade existing untrained teachers in the system	MOEST
	Increase access and improve equity in teacher recruitment and training	Recruit trained teachers as well as qualified primary school teachers as a temporary measure	MOEST, DEOs, Assemblies
		Increase intake for teacher training through private and non-residential teacher training	MOEST
		Upgrade under-qualified teachers	MOEST
		The private sector will be encouraged to participate in the provision of secondary school teachers	
		To increase the number of female Secondary school teachers	
	A quality secondary school teacher education and development programme will be put into place which will maximise the output of secondary graduates	Provide operating expenses for Domasi teaching serives	MOEST
		Provide operating expenses for Chancellor College teaching serives	MOEST
		Provide operating expenses for Mzuz teaching serives	MOEST
		Provide operating expenses for Polytechnique teaching serives	MOEST
		Provide operating expenses for Bunda teaching serives	MOEST

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Upgrade under-qualified teachers to to diploma level	Run distance education programme at Domasi	DOMASI
		Run distance education programme at Mzuzu TTC	MOEST, MZUZU TTC
Improve Management and Administration of Secondary Education	Decentralise Secondary school education	Improve administration in line with expansion of secondary education	MOEST
		Streamline administrative services	MOEST
		Improve management of division administration in line with increasing enrolment	MOEST
	Enhance secondary school planning administration	Support development of secondary school EMIS	MOEST
		Apply and maintain quality control measures	MOEST
	Support the development of adequate secondary school management and administration staff	Facilitate divisions and clusters to improve their analytical skills in planning	MOEST
	An efficient and equitable financing system for secondary institutions to be put into place		
	To improve efficiency in the use of school admin/utility resources	Reduce real financing for administration and utilities	MOEST
		Recruit administration workers for all CCSs	MOEST, DEOs, Assemblies
		Recruit administration workers for all CDSS	MOEST, DEOs, Assemblies
	To promote internal and efficiency gains in the system	Improve the efficiency of use of teachers in CDSSs inorder to reduce class size	
		Maximise teaxcher learner contact time - 21 learning periods of 40 minutes each out of 45 periods	
		Improve the equity in the distribution of qualified teachers across CDSSs and CSSs	
	Upgrade TDU to be a department for Teacher Education and Development	Charge Department of Teacher Education Development (DTED) with a responsibility for pre-service and in-service teacher education	MOEST
	Increase the level of cost sharing for boarding expenses	Introduce 50% coverage of boarding costs by students	MOEST, MOF&EP, Communities
<b>Sub-Goal 2.1.3 - Higher Education</b>			
Increase access and equity in higher education	Increase of student intake through double shifting, distant education programmes and involvement of the private sector in tertially education	Universities to increase their intake of full-time equivalent public (FTEP) students and optimising use of physical resources by introducing double shifting and after hours use of classrooms	University Office, Colleges, Private Sector, Communities
		Universities to increase intake through distance education programmes to be introduced by 2004	
		Private initiatives to be encouraged by changing the education act by 2004	
		Universities to increase intake into specific poverty related programmes	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Increase participation of females in tertiary education	Reserve 30 % intake of girls by 2004 and 50 % by 2012	Colleges, MOG\$CS
		Introduce scholarship awards for female students in non-traditional areas	
		Establish a gender studies unit at chancellor college and outreach units in all institutions	Colleges, MOG\$CS
		Introduce bridging programmes for female students	
		Promote gender mainstreaming in all higher education institutions by introducing affirmative action in recruitment of academic staff	
	Increase participation of students from disadvantaged groups	Introduce scholarship awards for needy students	
		University buildings to be made 'disabled' friendly	Colleges, MRPWD
		Introduce Social Mobilisation Campaigns to increase admission of candidates from disadvantaged areas	Colleges
Improve the quality and relevance of higher education	To motivate staff in teaching and research in order to strengthen and improve quality graduate programmes	Raise the average salaries of teaching and research and support staff	Colleges
		Increase the value of welfare and professional benefits in line with the expansion in enrolments	Colleges
	Improve the quality of teaching and learning in tertiary institutions	Annual maintenance of physical infrastructure to occur	Mzuzu Univ., MOEST
		Construct new campus for Mzuzu University at Choma	Mzuzu Univ.
		Increase number of science and technology laboratories and equipment	
		Provide adequate training opportunities for professional staff by 2002	
		Increase financial allocations for buying teaching and learning materials	
	Strengthen research & graduate programmes	Encourage the establishment of private bookshops. Students to be given vouchers to purchase books	MOEST, Private Sector, Colleges
		Increase the number of post graduate programmes	MOEST, Colleges
		Increase allocation to research and technology dissemination programmes by 2004	
	Re-orientate tertiary institutions to make them more responsive to the needs of Malawian society.	Provide scholarship support for students in 'skill demand' areas particularly Science and Technology	MOEST, Colleges, Private Sector
		Make computer literacy a compulsory course for all students	Colleges, MOEST
		Match jobs with market needs by 2002	
		Introduce courses addressing cross-cutting issues including HIV/AIDS, gender, lifeskills and globalisation e.t.c by 2002	
Reduce reliance of higher education on subventions	Decentralise the administration of Tertiary Education	Demand driven strategic plans to be developed for entrepreneurship environment in every college and department by 2002	
		Install management information systems to facilitate planning, monitoring and implementation	Colleges



Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Recruit pro-vice chancellor at UNIMA to facilitate implementation of reform programme and business development	
		Establish a National Commission for Higher Education to plan and co-ordinate tertiary activities by 2002	MOEST, Colleges, Private Sector
		Redefine the role of the University Office	MOEST
	(2) Improve dialogue and interface and society	Increase public relations and social marketing activities by 2002	
	Tertiary institutions to promote cost effective use of existing human and physical resources	College admin staff establishment remain constant ~ student administrator ratios increased	Colleges
		Colleges will no longer be responsible for boarding	Colleges
		Colleges will no longer be responsible for utility bills for boarding and will put into place energy and water saving measures	Colleges
		Efficiency saving measures to be put in place	Colleges
		Separation of education and welfare services	
		Bursary system to be abolished and replaced with a targeted scholarship programme	MOEST, Colleges
	Diversifying sources of funding through resource mobilisation	College admin staff establishment remain constant ~ student administrator ratios increased	
<b>Sub-Goal 2.1.4 - MANEB</b>			
Improve exam quality, relevance, preparation and administration	Provide relevant and high quality exams through an efficient and cost effective manner	The number of subjects to be examined at <b>MSCE</b> level to be reduced to no more than 9	MANEB, MOEST, Colleges, Private Sector
		<b>JCE</b> exam to be abolished	MANEB
		<b>PSLC</b> exam unit cost to remain constant as candidature increases	MANEB
	MANEB programmes to be decentralised and more efficient.	Review management structure	MANEB
		Rehabilitate buildings newly acquired by the MANEB Board	MANEB
<b>Sub-Goal 2.1.5 - Malawi Institute of Education</b>			
Undertake curriculum development for the entire education sector with emphasis on cross-cutting issues and rare skills	To develop appropriate curriculum for preschool, primary, secondary and primary teacher education	Developing relevant curricula ~ incorporating issues of Population, Gender, Civics and HIV/AIDS. Each curriculum to be reviewed every 10 years	MIE
	To evaluate relevant, quality instructional materials	Tendering and evaluating textbooks to meet requirements of new syllabi	
		Teachers oriented in new secondary school curriculum	MIE
	To provide professional development services to teachers and other education personnel	To design and conduct INSET courses on Supervision & Inspection/ Administration & Management/ Curriculum Orientation/Subject content	MIE
	To conduct research studies to support the CDU and DSTD units	Writing proposals/ conducting, disseminating and publishing education research	MIE
Improve the service delivery of MIE	To improve the effectiveness of MIE's service departments	To design syllabi presentation	MIE, MOEST

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Print materials on a commercial basis to private companies & to print syllabi and other government documents at cost price	MIE
		Provide a resource base for MIE's core functions	
		Provide catering and hostelling on a commercial basis	
		Provide a resource base for MIE's core functions	
Implement reforms in order to realise gains in administrative and operating costs	(iv) To reform the administrative and financial structure	Measures promoting efficiency gains to be put in place, such that admin expenses are reduced from 70% of MIE's government subvention to 30% by 2007	MIE
<b>Goal 2.2 Better Technical, Entrepreneurial, Vocational Education and Training</b>			
Promote self employment through skills development initiatives	Promote self employment and thereby reduce poverty in the informal Sector through establishment of skills development initiatives in rural areas	Implement on the job training programs in specific occupations for the youth in collaboration with MASAF and other stakeholders	TEVETA
		Expand the skills development initiative for self employment rural areas	TEVETA
		Conduct demand-driven specialized technical, entrepreneurial and business development skills training programs	MEDI/TEVETA/MOLVT
		Train a pool of trainers of entrepreneurship training for the informal sector	MOLVT
	Ensure access to skills development by expanding and increasing outreach and coverage of technical entrepreneurial vocational education and training programmes through village polytechnics in all districts	Establish village polytechnics	MOLVT
		Mount mobile training units	MOLVT
		Construct new technical colleges/ expand existing	MOLVT
		Run village polytechnics	MOLVT
		Run mobile training units	MOLVT
		Link decentralisation units to designated resource colleges in catchment area	MOLVT
	Increase the quality, productivity and marketability of indigenous skills by developing, esposing and promoting appropriate technologies in all districts	Introduce appropriate technology training in training institutions	NRC/MRTDC
		Establish research units in training institutions	NRC/MRTDC
		Carry out research on appropriate technology and integrate in formal and non-formal training	Technical Colleges
		run research units	
	Ensure awareness and knowledge of provision of productive skills training programmes by promoting and Facilitating Vocational Career guidance and Counselling	Conduct career guidance and counselling on TEVET in all levels of education	TEVETA/MOLVT/MOEST
		Conduct information, education and communication about TEVET programs and career opportunities for the public	TEVETA/MOLVT

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Promote recognition and appreciation of indigenous skills and competences by establishing a decentralised competency based assessment and certification system	Training of assessors	TEVETA
		National assessment and certification system developed and approved	TEVETA
		National assessment and certification unit established and running	TEVETA
Improve quality and relevance of TEVET	Increase relevance, access, equity and quality of Technical, Entrepreneurial, Vocational Education and Training by reviewing, developing and implementing competency based curricula	Revise all existing curricula within Technical, Entrepreneurial, vocational education and training	TEVETA
		Develop new curricula within all occupations	TEVETA
		Train teachers in using new curricula	TEVETA
	Ensure appropriate and sufficient human capacity within vocational training by establishing a flexible and cost-effective Technical Teacher System	Design a concept of national flexible technical Teacher training	MOLVT
		Train Trainers of Trainers	
		Establish a national unit for planning, managing and accrediting technical Teacher training	
		Develop curricula for technical teacher training	MOLVT/TEVETA
		Develop and print learning and teaching materials for Technical teacher Training	MOLVT/TEVETA
		Train Teachers Teaching methodology and cross cutting issues	MOLVT/TEVETA
		Train Teachers upgrading technical, entrepreneurial and vocational skills	MOLVT
		Run national unit for Technical Teacher Training	MOLVT
		Register and accredit Trainers	
	Improve quality, relevance, impact and cost-effectiveness of Technical, Entrepreneurial, Vocational Education and Training through reform of public technical Colleges	Establish College Boards as supreme bodies for Technical colleges	MOLV T
		Training of College Boards	MOLVT
		Running of College Boards	Technical Colleges
		Establish Effective Governance and Management system	Technical Colleges
		Training of Management and staff	Technical Colleges
		Grants to train capacity in public colleges	MOLVT
		Subsidies to train capacity Private providers	MOLVT
	Limit the impact of the HIV pandemic on the future labour force by ensuring Access to HIV/Aids information, counselling and testing services while monitoring its impact on the VET sector	HIV/aids national TEVET program designed and planned	MOLVT/TEVETA

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		HIV/Aids national mobile unit(s) established (annual capacity 4000)	Min of Health/Min of Labour
		HIV/aids natinal mobile unit running	MOH
		National monitoring and impact-analysis system in operation	MOH
Rehabilitate existing infrastructure and equipment	Increase cost-effectiveness, sustainability and quality-standards by promoting maintenance and effective operation of equipment in public technical colleges and other training institutions	Take stock of existing equipment and needs assessment within public technical colleges	Technical Colleges
		Rehabilitate existing public colleges	Technical Colleges
		Train staff from public colleges and private provideres in preventive and corrective maintenance	Technical Colleges
		Rehabilitate classrooms public providers	Technical Colleges
		Rehabilitate Workshops public providers	Technical Colleges
	Facilitate development of quality goods and services by promote Access to Business Development Services	Facilitate the formation of sector specific associations of producers and service providers	Min of Labour
		Conduct training in formation of Associations and cooperatives	Technical Colleges
		Link small enterpises to business development service providers	Technical Colleges
		Facilitate access to demand driven training	Technical Colleges
		Facilitate access to credit facilities	Technical Colleges
		Facilitate access to markets	Technical Colleges
		Facilitate access to quality exposure	Technical Colleges
		Establish Technical Information and facilitation centres	Technical Colleges
		Run technical information and facilitation centres	Technical Colleges
Strengthen Management and Financing of TEVET	Strengthen effective Funding and financing of the TEVET system	Strenghten partnership between public and private sector	Min of Labour
		Compliance public Sector TEVET Levy	TEVETA
		Extend bursaries to needy students	Technical Colleges
			MOLVT
		Develop mandate of Directorate of training and ensure adequate funding for effective implementation	TEVETA
		Extend micro-credit to TEVET graduates starting small scale business	TEVETA
		Extend tool-box loans TEVETA apprentices	
<b>Goal 2.3 Improved Health Status</b>			
<b>Sub-Goal 2.3.1 - Preventative Healthcare</b>			
Improved nutrition	See Goal 2.4		
Improved water and sanitation	See Sub-Goal 1.2.3		
<b>Sub-Goal 2.3.2 - Essential Healthcare</b>			
Design EHP	Follow design process	Definition of EHP	MoHP
		Design and cost of EHP	MoHP

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Undertake stakeholder coordination meeting	MoHP
		Guidelines prepared for districts	MoHP
		Resource mobilization	MoHP
Improve quality of essential health care	Human Resource development and retention to EHP standards	HR development via existing training capacity	MoHP/CHAM
		HR retention via an incentive package	MoHP
		HR development via training additional clinical staff	MoHP, Nurses training institution, CoM
	Clinical Support Services to EHP standard	Provide Health centres with basic laboratory and medical equipment	MoHP
		Provide basic transport needs to district health systems	MoHP
	Drug and medical supplies availability at EHP standards	Reform of CMS	MoHP
		District Drug Expenditure	MoHP
		Increase per capita drug and medical supplies expenditure	MoHP
Improving access to and equity of EHP	Facilities development to EHP standard	Infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance to levels required in an EHP	MoHP/CHAM
			MoHP/CHAM
		Infrastructure development to levels required in an EHP	MoHP
			MoHP
Strengthen management and financing of EHP services	Providing administrative Human Resources to an EHP standard	Administrative HR development through training	MoHP/CHAM
		Administrative HR retention	MoHP
	Instigating alternative financing mechanisms	Joint GoM-CHAM user fee initiative	MoHP/CHAM
		Design safety-net mechanisms for the poor	MoHP
		Undertake user Fee Advocacy campaign	MoHP
		Prepare options for health insurance scheme for approval of cabinet	MoHP
		Design and cost business plan for launching the chosen health insurance option	MoHP
		Government Contribution to government employees insurance coverage	MoHP/ OPC/ MoFEP/ DHMRD&D
		Design model or pilot service arrangements between providers	MoHP
		Pro-poor Resource allocation mechanisms designed, used and monitored	MoHP
	Sector Wide Approach	Move towards a Sector Wide Approach	MoHP
	Decentralization	No activities identified	
	Provide effect administration for an EHP	Provide district and central level support	MoHP
<b>Sub-Goal 2.3.3 Tertiary healthcare</b>			
Strengthen referral system			
Hospital autonomy	Complementary support to EHP and referral pathways	Hospital Autonomy	MoHP
		Provide tertiary healthcare (Central Referral Hospitals)	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
<b>Goal 2.4 : Promotion of Good Nutrition</b>			
Improve infant and young children feeding	Promote exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding	Increase number of baby friendly hospitals	MOHP
		Conduct breast feeding week	Min og Agric.
Diversification and modification of diets	Promote community based nutrition interventions	Provide support for a minimum nutrition package	Min og Agric.
	Strengthening Food and Nutrition programs	Conduct relevant research on food and Nutrition	Min og Agric.
		Conduct monitoring of fortified foods	Min og Agric.
		Establish nutrition sentinel surveillance of data collection sites	Min og Agric.
Strengthen institutional capacity	Advocate for the prevention and control of malnutrition at all levels	Produce IEC materials on prevention and control of malnutrition	MOAI
		Conduct dissemination workshops for stakeholders	MOAI
		Conduct Community awareness campaign	MOAI
		Review the food security and nutrition policy	MOAI
		Conduct campaigns on HIV/AIDS and nutrition	MOHP
	Increase and strengthen human capacity for the prevention an control of malnutrition at all levels	Conduct short courses on prevention and control of malnutrition for Extension workers in all districts	Min og Agric.
		Advocate for the review of curricula of health extension agents, Primary and Secondary School teachers to incorporate nutrition issues	MOEST
		Train middle and upper level food and nutrition personnel	MOHP
	Establish a food and Nutrition Council	Stakeholders meeting to come up with a national task force	Min og Agric.
		Conduct task force meeting to develop a frame work	Min og Agric.
		Lobbying workshops for parliamentarians and policy makers	Min og Agric.
		Presentation of food and nutrition framework to policy makers and Parliamentarians	Min og Agric.
<b>Pillar 3 - Improving the Quality of Life of the Most Vulnerable</b>			
<b>Goal 3.1 - Safety Nets</b>			
<b>Sub-Goal 3.1.1 - Productivity Enhancing Interventions</b>			
Improve agricultural productivity of the resource poor farmers	Distribute free inputs to capital constrained poor farmers	Undertake public information campaigns	MSPAP
		Undertake beneficiary selection and processing	MSPAP
		Logistics, coordination and management	MSPAP, DDPRR
		Benefits transferring	Retailers, NGOs, MSPAP
		Monitoring and evaluation	PRSP Monitoring System (NEC)

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
Provide employment opportunities for the labour abundant land-constrained poor	Implement public works programmes in poor areas	Public information campaign	MSPAP
		Beneficiary selection and processing	MSPAP/DDPRR
		Logistics, coordination and management	MSPAP
		Benefits transferring	Retailers, NGOs, MSPAP
		Monitoring and evaluation	PRSP Monitoring System (NEC)
<b>Sub-Goal 3.1.2 - Welfare Support Interventions</b>			
Reduce malnutrition of the malnourished under-five children, lactating and pregnant mothers	Provide food supplements and therapeutic feeding	Public information campaign	MSPAP
		Beneficiary selection and processing	MSPAP
		Logistics, coordination and management	MSPAP/DDPRR
		Benefits transferring	Retailers, NGOs, MSPAP
		Monitoring and evaluation	PRSP Monitoring System (NEC)
Provide income support to the core poor	Implement direct welfare transfers	Public information campaign	MSPAP
		Beneficiary selection and processing	MSPAP
		Logistics, coordination and management	MSPAP/DDPRR
		Benefits transferring	Retailers, NGOs, MSPAP, Das, support groups
		Monitoring and evaluation	PRSP Monitoring System (NEC)
Strengthen capacity of families and communities to effectively support the most vulnerable	Implement capacity building programs	Training of foster care parents in orphan care	Dept. of Social Welfare, NGOs
		Training of volunteer counsellors	Dept. of Social Welfare, NGOs, and community support groups
		Establish homebased care committees and train individuals to manage them	Dept. of Social Welfare, NGOs
		Establishment of care centers, training	NGOs, Social Welfare, Community Services, Support groups
<b>Goal 3.2 Improving Disaster Management</b>			

Objective	Strategy	Activity			
Improving disaster management	Provide food and non-food items as basic necessities to disaster victims	Beneficiary selection and processing	District Assemblies, DDPRR, NGOs		
		Purchase of food and non-food items	DDPRR		
		Logistics, distribution, coordination, and management	District Assemblies, DDPRR, NGOs		
	Undertake rehabilitation and reconstruction	Beneficiary selection	District Assemblies, DDPRR.		
		Logistics, coordination, and management	District Assemblies, DDPRR		
	Design disaster preparedness and mitigation programmes		VAM, identify mitigation programs		
			Public information and awareness		
			Support implementation		
			Logistics, coordination, and mngt.	District Assemblies, DDPRR	
	Monitoring and Evaluation			PRSP Monitoring System, DDPRR, District Assemblies, and NGOs	
<b>Pillar 4 - Governance</b>					
<b>Goal 4.1 - Improved safety, security and access to justice</b>					
Reduce crime	Increase crime control capacity	Increase police presence, particularly in rural and border areas	Police		
		Improve police response to calls for assistance (local transport and communication)	Police		
		Establish anti-cattle theft units	Police		
		Control the proliferation and transfer of firearms	Police		
		Strengthen anti-motor vehicle theft units	Police		
		Co-ordinate with army for extra capacity when necessary	Police, army		
		Crime prevention	Enhance community involvement in policing	Police	
			Civic education on crime prevention	MOHA, Police	
			Develop counselling methods at all levels	Police, prisons	
			Criminal surveillance	Police	
			Improve co-ordination with private security firms	Establish legal framework	Police
			Establish database of firms and employees	Police	
			Establish private security board to oversee legal framework, funded by private sector contributions (registration fees etc.)	Police	
		Improve quality of investigation		Develop technical support for evidence gathering (forensic, fingerprinting etc.)	Police
				Improve organisational performance of the Police Force	Improve financial management



Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Improve human resource management and development, including HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation, and eliminating gender imbalances in recruitment	Police
		Promote civilianisation by reviewing recruitment systems	Police
		Develop and implement a decentralisation plan for the police service	Police
Improve access to and delivery of effective and efficient justice	Increase crime prosecution rate	Recruit and train prosecutors in police and DPP.	Police, DPP
		Construct more court rooms in all districts	Judiciary
		Ensure adequate judicial staff and support	Judiciary
	Strengthen independence of Judiciary	Design and implement separate funding system for Judiciary	MOFEP, Judiciary
		Conduct awareness campaigns on judicial independence, for political leaders and public	Judiciary
	Enhance capacity to deliver and access effective and efficient justice particularly for the poor	Increase number of lawyers in justice system i.e. LegalAid	MOJ
		Establish LegalAid offices in all districts	MOJ
		Conduct civic education of the community of their rights and access to legal services	MOJ
	Safeguard rights of victims of crime, suspects and prisoners	Construct and establish victim support unit in all districts	Police
		Improve remand cells	Police
		Provide adequate food, bedding and medical care to remandees and prisoners	Prisons
		Ensure adequate supervision/guidance for prisoners	Prisons
		Encourage and sustain community service for petty offences	Judiciary
		Construct and rehabilitate prison infrastructures	Prisons
	Develop effective rehabilitation programmes for prisoners	Provide opportunity for education and development of skills	Prisons
		Develop training facilities	Prisons
		Provide tools and loans for resettlement	Prisons
		Reinstitution of prison farms	Prisons
		Recruitment of personnel with vocational skills	Prisons
Ensuring respect of the rule of law	Depoliticise security and justice organisations	Conduct civic education on the independence and neutrality of security and justice organisations	Judiciary
		Strengthen oversight bodies of security organisations	NGOs, MHRC, Judiciary
		Empower and encourage the police and justice organisations to arrest and deal with every offender, including "untouchables"	Police, Judiciary
		Institute unbiased and depoliticised recruitment into security and justice organisations	Police, Judiciary, MOJ, DPP

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Promote the rule of law in security organisations	Promote international humanitarian law	NGOs, MHRC
		Training for officers in security organisations	Police, Army, NIB
	Ensure appreciation and respect of law	Sensitise public on rights and responsibilities in the constitution and access to justice	NGOs, Judiciary
<b>Goal 4.2 - Ensuring responsive and effective public institutions</b>			
<b>Sub-goal 4.2.1 - Improved Public Expenditure Management</b>			
Improve budget implementation by creating hard budget constraints	Strengthen political leadership and oversight of the Budget	Simplify budget structure and presentation	MOFEP
		Submit quarterly expenditure reports disaggregated by activity to Parliamentary and Cabinet committees	MOFEP, line Ministries
		Strengthen PAC & BFC through technical support, increased funding and a fixed legal role through the revised Finance and Management Control Act	NGOs, Parliament
		Training of Cabinet Ministers on public finance and links between PEM, macroeconomic stability and poverty reduction	MOFEP
		Public finance training programmes for MPs and controlling officers	MOFEP
	Improve financial management and expenditure control systems	Introduce IFMIS	MOFEP, Accountant General
		Review and strengthen Credit Ceiling Authority (CCA) and Commitment Control System (CCS)	MOFEP
		Split Finance and Audit Act into separate Finance and Management Control Act (with sanctions against those who break regulations) and Public Audit Act (ensuring independence of National Audit Office)	MOFEP, MOJ, NAO
		Build capacity in Government for expenditure monitoring, in terms of inputs and outputs	Accountant General and MOFEP
		Introduce expenditure tracking mechanisms	MOFEP, Accountant General
		Draft new Treasury instructions in line with the new Act	MOFEP
	Improve predictability of funding to line ministries	Improve resource projections, revising on a quarterly basis	MOFEP
		Maintain steady funding to high priority poverty reducing activities	MOFEP
		Introduce mechanisms for coordinating donor inflows	MOFEP
		Design and implement risk management mechanism.	MOFEP
	Establish mechanisms for citizens to hold civil service accountable for its actions	Monitor public expenditure using civil society	MOFEP, civil society
		Publicise information on public expenditure through media	MOFEP, media
	Establish mechanisms for ensuring value for money	Annual Public Expenditure Review linked to PRSP Review	MOFEP
		Introduce value for money auditing	NAO
Improve public expenditure planning and budget preparation	Increase comprehensiveness of Budget	Include all donor funded projects, including MASAF	MOFEP, line Ministries, donors

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Enforce all donor funded activities to be captured on line ministry revenue accounts at RBM	
		Control expenditures by State Owned Enterprises	MOFEP, NGOs
		Fully integrate recurrent and development budgets	MOFEP, line ministries
	Formalise and strengthen Budget scrutiny	Formulate budget in line with MPRSP	MOFEP, line ministries
		Ministers report annually to Parliament on inputs and outputs	Parliament
		Capacity building for Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to improve Budget scrutiny	MOFEP
<b>Sub-Goal 4.2.2 - Public Service Reform</b>			
Improve the conditions of service and work ethics	Review and establish realistic and equitable remuneration	Integrate all benefits and allowances into basic salary	DHRMD, MOFEP
			DHRMD
		Devise and implement medium term wage policy	DHRMD, MOFEP
	Improve accountability of civil servants for results	Review performance contract scheme, focussing on setting and monitoring financial management performance criteria	DHRMD, MOFEP
		Extend performance contract scheme	DHRMD, MOFEP
	Enforce standards for civil service	Develop and enforce a code of conduct for public officials	DHRMD
		Design and implement performance based appraisal and monitoring system for civil servants	DHRMD
		Review and enforce Public Service Act.	DHRMD
	Review pensions system	Design and implement new pensions system that increases payments whilst ensuring a fixed, predictable budgetary impact	MOFEP, Acc Gen, DHRMD
Review structure of the civil service	Revisit functional review process	Rationalise Ministry functions and staffing on basis of PRSP activities and decentralisation process	OPC, DHRMD
		Rationalise use of staff	DHRMD
Address human resource capacity constraints	Increase number of qualified personnel in key posts	Develop career path	DHRMD, Line Ministries
		Ensure adequate supply of key professional cadres (see higher education)	UoM, Mzuzu University
	Mitigate against impact of HIV/AIDS	Design and implement HIV/AIDS impact mitigation plan, including additional recruitment and training, and prevention.	DHRMD, Line Ministries
	Address gender imbalances in civil service	Provide equal opportunities for qualified men and women	DHRMD, Civil Service Commission
Strengthen capacity of public policy making and management	Integrated public policy making and planning	Give policy making a poverty focus	OPC, MOFEP, Line Ministries
		Strengthen capacity and co-ordination of central Government ministries (OPC, MOFEP, NEC, OVP)	OPC, MOFEP, NEC, OVP
	Co-ordinate PSR actions	Develop long term strategic framework for implementing public sector reform	OPC
		Undertake change management activities to facilitate PSR	OPC
Improve effectiveness of parastatals	Reduce inefficiencies	Recruit competent managers	DSC, PERMU

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Review Board membership	DSC, PERMU
		Strengthen Public Enterprise Reform and Monitoring Unit (PERMU)	DSC, PERMU
		Review structures and functions of state owned enterprises	DSC, PERMU
	Increase revenues of utilities and cut overheads	Commercialise SOEs	DSC, PERMU
<b>Sub-Goal 4.2.3 - Corruption and Fraud</b>			
Improve the prevention of corruption and fraud	Strengthen procurement procedures	Create new Malawi Procurement Authority (MPA) to oversee decentralised procurement across Government	
		Design and enforce (through MPA) clear and strict procurement guidelines	MPA
	Civic education	Conduct and encourage anti-corruption campaigns	ACB
Increase detection and prosecution of corruption and fraud	Strengthen institutional framework	Review legal framework and relationships between ACB, DPP, Judiciary, NAO and Pub. Acc. Comm.	ACB, DPP, Judiciary, NAO
	Build capacity	Build capacity to improve coverage and timing of audit.	National Audit Office
		Build capacity for investigation and prosecution of corruption and fraud cases	ACB, DPP, Judiciary, NAO
		Ensure speedy processing of corruption and fraud cases	ACB, DPP, Judiciary, NAO
<b>Sub-Goal 4.2.4 - Decentralisation</b>			
Develop institutional capacity for local governance	Develop an appropriate accounting and financial management system at district level	Computerisation of financial management	Accountant General, MOLG, MOFEP, District Assemblies
		Build capacity of assembly personnel in financial management.	Accountant General, MOLG, MOFEP, District Assemblies
		Introduce activity based budgeting in line with MPRSP	District Assemblies, MOLG, MOFEP
	Establish effective administration systems for local Government	Develop human resource capacity for assemblies and below	MOLG, District Assemblies
		Strengthen national coordination of decentralisation	MOLG
Transfer functions, resources and planning to districts	Establish local government financing system	Develop a phased implementation of a system for intergovernmental transfers	MOLG, MOFEP
		Strengthen revenue collection and management by assemblies	District Assemblies, MOLG, MOFEP
		Train assembly finance committees and accounting personnel	MOLG
	Devolve functions to the assemblies	Facilitate preparation and implimentation of sector devolution plans	Line Ministries
	Introduce district planning mechanisms	Develop local planning system integrated into MPRSP	MOLG, MOFEP, District Assemblies
		Build capacity for implementing planning system	District Assemblies, MOLG, MOFEP

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Create a consistent legal and operational framework for devolved governance	Review government policies, procedures and regulations	MOLG
		Review bye-laws	MOLG, District Assemblies
	Ensure the public understands and appreciates decentralisation	Produce material, conduct civic education	MOLG, NGOs
		Provide support and training to media, traditional leaders and civil society institutions	NGOs
<b>Sub-Goal 4.2.5 - Democratisation</b>			
Strengthened formal governance institutions	Strengthen electoral processes	Strengthen capacity and awareness for law enforcement related to elections	Electoral Commission, Police
		Strengthen capacity of Electoral Commission	Electoral Commission
		Civic education to increase voter turn-out and create awareness of the roles of MPs	Electoral Commission, NGOs
		Review electoral system to make it more inclusive and cost effective	Electoral Commission
	Improve understanding of democratic rights and responsibilities	Civic education, translated into vernacular languages	NGOs
	Improve participation in national policy dialogue	Institutionalise national forum for dialogue, linked to the MPRSP review process.	OPC, MOFEP
	Make executive more accountable to parliament	Provide support to parliamentary committees	Parliament, NGOS
		Provide training for parliamentarians	Parliament, NGOs
		Strengthen political parties	Parliament, NGOs
Strengthened informal governance institutions	Strengthen professionalism and independence of mass media	Enforce regulatory framework for the media.	MACRA
		Ensure objectivity of broadcast media	MACRA
	Increase capacity and improve accountability of NGOs	Establish and support of institutions under NGO Law	NGO Council
<b>Sub-Goal 4.2.6 - Human Rights</b>			
Ensure observance of human rights	Develop capacities of all relevant institutions	Include human rights training for all public servants, particularly enforcement agencies (police, army etc.)	MHRC
		Review roles and functions of human rights institutions	OPC
	Raise awareness of citizens about their constitutional rights and obligations	Intensify human rights awareness and sensitisation campaigns	MHRC, NGOs
		Include human rights in the curricula of the entire formal education system	MOEST
		Raise awareness and sensitivity to negative cultural practices that violate human rights	MHRC
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>			
<b>Goal 5.1 Ensure national response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic</b>			

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
Reduce incidence of HIV/AIDS	Prevent infection among the youth	Provide support for the National Youth Council to coordinate HIV/AIDS activities effectively among the youth	National Aids Secretariat (NAS)
		Promote involvement of youth at all levels in planning, decision making and delivery of HIV/AIDS activities	NGOs, Youth organisations, MOEST
		Promote participation of youth in the development and dissemination of HIV/AIDS IEC messages, particularly on radio and television	NGOs,MOGYCS
		Strengthen linkages and collaboration among youth socialisation institutions	MOGYCS
		Encourage and support competitive sporting activities for schools, youth organisations and among communities	MOGYCS, District Assemblies
		Integrated life skills training in school curricula and youth development programmes nation-wide	MOEST
		Strengthen the role of parent teacher associations in providing guidance to youth on HIV/AIDS issues, conselling and training	Training institutions, MOEST, media
	Prevent infection among the general public	Conduct on-going education on sex and sexuality and HIV/AIDS/STIs for parents, teachers and religious elders	NAS; NGOs;Youth Organisations
		Develop and disseminate IEC messages on sex and sexuality, STIs and HIV/AIDS for schools, out of school youth, parents/guardians, teachers and religious leaders	Youth Council;Religious institutions; educational institutions, private sector, media, parents
		Strengthen HIV/AIDS Counseling in youth organisations, schools, religious organisations and families	NGOs; Youth organisations
		Promote discussion and communication on sex and sexuality, STIs and HIV/AIDS in religious youth organisations	Youth Council; Religious institutions; educational institutions
		Review laws and policies, which affect the welfare and status of women, orphans and other vulnerable	NAS, Law Commission; and MOJ
		Review customary laws, policies and practices that put women at a disadvantage and facilitate the spread of HIV	NAS, Law Commission and MOJ
		Translate and disseminate the reviewed law and policies in to local languages	NAS, Law comm, and MOJ, religious institutions, private sector
		Enforce the reviewed law and policies on out-going basis and at all levels	Malawi Police Service
		Develop legislative instrument to deal with sexual harassment at the workplace	NAS, Law Comm.and MOJ
		Investigate the nature and extent of the sex industry in Malawi as a basic policy reform and management of the industry	NAS

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Develop more strengthened systems for condom distribution procurement and quality control	NAS,NGOs,Ministry of Health
		Increase and strengthen systems for condom distribution and seek more innovative mechanism for wider distribution	NGOs, Ministry of Health, Private sector health institutions
		Advocate and mobilize increased youth participation in condom distribution and in peer education on the values, availability and correct and consistent use of condoms	NAS, the media, Youth Organisations, Community based organisations, training institutions
		Integrate information on condom use in formal education curricula, youth organisations and non-formal adult education programmes	NGO's Ministry of Health; Private sector, health institutions, NGOs
		Train HIV/AIDS workers and activists in institutions and communities in condom promotion, storage, distribution logistics, effective use and disposal	NGO's Ministry of Health; Private sector, health institutions, NGOs
		Develop a national policy on prevention of mother to child transmission	Ministry of Health
		Develop IEC materials for reduction of mother to child transmission	NAS, Ministry of Health, NGO, private sector
		Train adequate personnel in the management of anti-retroviral therapy	NAS, Ministry of Health
		Provide adequate anti-retroviral drugs and promote access to the therapy among HIV positive pregnant mothers	Ministry of Health, Health institutions
		Develop clear policy and procedural guidelines on blood safety	NAS, Ministry of Health
		Procure and distribute equitably adequate HIV testing equipment and reagents	Ministry of Health & Popu.
		Establish national blood transfusion services	NAS NGO's Min.of Health
		Institutionalise infection control procedures in all health facilities, workplaces, mortuary/funeral services, community support groups and other relevant settings	NAS, Min. of Health
Improve quality of life of those with HIV/AIDS	Improve management of HIV/AIDS related conditions	Strengthen home and community based care system	NAS, Community based care organisations, NGOs
		Train health care providers, activists and institutions for better care and management of HIV related illness	NAS, Min of Health, Youth org. women organisations, NGOs

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Plan and implement behaviour change intervention based on HIV test results	
		Review and strengthen as necessary linkages/ referral systems between VCT and HIV care and support services	NAS Min. of Health District, AIDS committees
Mitigate against impact of HIV/AIDS	Mainstream HIV/AIDS in the planning at all levels and all sectors	Establish a mechanism to regulate the planning, implementation and monitoring of IEC activities on HIV/AIDS	NAS
		Prepare a directory of stakeholders in HIV/AIDS work to identify existing capacity and exploit the principle of comparative advantage	NAS
		Appoint and train officers within stakeholders institutions for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of IEC activities	NAS, Ministry of Health
		Develop and implement an HIV/AIDS IEC strategy and implementation of HIV/AIDS IEC	NAS
		Develop mechanisms for collaboration and network in the implementation of HIV/AIDS IEC	NAS
		Develop a strategy among stakeholders for resource mobilisation to support IEC messages and materials	NAS
		Develop a reference data bank and resource centre on HIV/AIDS and IEC messages and material	NAS
		Evaluate existing IEC materials and identify behaviour change gaps to target IEC messages effectively	NAS, Ministry of Health, NGOs
		Prepare comprehensive target group profiles to ensure gender and cultural relevance of messages and materials	NAS, Ministry of Health
		Introduce and implement rapid HIV testing kits in a phased process	NAS, Ministry of Health, private sec.
		Establish additional VCT centres in strategic areas for increased access	NAS
<b>Goal 5.2 Reduce gender inequalities</b>			
1. To strengthen the institutional capacity for implementing the National Platform for Action and National Gender Policy	Strengthen sectoral linkages between Ministry of Gender and other stakeholders	Establish Gender focal points in all stakeholder institutions	MoGYCS
		Conduct regular meetings of gender focal points to share experiences	MoGYCS
	Build capacity for gender responsive planning implementation monitoring and evaluation	Develop tools for gender monitoring and evaluation	MoGYCS
		Institutionalise an engendered MIS	
		Train gender focal points in gender analysis, programming mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation	MoGYCS
		Establish documentation centres on gender and development	MoGYCS



Objective	Strategy	Activity	
2. To eliminate harmful beliefs, practices and values which perpetuate gender disparities	2.1 Identify and deocument negative traditional practices, beliefs and values	Consolidate existing study reports on issues relating to harmful beliefs etc	MoGYCS
		Identify information gaps requiring research	MoGYCS
		Conduct a national research on traditional beliefs and practices	MoGYCS
		Develop TOT curriculum	MoGYCS, learning institutions
		Train community leaders and councillors on the effects of the harmful practices, beliefs and values	MoGYCS
	2.2 Disseminate information on effects of the negative cultureal practices, beliefs and values	Sensitize communities on the effects of the negative cultural practices, beliefs and values	MoGYCS
		Conduct nation-wide campaign on gender and culture	MoGYCS, NGOs
	2.3 Facilitate the review of laws which impact negatively on women and other disadvantaged groups	Review existing laws relating to women including the women and the law book	MoGYCS
		Develop new laws on identified harmful practices	MoGYCS
		Translate the Women and Law book	MoGYCS
Produce user friendly materials on reviewed laws			
Disseminate the materials country wide		MoGYCS, NGOs	
4. To engender budgets	4.1 Develop policy on engendering sectoral budgets	Conduct consultation meetings with all stakeholders	MoGYCS
		Sensitize all policy makers in all sectors	MoGYCS
	4.2 Build Capacity for poverty focused and gender responsive sectroal policy development	Train all planners and budget officers	MoGYCS
		Develop and disseminate guidelines for gender responsive budgeting	MoGYCS,NGOs
5. Eradicate Gender Based Violence	5.1 Establish and operationalize a mechanism for victims of violence	Expand victim support units to all police stations and substations	Police
		Continue sensitizing the public on all forms of gender based violence and ther effects on victims	MoGYCS
		Expand community based groups on gender based groups on gender based violence monitoring	MoGYCS
		Conduct orientation sessions for community based groups	MoGYCS
		Continue providing resouece reference materials to all community based groups	MoGYCS
		Set up a network between community groups and the police	MoGYCS
		Create linkages for an integrated service delivery	MoGYCS
	5.2 Strengthen institutional capacity of all relevant stakeholders	Incoporate gender based violence issues in the curriculum of all relevant training institutions e.g. Police College, Magomero college, Teachers T/C etc	MoGYCS
		Train various cadres in Management of gender based violence at district level	MoGYCS
		Set up a mechanism within the MoGYCS to coordinate GBV activities	MoGYCS

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	5.3 Provide counseling and support services for victims of gender based violence	Develop and print counselling manuals	MoGYCS
		Train various cadres in relevant institutions and community based groups in counseling	MoGYCS
		Provide counselling to victims of gender based violence	MoGYCS
		Monitor counselling activities and support services rendered	MoGYCS
	5.4 Set up a date Bank on GBV in all documentation Centres	Commission a nationwide research on social cultural and traditional norms that legitimise and promote GBV	MoGYCS, Research institutions
		Conduct workshops to disseminate research and develop forward looking strategies on GBV	MoGYCS
6. Enhance women's participation in leadership and decision making positions	6.1 Provide Leadership and Assertiveness training to women and girls	Conduct training for women and girls in leadership and assertiveness	MoGYCS
		Monitor the effectiveness of the training on the trained women and girls	MoGYCS,NGO
		Appointment of more capable and qualified women	All institutions
<b>Goal 5.3 Ensure environmental sustainability</b>			
To strengthen the legal and institutional framework for PRS in environment and natural resource management.	a) Update NEP and EMA to decentralize environment management to the lowest appropriate level.	Conduct training at district and community level in environmental management	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA); NGOs
		districts enact NRM by-laws	DEA, Ministry of Local Government
	b) Facilitate sector SOERs and EAPs, consolidate nationally and present to Parliament and PRSP.	DSOERs and DEAPs	
		Review of the ESP	DEA
	c) Provide resources for environmental microprojects.	Establish DDF green windows	DEA
		Establish microprojects in districts	DEA; NGOs
		Establish DESC support microprojects	DEA; NGOs
	d) International lobby for PRS support through conventions	Convention secretariat in EAD	DEA
		Subscription to conventions	DEA
		Participate to international, regional meetings and studies	DEA
To promote alternative livelihood strategies as a PRS in environment and natural resource management.	a) Strengthen the steering for environmental focal points	Meetings, NSC, NFP, TCE and NCE	DEA
	b) Facilitate adaptive research	Conduct several research over time to promote technology development and transfer	Malawi Industrial Research and Technology Centre; University; Research Institutions

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
To create mass awareness of environment and natural resource management.	a) Facilitate environment in curriculum development and provide training opportunities in DEM	Review of School/college/University curriculum	DEA; Teaching and Learning institutions; Research institutions
		Offer post graduate/short course/fellowship in environmental management	Learning institutions
	b) Facilitate capacity development in DEM	Provide training in district assemblies	DEA; NGOs
	c) Mass media campaign on DEM & best management practices	Radio/TV/Press campaign on BMPs	DEA; NGOs
		Starter pack leaflets	
		Circulate DEM publications	DEA; NGOs
<b>Goal 5.4 - Create a Science and Technology driven economy</b>			
Improve capacity and capability of the national system for science and technology	Strengthen national science and technology	Adoption of the new science and technology policy	National Research Council
		Establishment of a national commission for science and technology	National Research Council
		Improve promotion, coordination and financing of science and technology ,	National Research Council
		Improve promotion, Implement a comprehensive human resource development and management programme for S and T.	National Research Council; National Industrial Research Council; University, MRTDC
Intensify application of S and T	Increase application of S and T in all sectors of the economy	Conduct research in appropriate technology	National Research Council; National Industrial Research Council; University, MRTDC
		Intensify extension and application of appropriate technologies in all sectors of the economy	National Research Council; National Industrial Research Council; University, MRTDC
Enhance utilisation of information and communication technologies	Provide Government wide area network infrastructure	Extend Government Wide Computer Network (GWAN) to City Centre, Parliament, Police and Army Headquarters	Department of Information Technology
		Extend GWAN to Government regional offices	
		Extend GWAN to Government district offices	Department of Information Technology

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Interface government wide area network with district assembly network	Department of Information Technology
		Develop GWAN human Resources	Department of Information Technology
	Maintain GWAN	Maintain GWAN	Department of Information Technology
	Enhance security of Government wide computer information systems	carry out risk analysis and develop action plan	Department of Information Technology
		implement action plan	Department of Information Technology
	Provide uninterruptible supply of electricity	Review works report of March 1999, procure and implement the power generators	Department of Information Technology
	Maintain Government wide computer information systems (PPPAI & IFMIS)	Develop human resources responsible for IFMIS maintenance	Department of Information Technology
		Develop human resources responsible for PPPAI maintenance	Department of Information Technology
		Maintain IFMIS	Department of Information Technology
		Maintain PPPAI	Department of Information Technology
	Develop and implement civil service ICT Policy and Strategy	Develop and implement civil service ICT Policy and Strategy	
	Ensure competent usage of Government information systems	ICT awareness programmes	
Enhance Government Information systems	Develop additional modules to interface with PPPAI and IFMIS	Systems analysis, design and implementation	
	Develop IMS for other sectors	Systems analysis, design and implementation	
Enhance utilisation and development of information and communication technologies	Develop National ICT Policy and Plan	Develop National ICT Policy and Plan	
	Enhance and introduce ICT in education, vocational training, teacher education	Assist MOE and MLVT in their efforts in 'computers in education'	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
	Enhance and introduce ICT in health	Assist MOHP in their efforts in 'computers in health'	
	Enhance and introduce ICT in gender	Assist MOGYCS in their efforts in 'Women and children and ICT'	
Encourage the participation of private sector and civil society in ICT utilisation and development	Conduct awareness campaigns	Carry out seminars in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce	
		Conduct awareness programme on the utilisation of the IT infrastructure	Department of Information Technology
<b>Macroeconomic Stability</b>			
<b>Goal 1 - Improve the Effectiveness of Monetary Policy and Liquidity Management</b>			
Reduce inflation rate (price stability)	Reduce the growth of money supply by targeting the growth in reserve money	Carry out open market operations as required	Reserve Bank of Malawi
		Actively adjust Bank rate	Reserve Bank of Malawi
Improve efficiency of financial system (reduce interest rates)	Review regulatory framework	Reduce liquidity reserve requirement	Reserve Bank of Malawi
	Review Institutional framework for other financial institutions	Introduce re-discount facilities for other instruments	Reserve Bank of Malawi
	Encourage entry of new financial institutions and instruments		Reserve Bank of Malawi
<b>Sub-Goal 2 - Achieve Competitive Exchange Rate</b>			
Stable Malawi Kwacha	Sound fiscal and monetary policies	Encourage development of an interbank foreign exchange market	Reserve Bank of Malawi
Avoid appreciation of the REER	Low and stable inflation	Broaden participation of the private sector in exchange rate management	
	Improve competition in foreign exchange market	Review regulatory framework	
	Improve market information		
<b>Sub-Goal 3 - Improve the Effectiveness of Fiscal Policy</b>			
Improve fiscal discipline	Strengthen political leadership and oversight of the Budget	"See Pillar 4: (PEM)"	
	Improve financial management and expenditure control systems	"See Pillar 4: (PEM)"	
	Improve predictability of funding	"See Pillar 4: (PEM)"	
	Increased RBM independence	Change the relationship between how RBM relates to Treasury in terms of borrowing	
		Banking Act threshold to be reduced from 25% of projected revenues	
	Stronger monitoring and enforcement procedures against over spending among parastatals	Create a single, all encompassing Act of parastatals + PERMU	
	Increase budget transparency	Extend Parliament debate time over the Budget to 1 month	

Objective	Strategy	Activity	
		Strengthen powers of Public Appointments Committee	
	Transparent appointments procedure towards senior officers in government and in parastatals	Advertise and scrutinise appointments in senior positions	
	Improved forecasting methods for budgetary purposes	Introduce further risk assessment and more thorough consultation with interested parties e.g. MRA, NEC, RBM, NSO	
<b>Sub-Goal 4 - Increase Growth through Investment and Trade</b>			
Increase investment opportunities	See Pillar 1		
Increase export promotion	See Pillar 1		
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation of MPRS</b>			
<b>Goal: Ensure implementation of the MPRS</b>			
Strengthen MPRS monitoring and evaluation systems	Create MPRS-specific units	Set up monitoring unit in MOFEP, staff and equip them	MoFEP
		Set up statistics units in DAs, staff and equip them	DAs
		Designate district-liason officers in NSO	NSO
		Strengthen Parliament's supporting capacity for Parliamentary Committees (PAC and BF&C)	Parliament
		Set up M&E Committees in communities	NEC and CSOs
	Undertake capacity building of M&E instutions	Mount training programmes for staff in MoFEP's MPRS unit	MoFEP
		Mount training programmes for staff in NEC's MPRS Monitoring System Secretariat	NEC
		Strengthen NSO	
		Train staff in line Ministries' and DAs Statistics units	MoFEP
		Train PAC and BF&C and their secretariats	MoFEP
		Train members of M&E Committees in communities	NEC and CSOs
Provide up-to-date M&E data and statistics for MPRS reviews	Generate data and statistics for M&E	Undertake expenditure tracking to monitor and evaluate inputs and outputs	MoFEP, Parliament, CSOs
		Conduct annual CWIQ surveys	NSO
		Conduct 3-year QUIM surveys	NEC
		Conduct 5-year IHS surveys	NSO
		Conduct 5-year DHS surveys	NSO
		Conduct 5-year NSSA	
		Generate district level data from administrative and surveys	DAs
		Undertake poverty analysis of national and district level poverty data	NEC/TWC
		Build national and district level poverty databases	NSO/NEC

## Annex 2 – Summary of Costings by Objective

	2002-3			2003-4			2004-5		
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	42,047.89	6,811.03	<b>48,859.93</b>	28,099.36	7,725.14	<b>51,591.75</b>	49,946.15	8,144.64	<b>58,085.79</b>
<b>Statutory Expenditures</b>	11,483.33	-	<b>11,483.33</b>	11,186.10	-	<b>11,186.10</b>	12,157.83	-	<b>12,157.83</b>
<b>Statehood expenditures</b>	3,190.98	-	<b>3,190.98</b>	3,332.02	-	<b>3,332.02</b>	3,463.04	-	<b>3,463.04</b>
<b>Total MPRSP</b>	27,373.58	6,811.03	<b>34,185.61</b>	13,581.24	7,725.14	<b>37,073.63</b>	34,325.28	8,144.64	<b>42,464.92</b>
<b>Pillar 1</b>	6,899.52	2,237.67	<b>9,137.19</b>	6,320.54	2,388.89	<b>8,709.43</b>	6,898.14	1,923.62	<b>8,821.76</b>
<b>Pillar 2</b>	13,558.85	2,763.29	<b>16,322.15</b>		3,240.65	<b>19,009.89</b>	19,288.14	3,597.35	<b>22,885.48</b>
<b>Pillar 3</b>	1,295.31	460.65	<b>1,755.95</b>	1,339.69	645.91	<b>1,985.60</b>	1,530.89	857.80	<b>2,388.69</b>
<b>Pillar 4</b>	4,725.57	743.53	<b>5,470.10</b>	4,705.55	672.39	<b>5,375.94</b>	5,243.83	656.42	<b>5,895.25</b>
<b>Cross-Cutting</b>	718.07	584.00	<b>1,302.07</b>	959.18	755.00	<b>1,714.18</b>	1,111.54	1,092.00	<b>2,203.54</b>
<b>Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	176.26	21.90	<b>198.16</b>	256.28	22.31	<b>278.59</b>	252.75	17.45	<b>270.20</b>
<b>Statutory Expenditure</b>	11,483.33	-	<b>11,483.33</b>	11,186.10	-	<b>11,186.10</b>	12,157.83	-	<b>12,157.83</b>
The Presidency	0.75	-	<b>0.75</b>	0.75	-	<b>0.75</b>	0.75	-	<b>0.75</b>
Refunds and Repayments	333.58	-	<b>333.58</b>	316.65	-	<b>316.65</b>	300.58	-	<b>300.58</b>
Pensions and Gratuities	1,680.40	-	<b>1,680.40</b>	1,851.60	-	<b>1,851.60</b>	2,038.90	-	<b>2,038.90</b>
Public Debt Charges	9,468.60	-	<b>9,468.60</b>	9,017.10	-	<b>9,017.10</b>	9,817.60	-	<b>9,817.60</b>
Amortisation payments	4,815.30	-	<b>4,815.30</b>	4,829.20	-	<b>4,829.20</b>	5,494.00	-	<b>5,494.00</b>
External interest payments	2,058.10	-	<b>2,058.10</b>	2,030.90	-	<b>2,030.90</b>	2,166.60	-	<b>2,166.60</b>
Domestic interest payments	2,595.20	-	<b>2,595.20</b>	2,157.00	-	<b>2,157.00</b>	2,157.00	-	<b>2,157.00</b>
<b>Statehood Expenditure</b>	3,190.98	-	<b>3,190.98</b>	3,332.02	-	<b>3,332.02</b>	3,463.04	-	<b>3,463.04</b>

	2002-3			2003-4			2004-5		
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total
						<b>3,332.02</b>			<b>3,463.04</b>
Ensure external security	1,068.12		<b>1,068.12</b>	1,121.52		<b>1,121.52</b>	1,177.60		<b>1,177.60</b>
International cooperation	985.93		<b>985.93</b>	1,035.23		<b>1,035.23</b>	1,035.23		<b>1,035.23</b>
Support the President and maintain residences	446.54		<b>446.54</b>	467.87		<b>467.87</b>	490.22		<b>490.22</b>
Gather intelligence and protect the President	97.78		<b>97.78</b>	101.66		<b>101.66</b>	105.70		<b>105.70</b>
Support the VP	57.54		<b>57.54</b>	59.96		<b>59.96</b>	62.48		<b>62.48</b>
Promote and protect national integrity	116.22		<b>116.22</b>	126.92		<b>126.92</b>	138.60		<b>138.60</b>
Conduct national public events, support Minister without portfolio and support religious affairs	350.60		<b>350.60</b>	350.60		<b>350.60</b>	384.49		<b>384.49</b>
Gather and disseminate information to the nation	68.26		<b>68.26</b>	68.26		<b>68.26</b>	68.72		<b>68.72</b>
			-			-			-
<b>Pillar 1 - Sustainable Pro-Poor Growth</b>	<b>6,899.52</b>	<b>2,237.67</b>	<b>9,137.19</b>	<b>6,320.54</b>	<b>2,388.89</b>	<b>8,709.43</b>	<b>6,898.14</b>	<b>1,923.62</b>	<b>8,821.76</b>
<b>Goal 1.1 - Sources of pro-poor growth</b>	<b>3,375.93</b>	<b>888.97</b>	<b>4,264.90</b>	<b>3,428.63</b>	<b>834.74</b>	<b>4,263.37</b>	<b>3,816.26</b>	<b>430.07</b>	<b>4,246.33</b>
<b>Sub goal 1.1.1 - Increasing agricultural incomes</b>	<b>1,905.16</b>	<b>810.12</b>	<b>2,715.28</b>	<b>2,153.53</b>	<b>586.94</b>	<b>2,740.47</b>	<b>2,425.08</b>	<b>297.07</b>	<b>2,722.16</b>
Expand and strengthen access to agricultural inputs	87.50	-	<b>87.50</b>	175.00	-	<b>175.00</b>	262.50	-	<b>262.50</b>
Improve agricultural production through improved research and extension services	748.63	25.00	<b>773.63</b>	860.69	40.49	<b>901.18</b>	968.23	73.48	<b>1,041.71</b>
Improve access to domestic and international markets	106.36	12.90	<b>119.26</b>	106.76	-	<b>106.76</b>	107.56	-	<b>107.56</b>
Promote small scale irrigation schemes and drainage	29.17	259.50	<b>288.67</b>	31.82	261.45	<b>293.27</b>	34.72	143.60	<b>178.31</b>
Encourage production of livestock and specific crops	149.51	-	<b>149.51</b>	144.31	-	<b>144.31</b>	145.80	-	<b>145.80</b>
Reduce land shortage and degradation	565.59	-	<b>565.59</b>	584.70	-	<b>584.70</b>	603.08	-	<b>603.08</b>
Promote and expand farm mechanisation	41.83	512.72	<b>554.55</b>	39.22	285.00	<b>324.22</b>	50.07	80.00	<b>130.07</b>
Reduce weaknesses in the institutional and policy framework	158.35	-	<b>158.35</b>	190.98	-	<b>190.98</b>	231.07	-	<b>231.07</b>
Increase gender balance, prevent and mitigate HIV/AIDS in the agricultural sector	18.23	-	<b>18.23</b>	20.05	-	<b>20.05</b>	22.06	-	<b>22.06</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 1.1.2 - Natural Resources</b>	<b>726.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>726.20</b>	<b>799.45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>799.45</b>	<b>841.92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>841.92</b>
Increase sustainable utilisation of fishery resources	133.41	-	<b>133.41</b>	142.94	-	<b>142.94</b>	159.08	-	<b>159.08</b>



	2002-3			2003-4			2004-5		
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total
Encourage sustainable utilisation of forest resources	483.50	-	<b>483.50</b>	555.71	-	<b>555.71</b>	589.04	-	<b>589.04</b>
Encourage sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources	109.30	-	<b>109.30</b>	100.80	-	<b>100.80</b>	93.80	-	<b>93.80</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 1.1.3 - Develop MSMEs</b>	298.05	66.70	<b>364.75</b>	221.30	90.00	<b>311.30</b>	289.90	10.00	<b>299.90</b>
Provide support to development of MSMEs	295.05	66.70	<b>361.75</b>	217.30	90.00	<b>307.30</b>	285.90	10.00	<b>295.90</b>
Improve institutional coordination and support	3.00	-	<b>3.00</b>	4.00	-	<b>4.00</b>	4.00	-	<b>4.00</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 1.1.4 - Manufacturing and Agro-Processing</b>	183.01	-	<b>183.01</b>	173.00	100.00	<b>273.00</b>	179.00	120.00	<b>299.00</b>
Broaden the industrial base	92.01	-	<b>92.01</b>	84.00	100.00	<b>184.00</b>	86.00	120.00	<b>206.00</b>
Develop new cluster based industries	60.00	-	<b>60.00</b>	57.00	-	<b>57.00</b>	55.00	-	<b>55.00</b>
Accelerate regional development	15.00	-	<b>15.00</b>	15.00	-	<b>15.00</b>	15.00	-	<b>15.00</b>
Improve product standards and quality	10.00	-	<b>10.00</b>	10.00	-	<b>10.00</b>	10.00	-	<b>10.00</b>
Integrate MSMEs in industrial development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establish a credible institutional framework	6.00	-	<b>6.00</b>	7.00	-	<b>7.00</b>	13.00	-	<b>13.00</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 1.1.5 - Tourism</b>	235.11	0.40	<b>235.51</b>	63.00	50.00	<b>113.00</b>	63.00	-	<b>63.00</b>
Promote community based tourism	133.61	0.40	<b>134.01</b>	3.00	50.00	<b>53.00</b>	3.00	-	<b>3.00</b>
Increase efficiency and effectiveness of tourism marketing	80.00	-	<b>80.00</b>	60.00	-	<b>60.00</b>	60.00	-	<b>60.00</b>
Regulate tourism on the basis of defined standards	21.50	-	<b>21.50</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provide infrastructure to support tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Goal 1.1.6 - Small Scale Mining</b>	28.40	11.75	<b>40.15</b>	18.35	7.80	<b>26.15</b>	17.35	3.00	<b>20.35</b>
Disseminate information	4.00	-	<b>4.00</b>	2.85	-	<b>2.85</b>	2.65	-	<b>2.65</b>
Provide technical and financial support	14.50	6.00	<b>20.50</b>	8.30	4.00	<b>12.30</b>	8.30	3.00	<b>11.30</b>
Ensure appropriate mining legislation	3.00	-	<b>3.00</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promote value-addition, marketing and exports	6.90	5.75	<b>12.65</b>	7.20	3.80	<b>11.00</b>	6.40	-	<b>6.40</b>
<b>Goal 1.2 - Creating an Enabling Environment for Growth</b>	3,523.59	1,348.70	<b>4,872.29</b>	2,891.91	1,554.15	<b>4,446.06</b>	3,081.88	1,493.55	<b>4,575.43</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.1 - Macroeconomic Stability</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.2 - Credit and Micro-Finance</b>	64.00	60.00	<b>124.00</b>	60.00	-	-	60.00	-	-

	2002-3			2003-4			2004-5		
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total
						60.00			60.00
Reduce the cost of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strengthen the institutional framework	4.00	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expand competition and efficiency in the credit market	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diversify and expand coverage	60.00	60.00	120.00	60.00	-	60.00	60.00	-	60.00
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.3 - Rural Infrastructure</b>	2,461.45	1,034.80	3,496.25	1,778.25	1,202.20	2,980.45	1,851.19	1,315.10	3,166.29
Construct and maintain rural feeder roads	748.00	631.00	1,379.00	763.00	631.00	1,394.00	780.00	631.00	1,411.00
Increase accessibility to good drinking water and sanitation	1,032.70	150.00	1,182.70	979.10	50.00	1,029.10	1,021.40	50.00	1,071.40
Increase access to affordable and sustainable rural energy	678.25	253.80	932.05	33.65	521.20	554.85	47.29	634.10	681.39
Improve rural telecommunications	2.50	-	2.50	2.50	-	2.50	2.50	-	2.50
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.4 - Other Enabling Infrastructure</b>	213.62	196.90	410.52	185.14	128.95	314.09	194.77	177.70	372.47
Core road network	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	61.47	196.90	258.37	25.48	128.95	154.43	29.23	177.70	206.93
Telecommunications	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-
Broadcasting	150.15	-	150.15	157.66	-	157.66	165.54	-	165.54
Postal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.5 - Domestic and external trade</b>	132.69	57.00	189.69	156.93	223.00	379.93	191.20	0.75	191.95
Provide supportive infrastructure	-	40.00	40.00	-	200.00	200.00	-	-	-
Expand domestic market share	22.35	-	22.35	31.15	-	31.15	33.45	0.75	34.20
Expand export market share	39.50	17.00	56.50	54.00	23.00	77.00	85.00	-	85.00
Negotiate preferential arrangements	70.84	-	70.84	71.78	-	71.78	72.75	-	72.75
<b>Sub-Goal 1.2.6 - Taxation</b>	651.83	-	651.83	711.60	-	711.60	784.72	-	784.72
Review corporate tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widen the tax base	651.83	-	651.83	711.60	-	711.60	784.72	-	784.72
			-			-			-

	2002-3			2003-4			2004-5		
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total
<b>Pillar 2: Human Capital Development</b>	13,558.85	2,763.29	<b>16,322.15</b>	15,769.25	3,240.65	<b>19,009.89</b>	19,288.14	3,597.35	<b>22,885.48</b>
<b>Goal 2.1 Improving quality and access to education</b>	9,095.63	1,259.21	<b>10,354.84</b>	10,692.16	1,810.53	<b>12,502.68</b>	13,446.08	2,110.60	<b>15,556.68</b>
<b>Sub-goal 2.1.1 - Basic education</b>	6,163.29	1,052.75	<b>7,216.04</b>	7,152.02	1,594.03	<b>8,746.05</b>	8,633.07	1,859.81	<b>10,492.89</b>
Improve the quality and relevance of primary education	5,148.92	471.87	<b>5,620.79</b>	5,737.71	486.88	<b>6,224.59</b>	6,452.48	597.24	<b>7,049.72</b>
Improve access and equity, focussing on special needs education and girls	436.14	539.88	<b>976.02</b>	576.21	1,064.17	<b>1,640.38</b>	908.35	1,205.60	<b>2,113.95</b>
Increase and improve adult literacy and numeracy	158.88	-	<b>158.88</b>	272.61	-	<b>272.61</b>	427.39	-	<b>427.39</b>
Provide special education for the out of school youth	26.01	20.30	<b>46.31</b>	39.02	20.30	<b>59.32</b>	65.03	20.30	<b>85.33</b>
Expand pre-school education	295.65	14.00	<b>309.65</b>	413.74	21.00	<b>434.74</b>	654.23	35.00	<b>689.23</b>
Respond urgently to the problems created by the HIV/AIDS epidemic	90.07	-	<b>90.07</b>	90.07	-	<b>90.07</b>	90.07	-	<b>90.07</b>
Strengthen and decentralise administrative and planning responsibilities	7.61	6.70	<b>14.31</b>	22.67	1.68	<b>24.34</b>	35.53	1.68	<b>37.20</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 2.1.2 - Secondary School education</b>	2,274.21	24.69	<b>2,298.89</b>	2,874.43	34.73	<b>2,909.16</b>	4,116.66	69.02	<b>4,185.68</b>
Increase access and equity to secondary schools	378.67	-	<b>378.67</b>	568.00	-	<b>568.00</b>	946.67	-	<b>946.67</b>
Improve quality and relevance of secondary education	1,487.30	24.69	<b>1,511.99</b>	1,700.95	34.73	<b>1,735.68</b>	2,173.48	69.02	<b>2,242.50</b>
Improve management and administration of secondary education	408.24	-	<b>408.24</b>	605.48	-	<b>605.48</b>	996.51	-	<b>996.51</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 2.1.3 - Higher Education<sup>1</sup></b>	500.90	177.77	<b>678.67</b>	500.90	177.77	<b>678.67</b>	500.90	177.77	<b>678.67</b>
Increase access and equity in higher education	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
Improve quality and relevance of higher education	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
Reduce reliance of higher education on subventions	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 2.1.4 - MANEB</b>	127.00	4.00	<b>131.00</b>	127.00	4.00	<b>131.00</b>	127.00	4.00	<b>131.00</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 2.1.5 - MIE</b>	30.24	-	<b>30.24</b>	37.81	-	<b>37.81</b>	68.45	-	<b>68.45</b>
<b>Goal 2.2 Better Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurial Education and Training</b>	412.24	120.15	<b>532.40</b>	434.57	95.55	<b>530.12</b>	491.33	100.06	<b>591.39</b>
Promote self employment through skills development initiatives	37.15	99.38	<b>136.54</b>	78.42	95.55	<b>173.97</b>	115.99	100.06	<b>216.05</b>
Improve quality and relevance of TEVET	261.97	12.70	<b>274.66</b>	283.92	-	<b>283.92</b>	292.46	-	<b>292.46</b>

<sup>1</sup> The component objectives of Higher Education are for costing purposes lumped together.

		2002-3			2003-4			2004-5		
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	
						283.92			292.46	
Rehabilitate existing infrastructure and equipment	10.44	4.07	14.51	10.57	-	10.57	9.99	-	9.99	
Strengthen management and financing of TEVET	102.69	4.00	106.69	61.66	-	61.66	72.89	-	72.89	
<b>Goal 2.3 Improved Health Status</b>	3,963.12	1,358.43	5,321.55	4,533.46	1,303.57	5,837.03	5,232.73	1,329.68	6,562.41	
<b>Sub-Goal 2.3.1 - Preventative Healthcare</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Sub-Goal 2.3.2 - Essential Healthcare</b>	3,590.48	1,347.00	4,937.48	4,139.00	1,291.00	5,430.00	4,815.00	1,317.00	6,132.00	
Design EHP	7.20	-	7.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imrpove quality of essential healthcare	2,991.48	824.00	3,815.48	3,366.00	824.00	4,190.00	3,822.00	824.00	4,646.00	
Improve access to and equity of essential healthcare	-	497.00	497.00	-	441.00	441.00	-	493.00	493.00	
Strengthen management and financing of essential healthcare	591.80	26.00	617.80	773.00	26.00	799.00	993.00	-	993.00	
<b>Sub-Goal 2.3.3 - Tertiary Healthcare</b>	372.64	11.43	384.07	394.46	12.57	407.03	417.73	12.68	430.41	
Strengthen referral system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospital Autonomy	372.64	11.43	384.07	394.46	12.57	407.03	417.73	12.68	430.41	
<b>Goal 2.4 - To prevent and control Protein, Energy, Malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies</b>	87.86	25.50	113.36	109.06	31.00	140.06	118.00	57.00	175.00	
Improve infant and young child feeding	-	5.00	5.00	8.50	7.00	15.50	10.50	29.00	39.50	
Diversification and modification of diets	16.00	5.00	21.00	19.00	6.00	25.00	25.00	8.00	33.00	
Strengthen institutional capacity	71.86	15.50	87.36	81.56	18.00	99.56	82.50	20.00	102.50	
			-			-			-	
<b>Pillar 3 - Improving the Quality of Life for the Most Vulnerable</b>	1,295.31	460.65	1,755.95	1,339.69	645.91	1,985.60	1,530.89	857.80	2,388.69	
<b>Goal 3.1 - Safety Nets</b>	1,139.33	460.65	1,599.98	1,169.42	645.91	1,815.33	1,344.89	857.80	2,202.69	
<b>Sub-Goal 3.1.1 - Productivity Enhancing Interventions</b>	537.10	460.65	997.75	477.27	641.14	1,118.41	426.29	845.44	1,271.73	
Distribute free inputs to capital constrained poor farmers	44.75	460.65	505.40	34.70	641.14	675.84	40.01	845.44	885.46	
Implement public works programmes for land constrained and urban poor	492.35	-	492.35	442.57	-	442.57	386.28	-	386.28	
<b>Sub-Goal 3.1.2 - Welfare Support Interventions</b>	602.23	-	602.23	692.15	4.78	696.92	918.60	12.36	930.96	

	2002-3			2003-4			2004-5		
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total
Implementation of targeted nutrition programmes	498.91	-	<b>498.91</b>	500.79	-	<b>500.79</b>	522.17	-	<b>522.17</b>
Provision of direct welfare transfers	93.57	-	<b>93.57</b>	187.81	-	<b>187.81</b>	391.57	-	<b>391.57</b>
Improve capacities of support groups	9.75	-	<b>9.75</b>	3.54	4.78	<b>8.32</b>	4.86	12.36	<b>17.22</b>
<b>Goal 3.2 - Improving disaster management</b>	155.98	-	<b>155.98</b>	170.27	-	<b>170.27</b>	186.00	-	<b>186.00</b>
Disaster management	155.98	-	<b>155.98</b>	170.27	-	<b>170.27</b>	186.00	-	<b>186.00</b>
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Pillar 4 - Governance</b>	4,725.57	743.53	<b>5,470.10</b>	4,705.55	672.39	<b>5,375.94</b>	5,243.83	656.42	<b>5,895.25</b>
<b>Goal 4.1 - Political Will and Mindset</b>	-	1.00	<b>2.00</b>	3.00	4.00	<b>5.00</b>	6.00	7.00	<b>8.00</b>
<b>Goal 4.2 - Improved safety, security and access to justice</b>	2,740.88	583.74	<b>3,324.62</b>	3,100.82	583.74	<b>3,684.56</b>	3,607.57	586.24	<b>4,193.81</b>
Reduce crime	1,948.32	267.24	<b>2,215.57</b>	2,223.21	267.24	<b>2,490.45</b>	2,529.84	269.74	<b>2,799.59</b>
Improve access to and delivery of effective and efficient justice	751.36	316.50	<b>1,067.86</b>	831.35	316.50	<b>1,147.85</b>	1,025.76	316.50	<b>1,342.26</b>
Ensuring respect of the rule of law	41.20	-	<b>41.20</b>	46.27	-	<b>46.27</b>	51.96	-	<b>51.96</b>
<b>Goal 4.3 - Ensuring responsive and effective public institutions</b>	1,984.69	158.79	<b>2,143.47</b>	1,601.73	84.64	<b>1,686.37</b>	1,630.26	63.18	<b>1,693.44</b>
<b>Sub-goal 4.3.1 - Improved Public Expenditure Management</b>	391.73	37.02	<b>428.75</b>	334.83	18.78	<b>353.61</b>	320.98	-	<b>320.98</b>
Improve budget implementation by creating hard budget constraints	318.40	37.02	<b>355.42</b>	260.68	18.78	<b>279.47</b>	246.02	-	<b>246.02</b>
Improve public expenditure planning and budget preparation	73.33	-	<b>73.33</b>	74.14	-	<b>74.14</b>	74.96	-	<b>74.96</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 4.3.2 - Public Service Reform</b>	173.26	-	<b>173.26</b>	164.80	-	<b>164.80</b>	175.82	-	<b>175.82</b>
Improve the conditions of service and work ethics in the public service	79.06	-	<b>79.06</b>	78.73	-	<b>78.73</b>	87.59	-	<b>87.59</b>
Review structure of the civil service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Address capacity constraints	15.33	-	<b>15.33</b>	16.17	-	<b>16.17</b>	17.07	-	<b>17.07</b>
Strengthen public policy making	56.99	-	<b>56.99</b>	47.21	-	<b>47.21</b>	47.64	-	<b>47.64</b>
Improve effectiveness of parastatals	21.88	-	<b>21.88</b>	22.68	-	<b>22.68</b>	23.52	-	<b>23.52</b>
<b>Sub-Goal 4.3.3 - Corruption and Fraud</b>	111.21	-	<b>111.21</b>	118.46	-	<b>118.46</b>	126.51	-	<b>126.51</b>
Improve prevention of corruption and fraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	2002-3			2003-4			2004-5		
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total
						-			-
Increase detection and prosecution of corruption and fraud	111.21	-	111.21	118.46	-	118.46	126.51	-	126.51
<b>Sub-Goal 4.3.4 - Decentralisation</b>	689.41	121.77	811.18	354.83	65.86	420.69	362.31	63.18	425.49
Develop institutional capacity for local governance	394.05	121.77	515.82	279.72	65.86	345.58	237.90	63.18	301.08
Transfer functions, resources and planning to districts	295.36	-	295.36	75.11	-	75.11	124.41	-	124.41
<b>Sub-Goal 4.3.5 - Democratisation</b>	495.93	-	495.93	509.43	-	509.43	524.28	-	524.28
Strengthened formal governance institutions	495.93	-	495.93	509.43	-	509.43	524.28	-	524.28
Strengthened informal governance institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Goal 4.3.6 - Human Rights</b>	123.15	-	123.15	119.38	-	119.38	120.36	-	120.36
Ensure observance of human rights	123.15	-	123.15	119.38	-	119.38	120.36	-	120.36
			-			-			-
<b>5 - Cross cutting</b>	718.07	584.00	1,302.07	959.18	755.00	1,714.18	1,111.54	1,092.00	2,203.54
<b>Goal 5.1 Ensure national response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic</b>	289.75	-	289.75	320.45	-	320.45	346.23	-	346.23
Reduce incidence of HIV/AIDS	144.57	-	144.57	175.27	-	175.27	201.05	-	201.05
Improve quality of life of those with HIV/AIDS	83.71	-	83.71	83.71	-	83.71	83.71	-	83.71
Mitigate against impact of HIV/AIDS	61.48	-	61.48	61.48	-	61.48	61.48	-	61.48
<b>Goal 5.2 Reduce gender inequalities</b>	72.62	-	72.62	78.92	-	78.92	65.11	-	65.11
Strengthen the institutional capacity for implementing the National Platform for Action and National Gender Policy	1.90	-	1.90	0.50	-	0.50	0.55	-	0.55
Establish gender sensitive formal and informal legal environment	34.66	-	34.66	24.14	-	24.14	12.30	-	12.30
Eradicate Gender Based Violence	36.05	-	36.05	47.18	-	47.18	44.16	-	44.16
Enhance women's participation in leadership and decision making positions	-	-	-	7.10	-	7.10	8.10	-	8.10
<b>Goal 5.3 Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	209.00	85.00	294.00	224.00	110.00	334.00	232.00	140.00	372.00
To strengthen the legal and institutional framework	87.00	85.00	172.00	110.00	110.00	220.00	137.00	140.00	277.00
Develop alternative livelihood strategies	23.00	-	23.00	23.00	-	23.00	23.00	-	23.00

		2002-3			2003-4			2004-5		
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	
Create mass environmental awareness	99.00	-	<b>99.00</b>	91.00	-	<b>91.00</b>	72.00	-	<b>72.00</b>	
<b>Goal 5.4 - Create a Science and Technology driven economy</b>	146.70	499.00	<b>645.70</b>	335.80	645.00	<b>980.80</b>	468.20	952.00	<b>1,420.20</b>	
Strengthen national S&T capacity	21.00	5.00	<b>26.00</b>	103.00	20.00	<b>123.00</b>	115.00	40.00	<b>155.00</b>	
Intensify application of S&T	45.00	90.00	<b>135.00</b>	110.00	220.00	<b>330.00</b>	200.00	380.00	<b>580.00</b>	
Enhance utilisation of information and communication technologies	80.70	404.00	<b>484.70</b>	122.80	405.00	<b>527.80</b>	153.20	532.00	<b>685.20</b>	
			-			-			-	
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation of MPRS</b>	176.26	21.90	<b>198.16</b>	256.28	22.31	<b>278.59</b>	252.75	17.45	<b>270.20</b>	
<b>Goal: Ensure implementation of the MPRS</b>	176.26	21.90	<b>198.16</b>	256.28	22.31	<b>278.59</b>	252.75	17.45	<b>270.20</b>	
Strengthen MPRS monitoring and evaluation systems	61.44	2.47	<b>63.91</b>	88.41	2.31	<b>90.72</b>	92.11	-	<b>92.11</b>	
Provide up-to-date M&E data and statistics for MPRS reviews	114.82	19.43	<b>134.24</b>	167.87	20.00	<b>187.87</b>	160.64	17.45	<b>178.09</b>	





## **Annex 3 – Large Scale Infrastructure Development**

Key projects include:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>
Expansion of rural telecommunications	K3,300,000,000
Reconstruction of Core Road Network	K18,400,000,000
Expansion of the Core Road Network	K5,244,000,000
Interconnection of electricity grid with Mozambique	K2,901,000,000
Rehabilitate existing transmission and distribution power systems	K3,987,000,000
Expansion of electricity generation capacity	K2,773,000,000



## Annex 4 – Selected Monitoring Indicators and Targets

Indicator	Current Status	Target 2004
<b>Major Impact Targets</b>		
Poverty headcount measured by consumption based poverty line	65.3%	59.3%
Extreme poverty headcount, measured by consumption based ultra-poverty line	28.8%	20%
Life expectancy	39 years	43 years
GDP per Capita (constant 2001 prices)	MK 10,500	MK 11,400
Literacy rate (female)	58% (44%)	70% (60%)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 children)	104	90
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,120	800
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Maize yield (kg/ha)	1,137	2,000
Cassava yield (kg/ha)	16,618	18,000
Cotton yield (kg/ha)	776	1,500
Groundnuts yield (kg/ha)	820	1,000
Soya Beans yield (kg/ha)	685	1,000
New extension workers trained	-	232
Farmers' groups and co-operatives formed	-	3,000
Treadle pumps supplied on loan to farmers		100,000
Area under motorised pump irrigation (hectares)	1,300	3,700
Community dams rehabilitated		90
Area under irrigation per ADD (hectares)		2,000
Number of farmers reached by animal husbandry extension	-	1,120,000
Production of cattle	775,333	868,373
Production of pigs	451,051	676,577
Production of Sheep	119,466	155,306
Production of goats	1,620,103	2,106,134
Number of animals trained	-	60,000
Number of artisans trained in production of animal drawn implements	-	300
Number of donkeys in use		865
<b>Natural Resources</b>		
Fish farming production (tonnes)	500	1,000
BVCs trained and functional	-	270
Forest under private sector		50,000
Parks under private sector		50,000
<b>Rural Infrastructure</b>		
Kilometres graded		480
Kilometres rehabilitated		1,320
Kilometres upgraded		6,900
Metres of other infrastructure (bridges, waterways etc.)		15,000
Households with access to potable water	65.6%	84%
Rehabilitation of boreholes (% functional)	60%	100% (rehabilitate 2,000)
Construction of new boreholes		7,000
Rehabilitation of rural piped water supply schemes		20

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Current Status</b>	<b>Target 2004</b>
Households with sanitary excreta disposal	81.4%	100%
Number of new sites electrified	-	73
New biogas plants	-	105
Dissemination of charcoal and wood stove technology coverage	2 districts	27 districts
<b>Basic Education</b>		
Number of teachers	45,784	51,323
Teacher Trainee graduates	6,317	34,023
Pupil to teacher ratio	118	85
Teacher to school inspector ratio	145	81
Number of boreholes	242	500
Number of pit latrines	3,000	15,000
Number of new classrooms (cumulative)	1,000	5000
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	-	6,500
Female enrolment	1.4 million	1.5 million
Percent of female enrolment	48 percent	50 percent
Total special needs enrolment	6,745	6,745
Number of adults enrolled in literacy courses	37,500	300,000
Number of adult literacy centres	2,500	24,000
Number of adult literacy instructors	2,000	24,000
<b>Secondary Education</b>		
Number of students	236,500	324,031
Number of private students	16,555	64,806
Number of students entering MCDE	-	11,550
Number of teachers	5,269	11,000
Female gross enrolment	19%	25%
Schools teaching information and communication technology	8	100
<b>Higher Education</b>		
Number of students	3,526	6,824
Students in private colleges	35	1,100
Number of distant learners	0	558
Number of female students	698	2,047
Number of needy students	500	1,706
Females in non-traditional subjects	225	801
Number of students with disabilities	20	30
Number of students in information technology	821	1,500
<b>TEVET</b>		
Public training capacity % of population	0.01%	0.03%
Public vocational training % of districts	21.43%	28%
Private training capacity % of population	0.18%	0.20%
Private vocational training of districts	75%	78%
Enrolment ratio female	20%	26%
Enrolment ratio male	80%	74%
HIV infection rate students	15%	13.5%
HIV infection rate teachers	15%	14.2%
Boarding Capacity (% of training capacity)	22.7%	20.5%
<b>Health</b>		
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	104	90
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	189	150
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000)	620	400
Nutrition (% children underweight)	30%	20%

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Current Status</b>	<b>Target 2004</b>
Population (fertility rate)	6.1	5.5
<b>Security and Justice</b>		
Police:Population ratio	1:1912	1:1200
Crime detection rate	20%	40%
Prosecution rate (cases per year, using homicide as proxy)	150	300
Community service cases	525	5000
Warder:prisoner ratio	1:14	1:9

### **Macroeconomic indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
GDP growth (%)	2.7	3	4.5	5.2
Inflation (%)	27.6	11.5	5	4.4
Exchange rate	70	71	74	78
% of donory pledges honoured	90	90	90	90



## **Annex 5 - Glossary**

**Agricultural Extension Services:** services offered to farmers usually by the government in the form of transmitting information, new ideas, methods and advice about, for instance, the use of fertilizers, control of pests and weeds, appropriate machinery, soil conservation methods, simple accounting, marketing etc. in a bid to stimulate increased agricultural incomes.

**Basic Education:** Primary education (Std.1-8) and adult literacy.

**Crowding Out:** an increase in public sector borrowing leads to a fall in private sector borrowing via a shortage of loanable funds and an increase in interest rates.

**Decentralisation:** the transfer of functions from central to a local authority. There are many forms of decentralisation, notably deconcentration and devolution.

**Deconcentration:** a form of decentralisation that transfers administrative functions to lower levels of Government without a corresponding transfer of power and accountability

**Dependency Ratio:** The ratio of dependents (those between the ages of 0-15 and 64+ who are assumed to be economically unproductive) to the productive population (15-64)

**Devolution:** the delegation of power and accountability especially by the central government to local or regional administration.

**Dimba:** a small vegetable garden

**Exchange Rate:** the rate at which central banks will exchange one country's currency for another (i.e. the 'official' rate).

**Fertility Rate, General:** yearly number of children born alive per thousand women within the child-bearing age bracket (normally between the age of 15 and 49 years).

**Fiscal Deficit:** a situation where government expenditure exceeds revenue.

**Ganyu:** part time seasonal piece-work

**Gini Coefficient:** an aggregate numerical measure of *income inequality* ranging from zero (perfect equality) to one (perfect inequality). It is graphically measured by dividing the area between the perfect equality line and the Lorenz curve by the total area lying to the right of the equality line in a Lorenz diagram. The higher the value of the coefficient the higher the inequality of income distribution and the lower it is the more equitable the distribution of income.

**Grant:** an outright transfer payment usually from one government to another (*foreign aid*) - i.e. a gift of money or technical assistance that does not have to be repaid.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** the total monetary value calculated at market prices of all final goods and services produced in an economy over a given period of time, typically one year.

**Headcount:** the number of people with an identified characteristic e.g. living below the poverty line.

**Human Capital:** productive investments embodied in human beings. These include skills, abilities, health, etc., that result from expenditures on education, on-the-job training programmes and medical care.

**Infant Mortality:** the deaths among children between birth and one year of age. *Infant mortality rate* measures the number of these deaths per 1000 live births.

**Inflation:** a persistent rise in the general price level. In Malawi, it is measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).



**Interest Rate:** the amount that a borrower must pay a lender over and above the total amount borrowed expressed as a percentage of the total amount of funds borrowed – e.g. if a man borrowed K100 for one year at the end of which he had to repay K110, the interest rate would be 10 percent per annum.

**Life Expectancy (at birth):** time period, normally in years, that a baby is expected to live after it has been born alive. In LDCs, this time period is roughly 48 years for male children and 52 years for female children. In developed countries, it is approximately 70 years for male children and 72 years for female children.

**Liquidity Reserve Requirement:** A statutory requirement that banks maintain a minimum percentage of their deposits at the Reserve Bank. Adjusting the LRR is a means of realising and withdrawing reserves from the banking system.

**Macroeconomy:** the relationships between broad economic aggregates such as national income, total volumes of saving, investment, consumption, expenditure, employment, money supply etc.

**Malnutrition:** a state of ill-health resulting from an inadequate or improper diet – usually measured in terms of average daily protein consumption.

**Maternal Mortality:** women death associated with pregnancy.

**Medium Term Expenditure Framework:** a way of doing the Budget process, focussing on activities and outputs rather than inputs.

**Open Market Operations:** Sales and purchases of securities (Treasury and Reserve Bank Bills)

**Pluralistic:** a system that has many players and recognizes more than one ultimate principle.

**Political Will:** a determined, deliberate, purposeful, independent decision, conclusion or choice upon a course of action by persons in the political authority such as

elimination of inequality, poverty and unemployment through various reforms of social, economic and *institutional* structures. Lack of 'political will' is often said to be one of the main obstacles to development and the main reason for the failure of many development plans.

**Poverty Line:** an arbitrary real income or consumption measure, used as a basis for estimating the proportion of the country's population that exist at base levels of subsistence i.e. those whose incomes or consumption fall below this poverty line.

**Planning:** the advance prioritisation of scarce resources (financial, organisational, human) so as to achieve national objectives.

**Real Effective Exchange Rate:** a measure of a country's competitiveness, calculated from the nominal exchange rate adjusted by the inflation differential between foreign and domestic prices.

**Rural Development:** the broad spectrum of rural development activities encompassing the simultaneous fostering of small-farmer agricultural progress; improvement of levels of incomes, employment, education, health, nutrition and housing for the rural people.

**Safety Nets:** activities that are designed to improve the quality of life of the most vulnerable, to "catch" those who are unable to benefit from other interventions and or those who suffer from external shocks e.g. drought.

**Smallholder:** a person who farms on a small holding.

**Starter Pack Programme:** the programme for free distribution of agricultural inputs and other livelihood items of less than a total of 30kgs.

**Under 5-Mortality:** the death among children between one year to 5 years of age.

## **Annex 6a – Summary of the MPRS Process**

The preparation of the MPRS basically involved three stages. These were **mobilisation, preparation and validation** processes. The three stages were aimed at: building broad Malawian ownership of the MPRS; building consensus on MPRS in order to enhance likelihood to policy adoption, implementation and sustainability; to ensure donor “buy in” to MPRS and to meet donor requirements.

First, the **mobilisation** exercise started in earnest in January 2001, with the official launch of the MPRS preparation by the Right Honourable Mr. Justin Malewezi, Vice President of the Republic of Malawi at Capital Hotel on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2001. The main objective of the official launch was to mobilise all stakeholders outside and within government to participate in the MPRS process; and to stimulate discussion and come to an initial understanding of overall prioritisation. At this meeting, some general consensus began to emerge on the outline of the strategy. It came out clearly that for poverty to be reduced in Malawi, there is need for creating conditions whereby the poor can generate their own income and therefore contribute to wealth generation.

Second, was the **preparation** stage. The main objective of this stage to obtain input to overall prioritisation process, to brainstorm and develop new strategies. This preparation stage involved the initial gathering of information by the Thematic Working Groups (TWG) and drafting of the thematic contributions. The participation in the TWGs was diverse. Apart from government officials, other stakeholders included donors, non Governmental Organisations, Civil Society and religious bodies. The preparation also involved the overall sessions in district workshops. All the 27 districts were consulted. The consultations were carried out by members of the MPRS Technical Committee together with some members of the MPRS Thematic Working Groups. The stakeholders at district consultation level included Traditional Authorities, Sub Traditional Authorities, Group Village Headmen, Village Headmen, Members of Parliament, Ward Councillors, political leaders of various parties, District Commissioners and their staff members, local non-governmental organisations on some ordinary citizens representing the voices of the poor. The workshops were held to explain the MPRS process, discuss Government’s proposed strategy and to discuss

the prioritisation of issues for poverty reduction in the districts. A number of common issues emerged from these discussions, implying that they were national priorities. In addition many district specific issues were also raised. A summary of the key issues can be found below.

In the course of the preparation process, the “Findings to Date” document was prepared. The document highlighted the key areas where consensus had been reached during the MPRS process. The document was based on the discussions following the official launch, the deliberations of the Thematic Working Groups and the Findings of the District Consultations. The document was not intended to be a comprehensive statement of Government Policy on poverty reduction, but an input from the ongoing MPRS process into the 2001/02 Budget.

Subsequent to the Salima Workshop, a Poverty and Macroeconomic Taskforce was formed to define the poverty and macroeconomic framework for the MPRS. Members of the Taskforce were drawn from Government, civil society and donors, and was assisted by a consultant.

The second drafts of the Thematic Working Groups were submitted in August 2001, after a meeting was held to resolve difficulties encountered in the drafting process. In addition, as a result of the meeting a consultant was engaged to assist the TWGs in costing their strategies.

The preparation of the first draft MPRS was done between 23<sup>rd</sup> September and 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2001 at the Mzuzu Hotel. The drafting team was drawn from the Technical Committee, civil society and the private sector. The resulting draft was then presented at two stakeholders’ meetings held on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2001 at the Le Meridien Capital Hotel in Lilongwe. The draft was subsequently comprehensively revised to reflect the comments made at these meetings.

The third stage was the **validation** of the strategy through the National Symposium. The main objectives of this stage were to ensure consistency of proposed strategy, ensure effectiveness of participation, obtain validation of the proposed strategy and define and explain way forward.

*Table A1.1 – Chronology of MPRS Preparation*

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
Planning of process	October-November,2000	Preparation by the Technical Committee of the outline of the process and mobilisation
Preparation of “ MPRS Issues Paper”	November, 2000	By the Technical Committee on the basis of existing documents. The Issues Paper presented a “menu of options” from which priorities were to be selected.
Official Launch at Capital Hotel	January 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2001	By the Rt.Hon. Vice President at the Capital Hotel. Followed by presentations on the process and the issues paper.
Initial overall prioritisation	January 11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2001	Following the Official Launch, discussions of overall prioritisation based on the Issues Paper
Launching of TWGs at Malawi Institute of Management (MIM)	January 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> , 2001	Presentations on the role of the TWGs, their TORs etc, followed by the first meetings.
District Consultations	February 5 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2001	Workshop in each district facilitated by the Technical Committee and some TWG members.
Preparation of “MPRS: Findings to Date” document	April, 2001	By the Technical Committee on the basis of previous consultations.
Way forward meeting at Lilongwe Hotel	4 <sup>th</sup> May, 2001	For all TWGs, to define the revised timetable and give overall comments on the 1 <sup>st</sup> drafts.
Commenting Workshops in Salima	7 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> May, 2001	For each TWG in turn, detailed comments on the 1 <sup>st</sup> drafts from a panel consisting of the Technical Committee, relevant experts, civil society and other TWGs.
“MPRS: Findings to Date” Stakeholders meeting	29 <sup>th</sup> May, 2001	Discussion of the draft document, following which an editing team taken from the Technical Committee and civil society finalised the document
Sharing Experiences in Costing of Poverty Reduction Strategies at Capital Hotel	26 <sup>th</sup> July 2001	TWGs shared experiences in costing highlighting major problems being faced in costing of activities.
Status Report and Way	15 <sup>th</sup> August, 2001	For all TWGs to discuss the made, to

Forward by Thematic working Groups at Lilongwe Hotel		access difficulties faced and to develop realistic and workable mechanism for resolving problems.
Media Campaign	16 <sup>th</sup> – 23 <sup>rd</sup> September, 2001	Media briefing, recording of radio programmes, press conference.
Drafting of the MPRS at Mzuzu Hotel	23 <sup>rd</sup> Sept- 6 <sup>th</sup> October, 2001	By the Technical Committee including members from non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society.
Commenting Workshop by all Stakeholders on the first MPRS Draft at Capital Hotel	15 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> October, 2001	Private sector, traditional authorities, Councillors, donors, NGOs, civil society, church groups, trade unions.
Principal Secretaries Commenting of the Draft	20 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup> October, 2001	All Principal Secretaries, Chaired by SPC
Comments on the Draft MPRS by Members of Parliament at Capital Hotel	31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2001	All Members of Parliament
Incorporation of comments from stakeholders and refinement of action plan	31 <sup>st</sup> October – 9 <sup>th</sup> November, 2001	By drafting team
Consultations on action plans and prioritisation with TWGs	12 <sup>th</sup> – 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2001	
Briefing of and comments by Cabinet	December-January, 2001-2	
Comments by donor partners	January, 2002	
Media Campaign	January, 2002	TV programmes, leaflets, press conference.
National Symposium at Comesa Hall in Blantyre	January-February, 2002	

## Management Framework for the MPRS

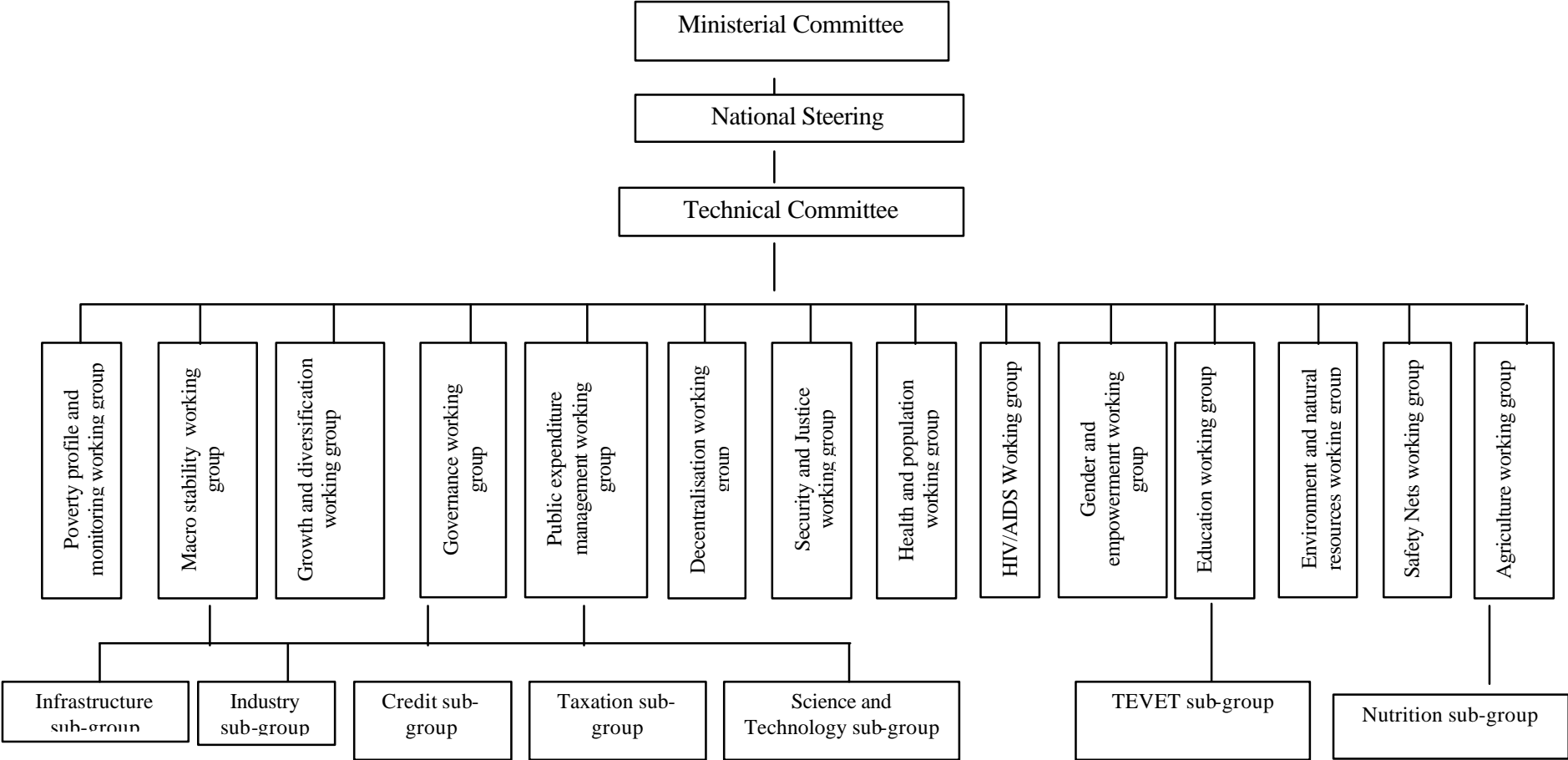
The overall process was managed by four layers of committees at different levels. Firstly, a total of 21 Thematic Working Groups (including subgroups) were instituted to draft thematic contributions. These groups reviewed the impact of sector on poverty, outlined the strategies with priorities and an action plan. Secondly, the Technical Committee consisting of officials from the National Economic Council, Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of Malawi. This committee was responsible for managing the process and coordinating and providing support to the Thematic Working Groups. Thirdly, the National Steering Committee of Principal

Secretaries, chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning was responsible to give advice and guidance to the Technical Committee. Finally the Ministerial Committee, chaired by the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Coordinated the overall process. Below is a diagram showing the layers of the institutional framework.





# MPRS Preparation Organisational Structure



## **Annex 6b - Issues highlighted in District Consultations (in order of priority)**

1. **Credit:** Lack of access to credit was felt to have contributed to the worsening of poverty. There is widespread misconception of the nature of credit, particularly the risks and responsibilities involved.
2. **Rural feeder roads:** Physical access to markets is prevented by poor quality and insufficient rural feeder roads linking farmers and entrepreneurs to towns, main roads and other markets.
3. **Education quality/relevance:** Government should take measures to improve the quality of primary education by training more teachers, increasing allocations to teaching and learning materials, and improving teachers' remuneration
4. **Security:** security deters people to invest in productive assets. In particular, livestock thefts are rife such that there is no incentive to keep livestock
5. **Access to safe water:** Access to safe drinking water is central to poverty reduction because it promotes good health and nutrition
6. **High agricultural production:** Agriculture development is faced with challenge of lack of produce markets and people fail to sell the produce in order to realise cash income
7. **Decentralisation:** Poverty varies from district to district. Therefore, decentralisation would go along way in addressing district specific poverty issues
8. **Macroeconomic stability:** The poor feel the impact of macroeconomic instability through inflation which erodes the purchasing power of the already meagre incomes
9. **Off-farm rural development:** despite the importance of agriculture, it is clear that the future for Malawi lies in diversifying away from primary production into activities that have higher value-added component.
10. **Market information for farmers/small business:** marketing arrangements for agricultural produce are generally agreed to be inadequate at present. Lack of access to markets is due to lack of information and capacity
11. **Health quality/Access:** There is need to increase the quality and access to health centre

12. **Corruption:** corruption has resulted in mistrust between the poor and all levels of Government, hence, corruption must be stopped
13. **Irrigation:** this is important to increase the production of crops to ensure food sufficiency in the country

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