



# NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY

2023 - 2028



## FOREWORD

The development of the Revised National Youth Policy demonstrates commitment on the part of Government to place young people at the centre of the national development agenda and to undertake reforms which support effective engagement of youth in policy development, implementation and monitoring in all sectors. Government recognizes the various challenges that the youth are facing which required policy response in order to harness the youth's energies, creativity and innovation and move Malawi and its economy forward.

The 2023 National Youth Policy recognizes that the country's youth wield enormous potential that can spur the socio-economic development of the country. The Policy seeks to create an enabling environment for all young people to develop to their full potential, realise their creative and productive capacities towards sustainable personal and national development. While the Policy provides a comprehensive package of interventions across **ten** interrelated priority areas, it subscribes to the three **Es** of **E**mpowerment, **E**mployment and **E**ducation for all youth through inclusive and decentralised planning and implementation of programmes and interventions.

The youth make up a large part of our population and are an indispensable force for sustainable development. They are leaders, major actors and beneficiaries of investments and creators of wealth for today and tomorrow. Youth are a rich resource with varied skills, experiences and capacities to tap on, but at the same time they are a complex heterogeneous group with unique lifestyles and problems. Youth represent a vast human resource potential which, if properly prepared and deployed strategically, can contribute towards Malawi's attainment of the Demographic Dividend.

In order to obtain optimal results and inclusive benefits from the implementation of the National Youth Policy, strategies will be deployed to facilitate mind-set change on the part of youth, youth workers, and decision makers to accept that youth are a vital resource and must be given a place in development. In the same manner, youth will be considered both as beneficiaries and bonafide actors engaged in changing their own situation and wider society.

Ushering young people into a healthy and productive adulthood is critical to the social economic development of the country and its ability to drive the agenda set out in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063, Malawi 2063 (MW2063), Malawi 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plan (MIP-1) and other sectoral policies to which the policy is aligned.

Therefore, concerted effort among all stakeholders is required to make sure that the aspirations of the revised Policy are achieved.



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## **PREFACE**

The revised National Youth Policy comes at a time when global strategic thinking has turned to investment in young people to exploit the demographic dividend that young populations offer. Increasing opportunities for the generation that will drive the future has become imperative. This thinking is supported by renewed resolve to be inclusive and the principle of ‘Leave No One Behind’.

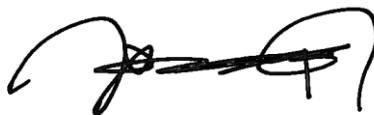
According to the 2018 Malawi housing and Population Census, 50% of the Malawi population falls in the 10–35-year bracket, an age which is full of energy, creativity and innovation and transitioning into the labour market. This provides a huge opportunity for investment to prepare the majority of the youth for productive engagement with the economy while securing the medium to long term future of the country.

The presence of development partners and stakeholders supporting youth programmes in Malawi, creates opportunities for improved resource availability for the youth sector. However, notable challenges manifest on leadership and coordination, networking and harmonization of youth programmes at the national, district and community levels. Rolling out the revised National Youth Policy will, therefore, address the aforementioned and other challenges in the youth sector.

Malawi 2063 a youth-centric agenda envisions to transform Malawi into an inclusive, wealthy and self-reliant industrialized “upper middle-income country” by the 2063. Given the age distribution of Malawi which is predominantly under-35, youth are at the core of the national vision. The revised National Youth Policy thus provides strategic direction, foundation and mechanism on youth development and positioning them as the drivers of Malawi’s socio-economic development efforts in realising the vision.

The review of the Policy has considered national legal, policy and strategic frameworks such as MW2063 as well as international commitments to which Malawi is signatory especially the SDGs and African Union Agenda 2063. At the same time, the Policy recognizes that youth programming is multi-sectoral and that in the context of decentralization, implementation should focus on the district and communities for optimal impact. Further, the Policy recognizes that the bulk of interventions at the grassroots are shouldered by non-state actors and therefore partnership and collaboration will be critical for effective implementation of the Policy.

The Policy is a result of broad consultations with key stakeholders such as Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), youth organizations and clubs, private sector, development partners, institutions of higher learning, faith and traditional leaders and the youth themselves. The Policy therefore presents aspirations which represent both youth and adults’ hopes and expectations for the young generation. It is my sincere hope that all stakeholders will collaborate with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and other government MDAs to successfully implement the Policy. I am, therefore, appealing to all relevant stakeholders to fully utilize the Policy in designing and implementing youth programmes and interventions in the country.



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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ADC:	Area Development Committee
AGYW:	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
DEC:	District Executive Committee
DPs:	Development Partners
ECAM:	Employers' Consultative Association of Malawi
FBO:	Faith-Based Organization
MACOHA:	Malawi Council for the Handicapped
MACRA:	Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority
MNCS:	Malawi National Council of Sports
MDAs:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MIP-1:	Malawi First 10-Year Implementation Plan
MoA:	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE:	Ministry of Education
MoEn:	Ministry of Energy
MoFEA:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
MoFA:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoGCDSW:	Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare
MoH:	Ministry of Health
MoHS:	Ministry of Homeland Security
MoID:	Ministry of Information and Digitization
MoJ:	Ministry of Justice
MoL:	Ministry of Labour
MoLa:	Ministry of Lands
MoLGUC:	Ministry of Local Government, Unity & Culture.
MoM:	Ministry of Mining
MoNRCC:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change

MoTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MoTPW:	Ministry of Transport and Public Works
MoT:	Ministry of Tourism
MoNRCC:	Ministry of Natural Resources & Climate Change
MoYS:	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MRA:	Malawi Revenue Authority
MSME:	Micro, Small and Macro Enterprises
MW2063:	Malawi 2063
NCHE:	National Council for Higher Education
NCST:	The National Commission for Science and Technology
NEET:	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NEEF:	National Economic Empowerment Fund
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSO:	National Statistics Office
NYCOM:	National Youth Council of Malawi
PPPC:	Public Private Partnership Commission
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEDI:	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Institute
SRHR:	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
STEM:	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TEVET:	Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training
TEVETA:	Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority
VDC:	Village Development Committee
WASH:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YFHS:	Youth Friendly Health Services

## GLOSSARY

**Decision-Making Processes:** The process of autonomously making choices by evaluating all alternatives, gathering information, and arriving at a conclusion.

**Demographic Dividend:** The accelerated economic growth that can result from improved reproductive health, a rapid decline in fertility, and the subsequent shift in population age structure. With fewer births each year, a country's working-age population grows larger relative to the young dependent population.

**Employment:** The engagement of individuals in productive activities, either as wage workers or self-employed, that contribute to economic output and generate income for individuals, households, and communities.

**Governance Systems:** The formal and informal arrangements primarily by Government that determine how decisions are made and how actions are carried out, from the perspective of maintaining constitutional values when facing changing problems and environments.

**Life Skills:** A set of psychosocial competencies and interpersonal skills that help people make informed decisions, solve problems, think critically and creatively, communicate effectively, build healthy relationships, empathize with others, and cope with and manage their lives in a healthy and productive manner.

**Meaningful Youth Participation:** Entails ensuring that young people participate on equal terms with adults, or work independently, in organizations as well as in all stages of programming and policy-making: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

**Non-Formal education:** Any organised educational activity outside the established formal system of education. These initiatives are in some situations credited for being more flexible and responsive to the labour market needs.

**Policy:** An institutionalized proposal to solve relevant and real-world problems, guided by a conception and implemented by programs as a course of action created and/or enacted in response to social issues.

**Social Wellbeing:** The ability to make and maintain meaningful positive relationships and regular contact with other people in our world – family, friends, community members and colleagues; includes not only having relationships but also behaving appropriately in these relationships and maintaining acceptable social standards.

**Transformative Leadership:** A model of leadership in which leaders encourage, inspire and motivate followers/employees to innovate and create change that will help grow and shape the future success of any institution.

**Underemployment:** A condition in which workers are employed in less than full-time or regular jobs or insufficient jobs for their training or economic needs and also a condition where a worker is underused because a job does not use the worker's skills.

**Youth Development:** The ongoing growth process in which all youth are engaged in attempting to meet their basic personal needs and societal needs to be safe, feel cared for, be valued, be useful, be spiritually grounded, build skills and competencies that allow them to function and contribute to their daily lives.

**Youth Empowerment:** The process of enabling young people to take control of their lives, make informed decisions, develop skills and knowledge, and become active participants in their communities and societies.

**Youth Inclusion:** The active and meaningful participation of young people in all aspects of a nation's growth, progress and decision-making processes

**Youth Mainstreaming:** Is a strategy that ensures youth issues are reflected in various policies and that there are specific projects and programmes addressing youth challenges across sectors.

**Youth-Adult Partnership:** A partnership in which both young people and adults are equally involved and share power. They listen to each other, define the aims of the program or activity together, and share decision-making.



# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

The government recognises that the youth constitute the majority of the population. They are a rich resource with varied skills, experiences and capacities, which, if properly prepared and strategically deployed, can contribute positively to their personal and economic development as well as the transformation of the country.

The National Youth Policy has been revised to consolidate the lessons learnt in the implementation of its predecessor policy and provide a new policy direction for the successful designing and implementation of youth development programmes in line with MW2063 aspirations. The revised Policy will facilitate mainstreaming of youth programming in various development planning instruments and policies and where necessary guide review of the legal and policy frameworks to ensure that they support the youth development agenda and enable the country to attain the economic benefit known as the demographic dividend. It will further continue to provide direction in capacity development for the youth, multi-stakeholder engagement, resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation of investment. This will be realised through ten priority areas under the Policy namely- Youth Employment, Enterprise and Skills Development; Youth Inclusion in Governance Systems and Transformative Leadership; Science, Technology and Innovation; Environmental Restoration and Climate Change; Education and Social Skills Development; Health and Nutrition; National Youth Service and Nation Building; Youth in Sports, Creative Industries and Culture; Youth and Social Wellbeing; and Coordination, Mainstreaming and Financing the youth agenda.

### **1.1. Definition of Youth**

The revised National Youth Policy defines Youth as all persons from the age of **10 to 35** years regardless of their sex, race, education, culture, religion, economic, marital and physical status. It however recognises that youth are not a homogenous group and that in this wide band are sub groups with unique needs and therefore advocates for interventions that are tailor made, relevant and suited. While the Policy defines youth as those 10-35 years, it recognizes that those under the age of 18 are universally considered children and are subject to numerous national and international norms and legal protections which this Policy seeks to reinforce.

### **1.2. Priority Target Groups**

The Policy seeks to promote equity of access to services and means of production to bridge social and economic gaps among the youth of Malawi. While all youth are in focus, the Policy will ensure that the following special groups are given priority attention:

- i. Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW)
- ii. Youth with Disabilities and Albinism
- iii. Youth living with HIV and AIDS
- iv. Youth not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET)
- v. Young people on the street
- vi. Youth in Conflict with the Law
- vii. Orphans and Vulnerable Teens
- viii. Teen Parents
- ix. In-School Youth
- x. Out-of-School Youth
- xi. Youth Graduates from Tertiary Institutions and Training Centres,
- xii. Youth Entrepreneurs and Innovators
- xiii. Youth Survivors of GBV, Trafficking, Emergencies and Substance Abuses
- xiv. Unemployed, Under-Employed and Working Poor Youth
- xv. Youth Migrants and Youth in Diaspora

In all programmes initiated under the Policy, deliberate efforts will be made to ensure that both male and female youth benefit equally in conformity with the Gender Equality Act.

### **1.3. Historical Background**

The first edition of the National Youth Policy was developed in 1996, then reviewed, and a new policy was adopted in 2013. The persistent desire to address the youth's ever-changing needs, aspirations and goals in decision-making, economic engagement and leadership at all levels and in response to emerging global issues in youth development necessitated the review of the National Youth Policy. The current Policy with the time frame of 2023-2028 is the third edition developed to bridge the gaps in its predecessor policy and address the emerging issues concerning youth development in the country. Like the previous Policies, the revised National Youth Policy draws inspiration from regional and international instruments to which Malawi is a signatory. The implementation of the predecessor Policy registered significant progress which included creating a strong legal and institutional framework that guided and enabled youth development interventions at all levels. The 2013 policy promoted youth engagement and participation through various governance structures; economic empowerment and participation for young people expanded covering Technical, Entrepreneurial, Vocational Education and Training, Business Support Services and Innovation; commendable investment have been made in interventions in the areas of HIV and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) including Youth-Friendly Health Services (YFHS), second chance education, gender

equality, gender-based violence prevention, sports, creative arts and other social services.

Despite the various gains realised through implementation of the predecessor Policy, gaps and challenges still remain, the major ones being minimal and erratic financing of the Policy; little and illogical decentralisation of the youth development agenda; weak coordination mechanisms; non-involvement of parents and adults in youth programming. The resultant effects have therefore been growing youth unemployment and under employment; limited access to social services especially for youth with disabilities; minimal youth involvement in various programs such as disaster preparedness and management, environmental management, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene- (WASH), science and technology, nutrition, mental health, menstrual health, drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

Furthermore, over the years, the needs of young people have changed, and the emergence of new development policies and strategies such as the Malawi 2063 (MW2063), the vision's First 10-Year Implementation Plan (MIP-1), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have refocused interventions targeted at youth. Malawi has focused its development policy on wealth creation through the engagement of its people, ensuring equity in how development benefits the citizenry and that no one is left behind. The need to review and inaugurate a new National Youth Policy cannot be overemphasised.

#### **1.4.Current Status of Youth Development in Malawi**

The need to review the 2013 National Youth Policy was necessitated by the realisation that in spite of numerous achievements gained during the implementation of the previous Policy, there are emerging issues and lessons learnt during the implementation period. Some of the lessons learnt include, among others, the need to enhance institutional coordination mechanisms within the youth subsector; to develop a mechanism and provide guidance on youth mainstreaming across all national development processes; build capacity of stakeholders; strengthen networking and collaboration with all partners; enhance monitoring and evaluation systems; provide a clear and elaborate framework for decentralizing youth programming and renewed focus on vulnerable groups among youth such as Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW). Therefore, the emerging issues mentioned, require improved and innovative efforts in enhancing programming towards developing and empowering youth to realize their potential.

## **1.5.Linkages with Other Relevant Policies and Legislations**

The policy framework is grounded in the life cycle model of youth programming, acknowledging the multifaceted nature of youth development. It is intricately connected to a range of public sector policies, strategies, and programs aimed at youth empowerment. Concurrently, Malawi's commitment as a signatory to numerous international protocols and agreements aligns the policy with global, regional, and international frameworks. These frameworks are informed by universal principles and strategies that have evolved over time. The National Youth Policy is aligned to the following key legislations and policies:

### **1.5.1. Legislations:**

#### **1.5.1.1. The Constitution of Malawi**

The Constitution of Malawi (1994) is the supreme law of the land. Section 30 of the Constitution states that “all persons and peoples have a right to development and, therefore, to the enjoyment of economic, social, cultural and political development; and women, children and persons with disabilities in particular, will be given special consideration in the application of this right”. The youth have a right to employment and other economic and social services within this constitutional provision.

#### **1.5.1.2. National Youth Council Act**

The National Youth Council Act (1996) includes provisions for the promotion, coordination and implementation of youth development programmes in Malawi through the National Youth Council of Malawi (NYCOM).

#### **1.5.1.3. Employment Act**

The Employment Act (2000), as amended, was enacted to establish, reinforce, and regulate minimum standards of employment with the purpose of ensuring equity necessary for enhancing industrial peace, accelerate economic growth and social justice. The Act prohibits any person under the age of eighteen (18) to be employed or to work in any public or private agricultural, industrial or non-industrial undertaking or any branch thereof. However, the Act allows those aged 14-18 to work in their homes, vocational technical schools or other training institutions, provided that the work is approved and supervised by a public authority or it is an integral part of the educational or vocational training programme for which the school or institution is responsible (Section 21). The Policy will, therefore, ensure that the two provisions regarding the working age for young people in the country are considered and adhered to.

#### **1.5.1.4. The Child Care, Protection and Justice Act**

The Child Care, Protection and Justice Act (2010) was enacted to consolidate the laws relating to children by making provision for child care, and protection and for child justice, for matters of social development of the child, and for connected matters. The Policy, therefore, will ensure that the law is upheld. The Child Care, Protection and Justice Act (2010) was enacted to consolidate the laws relating to

children by making provisions for childcare, protection and child justice, and matters of social development of the child and connected matters. The National Youth Policy, therefore, will ensure that the law is upheld.

#### **1.5.1.5. The Gender Equality Act**

The Gender Equality Act (2013) was enacted to promote gender equality, equal integration, influence, empowerment, dignity and opportunities for men and women in all functions of society; to prohibit and provide redress for sex discrimination, harmful practices and sexual harassment; and to provide public awareness on the promotion of gender equality. Therefore, the Policy will ensure that youth are not discriminated against and can enjoy their rights as stipulated in the Act.

#### **1.5.1.6. The Disability Act**

The revised National Youth Policy recognizes youth with disabilities as a priority target group. To provide for a legal framework that guides the implementation of highlighted strategies, the Disability Act (2012) makes provisions for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities through the promotion and protection of their rights.

#### **1.5.1.7. The Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act**

The Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act (2015) was designed as one of the laws to ensure equal rights and obligations to both parties of a marriage. The Act achieves this by recognising some forms of marriages practised in Malawi. The Act provides that two people of the opposite sex who are not below the age of 18 years can enter into a marriage. The fight against different forms of sexual violence and other forms of human rights violations such as child marriages faced by the youth, can be addressed in part through the implementation of the provision of this Act.

#### **1.5.1.8. Wills, Inheritance and Protection Act**

The Wills, Inheritance and Protection Act (2011), also known as the Deceased Estates Act, refers to a “child” as a figurative offspring of the deceased person, regardless of the age, circumstances of the birth of the child, and includes an adopted child, and an unborn child in the womb of its mother. This definition does not leave out the youth. The Act therefore provides respect to matters regarding inheritance and the administration of estates of deceased persons by legitimate beneficiaries, including the youth and protects them from any injustice.

#### **1.5.1.9 Prevention of Domestic Violence Act**

The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (2006) was designed to curb all forms of domestic violence, such as criminal offences arising from physical, sexual, emotional or psychological, social, economic or financial abuse against a person. Women, youth, and children are the most vulnerable groups affected by domestic violence. As such, the revised National Youth Policy will enhance the commitment of all stakeholders to eliminate youth-related domestic violence within a domestic relationship and will provide effective legal remedies and other social services to youth affected by domestic violence.

### **1.5.2. National Policies and Strategies**

This section maps key national policies and strategies which the National Youth Policy is directly linked to:

#### **1.5.2.1. Malawi 2063**

The Malawi 2063 (MW2063) was adopted in order to chart Malawi's new development trajectory with the aim of achieving an upper-middle income status by the year 2063. MW2063 reflects the collective aspirations of the people of Malawi to achieve an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation. The Vision is youth-centric as it is based on the ideals of youth inclusiveness and shared prosperity, and it commits to address the key challenges and barriers to youth development in the country.

#### **1.5.2.2. The Malawi 2063 First 10-Year Implementation Plan (MIP-1)**

The MIP-1 (2021-2030) operationalizes the MW2063. It has foundational transformative strategies and interventions, including flagship projects that will help meet the set milestones in the shortest time possible. These strategies and interventions embrace the needs and aspirations of the youth.

#### **1.5.2.3. National Education Policy (NEP)**

The NEP recognizes education as a priority in the development of young men and women, not simply because they are often connected to the education system, but because it is through education that young women and men can be better prepared for life. The personal development of individual young persons, along with the development of local communities and the country as a whole, is inextricably linked to the provision of quality, relevant and well-managed education system. To support these efforts towards the youth, the National Youth Policy will support the provision of quality, relevant, accessible, and equitable education for all including facilitating second-chance education for Out-of-School Youth.

#### **1.5.2.4. Technical, Entrepreneurial, Vocational Education & Training (TEVET) Policy**

The TEVET Policy seeks to mainstream TEVET in all socio-economic growth and development sectors. The mainstreaming would enhance productivity and the quality of products and services in the country. However, the country has limited TEVET institutions, a factor which impedes maximum participation of

vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and people with disabilities. To close this gap, the National Youth Policy will support the TEVET Policy in scaling up TEVET programmes, targeting both formal and non-formal sectors to benefit all the youth without discrimination.

#### **1.5.2.5. National Children’s Policy**

The National Children’s Policy aims to bring about an understanding that children matter and that their needs and interests should be made visible across all sectors of society. It brings together various dimensions representing the world of children, including survival and development, best interest, participation and non-discrimination. To support these efforts, the National Youth Policy will complement the efforts of the National Children’s Policy by developing initiatives aimed at uplifting and protecting children’s well-being, regardless of their socio-economic background.

#### **1.5.2.6. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Policy**

The MSME Policy seeks to promote MSME growth, policy coherence, integration of MSME interventions, and strengthen MSME support systems. It further intends to mainstream cross-cutting issues affecting MSMEs including, inter alia, gender and youth. Its objectives embrace key aspects affecting youth MSMEs namely conducive business environment, access to finance, entrepreneurial culture development and innovations. Considering how integral the youth are to the MSME sector, the National Youth Policy defines key strategies aimed at empowering the youth to actively participate in the MSME sector.

#### **1.5.2.7. National Sports Policy**

The National Sports Policy emphasizes expanding opportunities for youth through the enhancement of their capabilities. In this context, youth development through sports assumes immense relevance, as it contributes to bringing youth together; overall personality development; and making youth more confident, focused, productive, and adept in teamwork. It is these attributes that are essential to the national development process. The National Youth Policy recognizes the contribution of sports to youth development and will mainstream all efforts aimed at investing in young people in sporting activities.

#### **1.5.2.8. National Agriculture Policy**

The National Agriculture Policy aims to guide the country in achieving transformation of the agriculture sector. More specifically, the Policy leans towards increasing production, productivity, and real farm incomes. The Policy recognizes that most farmers in the country are young people and pushes for the reorientation of individual farm households’ economic activities from being strongly subsistence-oriented towards a more specialized and market-oriented production. Therefore, the National Youth Policy lays out strategies to actively empower youth to participate in agriculture production and commercialization.

### **1.5.2.9 National School Readmission Policy**

The National School Readmission Policy was designed to promote education of learners by addressing barriers that prevent learners especially girls, who drop out of school for various reasons-including pregnancy, from being readmitted in school. The National Youth Policy therefore promotes strategies aimed at ensuring that youth especially girls can access education despite dropping out.

### **1.5.2.10 The National Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy**

This Policy recognizes that the youth of Malawi are faced with various health-related challenges such as early and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, early childbearing, drug and alcohol abuse, high HIV and STI prevalence, mental health, and menstrual health, among many. It calls for enhanced provision of SRHR services through Youth-friendly health services. Therefore, the National Youth Policy promotes strategies and programmes that ensure all youth have access to quality YFHS that are safe, respect their right to privacy, confidential, and affordable, while respecting their cultural values and religious beliefs.

### **1.5.2.11 National Population Policy**

The National Population Policy seeks to manage the growth, structure and distribution of the population to be commensurate with the country's resources for sustainable development. It prioritizes programs addressing population and development challenges, with a focus on addressing rapid population growth. The National Youth Policy empowers youth, a significant demographic, in development planning and integrating population concerns, including family planning.

### **1.5.2.12 National Peace Policy**

The Policy aims at enhancing the country's peace-building efforts as well as conflict prevention, management, resolution, and transformation mechanisms by various stakeholders, including the youth. It also aims to provide an ecosystem where the country's citizens enjoy sustained peace and unity and experience freedom and other benefits as enshrined in the Constitution.

## **1.5.3. International Instruments**

### **1.5.3.1. Sustainable Development Goals**

In 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, an ambitious plan of action to end all forms of poverty, fight inequality, and tackle climate change—while ensuring that no one is left behind. The Sustainable Development Goals are integrated, indivisible and universal, but their long-term success is largely contingent upon how well youth development efforts are integrated into the policies, plans and actions adopted to bring about their realization. All the SDGs are critical to the development of young people.



### **1.5.3.2. African Union Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want**

African Union Agenda 2063 is Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the continent's strategic framework that aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development. AU Agenda 2063 encapsulates not only Africa's aspirations for the future but also identifies key flagship programmes which can boost Africa's economic growth and development and lead to the rapid transformation of the continent. Youth have been identified as key targets in some of the flagship projects of the African Union and recognized as a critical asset for the continent to harness the demographic dividend.

### **1.5.3.3. The African Youth Charter**

The African Youth Charter is a framework which provides a strategic direction for youth empowerment and development activities at the continental level. The Charter is in line with the efforts of the African Union Commission to provide an avenue for effective youth participation in the development process. The African Youth Charter seeks to strengthen, reinforce and consolidate efforts to empower young people through meaningful youth participation and equal partnership in driving Africa's development agenda.

### **1.5.3.4. COMESA Youth Programme**

COMESA Youth Programme was developed and adopted in 2015 to facilitate the integration of youth development in COMESA region. The Programme is intended to empower young people in the region by promoting the creation of decent and productive work opportunities for youth in the private sector, thereby enhancing youth's political participation, civic engagement, youth entrepreneurship, and active involvement in the regional integration process.

### **1.5.3.5. Commonwealth Youth Programme**

The Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) focuses on engaging and recognizing young people in effective participation; supporting member governments with technical assistance to develop national and regional youth policies; create youth development frameworks, guidelines and tools; and professionalizing youth work.

### **1.5.3.6. The World Program of Action for Youth**

The World Program of Action for Youth provides the policy framework and practical guidelines for national and international support to improve the situation of young people around the globe. It focuses on measures that strengthen national capacities in the field of youth development and increasing opportunities available to young people for full, effective and constructive participation in society.

## **1.6.Problem Statement**

Malawi is a youthful nation. According to the 2018 Census Report, 50% of Malawi's 17,563,749 population are youth aged 10-35. The 2013 National Youth Policy provided a strategic framework to tackle the needs of the youth in seven thematic areas. Its implementation has contributed to increased youth participation structures and platforms and increased opportunities for Technical, Entrepreneurial, Vocational Education and Training (TEVET) and youth enterprise development services. In addition, the country has realised significant gains in school enrolment, retention, completion and second chance education, such as the Out of School Youth Functional Literacy; increased investment and access to health services, especially related to HIV and SRHR; greater attention and engagement of youth in ICT, Innovation, Climate Change, Environmental Management; sports and creative industries; and improved coordination efforts within the youth sector.

However, challenges remain which the present policy seeks to address. Youth are still excluded from many national and local governance structures and where they are represented, they do not have a strong voice to influence the course of decisions on crucial policy and development issues affecting them. In the economic empowerment space, youth continue facing limited market experience, lack of relevant skills, high cost of investment, limited business support services and limited employment opportunities. Within the education sector, large share of young people continues dropping out before completing primary cycle, have limited access to secondary and tertiary education, inadequate numbers of trained teachers; limited supply of relevant instructional materials; poor learning infrastructure coupled with curricula which are not responsive to market needs and limited access to second chance education. Despite significant investments in Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS), youth in the country continues to experience limited access to SRHR and mental health services. These have resulted into rising cases of alcohol and substance abuse, HIV and STI infections, early and unintended pregnancies, child marriages, unsafe abortions and gender-based violence among the youth. However, challenges remain that the present policy seeks to address. Youth are still excluded from many national and local governance structures, and where they are represented, they do not have a strong voice to influence decisions on crucial policy and development issues affecting them. In the economic empowerment space, youth continue facing limited market experience, lack of relevant skills, high investment costs, limited business support services and limited employment opportunities. Within the education sector, a large share of young people continues dropping out before completing the primary cycle, have limited access to secondary and tertiary education, inadequate numbers of trained teachers, limited supply of relevant instructional materials, poor learning infrastructure coupled with curricula which are not responsive to market needs and limited access to second chance education.

Despite significant investments in Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS), youth in the country continue to experience limited access to SRHR and mental health services. These have resulted in rising cases of alcohol and substance abuse, HIV and STI infections, early and unintended pregnancies, child marriages, unsafe abortions and gender-based violence among the youth.

Innovation, Science and Technology services are limited and inaccessible, especially to rural youth, which has hindered their involvement in the national economic spaces. With respect to environment, young people continue to be negatively impacted by environmental degradation while also contributing towards it. In addition, there is minimal involvement of youth in environmental management programmes and limited opportunities to pursue careers, innovations and wealth-creating enterprises addressing environmental management and climate change. Sports, Creative Industries and Cultural programmes are not adequately utilized to instil discipline in young people, support adoption of positive lifestyles, and seen as professions. Furthermore, they have not been adequately harnessed due to limited investments and biased focus on urban areas at the expense of rural areas. The country has had no distinct, permanent, and coordinated youth program since 1994, and this has led to young people being disengaged from productive and social development of the country. On social and wellbeing services, youth continue to face barriers in accessing basic social and protection services such as decent housing, acquisition of capital assets, justice and rehabilitation services, strong family systems, responsive migration and security services.

### **1.7. Purpose of the Policy**

The purpose of the National Youth Policy is to empower the youth to deal with the social, cultural, economic and political challenges in order to exploit various opportunities towards the fulfilment of their potential.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **BROAD POLICY DIRECTION**

#### **2.1. Policy Goal**

To create an enabling environment for the youth to develop their full potential towards sustainable personal and national development by 2028.

#### **2.2. Policy Outcomes**

- i. Empowered youth contributing to socio-economic growth and development.
- ii. Empowered youth that are meaningfully engaged in policy and programme development, implementation and decision-making processes at all levels.
- iii. Enhanced coordination on the delivery of youth services.
- iv. Increased demand and response to youth needs and rights.
- v. Improved access to equitable and quality youth services.

#### **2.3. Policy Objectives**

The objectives of this Policy are to:

1. Increase youth employment and enterprise development opportunities through enhanced access to productive assets, business support services and responsive regulatory frameworks;
2. Enhance opportunities and empower the youth to participate in decision-making processes at all levels meaningfully;
3. Promote young people's access and utilization of science, technology, and innovation services;
4. Promote engagement and inclusion of young people in environmental restoration and climate change programming.
5. Improve access to quality, relevant, appropriate, affordable and inclusive formal and non-formal education for all young people;
6. Promote youth access to appropriate, comprehensive, affordable and quality health and nutrition services;
7. Enhance engagement of youth in community service and national building;
8. Promote young people's access, utilization and commercialization of sports, cultural, creative industries and recreation services;
9. Promote youth access to affordable and quality social wellbeing and protection services; and
10. Enhance coordination, resource mobilization and mainstreaming of youth issues across all sectors.

#### **2.4. Guiding Principles and Core Values**

The successful implementation of the Policy will be guided by the following principles and core values:

## **2.4.1. Guiding Principles**

### **2.4.1.1. Meaningful Youth Participation**

Participation of youth on equal terms with adults, or working independently and collaboratively, in organizations, institutions and systems at all stages of programming and policy-making.

### **2.4.1.2. Multi-Sectoral Approach**

Active collaboration and participation of various stakeholders that include the youth, in processes of policy development, programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

### **2.4.1.3. Inclusiveness and Non-Discrimination**

Taking into consideration the views of stakeholders, and providing equal access to opportunities and resources regardless of differences based on age, sex, marital status, culture, religion, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, HIV status or any other social economic parameters.

### **2.4.1.4. Respect for Human Rights**

Promotion of and respect for the rights, freedoms and obligations of young people as enshrined in the Malawi Constitution.

### **2.4.1.5. Environmental Considerations**

Consideration for the protection of the environment and mitigating the effects of climate change for sustainable national development of the country.

### **2.4.1.6. Equality and Equity**

Promoting fairness and equal access to public opportunities for all at national and local levels.

### **2.4.1.7. Continuous Skills development**

Lifelong education and training for all youth for effective adaption to change and response to emerging issues and development challenges.

### **2.4.1.8. Decentralization**

Decentralised implementation of the Policy through planning, implementation, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation of programs and interventions.

## **2.4.2. Core Values**

### **2.4.2.1. Self-reliance**

The Policy promotes young people's utilisation of their capacities and abilities to realise personal goals and aspirations.

### **2.4.2.2. Patriotism**

The Policy promotes national pride and nationalism to advance the values of the country.

#### **2.4.2.3. Honesty and Integrity**

The Policy encourages the youth to stand by what they say and do and what is right regardless of the circumstances. It also promotes the need for the youth to focus on the greater good of the country.

#### **2.4.2.4. Respect of Diversity and Tolerance**

The Policy respects the cultural, religious, and social backgrounds of the different youth groups and conforms to universally recognized human rights, without discrimination based on sex, race/origin, age, ethnicity, creed, sexual orientation, political affiliation or social status.

#### **2.4.2.5. Transparency and Accountability**

Stakeholders must undertake their roles and responsibility in a manner that is transparent and accountable and take full responsibility of their action or lack thereof.

#### **2.4.2.6. Creativity and Innovation**

Recognition and support to creative thinking and innovation among all stakeholders including young people.

#### **2.4.2.7. Determination/ Perseverance**

Ability of the youth to persist in achieving their goals regardless of challenges, obstacles and risks.

## CHAPTER 3

### POLICY PRIORITY AREAS

The Policy has the following **ten** priority areas that combine aspirations as reflected in the Policy goal and objectives:

#### **3.1 Priority Area 1: Youth Employment, Enterprise and Skills Development**

The promotion of youth employment, enterprise, and skills development initiatives is central to turning around the country's development trajectory. The pathways to enhancing the above include improving (i)access to means of production, (ii)access to affordable credit facilities, and (iii)inculcating an entrepreneurship mindset and technical skills among the youth. The utilisation of these initiatives among young people in key sectors of the national economy, such as agriculture, energy, mining, tourism, services, transport and public works, can unlock the country's wealth.

However, credit facilities, entrepreneurial culture and access to means of production by the youth are still inadequate, non-responsive and unaffordable in Malawi despite the presence of institutions such as National Economic Empowerment Fund (NEEF) and Small and Medium Enterprise Development Institute (SMEDI). The drive to achieve economic empowerment of youth is limited evidenced by the large number of youths who are unemployed or underemployed. While skills and entrepreneurial training opportunities are expanding, this is not fast enough to absorb the growing numbers of secondary graduates and dropouts. Access to affordable finance, business and credit facilities is still hard for the majority of youth who also tend to be the neediest in society. Therefore, it is necessary to develop an enabling framework that promotes youth employment, productivity and economic empowerment.

#### **Policy Statement**

The Policy will ensure that the youth, as an essential resource and asset, are fully supported to engage effectively in the economic mainstream through the creation of an enabling socio-economic environment that supports creation of decent jobs, skills development and promotion of youth owned MSMEs.

#### **Strategies**

- i. Promote review of education curricula that are responsive to skills demands of the industry and other sectors that underline the spirit, skills and infrastructural capacities for innovation, entrepreneurship and decent job creation;
- ii. Advocate for increased access to quality Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship training institutions for skills development and innovation especially targeting the youth not in education, employment and training (NEET);

- iii. Encourage youth engagement in the agricultural sector through increased mechanization and formation of youth-led agriculture hubs, clubs, cooperatives and companies;
- iv. Incentivize youth engagement in agriculture through provision of licences, soft loans, start-up capital, tool kits and tax exemptions on agricultural tools and machinery;
- v. Promote youth engagement in non-traditional sectors such as Energy, Mining, Transport, Tourism, Hospitality and Food industries through youth-owned enterprises and cooperatives;
- vi. Institutionalize the National Internship, Volunteerism and Apprenticeship programmes to facilitate skills transfer as a means to smooth entry into the labour market in rural and urban areas;
- vii. Facilitate access and provision of appropriate and responsive support services towards Youth Enterprise Development; and
- viii. Establish mechanisms that support and engage the youth working in the diaspora to participate in national development.

### **3.2 Priority Area 2: National Youth Service and Nation Building**

A National Youth Service is a framework that allows young people to become effectively engaged in national programmes and interventions designed to expose them to various trades, economic activities and social services. It further instils a culture of service to the nation and a spirit of patriotism; it supports the development of practical skills and abilities to enable them to transition from childhood to adulthood. A National Youth Service programme does not only nurture youth's character, leadership, and build their social capital but it also empowers them with skills necessary for community development, peace building and sustainable livelihood. It is therefore critical for development and stability that citizens are prepared to commit to hard work and develop a sense of love and attachment to country. Currently, there is no mechanism that mobilizes and harnesses young people's knowledge, energies, capacities and skills in provision of services to their communities. Furthermore, youth have limited opportunities to volunteer, implement community level projects, build their character and social capital, instil a culture of service and develop their skills and abilities. The Government will therefore undertake to develop a framework that promotes youth engagement in National Service.

#### **Policy Statement**

The Policy will provide a platform for engaging the youth in community service activities to strengthen service delivery, build patriotism, promote national building, foster social cohesion, and assist the youth in acquiring occupation skills necessary for sustainable livelihoods.

#### **Strategies**

- i. Develop legislation that provides a framework for the introduction of a National Youth Service;



- ii. Introduce a National Youth Service that engages both male and female youths in productive national service and volunteer work while acquiring occupation skills;
- iii. Promote the rolling out of youth-focused programmes across all sectors as part of NYS that will equip the youth with requisite skills and enable them to address the needs of their communities;
- iv. Map out and establish service delivery nodes for the implementation of the programme
- v. Promote the development and delivery of training programmes that inculcate the spirit of patriotism, citizenship, hard work, mindset change, integrity and ethical conduct among the youth;
- vi. Promote youth-focused programmes and interventions that support peace building and conflict prevention.

### **3.3 Priority Area 3: Transformative Leadership and Youth Inclusion in Governance Systems**

Youth inclusion entails deliberate and consistent consideration of youth in executive decision-making processes. It provides equal access to opportunities and resources for all youth without discrimination. In order to reap the best from youth of the country, the focus must shift from ‘just participation’ to ‘effective inclusion’ into Government’s development structures at national and district level, such as National Assembly, Pillar and Enabler coordination structures, Advisory Bodies, Boards, Full Councils, District Executive Committees (DECs), Area Development Committees (ADCs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs). It is imperative for the youth to understand that through transformative leadership, they can develop themselves, fellow youth and societies by not only building a requisite vision for themselves but stay committed towards the achievement of success through cultural change and innovation.

There is still limited engagement and inclusion of the youth in national, district, and community-level decision-making processes, as well as programming on matters that have either a direct or an indirect bearing on their lives. As a consequence, most policies and strategies are youth blind and further marginalise the role of the youth in national development. The Government of Malawi recognises the pivotal role that youth play in facilitating the country’s socio-economic development. Thus, the Government commits to ensure that young voices and perspectives inform national, district and community-based policies and development agenda.

#### **Policy Statement**

The Policy will ensure that the youth are meaningfully involved in national, district and community decision-making processes and that they are moulded into transformative leaders.

## **Strategies**

- i. Develop mechanisms, programmes and packages to enhance youth transformative leadership;
- ii. Promote review of existing laws, policies and guidelines to ensure that they allow for a minimum level of youth representation at 30% in governance and coordination structures;
- iii. Develop guidelines that promote the allocation of at least 15% of resources in all national projects and programmes towards youth;
- iv. Enhance the capacity of youth leaders and organizations in transformative leadership, advocacy and organizational management;
- v. Enhance the capacity of youth leaders through training and professional development;
- vi. Promote advocacy efforts towards increased participation and inclusion of youth with disabilities and albinism across all levels;
- vii. Promote meaningful youth participation and advocacy towards eradication of corruption across all levels.

### **3.4 Priority Area 4: Education and Social Skills Development**

Education and Social Skills Development is a critical input into youth development. Formal and non-formal education should not only focus on the attainment of knowledge and academic qualifications but also consistently enhance values and social skills which make the youth to be productive and responsible citizens. However, the existing education system does not adequately prepare the youth for life after education. Further, though efforts have been undertaken to ensure education equity between the sexes and among social classes, more can be done to ensure inclusivity, particularly with respect to needs of girls and persons with disabilities. Although quality of teacher education has improved over the years in terms of teachers and instructors trained, the number of teachers still remains inadequate and remains below the recommended pupil-qualified teacher ratio of 1:40. As of 2021 Statistics by the Ministry of Education indicate that the pupil-qualified teacher ratio is 1:62. Furthermore, increased enrolment of learners has highlighted the need for recruitment and training of more teachers and instructors, establishment of more schools and learning centres as well as the provision of learning materials.

#### **Policy Statement**

The Policy will ensure the provision of high-quality, responsive, relevant and inclusive education to all young people.

#### **Strategies**

- i. Promote review of curricula for formal and non-formal education to meet the changing needs of the industry and enhance their productivity in their communities;
- ii. Facilitate the recruitment of appropriately trained and qualified instructors for all levels of functional literacy education;

- iii. Promote the introduction of ICT in formal and non-formal education to complement traditional instruction models;
- iv. Promote access to quality and inclusive education in both formal and non-formal education institutions;
- v. Increase investment in non-formal education while exploiting Public Private Partnerships (PPP) to enhance funding, research, development and overall enrolment;
- vi. Enforce adherence to minimum standards in non-formal learning centres to ensure quality of education and
- vii. Promote the provision of Guidance and Counselling services to formal and non-formal education institutions.

### **3.5 Priority Area 5: Science, Technology and Innovation**

Science, Technology and Innovation are not only important to the emergence of a modern competitive economy, but they also facilitate change and development. The Science, Technology and Innovation sector in Malawi has grown in the past decade and offers various opportunities for the youth to enable them to set up related businesses, inventions and programmes. The Science, Technology and Innovation revolution combined with a booming social media space presents numerous opportunities for youth employment, skills development, and reach beyond the borders. Science, Technology and Innovation offer multiple solutions to various challenges being faced in Health, Education, Agriculture, Environment, Industry and other sectors, and wield great potential for achieving the aspirations as stipulated in Malawi 2063.

Despite the increasing participation of youths in Sciences, Technology and Innovations, the benefit from using these services by the youth remains sub-optimal since mechanisms that promote and meaningfully engage youth in the provision and utilization of such services are underdeveloped. Access to Science, Technology and Innovation services has remained limited especially to rural-based youth primarily due to the non-availability of infrastructure and lack of requisite skills in utilization of such services. These challenges continue to undermine the prospects of youth venturing into Science, Technology and Innovation influenced business operations and activities. Therefore, the Government recognises the urgent need to popularize Science, Technology and Innovation, and motivate young people, especially girls, to access and utilize these services.

#### **Policy Statement**

The Policy will ensure that young people, as critical agents, access and exploit the benefits of Science, Technology and Innovations in order to spearhead the national socio-economic development.

## **Strategies**

- i. Facilitate the integration of Science, Technology and Innovation in all youth related programs, activities and interventions;
- ii. Promote multi-sector partnerships that finance, support and capacitate young people in Science, Technology and Innovation;
- iii. Provide incentives, such as schemes and awards, that recognize innovations, inventions, and solutions by the youth;
- iv. Promote integration and utilization of Science, Technology and Innovation in youth enterprises through increased access to incubation and innovation hubs;
- v. Promote youth focused evidence generation, research and data management for responsive youth programming; and
- vi. Promote participation and access to Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics (STEAM) courses among youth with a special focus on girls as a key to innovation and job creation.

## **3.6 Priority Area 6: Health and Nutrition**

The youth make up most of the country's population, but the country can only benefit from this youth bulge if it invests adequately in high-quality and accessible health services for young people. National legislation and health-related policies underline the importance of providing adequate health care in line with the health needs of Malawians to promote their welfare and development.

Despite strides and improvements in the healthcare delivery system in Malawi, the youth are still disproportionately affected by communicable and non-communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, early and unintended pregnancies, drug and substance abuse, injuries, and mental health. In addition, high rates of stunting and malnutrition in early years of development have continually affected the productivity of young people. This situation threatens the well-being of young people and minimise their contribution to national development. Against this background, the Government recognizes the need to upscale Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS), life skills, guidance and counselling services and access to good nutrition.

### **Policy statement**

The Policy will ensure that youth have access to appropriate, adequate, quality and affordable health care and nutrition services for their optimal development and participation in nation-building and development.

### **Strategies**

- i. Develop capacities of young people and youth-led organizations, civil society organizations and district councils to provide sexual and reproductive health and nutrition education services, including life skills

- and Comprehensive Sexuality Education, particularly in vulnerable areas and populations;
- ii. Promote access to HIV and STI prevention and treatment, and family planning services for youth with particular attention to adolescent girls and young women;
  - iii. Advocate for improved provision of and access to quality and integrated YFHS with a deliberate focus on rural populations;
  - iv. Support capacity building of health service providers, stakeholders, youth and youth-led organizations in the delivery of YFHS;
  - v. Facilitate provision of counselling and psychosocial support to enable young people to deal with mental health issues, drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol;
  - vi. Support and encourage youth advocacy in health systems strengthening, service delivery, and health financing; and
  - vii. Support the implementation of interventions designed to improve the nutritional status of youth across the country.
  - viii. Support interventions that promote physical fitness and general well-being among the youth

### **3.7 Priority Area 7: Youth and Social Wellbeing**

Young people can only contribute productively to society when they are motivated and their social well-being is secured. They have complex needs primarily due to combination of various vulnerabilities in society. Youth need to feel protected and safe, and they should be able to access services such as health and education with relative ease. In addition, they should be able to access basic means of production.

However, youth access to basic social and protection services, such as decent housing, acquisition of capital assets, protection and justice services, safety nets, strong family systems, and social mobility has been limited, and where available these have been of low quality. Forced and early marriages, sexual-gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, and crime rates remain high despite relevant legal, policy and human rights frameworks. Owing to these challenges, youth continue to experience economic, social and psychological risks, abuse and exploitation especially among adolescent girls and young women.

#### **Policy Statement**

The Policy will promote access to affordable and quality social wellbeing and protection services that address the needs of youth at household and community levels.

#### **Strategies**

- i. Promote youth access to affordable and decent housing, and acquisition of land, equipment and infrastructure;

- ii. Support the provision of safety nets especially to poor, vulnerable youth, and those in emergency situations;
- iii. Promote programmes and interventions that prevent, respond to, manage, and eliminate Gender Based Violence (GBV) and child marriages for adolescents and youth, especially among adolescent girls and young women;
- iv. Support the provision and access of legal and justice services, and the rehabilitation and reintegration of youth in conflict with the law;
- v. Promote the engagement of local and religious leaders, parents and guardians aimed at strengthening family systems and capacities to effectively develop the potential of youth;
- vi. Advocate for the implementation and review of gender sensitive protection laws, policies and strategies on elimination of trafficking in persons among youth;
- vii. Promote programmes and interventions that address youth migrants' vulnerabilities by enhancing the protection of their rights and provision of safe and dignified means of migration; and
- viii. Enhance the capacity of systems and institutions that provide services to protect and empower youth with disabilities and persons with albinism.

### **3.8 Priority Area 8: Youth in Sports, Creative Industries and Culture**

Sports, creative industries and cultural activities play an important role in the promotion of social cohesion and national identity and strengthen relationships at community, district, national and international levels. These provide avenues through which young people can express their talents and abilities, as well as exploit their capacities in economically productive ways.

Regardless of their importance, sports, creative industries and cultural activities remain underdeveloped in Malawi due to limited investment. In cases where young people are involved, the support required to develop and promote their talents, skills and abilities has been lacking or inadequate. Due to these challenges, many young people have been unable to develop sustainable careers and enterprises within these sectors, limiting their contribution to the country's GDP. The Government recognises the potential of sports, creative industries and cultural activities towards the socio-economic development of the country and undertakes to promote engagement of the youth in developing these sectors.

#### **Policy Statement**

The Policy will facilitate young people's participation and utilization of vibrant and inclusive sports, creative industries, and cultural interventions that assist in identifying, nurturing and commercializing a wide range of talents among young people, while developing a generation that is health conscious, culturally literate and creative.

## **Strategies**

- i. Support young people in developing enterprises, programmes, and interventions around creative industries, sports and culture;
- ii. Support the development of a strategic framework that guides investment in sports, creative industries and culture in a manner that motivates young people to participate and achieve their full potential;
- iii. Diversify the non-formal curricula through incorporation of creative industries, sports and cultural activities to meet needs of all young people;
- iv. Promote introduction of talent corners in youth centres across the country where youth talents could be identified and harnessed for development;
- v. Lobby for introduction of schemes and grants that support young people with unique talent in sports, creative industries and cultural activities;
- vi. Promote youth participation in cultural activities and events that play a positive facilitative role in social and economic development;
- vii. Engage the creative minds of young people in the planning and implementation of sports, cultural and creative industries programmes and activities; and
- viii. Support the development and management of recreational parks and centres in the main cities and towns of the country.

### **3.9 Priority Area 9: Environmental Restoration and Climate Change**

Malawi is endowed with unique and varied natural resources that include fertile soils, fresh water, and forest resources. The Government of Malawi attaches great importance to environmental restoration and sustainability, as well as climate change issues. The majority of the population, including the youth, rely on natural resources within their immediate environment for their daily livelihood.

Malawi, like many other countries, is experiencing environmental degradation and effects of climate change which have adversely affected people's livelihoods, for instance, agricultural productivity, food security and provision of sustainable energy. However, current practices and rate of exploitation are negatively affecting not only the future but also present generations through depletion of resources and loss of biodiversity. Government recognises the potential of the youth to address these issues and has undertaken to draw on energies and creativity of the youth to sustainably manage the environment and mitigate effects of climate change.

#### **Policy Statement**

The Policy will ensure that young people are engaged and empowered in the management of a safe, clean, secure, and sustainable environment that mitigates effects of climate change.

#### **Strategies**

- i. Promote the integration of environmental and climate change education and training into formal and non-formal education;

- ii. Promote the involvement and engagement of the youth and youth organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of environmental and climate change policies, programmes and interventions;
- iii. Encourage youth to pursue careers, innovations, and enterprises that address sustainable environmental usage, environmental restoration, and mitigation of the effects of climate change; and
- iv. Promote the awareness of environmental and climate change best practices, data utilization, and funding for youth-led initiatives.

### **3.10 Priority Area 10: Coordination, Mainstreaming and Financing of Youth Agenda**

Effective implementation of the Policy will primarily depend on the provision of requisite financing, strengthened coordination mechanisms, capacity building, and integration and mainstreaming of youth issues in other sectors. In addition, a responsive institutional framework and active political, administrative and technical support will be required if the Policy is to fully translate its goals, objectives and strategies into actionable youth programmes and services.

Currently, the Ministry and its stakeholders face challenges and bottlenecks to coordinate, integrate, mainstream and finance various youth focused interventions and programmes across the country. Coordination has been severely hampered by the fragmentation of efforts, limited harmonisation of interventions and strategic planning processes, and weakened monitoring and evaluation systems on youth programming. Furthermore, inadequacies in financing and capacity have undermined the Ministry's efforts to implement various youth programmes and interventions. Additionally, various sectors and institutions do not fully address youth's distinctive needs, problems, concerns and expectations in their sectoral programming. Therefore, integrating, financing, and mainstreaming youth across all sectors and full youth engagement in sectoral interventions can ensure that they optimally benefit from national actions.

#### **Policy Statement**

The Policy will ensure that youth issues are mainstreamed across all sectors, coordination mechanisms are strengthened, and functional, and responsive financing mechanisms are developed and executed to support meaningful and effective youth programmes.

#### **Strategies**

- i. Facilitate the development and rolling out of youth mainstreaming guidelines that define integration of youth issues across all sectors and institutions;



- ii. Build the capacity of stakeholders in youth analysis and planning in the different sectors to influence planning, budgeting and implementation processes;
- iii. Facilitate the strengthening and formation of relevant coordination platforms that promote joint planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting;
- iv. Develop a Youth Investment Plan that guides investments in youth for realisation of the Demographic Dividend;
  - v. Establish mechanisms and frameworks that build the capacity of youth workers, professionalize, and regulate youth developmental work in the country;
  - vi. Mobilize and leverage requisite human, financial, and technical resources to the Ministry responsible for youth, and all stakeholders towards implementation of the Policy; and
- vii. Facilitate resource mobilisation and financing efforts through Joint Sector Fund towards supporting youth-led organizations and their programmes.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **4.1 Institutional Arrangements**

The Policy recognises that the involvement of various stakeholders in its implementation is critical for achieving the Policy goal and objectives and ensuring that different interests and perspectives are accommodated. To achieve this, the Ministry will work in collaboration with the following key stakeholders:

##### **4.1.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders**

###### **4.1.1.1 Ministry Responsible for Youth**

The Ministry Responsible for Youth holds the mandate for youth development and management and will, therefore, provide policy oversight and regularly initiate the necessary policy changes consistent with the country's overarching developmental agenda as enshrined in the Malawi 2063. In this regard, the Ministry will have the following roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the policy:

- a) Provide overall policy direction to all key stakeholders;
- b) Coordinate and strengthen joint planning, implementation and reporting platforms and frameworks;
- c) Develop guidelines for youth mainstreaming, integration and budgeting;
- d) Build capacity of youth workers, youth participation structures and regulate their professional conduct;
- e) Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework and be a repository of all youth-related information; and
- f) Initiate the periodic review of the policy.

###### **4.1.1.2 Ministry Responsible for Local Government**

In the context of decentralization, local government structures play an important role in translating into action the government agenda on youth development and broader service delivery to the citizenry in all sectors. Councils are vital to identifying and defining eligible development projects, implementation performance support, pursuance of financial as well as programme management oversight, and overall local level reporting. Local government will have the following roles and responsibilities:

- a) Support and incorporate youth development issues at all levels using a multi-sectoral analysis approach;
- b) Ensure meaningful youth representation in all local government structures
- c) Employ Youth Development Officers in all districts;
- d) Support effective stakeholder collaboration and coordination of youth programmes and services at district and community levels;

- e) Contribute towards resource mobilization for youth programmes and interventions; and
- f) Participate in monitoring and documenting lessons and experiences of youth development programmes.

#### **4.1.1.3 Ministry Responsible for Finance and Economic Affairs**

The Ministry responsible for Finance and Economic Affairs is mandated to mobilise, allocate, monitor, and manage financial and material resources of the Government towards national development programmes. Furthermore, it is mandated to formulate the overarching economic and fiscal policy of the Malawi Government to realise balanced and sustainable economic growth. The Policy recognises the important role the Ministry has in providing much needed resources for youth development in Malawi, particularly given the current priority placed on inclusiveness and getting young people to lead in the national development agenda. The Ministry responsible for Finance and Economic Affairs will have the following roles and responsibilities:

- a) Mobilise adequate resources to support the implementation of the Policy;
- b) Timely allocate resources at national, district, and community levels towards youth programming; and
- c) Monitor efficient and prudent utilisation of resources and reporting to ensure value for money.
- d) Provide guidance for high-level investments targeting youth for the realisation of the Demographic Dividend;
- e) Strengthen monitoring systems that highlight key investment areas and opportunities for youth engagement.

#### **4.1.1.4 National Planning Commission**

The National Planning Commission (NPC) is mandated to coordinate the development of, and provide oversight in the implementation of the long- and medium-term national development plans for Malawi, including flagship projects that would operationalize them. The NPC will have the following responsibilities:

- a) Support formulation of innovative and progressive flagship projects and programmes targeting youth for implementation in line with the Malawi 2063 and other strategies;
- b) Provide guidance in the identification, design and implementation of youth programmes aligned to national development aspirations and
- c) Support monitoring and evaluation of national development projects targeting the youth and aligned to the National Youth Policy and Malawi 2063

#### **4.1.1.5 Sectoral Ministries, Departments and Agencies**

There is recognition of important roles played by various sectoral Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in designing and implementing youth-targeted interventions and projects and delivery of various services that address the needs of youth. The Policy underscores the leadership and coordination role

that the Ministry responsible for Youth will undertake in engaging the various sectors in the design and implementation of youth-targeted projects and interventions.

#### **4.1.1.6 National Youth Council of Malawi**

The Policy recognizes the important role played by the National Youth Council of Malawi (NYCOM) as a statutory institution in the youth sector. In line with the NYCOM Act, the core responsibilities of the NYCOM are as follows:

- a) Collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Youth on all matters pertaining to a comprehensive, decentralized implementation of the National Youth Policy;
- b) Facilitate capacity development interventions and technical support services for youth and youth organizations both in urban and rural areas;
- c) Advocate for participation, representation and inclusion of young people in all leadership, governance and strategic management structures at all levels.
- d) Promote activities of youth organizations;
- e) Provide coordination support in a multi-sectoral manner.

#### **4.1.1.7 Youth-Led and Youth-Focused Organizations**

Youth-led and youth-focused organizations will be responsible for promoting and ensuring young people's enjoyment of democratic and social rights, encouraging their social and political participation at all levels in community life, and offering opportunities for personal and social development through youth-focused activities, and meaningful engagement.

#### **4.1.1.8 Development Partners**

The Development Partners will be responsible for provision of technical expertise and provision of financial resources for youth development programs.

#### **4.1.1.9 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

CSOs will advocate, lobby and implement youth development programs at all levels

#### **4.1.1.10 Private Sector**

The private sector will provide employment, financing, coaching and mentorship programs and market opportunities for goods and services by the youth.

#### **4.1.1.11 Academia**

The academic institutions will champion research in youth development, professionalization, coaching and mentorship.

#### **4.1.1.12 Media**

Traditional and non-traditional media platforms will assist with popularising the National Youth Policy and its implementation, provide platforms for engagement, and document best and promising practices towards empowerment of the youth in the country.

#### **4.1.1.13 Parents, Guardians, Religious, Political and Traditional Leaders**

These are the custodians of cultural and societal ethical values and are vital in inculcating these values to the young generation. They are the key grassroots stakeholders that will enhance and sustain youth development.

#### **4.2 Implementation Plan**

The Ministry will be responsible for translating the Policy into strategies and plans and ensuring the implementation of such plans in partnership with all stakeholders. A detailed Implementation Plan of the Policy is contained in Annex I.

#### **4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Ministry and other key stakeholders, including the youth, will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Policy from time to time, guided by the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework contained in Annex II. The M&E framework will be used to assess progress on youth development programmes based on the objectives, outputs, performance indicators, baselines and targets. It will provide the basis for coming up with corrective measures to address bottlenecks in implementing youth development programmes. Apart from routine monitoring of youth development initiatives, other national sources of data and information will be used to track progress.

## ANNEX I: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2023-2028

<b>Policy Priority Area 1: Youth Employment, Enterprise and Skills Development</b>			
<b>Policy Statement:</b> The Policy will ensure that the youth, as an essential resource and asset, are fully supported to engage effectively in the economic mainstream by creating an enabling socio-economic environment that supports the creation of decent jobs, skills development and promotion of youth-owned MSMEs.			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Increase youth employment and enterprise development opportunities through enhanced access to productive assets, business support services and responsive regulatory frameworks	Promote review of education curricula that are responsive to skills demands of the industry and other sectors that underline the spirit, skills and infrastructural capacities for innovation, entrepreneurship and decent job creation.	MoYS, NYCOM, TEVETA, MoL	2023-2028
	Advocate for increased access to quality Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship training institutions for skills development and innovation especially targeting the youth not in education, employment and training (NEET).	MoYS NYCOM, TEVETA, MoL, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028
	Encourage youth engagement in the Agricultural sector through increased mechanization and formation of youth-led agriculture hubs, clubs, cooperatives and companies.	MoYS NYCOM, TEVETA, MoA, DPs	2023-2028
	Incentivize youth engagement in agriculture by providing licences, soft loans, start-up capital, tool kits and tax exemptions on agricultural tools and machinery.	MoYS, MoA, MoFEA	2023-2028
	Promote youth engagement in non-traditional sectors such as Energy, Mining, Transport, Tourism, Hospitality and Food industries through youth-owned enterprises and cooperatives.	MoYS, MRA, MoEn, MoTPW, MoM, MoA, MoL, MoTI, MoTWC, DPs	2023-2028

	Institutionalize the National Internship, Volunteerism and Apprenticeship programmes to facilitate skills transfer as a means to smooth entry into the labour market in rural and urban areas.	MoYS, MoFEA, MoL, NPC	2023-2028
	Facilitate access and provision of appropriate and responsive support services towards Youth Enterprise Development.	MoYS, MoFEA, MoL, DPs	2023-2028
	Establish mechanisms that support and engage the youth working in the diaspora to participate in national development.	MoYS, MoFEA, MoL, NPC, DPs	2023-2025
<b>Policy Priority Area 2: Youth in National Service and Nation Building</b>			
<b>Policy Statement:</b> The Policy will provide a platform for engaging the youth in community service activities to strengthen service delivery, build patriotism, promote national building, foster social cohesion, and assist the youth in acquiring occupation skills necessary for sustainable livelihoods.			
<b>Policy objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Responsibility for implementation</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Develop the capacity of youth to serve as agents of development and national cohesion	Develop legislation that provides a framework for the introduction of a National Youth Service;	MoYS, MoJ, OPC	2023-2025
	Introduce a National Youth Service that engages both male and female youths in productive national service and volunteer work while acquiring occupation skills;	MoYS, OPC, MoLG, NYCOM	2023-2028
	Promote the rolling out of youth focused programmes in Productive and Commercial Agriculture, Industrialization and Urbanization that will equip the	MoYS, MoFEA, MoLG	2023-2028

	youth with requisite skills and enable them address the needs of their communities;		
	Map out and establish service delivery nodes for the implementation of the programme	MoYS	2023-2028
	Promote the development and delivery of training programs that inculcate the spirit of patriotism, citizenship, hard work, integrity and ethical conduct among the youth	MoYS, MoE	2023-2028
	Promote youth-focused programmes and interventions that support peace-building and conflict prevention	MoYS, MoNU, OPC	2023-2028

<b>Policy Priority Area 3: Transformative Leadership and Youth Inclusion in Governance Systems</b>			
<b>Policy Statement:</b> The Policy will ensure that the youth are meaningfully involved in national, district, and community decision-making processes, and that they are moulded into transformative leaders.			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Increase opportunities and strengthen platforms that promote youth participation in decision making processes at all levels;	Develop mechanisms, programmes and packages to enhance youth transformative leadership.	MoYS, NYCOM, OPC, DPs, CSOs, Private Sector	2023-2028
	Promote review of existing laws, policies and guidelines to ensure that they allow for a minimum	MoYS, NYCOM, MoLG Councils	2023-2028



	level of youth representation at 30% in governance and coordination structures.		
	Develop guidelines that promote the allocation of at least 15% of resources in all national projects and programmes towards youth.	MoYS, MoLG, NYCOM	2023-2028
	Enhance the capacity of youth leaders and organizations in transformative leadership, advocacy and organizational management.	MoYS, MoLG, NYCOM, DPs, CSOs, Private Sector	2023-2028
	Enhance the capacity of youth leaders through training and professional development.	MoYS, DHRMD, MoLG, NYCOM, DPs, CSOs, Private Sector	2023-2028
	Promote advocacy efforts towards increased participation and inclusion of youth with disabilities and albinism across all levels.	MoYS, MoGCDSW, MACOHA, NYCOM, DPs, CSOs, Private Sector	2023-2028
	Promote meaningful youth participation and advocacy towards eradication of corruption across all levels.	MoYS, MoLG, OPC, NYCOM, DPs, CSOs, Private Sector	2023-2028

<b>Policy Priority Area 4: Education and Social Skills Development</b>			
<b>Policy Statement:</b> The Policy will ensure provision of high quality, responsive and relevant non-formal education to all young people irrespective of status.			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Improve access to quality, relevant, appropriate, affordable and inclusive formal and non-formal education for all young people	Promote review of curricula for formal and non-formal education to meet the changing needs of the industry and enhance their productivity in their communities;	MoYS, MoE, MoL, TEVETA	2023-2028
	Facilitate the recruitment of appropriately trained and qualified teachers and instructors for all levels of education;	MoYS, MoE	2023-2028
	Promote the introduction of ICT in formal and non-formal education to complement traditional instruction models;	MoYS, MoE, MoID	2023-2028
	Promote access to quality and inclusive education in both formal and non-formal education institutions;	MoYS, MoE, MoGCDSW, MACOHA	2023-2028
	Increase investment in both formal and non-formal education while exploiting Public Private Partnerships (PPP) to enhance funding, research, development and overall enrolment;	MoYS, MoF, MoE, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028

	Enforce adherence to minimum standards in non-formal learning centres to ensure quality of education	MoYS, MoE	2023-2028
	Promote the provision of Guidance and Counselling services to formal and non-formal education institutions.	MoYS, MoE, MoH	2023-2028

<b>Policy Priority Area 5: Science, Technology and Innovation</b>			
<b>Policy Statement:</b> The Policy will ensure that young people, as critical agents, exploit the benefits of science, technology and innovation to spearhead the national socio-economic development.			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Create an environment that allows the youth to exploit advances in innovations, science and technology for the socio-economic development of the country	Facilitate the integration of Science, Technology and Innovation in all youth-related programs, activities and interventions.	MoYS, MoE, MoID, MACRA	2023 – 2028
	Promote multi-sector partnerships that finance, support and capacitate young people in Science, Technology and Innovation.	MoYS, MoE, MoID, MACRA, DPs, CSOs, Private Sector	2023-2028
	Provide incentives, such as schemes and awards, that recognize innovations, inventions and solutions by the youth.	MoYS, MoE, MoID, MACRA, DPs, CSOs, Private Sector	2023-2028
	Promote integration and utilization of Science, Technology and Innovation in youth enterprises through increased access to incubation and innovation hubs.	MoYS, MoID, MACRA, DPs, CSOs, Private Sector	2023-2028

	Promote youth focused evidence generation, research and data management for responsive youth programming.	MoYS, MoID, MoTI, TEVETA, MoL, MACRA, DPs, CSOs, Private Sector	2023-2028
	Promote participation and access to Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics (STEAM) courses among youth, focusing on girls as a key to innovation and job creation.	MoYS, MoE, MoID, MACRA, NSO	2023-2028

<b>Policy Priority Area 6: Health and Nutrition</b>			
<b>Policy statement:</b> The Policy will ensure that youth have access to appropriate, adequate, quality, and affordable health care and nutrition services for their optimal development and participation in nation-building and development.			
<b>Policy objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Responsibility for implementation</b>	<b>Time line</b>
Promote the health of young people through the provision of quality public health, reproductive health, and nutrition services	Develop capacities of young people and youth-led organizations, civil society organizations and district councils to provide sexual and reproductive health and nutrition education services, including life skills and Comprehensive Sexuality Education, particularly in vulnerable areas and populations;	MoYS, MoE, MoH, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028
	Promote access to HIV and STI prevention and treatment; and family planning services for youth with particular attention to adolescent girls and young women;	MoYS, MoE, MoH, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028

	Advocate for improved provision of and access to quality and integrated YFHS with a deliberate focus on rural populations;	MoYS, MoE, MoH, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028
	Support capacity building of health service providers, stakeholders, youth and youth-led organizations in the delivery of YFHS;	MoYS, MoH, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028
	Facilitate provision of counselling and psychosocial support to enable young people to deal with mental health issues, drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol;	MoYS, MoE, MoH, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028
	Support and encourage youth advocacy in health systems strengthening, service delivery and health financing; and	MoYS, MoH, CSOs, DPs	2023-2028
	Support the implementation of interventions designed to improve the nutritional status of youth across the country.	MoYS, MoE, MoH, MoA, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028
	Support interventions that promote physical fitness and general well-being among the youth	MoYS, MoE, MoH, MoA, MNCOS DPs, CSOs, Private Sector	2023-2028

### **Policy Area 7: Youth and Social Wellbeing**

**Policy Statement:** The Policy will promote affordable and quality access to social wellbeing and protection services that address the needs of youth at household and community levels.

<b>Policy objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Responsibility for Implementation</b>	<b>Time line</b>
Promote youth access to affordable and quality social well-being and protection services	Promote youth access to affordable and decent housing; acquisition of land, equipment and infrastructure;	MoYS, MoLa, MoL, MoFEA, NPC, MoLG	2023-2028
	Support the provision of safety nets especially to poor, vulnerable youth and those in emergency situations	MoYS, MoFEA, NPC, MoGCDSW, DPs, CSOs, MoLG	2023-2028
	Promote programmes and interventions that prevent, respond to, manage and eliminate Gender Based Violence (GBV) and child marriages for adolescents and youth especially girls and young women;	MoYS, MoGCWSC, DPs, CSOs, MoHS, MoLG	2023-2028
	Support provision and access to legal and justice services, and rehabilitation and reintegration of youth in conflict with the law;	MoYS, MoJ, MoGCWSC, DPs, CSOs, MoHS, MoLG, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028
	Promote engagement of local and religious leaders, parents and guardians aimed at strengthening family systems and capacities to develop the potential of youth effectively;	MoYS, CSOs, MoGCDSW, MoHS, MoLG, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028
	Advocate for the implementation and review of gender-sensitive protection laws, policies and strategies on the elimination of trafficking in persons among youth;	MoYS, MoGCWSC, MoJ, MoLG, MoHS, MoFA, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028
	Promote programmes and interventions that address youth migrants' vulnerabilities by enhancing the protection of their rights and provision of safe and dignified means of migration.	MoYS, MoGCWSC, OPC, MoLG, MoHS, MoFA, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028

	Enhance the capacity of systems and institutions that provide services to protect and empower youth with disabilities and persons with albinism.	MoYS, MoGCWSC, MACOHA, OPC, MoLG, MoHS, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028
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<b>Policy Area 8: Youth in Sports, Creative Industries and Culture</b>			
<b>Policy Statement:</b> The Policy will facilitate young people’s participation and utilization of vibrant and inclusive sports, culture, creative industries and recreation services that assists to identify, nurture and commercialize a wide range of talents among young people while developing a generation that is health conscious, and culturally literate and creative			
<b>Policy objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Responsibility for Implementation</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Promote young people’s access, utilization and commercialization of sports, Creative Industries, recreation and cultural services	Support young people in developing enterprises, programmes and interventions around Creative Industries, Sports and Culture;	MoYS, MoID, MoTWC, MNCS, NYCOM, MoLG, MoTI	2023-2028
	Support the development of a strategic framework that guides investment in Sports, Creative Industries and Culture in a manner that motivates young people to participate and achieve their full potential;	MoYS, MoID, MoTWC, MNCS, NYCOM, MoLG, MoTI	2023-2028
	Diversify the non-formal curricula through the incorporation of Creative Industries, Sports and Cultural activities to meet the needs of all learners;	MoYS, MoID, MoTWC, MNCS, NYCOM, MoLG, MoTI	2023-2028

	Promote the introduction of talent corners in youth centres across the country where youth talents could be identified and harnessed for development;	MoYS, MoTWC, NYCOM, MoTI	MoID, MNCS, MoLG,	2023-2028
	Lobby for the introduction of schemes and grants that support young people with unique talent in sports, creative industries and cultural activities;	MoYS, MoTWC, NYCOM, MoTI	MoID, MNCS, MoLG,	2023-2028
	Promote youth participation in cultural activities and events that play a positive facilitative role in social and economic development;	MoYS, MoTWC, NYCOM, MoTI	MoID, MNCS, MoLG,	2023-2028
	Engage the creative minds of young people in the planning and implementation of Sports, Cultural and Creative Industries programmes and activities; and	MoYS, MoTWC, NYCOM, MoTI	MoID, MNCS, MoLG,	2023-2028
	Support the development and management of recreational parks and centres in the main cities and towns of the country.	MoYS, MoTWC, NYCOM, MoTI	MoID, MNCS, MoLG,	2023-2028

**Policy Priority Area 9: Environmental Restoration and Climate Change**

**Policy Statement:** The Policy will ensure that young people are engaged and empowered to have a safe, clean, secure and sustainable environment that mitigates effects of climate change

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeline
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Promote empowerment and engagement of young people in environmental renewal and climate change programming	Promote the integration of environmental and climate change education and training into formal and non-formal education.	MoYS, MoNRCC, MoE,	2023-2028
	Promote the involvement and engagement of the youth and youth organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of environmental and climate change policies, programmes and interventions.	MoYS, MoNRCC, MoEn, DPs, CSOs, NPC	2023-2028
	Encourage youth to pursue careers, innovations and enterprises that address sustainable environmental usage, environmental restoration, and mitigation of the effects of climate change.	MoYS, MoNRCC, MoEn, MoFEA, DPs, CSOs, NPC, Private Sector	2023-2028
	Promote the awareness of environmental and climate change best practices; data utilisation and funding for youth-led initiatives.	MoYS, MoFEA, NPC, MoNRCC, MoL, DPs, CSOs	2023-2028

**Policy Area 10: Youth Coordination, Mainstreaming and Financing**

**Policy Statement:** The Policy will ensure that youth issues are mainstreamed across all sectors; coordination mechanisms are strengthened and functional; and that responsive financing mechanisms are developed and executed to support implementation of meaningful and effective youth programmes.

<b>Policy objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Responsibility for Implementation</b>	<b>Time line</b>
Enhance coordination, resource mobilization and mainstreaming of youth issues across all sectors.	Facilitate development and roll out of youth mainstreaming guidelines that define integration of youth issues across all sectors and institutions;	MoYS, Commonwealth Secretariat, NPC	2023-2025
	Build the capacity of stakeholders in youth analysis and planning in the different sectors to influence planning, budgeting and implementation processes;	MoYS	2023-2028
	Facilitate strengthening and formation of relevant coordination platforms that promote joint planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting;	MoYS	2023-2028
	Develop a Youth Investment Plan that guides investments in youth for realisation of the Demographic Dividend;	MoYS	2023-2023
	Establish mechanisms and frameworks that builds the capacity of youth workers, professionalize and regulate youth developmental work in the country;	MoYS	2023-2028
	Mobilize and leverage requisite human, financial and technical resources to the Ministry and all stakeholders towards implementation of the Policy; and	MoYS	2023-2028
	Facilitate the resource mobilisation and financing efforts through Joint Sector Fund towards supporting youth-led organizations and their programmes.	MoYS	2023-2028

**ANNEX II: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK 2023- 2028**

<b>Priority Area 1: Youth Employment, Enterprise and Skills Development</b>						
<b>Outcome: Improved and effective engagement of youth in national economic mainstream</b>						
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions/Risks</b>
Increase youth employment and enterprise development opportunities through enhanced access to productive assets, business support services and responsive regulatory frameworks	Education curricula reviewed to be responsive to skills demand of the industry	Number of education curricula reviewed  Proportion of industry driven curricula implemented	2  1	4  2	MoE MoT MoL TEVETA MIE records.	Availability of resources  Willingness and Commitment
	Curricula that underline the spirit, skills and infrastructural capacities for innovation and entrepreneurship and decent job creation developed	Number of curricula that underline the spirit, skills and infrastructural capacities for innovation and entrepreneurship and decent job creation developed  Number of innovation and entrepreneurship curriculum modules	0  1	1  2	MoYS, MoT MoL MoE records.	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment

		incorporated in the existing curricula				
Youth access to Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship training institutions expanded	Number of youths having access to Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship training institutions	4520	10000	TEVETA, MoL, MoYS records.	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment	
	Number of TEVET training institutions established			TEVETA, MoL, MoYS records.	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment	
Youth engagement in mechanised and commercialized agriculture promoted	Number of youths engaged in mechanized and commercialized agriculture	0	100,000	MoA, MoYS, Records, NSO data.	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment	
	Number of Youth Agriculture Clubs established	26	3000			
	Number of Youth Cooperatives formed	3	500			
Youth engaged in Agriculture activities incentivized through provision of licences, soft loans, start-up	Number of youths benefiting from incentive schemes	0	1,000,000	NSO, MoA, MoID, MoT.	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment	

	capital, equipment and tax exemptions					
	Increased access and control of productive resources (assets) by the youth	Number of youths with access to, and control of productive resources (assets)	0	800,000	NSO, MoA, MoI, MoT.	Availability of resources Land tenure systems Willingness and commitment
	Jobs for the youth created	Number of jobs for the youth created	Note: Source data from Min of Youth (J4Y) plus TEVETA, ECAM, MoL	500,000	NSO MoYS records MoL ECAM	Availability of resources Land tenure systems Willingness and commitment
	Improved advocacy for youth engagement in other sectors such as mining, tourism, hospitality, transport and food industries	Number of advocacy meetings for youth engagement in other sectors	0	16	MoYS	Availability of resources Land tenure systems Willingness and commitment
		No of youth engaged in other sectors such as mining, tourism, hospitality, transport and food industries	0	800,000	MoYS  MoTI,  MoT	Availability of resources Land tenure systems Willingness and commitment
	Youthful interns and volunteers recruited	Number of youths interns and volunteers recruited	12000	40,000	MoL, TEVETA, MoYS records.	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment

	Number of youths interns completing internship program	12000	40,000	MoL, TEVETA, MoYS records.	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Number of youths employed due to internship program	3000	40,000	MoL, TEVETA, MoYS records.	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
Youth Entrepreneurs and Enterprises supported	Number of Youth Owned enterprises developed	365	6000	MoY, MoT, MoI	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Number of Youth Owned enterprises supported with Business Incubation and Innovation Services	3000	8000	MoY, MoT, MoI	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Number of Youth Owned enterprises supported with Business Development Services	530	10000	MoY, MoT, MoI	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Number of Youth Owned enterprises linked to Markets	23	6000	MoY, MoT, MoI	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Number of Youth entrepreneurs capacitated in Entrepreneurship	600	200000	MoY, MoT, MoI	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment

	Youth in Diaspora engaged to participate in national economy	Number of programs that engaged youth in diaspora developed and implemented	0	1	MoYS	Availability of resources to establish the Fund
		Number of Youth in Diaspora engaged	0	10000	MoYS, MoFA	Availability of resources to establish the Fund

<b>Priority Area 2: National Youth Service and Nation Building</b>						
<b>Outcome: Enhanced engagement of the youth in community service activities</b>						
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumption or Risk</b>
Develop the capacity of youth to positively contribute towards nation building and community service	National Youth Service developed and institutionalised	National Youth Service Act enacted	0	1	MoYS	Availability of resources
		National youth service policy	0	1		
		National youth service guidelines	0	1		
	National Youth Service operationalised.	Number of young people recruited in the National Youth Service	0	500,000		
		Number of young people graduating from the National Youth Service	0	500,000		
		Number of service delivery points implementing the	0	8		

		National Youth Service.				
		Number of youth focused programs developed	0	3		
	Peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms enhanced	Percentage of agencies established and taking part in peace building and conflict resolution	0	60%	MoYS, OPC, MoNU	Availability of resources  National Peace Architecture structures rolled out countrywide.  Availability of a peace building database

<b>Priority Area 3: Transformative Leadership and Youth Inclusion in Governance Systems</b>						
<b>Outcome: Improved meaningful youth involvement and inclusion at national, district and community decision making processes and transformative leadership</b>						
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions/Risks</b>
Promote active youth involvement in national and local governance structures	Mechanisms and packages for Youth Transformative Leadership	Number of Transformative Leadership Academies established	0	4	MoYS, NYCoM  Records.	Availability of resources
		Number of packages for Youth Transformative	0	4	MoYS, NYCoM  Records.	Willingness of stakeholders to implement



	Leadership developed					
	Number of guidelines developed to integrate youth transformative leadership	0	1	MoYS, Records.	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment	
Laws and policies that prescribe level of youth representation at 30% in their governance structures at national, district and community levels reviewed.	Number of existing laws, and policies that prescribe level of youth representation at 30% reviewed	0	3 (Statutory Bodies Act, Local Government Act, Decentralisation Policy)	All Government MDAs, Records.	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment	
	Number of governance platforms (at all levels) that have a 30% representation on youth	0	1000	MoYS, Records, MoLG Records		
	Percentage of youth in decision making positions at all levels (ADCs, VDC, CBOs and FBO)	0	30%	MoYS, MoL.	Availability of resources Availability of data Willingness and commitment	
Capacity of youth leaders and youth organizations trained in transformative	No. of youth leaders trained in transformative leadership, advocacy and	0	30,000	MoYS, NYCOM, Minutes & records.	Availability of resources Availability of data	

leadership, advocacy and organizational management strengthened.	organizational management				
	No. of youth organizations trained in transformative leadership, advocacy and organizational management	0	220	MoYS NYCOM	Availability of resources Availability of data
	Number of youth organizations adopting transformative leadership, advocacy and organizational management principles	0	220	Foreign missions, Ministries, NSAs, development partners	Willingness to disclose the beneficiaries
	Proportion of youth in elected political positions (local councils and national assembly)	6	30%	MoYS, NSO.	Availability of resources Availability of data Willingness and commitment
Youth professionals capacitated	Number of youth professional capacitated	0	10000	MoYS, NYCOM, DRHMD, NCHE	Availability of resources Willingness to commitment and collaboration

		Number of capacity building programs for youth professionals established and functional	0	3	MoYS, NYCOM, DRHMD, NCHE	Availability of resources Willingness to commit and collaborate
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<b>Priority Area 4: Education and Social Skills Development</b>						
<b>Outcome: Improved provision of high quality, responsive, and relevant formal and non-formal education to all youths irrespective of status</b>						
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions/ Risks</b>
Provide quality, relevant and inclusive education to all young people irrespective of status	Curricula for non-formal education reviewed	Curricula for non-formal education reviewed	0	1	MoYS MoE MoIn MoCENU	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Trained and qualified instructors for all levels of non-formal education increased	Number of trained and qualified teachers and instructors at all levels of education recruited and deployed	174	5,000	MoYS MoE MoL	
	Use of ICT to accelerate achievement of literacy and	No of teachers using ICT in facilitating learning	3,200	35,000	MoE NSO Academia	

	numeracy for youth adopted.	Number of youths who adopt ICT teaching and e-learning materials	18,500	100,000	MoE NSO Academia	
	Quality inclusive education supported.	Proportion of learning centres that have adequately adapted materials for learners with disabilities	0	100%	MoE MoGCDSW MACOHA	
		Proportion of learners with disabilities accessing education	3.4 %	25%	MoE MoGCDSW MACOHA	
		Number of schools with disability-friendly physical structures	3,210	6,000	MoE MoGCDSW MACOHA	
		Number of qualified trainers that support youth with disabilities	3,281	11,500	MoE MoGCDSW MACOHA	
		Investment in formal and non-formal education Increased	No. of PPP agreements between public education institutions and the private sector	0	5	MoE MoYS Academia PPPC

		Number of private entities investing in both formal and non-formal education	0	64	District Councils MoE Media houses
	Minimum standards enforced and adhered to in formal schools to ensure quality of education.	Proportion of publicly and privately-owned formal educational institutions adhering to minimum standards	82%	100%	MoE MoYS Academia
	Minimum standards enforced and adhered to in non-formal schools to ensure quality of education.	Proportion of publicly and privately-owned non-formal educational institutions adhering to minimum standards	0	100%	MoE MoYS Academia
	Psychosocial counselling services provided to both formal and non-formal education institutions	Number of trainers and instructors in psychosocial counselling	2,854	15,000	MoE MoYS Academia MoH
		Number of learners accessing psychosocial support	8,500	100,000	MoYS MoE MoGDCSW

	Instruction and teaching of social and life skills to learners that capacitate youth for life after education promoted	Number of instructors providing life skills education	174	30,000	MoYS MoE MoGDCSW Academia	
		No. of learners trained in life skills	4,500	20,000	MoYS MoE MoGSW Academia	

<b>Priority Area 5: Science, Technology and Innovation</b>						
<b>Outcome: Improved youths' participation as critical agents in exploiting the benefits of science, technology and innovation</b>						
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions/ Risks</b>
Create an environment that allows the youth to exploit advances in science and technology for socio-economic development of the country.	Curricula of non-formal education that underline the roles of science, technology and innovation in the development of the country promoted	Proportion of curricula developed that promote science, technology and innovation.	0	100%	MoE, MoYS.	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	ICT mainstreaming in all key sectors enhanced	Number of sectors that mainstreamed ICT.	0	20	MoYS, MoH, MoA, MoI,	
	Multi-sectoral partnerships that finance, support and capacitate	Number of MOUs and financing agreements signed with partners	0	10	MoYS	

young people in ICT and innovation promoted					
Youths and organizations motivated to pursue STEM subjects and fields.	Proportion of youth enrolled in STEM subjects and fields	23%	80%	MoE MoYS Academia	
	Number of youths benefiting from bursaries, research grants and award schemes in STEM subjects and fields	4,200	10,000	MoE MoYS Academia	
	Number of organizations benefiting from research grants in STEM subjects and fields	0	10	MoE MoYS Academia	
Systems and mechanisms that incentivise youths to promote innovation and inventions established	Guidelines that promote innovation and inventions	0	1	MoYS MoE Academia	
Youths involved in innovation and inventions rewarded	Number of youths showcasing innovation and inventions	150	1,000	MoYS, MoA, Academic institutions, MoL records.	

	Access to incubation and innovation hubs increased	Number of youth enterprises that have access to incubation and Innovation hubs	420	5,000	MoYS MoIT, SMED records	
	Research in science, technology and innovation improved	Number of research studies in areas of science, technology and innovation conducted	0	150	NCST MoYS Academia Health Research Unit MoE	

<b>Priority Area 6: Youth Health and Nutrition</b>						
<b>Outcome: Enhanced access to appropriate, adequate, quality and affordable, health care and nutrition services by the youth</b>						
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumption or Risk</b>
Improved health of young people through the provision of quality public health, reproductive health and nutrition services	Increased capacities of young people and youth-led organizations, civil society organizations, and district councils to provide sexual, reproductive health and nutrition education services particularly in vulnerable areas and populations	Number of young people trained to provide sexual health and nutrition education services	Source data from Health	7,440 <sup>1</sup>	MoH CHAM health facilities	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of youth-led organizations trained to provide sexual and reproductive health		744 <sup>2</sup>	MoH CHAM health facilities	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment

<sup>1</sup> It is assumed that there are 10 members per youth network across 186 TAs in the country. In four regions of the country the total being planned for is 7,440

<sup>2</sup> 744 are the youth networks (4 in each TA \* 186 TAs)



		and/or nutrition education services.			MoYS	
		Number of civil society organizations trained to provide sexual health and nutrition education services.	52	200	MoH NGO Board	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	Increased access to sexual, reproductive health and nutrition education services	Number of young people providing sexual health and nutrition education services	TBD	7,440 <sup>3</sup>	MoH CHAM health facilities	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of youth-led organizations providing sexual and reproductive health and/or nutrition education services.	TBD	744 <sup>4</sup>	MoH CHAM health facilities MoYS	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of civil society organizations providing sexual	TBD	50	NGO Board MoH	Availability of resources

<sup>3</sup> It is assumed that there are 10 members per youth network across 186 TAs in the country. In four regions of the country the total being planned for is 7,440

<sup>4</sup> 744 are the youth networks (4 in each TA \* 186 TAs)

		health and nutrition education services.				Willingness and commitment
		Number of young people receiving sexual and reproductive health and nutrition education services	TBD	TBD	CSOs MoH	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	Increase access to HIV and STI prevention and treatment services for youth with particular attention to adolescent girls and young women.	Number of young people trained to provide HIV and STI prevention and treatment services  Number of trained young people providing HIV and STI prevention services	TBD	7,440 <sup>5</sup>	MoH MoYS	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment

		<p>Number of youth-led organizations trained to provide HIV and STI prevention and treatment services</p> <p>Number of trained youth-led organizations providing HIV and STI prevention and treatment services</p>	TBD	744 <sup>6</sup>	MoH MoYS	<p>Availability of resources</p> <p>Willingness and commitment</p>
		<p>Number of civil society organisation trained to provide HIV and STI prevention and treatment services</p> <p>Number of trained civil society organizations providing HIV and STI prevention services</p>	TBD	50	CSOs MoH  NAC MoH	<p>Availability of resources</p> <p>Willingness and commitment</p>

		HIV prevalence rate among youth	TBD	TBD		Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	Increased access to quality and integrated Youth Friendly Health Services such as Contraceptives, Fistula repairs, Menstrual hygiene for adolescents and young people	Number of Youth community-based distribution agents (YCBDAs) trained in youth friendly health services.  Number of trained Youth community-based distribution agents (YCBDAs) providing the minimum package of youth friendly health services	TBD	TBD	MoH	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of Community Victim Support Units (VSUs) trained in youth friendly health services.	TBD	TBD	MoH MPS	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of civil society organization	TBD	TBD	MoH	Availability of resources

		<p>trained in youth-friendly health services</p> <p>Number of trained civil society organisation providing the minimum package of youth friendly health services</p>			NGO Board	Willingness and commitment
		<p>Number of youth-led organizations trained in youth-friendly health services</p> <p>Number of trained youth-led organizations providing the minimum package of youth friendly health services</p>	TBD	TBD	MoH	<p>Availability of resources</p> <p>Willingness and commitment</p>
		<p>Number of young people (10-29) accessing YFHS-SRHR services</p>	TBD	TBD	DHIS2	<p>Availability of resources</p> <p>Willingness and commitment</p>

		Number of young people that accessed Comprehensive Sexuality Education	TBD	TBD	MoH EMIS	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of young people with access to Fistula repairs	TBD	TBD	MoH	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of young people who accessed family planning services (by type)	TBD	TBD		Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	Increased access to counselling and psychosocial support to enable young people deal with mental health issues, drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Number of counselling and psychosocial support providers serving young people	TBD	TBD	MoH MoGCDSW	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of youths that accessed	TBD	TBD	MoH	Availability of resources

		counselling and psychosocial support services				Willingness and commitment
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<b>Priority Area 7: Youth and Social Wellbeing</b>						
<b>Outcome:</b> Improved access to affordable and quality social wellbeing services and protection services among young people						
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumption or Risk</b>
Promote youth access to affordable and quality social well-being and protection services	Youth access to affordable and decent housing, acquisition of land and other social and capital assets improved	Proportion of urban population (10–29-year-olds) living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Source from Housing	Source from Lands	MoLa	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Proportion of Youth that have acquired land and other capital assets	Source from Lands	Source from Lands	MoLa MoTI	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	Social protection programs for the youth developed and implemented	Number of protection programmes implemented	Source from Gender	Source from Gender	MoGCDSW, MEPD& PSR	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of youths benefitting from social protection programmes	Source from Gender	Source from Gender	MoGCDSW, MEPD& PSR MoYS	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment

	Programmes and Interventions that aim at reducing Gender Based Violence for adolescents and youths developed	Number of programmes and interventions developed	Source from Gender	Source from Gender	MoGCDSW	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of adolescents and youth benefitting from Gender Based violence reduction programmes and interventions	Source from Gender	Source from Gender	MoGCDSW	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Access for the youth to legal and justice services improved	Number of youths in conflict with the law accessing legal and justice services	Source from Police	Source from Police	Malawi Police	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Proportion of juveniles (15-24 years) in conflict with the law in criminal detention as juveniles	Source from Police	Source from Police	Malawi Police MoJ,	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of youths out of rehabilitation centres that have successfully been reintegrated into society	Source from Police	Source from Police	MoJ, Malawi Prison	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Engagement with local and religious leaders, parents and guardians for youth development support enhanced	Number of local and religious leaders, parents and guardians engaged	Source from Youth clubs	Source from Youth clubs		Availability of resources Willingness and commitment



		Number of local and religious leaders, parents and guardians trained in youth engagement				Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
Strategies and programmes aimed at eliminating trafficking in persons and management of migration among youth implemented, enforced and reviewed		Number of strategies and programmes developed	Source from Police	Source from Police	MoHS, Malawi Police	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Proportion of migrants and trafficked youth supported by the programme (disaggregated by sex)	Source from Police	Source from Police	MoHS, Malawi Police	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Student outbound mobility ratio at the tertiary level (disaggregated by sex)	Source from Police	Source from Police		Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population (10-29) (disaggregated by sex, age and form of exploitation)	Source from Police	Source from Police	MoHS, Malawi Police	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment

Enhance capacity of systems and institutions that provide services to protect and empower youth with disabilities including persons with albinism.	Strategies and programmes aimed at provision of protection and empowerment services to youth with disabilities and youth with albinism developed and implemented.	Number of Youth with disabilities reached with protective services	Source from MoGCDS W	Source from MoGCDS W	MoGCDSW MoHS	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of Youth with disabilities reached with empowerment services	Source from MoGCDS W	Source from MoGCDS W	MoGCDSW MoHS	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of Youth with albinism reached with protective services	Source from MoGCDS W	Source from MoGCDS W	MoGCDSW MoHS	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of Youth with albinism reached with empowerment services	Source from MoGCDS W	Source from MoGCDS W	MoGCDSW MoHS	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment

<b>Priority Area 8: Youth in Sports, Creative Industries, Recreation and Culture</b>						
<b>Outcome:</b> Eased access, utilization, and commercialization of a wide range of talents among young people						
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumption or Risk</b>
Promote young people's access, utilization and commercialization of sports, cultural, Creative Industries and recreation services	Developed Youth MSMEs around sports, recreation, Creative Industries and culture.	Number of Youth MSMEs in sports, recreation, Creative Industries and culture	Source data from Culture	Source data from Culture	MoYS MoTI	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of jobs created from the youth MSMEs	Source data from Industry	Source data from Industry	MoTI	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	Strategic investment frameworks for sports, recreation, creative industries and culture developed	Number of investment frameworks developed	0	1	MoYS	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	Creative industries, sports, recreation, and cultural activities embedded in the non-formal curricula	Number of modules in curricula reviewed to incorporate creative industries, sports, recreation and cultural	0	3	MoE	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	Talent Development Corners established across youth centres the country	Number of talent development corners established	0	4	MoYS	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of youths graduated from talent centres	0	Source data from Arts	MoYS	Availability of resources

						Willingness and commitment
	Youth in sports, creative industries, recreation and culture support schemes and grants established	Number of youths in sports, creative industries, recreation and culture supports schemes and grants established	0	3	MoYS MoLGUC	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	Cultural activities which play a positive facilitative role in social and economic development promoted	Number of positive cultural practices promoted	Source data from Culture	Source data from Culture	MoLGUC	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of rewards awarded to champions of positive cultural activities	Source data from Culture	Source data from Culture	MoLGUC	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
	Creative young people engaged in the planning and implementation of sports, Creative Industries, recreation and cultural programmes and activities	Number of creative young people engaged in planning and implementation of programmes and activities	Source data from Arts	Source data from Arts	MoYS MoLGUC	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of young people benefiting from creative or talented young people	Source data from Arts	Source data from Arts	MoYS	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment

<b>Priority Area 9: Environmental Restoration and Climate Change</b>						
<b>Outcome: Improved engagement of youth in the management of environment and climate change</b>						
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions/Risks</b>
Promote empowerment and engagement of young people in environmental renewal and climate change programming	Environmental and climate change education and training into formal and non-formal education integrated	Number of training modules that integrate environmental and climate change education into formal and non-formal education programmes for out of school youth developed	0	1	MoYS MoEn records MoE Academia	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of youths in the formal and non-formal sectors trained in environmental and climate change	0	500,000	MoYS MoEn records MoE Academia	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Youth involvement and engagement in the design, implementation and evaluation of environmental and climate change policies, programmes and interventions including the conservation of natural resources at international, regional,	Number of youths engaged in the design, implementation and evaluation of environmental policies	0	10,000	MoYS MoEn records MoE Academia	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment

	national, district and community levels promoted					
	Youth pursuance of careers, innovations and enterprises that address sustainable environmental usage and mitigation of the effects of climate change encouraged	Number of youths who pursue careers, innovations and enterprises that address sustainable environmental usage and mitigation of the effects of climate change	0	2,000	MoYS MoEn records MoE Academia	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of youths who establish wealth creating enterprises in environment and climate change	0	2,000	MoYS MoEn records MoE Academia	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment
		Number of youths who initiate innovations in environment and climate change	0	2,000	MoYS MoEn records MoE Academia	Availability of resources  Willingness and commitment

<b>Priority Area 10: Coordination, Mainstreaming and Financing of Youth Agenda</b>						
<b>Outcome: Improved coordination, mainstreaming and financing of the youth agenda in the country.</b>						
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions/Risks</b>
Enhance coordination, resource mobilization and mainstreaming of youth issues across all sectors.	Youth Mainstreaming Strategy developed and rolled out	Number of Youth Mainstreaming Strategies developed	0	1	Ministry of Youth Records	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of MDAs mainstreamed with youth agenda	0	20	Ministry of Youth Records	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Coordination platforms for youth programming established and strengthened	Number of coordination platforms formed	8	10	Ministry of Youth Records	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of Coordination platforms strengthened	8	10	Ministry of Youth Records	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Youth Investment Plan developed and rolled out	Number of Youth Investment Plans developed	0	1	Ministry of Youth Records	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of Youth Investment Plans implemented	0	1	Ministry of Youth Records	Availability of resources

						Willingness and commitment
	Youth Workers capacitated and professionalised	Number of Youth Development graduate programmes developed	1	4	Ministry of Youth Records, NCHE Records, Universities Records	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
		Number of Youth Workers graduates graduating from the Youth Development programmes	3	200	Ministry of Youth Records	Availability of resources Willingness and commitment
	Resources mobilised for Youth Development in Malawi	Number of Youth Investment Funds developed	0	1	MoYS NYCOM	Availability of resources Availability of data