

**Joint SDG Fund**  
 Template for the Joint Programme  
 Evidence-based Final Narrative Report  
**SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1**

## Cover page

**Date of Report:** 7<sup>th</sup> / September / 2023

<i>Programme title and Country</i>
<b>Country: Malawi</b> <b>Joint Programme (JP) title: Strengthening Malawi’s Financing Architecture at National and Local Level (SMFA)</b> <b>MPTF Office Project Reference Number<sup>1</sup>:</b>
<i>Programme Duration</i>
<b>Start date<sup>2</sup> (day/month/year): 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020</b> <b>Original End date<sup>3</sup> (day/month/year): 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022</b> <b>Actual End date<sup>4</sup> (day/month/year): 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023</b> <b>Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system: Yes</b> <b>Expected financial closure date<sup>5</sup>: 31<sup>st</sup> August 2023</b>
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<sup>1</sup> The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

<sup>2</sup> The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

<sup>3</sup> As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

<sup>4</sup> If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

<sup>5</sup> Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

<b>Programme Budget (US\$)</b>			
<b>Total Budget</b> (as per Programme Document, without co-funding):			
<b>Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding</b> (if applicable):			
<b>Joint SDG Fund Contribution<sup>6</sup> and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:</b>			
<b>Agency/others</b>	<b>Joint SDG Fund contribution</b>	<b>Co-funding</b>	<b>Total</b>
PUNO1 (UNDP)	US\$518,950	US\$20,000	US\$538,950
PUNO2(UNICEF)	US\$476,150	US\$500,000	US\$976,150
PUNO...			
<b>Total</b>			<b>US\$1,515,100</b>

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<sup>6</sup> Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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## Abbreviations

AU	African Union
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESD	Government Enabled Service Delivery
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
DTF	Disability Trust Fund
GOM	Government of Malawi
ICT	Information, Communication Technology
INFF/INFS	Integrated National Financing Framework
IGFT	Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer Formula
JP	Joint Programme
LA	Local Authority
LLFA	Local Level Financial Assessment
MCCCI	Malawi Confederation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MCO	Malawi Country Office
MGDS III	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III
MIP-1	Malawi 2063 First 10-year Implementation plan
MW2063	Malawi 2063
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NLGFC	National Local Government Finance Committee
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PS	Principal Secretary
PFM	Public Financial Management
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organisations
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
USAID	United States Aid
USD	United State Dollar

## Executive summary

The Malawi 2063 (MW2063) sets an ambitious aspiration for the country to become an inclusively wealthy, self-reliant, and industrialized upper middle-income country by 2063. It is anchored on three key pillars – Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization; Industrialization; and Urbanization. Achieving the objectives of these pillars will be catalyzed by seven enablers (Mindset Change; Effective Governance System; Public Sector Performance; Private Sector Dynamism; Human Capital Development; Economic Infrastructure; and Environmental Sustainability) for transformation of the country’s economy to an upper middle-income status. The aspiration is operationalized by the MW2063 First 10-Year Implementation Plan (MIP-1). The achievement of the aspiration is premised on transformational change in the country’s development narrative from a poverty reduction to wealth creation strategy, and a shift from being import dependent to export development and diversification. The Malawi 2063 is aligned to the SDGs with the overarching ambition of creating sustainable wealth and self-reliance for all Malawians across sectors thus leaving no one behind. However, financing national development is proving challenging and the resources needed to deliver Malawi 2063 is significant, especially in a constraining fiscal environment as being experienced by the country.

The Joint SDG Fund Secretariat approved a Joint Programme (JP) developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in collaboration with the Government of Malawi.

The JP focused on developing an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) with a view to strengthen Malawi’s financing architecture to accelerate implementation of the SDG aligned Malawi 2063 and support the improvement of financing structures supporting service delivery at the local level. As such, the JP, through UNDP worked on the INFF process in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MFEA) and the National Planning Commission (NPC). As part of this process, interventions supported include the production of the Development Finance and Local Level Finance Assessment and INFF Roadmap, the Malawi SDG Investor Map; Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessment and Strategy for Malawi, SDG Audit of the National Budget, and the Integrated National Financing Strategy (INFS), the latter of which benefitted from all diagnostics and assessments undertaken. *These were produced with the objective to help contribute to diversifying the sources of development finance from both domestic and international public and private finance aimed at supporting achievement of the objectives of the Malawi 2063 and the SDGs.*

At the local level, the JP (through UNICEF) reviewed the decentralization legal and policy framework; produced fiscal decentralization stock-take as well as reformed discussion notes on core elements of fiscal decentralization including expenditure assignments, Own Source Revenue (OSR), and Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFTs); supported the National Local Government Financing Committee (NLGFC) to undertake costing of social service delivery at local level for key devolved social sector areas of basic education, primary healthcare, water, gender and social welfare, nutrition as well as agriculture; strengthened program-based budgeting (PBB) and alignment to the first ten-year Malawi implementation plan (MIP-1) and MW2063; strengthened the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (national and district-based) on budget analysis and advocacy for improved social service delivery and supported the operationalization of Disability Trust Fund (DTF). These actions have informed government policies including: *the drafting of the Financing and Fiscal Decentralization Strategy*

(FFDS); review of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT); the review of sectoral devolution plans for the Gender and Social welfare sector; and conducted a diagnostics of the ongoing option paper on digitization of Own Source Revenue (OSR) management and collections systems.

The JP created the opportunity for Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs) to better understand the challenges and prospects in strengthening the financing architecture of Malawi at the national and local level. The JP has enhanced the understanding of the UN Country team on Government allocation of resources particularly for devolved functions at the local level. This has paved the way for future collaborations among UN agencies to work together in a coherent manner for effective and efficient delivery of programmes to complement efforts of the Malawi government.

## Context

Malawi is a low-income country with a population of about 21 million.<sup>7</sup> The country has been characterised by sustained external shocks that have contributed to economic slowdown in the last couple of years. The country registered positive Gross Domestic Product (GDP) annual growth rate in 2019 at 5.45% before the COVID-19 pandemic struck, increasing by 1.06 percentage points from 2018.<sup>8</sup> Following the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, GDP plunged to 0.8% in 2020, a 4.65% decline from 2019. The country's GDP growth in 2020, however, showed stronger resilience to the pandemic compared with other Joint Programme countries, like the Maldives<sup>9</sup> and Sierra Leone<sup>10</sup>, which recorded negative rates in 2020 of -33.46% and -1.97% respectively. The Malawi's growth started recovering in 2021, increasing to 2.75%, but once again plunged significantly thereafter, to 0.92% in 2022<sup>11</sup>. A combination of the recent weather shocks by Cyclone Freddy, health triggered crisis, and the impact of the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict on inflation, have exerted more pressure on the economy, prompting downward adjustment of the 2023 annual GDP growth rate from 2.7% to 1.9 percent<sup>12</sup>.

Within the context of the multiple and interlocking global crises, including the subsequent fallout of the Ukraine-Russia war, coupled with climate change effects among others, the Malawian economy has experienced “lower agricultural output, erratic electricity supply, forex shortages affecting importation of raw materials a situation that has presented persistent macro-fiscal imbalances”<sup>13</sup> for the country. The country's year-on-year headline inflation for August 2023 stood at 28.6%, an increase from 28.4% recorded in July 2023 (National Statistical Office, Malawi)<sup>14</sup>

The Malawi's per capita income is among the lowest in the world, ranging from US\$584 to US\$645 during 2019-2022; and it is among the least developed countries in Africa.<sup>15</sup> Its current Human Development Index is 0.512, ranked 169 out of 191 countries assessed by the UNDP in 2021/2022.<sup>16</sup>

Based on the latest/revised yardstick measuring living standards of *US\$5.5 income expenditure per day (Purchasing Power Parity, PPP)*, the population of Malawi living on less than US\$5.50 a day (headcount

<sup>7</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/?locations=ZG-XM> (Visited 4th September 2023)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/MWI/malawi/gdp-growth-rate> (Visited 4th September 2023)

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/MDV/maldives/gdp-growth-rate> (Visited 4th September 2023)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/SLE/sierra-leone/gdp-growth-rate> (Visited 4th September 2023)

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/MWI/malawi/gdp-growth-rate> (Visited 4th September 2023)

<sup>12</sup> Reserve Bank of Malawi (Check)

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/malawi/overview> (Visited 6th September 2023)

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/malawi/overview> (Visited 6th September 2023)

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/MWI/malawi/gdp-per-capita> (Visited 6th September 2023)

<sup>16</sup> [https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf\\_1.pdf](https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf)

ratio) is 97.3%, as last estimated in 2019. Its income poverty level has remained around this threshold since 2004 with the latest recalibrated poverty line in international prices.<sup>17</sup> This compares to 3.90% in the Maldives estimated in 2019, and 89.9% in Sierra Leone estimated in 2018. Based on the national poverty line, those living in income poverty in Malawi are 50.8% in 2019/2020 of the total population, compared to 41.1% and 46.1% in Mali and Mozambique, respectively.<sup>18</sup> Those multi dimensionally poor in the country stood at 58.8% in 2022<sup>19</sup>

On 19<sup>th</sup> January 2021, Malawi launched its new long-term development framework, Malawi 2063 in direct alignment with the African Union Agenda 2063 aimed at transforming “Malawi into an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant industrialised ‘upper middle-income country’ by 2063.”<sup>20</sup> The framework is being implemented through successive 10 years plans with the first one being the Malawi 2063 First 10-Year Implementation Plan (MIP-1). By extension, the MIP-1 is also strongly aligned at 80% to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that UN member states have implemented since January 2016; as well as aligned to sub-regional frameworks like the Southern African Development Community Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Treaty, among others.

The MIP-1 succeeds the 3<sup>rd</sup> Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III) 2017-2022. The MGDS III was among four previous five-year successive medium-term national development plans that operationalised the country’s Vision 2020 in five-year cycles; currently succeeded by Malawi 2063.

The Malawi SDG Fund Joint Programme being reviewed in this report was launched during the implementation of the country’s MGDS III with the overarching objective of moving “Malawi to a productive, competitive, and resilient nation through sustainable agriculture and economic growth, energy, industrial and infrastructure development while addressing water, climate change, environmental management, and population challenges.

In summary, while Malawi has encountered enormous socioeconomic challenges amidst strong global headwinds and adverse weather conditions, it has been steadfast in pursuing strategic direction, aligning its national plans and programmes to global, continental, regional, and sub-regional frameworks. In other words, Malawi has strongly prioritised international development cooperation and multilateralism as a cornerstone for the country’s transformation and development, which is indeed crucially imperative for the achievement of sustainable development.

## Joint Programme Results

### 1. Overview of Strategic Final Results

#### *1.1. Overall assessment (max 100 words)*

- Above expectations (fully achieved expected JP results and made additional progress)
- In line with expectations (achieved expected JP results)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved, but with some limitations/adjustments)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected JP results not achieved due to unforeseen risks/challenges)

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<sup>17</sup> <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/MWI/malawi/poverty-rate> (Visited 6th September 2023)

<sup>18</sup> See the 2021 Malawi Human Development Report (p.34): <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/national-report-document/malawinhdr2022pdf.pdf> (Visited 6th September 2023)

<sup>19</sup> [Malawi-Multidimension Poverty Index Report Brochure \(1\).pdf](#)

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.undp.org/malawi/publications/mw2063-vision>

The Joint Programme's (JP) specifically focused on two broad areas, the establishment of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and strengthening of the Local Government Financing Architecture to effectively support the country's development aspirations.

There are five building blocks of the INFF process (Assessment and Diagnostics, Financing Strategy, Monitoring and Review, and Governance and Coordination). A comprehensive critical component of the INFF, including the financing strategy, with clear line of actions, and policy reforms was completed by the International Financial Consulting Limited in June 2023. The financing strategy benefited from findings of the Development Finance and Local Level Finance Assessment, Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessment Report and Strategy, and the SDG Investor Map. A review and validation of the National Decentralisation Policy and Local Government Amendment Bill has been completed together with costing of social service delivery at local level.

### 1.2 Key results achieved (max 500 words)

#### **Integrated National Financing Strategy (INFS) for Malawi**

The JP through UNDP contracted the services of International Financial Consulting Limited to develop an INFS to support the achievement of a great development finance envelope for Malawi to finance the country's aspirations and the SDGs. The INFS aims at closing the existing financing gaps, maximise opportunities and addressing binding constraints to improve the availability of resources for national development. As such initiatives to mobilise resources for development were categorised as follows: The first sets of initiatives are those once implemented will make available financial resources that will directly support the country's financing needs such as improving financial management. And the second ones are those that will create the enabling environment for increased financial flows.

The INFF strategy also emphasised prioritisation of financing initiatives align with the following objectives: to seize short-term prospects while supporting financing policies with long-term reforms, safeguarding coherence and sustainability across policies and frameworks, fostering collaboration between public and private sector institutions while accessing technical assistance and capacity-building support from development partners. However, the INFF strategy has been completed but its implementation is yet to commence as such it is difficult to determine the result, but once its implementation commences, it is expected to contribute to helping government diversify the sources of development finance tapping into domestic, international, public and private sources of finance

#### **Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessment and Strategy for Malawi**

The JP through UNDP and UNCDF in collaboration with the Government of Malawi commissioned Digital Finance Ecosystem Analysis and Strategy to; assess the country's digital financing ecosystem that will feed into the development of a digital financing strategy; ascertain and form consensus on necessary steps to develop digital financing solutions for the country's development priorities and having a digital financing strategy as a sub-set to the INFF. This was intended to support the Government of Malawi develop and harness its digital finance ecosystem to deliver financing for its national priorities and support socio-economic recovery from COVID-19. The process was led by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and completed in June 2023 with technical oversight provided by the constituted INFF technical committee.

The Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessment and strategy is in line with the objectives of the INFF to induce innovative thinking around financing development priorities. The work is based on a growing support and evidence of the prospect of digital finance for sustainable development.



Conversely, the digital finance has been articulated and the strategy produced. Full implementation of this project has not started, however, it was used as a reference document to produce a US\$10 million project on inclusive digital transformation for Malawi

### **Costing of Social Service Delivery at Local Level in Malawi**

The JP (Through UNICEF) collaborated with the National Local Government Financing Committee (NLGFC) commissioned a study to map selected devolved social sectors – education, primary health care, water supply and sanitation, child protection and social welfare, agriculture, gender and child protection with nutrition as a cross cutting issues in education, health and agriculture – to determine the cost of delivering the minimum level of services by Local Authorities (LAs).

The costing of social service delivery at local level maps out selected devolved functions to LA and offers minimum required costings to implement devolved development activities. It also provides gaps between actual funding and what would be the minimum annual requirement and then makes recommendations to the government. This document is gender responsive because of its strong focus on those devolved functions that impact the lives of the most vulnerable which in Malawi are often women and girls (teenage mothers) or children in women-headed households.

The costing of social service delivery at the local level including other evidence produced by the JP fed into ongoing PFM and decentralisation reforms both at the national and local level including: *the drafting of the Financing and Fiscal Decentralization Strategy (FFDS); review of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT); the review of sectoral devolution plans for the Gender and Social welfare sector; and further diagnostics including the ongoing option paper on digitization of Own Source Revenue (OSR) management and collections systems.*

#### [1.3. Results achieved on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks \(max 2 pages\)](#)

<b>Implementation stages</b>	<b>Planned (0%)</b>	<b>Emerging (1-49% progress)</b>	<b>Advancing (50-99% progress)</b>	<b>Complete (100% progress)</b>	<b>Previously completed</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>
<b>1. Inception phase</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2. Assessment &amp; diagnostics</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>3. Financing strategy</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>4. Monitoring &amp; review</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>5. Governance &amp; coordination</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### **Inception Phase**

The process started with consultations and meetings with various stakeholders including government on the development of the DFA/INFF followed by the setting of the mechanism that worked on the DFA/INFF. A technical team was established comprised of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, National Planning Commission and the UNDP to drive the process forward. A DFA/INFF road map was developed and endorsed by the Government

### **Assessment and Diagnostics**

The process started with review and update of the country's Development Finance Assessment (DFA) produced in 2018 with the addition of local level DFA for some selected districts. Consultations and meetings were held with various stakeholders particularly at the district level on the development of Local Level Financial Assessment (LLFA), backed by preliminary data collection and analysis of relevant documents and frameworks (legal, finance etc.) to assess financing opportunities.

Based on this background, the JP finalised the DFA/LLFA endorsed by the government at an INFF Steering Committee meeting in 2021. The completion of the DFA/LLFA provided the Government of Malawi (GoM) with an encompassing and exhaustive assessment of the financing flows coming into the country at national and local level, as well as of the key bottlenecks to unlock higher chances for the country to develop. The document constitutes the base of the financing strategy, having taken stock and integrated all the information on development finance at national and sub-national level that helped identified the key steps of the INFF roadmap. The DFA/LLFA had strong focus on gender considerations through the assessment with the primary focus on Malawi 2063

### **Financing Strategy**

The JP (through) hired the services of International Financial Consulting Limited to provide detailed research exercise and analytical support for the development of the Malawian INFF financing strategy. The main objective is for the International Financial Consulting Limited to merge a range of the country's financing policies – public and private including macro systemic challenges – and align them to national development priorities. An actionable financing strategy was developed with focus on addressing public spending efficiency and initiatives to strengthen the following areas: domestic public finance; domestic private finance; international public finance and international private finance. The financing strategy was completed in June 2023. To ensure gender consideration, the JP engaged UN Women to review the strategy to ensure the document is gender responsive.

### **Monitoring and Review**

A monitoring and review plan is developed by the International Financial Consulting Limited as an integral part of the INFF to track progress of financing initiatives and establish specific actions for meeting the country's development needs. The Monitoring and review plan is supported by an implementation guide and checklist that provides step-by step guidance on how to bring the plan to fruition. The primary objectives of the plan among others are to track increased revenue gained from the INFF implementation; monitor the progress of the INFF initiatives; determine the performance of effort put into achieving the INFF objectives and provide timely reports on the outcomes of the initiatives undertaken to achieve the objectives of the INFF.

The monitoring and review plan is developed around two broad areas as follows (1) *Establishing a baseline* – with the aim of determining current baselines as a reference point to inform realistic targets. This will help the government identify ongoing systems used by both public and private sectors to monitor financing flows and implementation of existing policies. (2) *Strengthen existing systems and close gaps* – with the aim of reinforcing improvements to systems and policies required to expand financing flows. This enables the government fill gaps identified in the plan and strengthen monitoring of financing flows from all available sources. Conversely, the government over time can progressively raise its ambitions to monitor from a compliance exercise to one of accountability and learning.

### **Governance and Coordination**

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and Cabinet are charged with the responsibility through an oversight body/steering committee comprised of representatives from the cabinet committee on the economy to govern and coordinate the INFF process in Malawi. This high-level forum meets twice a year, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs is charged with the reporting duty to the presidency as an extended element of its usual reporting function. Donors are not included in the oversight high level forum as a way of ensuring national ownership but representatives from the private sector and nongovernmental organisations. The High-level forum will ensure gender equality.

An implementation group is also formed to facilitate continuity and long-term stability of the INFF and ensure work continues following elections and changes to Government, President, and Cabinet. This technical structure will ensure strong coordination and streamlining of financing initiatives to reduce parallel structures, ensure efficient project delivery, and better development outcomes through effective and efficient allocation of resources. The implementation group will comprise Principal Secretaries (PS) and a few key sector Ministries, the private sector, civil society organisation and development partners led by the secretary to the country’s treasure. The group will meet quarterly and makes most of the executive decisions on the INFF initiatives.

#### The INFF Technical Team

<b>Names</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Institution</b>
Nations Msowoya	chair	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Patrick Liphava	Co-Chair	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Wilmot Reeves	Co-Chair	UNDP
Chimvano Thawani	Member	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Adwell Zembele	Member	Economic Planning and Development
Tayani Banda	Member	National Planning Commission
Ellen Zangewa	Member	UNDP
Patrick Kamwendo	Member	UNDP

#### 1.4. Contribution to SDG acceleration

<b>SDGs indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Expected target</b>	<b>Actual results achieved/to be achieved in the near future</b>	<b>Reasons for deviation from targets if any</b>
The four INFF blocks are in place	10%	2020: 30%	10%	Plans were underway for local level DFA
		2021: 100%	40%	Local level DFA was in progress
		2022: -	75%	The first part of the INFF completed DFA produced
		2023: -	100%	INFF produced
		2020:70%	0%	Plans underway

The Financing Strategy is finalized	0	2021:100%	0%	Plans underway
		2022: -	75%	Work in progress
		2023: -	100%	Financing strategy completed and INFF produced
Number of major devolved sectors for which the cost-of-service delivery is available	0	2020:0	0	Covid-19 disruptions
		2021:4	0	Plans underway
		2022:6	0	Costing exercise in progress
		2023:6	6	Achieved
The INFF Monitoring Framework is in place	0	2020:50%	0	Covid-19 disruptions
		2021:100%	0	Plan underway
		2022: -	40%	Monitoring and review plan in progress
		2023	100%	INFF produced with a monitoring and review plan
Financing and Fiscal Decentralization Strategy (FFDS) finalized	0		FFDS Draft in progress	

### 1.5. Contribution to SDG financing flows (max 500 words)

The Financing strategy will support the government create greater fiscal space to achieve the objectives of Malawi’s long term development vision – Malawi 2063 – that was launched in 2021. This vision aims at wealth creation and promoting self-reliance to achieve middle income status. This strategy will help expand revenue captures beyond public space and usher in blended and private capital together with the necessary enablers such as reforms of financial regulatory frameworks and devolution to local authority. It will improve the capacity of the government to deliver on its own development strategy and on its commitments to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs by improving the country’s development finance architecture and capacity to deliver social services at the local level

The financing requirement needed by the government to address national priorities and Agenda 2030 is significant. The Strategy is timely in providing necessary support to the regulators and policymakers in the transition towards achieving middle income status and inclusive economy as it provides insights on the scope and investment requirements for the INFF and local level service delivery.

Specifically, the contribution received by UNICEF was directed towards strengthening of Malawi’s local government financing architecture supporting service delivery. This was achieved by investing in evidence generation on the costs and funding gaps of delivering essential social services at local level to guide informed decision making on resource allocation. Further the JP supported diagnostics used to feed into the revision of the intergovernmental fiscal transfer system (IGFTS), contributing to greater, more

equitable and more efficient social sector spending while improving quality of budget execution to deliver better value for money at local level.

*1.6. Results achieved on contributing to UN Development System reform at the (max 500 words)*

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the JP provided the opportunity for PUNO and other UN agencies in Malawi to work together under the coordinating leadership of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). PUNO together with other agencies supported the government Covid-19 socio-economic recovery plan with UNDP provided technical inputs. There was cohesion between UNDP and UNICEF particularly with respect to producing the JP annual report. UNDP experts compared operational notes with their counterparts at UNICEF on regular basis as such there was mutual understanding among PUNO as to what each other was doing. Also, the UNDP worked closely with UN Women in reviewing knowledge products produced by the JP to ensure gender considerations mainstreamed in the development of these documents. The RCO provided broad coordination for PUNO and other agencies for better understanding and delivery of the JP. The JP provided a constructive entry point for PUNO to directly work with both central and subnational governments in Malawi. PUNO now understands the direction of government spending and the level of support that is needed in the most vulnerable sectors of the economy particularly at the local level for additional support.

*1.7. Results achieved on cross-cutting issues (max 200 words)*

The primary focus of the JP is on improving Malawi's capacity to finance its own development through the establishment of an INFF and the concurrent implementation of extensive reforms regarding decentralization and sub-national service delivery. Despite this focus, the JP remains strongly gender sensitive, particularly in its focus on sub-national service delivery which includes key sectors impacting the lives and livelihoods of women and girls, such as primary healthcare, primary education, agricultural extension services, social cash transfers, etc. In this respect, the costing of service delivery at local level, with the estimation of the financing gaps and the mapping of the devolution plans underpinning the different social sectors helped in identifying those key areas in which lack of financing or clear devolution guidelines hamper the provision of services to children and mothers. Examples of these new areas of focus are nutrition services (amongst which the provision of micronutrient supplementation), which are being currently devolved following the JP engagement. In a similar fashion, the JP has accelerated the preparations for the Disability Trust Fund which are currently being supported through mixed JP-UNICEF funding.

*1.8. Results achieved on COVID-19 recovery (max 200 words)*

*The JP through UNDP achieved the following:*

- During Covid-19, the DFA was completed and validated
- Supported the government's socio-economic recovery plan by providing technical inputs into the plan

*The JP through UNICEF achieved the following:*

- The review of the decentralization legal and policy framework
- Production of Fiscal Decentralization Stock-take as well as Reform Discussion Notes on Fiscal Decentralization on core elements of fiscal decentralization, including expenditure assignments, own source revenue (OSR), and intergovernmental fiscal transfers (IGFTs).

- Supported the NLGFC to undertake a costing of social service delivery at local level, for key devolved social sector areas of basic education, primary healthcare, water, gender and social welfare, nutrition as well as agriculture
- Strengthening of the program-based budgeting (PBB) and alignment to the first ten-year Malawi implementation plan (MIP-1) and MW2063 through support to the Ministry of Finance and National Planning Commission (NPC)
- Strengthening the capacity of CSOs (national and district-based) on budget analysis and advocacy for improved social service delivery
- Commenced support to the operationalization of the Disability Trust Fund (DTF), through a JP-UNICEF mix of funding

### 1.9. Strategic Partnerships (max 500 words)

The JP provided PUNOs the opportunity to build strong working partnership with the World Bank in area of sub-national fiscal decentralization and Public Financial Management (PFM) with UNICEF and the WB being the two main actors in the space and engaging with Government (Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, National Local Government Finance Committee, Ministry of Local Government and National Planning Commission) in joint planning sessions as well as coordination events (Technical Working Group on Fiscal Decentralization) to further the joint Roadmap on Fiscal Decentralization implemented by UNICEF through the JP.

During the INFF process PUNO had wide ranging consultations with the government, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank (WB), International Labour Organization (ILO), World Food Programme (WFP) and civil society organizations. Conversely On the fiscal decentralization side, the JP work in collaboration with the NLGFC and the MoF to set up a technical working group on Fiscal Decentralization to direct the development of the Fiscal Decentralization Strategy and its implementation, together with key stakeholders such as the World Bank, USAID and FDCO. In this respect, the JP with its funding has provided UNICEF the chance to engage with the World Bank on a medium-term perspective of joint support to the fiscal decentralization sector.

Partnerships were formed at the technical level for the delivery of JP activities. The JP formed a technical team comprised of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, department of Economic Planning and Development and the National Planning Commission. This team has been driving the INFF process in Malawi and met regularly to discuss milestones and the way forward for the process. The team was flexible enough to co-opt other members or specialists in a particular field depending on the nature of activity (i.e.) been implemented.

Also, partnership was formed with the private sector particularly the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI) for the consultation and validation of the SDG Investors Map. During the development of the Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessment and Strategy the JP formed strong partnerships with the central bank, commercial banks and insurance companies who played a vital role in the consultations and validation of the document

The JP had extensive consultations with development partners such as the African Development Bank (AFDB), the Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO), the World Bank (WB), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Academic Institutions who made significant contributions during consultations and validation of knowledge products developed by the UNDP.

### 1.10. Additional financing mobilized (max 300 words)

The JP mobilized additional financing to support the implementation of project activities. USD29,025 was provided by the UNDP and UNICEF provided USD337,769 to support the implementation of new activities particularly at the local level. These activities will provide the required body of evidence as well as updated policy framework that allowed the drafting and finalization of a Fiscal Decentralization Strategy as envisaged by the World Bank Governance for Effective Service Delivery project. Below is the list of activities and budget allocated to each activity by the JP.

#### UNDP

Activity	Budget
Aligning the Financing Strategy based on the DFA to the COVID-19 Socio-economic Recovery Plan	\$ 29,025

#### UNICEF

Activity	Budget
Review of the National Decentralization Policy	\$ 67,219
Concept Note on the approach of the Fiscal Decentralization Strategy	\$ 18,275
Assessment of the functioning of the Fiscal Decentralization System	\$ 110,000
Discussion Paper on the Fiscal Decentralization Strategy: The Fiscal Transfers System	\$ 40,000
Discussion Paper on the Fiscal Decentralization Strategy: The Revenue Assignments	\$ 40,000
Discussion Paper on the Fiscal Decentralization Strategy: The FDS Governance	\$ 40,000
Guidance Note on revising Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer Formulae (IGFT)	\$ 18,275
National dialogue on the review of the IGFT system and approach (whole-of-society approach) in the framework of the annual Fiscal Decentralization Conference	\$ 24,000
Series of sectoral dialogues on the review of the IGFT system and approach	\$ 20,000
Drafting of the IGFTS Reform Strategy based on the outcomes of the national and sectoral dialogues	\$ 40,000

The additional budget provided by UNDP to account for the new activities is USD29,025 and the one provided by UNICEF is USD337,769. An additional USD46,375 is added by UNICEF to output 2.3 for the strengthening of PBB activities. UNICEF has also availed further USD160,000 to be used to finance some of the reform activities proposed by the Fiscal Decentralization Reform Papers, bringing the additional UNICEF contribution to USD544,144. The total value of the JP after additions from the PUNOs is USD1,568,169.

Source of funding	Yes	No	Type of co-funding/co-financing	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		UNICEF AND UNDP	540,111	Additional resources mobilized by the JP
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

## **2. Results by JP Outcome and Output**

### 2.1. Results achieved by Fund's global results (max 500 words)

- *Complete Annex 1.1 and describe results under each Outcome and Output of the Fund. Describe if final targets were achieved or explain any variance against the planned results. Include a brief description of unintended effects, positive or negative under each outcome. Describe the monitoring and data collection methodology used to identify results.*

### 2.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Outcome (max 500 words)

- *Complete Annex 1.3 and describe results under each Outcome. Describe if final targets were achieved or explain any variance against the planned results. Include a brief description of unintended effects, positive or negative under each outcome. Describe the monitoring and data collection methodology used to identify results.*

### 2.3.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Output (max 500 words)

- *Complete Annex 1.3 and describe overall results under each Output. Describe if final targets were achieved or explain any variance against the planned results. Include a brief description of unintended effects, positive or negative under each outcome. Describe the monitoring and data collection methodology used to identify results.*

## **3. Challenges and Changes**

### 3.1. Challenges faced by JP (max 300 words)

The Covid-19 pandemic compounded by disruptions in the global value chains caused by the Russia invasion of Ukraine significantly affected the Malawian economy and implementation of JP activities. The country suffered high inflationary pressures, exchange rate and fiscal risks, and movement restrictions imposed by the government to manage the upsurge in Covid-19 cases. This affected the country's capacity to finance its developmental programmes including the social sector, and impeded the implementation of JP activities as international consultants cannot come into the country and workshops suspended. These setbacks did not significantly disrupt the progress of the JP

- Overall, the JP enjoyed strong Government support for coordination of the various components of the INFF. However, due to the busy schedules of the key Government members in the INFF oversight committee, this caused delays in timely review and clearance of the knowledge products including terms of references.
- The consulting team of the SDG investor map which included a consultant provided by the UNDP roster system was discontinued due to failure to deliver quality deliverable. This caused another consultant to complete the deliverable, causing considerable delay in the milestone's delivery.
- Failure by most consultants working on the various INFF knowledge products to complete their milestones among other things due to coordination and complexity of the activities triggered repetitive no cost extension of contracts that caused significant delays on the timely delivery of JP the activities.
- The complexity of the INFF and SDG investors Map processes in terms of the quality and quantity of data sets involved, backed by credible data sources posed significant challenge to the understanding and delivery of JP activities by consultants and PUNO.

### 3.2. Changes made to JP (if applicable) (max 200 words)

USD540,111 was added to the JP budget along with increased activities particularly under output 2 on subnational fiscal decentralization by PUNO. UNICEF supported the review of the National Decentralization Policy, updated the devolution guidelines and reformation of the fiscal decentralization system. This strengthened the JP's intended objectives and deepened PUNO involvement in decentralization issues.

For Outcome 1, UNDP added the "Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessment with the intention to



support the Government develop and harness its digital finance ecosystem to deliver financing for its national priorities and support socio-economic recovery from COVID-19. The final product created a Digital Financing Strategy that serves as a subset of the overall INFF and set pathways for enabling domestic digital finance ecosystem to catalyze financing for national priorities. Also, an extension was sought and granted for these changes to be completed.

#### 4. Sustainability and Country Ownership

##### 4.1. Sustainability and country ownership (max 500 words)

The INFF process in Malawi has been led by national stakeholders. There has been a buy-in from the government at the technical level and measures have been taken to create a comparable situation at the policy level. The high-level forum and the technical working group recommended by the INFF will lead the implementation of financing initiatives outlined by the INFF. Plans are underway for continuous engagement between the UNDP and the government on the role of the INFF in supporting national and local programmes.

Building on the gains from the JP, UNICEF plans to continue supporting the Government review sectoral devolution plans and the establishment of cost-based service delivery frameworks. UNICEF will continue to actively support the roll-out of the new National Decentralization Policy, the drafting of a Financing and Fiscal Decentralization Strategy building on the joint work plan between UNICEF and the World Bank.

Building on the joint work on financing at the national (INFS) and local level with UNDP, UNICEF will continue to partner with other UN Agencies to mobilize donors and stakeholders around key local government financing issues, as part of the broader national effort to achieve the First 10-year implementation plan of the Malawi 2063. A first step in this direction was the successful bid for seed funding of USD50,000 from UNICEF HQ to the Malawi Country Office MCO to continue the work under the JP.

#### 5. Communications

##### 5.1 Communication products (max 300 words)

There was no communication strategy developed for the JP. Communications were done through emails, texts, and phone calls to participating institutions for reviews of documents

##### 5.2 Events

Type of event	Yes	No	Number of events	Brief description and any highlights
JP launch event (mandatory)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Annual donors' event* (mandatory)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Partners' event ** *(optional)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Two events were organized for partners by the JP

\*The Fund donor countries are Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or partners' event.

\*\* Key advocacy outreach events with high level JP partners.

#### 6. Lessons and Best Practices

##### 6.1. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on SDG financing (max 300 words)

Puno where provided the opportunity to work together in development finance both at the national and local levels through the operationalization of the INFF, based on findings from Development Finance Assessment (DFA), SDG investor mapping, Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessment and Strategy, and SDGs audit of the National Budget. At the local level improving financing structures for delivering essential social services to guide informed decision making on resource allocation by evidence generation to establish the basic cost needed to support the social service sector and existing funding gaps.

Through which, PUNOs were able to understand what each other does and were given the institutional entry into deepening development financing conversation with the government. It has helped the UN system earn the reputation as a reliable partner regarding financing development in the country. The JP has helped the government open-up partnerships (PUNOs working together on the INFF) in public finance as Official Development Assistance (ODA) is moving away from funding to financing.

### ***Recommendations:***

#### ***For the UN***

- The UN system should establish a framework for continuous SDG development financing engagement with the government and other key stakeholders including donors and the private sector.

#### ***The Government of Malawi***

- The government should take the lead in the implementation of the country INFF to enhance domestic resource mobilization for SDG financing in the country
- The government should operationalize the financing strategy and related monitoring and review mechanism outlined in the INFF.
- The two key layers of governance and coordination of the INFF – the high-level forum and the working group must be actualized with a leading role for the private sector to provide strategic direction with respect to mobilizing financing for development
- A technical committee must be set-up to oversee the roll-out of the reforms and the financing strategy for the social services sector at the local level

#### ***6.2. Key lessons learned and best practices, and recommendations on Joint Programming (max 300 words)***

The JP created the opportunity for UN resident agencies in the Malawi to collaborate on development finance both at the national and local levels. The development of the INFF including a financing strategy as a strategic outcome of the JP is critically important for building the government of Malawi's capacity to finance its development aspirations both at the national and local levels.

Conversely, the JP's support provided at the sub-national level enabled PUNO and other UN agencies in Malawi better understand government allocations and spending across different sectors, including the social services. As such, UNICEF will continue its partnership drive with other UN agencies in the country, key stakeholders, and donors to mobilize additional resources to address Malawi's local government financing challenges. As part of the broader national effort to achieve the First 10-year implementation plan of the Malawi 2063. A first step in this direction was the successful bid for seed funding of USD50,000 provided by UNICEF Head Quarter (HQ) to the Malawi Country Office (MCO) to continue the work under the JP. The funding is being used to support the implementation of some recommendations for improving local revenue collection through digitization

However, there was no steering committee formed for the delivery of the JP activities at the policy level in which the RCO and the Government (Ministry of Finance) could have been the chair and deputy chair to better coordinate PUNO and other UN agencies to work closely, thus created the opportunity for other UN agencies to better understand the objectives of the JP. In the absence of the steering committee two technical committees were formed by UNDP and UNICEF to provide technical support and oversight for the development of the DFA/INFF and strengthening financing architecture at the local level Based on the above, the following recommendations are suggested for any future INFF-related activities supported by the UN system in Malawi:

***Programme Implementation:***

- The need for better coordination among UN Agencies in Malawi for greater development impact cannot be overemphasized particularly so between the RCO and UNDP
- The RCO should form close partnership with government counterparts at the policy level – in the form of a steering committee – to provide broad coordination and strategic guidance for future JP. This will put the government in the driving seat with respect to delivering future JP activities. It will also presents the prospect for other UN agencies to align some of their activities with the JP and mobilise additional resources to enhance greater impact.
- Consultants must be scrutinized properly to ascertain their competencies to deliver specific deliverables of future JP by the UNDP roster team
- A centralized management system or technical working group is needed to coordinate and cope with the daily running of the JP to ensure efficient delivery of JP activities, standardize reporting and accountability.
- Future JP could be linked to the country’s green fund and other vertical funds for enhanced synergies on broader development outcomes.

## Annex 1: Consolidated results framework

### 1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (full programme duration)

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Complete table below)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Target (end of JP)	Result (end of JP)	Notes
2.1: US\$ & Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged disaggregated in terms of public and private sector funds	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Complete table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Baseline 2019	Targets (end of JP)	Results (end of JP)	Notes
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested		1	1	Development Finance Assessment (DFA) was used to scan the country's Financing landscape
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead		n/a	n/a	
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress		1	1	The INFF oversight committee led by the Ministry of finance provided strategic oversight for the development and implementation of the INFF

### 2. Selected global operational effectiveness indicators (full programme duration)

- Provide data for aggregation at the global level of the Joint SDG Fund.

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence?

Yes, contributed

Yes, contributed

No

Explain briefly:

The JP provided the opportunity for PUNO and other UN agencies in Malawi to work together under the coordinating leadership of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). PUNO together with other agencies supported the government covid-19 socio-economic recovery plan with UNDP provided technical inputs. There was cohesion between UNDP and UNICEF particularly with respect to producing the JP annual report. UNDP experts compared operational notes with their counterparts at UNICEF on regular basis as such

there was mutual understanding among PUNO as to what each other was doing. Also, the UNDP worked closely with UN Women in reviewing knowledge products produced by the JP to ensure gender considerations were mainstreamed in the development of these documents

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to avoiding duplication of efforts for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities?

- Yes,  
 No  
 N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)  
 Explain briefly:

### 3. Results as per JP Results Framework

- Present JP results in the following template

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
<b>Outcome 1 An Integrated National Financing Framework is being implemented to finance the SDG-aligned Third Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDSIII)</b>  <b>Indicator 1.</b> The four INFF blocks are in place	10%	100%		A comprehensive INFF was produced to support national development	Achieved
<b>Outcome 2 The local government financing architecture and expenditure systems are strengthened to accelerate implementation of the SDGs</b>  <b>Indicator 2.</b> Number of major devolved sectors for which the cost-of-service delivery is available	0	4	6	6	Achieved

## Annex 2: List of strategic documents

- Complete the tables by focusing on documents that are of strategic importance for the JP results and for the priorities of the Joint SDG Fund in this portfolio and **attach a copy of all strategic documents to your submission.**

### 1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Costing of Service delivery at local level (report available in PDF)	December 2022	Assessment	Mapped selected devolved social sectors – education, primary health care, water supply and sanitation, child protection and social welfare, agriculture, gender, and child protection with nutrition as a cross cutting issues in education, health, and agriculture – to determine the cost of delivering the minimum level of services by Local Authorities (LAs)
Stock-take on the functioning of fiscal decentralization	2022	Assessment	The JP (Through UNICEF) supported stock-taking exercise with additional supplementary notes assessed how the fiscal decentralization system in Malawi is currently operating as well as its strengths and weaknesses. The assessment is intended to inform the development of a comprehensive Fiscal Decentralization Strategy (FDS).
Integrated National Financing Framework for Malawi	June 2023	Strategy	An innovative financing plan to support Malawi 2063 vision and the SDGs
Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessment and Strategy for Malawi	June 2023	Assessment	Assessment of Malawi’s digital financing ecosystem to support Malawi 2063 vision and the SDGs.
SDG Investor Map	Ongoing	Assessment	A market intelligence tool that helps the private sector identify investment opportunities in Malawi that have significant

			potential to advance the SDGs that are aligned to Malawi 2063.
Social Sector Budget Briefs	August 2023	guidance	Analyze the size and composition of budget allocations to sectors that matter most for children.
WASH Public Expenditure Review	February 2020	Assessment	Assessment of Malawi's public spending trends, identifies the challenges and opportunities, and makes recommendations for improving public financial and expenditure management.

2. Strategic documents to which the JP directly contributed to

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date (month; year) when finalized</b>	<b>Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)</b>	<b>Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it</b>
World Bank's Malawi Economic Monitor	July 2022	Assessment	A biannual World Bank report series that provides analysis of economic and structural development issues and prospects in Malawi.
Citizens Budget for 2021/22 and 2023/24	2023	policy	Designed to present key public finance information to the people of Malawi in accessible language and incorporate visual elements to help non-specialist readers understand the information. Supported by UNICEF
Malawi National Decentralization Policy (NDP) – Cabinet draft	2022	Policy	The document seeks to address devolution, governance and financing challenges faced by Local Authorities

## Annex 3. Communications materials

### 1. Human interest story

- **Attach at least 1 human interest story** that summarizes the background, results achieved, impact made, and beneficiaries reached by the joint programme in line with the objective of the portfolio to support increased SDG financing flows and policy reforms.

### 2. Communication products

- Fill out the table below and **attach/provide links to articles**, news/media items, videos, blogs, or other major communication materials developed by the joint programme.

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exist)



## Annex 4: Stakeholder feedback

*If applicable, include a list of all stakeholders interviewed during the final report preparation and summarize their feedback.*

No	Name of entity	Name of Representative	Title	Contact information	Role in the programme	Summary of feedback
01	UNDP	Wilmot Reeves			Economic Advisor	Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
02	UNDP	Patrick Kamwendo			Programme Lead	Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
03	UNDP	Ellen Zangewa			Team Member	Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
04	UNICEF	Kelvin Tapiwa Mutambirwa			Programme Lead	Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
05	RCO	Jabusile Shumba			Focal person	Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
06	Malawi Local Government Association (MALGA)	Hadrod Zeru Mkandawire			Focal person	Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
07	Ministry of Finance	Patrick Liphava			Focal person	Overview of the JP and contributions made towards delivering the JP including results achieved, partnership and challenges etc
08	Lineekela	Monasa Advisory and Associates			Consultant – SDG Investor Maps	Overview on the development of the SDG Investor map, update on

						progress made so far and challenges faced.
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