



UNESCO
Country Programming Document

MALAWI

2013 – 2016

MAP OF MALAWI



Source: <http://www.mapsofworld.com/malawi/> accessed on 22 January 2013

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART)
AU	African Union
BEAR	Better Education for Africa's Rise
CapEFA	Capacity Building for Education for All
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DaO	Delivering as One
EMIS	Education Management Information System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCP	International Geoscience Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoM	Government of Malawi
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IHP	Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPDC	International Programme for the Development of Communication
MAB	Man and Biosphere Programme
MACFEST	Malawi Cultural Festival
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NRA	Non Resident Agency
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UWC	University of Western Cape
WB	World Bank

KEY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	Value	Year	Source
Area (in square kilometers)	118.5	N/A	WDI*
Population (millions)	14.28	2008	WDI
Population growth rate (%)	2.5	2008	WDI
Percentage of population living in urban areas	11.7	2008	WDI
Percentage of population under 15 years	45.4	2008	CSR**
Life expectancy at birth (years)	54.6	2010	WDI
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	111	2007	HDR
Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)	807	2006	WDI
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	5.6	2007	WDI
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (15 – 24) (F/M)(%)	4.9/ 2.1	2011	WDI
Net enrolment ratio: Primary (F/M) (%)	97/ 90.4	2007	WDI
Completion rate: Primary (F/M) (%)	72.4/ 69.9	2011	WDI
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	100	2007	WDI
Adult literacy rate (15 – 24) (F/M) (%)	86.9/ 87.2	2010	WDI
GDP (current US\$ billions)	4.27	2008	WDI
GNI, per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	290	2008	WDI
External debt (2010 estimate)	5.6	2007	WDI
Human Development Index (rank, out of 169 countries)	153	2010	HDR****
Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$) (millions)	735	2007	WDI

Sources

* World Development Indicators (WDI) database, April 2009

** Country Status Report (CSR), 2009

*** EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010

**** Human Development Report (HDR), 2010

***** Education Management Information System (EMIS), 2010

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PART 1: SITUATION ANALYSIS

Country overview

1. Malawi is located in Central Africa, and has a total area of 118,484 square kilometers. Once a one party state, Malawi has been a multi-party democracy since 1994. Although it is land-locked, 20 percent of Malawi is covered by water. The country is divided into three administrative regions, namely the Southern Region (with 45% of the total population), the Central Region (42%) and the Northern Region (13%). The bulk of the population (82%) lives in rural areas, and largely survives on rain-fed, subsistence farming. Malawi is not endowed with mineral wealth, but the recent discovery of uranium deposits whose extraction started in 2009 has attracted considerable global interest and attention, and could have a significant impact on Malawi's economic landscape.
2. According to the 2008 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Malawi National Statistics Office, Malawi's population is estimated at just fewer than 14 million. This translates to a population density of 139 people per square kilometer, which is one of the highest in Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). Fertility declined from 6.2 births per woman in 2000 to 5.6, and this trend is likely to be maintained. The rate of population growth has similarly been declining but remains high, standing at 2.5 percent. The proportion of Malawi's population that is below 15 years tops 45.4 percent, the highest in SADC. Consequently, primary school places for 4.8 million children will be required if Universal Primary Education (UPE) is to be achieved by 2018.¹ This is likely to put a lot of pressure on the secondary and post-secondary school subsectors, particularly if more concerted efforts are made to address the relatively low transition rates from primary to secondary school.
3. Malawi's main ethnic groups are Chewa, Yao, Nyanja, Tumbuka, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga and Ngonde. Europeans and Asians also comprise a small percentage of the population. These ethnic groups correspondingly speak Chichewa (57.2%), Chinyanja (12.8%), Chiyao (10.1%), Chitumbuka (9.5%), Chisena (2.7%), Chilomwe (2.4%) and Chitonga (1.7%), with the rest (3.6%) speaking other languages. More than three-quarters of Malawi's population (79.9%) is Christian, with Muslim (12.8%) being the second major religious group. The diverse ethnic and religious groups are associated with some of the strongest cultural practices and traditions that find their roots in Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique.
4. Lake Malawi is one of the largest freshwater lakes on the African continent, and this lake is home to some rare species of fish that are now protected. Malawi also has vast tracts of forest reserves that cover about 34,000 square kilometers, although the area under forest has been shrinking over the years. These, together with its varied topography, diverse cultures, and a hospitable climate, have promoted tourism.
5. In 2007/08, nearly two-thirds of Malawi's population (63%) lived below the US \$2 a day income poverty line, and 21 per cent below the US \$1 a day poverty line.² Income disparities in Malawi are also very wide, with the average per capita income for the richest 10 per cent of Malawi's population about 11 times higher than that for the poorest 10 per cent.³ Furthermore, the prevalence of malnutrition among the under 5 in Malawi, as measured by weight for age, is very high, with 18 percent estimated to be severely stunted in 2005. More recent estimates show that there has not been a significant improvement in the situation, at least in the past 15 years.
6. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for Malawi was 11.9 percent in 2007. This is a drop from the 2005 figure of 12.3 percent, and the figure recorded in 2000 (13.5%). Although the decline is a positive development, this

¹ World Bank (2010). *Malawi Education Country Status Report (2008/09)*. Washington, World Bank.

² United Nations Development Report (2007/8) United Nations Development Programme. 2007. *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York. http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_EN_Complete.pdf (accessed May 2011).

³ World Bank. 2010. *The Education System in Malawi*. World Bank Working Paper No. 182. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2010/03/05/000333037_20100305002953/Rendered/PDF/533020PUB0educ101Official0Use0Only1.pdf (accessed May 2011).

prevalence rate remains very high, and has had been associated with high levels of morbidity, mortality (including infant mortality) and life expectancy. The adverse impacts of HIV and AIDS have been felt in all sectors, with negative consequences for overall development.

7. Malawi's Vision 2020 states that the country aspires to be 'a God-fearing nation, secure, democratically mature, environmentally sustainable, self-reliant with equal opportunities for and active participation by all, having social services, vibrant cultural and religious values and a technologically-driven middle-income economy.' The *Malawi Growth and Development Strategy* (MGDS) 2006-2011 was formulated as a medium term strategy within Vision 2020, and has at its centre the reduction of poverty through empowerment of the poor and the transformation of Malawi from a net consumer and importer of goods and services into a producer and exporter. The agenda of the MGDS revolves around five themes, namely, (a) Sustainable Economic Growth, (b) Social Development, (c) Social Protection, (d) Infrastructure Development, and (e) Good Governance. So far, emphasis has been on the development of infrastructure as it is perceived to be one of the key prerequisites for development. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (2012-2016) maintains the same strategy, and is set to be finalized in the second half of 2011.
8. Over the last eight or so years, Malawi has enjoyed macroeconomic stability that has been associated with significant economic growth that has remained consistently above the Sub-Saharan average, but that has largely been donor supported. Real GDP grew by an average of just over 7 per cent since 2004, and reflects a steady increase, with declining inflation and interest rates stimulating growth. Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the agricultural sector in terms of productivity, its contribution to the national economy has been declining over the years against corresponding expansion of the communication, construction, financial and manufacturing sectors. Increase in exports and levels of imports of goods and services have been sluggish, a phenomenon that runs against the country's goal as espoused in the MGDS I. While there have been positive developments in GDP levels over the years, Malawi's GDP remains the third lowest in SADC and the fifth lowest in SSA.

Pertinent development issues

9. Although there has been a dramatic progress made by Malawi in the socio-economic development spheres over the last ten or so years, Malawi remains one of the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The 2010 Human Development Report ranks Malawi as 153rd country out of the 169 nations surveyed.
10. Malawi introduced Free Primary Education (FPE) in 1994/95. This resulted in vastly increased numbers of children accessing basic education, but triggered a lot of pressure at post-basic levels of education where opportunities were still limited. In particular, opportunities for technical and vocational education and training (TVET) as well as university education were, and are still limited. The expansion was also associated with the shortage of trained teachers, learning materials and classrooms. Quality has consequently suffered, as reflected in SACMEQ results for 2000 where Malawi that show that only 8.6 percent of Grade 6 pupils reached the minimum level of mastery in literacy, and 0.3 percent reached the desirable level.⁴ This has impacted negatively on the efficiency of the education system, whose co-efficient is 35 percent, due to a combination of high dropout rates and repetition rates.⁵ In reality, this also reflects the low socio-economic status of learners in Malawi rather than weaknesses of the education system per se.
11. Malawi has 2.6 million illiterate people who are largely targeted through adult literacy programmes, and the low internal efficiency of the primary school system has resulted in many more school dropouts joining the ranks of the illiterate. Given the role literacy plays in accelerating national development, high levels of illiteracy remain a major drawback to Malawi's development efforts. In the last two years, additional resources from the fiscus have also been earmarked for adult literacy programmes. Nevertheless, addressing illiteracy will require a lot more political will as well as a huge amount of resources.

⁴ SACMEQ (2005). *The SACMEQ II Project in Malawi: A Study of the Conditions of Schooling and the Quality of Education*. Paris: IIEP.

⁵ World Bank (2010). *Malawi Education Country Status Report (2008/09)*. Washington, World Bank.

12. The downward trend in rates of HIV infection is a positive development. Malawi is also committed to the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. However, and infection rate of 11.9 percent is still too high, and UNAIDS estimates of 17,000 new infections annually makes HIV and AIDS a big threat to all sectors of development and have negative impacts on labour and livelihoods. According to the 2008 NSO Population Census, half of the 837,300 orphans in Malawi are a result of HIV and AIDS. The large numbers of orphans put a strain on support systems at family, institutional and national levels.
13. Malawi is primarily dependent on natural resources as the base for economic development. This predisposes it to the vagaries of natural and human (including industrial) forces whose impacts can be felt in the form of climate change, desertification and resource depletion through unsustainable or over-exploitation. The high rate of population growth has put additional pressure on resources, particularly in the context of limited alternative technologies or sources of livelihood. Pressure on limited sources of fuel, for example, has led to the depletion of forests, and this has in turn been associated with increased frequency of drought, floods and changes in temperature, with negative impacts on eco-tourism and agriculture, the latter being the mainstay of the economy. Conservation of the limited resources available (e.g. forests, land, surface and underground water) should be prioritized in order to ensure sustainable development in Malawi. Since 2000, Malawi has nominated two Biosphere Reserves on UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves (Mount Mulanje and Lake Chilwa) that are model areas of sustainable development including areas of conservation and development.
14. Malawi's cultural diversity can immensely contribute to economic growth and human development. However, the developmental potential of the diverse creative industries, cultural and intangible heritage is yet to be fully exploited. Currently, the country has two heritage sites on the World Heritage List (Chongoni Rock-Art Area and Lake Malawi National Park) and two elements on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention recognizes communities as its main beneficiaries; given the importance of the intangible cultural heritage in assuring the sense of identity and continuity, as well as the cohesion of the communities, its safeguarding contributes significantly to the sustainable development of the country. The country is already benefitting from cultural tourism generated from the economic activities around the listed heritage sites as well as festivals that celebrated the listed elements. In order to harness this further, there is need to support designation of additional world heritage sites and intangible elements.
15. Malawi has made huge strides in promoting press freedom and pluralistic media, particularly over the last 25 years. This has not only contributed to the creation of democratic space Malawi, but also ensured peace and political stability. More recently, there have been efforts to establish community radios in order to ensure that information and knowledge reaches more local communities, but success has been limited. Malawi is a developing democracy, and continuing support in the area of media, particularly in the promotion of community radios, is required.
16. Malawi has made significant strides in reducing gender inequalities in all sectors. Gender parity has been achieved in primary education, but the high dropout of girls creates a gender gap that widens as we move to secondary and post-secondary education levels. There have been successful initiatives in adult literacy. Some of these have specifically targeted women, as instanced by the Coalition of Women Farmers (Malawi) who received special mention of the UNESCO Confucius Prize for Literacy in 2010. Females are also under-represented in science and mathematics, leading to lower female representation in all scientific trade areas. Some have been critical of women's participation in some cultural activities that have tended to portray them as disempowered vis-à-vis their male counterparts. Recent observations are that, while Malawi is on track with regard to five of the eight MDGs, it is unlikely to meet targets for MDGs 2, 3 and 5, all of which have gender inequality as the common underlying drawback to national development efforts.

Development challenges and opportunities for UNESCO

17. UNESCO has considerable in-house technical expertise in its fields of competence, namely, education, natural sciences, culture, communication and information. UNESCO's institutes such as UIS, UIL, IIEP, Pole de Dakar and others are also ready to provide technical backstopping in specific areas when necessary. While UNESCO has non-resident agency (NRA) status in Malawi, other UN agencies have been ready to support work initiated by UNESCO and to act as UNESCO's voice when necessary. The Malawi National Commission for UNESCO

has developed considerable capacity over the years, and it has not only served as a vital link between UNESCO on one hand and government and its partners on the other, but has also been a key partner in the implementation of programmes.

18. In comparative terms, Malawi has received a lot of development assistance and development aid. Despite the limited funding UNESCO has, it has been able to leverage substantial amounts of resources to support programmes in Malawi. UNESCO has also tapped into the One Fund to support education and HIV and AIDS interventions, participated in joint programmes funded by the UN Foundation, and worked closely with other partners such as the AfDB and ILO in order to capitalize on synergies that can heighten the impact of its programmes. While UNESCO collaborates with other agencies and partners, it is aware of its niche in upstream work in all sectors, and it is in this area that it will make the biggest contribution.
19. The Harare Cluster Office is UNESCO's representative to SADC, and this has placed it in an advantageous position with regard to the promotion of Malawi's participation in UNESCO-SADC initiatives. The linkage with SADC enables UNESCO to influence the SADC and AU agendas and contribute meaningfully to SADC priorities and other AU-led initiatives.
20. UNESCO's status as an NRA in Malawi presents several challenges with regard to the effectiveness of UNESCO's participation in UNCT and One Fund activities, particularly given the fact that Malawi is a voluntary adopter of the Delivering as One (DaO) approach. Malawi National Commission for UNESCO has considerable capacity and has facilitated UNESCO's interaction with GOM, it cannot be the substitute for UNESCO. Malawi National Commission for UNESCO has represented UNESCO in UNDAF, but the level and nature of its participation in UNDAF meetings is somewhat limited.

PART 2: PAST AND PRESENT COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNT

Key results achieved

21. In the Education Sector, UNESCO's support has been in four priority areas. Firstly, UNESCO supported technical and vocational education and training (TVET) reform in the three key areas of TVET reform that are consistent with UNESCO's global TVET strategy. It has done this through the national CapEFA programme as well as the joint SADC-UNESCO regional programme. Secondly, UNESCO worked alongside other UN agencies in promoting the Child Friendly School initiative, its specific role having been the development of CFS materials for teacher trainees. Thirdly, UNESCO worked in collaboration with UIS to strengthen Malawi's EMIS through a DQAF-based data quality assessment. Furthermore, it has supported the generation of additional information through a research on transition from primary to post-primary education in Malawi and the TVET policy review. Fourthly, girls' participation in Science and Mathematics has been promoted through UNESCO's support to girls' camps, with a focus not only on enhancing secondary school girls' and teachers confidence and capacities for effective learning teaching of Mathematics and Science. Advocacy efforts, key among them the celebration of international days (e.g. Global Action Week, International Women's Day, International Literacy Day, World Teacher's Day and World AIDS) have focused on EFA, gender, adult literacy, the teacher and HIV/AIDS respectively.
22. The fifth area of UNESCO's contribution is in the preventive dimension of HIV and AIDS, with a focus on strengthening national capacities through the development of comprehensive training packages of life skills and sexuality education that target young people, especially girls. The overall approach adopted by the EDUCAIDS programme is the strengthening of young people's knowledge, skills and values so that they are better equipped to protect themselves against infection. The EDUCAIDS programme also works with many stakeholders to ensure a cohesive and coherent set of national policies, programmes and actions for a strengthened and comprehensive education sector response to HIV and AIDS.
23. In the area of natural resources, UNESCO's Science sector operates through its major scientific networks, notably the Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (IHP), Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) and International Geoscience Programme (IGCP). Malawi has participated in the regional IHP meetings in Cape Town (2008) and Cotonou (2010) and received support for training and higher education in hydrology;

including participation of Malawi experts in training facilitated by the UNESCO Geohydrology Chair of the University of the Western Cape (UWC). In view Malawi is being supported to develop a programme for MAR, a particularly effective climate change adaptation technique for arid countries. Malawi has two Biosphere Reserves, Mount Mulanje and Lake Chilwa, and has been supported to participate in the regional AfriMAB meeting and meetings in Ethiopia and Botswana. It is currently in the process of establishing a national MAB Committee.

24. UNESCO's Culture Sector has provided support to Malawi through the three international instruments Malawi has ratified, namely, the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the 2003 Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the 2005 Convention on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. The focus has been on ensuring that Malawi's rich cultural and natural heritage is recognized and acknowledged nationally, regionally and globally. In an effort to better protect and preserve cultural heritage properties, Malawi has stressed the importance of registering objects in inventories. The elaboration and maintenance of such registers is made possible through the financial support of the United States Embassy and the Ambassadorial Fund for Cultural Preservation. Additionally, through UNESCO's advocacy and technical support, Malawi has had two of its heritage sites listed on the World Heritage List (Lake Malawi National Park and Chongoni Rock-Art Area). Efforts are currently being made to submit an additional two sites for listing. Capacity building activities have been organized in order to ensure that sites are properly managed. Exchange programmes and workshops were also organized for government officials in order to provide them with a platform to share best practices on heritage management and museum protection.
25. In the area of intangible cultural heritage and within the context of the implementation of the 2003 Convention, UNESCO has supported activities aimed at creating awareness and building capacity for the implementation of the Convention. Malawi has since ratified the Convention and can now boast of two elements on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (Vimbuza healing and Gule Wamnkulu). In 2010, Malawi benefitted from a pilot project funded by the UNESCO Flanders Funds-in-Trust on community-based inventorying, an important step for safeguarding and promoting intangible cultural heritage. UNESCO has contributed to various festivals around traditional ceremonies such as such as Vimbuza, Ngoni and Ngule Wamnkulu as well as the first ever Malawi Cultural Festival (MACFEST). Prior to that, UNESCO facilitated an exchange visit that enabled Malawi to participate in regional festivals. Several workshops on copyright protection have been supported as well as the establishment of SEACONET, a copyright network that aims at coordinating copyright promotion and protection. These activities have also promoted cultural industries and artistic expressions, and thereby contributed employment creation.
26. Within the framework of the 2005 Convention, the Department of Arts and Crafts of Malawi receives during the course of 2012 experts' assistance to elaborate a national cultural policy (activity funded by the UNESCO/European Union expert facility project). In order to ensure effectiveness of its future cultural policy, Malawi is committed to developing a policy action plan to strengthen civil servants and cultural operators' capacities in cultural management and entrepreneurship. In the framework of the International Funds for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) – the fund established under the 2005 Convention, a preparatory assistance has been granted (Malawi National Commission for UNESCO) to strengthen the cultural industries in the country.
27. UNESCO's Communication and Information Sector (CI) has mainly focused on five areas in Malawi. UNESCO promoted freedom of expression, press freedom, independence and pluralism of the media as basic rights prerequisites and major factors of democratization and peace building. It also fostered the development of knowledge societies and promoted the use of information technology and diverse media (including indigenous media) through the increased use multimedia centres and strengthened community media, promoting press freedom and facilitating media training. Support to the development of effective "infostructures", included developing information standards and management tools, strengthening libraries and archives as key actors in knowledge societies, and facilitating access at the community level. UNESCO also supported the provision of skills for critical reception, assessment and use of information in their professional and personal lives through information literacy programmes. Lastly, it strengthened the capacities of communication institutions to improve the training of media professionals and to raise awareness among the public in making best use of communication resources. As part of its advocacy effort related to these five areas, each year UNESCO, in collaboration with the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) and media organizations, has supported

Malawi in commemorating World Press Freedom Day. UNESCO supported the establishment of community radio stations such as Nkhota-kota, Dzimwe, Likoma and Chizumulu, and provided training on new information technologies and multi-media.

Lessons learnt

28. UNESCO is an NRA in Malawi, and this makes it difficult to exhibit a continuous presence, especially given the high costs of travel. In some cases, UNESCO has not been able to participate in cluster planning meetings that facilitated the synchronization of its programme activities with those of the rest of UN, particularly under the framework of the One UN framework. This notwithstanding, UNESCO has achieved some good results largely due to the support provided by sister resident UN agencies (particularly UNICEF and UNFPA) and the National Commission for UNESCO. The establishment of clear frameworks for collaboration with these other agencies and entities as facilitated this. UNESCO has also made an effort to touch base with these agencies whenever opportunities of its membership's physical presence in Malawi arose. As a result, UNESCO has been named as "the most active NRA" in Malawi in 2009 and 2010.
29. The challenges of implementing programmes from Harare are immense, as interaction between UNESCO and its implementing and collaborating partners is limited. Experience has shown that thorough planning ahead of implementation is necessary, with a very clear framework and indicators for monitoring progress from a distance. Given that most activities are implemented within the framework of government's priorities, it is also important to ensure that the relevant government partners (ministries and institutions) are sufficiently briefed about the activities to be implemented, with efforts to cultivate a strong sense of government ownership and leadership.
30. One of the challenges UNESCO has faced is slow implementation of some activities, particularly those implemented through government structures (other than Natcom) as government bureaucratic requirements inevitably take time. It has therefore been necessary for UNESCO to expand the range of implementing partners, with the proviso that each of them is thoroughly assessed prior to selection to ensure that they have the capacity to implement designated activities.

PART 3: PROPOSED COOPERATION FRAMEWORK, 2013-2016

31. UNESCO's work will continue to be guided by relevant international conventions and normative instruments in its support to the development of appropriate policies and strategies in Malawi. It will provide such support within the framework of its Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 and the Organization's draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2014-2021, and in alignment to the country's plans, priorities and targets as set by the MGDS II (2012 – 2016).
32. In Education, UNESCO will focus on four areas of support that contribute to the promotion of holistic education and the improvement of quality. Firstly, UNESCO will strengthen MoEST's EMIS, guided by the findings of the diagnosis of the EMIS conducted by UNESCO and UIS in 2011. Secondly, UNESCO will assist MoEST in the development of policies and strategies for addressing the shortage of trained and appropriately skilled teachers and geographical inequities in the deployment of teachers. Thirdly, UNESCO will strengthen the leadership and capacity building role of institutions of higher and tertiary education in sustaining the development of the education system, with a focus on policy, planning and management.
33. UNESCO will continue to build on its successes in reforming the TVET sector, with greater emphasis on (a) the development of a TVET-MIS in order to facilitate monitoring of the development of TVET, with a special focus on the alignment between TVET and the labour market as well as the key growth sectors, (b) support further policy reforms and revise the strategic plan to ensure a shift in focus, paying particular attention to the governance of TVET, enhancement of quality and ensuring equity; and (c) documenting Malawi's experiences to facilitate exchange with other countries in SADC and Africa and beyond. The UNESCO-Republic of Korea Cooperation BEAR project will complement these efforts.
34. Strengthening Malawi's education system will require that attention be paid to the different components that constitute it, taking into account the internal linkages among the various elements of the system and their

interdependence. This holistic view will look at the system from ECD level to university, both formal and non-formal, taking into account the system's responsiveness to the learning needs of various stakeholders. Among them marginalized rural populations, learners with disabilities, school dropouts and girls. UNESCO will strengthen its advocacy efforts, largely through the celebration international days. UNESCO will also build on the support it has provided to Girls Science Camps to initiate more focused interventions that promote girls' education in general.

35. There is a shortage of supplementary materials on life skills and sexuality education in tertiary institutions in Malawi. Where the materials are available, there are gaps which affect delivery of effective HIV and AIDS programs. Within the context of EDUCAIDS and through the socio-cultural approach, UNESCO will continue to target tertiary institutions, especially teacher training colleges and universities, by supporting the provision of a comprehensive training package of life skills and reproductive health education including condom distribution. UNESCO will also support the formulation of policy guidelines for teachers colleges, technical training colleges and universities, and support the development of a strategy for training of trainee teachers and lecturers for more effective teaching of Life Skills Education.
36. In the field of Natural Sciences UNESCO will support the review of Malawi's Science and Technology Policy. Participation in the international scientific programmes, MAB and IHP, will be further supported, including promotion of transboundary cooperation between Malawi and Mozambique on Lake Chilwa and Mt Mulanje Biosphere Reserves in south-eastern Malawi; and given the intra-population pressure on natural resources, the threat posed by the unsustainable usage of such resources, and the negative impacts this has on climate change, support ground water management through technical support and capacity building, in particular through availing the expertise of the UNESCO Geohydrology Chair at UWC.
37. In the area of Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO will pursue the negotiations with Malawi's authorities to provide assistance to establish a National Bioethics Committee through its programme "Assisting Bioethics Committees". The 3 trainings over 3 years offered to countries participating in the ABC training project aim to address the needs of each new NBC. In line with the UNESCO Strategy on African Youth, and with the view of promoting youth development and civic engagement in Africa, UNESCO will provide assistance, where possible and necessary, for the implementation of any aspects of the Strategy, through its three Global Objectives, namely: (GO I) Strengthen knowledge building and management and promote research on youth issues; (GO II) Foster the development of youth-related policies and frameworks to address youth issues; and (GO III) Promote youth participation in decision-making, youth civic engagement and social inclusion
38. In the area of culture, UNESCO will continue supporting activities that promote its cultural conventions, but moving from ratification to supporting their implementation at national level. The focus will be on supporting the translation of the principles contained in the conventions into policy and legislation at national level. In line with the African Union Charter on Cultural Renaissance, and SADC protocols and agreements for the promotion of culture, efforts will be put on promoting the linkage between culture and development. The UNESCO Field Offices in Harare and Windhoek organized a workshop in September 2011 on strengthening the fight against illicit traffic in cultural property through the 1970 UNESCO Convention and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention. Along with representatives from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, representatives from Malawi were in attendance. The workshop, which took place in Windhoek, was particularly focused on:
 - The importance of ratifying and implementing the 1954, 1970 and 1995 Conventions.
 - The need to pursue awareness-raising in order that the Member States remain actively involved in the prevention of illicit traffic and improve their knowledge of the matter.Based on these results and the provisions of the 1970 and 1995 Conventions, another training workshop was organized in November 2012 in Gaborone (Botswana). It focused on:
 - Reinforcing museum security and inventories, the use of the Object-ID standard and similar documentation records, one of the identifying problems being the lack of adequate inventories and procedures concerning periodic control;
 - Reinforcing cooperation between cultural institutions and the agencies that apply cultural legislation;

- Creating a platform dedicated to sharing information concerning stolen cultural property and data on its illicit traffic;
 - Appreciating cooperative efforts by collecting, documenting and exhibiting recovered/restituted cultural objects
 - Promoting the 1970 and 1995 Conventions with a view to securing the ratification of the six countries not yet party to them.
39. Since Malawi has ratified the three conventions in the field of culture, the focus will be to build the capacities of the various stakeholders for implementing them. In the 1972 Convention, Malawi has participated in the Second Periodic Report Exercise in Africa which has led to the establishment of an Action Plan 2012-2017 for the improved implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Africa region focusing on identified priority needs and capacity building. Although Malawi has ratified the 2003 Convention and listed two elements on the Representative List, capacity for the full implementation of the Convention is still inadequate. UNESCO will support efforts to create awareness among the relevant stakeholders, build capacity for the elaboration of inventories, and safeguarding project activities as well as preparation of nomination files so that the country can successfully ensure the viability of the intangible heritage present in its territory. For the 2005 Convention, capacity-building programme will be launched by the Secretariat of the 2005 Convention so that a pool of African specialists in the field of cultural policies and cultural/creative industries will be created, who will be able to advise the country on the development of cultural industry strategies. A knowledge management platform will be launched in the website of the 2005 Convention which will help Malawi to learn about effective measures that Parties to the 2005 Convention have put in place to develop their cultural industries. The 2005 Convention secretariat will also work to disseminate information through existing network of NGOS working in the field of cultural industries to inform Malawian civil societies of the principles and objectives of the 2005 Convention.
40. As Malawi is not yet party to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) and the 2001 Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. Efforts will be made at increasing awareness on the importance of becoming party to these instruments and promoting the benefits for their ratification.
41. Malawi has not yet ratified the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects.
42. The Communication and Information Sector will continue to promote freedom of expression, journalistic safety and self-regulation as well as universal access to information, for both on- and offline media platforms. It will enhance its support towards the development of free, independent and pluralistic media and communication for sustainable development. Support will also be provided to community media, particularly community radio stations as vehicles for giving a voice to marginalized groups of society and enhance their participation in their development agendas. The independence and sustainability of media institutions will be supported, particularly through the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) projects that are innovative, policy-relevant and knowledge-enhancing, and through capacity-building for journalists and journalism schools. Malawi will be supported in building inclusive knowledge societies through policies and actions that promote accessible, multilingual ICTs and Open Solutions, as well as through the preservation of documentary heritage using the Memory of the World Programme and locally digitized library content.
43. UNESCO will deliberately contribute to the reduction and eventual elimination of gender inequalities through the mainstreaming of gender across all programmes, and the design and implementation of specific interventions that are specifically targeted at women and girls. The ultimate goal of such interventions is to promote greater and more meaningful participation of females in all sectors of national life. For impact, UNESCO will work closely with other government partners (particularly the MoEST and Ministry of Ministry of Gender), sister UN agencies, and NGOs and CSOs such as FAWEMA and COWFA Malawi. In addition, the programme will infuse elements that address emerging global issues such as sustainable development, climate change, ICT and others.

PART 4: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

44. Programme and support staff in UNESCO Harare will work closely with their counterparts in government and other national counterparts in partner organizations. Progress on activities planned and implemented is monitored within UNESCO's strategic planning system, particularly SISTER, with a focus on adherence to implementation strategy outlined in the plans and continuous assessment of progress towards the achievement of strategic results set out in SISTER as well as in the One UN Plan, where applicable.
45. UNESCO's Education Sector will work with Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Youth Development and Sport, Ministry of Gender and Child Development, and Malawi National Statistics Office. It will also work with non-government partners who are active in education and HIV/AIDS as well as sister UN agencies, particularly the UNAIDS Co-sponsors.
46. In Science, UNESCO will work with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources and Environment.
47. The Culture Sector will work with the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture as well as the Ministry of Environment. It will also work with a number of statutory corporations, cultural institutions and cultural associations, particularly those that have a coordinating role, among them Museums of Malawi, Department of Arts and Crafts, Department of Antiquities, Archives of Malawi, National Parks and Wildlife, Censorship Board, Universities and Colleges, Oral Tradition Association of Malawi (OTAMA), Copyright Society of Malawi, Southern Eastern African Copyright Network (SEACONET), Music Association of Malawi and Visual Arts Association of Malawi, as well as, with a wide range of stakeholders including communities that are concerned with the implementation of the culture conventions.
48. The CI Sector will work closely with the Ministry of Information and Civic Education, Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA), Journalists' Association, Civil Society Organizations working in media (e.g. MISA-Malawi, MAMWA, etc), Journalism Schools (e.g. Malawi Institute of Journalism, Malawi Polytechnic, Chancellor College, Share World Open University, ABC African Academy and Blantyre International University. as well as public, commercial and community media houses.

PART 5: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Part 5A: Results and resources matrix linked to Malawi UNDAF Draft Outcomes 2013-2016

Education: Theme 2 - Equitable, quality basic social and protection services				
CP Outcome: By 2016, national institutions effectively deliver equitable and quality basic social and protection services				
Outcome	Outputs	Indicators of performance	Existing Resources (\$)	Mobilisation target (\$)
Outcome 1.2: Women, youth, people with disability and households benefit from decent employment, income generation and pro-poor private sector growth by 2016.	Output 1.2.3: Enterprise development and vocational training, micro-financing facilities targeting productive poor of which at least 30% are women (and youth?) available and accessible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrolments & enrolment trends (in institutions of HTE & TVET) Enrolments & enrolment trends (in institutions of HTE & TVET) Transition rate from secondary to TVET (including horizontal transition) (F/M) Transition rate from Senior Secondary to TVET (F/M) Transition rate from primary to TVET (where applicable) (F/M) Level of investment by government & private sector in HTE & TVET Range of education & training programs 	300,000	500,000
Outcome 2.4 Boys and Girls of school-going age in selected low performing districts enrol, are retained, learn, and complete basic education by 2016.	Output 2.4.1 All primary schools in 10 low performing districts meet five components of the Child Friendly school standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NERs (F/M) Primary school completion rate (F/M) Secondary school completion rate (F/M) Transition rate from primary to secondary (F/M) Gender parity index at Std 8 Pupil: classroom ratio in 10 low performing districts Teacher: pupil ratio in 10 low performing districts 	120,000	500,000
	Output 2.4.2 The most vulnerable out-of-school non-literate adolescents and young people have basic literacy and numeracy skills in 10 districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illiteracy rate among young people 14-24 years (F/M) No. of adolescents and young people enrolled in literacy programmes by sex, ability level, and year (F/M) 	40,000	50,000
	Output 2.4.3 Children 0-8 years of age especially the most vulnerable in rural areas receive quality Early Childhood Development services in 10 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based child care (CBCC) net enrolment % of children having accessed some form of ECD or pre-school before enrolling in Standard 1 	20,000	40,000
HIV & AIDS Theme 3- National Responses to HIV and AIDS				
UNDAF Outcome: National response to HIV and AIDS scaled up to achieve Universal Access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2016.				

<p>3.1 Universal and equitable access to and uptake of quality gender sensitive HIV preventive services, especially for key populations</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1. National institutions have capacity to use new and innovative technologies and evidence informed best practices to deliver cost effective quality gender sensitive combination HIV prevention services and promote sustained HIV preventive behaviours for key population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and % of young people exposed to Life Skills Education (in & out of school) (F/M) 	<p>50,0000</p>	<p>50,000</p>
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Part 5A: Results and resources matrix not directly linked to Malawi UNDAF Draft Outcomes 2013-2016

N.B.: All themes except Theme 5 are, to the extent possible, indirectly linked to existing UNDAF Themes and CP Outcomes in the draft UNDAF results matrix.

Science: Theme 1 - Sustainable economic growth and food security				
CP Outcome: By 2016, national policies, local and national institutions effectively support equitable and sustainable economic growth and food security				
Outcome	Outputs	Indicators of performance	Existing Resources (\$)	Mobilisation target (\$)
CP Outcome 1.3: Targeted population in selected districts benefit from effective management of environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk	Output 1.3.3: (Linked to CP Output 1.3.1) Malawi's STI Policy framework strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of a strengthened STI framework 	10,000	10,000
	Output 1.3.4: Transboundary cooperation between Malawi and Mozambique on Lake Chirwa and Mt Mulanje Biosphere Reserves in SEastern Malawi exists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a framework for transboundary cooperation between Malawi and Mozambique No. of initiatives agreed upon for implementation 	20,000	10,000
	Output 1.3.5: The management and of ground water improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of officers trained in specific elements of Geohydrology for improved water management 	20,000	20,000
Education: Theme 2 - Equitable, quality basic social and protection services				
UNDAF Outcome: By 2016, national institutions effectively deliver equitable and quality basic social and protection services				
Outcome 2.2: Learners have increased and more equitable access to quality basic, secondary, tertiary and higher education, education & training, be it formal, informal or non-formal	Output 2.2.3: EMIS data and information that meet UIS and SADC norms and standards and informs the education system's operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of EMIS report for each year Utilisation of EMIS data and information by stakeholders 	100,000	50,000
	Output 2.2.4: Strengthened capacity for policy formulation, planning, management, research, monitoring and evaluation in MoEST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of govt policy makers, planners, managers trained No of research/monitoring studies conducted No of policies and plans developed and/or reviewed 	20,000	20,000
	Output 2.2.5: More learners and trainees, especially females and those with disabilities, enrolled in TVET institutions and universities in Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of TVET-MIS and LMIS % increase in enrolment figures Gender parity indices in enrolments 	20,000	30,000
Communication and Information: Theme 4 – Enhanced access to information				
Outcome: Malawians have increased access to information delivered through a wider range of alternative media				
Outcome 4.1: Improved access to good quality, relevant information by all Malawians	Output 4.1.1: Improved quality of journalism training in Malawi in Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of institutions adapting and adopting UNESCO Model Curricula on Journalism Education and new courses introduced No. of journalists trained in specialized reporting (gender, human rights, scientific issues, elections, etc) 	15 000	20 000
	Output 4.1.2: Citizens, and especially youth, are more served and empowered by media, particularly by increased media and information literacy competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of national teacher training curricula integrating Media and Information Literacy (MIL) in Malawi. 	15 000	30 000
	Output 4.1.4: Freedom of expression, journalistic safety and universal access to information enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of World Press Freedom Day commemorations held Self-regulation based media accountability systems supported and professional and ethical standards reinforced among journalists Implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Safety of 	30 000	100 000

		Journalists and the Issue of Impunity and media professionals and government authorities trained on safety of journalists, related guidelines promoted		
	Output 4.1.5: Support to community media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of community radio stations established and community media recognized in media laws 	45 000	20 000
	Output 4.1.6: Editorial independence reinforced with gender sensitive considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio stations adapt programming guidelines to strengthen women and young people's representation 	15 000	50 000
	Output 4.1.7: Formulation of policy frameworks on universal access to information using ICTs and Open Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and ICT accessibility policies formulated and adopted 	10,000	50,000
	Output 4.1.8: Preservation of documentary heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of librarians and archivists trained in building digital libraries and digital preservation 	15,000	30,000
Culture: Theme 5 - Culture and development				
Outcome: Malawi's economic and human developmental potential realized through the promotion of culture				
Outcome 5.1: Improved quality of life for all Malawians particularly women and youth through the promotion of culture	Output 5.1.1 Strengthened national capacity to use WH Sites and intangible heritage elements for cultural tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of govt and partner staff trained in different fields No of tourists visiting heritage sites/museums elements 	200 000	50 000
	Output 5.1.2 Improved management of World Heritage sites and enhanced safeguarding of intangible heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of Management Plans of the sites and safeguarding plans of the elements 	20,000	50,000
	Output 5.1.3 Increased employment opportunities through promotion & development of creative industries & artistic expressions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors created/developed No. of related events organized 	20,000	50,000
	Output 5.1.4. Improved national capacity to formulate and review policy and legislation in line with culture and development conventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of govt and partner staff trained No. and quality of policies and strategies formulated/ reviewed 	20,000	50,000
	Output 5.1.5. Increased awareness and appreciation by the wider stakeholders on the importance and role of culture in development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of commemoration events undertaken No., scope and variety of stakeholders participating in commemoration events No. of museum education and community outreach programmes initiated with local communities 	20,000	50,000