

MALAWI'S EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING SDGs

Malawi Government

Presented to the Mayors' Forum

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Domestication of SDGs – **Mr. Adwell Zembele**, Acting Director of Economic Planning (Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development)
- Localisation of SDGs at Sub-National Level – **Mr. Walusungu Kayira**, Acting Director of Planning (Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development)

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

- Malawi is a member of the United Nations and is party to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- At the continental level, Malawi is a member of African Union and is party to Agenda 2063.
- Malawi also belongs to two special categories of countries namely: Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) under the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS).
- In this case, Malawi is party to the Istanbul Programme of Action for LDCs for the decade 2011-2020 and the Vienna Programme of Action for LLDCs for the decade 2014-2024.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- Malawi signed the Millennium declaration in 2000 for the implementation of the MDGs.
- Malawi achieved 4 out of 8 goals between 2000 and 2015.
- Some of the MDGs achieved are presented in the table below:

Goal	Status
Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	Not met
Achieve Universal Primary Education	Not met
Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women	Not met
Reduce Child Mortality	Met
Improve Maternal Health	Not met
Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	Met
Ensure Environmental Sustainability reverse loss of environmental resources	Met
Develop Global Partnership for Development	Met

MOVING FROM MDGs TO SDGs

- SDGs are reference goals for the international community covering the period (2015-30);
- They are a successor to MDGs - meant to address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development;
- The SDG coverage is much broader- They are universal (applicable to both developed & developing countries)
- SDGs have a clear integration across sectors
- SDGs provides a platform for effective identification of inconsistent policies – increased efficiency in the use of resources

MOVING FROM MDGs TO SDGs

The 8 Millennium Development Goals



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- Unfinished business on MDGs form a basis for SDGs with new additions that address challenges such as rapid urbanization (SDG 6, SDG 11).
- SDGs are more connected and integrated than MDGs. Targets under the SDGs refer to multiple goals and sectors.
- The SDGs built on
 - ❖ **Universality:** Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors. Universality does not mean uniformity (What can each country contribute?)
 - ❖ **Integration:** means balancing social, economic growth and environmental protection. Managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets
 - ❖ **The principle of ‘no one left behind’:** calls for focus on combating discrimination and inequalities and “to reach the furthest first”.

PLANNING INSTRUMENTS FOR DOMESTICATION OF THE SDGs

- The MGDS III
- Medium Term Expenditure Framework
- Sectoral policies
- Strategic plans
- Annual budgets

DOMESTICATING SDGs

- Malawi has set its own national targets which are guided by the global commitments.
- The targets will be achieved through the implementation of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III).
- There are 5 Key Priority Areas identified during the consultation processes.
- We also used the integrated SDG (iSDG) model in aligning the KPAs to SDGs.
- iSDG model assisted in prioritisation of the SDGs for Malawi
- Thus, simulations using iSDG model have confirmed that the implementation of the KPAs will impact on the SDGs.

MGDS III

Theme: Building a Productive, Competitive and Resilient Nation'

Key Priority Areas

- ✓ Agriculture, Water Development and Climate Change Management;
- ✓ Education and Skills Development;
- ✓ Energy, Industry and Tourism Development;
- ✓ Transport and ICT Infrastructure; and
- ✓ Health and Population.

1. Agriculture, Water Development & Climate Change Management

Goal: To achieve sustainable agricultural transformation and water development that is adaptive to climate change and enhances ecosystem services.

2. Education and Skills Development

Goal: Improve quality and relevant education and skills for all

3. Energy, Industry and Tourism Development

Goal: Provide sufficient sustainable energy for industrial and socio-economic development.

4. Transport and ICT Infrastructure

Goal: Develop a safe, affordable, reliable, equitable and sustainable transport and ICT infrastructure.

5. Health and Population

Goal: Develop a safe, affordable, reliable, equitable and sustainable transport and ICT infrastructure.

Mapping of MGDS III Key Priority Areas to SDGs and Agenda 2063

MGDS KPAs	SDGs	Agenda 2063
Agriculture and Climate Change Management	1; 2; 3; 5; 6; 7; 11; 13; 14; 15	1; 2; 6; 7
Education and Skills Development	4; 5; 8; 9;	1; 2; 3; 6; 7;
Transport and ICT infrastructure	1; 2; 3; 5; 7; 8; 9;	1; 2; 6; 7
Energy, Industry and tourism Development	1; 2; 4; 5; 7; 8; 9;	1; 2; 6; 7.
Health and Population Management	1; 3; 5; 6; 8	1; 6; 7

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- Each involved Sector/Ministry to identify core SDGs in line with its mandate while taking note of the ‘**core**’ and extended ‘**targets**’ – applicable to other frameworks;
- Identifying gaps as well as areas for synergy and trade-offs
- EP&D will ensure that all MDAs align their sectoral plans, activities and budgets.
- Sector Working Groups is the vehicle to ensure MGDS III and SDGs have been aligned and implemented.
- Development assistance will continue to play a key role in supporting Malawi’s development objective and achievement of the SDGs.

LOCALISATION OF SDGs

Taking Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to Local Authorities

The context of SDG 11

COUNCILS UNDER A MICROSCOPE

- Efforts towards propagating growth in councils being derailed by colossal challenges in particular:
 - Climate change and environmental degradation
 - Disasters (floods and fires)
 - Illegal developments
 - Waste management

***Most of these challenges have been highlighted in
SDG 11***

LOCALISATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- The Decentralization policy has empowered the Local Authorities to identify their needs and participate in development initiatives (inclusiveness)
- Councils are vehicles (catalysts) for bringing transformational sustainable and resilient development.

Localization of SDGs into Local Level Planning

Sample of Developmental Issues

- Food Insecurity
- High environmental Degradation
- Poor access to safe water
- High illiteracy
- High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS (currently
- Poor road network
- Low Household Disposable Income

SDGs related to Local Governance

- SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructures
- ***SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities***

Example on Implementation of SDGs At Council Level

District Development Issue	MGDS III KPA	Sustainable Development Goals
Food Insecurity	Agriculture Water Dev & Climate Change	GOAL 1: No Poverty GOAL 2: Zero Hunger GOAL 13: Climate Action
High Environmental Degradation	Agriculture Water Dev. and Climate Change	GOAL 13: Climate Action
High illiteracy rate levels	Education and Skills Development	GOAL 4: Quality Education GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Overview of the On-going Efforts

- Reforms initiatives (Public Service Reforms Programme)
- Review and updating of policy instruments and legislations.
 - Updating and formulation of the Urban Development Plans (UDPs)
 - Review and formulation of the bye laws

Overview of the On-going Efforts Under Public Service Reform Programme

Reform Area	Outcome/Benefits	Progress
Development and launch of service charters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased public benefits • Residents satisfaction with service provision • 360 degrees feedback on service delivery 	Launched in BT other are developing
Review of urban council by-laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved governance of the urban councils (peace, law and order) • Reduction in the cost of enforcement 	Development of by-laws are at different stages
Conversion of waste to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced burden of pollution related diseases • Turning waste into valuable resources • Reduces cost in solid waste management 	Feasibility studies are underway is some councils
Improvement of locally generated revenue	Increased locally generated revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New innovative ideas are being tested e.g. e-ticketing • Expanding fiscal space
Improvement of the traffic management system	Reduced traffic congestion thereby improving travel conveniences	Plans are underway on dualization on roads in major urban areas

Overview of the On-going Efforts Under Public Service Reform Programme

Reform Area	Outcome/Benefits	Progress
Improvement of the traffic management system	Reduced traffic congestion thereby improving travel conveniences	Plans are underway on dualization on roads in major urban areas
Installation of street lights and floodlights	Improved social security and aesthetical aspects to urban road network	Plans to improve streets lights and floodlights underway in most urban road network
Beautification of urban open spaces and prominent parks	Increased tourism and economic activities Improved beauty of urban areas Enhanced biodiversity for environmental cleaning and restoration	Strategic sites are being identified Minor renovations/developments are underway
Rehabilitation of sewer line and waste water treatment plants	Improved sewerage system and sanitation, hence reduced diseases incidences in the urban areas	Rehabilitation works commenced in some councils
Introduction of sub-fire stations	Reduced response time to fire incidences and any other	Underway



**I THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**