

MALAWI FOREIGN POLICY

A Catalyst for Sustainable Development

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Preface

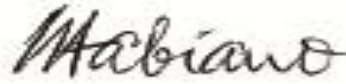
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation is proud to present the Second Edition of the Malawi Foreign Policy. This is a reaffirmation of Government's commitment to the utilization of bilateral, regional, and global engagements for the advancement of sustainable development for Malawi.

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

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

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

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



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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

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

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

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

Glossary

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

**Transnational Organised
Crimes (TOCs)**

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

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

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

1.2 Background

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Linkages with Other Relevant Policies

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

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

1.4 Purpose of the Policy

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

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

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

Chapter 2: Guiding Principles

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

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

Chapter 3: Broad Policy Directions

3.1 Policy Vision

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

3.2 Policy Goal

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

3.3 Policy Outcomes

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

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

3.4 Policy Objectives

The broad objectives of this policy are to:

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

Chapter 4: Policy Priority Areas

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

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

4.1 Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity

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

This policy priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

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

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

4.2 Sustainable Development

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

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

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

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

4.2.1 Development Cooperation

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

This policy priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

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

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

Policy Statement 2

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

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

Policy Statement 3

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

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

4.2.2 Trade, Investment, Tourism and ICT

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

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

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

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

Policy Statement 1

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

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

Policy Statement 2

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

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

Policy Statement 3

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

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

Policy Statement 4

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

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

Policy Statement 5

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

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

Policy Statement 6

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

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

4.2.3 Promote South-South Cooperation

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

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

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

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

Policy Statement 1

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

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

Policy Statement 2

Strengthen and deepen existing JPCCs, through the following strategy:

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

Policy Statement 3

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

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

Policy Statement 4

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

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

4.2.4 Diaspora

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

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

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

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

Policy Statement 1

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

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

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

4.3 Peace and Security

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

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

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

This policy priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

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

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

Policy Statement 2

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

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

Policy Statement 3

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

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

4.4 Democratic Governance and Human Rights

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

This policy priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

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

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

Policy Statement 2

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

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

Policy Statement 3

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

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

4.5 Environmental Management and Climate Change

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

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

This priority area will seek to undertake the following:

Policy Statement 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 Implementation Plan

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

5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

5.4 Review of the Policy

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

ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 1: SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

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

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

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(a) DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) PROMOTE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

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

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

Policy Statement 2: Strengthen and deepen existing JPCCs.

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

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

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

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

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 4: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 5: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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

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

ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 1: SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

Outcome: Malawi's sovereignty and territorial integrity ensured.

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

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

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
a) DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

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

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

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

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

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 3: PEACE AND SECURITY

Outcome: International peace and security maintained.

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 4: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Outcome: Democratic governance and human rights preserved.

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

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

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

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

POLICY PRIORITY AREA 5: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Outcome: Environment safeguarded

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

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