

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT



REPORT ON THE NEPAD NATIONAL WORKSHOP BLANTYRE, 30TH JANUARY 2004

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REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE NEPAD INITIATIVE IN MALAWI

INTRODUCTION

1. The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, which is the national focal point for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Initiative in Malawi, organised a daylong national workshop on 30th January 2004 at Le Meridien Mount Soche Hotel in Blantyre. The objectives of this workshop included among others: -
 - To sensitise stakeholders on the operationalisation of NEPAD in Malawi,
 - To allow stakeholders input into how Malawi's strategic priorities should be articulated under NEPAD,
 - Liaise and form partnerships among stakeholders; including the NEPAD Secretariat and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), who are among the key players under the Initiative,
 - Agree on the way forward for the NEPAD Initiative in Malawi,
2. The workshop was attended by stakeholders including government ministries and departments, members of the academia, representatives of professional bodies, the Legislature, private sector organisations, international cooperating partners, civil society representatives, the representative from the NEPAD Secretariat, the Deputy South African High Commissioner, representatives from the DBSA and media representatives.
3. The Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Honourable Dr Bingu Mutharika opened the workshop and in his speech stressed on the need to involve all the stakeholders in the process of developing the country under NEPAD if the country is to achieve maximum benefits from this Initiative. He also urged participants to ensure that the NEPAD framework is adapted within the already existing national initiatives.
4. The closing of the workshop was done by the Speaker of Parliament, Honourable Davis Katsonga, who stressed on the need for Malawians to be proactive and take advantage of the available opportunities under

NEPAD in order to develop the country, particularly the trade opportunities with the industrialised world.

WORKSHOP PAPERS

5. A number of papers were presented at the workshop to provide background information on the NEPAD Initiative in general and Malawi's context in particular. The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD), The NEPAD Secretariat, The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the Africa Union (AU) Regional Office made these presentations. There were also sector presentations on Environment, Agriculture, Science and Technology; and the Nacala /Mtwara Development Corridors, highlighting the extent to which the NEPAD strategic priorities are being operationalised in these sectors at national level. All the papers that were presented at this workshop are attached as annexes to this report.
6. MEPD's presentation outlined the context in which the NEPAD Initiative fits relative to the national development goals, policies, priorities and strategies (i.e. Vision 2020, Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy and Malawi Economic Growth Strategy). The paper notes that the major task will be to properly articulate Malawi's strategic interests so that the national development agenda is advanced through the NEPAD initiative, among others. Also relevant are the structures that will ensure effective implementation and co-ordination of NEPAD with the other existing initiatives.
7. The NEPAD Secretariat's presentation provided an overview of the evolution of the NEPAD Initiative and its key phases. Phase one involved the visioning and development of the policy framework and this exercise was championed by the leaders of the Republic of South Africa, Nigeria and Algeria on behalf of the rest of the member countries of the then OAU. Phase two involved the preparations for programme implementation. Major processes included the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) mandating the NEPAD Steering Committee and NEPAD Secretariat to prepare detailed implementation plans in pursuit of the priorities outlined in the NEPAD Vision and Policy Framework document. Phase three is the implementation phase for both the programmes and projects in the selected priority areas as well as implementation of strategies that will

lead to the consolidation of peace, conflict resolution and good governance as preconditions for sustainable development. This phase will also include the operationalisation of the Africa Peer Review Mechanism.

8. The AU Regional Office prepared a paper outlining the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) process. This paper highlights the APRM as one of the key tools to address the underlying problems in governance, which are a prerequisite to creating a conducive environment for sustainable development under the NEPAD Initiative. APRM aims at fostering the adoption by NEPAD member states of policies, standards and practices that will lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and economic integration. APRM's organisational structure includes the APR Heads of State Forum, the APR Panel, the APRM Secretariat and the Country Review Team. The stages of the review are discussed as well as the particular importance attached to the peer reviews by the various stakeholders. The bottom line of this intervention is to ensure that a country attracts foreign investment and assistance because it meets internationally acceptable standards of good governance in the various areas of concern.
9. The DBSA presentation establishes the context in which NEPAD projects and programmes will be implemented with particular focus on the Southern Africa Region. DBSA is one of the implementing agencies for NEPAD and is positioned to provide among other things, technical and financial support as well as facilitating private/public sector partnerships to unlock the potential of countries in the region. With the NEPAD mandate the DBSA has positioned itself to enhance partnerships with national, regional and multinational level stakeholders, facilitate capacity building at national and regional levels to implement NEPAD and facilitating NEPAD projects and programmes implementation. The paper also presents the recommended national institutional arrangements for the NEPAD Initiative as well as the project/programme management framework.
10. The other four presentations were sector papers to highlight the progress being made in the efforts of translating the NEPAD Initiative into the national agenda.

11. The presentation on Science and Technology highlights the science and technology policy and the legislation as the framework for mainstreaming science and technology at national level. The presentation also highlights the areas in which the flagship programs for this sector will be derived.
12. The agriculture sector presentation highlights the NEPAD priorities for the sector and the framework that will be used to translate the sector vision into strategies, programmes and projects. At national level a sector co-ordinating unit was set up and the alignment of the NEPAD strategy to the sectors national plan was also done. Work is currently underway to formulate the flagship projects in this sector as well as consolidating on the sources of financing for the programmes and projects.
13. The environment sector presentation outlined the programmes and projects being advanced by the sector under the NEPAD Initiative. These include sustainable conservation of woodlands in the SADC region, Lake Malawi ecosystem management, invasive alien species, integrated water resources management and desertification. Funding for most of these programmes and projects is yet to be secured.
14. The presentation on Nacala/ Mtwara Development Corridors outlined the regional context of these initiatives as well as the programmes and projects that Malawi is championing for both public and private investment. The paper also highlights how these development corridor concepts fit into the NEPAD strategic priorities of developing and improving the economic infrastructure and to facilitate high levels of economic activity within the corridor areas.

KEY OUTCOMES OF THE WORKSHOP

15. The workshop outlined the most important and relevant issues that should be considered to ensure the successful operationalisation of the NEPAD Initiative in Malawi. The issues were broadly categorised into the following three groupings: -
 - a) The NEPAD Implementation Framework for Malawi
 - b) The way forward on the APRM in Malawi
 - c) NEPAD Programmes and Projects

16. The workshop participants considered these three key areas and came up with the following recommendations in respect of each area: -

A: NEPAD Implementation framework for Malawi

17. The fundamental issue under this area is how to internalise NEPAD into the national framework (systems and procedures) so that it becomes *the way* and not *one of the various ways* of doing things.
18. On the NEPAD Implementation framework for Malawi, the workshop recommended that there should be a National Steering Committee to provide the overall guidance of this process. This steering committee should comprise of the private sector, the civil society, the academia and government. This committee will have the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development as its chair.
19. Various scenarios regarding the set up of the Secretariat/national focal point were considered and the workshop recommended that the secretariat be housed in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development to ensure ownership of the process by government. (The issues that were considered included; - cost implications of a separate unit, access to government funding via ORT, the workload of the fulltime staff in the secretariat, the links with the existing hierarchy in government, and experiences derived from the co-ordination of SADC and COMESA activities). A very senior official is being proposed to head the secretariat so that he could have access to and be able to relate to Ministers and other high level people involved in NEPAD and decision making.
20. The links between the national focal point and the implementing agencies will require regular dialogue to steer the process. The workshop recommended the establishing of contact points in Ministries and other implementing agencies of the NEPAD Initiative. The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development should communicate on regular basis (via electronic means) on any new developments regarding Malawi's NEPAD Program to all stakeholders in a timely manner.
21. The workshop recommended that partnerships with the civil society should involve government engaging these institutions through their

main networks, namely; Health, Gender, Economic Justice, and Agriculture. The civil society will also be required to develop its own framework to interface with government on NEPAD. The capacity of NGOs was however noted to be very weak and there will be need for donors/ government to assist them in addressing those particular needs

22. With respect to the private sector, the workshop recommended that there is need for the stakeholders in this sector to organise themselves and articulate their position as well as the framework that will enable them to engage government on the way forward on NEPAD. Institutions such as Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI), National Action Group (NAG) could be used as platforms for this interface. Liaisons with the NEPAD Business Group were also recommended as very vital for the private sector institutions to maintain links with similar groupings at international level including the business group coordinator.
23. With regard to the structure of the secretariat proposed in 20, the workshop recommended that Cabinet should have oversight of the whole process, followed by a committee of all the Principal Secretaries. There should also be parliamentary a forum to discuss NEPAD.

B: The Way Forward on the APRM

24. The workshop noted that the APRM process would provide information that will enable various stakeholders including international investors to make assessments of the member countries. This is a key departure from the past whereby lack of information or incomplete information usually led to African countries being labelled as very risky areas to invest by most investors.
25. The workshop noted that there is very low awareness on NEPAD in general and the Africa Peer Review Mechanism in particular. This low awareness has in some quarters led to cases of fear of the perceived outcomes from the NEPAD Initiative. The workshop recommended public debate on NEPAD through various media forums and that these debates should involve all the stakeholders.
26. There was a recommendation on the need to have local experts on NEPAD Initiative and APRM who can clearly articulate these processes

for the benefit of the community at large as well as lead in the process of translating the concepts into tangible benefits that ordinary people can appreciate.

27. The workshop also noted that the APRM should not be seen as a threat but as a tool that allows for self-assessment and accountability to the Malawi society. In this vein it was highlighted that the perception of the APRM is very important and that stakeholders should be encouraged to appreciate this tool as a self-assessment tool and not a policing mechanism.
28. The workshop recommended that Malawi should accede to the APRM process. However, with the problem of low awareness already highlighted, priority should be put into the sensitisation process. The proposed internal study in the various areas of focus by the peer review was appreciated as a necessary step to increasing this awareness but there will be a need to focus the study more on the areas where there is lack of information or out of date information. Where there information is already available, the study should utilise these sources to save on time and resources.
29. The workshop recommended that a national steering committee comprising the stakeholders should be formed to guide the peer review process. It was also stressed that there will be a need to invite the APRM Secretariat to meet this national steering committee and ensure a clear understanding on the workings of this process. There may also be a need to learn from other countries, particularly those that have already acceded to the APRM process.

C: NEPAD Projects and Programs

30. On programs and projects, the workshop recommended that a project framework is important to ensure harmonisation of national and regional objectives; address the issues of co-ordination, integration, sustainability as well as public private sector partnerships.
31. The workshop also recommended that there is a need to ensure effective and adequate implementation capacity. Also key to this are the issues of accountability, responsibility and adequate monitoring mechanisms to ensure the achievement of the intended goals and objectives.

32. The workshop recommended that the priority areas for intervention in Malawi under the NEPAD Initiative should be those sectors where national priorities coincide with the NEPAD priorities. This will enable the synchronisation of the regional and national priorities and hence smoothen the implementation of the interventions.

ATTACHMENTS

1) SPEECHES

THE SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT, HON. DAVIS KATSONGA, M.P

MADAME FIRST DEPUTY SPEAKER, HON. LOVENESS GONDWE, M.P

YOUR EXCELLENCY, THE SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

DR. HESPINA RUSATO, NEPAD SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE

MR. LYSON MUWILA, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

DR. MILTON KUTENGULE, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

MINISTERS SPEECH

DISTINGUISHED PARTICIPANTS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I take this opportunity to welcome you all to this important National Workshop on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The principal objective of this workshop is to bring together the various sections of Malawi's society and engage them in a consultative dialogue on our effective participation in the NEPAD Initiative.

This workshop marks the beginning of the process of operationalising NEPAD in Malawi. It provides the opportunity to the various stakeholders, at the national level, to jointly define the strategic policy for Malawi and to formulate the required framework to implement this initiative.

Mr Chairman

The NEPAD Initiative was borne out of the realisation by African Leaders of the need for joint and concerted efforts to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on to a path of sustainable growth and development as a means of reducing poverty; and to ensure Africa's active

participation in the worlds political economy. The African leaders have been convinced that this Initiative offers a unique opportunity to end the persistent underdevelopment that afflicts Africa.

Mr Chairman

Distinguished Participants

The rationale for NEPAD is the recognition that the requisite resources that are necessary to tackle Africa's underdevelopment, including capital, technology and human skills, are enormous requiring the participation of the global community. I am pleased in this regard, to state that the developed countries have committed themselves to provide such resources. All that is needed now is for Africa to have access to these resources and utilise them properly. It is however acknowledged that harnessing these resources will require bold and imaginative leadership that is genuinely committed to sustain human development effort and to eradicate poverty. Moreover, the translation of the NEPAD agenda remains the sole responsibility of each member country and there is adequate support in many forms to enable countries to successfully define their objectives and priorities.

Mr Chairman

Let me underscore the fact that the problems that NEPAD is set to address are not new. We have been outlining over many decades. What is new, however, is the involvement of regional integration and development initiatives such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). At the national level, the innovations are derived from, such as the Vision 2020, Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy (MPRS) and Malawi Economic Development Strategy (MEDS).

I need to point out that the NEPAD initiative brings a new dimension to the approaches to growth and development in so far as it shifts the responsibility for Africa's poverty on to our country themselves. In other words, we the Malawians, must commit ourselves to achieve greater integration of Africa into the world market, as well to increase our access to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), to science and technology, and to increased prosperity of our people.

Distinguished participants

Ladies and gentlemen

But what does this mean for Malawi? I believe that in Malawi, we must redesign this partnerships from the local community up to the national. In other words, we need to build from bottom up. We must first put our house in order before we can hope to benefit from trade and cooperation, at the regional and international levels, that is envisioned in the NEPAD initiative. To achieve maximum benefits, I believe that we need to harness the private sector, the civil society, the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international co-operating partners, so that we all move together in same directions. In other words, the responsibility for developing our nation within NEPAD, must be a shared responsibility.

Mr Chairman

Distinguished participants

As the way forward, it is important for me to stress that the NEPAD Initiative is about us, Malawian's, being the architects of our own destiny. It is about us deciding how we want to intervene in the world economy. It is about how we will mobilize and utilize resources to advance this country. And it is about how we want to get out of poverty.

It is therefore particularly important that in this workshop, you must clearly agree on Malawi's understanding of how the NEPAD framework can be adopted within our own national initiatives, such as the Malawi Economic Development Strategy and other initiatives such as the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Public Sector Investment Programme. This harmonization is critical because if the concepts and strategies at national level are at variance with those under NEPAD, then the impact of the later on our economic growth will be marginal. It is also important that the NEPAD programmes for Malawi should be designed in such a way that they keep to resuscitate economic growth of our country.

In the pursuit of this endeavour, Mr Chairman, we acknowledge the need to learn from others that have made a similar transition from poverty to

prosperity; and to benefit from, among other things, the existing opportunities that avail themselves before us.

I am pleased to note that through the NEPAD Initiative, there is a renewed sense of hope and enthusiasm regarding Africa's development prospects, not only within the *Continent*, but also among our international co-operating partners. It is our expectation that our international cooperating partners will continue to stand by us throughout the processes that will ensure that our economy gets into the path of sustainable economic growth and development, and that Malawi becomes a meaningful and respectable player in both the regional and international affairs.

Let me emphasise, ladies and gentlemen, that our destiny as Africans in general, and as Malawian's in particular, largely rest in our own hands. This new Initiative offers a rare opportunity that we cannot take for granted, considering our past experiences. The involvement of all stakeholders will allow us to harness all the potential within our grasp and in turn generate developments that will have a positive and lasting impact on all of us as Malawians.

Mr Chairman

Before closing, let me inform the participants that since Government made the decision to transfer the co-ordinating role of NEPAD activities to my Ministry, we have moved with great speed to set up of the structures for co-ordinating the implementation of the NEPAD activities. To that end, we already have a national focal point that is in charge of this process in Malawi. The Ministry is also about to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Development Bank of South Africa, on technical and financial assistance towards the implementation of NEPAD in Malawi. We are also ready to commission a national study on the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), that will serve as a necessary step for our country to fully benefit from NEPAD resources.

Mr Chairman, Distinguished participants, Ladies and gentlemen

I now wish, to thank you all for coming to this very important workshop and I would urge you all to take full advantage of this gathering to expand your knowledge about NEPAD and share your ideas on how to make NEPAD work to the advantage of Malawi. The presence of the NEPAD Secretariat was well

as the Development Bank of South Africa offers you all a chance to network with these important institutions as well as among yourselves.

I also, wish to thank the European Union for their generous financial support. We fully appreciate this and hope for closer cooperation between Malawi and the European Union. I also wish to thank the NEPAD Secretariat, the African Union, and the Development Bank for Southern Africa for participating in this workshop.

With these remarks, I declare this workshop open.

THANK YOU

2) Presentations

THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA (DBSA) SUPPORT TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

PRESENTATION TO THE MALAWI NEPAD NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP BLANTYRE, MALAWI 30 JANUARY 2004

The DBSA IN PERSPECTIVE

- Established in 1983: wholly owned by the SA Government
- Re-established in 1997 as one of a family of SA Development Finance Institutions
- Self-funding development institution
- Focus on infrastructure and economic growth (not exclusive also Human Resource Development and Capacity Building)
- Triple role of lender, advisor and partner

MISSION

To contribute to development by mobilizing financial and human resources for infrastructure development in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Southern Africa

MANDATE KEY FEATURES

- Invest in sustainable infrastructure for economic growth in the region
- Development and economic impact
- Facilitate infrastructure development and regional integration
- Be a catalyst for investments
- Promote Human Resource and institutional capacity development

THE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OF DBSA

- Direct investment through loans and equity
- Syndication, arranging and underwriting
- Public/Private sector facilitation
- Technical and preparation assistance
- Agency functions
- Capacity building
- Development information
- Guarantees
- Policy research, analysis and support

DBSA/NEPAD SHARED VISION

NEPAD VISION

- To eradicate poverty and inequality in Africa
- To place African countries on a path of sustainable growth and development
- To halt the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process; and
- To promote economic integration and unlock Africa's unexploited potential

DBSA VISION 2010

To be a key change agent for sustainable socio-economic development in Africa South of the Sahara with a strong focus on Southern Africa.

- Support infrastructure development as key to unlock Africa's unexploited potential
- To support countries key and leading economic growth sectors;
- To bring regional focus and local expertise into the development process; and
- To form strategic partnerships to mobilize resources
- DBSA as a knowledge bank as well as investor and lender

DBSA RESPONSE TO THE NEPAD INITIATIVE

Established and mainstreamed a NEPAD dedicated unit. The focus areas of support:

- *Advocacy*: Activities aimed at mobilization and engagement of key stakeholders
- *Partnerships*: Partnership with National, Regional, Continental and multinational stakeholders to implement NEPAD
- *Capacity Building*: Development of National, Regional and Continental capacity to implement NEPAD
- *Projects and Programmes Facilitation*: Unlock constraints in the development of NEPAD related investment projects and programmes (feasibility studies, project preparations and appraisals etc.)

EXPECTED BENEFITS OF NEPAD

NATIONAL BENEFITS

Implementation of standards and norms for Political, Economic and Corporate governance

- Mobilisation of resources to meet the development Goals:
 - Increasing domestic and DFIs
 - Improving public financial Management
 - Negotiating increased ODA and further debt cancellation and more investments by Multilateral development Institutions
- Increased inter-African trade and Increased access to markets of industrialised countries
- Implementation of priority infrastructure projects (Energy, ICT, Water and sanitation, Transport)
- Capacity Building programmes in key areas of National Governments, sub-regional and continental structures
- New strategic framework to address socio-economic issues of Africa
- Partnership (ownership and responsibility) between international community and Africa

REGIONAL BENEFITS

- Integration of physical, institutional and social infrastructure
- Integration of the production structures
- Market integration
- Resolution of inter-country conflicts and prevention of acts of political destabilisation

- Ensuring stability and security both at National-state level and inter-country levels.
- Creation of an enabling environment for initiative and enterprise as well as facilitating cross border factor movements.

RECOMMENDED NATIONAL NEPAD INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Steering Committee: To coordinate national participation in the NEPAD

Management Unit: National focal point for NEPAD. Provides Management Capacity for the Steering Committee

Sector Based NEPAD forums: Stakeholder organisations focal point for NEPAD such as Business forums and NGO's

Departmental NEPAD desk: Coordinates Departments' participation in the NEPAD

Interministerial Standing Committee: To Coordinate Government participation in NEPAD

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR NEPAD

Government: Each Government Ministry to appoint a desk officer to participate in the interministerial standing committee

Civil Society: Civil society organisations, religious organisations, labour and other bodies as well as NGO's with roots in communities

Private Sector: Different Business groupings such as chamber of commerce

Parliament: Parliamentarians, Individually and collectively to encourage public support for NEPAD

Media: To communicate the correct NEPAD message to the public

Development Partners: Donor forums to commit support for NEPAD

WHAT CONSTITUTES A NEPAD PROJECT

- Have direct economic and social benefits to at least two countries
- Contributes to the attainment of primary objectives of NEPAD such as poverty eradication etc.
- Contributes to the regional, continental and global economic integration
- Contributes to market integration (movement of goods, services and factors of production)
- Unlock the economic potential of less developed areas and countries to promote balanced and equitable development
- Have economies of scale gains where regionally coordinated investments or operations will result in cost savings and employment benefits (SAPP)

NEPAD PROJECT/PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

KEY FEATURES

- Plan, budget and mainstream NEPAD into the National Development Programme
- Coordinate stakeholders participation
- Integrate and coordinate NEPAD related activities
- Monitor implementation
- Allocate Roles and responsibilities

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

- Stakeholder consultations
- Programme fit (National, Regional, Continental Development Strategies and Programmes – RISDP NEPAD)
- Satisfies selection criteria
- Feasible
- National Priority

PROJECT PREPARATION

- Appointment of experts
- Feasibility studies, sector and economic analysis
- Project Information Memorandum
- Project design
- Project Proposal Report

PROJECT PROCESSING

- Project sponsors/promoters submits proposals to the National NEPAD coordination unit
- National NEPAD unit compiles national project list
- Project Steering Committee reviews the project proposals
- NEPAD Steering Committee approves the project proposals
- NEPAD Unit submits project proposals to SADC and NEPAD Secretariate
- NEPAD Unit coordinates project preparation and liaises with SADC and NEPAD Secretariate on funding mobilisation
- NEPAD Unit Coordinates and monitors implementation of projects

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

- **Project Manager:** To lead the preparation and implementation of the project

- **Project team:** Group of specialists appointed to manage the project through the project cycle
- **Project Steering/Coordination Committee:** To provide guidance to the project team
- **Project Implementing Agent:** Expert institution appointed to implement the project on behalf of the Sponsor
- **Project sponsor:** The project owner responsible for providing required resources to implement the project

SOME NEPAD IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

- Better understanding of expected roles and linkages of NEPAD Secretariat, RECs and member countries
- Alignment of National and Regional programmes with NEPAD priorities
- Requisite capacity to effectively implement NEPAD at all critical levels
- Facilitation and coordination mechanism for regional and sub-regional projects
- Financial resource support
- The increasing spectre of HIV/AIDS, exacerbating poverty in Africa. Africa comprises 32 of the world's 48 LDCs.

CONCLUSION

The success of NEPAD is dependent upon the people and institutions of Africa to understand and own the strategy. This will happen when African institutions do their part and individually/ collectively accept the responsibility for popularizing and implementing NEPAD. African DFIs and private sector organisations have a major role to play. As resource centres DFIs and the private sector should proactively assist NEPAD implementation through creativity and risk taking.



Government of Malawi

Nepad in the Context of Malawi's Development Agenda

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August 2003

1.0 Background

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is an initiative by African leaders based on a common vision to eradicate poverty, bring sustainable growth and development and participate actively in the global economy. NEPAD aims at ensuring that African countries achieve a sustainable GDP growth of 7 percent per annum over the next 15 years, among other goals.

This paper presents a brief outline of the key sectors under the NEPAD framework (in section 2); the linkages between these sectors and Malawian's key economic and development initiatives (section 3); and how Malawi will handle NEPAD issues (section 4).

2.0 THE PRIORITY SECTORS UNDER NEPAD

The following are the as priority sectors under NEPAD: -

(i) Infrastructure

The NEPAD framework considers infrastructural development to be vital for Africa's development. Only sub-regional or continental types of infrastructure will be the focus of the NEPAD. These types of infrastructure can be grouped into Information and Communication technologies (ICTs), Energy, Transport, Water and Sanitation. The examples are roads, highways, airports, seaports, railways, waterways and telecommunications.

Malawi is already involved in some projects of a regional character in the area of infrastructure, especially within the framework of SADC, and these projects can be linked to the NEPAD arrangement. Examples are the NACALA and Ntwarwa Development Corridors and the Southern Africa Power Interconnection Project.

(ii) Human Resource Development Initiative

This has four areas of focus which are poverty reduction, bridging the education gap, reversing the brain drain and tackling the issue of health.

Malawi is handling most of these issues on her own under the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy. However, there is need to link these efforts to the regional context in a strong way.

(iii) Agriculture

Under agriculture, NEPAD calls for the achievement of food security through addressing the problem of inadequate agriculture systems as well as improvement of agricultural performance through irrigation and support to the institutional environment, e.g. research, extension and support services.

Malawi advocates the same areas of interest but there is need to strengthen sectoral linkages to the NEPAD arrangement. This has already started but it needs to be linked to a regional framework.

(iv) The Environment Initiative

This initiative has targeted eight sub-themes for priority interventions: combating desertification, wetland conservation, invasive alien species, coastal management, global warming, cross-border conservation areas, environment governance and financing.

(v) Culture

Culture is an integral part of development efforts on the continent. Consequently, it is essential to protect and effectively utilize indigenous knowledge that represents a major dimension of the continent's culture, and to share this knowledge for the benefit of humankind. It is proposed that this be done through appropriate legislation and by working closely through such bodies as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Malawians have recognized the importance of a vibrant culture in their development challenges in Vision 2020. Cultural issues related to improving work ethics, jealousy, laziness and a few others have

been identified as aspects of the Malawian mindset that require change.

However, the means for effecting this change are yet to be worked out.

(vi) Science and Technology Platforms

This aims at promoting cross-border cooperation and connectivity, developing and adapting information collection and analysis capacity to support productive as well as export activities. The platform also aims at generating a critical mass of technological expertise in targeted areas, and assimilation and adoption of existing technologies to diversify manufacturing and other forms of production.

Malawi recognizes that Science and Technology are important tools for increasing productivity and fostering economic growth. Malawi is coming up with an institutional platform for addressing her science and technology challenges through a Commission on Science and Technology. This will need to be linked to the NEPAD framework so that Malawi can benefit from scientific and technological developments under NEPAD.

In order to mobilize resources for NEPAD, the following initiatives are being undertaken; -

(a) The Capital Flows Initiative

In order to achieve the estimated 7 per cent annual economic growth rate required to halve the proportion of Africans living in poverty by the year 2015, Africa needs to fill an annual investment resource gap of 12 per cent of its GDP or US\$ 64 billion. This calls for increased domestic savings, debt reduction and increased/ reformed overseas development assistance (ODA). While this is the case in the short term, in the longer term, private capital flows will be expected to play a larger role.

(b) The Market Access Initiative

Under this initiative, NEPAD will need to address constraints in the following areas that can increase market access for African countries: -

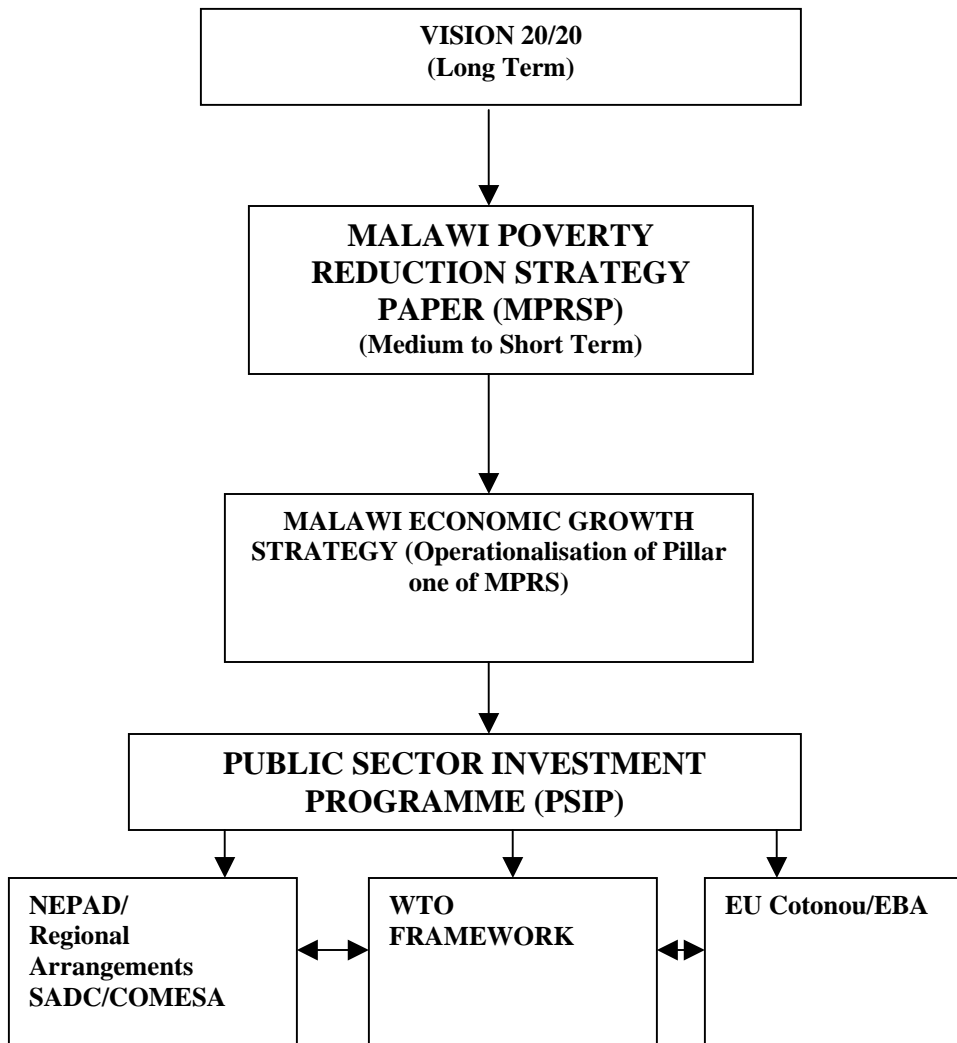
- Diversification of Production;
- Agriculture
- Mining
- Manufacturing
- Tourism
- Services
- Promoting the Private Sector
- Promoting African Exports; and
- Removal of Non-tariff Barriers

3.0 Nepad in the Context of Malawi's Development Agenda

As pointed out Section 2, Malawi's economic and development objectives tend to coincide with the areas of focus under NEPAD. This Section discusses the linkages between the concerns of NEPAD and Malawi's major economic development policy instruments. These are the Vision 2020; the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy; and the Malawi Economic Growth Strategy. These linkages are illustrated in figure 1 below : -

Figure1:

NEPAD FRAMEWORK IN CONTEXT OF MALAWI



3.1 Vision 2020

Malawi's long-term development goals are contained in its Vision 20/20 document. The goals, as laid out in the Vision 2020, are:

- Good governance
- Sustainable economic growth and development;
- A vibrant culture;
- A well developed infrastructure;
- Food security and nutrition;

- Science and technology led development;
- Social sector development;
- A fair and equitable distribution of income and wealth; and
- Sustainable environmental management

All these goals are of concern to Malawi but they have been outlined in Vision 2020 in an inward –looking manner since Malawi’s Vision 2020 predates the NEPAD framework. The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development is in the process of identifying possible operational or practical linkages between the two.

3.2 The Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy

As a way of concretizing its long term aspirations into a medium term framework, in April 2002, the Government of Malawi launched the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy (MPRS). The strategy aims at meaningfully reducing poverty by empowering the poor. The MPRS is built around four strategic pillars which are:-

- (i) sustainable pro-poor growth;
- (ii) human capital development;
- (iii) improving the quality of life of the most vulnerable; and
- (iv) good governance and the rule of law.

It has been determined that in order for Malawi to rescue itself out of abject poverty, its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), must grow by at least 6% per annum consistently for 20 years. Further, in line with Malawi’s Vision 2020 document, Malawians aspire that the economy should become a middle income economy by the year 2020. If this aspiration and the endeavor of reducing poverty is to be achieved, it was recognized that Pillar one of the MPRS needed to be refocused with clear objectives, action plans and targets in order to achieve sustainable pro-poor growth. This is currently in progress through the preparation of the Malawi Economic Growth Strategy.

3.3 The Malawi Economic Growth Strategy

The refocusing of first ‘pillar’ of the MPRS has resulted in the formulation of the Malawi Economic Growth Strategy . In refocusing the pillar, the Malawi Economic Growth Strategy calls for the implementation of pro-poor growth strategies that stimulate private

sector growth in ways that directly attack poverty by providing specific measures that address constraints to economic growth so that the economy grows as expected.

The Malawi Economic Growth Strategy, which has undergone an intensive public-private sector consultative process, brings together the shared aims of the Public and Private Sector on stimulating Private Sector growth and ensuring that the poor are key participants and beneficiaries of growth. The strategy was developed by a partnership of the Private Sector, through the National Action Group, which proposed that a 'Business Plan for Malawi' be developed to stimulate private sector growth and development of Malawi and Government, which sought to operationalise Pillar one of the MPRS.

The Government of Malawi will, as a complementary initiative to the Malawi Economic Growth Strategy, provide a conducive environment for private sector growth through the provision of infrastructure through its Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) as well as facilitate further policy, institutional and regulatory reforms. The strategy also recognises that for pro-poor growth to occur in Malawi, there is need to strengthen strategic linkages between small, medium and large scale enterprises so that they support each other.

The rationale for growth and diversification for Malawi is compelling because rapid growth is necessary to reduce poverty. It is the single most important factor that is key to reducing poverty and a policy aimed at induced growth has a positive impact on both economic development and poverty. In addition, growth is necessary to generate the necessary surpluses for redistribution.

The Malawi Economic Growth Strategy identifies Mining, Cotton, Agro-processing, Textile/Garments and Tourism as sub-sectors with significant potential to grow in the short to medium term. In addition, other sub-sectors have been identified as having future growth potential in the medium to long term. Specifically, these are; Rice, Pigeon Peas, Cut Flowers, Groundnuts, Tree nuts, Soya, Dairy, Pharmaceutical and Rubber Products.

The Growth Strategy also identifies Tobacco, Sugar and Tea as the core sub-sectors of the economy for the short and medium term. The

selection of these core sub-sectors was based on their scale and proportion of current GDP contribution, expected levels of employment and export earnings. These need to be nurtured in the short to medium term to ensure their continued contribution to economic growth without significant subsidy or expenditure by Government. Malawi, therefore, will seek to stimulate growth in these core sub-sectors over the short to medium term because these sub-sectors have already demonstrated competitiveness in world markets. However, these sub-sectors can only retain their 'Core' status if they innovate and embrace growth through productivity and profitability improvement as their main objective.

However, it is fully recognized that economic growth alone is not a sufficient condition for poverty reduction. To this end, the Government of Malawi, through the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, is in the process of developing an Economic Empowerment Programme which will provide deliberate mechanisms of economically empowering Malawians so that they actively participate in the economy of the country. This will ensure that the fruits of economic growth do trickle down to the poor Malawian populace.

4.0 How Malawi will Handle NEPAD

Malawi's strategic interests in NEPAD, as in the case of a number of African countries, still remains to be properly articulated. Since NEPAD is a framework planning issue, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development has been tasked to develop a national strategic plan to guide Malawi's participation in NEPAD. It is expected that the strategic plan will conduct a strength, weakness, opportunity and threat (SWOT) analysis of Malawi's strategic interests in NEPAD and identify the best way for the country to position itself in NEPAD, taking into consideration Malawi's own national development agenda. This process will also lead to the establishment of strong linkages between Malawi's key development initiatives and the NEPAD framework.

Malawi's main development priorities, as contained in the MPRS and the Malawi Economic Growth Strategy, can be grouped into the following: -

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Infrastructure
- (iii) Trade and investment; and
- (iv) Human Resource Development

Thus, it is important that Malawi's development priorities are taken on board in the country's participation in NEPAD. Among the fears expressed by some quarters, is that, in channelling its development assistance through NEPAD at the expense of bilateral and multilateral channels, Malawi will be marginalized by the larger and more influential African states. These are real pertinent issues that will have to be addressed in the strategic plan.

In terms of the coordinating agency for NEPAD in Malawi, the role has been previously carried out by the Ministry of Finance but with the return of the Economic Planning function from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, and in view of the developmental role of NEPAD, the common consensus has emerged that the coordinating function should be carried by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, through its Strategic Planning Section. However, the Ministry recognizes the fact that the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs and International cooperation will have very important roles in facilitating NEPAD issues in Malawi. Their specific areas of focus will be clarified in a consultative manner among the three ministries.

The private sector has been recognized as the key to growth and in this regard, both Malawi's development agenda, as elaborated in the MPRS and Economic Growth Strategy and NEPAD, regard the private sector as key partners in economic growth. In this regard, the National Action Group which is a private/public sector dialogue fora, is regarded as an equal partner and private sector channel for articulating the views of the private sector. As the Malawi Economic Growth Strategy is the centerpiece of Malawi's economic policy, it is logical that the National Action Group takes on the role of representative of the private sector in the context of NEPAD in Malawi in light of the National Action Group's role in jointly developing the Economic Growth Strategy.

5.0 Conclusion

In putting NEPAD in the context of Malawi's Development Agenda, it is can be observed that the objectives and priorities of NEPAD are broadly similar to Malawi's own development agenda. In order to ensure that the country's strategic interests are protected, it is important that Malawi, as a matter of priority, develops a Strategic Plan for its participation in NEPAD. Further, the country has to assess such pertinent issues as the benefits of channelling its development assistance through NEPAD as opposed to using bilateral and multilateral channels.

NEPAD Secretariat Presentation

NEPAD: AN OVERVIEW

THIS PRESENTATION

- **WHAT IS NEPAD?**
- **HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEPAD**
- **NEPAD STRUCTURES & PROCESSES**
- **WAY FORWARD**
- **CONCLUSION**

WHAT IS NEPAD?

- “ A pledge by Africa leaders, based on a common vision and firm and shared conviction, that they have a pressing duty to eradicate poverty, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable development, and to participate actively in the world economy and body politic”.
- The focus is on reversing the relationship that underpins Africa’s underdevelopment, particularly with the North and the donor community
- To be driven by Africans, for Africans: That is why it is a new partnership

Historical development

The development of NEPAD can be divided into three phases:

- Visioning and Development of the Policy Framework;
- Preparing for Programme Implementation and;
- Programme Implementation;

1. Historical Development: Visioning and Development of the Policy Framework

- This is the phase which led to the formation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. It had its genesis at the OAU Summit in Sirte, Libya, during September 1999. In the deliberations on Africa's external debt, the Summit mandated President Mbeki of South Africa and President Bouteflika of Algeria to engage Africa's creditors on the total cancellation of Africa's external debt.
- The South Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement and the G77, held in Havana, Cuba during April 2000, mandated President Obasanjo and President Mbeki to convey the concerns of the South to the G8 and the Bretton Woods Institutions
- The AU Summit in Lome, Togo in July 2000 mandated the three Presidents to engage the developed North with a view to developing a constructive partnership for the regeneration of the continent
- The Presidents raised the issue of a partnership with the leaders of the G8 at the G8 Summit in Okinawa, Japan during July 2000.
- During the 5th Extraordinary Summit of the OAU held in Sirte, Libya from 1 to 2 March 2001, President Obasanjo made a presentation on the Millennium Africa Recovery Plan and President Wade made a presentation on the OMEGA Plan.
- The MAP, OMEGA Plan and the UNECA Compact Initiative for Africa were integrated, and the New Africa Initiative was born.
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- The New Africa Initiative became the New Partnership for Africa's Development at the first Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee in Abuja, Nigeria, in October 2001
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2. Historical Development: Preparing for the Programme of Action

- In October 2001, the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee instructed the NEPAD Steering Committee and the NEPAD Secretariat to prepare a detailed implementation plan for the pursuit of the NEPAD priorities, as outlined in the NEPAD Vision and Policy Framework document

- The NEPAD Implementation plan was completed in June 2002 with the assistance of partner organisations such as the ADB, ECA, FAO and approved by the HSGIC under the title NEPAD Initial Action Plan. This covers the key NEPAD priority areas and contains annexures with detailed sectoral plans.
- Phase two came to a close with the approval of the NEPAD Initial Action Plan by the AU Summit in Durban, South Africa in July 2002;
- Value addition of NEPAD
 - Demonstration of political leadership at the highest level
 - Acknowledgement that Africans have to take more responsibility for their development than they have done in the past
 - Acknowledgement of critical need for individual, national and regional (including institutional) attitudinal overhaul
 - In short, NEPAD is a new way of doing things, at all levels

3. CURRENT: PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

- **Sectoral priorities**
 - Infrastructure (ICTs, Energy, Transport, water and sanitation)
 - Human Resource Development (Poverty reduction, Reversing the brain drain, Health, Education)
 - Agriculture
 - The Environment Initiative
 - Culture
 - Science and Technology
 - Mobilising Resources
 - Market Access Initiative

3. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

- Action Plans have been developed for:**
 - Agriculture,
 - Environment
 - Infrastructure (short-term)
 - Health
 - Tourism, Science and Technology, Education being developed.
- Specific projects being implemented in above areas**
- Strategic focus on peace building, conflict resolution, and Good Governance: all as preconditions for sustainable development**

3. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

• APRM

- The APRM has been launched, and is to be operationalised shortly
- APRM Secretariat established
- Panel of eminent persons appointed to lead reviews in the various areas
- First APR FORUM, made up of HSG of the countries to be reviewed to meet for first time in Rwanda on 14 February
 - 16 countries stand ready for reviews

NEPAD STRUCTURES & PROCESSES

• AU

- Heads of State Implementation Committee (20 countries)
- Steering Committee (20 countries)-personal representatives of extended HSIC (now 25: 5 initiating countries have 2 each)
- NEPAD Secretariat
- AU Summit decided that Secretariat will be based in SA for the next 3 years, while modalities for integrating NEPAD into the AU are being worked out
- Staff: Technical, Coordinators, Administrative
- Work closely with RECs at sub-regional level
- All action happens at national level
- Also work with Ministerial bodies-most re-organising themselves to match the demands of NEPAD
- Relations with UN
- Relations with G8
- Relations with the UN
 - Resolution 57/7 of September
 - NEPAD adopted as framework for UN's development interactions with UN
 - To Replace the UN Africa Development Framework (NADAF)
 - Office of the Special Adviser on Africa is the UN focal point for NEPAD (Prof.Gambari)
 - ECA Coordinates the field work, and compiles a report on UN work in Africa, for submission to OSAA
- Reactions with the UN (clusters)
 - 1. **Infrastructure Development: Water and Sanitation, Energy, Transport, and ICTs**, Convener: ECA;
 - 2. **Governance, Peace and Security**, Convener: UNDP;
 - 3. **Agriculture, Trade and Market Access**, Convener: FAO;

-4. Environment, Population and Urbanization, Convener: UN-Habitat;

-5. Human Resource Development, Employment and HIV/AIDS, Convener: UNICEF.

- First time in the history of Africa that Heads of State meet periodically to review progress in implementing development
- Concept now acceptable world-wide, focus on internal marketing
- Acknowledge that it had to start somewhere, and a few people had to take a lead
- Communication and marketing strategy now being developed to involve all stakeholders
- Ownership is broadened through AU
- Challenge is for Africans to take responsibility
- NEPAD more than a collection of projects: meant to rebuild the confidence of Africans, and for them to take charge of their development agenda
- With all without partners: this is a make or break time for Africans
- Coordinating role of initiating countries
 - SA: Peace, stability
 - Egypt: Agriculture
 - Nigeria: Good Governance
 - Algeria: Human Development
 - Senegal: Environment and Infrastructure
- These countries did all the technical work in developing NEPAD as a framework
- When the NEPAD Secretariat was established, the coordinating countries were requested to second officials to the secretariat to assist with the technical work
- NEPAD Secretariat would coordinate all the technical work
- The Initiating Countries would continue to play a political role over the areas they coordinated prior to establishment of the Secretariat

WAY FORWARD

- Initiatives that can be implemented best as a collective, and strategically positioning Africa as a continent
- Initiatives that will enable countries, and sub-regions to move in the same direction, but not necessarily at the same pace
- Learning from each other at all levels
- Supporting national initiatives that can provide a spring-board for sub-regional action, and be used as models for implementing NEPAD
- A domestic resource mobilisation strategy being developed

- Acknowledgement that sustained development cannot rely on partners support
- There are limits to partners funding African priorities
- Partner priorities always changing,
- Africa needs predictable and stable flows of resources for development
- Conditionalities to partner support
- Critical for countries to show commitment, in cash or in kind
- Call for institutional rationalisation and resource efficiency
- Linkages with good governance, peace and stability as preconditions for sustainable development
- Human resource development to ensure Africans have the capacity to drive and implement programmes

CONCLUSION

- Process to be transparent, and inclusive: govts, private sectors, civil society
- Has to be coordinated particularly at the institutional level
- What is most important is to demonstrate the will to move forward, and partners will come to the table in the spirit of NEPAD.
- Visionary countries will take advantage of the new impetus provided by NEPAD, and harness national and donor resources for development

Thank You

NEPAD PROCESS IN MALAWI

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS COORDINATED BY MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Environmental Affairs Department
Private Bag 394
Lilongwe 3

Programmes and Projects

- Sustainable Conservation of Miombo and Savannah Woodlands in the SADC region
- Lake Malawi Ecosystems Management (Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi)
- Invasive Alien Species, Integrated Water Resources Management and Desertification

Sustainable Conservation of Miombo and Savanna Woodlands in the SADC region (Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe)

Thematic area: Combating desertification

Duration: 5 years (2003 – 2007)

Planned Time-Table :Year 1 – Project formulation, 2-5 Project implementation

Total estimated cost: US\$ 100 million

Existing level of funding: US\$ 10 million

Objectives:

- To restore degraded Miombo and Savannah ecosystems
- To conserve and utilise the Miombo and Savannah ecosystems for sustainable livelihood
- To consolidate and implement existing practices and initiatives arising from existing and on-going activities in the two ecosystems
- To enhance and strengthen sustainable income generating activities for poverty eradication
- To promote activities within the two ecosystems that enhance social economic development

Activities:

- Land rehabilitation and restoration activities for improvement of livelihood and poverty eradication, including rehabilitation of rangelands

- Identification and implementation of appropriate sustainable development strategies including conservation strategies for the two ecosystems
- Replication and upscaling of the proven good practices and initiatives for improved livelihood
- Promotion of integrated and ecologically sound and sustainable agriculture at all levels in the two ecological systems for economic and social development
- Promotion of alternative energy sources including support for the exploitation of natural gas , diversification of energy sources to solar energy, hydro power, wind energy e.t.c
- Development of a comprehensive land use plans and enhancement of capacity of the participating countries to address land tenure issues according to their national circumstances
- Capacity building and community empowerment.

Expected outcome:

- Two ecosystems will be restored and sustainably utilised
- Appropriate sustainable conservation strategies identified and implemented
- Income generating strategies developed and implemented
- Responsive research undertaken and findings implemented
- Diversified energy sources reaching the majority particularly in the rural areas
- Improved rangelands

Stakeholders involved:

- Government, NGOs, CBOs, local communities, private sector, business community, donors, regional and sub regional groups, UN agencies etc.

Project Document: To be developed

Focal Point/contact institution: **SADC- ELMS**

Lake Malawi Ecosystem Management – Tanzania, Mozambique and Malawi Invasive Alien Species, Integrated Water Resources Management and Desertification

- Thematic Area: Invasive Aliens, combating desertification, integrated water resources management
- Duration: 20 years

- Planned Time-Table : 5 years initially planned in detail, 2 additional 5 years expansion of project to elsewhere in SADC, final 2 year evaluation phase
- Zone of intervention: SADC – all 14 member states (Initially with field activities at three transboundary sites involving, Namibia, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho and South Africa.
- Total estimated cost: US\$ 7.5 - 8.0 million (Preparatory phase and Phase I), US\$ 37 million (Phase II – IV) (Total US\$ 45 million)
- Existing level of funding: Preparatory Phase funded by World Bank/ GEF PDF B

Expected Outcome

Phase II

- Detailed plan and budget for first year expansion

Phase III

- Effective integrated control of aquatic weeds at all major sites of infestation within SADC, and a functioning sub-regional institution responsible for control, research, monitoring and data sharing on aquatic weeds.
- Improved capacity to deal with aquatic weed infestation and to prevent translocation of weeds at community level.

Phase IV

- Detailed plan and budget for final expansion and evaluation phase

Phase V

- Environmental impact assessments on the potential impacts of all pertinent major NEPAD infrastructure developments to avoid the introduction and translocation of aquatic weeds. Effective control of aquatic weeds throughout SADC

Phase VI

- Critical evaluation of SADC aquatic weed project and documented lessons learnt and best practices

Invasive Alien Species, Integrated Water Resources Management and Desertification

- Stakeholders involved: SADC members states, SADC Water Subcommittee on Aquatic Weeds and Water Quality
- Project Document: Concept brief

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF MALAWI
(Office of the President and Cabinet)

*THE COUNCIL'S SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES IN THE
CONTEXT OF NEPAD*

A Paper Presented at a Workshop on the NEPAD Process in Malawi, Le
Meridien Mount Soche, Blantyre, 30th January, 2004

Presentation Outline

1. Introduction
2. National Framework for Science and Technology Mainstreaming
3. NEPAD Science and Technology Flagship program areas
4. Programmes being undertaken by the Council in the context of NEPAD science and technology flagship programme areas
5. Conclusion

1.0 INTRODUCTION

i) Vision

Malawi to become a scientifically and technologically advanced nation

ii) Mission Statement

To promote and coordinate the development and application of research, science and technology for the realisation of sustainable socio-economic development in line with the Malawi Governments Poverty Reduction Goal

iii) Functions

iv) Standing Technical Committees

**2.0 NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
MAINSTREAMING**

- i) National Science and technology policy
- ii) Science and technology legislation

3.0 NEPAD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME AREAS

- Biodiversity science and technology
- Biotechnology
- Information and communication technologies (ICTs)
- Energy technologies
- Materials science
- Space science and technology
- Post harvest food technology
- Water science and technology
- Indigenous knowledge technology
- Desertification research
- Science and technology for manufacturing
- Laser technology
- Science mathematics and technology education

4.0 NRCM PROGRAMMES BEING UNDERTAKEN IN THE DCONTEXT OF NEPAD S&T FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME AREAS

- a) Modern biotechnology development
- b) Information and communication technologies (ICTs)
- c) Science and technology related award schemes

Aiming at promoting creativity, innovation and excellence in S&T

- (i) The Malawi award for scientific and technological achievement (MASTA)
 - (ii) The innovations for development in Eastern and Southern Africa (IDESIA) Malawi award scheme
 - (iii) The third world academy of sciences prizes for young scientists in Malawi
 - (iv) Unilever science awards scheme
- d) Public understanding of engineering , science and technology (PUSET)
 - e) The national research council of Malawi research grants scheme



**PRESENTATION BY THE AFRICAN UNION -SOUTHERN AFRICA
REGIONAL OFFICE ON THE AFRICAN PEER REVIEW
MECHANISM (APRM) AT THE MALAWI NEPAD NATIONAL
STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP, BLANTYRE, 30TH JANUARY 2004"**

INTRODUCTION

- ◆The new Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was adopted by heads of state and Government at the Lusaka Summit in July 2001 as a socio economic programme of the African Union
- ◆The following year at their Summit in Durban, the Head of State and Government adopted a declaration on the implementation of NEPAD which among other issues, spelt out specific actions and programmes to be undertaken as a matter of priority.
- ◆Four major objectives, critical to the achievement of sustainable development, were identified as follows:
 - ◆Democracy and Good Political Governance
 - ◆Economic and Corporate Governance
 - ◆Socio-economic Development
 - ◆African Peer Review Mechanism

AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM

- ◆The primary purpose of the APRM is to foster the adoption by member states of policies, standards and practices that would lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration through sharing of experiences and reinforcement of successful and best practices, including identifying deficiencies and assessing the needs for capacity building in participating countries.
- ◆Participation in the African Peer Review Process is open to all member states of the African Union. Sixteen Members have acceded to the APRM to date:-
 - ◆Republic of Algeria
 - ◆Republic of Burkina Faso

- ◆ Republic of Cameroon
- ◆ Republic Of Congo
- ◆ Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- ◆ Republic of Mozambique
- ◆ Federal Republic of Nigeria
- ◆ Republic of Ghana
- ◆ Republic of Kenya
- ◆ Republic of Rwanda
- ◆ Republic of Senegal
- ◆ Republic of Uganda
- ◆ Republic of Gabon
- ◆ Republic of Mauritius
- ◆ Republic of Mali
- ◆ Republic of South Africa

APRM ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

APR Heads of State Forum

This is the committee of the Heads of State and Government that have voluntarily chosen to accede to the APRM. It is the highest decision making authority.

APR Panel

This is the panel of eminent persons appointed to oversee the Peer Review Process to ensure the integrity of the process and to make recommendations to the Heads of State and Government. Seven eminent persons have been appointed as members of the APR panel

Panel Composition

Dr. Chris Stals (South Africa)
 Dr. Graca Machel (Mozambique)
 Mr. Mourad Medelci (Algeria)
 Ms Marie-Angelique Savane (Senegal)
 Prof. Adebayo Adedeji (Nigeria)
 Dr. Dorothy Njeuma (Cameroon)
 Ambassador Kiplagat (Kenya)

APRM Secretariat

Provides secretariat, technical, coordinating and administrative support services for the APRM

Country Review Team

◆ This is the APR Team that visits a country to review progress and produce the APRM report of the country

STAGES OF THE PEER REVIEW

- ◆ Background study and collection of information by the APRM Secretariat
- ◆ Complementation by a country of detailed questionnaire from the APRM Secretariat
- ◆ APRM visit the country to consult with Government, Parliament, Civil Society etc. This is engagement on policy dialogue on issues relating to democracy, political, economic and corporate governance
- ◆ Report is prepared and discussed by Government and the APRM.

APRM STUDY

- ◆ APRM is currently finalizing documents to facilitate its work which is to commence any time
- ◆ The documents are:
 - ◆ Questionnaire for country review in the four area of the APRM
 - ◆ Modalities of assistance to countries to prepare for and participate in the APRM
 - ◆ Code of the APR Teams
 - ◆ Memorandum of Understanding that determines the working relationship between the APRM structures and partner institution and
 - ◆ Code of the APR Country Teams

INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL AND SUPPORT

In the G8 Africa Action Plan, among other documents are indications that donor countries and international investors will in the future direct more of their contributions towards APRM participating countries and particularly to those countries that receive good report

CONCLUSION

After all is said and done, if the end result is for a country to be able to attract foreign investment and assistance because it meets the agreed standards of good governance, then it is worthwhile to join the Mechanism. What matters

in the end is to make the people happy by raising their standards of living through socio-economic development

NEPAD AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

Paper prepared for presentation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

BACKGROUND

- Agriculture accounts for about 60% of labour force, 20% of exports and 17% of GDP in Africa.
- Africa imports over US\$20 billion worth of foodstuffs outside the region annually.
- 200 million people are undernourished and the figure is expected to rise to 205 by 2015
- 30 million people require food assistance every year.
- FAO estimates that Africa risks taking 50 years before attaining the MDG of halving the continent's hungry by 2015.
- Average yields for cereals in Africa are only at 1 tone/ha compared to others at 5-10 t/ha.
- Agricultural exports have declined from 50% in 1960 to 20% in 2001.
- USA and EU accounts for over 81% and 87% of world's cereal and livestock productions respectively.

In light of the foregoing, between 2002 and 2003, NEPAD secretariat initiated several consultations at National, Regional and Continental level to develop the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

NEPAD Vision for Agriculture

- By 2015 Africa should be food secure.
- Achieve agricultural productivity growth rate of 6% annually.
- Develop dynamic markets for agricultural products throughout the continent.
- Integrate small-scale farmers into the wider market economy.
- Transform Africa into a Net Food Exporter.
- Achieve equitable distribution of wealth.
- Play strategic role in agricultural science and technology.
- Manage natural resources sustainably.

PILLARS OF CAADP

- Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems.

- Improving infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access.
- Increasing food supply and reducing hunger.
- Agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

Pillar One: Background

- Africa has an excellent water drainage system (Nile, Congo, Niger, Zambezi, Orange, Shire, L.Malawi, L. Turkana, L. Tanganyika, L. Albert).
- About 874 million ha is potential land for irrigation of which 12.6 million is in use.
- Over 70% Africans live in rural areas depending directly on agriculture and its related activities.
- This Pillar seeks to intensify use of land, labour and water resources in Africa to increase area under irrigation from the current 12.6 million ha to 20 million ha by 2015.
- About US\$31 billion is estimated for this purpose.

Specific Activities

- Rehabilitation and construction of large scale irrigation schemes.
- Intensification of small scale irrigation technologies.
- Provision of inputs necessary for increased agricultural production under irrigation.
- Practising proper soil and water conservation measures.
- Land conservation and management
- Capacity building in irrigation agriculture.

Pillar Two - Background

- Africa faces high transaction costs due to rural underdevelopment and landlockedness
- Infrastructure of rural markets, roads, energy, water and telecommunication is poor making costs of inputs and outputs high hence our production is uncompetitive.
- This pillar seeks to address this and make African products more competitive.
- US\$92 billion is earmarked for this.

Major Activities

- Investment into existing and new infrastructures of roads, rail, water, markets and energy.

- Construction of processing plants along the Africa's major transport corridors.
- Building capacity for compliance of international food standards, SPS, WTO.
- Upgrading laboratories of product testing, inspection and quality assurance.
- Development of corridors and networks.

Pillar Three: Background

- Availability of food in Africa is largely at the mercy of weather situations.
- Every year, for the past decade, there has been occurrences of drought, dry spells and floods that have left millions hungry.
- In 2001 alone, about 28 million required humanitarian food assistance.
- Over US\$42 billion is set to check this trend.

Measures

- Open regional and sub regional buffer stocks.
- Build capacity for forecasting, preventing and mitigating adverse effects of weather.
- Intensify water management and harvesting techniques.
- Ensure quick post-emergency relief and rehabilitation.
- Direct assistance to vulnerable groups.

Pillar Four: Background

- African agriculture is characteristic of low technology uptake.
- Old practices of using hoe and low yielding varieties are high.
- African agriculture dominated by illiterate farmers.
- This pillar seeks to upgrade the technology of African agriculture to that of the Developed world so that it is competitive

Measures

- Build capacity for agricultural research and learning institutions.
- Investment in technology transfer and support to adoption.
- Build Centres of Excellency which should support farmers and researchers alike.
- US\$4.6 billion is is estimated for this.
- Improve our extension service delivery systems

SOURCES OF FUNDS

- National Budgets: AU Summit in Maputo agreed to allocate a minimum of 10% of national budgets to agriculture by 2010.
- Regional Economic Communities & Banks.
- Co-operating Partners.
- Private Sector.
- NEPAD Secretariat

ACTIONS

- Setting up of a NEPAD agriculture co-ordination unit. **Done.**
- Alignment of CAADP pillars to the sectors' strategy and Action plan. **Done.**
- Preparation of Flagship Projects. **In Progress.**

THE END



**THE
NACALA & MTWARA DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS IN MALAWI**

- Progress -

**The Secretariat Unit
Nacala & Mtwara Development Corridors
Ministry of Transport & Public Works
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January 2004
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A. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Malawi has taken a policy decision to develop the Nacala and Mtwara Development Corridors as key transport and economic corridors within the framework of the Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) model, which has now been formally adopted by member countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). These two Corridors have enormous potential in terms of agriculture, mining, tourism and regional trade with Malawi's neighbours; Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

The SDI concept aims at developing the untapped economic potential of specific geographical areas, by upgrading their key infrastructure through "anchor projects" based on public/private partnerships, and launching of projects in natural resources, infrastructure, mining, manufacturing or tourism. The ripple effects of these projects are then expected to create broad-based development with the result of accelerating economic growth, employment creation, and poverty reduction.

The Nacala Development Corridor (NDC) is a "traditional" strategic transport route which extends from the port of Nacala in Mozambique through Malawi to eastern Zambia and serves Malawi's major economic and population centers. Poor transport infrastructure and facilitation has inhibited the use of this shortest and potentially Malawi's cheapest transport route.

Mtwara Development Corridor was identified as a Transport Corridor in the SADC Transport and Communications Study of 1992. Over the last few years the Corridor has been turned into a development corridor after extending its scope from a transport corridor to cover the concept of harnessing economic sectors in the defined region which extends from the port of Mtwara in Tanzania to cover the undeveloped regions of southern Tanzania, northern Mozambique, northern and central Malawi and north eastern Zambia.

The development of these areas have been inhibited by a number of factors such as; inadequate and inefficient infrastructure systems and facilities, as well as macro-economic, legal and regulatory frameworks that are not fully supportive to attracting investment.

B. THE OBJECTIVE & STRATEGY OF THE CORRIDORS

The main objective of these two Corridors project is to establish monitoring system to oversee issues relating to transport infrastructure development in the four countries and link these to various sectoral potentials existing in the countries with the aim of alleviating poverty.

Malawi Government, realizing the importance of the involvement of Private Sector in providing and managing infrastructure in the development of the Corridors, sought a technical assistance from the World Bank through the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) to develop a Strategy of the development of the Corridors in Malawi. The aim of the Strategy is to facilitate the adoption of measures that would ensure that the necessary institutional, policy, legal and regulatory and investment frameworks are put in place to support sustainable socio-economic and environmental development of the Corridors through the partnership between the public and private sector. This Strategy was formally launched at an Investors' Conference that was held in Nacala, Mozambique on the 27th and 28th February 2003.

In brief the Corridor Strategy addresses the following key areas and made recommendations that will:

- *Improve macro-economic and social conditions;*
- *Improve the quality of infrastructure and reducing infrastructure costs;*
- *Create conditions favorable to private sector investment;*
- *Ensure that the development of the Corridors is done in a spatially integrated manner and within a sustainable socio-economic and environmental framework;*
- *Ensure that there is public investment to support and improve the viability of private investments; and*
- *Attract investment into the Corridors primarily in infrastructure, but also in other economic sectors such as agriculture, mining and tourism.*

C. THE PROGRESS ON THE PROJECTS

1. Liwonde Dry Port

Background

Malawi's economy has suffered two decades of significantly high transport costs and it is to the country's credit that its traditional production activities have managed to survive in spite of these costs. Malawi's geographic position places her at an immediate disadvantage in terms of access to sea ports and hence international markets, and this was exacerbated by the conflict in Mozambique starting in the early 1980's as it caused Malawi to change most of the fundamentals of the transport environment, including a modal shift to road, substantially higher transport costs related to longer distances (Dar es Salaam and South Africa), the disappearance of shipping from Nacala port, a move of the total logistics chain away from Malawi/Mozambique and significantly towards South Africa, a loss of inter-industry (producers in Malawi) coordination in transport, a loss of coordination between incoming and outgoing trade movement, etc. For a country reliant on primary production activities and with all the associated fragilities in the economy, these shifts have collectively had a severe impact on efficiency and effectiveness in the economy.

The return to the usage of Nacala rail and port for a substantial share of Malawi's imports and exports and for a portion of Zambia's imports and exports will in itself have a significantly positive impact in the economies of Malawi and Zambia. It will however need to be accompanied by a significant measure of reorganization of the transport logistics in Malawi, not only spatially but also functionally in terms of cargo preparation and packaging, and modally in terms of a closer relationship between specifically road and rail transport.

The Project

The Corridor intends to establish, at Liwonde, a multi-modal logistics center, **a Dry Port**, containing facilities for fuel, agricultural production, mineral production and general cargoes, and administration including customs clearing. Such developments would also create opportunity for the

development of service and light industrial activity and the possibility of heavier industrial manufacturing.

Spatially, Liwonde is ideal for locating of such a transport logistics relative to the main rail line and to the centers of economic production and export nodes. Liwonde is also close to areas earmarked for increased cotton production, production of high value agricultural crops, and to the proposed mining operations at Kangankunde.

Progress

A full project feasibility in respect of the proposed project is yet to be conducted and Terms of Reference for the feasibility study has already been drawn up. Nonetheless, a certain amount of data has been collected in order to confirm potential feasibility. Some of that information entails that 414 hectares of land has been identified, and there have been a number of private companies who have already expressed interest to move to Liwonde to take advantage of the initiative. The Nacala Development Corridor has already submitted a proposal to gazetting the establishment of a dry port at Liwonde to Malawi Revenue Authority.

2. Railway & Port Privatization

Background

Railway plays a major role in the economy of a country. Over the past years Malawi has given the rail transport sub-sector a priority in movement of goods for international trade. This role has received a tremendous attention as a result of the re-opening of the Nacala route in 1989 resulting from the end of the civil war in Mozambique. It is worthy mentioning, therefore, that through the Nacala Development Corridor initiatives the rail sub-sector has captured back its considerable freight traffic.

The Project

The Railway Restructuring Programme in Malawi and the Rail and Port Restructuring Programme in Mozambique follow a double concession method a single concessionaire would operate both the Malawi and the Nacala CFM (N) rail systems. In line with this, a consortium of American investors, the Railroad

Development Corporation and the Edlow Resources Limited acquired a 51% majority shareholding interest in the Central East African Railways (CEAR) of Malawi and the *Corredor de Desenvolvimento de Nacala (CDN)* in Mozambique.

As a way of finalizing the process of privatization, Malawi granted a 20-year railway concession to CEAR through the privatization of Malawi Railways in 1999. Mozambique is in the process of finalizing legal procedures to get a concession for its CFM (N) rail operations as well. Once this is done, there will be a merger of rail operations in the two countries to create a seamless transportation service in the Nacala Development Corridor.

Progress

A financial agreement in a form of a loan was signed in Washington on 28th June 2003, between Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the operators of Nacala Railway line represented by Central and East African Railways and *Corredor de Desenvolvimento de Nacala (CDN)*. The loan intends to rehabilitate rail and port facilities in the Corridor so as to give the landlocked countries of Malawi and Zambia easy access to the sea through the port of Nacala.

This facility is intended for the rehabilitation of the railway line, mostly the “77Km Cuamba-Entrelagos stretch”, acquire modern facilities and equipment such as forklifts, tug and pilot boats and quayside equipment at Nacala port and the extension of the Mchinji-Chipata railway line. Part of it would be used on the Malawi side of the railway system to rehabilitate washaways, acquire new locomotives and upgrade the railway company itself.

3. Rivirivi Bridge

The year 2003 despite an increase on traffic registered on the Nacala line, has been a bad year with the was away of the Rivirivi Bridge which cut supply by rail to central region of the country. A 500,000 British Pounds Sterling grant by the Government of the United Kingdom through DFID has been extended to construct a replacement bridge. The bridge has been assembled in the United Kingdom and it is expected that the work will be through by the second quarter of 2004 as bids for construction work has just been closed.

4. The Nacala – Fuel Pipeline & Storage Project

The Project

The Government of Malawi intends to construct a fuel pipeline from the port of Nacala to Liwonde to carry refined oil into the country. The project also includes the construction of a fuel storage facility at Liwonde for volumes equivalent to two months stock for country's requirement.

It is proposed that the project will be financed by a facility established within the Government for the purpose of funding the construction of the pipeline, while as its repayment will be funded from tolling fees generated through use of the pipeline.

Progress

On 18th April 2003, an agreement to authorize Petroplus Africa to conduct a feasibility study was signed between the Government of Malawi and the Consultants. This followed a stakeholders' meeting that was held in Liwonde for the same project. Currently the consultants are in progress carrying out the study, expected to be complemented by March 2004.

5. Chipata – Mchinji Railway Line Extension

Background

Chipata and Mchinji are the towns at the border crossing between Zambia and Malawi on the main road linking Lusaka and Lilongwe separated by a 26 km distance. Chipata is 550 km north east of Lusaka while Mchinji is 110 km due west of Lilongwe.

The Project

The project intends to extend the rail line from Mchinji in Malawi to Chipata in Zambia so as to give Zambia a railhead on the Nacala Development Corridor rail line. This project has been in planning for many years and there has been partial construction on the Zambia side involving earthworks and establishing the base for the rails.

This project is considered to be a potentially important component of the overall logistics picture for the Nacala Development Corridor, bearing in mind that the Corridor is a partnership between Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia. It is also apparent that the opening up of access to Nacala port could also be strategically important to areas/countries beyond the three immediate partners.

Progress

It has recently been announced by the Government of Zambia that a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Edlow Resources Ltd (ERL) on the development of this rail link. This serves to strengthen the notion of a seamless rail route through the region, as ERL are principals in the concession of Central East Africa Railways in Malawi as well as the concession of Nacala port and Rail in Mozambique.

In October 2003, the United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) has released a grant to Central East Africa Railways for a feasibility study for the extension of the rail line from its western termination point at Mchinji, Malawi, to Chipata in Zambia and the construction of the dry freight terminal that will handle both container and bulk freight transfers at Chipata.

D. THE PRIORITY PROJECTS

Out of the above projects Nacala and Mtwara Development Corridors focus in the following projects:

1. The Upgrading of Chileka Airport;
2. The Construction of the Hotel, Airport and Golf Course at Cape Maclear;
3. The Completion of the construction of the Blantyre City Hotel;
4. The Establishment of a Dry Port at Liwonde;
5. The Construction of New Mzuzu Airport;

6. The Upgrading of Nkhata Bay Port;
7. The Construction of the New Mangochi Airport;
8. The Establishment of a Heavy Capacity Ferry between Nkhata-Bay and Mbamba-Bay;
9. The Mining and Processing of Heavy Mineral Sands at Chipoka and Makanjira;
10. The Construction of a Pipeline between Liwonde and the port of Nacala; and
11. The rehabilitation of the Nacala Railway line and the Upgrading of the Nacala Port.
12. Malawi – Mozambique Electricity Interconnector Project

Within the frame work of the marketing processes of the projects within the two Corridors, strategic and serious investors have been identified and it is envisaged that the implementation of these projects could be accelerated if a Private-Public-Partnership (PPP) scope of arrangement in implementing and managing a project through coordinated efforts by both the private sector and the government is put in place.

A PPP arrangement is critically looked at due to the following reason:

- Inadequate of local public finance resources to implement the projects.
- Lack of Technical capacity to manage the projects.
- This is one way of providing incentives for performance by the private sector.
- It is a way of reducing political interference in the development and implementation of projects.

The expected outcome of a Public-Private Sector Partnerships (PPP) in the implementation of these programmes would be:

- Increased efficiency in the operation & efficient investment in key projects.
 - Access to latest technology is enhanced.
 - Career development opportunities to local citizens through training of staff.
 - Treating consumers as paying customers leading to an improved cost recovery.
-
- Emerging of new infrastructure providers in the economy to give high quality services.
 - Improvement in the economy as many jobs will be created.

From the above description, it can be seen that a PPP process can significantly accelerate infrastructure delivery and raise finance for a project.

To this effect a special Task Force Team, comprising main Stakeholders in the economy, to accelerate the process has been put in place.

E. CONCLUSIONS

As highlighted on this report, implementation work on the Nacala and Mtwara Development Corridors is progressing well considering that following the Investor's Conference on February 2003 funding for some of the anchor infrastructure projects has been made available.

However, for the Corridors momentum already generated in these countries be kept up, it is necessary to review progress on each and every project in the two Corridors; examine the Strategy and revisit its implementation; align the Corridors Projects Corridors projects to the regional and national frameworks such as NEPAD, SADC Regional Indicative Strategy Development Plan (RISDP), and the Malawi Growth Strategy.

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