



INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION

Malawi

EVALUATION PERIOD: 2019-2023

COUNTRY PROFILE

Population

19.89 Million
(2021)



HDI value

0.483
(2019)



Women in politics

23% female Members of Parliament
(2022)



\$580
(2020)

GNI per capita



11%
(2019)

Access to electricity



670
(2020)

Number of people affected by disaster per 100,000

PROGRAMME OUTCOME AREAS



Overall
Budget: \$153m
Expenditure: \$122m

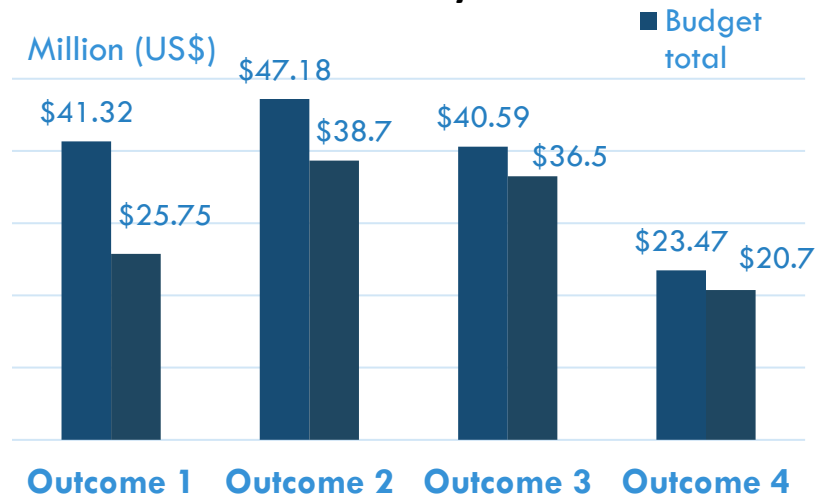
Outcome 1: Inclusive growth

Outcome 2: Resilient livelihoods

Outcome 3: Accountable and effective institutions

Outcome 4: Sustaining peace, inclusive societies and participatory democracy

Reduced poverty, inequality and vulnerability to shocks



CONCLUSIONS

1. UNDP's work has been highly relevant to Malawi's long-term economic growth and its need to build resilience against recurring shocks and stressors.
2. Private sector focus is innovative for UNDP and promotes business engagement in development initiatives across various sectors.
3. UNDP's climate support provided an important alternative to recurring expenditure on disaster response, though greater coherence is needed with districts and non-governmental initiatives.
4. UNDP focused governance support on institutional processes - supporting public entities responsible for economic planning around COVID response, ID registration, and digitalisation - rather the principles of 'rights' or mechanisms for civic engagement.
5. UNDP supported pilots of different approaches relevant to Malawi's national priorities across CPD outcome areas.
6. UNDP registered significant technological improvements, but not enough attention has been paid to the user-experience to ensure their effectiveness is maintained over time.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UNDP

1. UNDP should continue its support for the MIP1 and Malawi 2063, enabling the coordination groups to become effective spaces for driving Malawi's economic growth.
3. UNDP should conduct an impact assessment of the PSDII to establish the levels and types of benefits received by poorer groups and then promote the pro-poor principles widely.
5. In designing the next CPD the CO should consider where its integrator capacities could add value to sectors in which wider adoption of viable downstream intervention is held back by an ineffective enabling environment.



2. UNDP should ensure that its next governance programme considers a broad range of actors in society, identifying those that support civic engagement and those that hinder stability.
4. UNDP should continue to support effective decentralization, building on the digitization and innovations agenda.
6. In the next CPD UNDP should increase its efforts to add coherence to Malawi's climate policies and interventions, and enable greater integration of climate considerations across sectors and within the MIP1.

ABOUT THE INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE

By generating evaluative evidence, the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) supports UNDP to achieve greater accountability and facilitates improved learning from experience. The IEO enhances UNDP's development effectiveness through its programmatic and thematic evaluations and contributes to organizational transparency.

ABOUT ICPEs

The IEO of UNDP conducts Independent Country Programme Evaluations (ICPEs) to assess UNDP's performance at the country level. These evaluations support the formulation of a new UNDP country programme strategy in facilitating and leveraging national efforts to advance inclusive and sustainable development.