

MANIFESTO

of the

DEMOCRATIC PROGRESSIVE PARTY

**TOWARDS A PEOPLE-CENTERED
GOVERNMENT**

February, 2014

PROSPERITY, JUSTICE, SECURITY

A GOVERNMENT WE CAN TRUST



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FOREWORD



Hon. Prof. Peter Mutharika, (JSD) DPP President and Presidential candidate

This is the Manifesto of the Party that is yet again to reclaim victory. This Manifesto is a reflection of DPP beliefs and values which are grounded on people-centered development approaches, long term infrastructure developments, people-driven economic paradigms, and a culture of respect for human rights and human dignity for all. The DPP is here again, just like in 2009, to restore the confidence of the people in their Government. The people of Malawi want a government they can trust, a government that can deliver on its promises, a

government that prioritises their needs. The DPP took Malawians on the path to prosperity from 2004 to 2012; however the current governing party has within 20 months robbed the nation of its dream for prosperity. The economy is in shambles; the cost of living is skyrocketing; political aggrandizement, self-glorification, and massive corruption are the order of the day. Pride and confidence of the Civil Service is fast waning off. Meanwhile, the leadership has folded hands and left the country on autopilot. The DPP is back to regain full control of the destiny of the country.

The DPP has been tried and tested, and has proved its salt. We made promises which we kept. Promises to drastically reduce the number of households which were perpetually without food; promises on security to individuals, households and to private investors; promises on infrastructural development; revamping of the health sector and consolidation of the gains made in the education sector for the full realization of human capital development etc were all delivered despite some bottlenecks and structural constraints we faced. During the era when DPP formed government, Malawi effectively emerged from food begging to food self-sufficiency; Malawi had better roads, better schools and better hospitals; Malawi successfully implemented policy reforms in the public and private sectors, and some of the reforms led to the cancellation of Malawi's external debts; Malawians were proud in their efforts, Malawians were a confident people, and Malawians knew exactly the developmental future which they were destined to.

While we continue to celebrate the life of the late founder of our party, Professor Bingu wa Mutharika, we in the DPP continue to dream in colour and we will strive to fulfill the development promises whose foundation was well laid by our fallen hero. The current DPP leadership continues to firmly believe that we have the capacity to solve our own problems. We continue to believe that Malawi can and will get better. Now is the time to have a Government that can keep promises, a Government that can lead with integrity, a Government that can make development possible once again. Now is the time for DPP to reclaim its victory. We continue in the philosophy that those who aspire to lead others must have clean hands and be free from corruption. The DPP is established to fight underdevelopment, economic and social injustice, inequality, and corruption, theft of public funds and abuse of power. The Party is established to serve people. DPP does not believe in empty rhetoric. The party does not believe in cheap propaganda which takes advantage of the people and turn them into puppets for gaining political mileage. DPP believes that leaders must lead by example and not by words. We strongly believe that people come first.

Just like we committed in 2009 we wish to reiterate our dreaming in colour – that of a country in which all people are united by a common identity, a common purpose and a common destiny; a country where appointments to public positions are made on the basis of merit, capability and genuine commitment to serve the people; a country where people with disabilities and the elderly have equal opportunity and are free to invest in any business or to engage in economic pursuits of their choice; a country in which people's lives are valued; a country in which human rights and the rule of law are recognized and respected; a country in which there is freedom of worship and of association. Our shared vision continues to be that of a country in which endemic poverty or preventable diseases are eliminated; a country in which all people are given the opportunity to learn to read and write; and a country in which people stand on their own feet and are able to feed themselves.

The pillars of the DPP will continue to be prosperity, justice and security. These in turn will help to raise the standard of living and the welfare of all people, in a society where anti-corruption and accountability drives will be generously pursued. We in the DPP believe that if a government does not have integrity, it has no right to govern.

This Manifesto represents the shared vision of a party that is both democratic and progressive. It is a party with leaders that work for the good of the people and not to promote their self-interests. On behalf of the Democratic Progressive Party, I am happy to invite all Malawi citizens within and outside the country, to join the winning party, the DPP and to participate in the political, economic and social development of our country. I also cordially welcome Malawi citizens of European, American, Asian and Arabic descent who have made their home in Malawi or who are residing here, to join the DPP so that together we can build our country for the benefit of our children, our grandchildren and for all generations to come.

DPP WOYEEEE! MALAWI WOYEEEE!

PROF. ARTHUR PETER MUTHARIKA

PRESIDENT, DEMOCRATIC PROGRESSIVE PARTY, LILONGWE, MALAWI

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) will not run Government business as usual; the DPP government will not pursue the trickle-down economics, but rather will implement bottom-up economic policies aimed at getting the poor out of poverty into prosperity. We have done this before; impacted on the lives of millions of Malawians through food security and economic opportunities; our government brought down poverty levels in Malawi from 64% down to 42%, in addition to making history for Malawi as the fastest growing economy in Africa. We will simply perfect our approach to the development of Malawi, increase productivity and make life better for all Malawians.

- i. The DPP believes that Malawi needs to **diversify** from primary agriculture especially tobacco, in order to increase its resilience and sustain economic growth and development. The DPP government will therefore use Malawi's vast agricultural, mineral and human resources to improve Malawi's economic prospects through expansion of manufacturing, production and export of non-traditional agricultural and industrial products, and further development of services such as tourism. The DPP led government will provide a conducive business environment, responsible management of natural resources and good governance in order to harness private sector innovative potential. We aim to **double exports in the next five years**.
- ii. We will re-establish **food security for all Malawians** and make the country the food basket for the region. In this regard, the DPP government commits to **sustain fertilizer subsidy** for the poor in Malawi. In fact, we commit to abolish the coupon system and make subsidized fertilizer **available for every maize subsistence farmer** that needs it.
- iii. The DPP government will pursue **Zero Tolerance on Corruption, Bribery, Fraud and Theft** of government resources. There shall **not** be **Cashgate scandal** under the DPP.
- iv. The DPP government will ensure efficient and effective health system in Malawi. Among them, we will introduce **Health Insurance** for all public servants; will end critical shortage of staff, medicine and drugs; repair and maintain medical equipment; manage HIV and AIDS pandemic and other readily preventable diseases; and combat cancer. The DPP government will encourage investment by the private sector into the health, especially the curative sector; among others.
- v. We will prioritise **Education** and aim to **eliminate illiteracy** by 2019 and be technologically advanced by 2023. To facilitate this, we will repair and upgrade old schools and building new ones so that **no child should have to walk more than five kilometers to attend school**. Science, technology and technical subjects will be given special attention to encourage our youths towards non-white collar job mentality. A **Special Child and Youth**

Rehabilitation Fund will be developed to enable the children and youth from impoverished families have access to vocational training so as to equip them to become self-reliant. **Community Colleges** will be developed in every district to facilitate knowledge and skills transfer. The **Teaching profession will be upgraded** and make it an attractive service in Malawi.

- vi. The DPP will pick up its past investment into the **Infrastructure** which the Joyce Banda administration has left to abandon only less than 2 years in power. The DPP, initiator of the Karonga-Chitipa road, the Malawi University of Science and Technology (MUST), the national Stadium, Kapichila Power Station etc, will fasttrack the projects on the Chipembere Highway, Zomba-Jali-Chitakale Road, Thyolo-Muona-Bangula road, central region roads, city roads in Mzuzu, Tsangano- Mpatamanga-Chileka road, Lilongwe City bypass, Machinga-Naminga Road, Jenda-Edingeni-Rumphi road, the Lirangwe-Machinga road and the Nsanje World Inland Port. We will also develop other roads such as the Chitipa-Nthalire-Kasungu roads, Chitipa-Misuku road, Mzimba-Nkhatabay road, Rumphi-Livingstonia Mission road, Nyika road, Tsangano-Mwanza Neno road, Mwanza – Thambani road, Thyolo-Khonjeni-Luchenza road, Lirangwe-Chingale road. In addition we will construct the university campuses in Karonga, Mzimba, Mangochi and Nsanje.
- vii. **Housing:** The DPP government will introduce and implement a **subsidy on cement and iron sheets** to empower the poor in Malawi to build and own decent houses.
- viii. **Security:** The DPP government will provide “**Total Security**” to both persons and businesses in Malawi. DPP deplores the current levels of insecurity under the current regime, and its associated direct negative impact on the economy and investment opportunities.
- ix. **Transport:** The DPP government will improve transport system in Malawi. Specific to the metropolitan and/or rural areas, the DPP will facilitate the development of Mini-Taxis, which will not only ease transportation, but will also create jobs, reduce congestion and grow a service sector along the way.
- x. **Public Service:** There will be re-installed confidence of Malawians in themselves and belief in their government. The DPP will run a professional and results-oriented government, respecting Public Service Rules and Regulations, and ensure accountability. We will cut off unnecessary positions, reorganize the public service and ensure provision of strategic direction under one Principal Secretary in each Ministry.
- xi. We will pass and implement a number of laws including: a **Law on Handouts**, and a Law that will **prevent sitting Members of Parliament from benefiting from increasing their own salaries and benefits.**

- xii. The DPP government will **reduce concentration of power** in the Presidency.
- xiii. **Cabinet:** There shall be **20 members in Cabinet**, *including* Deputies, whose appointment will be based on **merit**, interview and vetting by a Public Appointments Committee.
- xiv. Appointment and removal of the **Governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi, Director of the Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Auditor General, the Director of Public Prosecution, Clerk of Parliament, Malawi Human Rights Commission Executive Secretary, the Malawi Law Commissioner, Director General of the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, MACRA Director General, and leaders of other accountability institutions** shall be on merit through a special public appointments committee. Merit will also be observed in appointments and removal of Chief Executive Officers and Board members of parastatals.
- xv. We will **not impose or decide for the people** on issues that border on their culture, morals and human rights. Contentious issues will be put to referendums.
- xvi. Our **prisons** will be truly centres of correction and rehabilitation. The DPP government will establish specialized **services by prisoners** such as crop production, carpentry and joinery, building, tailoring among others. The products will be supplied to government and other institutions in need, such as hospitals and schools.
- xvii. The DPP government will cooperate and collaborate with the **civil society, non-governmental organisations and the media** in the development of Malawi. In this regard, we will pass and implement the **Access to Information** bill.
- xviii. The DPP government will pass and implement the recommendations from the constitutional reviews, including facilitating implementation of revised **Section 65 (Crossing the Floor** automatically) and bring back the revised **Section 64 (recall provision** with proper safeguards to prevent abuse) of our constitution.
- xix.** The DPP will establish a **National Security Council** with statutory powers to guide long-term national decision-making and determination of government actions for national interests, the well-being of our people and institutions, and our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

OUR COLLECTIVE VISION

Our collective vision is **our country transformed from being a predominantly importing and consuming country to a predominantly producing and exporting country**; and a **food self-sufficient country** where hunger is eliminated, and our agricultural primary commodities, other raw materials and minerals **transformed**, in the process creating jobs and new wealth for our people.

OUR MISSION

Our mission is to facilitate the instilling of self-confidence and sense of socio-economic independence of Malawians, by creating a conducive environment for hard work, creating more sustainable jobs, redistributing incomes and increasing the supply of quality goods and services for the domestic and international markets.

OUR PLEDGE

We continue to pursue and find relevance in the pledge we made in 2009. We shall provide sound political and economic leadership and work with all Malawians, including those in the opposition, in a spirit of political tolerance, understanding and reconciliation, thereby consolidating peace, harmony, security and stability as the basis for prosperity of our country. Most fundamental of all, we pledge to walk the talk and turn our development promises into real benefits for the people. Further, we pledge to work for all Malawians regardless of tribe, race, color, religion or creed, political belief or affiliation, so that together we can build the kind of Malawi we want for ourselves, our children and our grandchildren.

CHAPTER 1: PEOPLE FIRST - DPP'S UNDERLYING PHILOSOPHY TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. DPP's deep-seated democratic belief is that **people are the reason any democratic society exists**. Therefore any policy step taken by the state and society must reflect this very fundamental tenet which is purposefully engraved in the preamble to the Republican Constitution of Malawi ("We, the People..."). The DPP believes that **people must take a driving seat in the policy processes** and that no policy should exclude them from participating in the decision making of the state, and from being the principal beneficiaries of public goods as well as private sector operations which are supported by government policies.
2. Between 2005 and 2012, Malawians were made to believe in themselves and were proud of their prosperity. But at the moment, Malawi is in pain; Malawians are starving; the Malawi economy has nose-dived, with growth rates revised to below the DPP-associated-above-6% rate. Malawi's inflation is now the highest in Africa. Malawians can no longer feed themselves nor in general determine their economic destiny; with "Cashgate scandal," the gap between the poor and the rich has widened, the poor are getting poorer while top governing party officials are awash with stolen public funds. The state is selective in the way it applies the law. Government policy of currency devaluation and floatation continues to subject Malawians and businesses alike to price increases and instability. The list is endless. The DPP will reverse this suffering.
3. Since its formation in 2005, the DPP has pursued a people-centred and therefore rights based approach to economic development. The DPP believes in the "People first" and that economic policy and management must be aimed at protecting and promoting our national interest.

CHAPTER 2: REBUILDING OUR NATION

4. Since 2012, when the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) was robbed of its governing responsibility, our country has plunged into deep poverty and uncertainty. Insecurity is the order of the day, threatening the very efforts of Malawian persons and businesses to develop. Malawi is food insecure and poverty is increasing. Our public resources have been plundered and corruption has robbed our people of their opportunities to prosper. The gains made when the DPP was in leadership position have been eroded, and people's right to development has been adversely reversed. The hopes, dreams and expectations that were created during the 1993 Referendum and put into practice from 2005 when DPP was in power have been dashed. Indeed today, life has become unbearable for most people, the cost of living has skyrocketed, and the gap between the rich and the poor has widened. While a minority of the population basks in plenty and live in opulence, courtesy of "Cashgate Scandal," theft and corruption of the current government, things have changed for the worse for the majority Malawians.
5. The DPP upholds the democratic principles that "People Come First" and that the unity of the people is the basis for a sustained political structure based on convergence and consensus. Our programme of work is inclusive and encompassing. We believe

that democracy should not be by word of mouth, but must be seen to be practiced. DPP therefore pledges accountability for its programmes.

6. The DPP is here again with a **“People-Centered Development Agenda.”** We will re-launch our poverty reduction agenda by resuming high growth through increased productivity. We will create new wealth, incomes and more jobs so that our people can enjoy the fruits of their independence and choices. The DPP has a set of practical and tested development solutions that is consistent with the 21st Century. The DPP has a dedicated leadership with a clear vision for sustained growth and development in line with the aspiration of the people of Malawi.
7. The DPP has before established a Government that defended the interests and the rights of the people, a Government whose leadership sacrificed itself for the sake of country, a leadership that was honest, dependable, just and accountable to the people. We have learned our honest lessons, one key of which is that no Government can succeed in any political, economic and social programs without the support of the people. The DPP Government will be truly a "government of the people, for the people and by the people," and it is a party that has a fresh history from which we are willing to learn further from.
8. The DPP believes in development and unity for all Malawians. We condemn actions based on greed, vengeance and retribution. We cannot build Malawi while preventing free expression by all political parties. We cannot build Malawi while sowing seeds of disunity, gossip and suspicion. DPP will therefore rebuild Malawi through understanding, love, tolerance and respect of all people. The DPP Manifesto is based on unity of all people in Malawi. It addresses the problems of regionalism, a feature that has caused great confusion among our people and proven to be a hindrance to development and progress of Malawi.

CHAPTER 3: PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

9. The DPP principles and guidelines are as follows:-
 - i. All Malawi citizens living in the country and abroad will work together and freely participate in elections and strengthening our new democracy. No Malawi citizen should be excluded from voting because he is not resident in the country.
 - ii. Democracy involves the evolution of common principles, understanding, hopes, expectations and aspirations based on respect of our traditions, customs, and culture.
 - iii. Politicians will have no right to divide, scare, intimidate, exploit or cheat, or deceive the people who have elected them.
 - iv. No person in Malawi should ever believe that Malawi is his/her personal property. Malawi belongs to all Malawians.
 - v. No leader should manipulate the law or the Constitution in order to stay in power beyond the period stipulated in the Constitution.
 - vi. No person in Malawi will be denied basic rights, civil liberties and the rule of law.
 - vii. There shall be political tolerance and understanding and democracy will not imply tribalism, ethnic superiority and/or regional hegemony.

- viii. Terrorism in all its forms shall be stamped out of the political and economic system in Malawi, and DPP Government shall comply and cooperate with relevant international bodies in clamping down acts of terror.
 - ix. The Malawi Constitution will serve as the basis of our political, economic and social transformation.
10. The DPP recommits to the position it made in 2009 that the interests of all people of Malawi shall be prioritized at all times and they shall be pursued as enshrined and safeguarded in the above principles and the Constitution. The DPP shall adopt political structures in which all interest groups - the traditional chiefs, religious leaders, the business community, the teachers, the women, the youth, the elderly and the disabled, are fully represented and are given the voice at appropriate level in the society. The DPP further calls on all the stakeholders to hold it to account for these principles.

CHAPTER 4: ZERO TOLERANCE TO CORRUPTION, FRAUD, THEFT AND OTHER ECONOMIC CRIMES

11. Corruption is an enemy of growth, distribution and prosperity. Corruption in any form robs the people, especially the poor, of their legitimate right to economic prosperity by diverting resources away from public economic and social development, into the private pockets of a few. The DPP is deeply concerned with the escalating levels of corruption in Malawi since the coming into government by the People's Party in mid-2012. For the past 20 months, Malawians have lost billions of public funds through massive looting coded "Cashgate." DPP reiterates its stand for Zero Tolerance to Corruption, fraud, theft, smuggling and any other economic crimes.
12. Just as we affirmed in 2009, the DPP Government shall act against corruption by implementing, inter alia, the following measures:
- i. The establishment of clear "performance criteria" and "benchmarks" by which government spending will be regularly audited and validated.
 - ii. An efficient system of monitoring the allocation and utilization of all resources so that possible irregularities can be detected at an early stage in the public finance management system. This will help Government to reveal the existence of fraud and corruption both in electronic and manual based financial systems.
 - iii. Strengthening the financial management system for detection of corruption, and ensuring investigation, prosecution and punishment of all public officers found guilty of corruption, theft, mismanagement, and abuse of power in all its forms.
 - iv. Empowering the offices of the Auditor General, Public Accounts Committee and the Anti-Corruption Bureau, to ensure that all officials in these and other institutions entrusted with public funds shall be professional and fully accountable and transparent with regard to their mandate.
 - v. Reviewing the Procurement Act and ensure that it is non-political.

CHAPTER 5: CREATING NEW WEALTH

13. The DPP has been very successful during the time it was governing in creating wealth for the majority, reducing poverty significantly from 66% to 42%; made Malawi the fastest growing economy in Africa, and improving the livelihoods of mainly the poor. In 2014-2019, it will continue to focus on investment in productive sectors as the basis for creating new wealth. Without economic growth and development, no democracy can be sustainable. The DPP will utilise Malawi's vast agricultural, mineral and human resources to improve the country's economic prospects through expansion of manufacturing, production and export of non-traditional agricultural and industrial products, and further development of services such as tourism.
14. The DPP led government will provide a conducive business environment, responsible management of natural resources and good governance in order to harness private sector innovative potential. We aim to double exports in the next five (5) years.
15. The DPP believes that Malawi can be developed only by Malawians. Donor support will be sought to supplement our national efforts in generating wealth and trade. The DPP further believes that we in Malawi will not resolve our economic, and social development problems by using borrowed ideas and concepts.
16. The DPP shall promote our economic prosperity by establishing new processing industries to add value to our exports by transforming our cotton, tobacco, tea, coffee, groundnuts, fish, hides and skins into finished products. This will generate additional incomes as well as create jobs for our people.
17. The DPP shall continue to accord the highest priority to the development of indigenous small and medium business enterprises to enable them to grow and expand. These must be provided with the environment that enables them to be more competitive and productive and to access regional and international markets with direct government support. The DPP is determined to attain fast economic growth of Malawi by developing a group of entrepreneurs both local and international, who are ready to embark upon serious production and exports to earn more foreign exchange.
18. We will encourage the private sector to increase exports through producing efficiently, more cheaply and more competitively.
19. Based on our past track record of performance, the DPP will continue to pursue the following:-
 - i. To promote increased domestic savings as well as remittances from abroad and invest resources so released to create new wealth by directly supporting indigenous enterprises especially small and medium and those owned and operated by women and the youth to take advantage of new economies of scale offered under regional economic cooperation arrangements.
 - ii. To create a conducive environment for foreign direct investment and for cross-border investment within the COMESA/SADC region. Above all, we will create an environment in which our own people, both within and outside the country, can be encouraged to freely invest especially in production, manufacturing, and agriculture so as to create goods in which to trade.
 - iii. To develop our national capacity to fight under-development, by defining our own strategies, objectives and priorities for economic recovery and growth. We shall take full control and management of our economy and mobilize our resources to fight poverty.

- iv. To shift development into the rural areas by creating "growth centres" throughout the country around which new service facilities will be provided to rural people; to distribute wealth and jobs by encouraging private entrepreneurs to locate business in these rural growth centres and to attract commercial banks, discount houses and investment institutions to provide special incentives to investment in rural areas.

CHAPTER 6: POLICY REFORMS

20. The Democratic Progressive Party recognizes that God has given Malawi everything we need to develop. We shall implement policy reforms that will lead the country to attain a faster rate of macroeconomic growth within a stable political and economic environment. People are the reason why democratic societies exist.
21. The DPP believes that because it comes to power by the will of the people, it will govern for the people. The DPP further believes that the private sector, as the engine of growth needs to be encouraged to invest further by providing an environment that is stable, secure and predictable. Thus the DPP shall promote a *human rights based market economy* where private investment shall be encouraged with a maximum balancing of private sector interests and people's interests. The DPP is poised to set economic and social policy framework of the people, by the people, and for the people. This is the underlying principle of the DPP.
22. The DPP refuses to believe that there is no alternative to the economic policies which the current government is implementing. The current governing party chose carelessly the mix of neo-liberalism, devaluation, currency floatation and automatic pricing. The DPP shall pursue the **mixed economy and developmental state** as twin paradigms that will promote the interests of the people while protecting economic growth.
23. The following are the broad policy guidelines adopted by the DPP to deal with social and economic development challenges of our country.

6.1 Principles of Good Governance

24. The DPP will strengthen a Government that is accountable to the people and that can be trusted. We believe in a clean government run by men and women who have clean records and who are committed to render impeccable service to the country and to the people. The DPP will engage the best men and women who have the highest integrity to implement government programmes.
25. The basic principles of good governance call for the creation of new opportunities for income generation for all people, especially women and the youth. Therefore, DPP will ensure co-ownership of the political and economic machinery by the people. We shall establish a Government in which decision-making and power-sharing are exercised through the will of people.
26. The DPP will unequivocally continue to implement the following reforms:-
 - i. The Public Sector Reforms aimed at creating stable macroeconomic conditions for growth, and instilling donor confidence in our ability to adhere to international commitments.
 - ii. The Civil Service Reforms aimed at improving the conditions of service and professionalism of our civil servants, and developing national capacity to

resuscitate economic growth, and creating benchmarks by which performance can be monitored, assessed and evaluated.

- iii. The Agricultural Sector Reforms aimed at developing agriculture and making Malawi a "hunger-free nation" through the implementation of Agricultural Input Subsidy Programmes, and increased budgetary allocation to agriculture.
 - iv. The Private Sector Reforms aimed at developing and strengthening the business enterprises to contribute more positively to economic growth through Public/Private Partnerships (PPP) and Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) arrangements.
27. In addition the DPP Government will actively support the international community in the war against terrorism, drug trafficking, child abuse and trafficking, women abuse and trafficking and money laundering. We will never allow Malawi to be used as a haven for drug offenders from other countries or a transit for trade in drugs or in humans.
28. The DPP abhor the tendency to personalize development projects and activities in the country. We are concerned that national priorities keep being changed by whatever leadership that comes to power. When a party in government or president changes, projects are discontinued, as evidenced in the Nsanje Inland Port, the Malawi University of Science and Technology, the Presidential Hotel among others. The DPP will establish a **National Security Council** with statutory powers to guide long-term national decision-making and determination of government actions for national interests, the well-being of our people and institutions, and our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

6.2 Macroeconomic Policy Reforms

29. The DPP Government will give special importance to the design and implementation of sound macro-economic policies as a critical factor to support good governance. The DPP will enable the interfacing of the major economic sectors into an appropriate policy mix to enable the economy to attain full recovery leading towards sustained growth and development.
30. We will align public institutions and regulatory bodies to the development state that the DPP is committed to. In this regard, the DPP will streamline accountability systems to the priorities of development. Our belief in security will extend to the safekeeping of public funds. The DPP will foster what Allan More said that "People shouldn't be afraid of their government. Governments should be afraid of their people."
31. The DPP will implement the following reforms:-
- (i) Create an enabling environment to achieve four principal objectives;
 - a) attaining macro-economic growth;
 - b) allocating resources more efficiently;
 - c) mobilizing domestic and foreign resources to support economic growth;
 - d) reduction of public expenditure.
 - (ii) Address the internal disequilibrium in our economy characterized by serious foreign exchange shortages, unsustainable budget deficits and mounting

domestic debt service burdens. We shall ensure stability in macroeconomic indicators such as government budgets, interest rates, inflation and exchange rates.

- (iii) Redesign macro-economic programming by striking a balance between short-term policy for crisis management and medium to long-term perspective planning leading to real transformation of our economy and the attainment of sustainable growth and development.
- (iv) Implementation of an appropriate population policy recognizing that higher levels of living standards cannot be achieved in our country if population continues to grow at a rate faster than the growth in real incomes.
- (v) Restoring private sector confidence in the economy and to attract foreign direct and crossborder investments into our country.

6.3 Monetary and Fiscal Policy

32. The DPP Government recognizes that a sound monetary and fiscal policy enables better economic management. It will therefore implement monetary policy reforms focused towards reduction and eventually eliminating huge domestic borrowing, reducing balance-of-payments deficits and lowering of interest rates. Such reforms will aim at strengthening monetary controls, improving domestic savings and investment financing that focus on the following:-

- (i) The review of the taxation policy to take into account the level of our development and economic performance. New measures will also be introduced to broaden the taxation base while easing the tax burden, and to improve mechanisms for tax collection so as to counter-balance revenue shortfalls.
- (ii) The DPP shall observe strict fiscal discipline as provided in the law and will implement a Zero-deficit budget on recurrent expenditures. Government will prioritise the post 2015 Agenda, and seek aid to support development projects. Management of donor funds will be under strict prudence and in line with principles of the Busan Partnership Agreement.
 - a. Tax and non tax revenue: The DPP will actively pursue ways of maximizing domestic revenue, expanding the tax base, but reducing the tax incidence on the poor people and on investments. We will encourage local participation in economic activities as a way of promoting immediate re-investment into the country, further inducing locally generated economic growth and sure source of tax revenue.
 - b. The tax regime governing the mining sector and other extractive sectors shall be reviewed and allow maximum benefits from mining proceeds to Malawi. The legal framework shall make investments into the extractives sector predictable and also allow more community voices in key decisions on economic activities that affect their communities.
 - c. On non tax revenue, the DPP will promote greater transparency in the collection and use of fuel levies. The fuel levies will have a time limit and where necessary, obsolete levies will be replaced and the DPP shall introduce people-centred levies like the HIV levy and bursary levy for education for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC).

- (iii) The reduction of budget deficits as the cornerstone of sound financial policy; management of public finances will be significantly improved through drastic reductions in non-productive government spending and more disciplined budgetary controls.
- (iv) Increase domestic income generating capacities and savings that enable our country to move decisively towards greater dependence on domestic resources for growth and development. Enhance supervision of the operational efficiency of domestic financial and monetary institutions aimed at creating a new culture for domestic investment.
- (v) Create Malawi as a "safe haven" for investors and financial institutions by creating inland off-shore and in-shore facilities to international capital along Lake Malawi.

CHAPTER 7: THE PUBLIC/ CIVIL SERVICE

1. The public/civil service was created and designed as a means and a tool for the attainment and realisation of our national goals, objectives and aspirations. In that role the public/civil service is expected to act with efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of national policies, the delivery of public services, and the creation of a conducive environment for private sector investment and wealth creation.
2. The Democratic Progressive Party will ensure that the public/civil service is well-trained, professional, highly motivated, competent, well remunerated, and corrupt-free. Recruitment, retention and promotion in the public/civil service will be purely based on merit and not on political patronage or hegemony.
3. Due to the centrality of the public/civil service in the task of national development, the Democratic Progressive Party will ensure that our most talented sons and daughters are recruited in the public/civil service; and a system will be created for rewarding the best and outstanding performers in order to retain them in the service.
4. In this globalised world, Malawi must compete, with favourable outcomes, for global opportunities on the global stage. Malawi's public/civil service must therefore comprise of men and women with the requisite skills, competencies and attitudes for this task. Thus from the lowest grade to the highest grade, training will be a pre-requisite in order to continuously raise the bar of excellence in public/civil service, and to equip all workers with skills necessary for them to tackle new national challenges and embrace new global opportunities.
5. The Democratic Progressive Party government will, by legislative enactment, establish a Public Service Remuneration Board, which will be responsible for the harmonisation of pay in the public service, and which will be mandated to remove the inequities, and iron out the incongruities, that exist in the system whereby employees doing similar work at similar grades are remunerated differently merely because they work for different departments of the government. A Democratic Progressive Party administration will aim to achieve equal pay for equal work across the entire public service.
6. The Democratic Progressive Party recognises that conflicts and competition between politicians and public/civil servants erode and frustrate well-intentioned policies and development programmes. Training and orientation sessions will be conducted for politicians and technocrats to acquaint them with knowledge of their proper roles and functions in the management of the affairs of a Ministry, department or other government entity.
7. A Democratic Progressive Party government will ensure that all public/civil servants receive a wage that compares favourably with their counterparts in the private sector. Under the Democratic Progressive party, no longer shall the fact of working for the

public/civil service mean that a person is forever condemned to a life of penury. Salaries in the public/civil service will be adjusted periodically to ensure that they keep pace with prevailing economic trends.

8. To instil a culture of professionalism and to create and maintain a cadre of high performers and achievers in the public/civil service, the Democratic Progressive Party will immediately institute a system of fair and open appraisal for all workers. The aptitude and performance of every employee will be continually assessed and recorded to form a permanent profile of his/her employment history. Promotions and other rewards will go towards those that are deserving, on merit, on the basis of such an open appraisal system.
9. To prevent bias, arbitrariness and capriciousness in the management and administration of the public/civil service, all decisions affecting the public/civil service will be based strictly on the Constitution, the Public Service Act, The Malawi Public Service Regulations, and other laws and regulations affecting the public/civil service. No decision, appointment, promotion, disciplinary measure, or removal of a public/civil servant outside the legal or regulatory framework shall be implemented or enforced.
10. Each year, departments of Government and other public institutions will be given benchmarks, goals, targets and outcomes to be achieved. And using a peer review mechanism as well as an independent evaluation system, the performance of Cabinet Ministers, Principal Secretaries, Directors and Chief Executives will be assessed and publicly announced. There will be rewards for good performance; and adverse consequences for mediocre performance.
11. On the basis of the development priorities and opportunities of our nation, the Democratic Progressive Party government will undertake and invest in skills development with a bias towards those areas that will unlock the constraints to our national development and those skills that will build a platform for the sustained creation of wealth.
12. In order to provide equal and quality services to all citizens of our country irrespective of their location, teachers, nurses, security personnel, agriculture extension workers and other government staff posted to outlying or rural areas will be given incentives in order for them to provide dedicated and efficient services to such rural communities.
13. All public/civil servants shall be answerable and accountable to the people of Malawi in the provision of competent, dedicated, efficient, ethical and courteous public services. Inspectors shall be deployed in all government departments to monitor and enforce compliance with acceptable public service standards.

14. The Democratic Progressive Party government will maintain an absolute zero tolerance stance to corruption, graft, bribery and theft in the public/civil service. The government will use laws such as the Public Finance Management Act (including The Treasury and Desk Instructions), The Audit Act, The Public Procurement Act, The Declaration of Assets Act, The Penal Code, and the Corrupt Practices Act; and institutions such as the Financial Intelligence Unit, and the Malawi Police Service, to ensure that those engaged in the plunder of public resources, and those involved in various malpractices, face the full extent of the law and are punished according to law.
15. In order to minimise opportunities for corruption and mischief, the Democratic Progressive Party will utilise legal frameworks, administrative arrangements, and information technology to achieve, to the maximum extent possible, anonymity and non-contact between bidders, evaluators of bids, and all those involved in decision making on tenders and the supply chain.
16. As a further measure to fight corruption, the Democratic Progressive Party government will strengthen and ensure complete independence of the offices of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Financial Intelligence Unit, as well as the police prosecution unit, by the employment of adequately trained personnel as well as the provision of sufficient financial resources.
17. The Democratic Progressive Party will ensure gender balance and equality of opportunity in the public/civil service. On matters of recruitment, training and promotions, the government will ensure that the numbers of men and women are comparable to one another. At leadership levels, the numbers shall be equal.
18. The Democratic Progressive Party will encourage and promote the employment and advancement in the public/civil service of persons with disabilities, who shall be given opportunities for training and leadership positions like all other employees.
19. The Democratic Progressive Party will ensure that death benefits, retirement benefits and pensions are generous and adequate for persons employed in the public/civil service. Further these benefits and pensions will be periodically adjusted so as not to lose their value upon beneficiaries and retirees. The payment of death and retirement benefits, as well as pensions, shall be made within one month from the occurrence of the event to which they relate.

There shall at all times be an office responsible for public/civil service reforms to ensure that, in composition, structure, as well as in qualification and skills, the public/civil service continuously mirrors and meets the changing needs of our country and our

CHAPTER 8: MANAGING THE PUBLIC DEBT

33. The DPP realises the crippling effects of domestic and external borrowing. That is why the DPP administration moved Malawi into debt cancellation in 2006. However, in 2012, the external debts have piled again over US\$1.1 billion and domestic debt is over US\$850 million, collectively accounting for over 54 percent of GDP as of January 2014. This is a big concern to the DPP not only because of the size of the debt stock but also the country's inability to service the debt.
34. The DPP is aware that these external and domestic debts were incurred by preceding government. However, we have an obligation to repay it. We are therefore determined to find effective and lasting solutions to the Malawi debt crisis.
35. Our policy on debt management will centre on the following: -
- (i) The DPP shall restrict borrowing in line with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). The DPP shall borrow for production and not for consumption purposes.
 - (ii) Increase the productive and export capacity of our industries so as to increase foreign exchange earnings through value addition and diversification to alleviate the debt-servicing crisis by increasing our ability to repay the debts.
 - (iii) Institute more strict controls and monitoring of public and private borrowing to ensure that we do not borrow beyond our capacity to repay.
 - (iv) We shall discourage or prevent borrowing for luxury imports but encourage borrowing for industrialization and income-generating activities.
 - (v) Enter into a dialogue with bilateral creditors, multilateral institutions and relevant international organizations to agree on appropriate strategy and framework for effective debt management in Malawi.
 - (vi) Negotiate with our creditors so that old loans should be written off by converting them into grants to give us a fresh start.

CHAPTER 9: REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

36. The Democratic Progressive Party recognizes that Malawi is not an island and its market is too small to attract large-scale investments in industrial and agriculture production, manufacturing and trade. Therefore, we will strongly support initiatives towards market integration in order to create a viable environment for growth and development.
37. Specifically, the DPP will:-
- (i) Strengthen Malawi's progressive participation in regional and international economic integration and uphold the treaties to which Malawi appended its signature.

- (ii) Adhere to the Treaty establishing the African Union (AU) and / or the continental economic cooperation and initiatives.
 - (iii) Review bilateral agreements between Malawi and other countries in Eastern and Southern Africa covering a range of activities aimed at improving our relations with our cooperating partners.
38. The DPP will foster international relations that strengthen Malawi's drive towards a developmental state by embracing **development diplomacy**. Aid from development partners shall prioritise long-term development projects that are related to the international trade interests of Malawi, instead of aid that merely promotes short term consumptive priorities.
 39. The DPP government will maximise Malawi's comparative advantages in line with the *different but equal principle* under the law of nations. Specifically, we will engage into meaningful people-centered international relations that translate into Malawi's ability to export and meaningfully participate on the international market.
 40. DPP shall ensure that the economy progresses towards self reliance and attracts primarily and progressively only the aid package which supports investment, productivity and long-term development projects. **Aid for consumption will be limited in preference for aid for development**. DPP will actively engage donors in dialogue towards mutual goals that include embracing of home-grown policies, doing away with one-size-fits-all approaches, and adoption of people-centred development practices.

CHAPTER 10: HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RULE OF LAW

41. The DPP shall adhere to and respect the Constitution, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations as well as the African Charter on Human and People's Rights of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the basis for a new civil society in a democratic Malawi.
42. Specifically, the DPP Government will guarantee the following: -
 - i. The Rule of Law including the right to a fair trial; appeal to a competent national organ for his fundamental rights; the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a competent judiciary system; the right to be defended; and right to be brought to trial within a reasonable period of time.
 - ii. The right to reside in any country including one's own and the right to return to one's country.
 - iii. The right to economic pursuit or engage in business without distinction of any kind such as race, tribe, colour, religion, political views, social origin, social status, birth, gender or other considerations.
 - iv. The right to security and protection of life, persons, business and personal property.
 - v. The right not to be subjected to torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment.
 - vi. The right to be protected against arbitrary search, interference with privacy of the home, or mail and correspondence or attacks upon personal reputation and honour without justification.

- vii. The right to own property legally and not be deprived of that property.
- viii. The right to freedom of opinion and expression without interference including the right to seek, receive and impart information through the media regardless of frontiers.
- ix. The right to belong to any political party and to change membership to any political party of choice.
- x. The right to religious belief, teaching, practice or worship.
- xi. The right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his/her family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and social services and the right to social security in the event of disability, unemployment, sickness, widowhood, old age or the lack of means of livelihood due to circumstances beyond his/her control.
- xii. The right to elect representatives of their choice to the National Assembly and other elective bodies.
- xiii. The right, through the recognized political process, to vote to change the political system, including the government or representatives, and the right to demand that all elected representatives be fully accountable to the people and undertake their responsibilities' and mandates with transparency, dedication and integrity.

CHAPTER 11: SEPARATION OF POWERS

43. The Democratic Progressive Party upholds the principle that three branches of Government, namely, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary are separate institutions of the Government and must be seen to be so. They function independently while collectively they complement one another and play important roles in our system of governance. Under the principle of "Separation of Powers" their roles must be separate but together recognize the national aspirations and hopes of the people. Consequently, the DPP will uphold the following principles: -

10.1 The Executive

- 44. The President, as stipulated the Constitution of Malawi, shall be elected to hold office for a period of five years, subject to re-election for a second period of five years. Under no circumstances shall the President be allowed to serve a third term of office.
- 45. The Executive shall at all times perform its functions in accordance with the Constitution and shall not interfere with the functioning of the Legislature or the Judicature.
- 46. There will be established an effective Cabinet of 20 capable men and women, including Deputies, that will be accountable for their activities.
- 47. A proper gender balance shall be observed to ensure women are fully represented in the National Assembly, the Cabinet, and the civil service and in all public institutions and organizations.

10.2 The Legislature

- 48. The Legislature is the law-making organ of the Government. Under the Constitution, the Legislature is empowered by the electorate to enact laws governing the country

based on a clear understanding of our customs, traditions and cultural values as handed down to us from our fore fathers.

49. The DPP will ensure that there will be a Parliament duly elected by the people to represent them in the law-making body. The Legislature shall never be allowed to usurp the powers off, or to interfere with the Executive.
50. All efforts will be made to have as many women representatives in the legislature as possible, in line with the 50-50 representation that DPP committed to.
51. Members of Parliament will be encouraged to interact more regularly with the people through "**Meet the People**" sessions which will take place every three months during which any Member of Parliament or the public can ask questions for information and clarification.
52. There will be a new political forum called the "**Council of Representatives**" composed of group interests including Traditional Chiefs, Teachers, Religious Group, Women in Business, the Youth, the Elderly, the People with Disabilities and Non-Governmental Organizations. The Council of Representatives will be an advisory body to Parliament and shall debate issues of specific interest to them and make proposals and recommendations to the Parliament for endorsement and legislation.
53. In order to ensure objectivity, laws relating to salaries and benefits passed by sitting Members of Parliament will not be implemented in the sitting life span of that parliament, save for only adjustment of salaries and benefits as part of the Cost of Living Adjustment.

10.3 The Judicature

54. The Judicature shall be the only organ of the Government competent to interpret the Constitution and the Laws of Malawi and to deal with the issues of justice in our land. Its independence from the Executive and the Legislature in administering justice is paramount.
55. The Judiciary shall uphold the basic principles of the Rule of Law and respect for human rights. Every national or citizen of Malawi shall be subject to same laws of the country enacted by duly elected legislature which represents the wishes of the people. Members of the Judiciary shall be appointed on the basis of qualification, dedication, integrity and honesty
56. The Legal System will be reviewed and re-organized to restore dignity, respect and impartiality of the Judiciary. The Law Commission and the Law Society are recognized as important watchdogs of our laws and the Constitution.
57. The DPP government shall construct the state of the art judicial complex adjacent to the Parliament complex in Lilongwe.



An architectural plan of the judicial complex to be constructed in Lilongwe

CHAPTER 12: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

58. The DPP believes and has confirmed that Malawians have the capacity to grow enough food to feed themselves and to produce enough agricultural raw materials for a successful "Green Revolution."
59. We are aware however that many Malawians need support from government for them to grow their food. In this regard, the DPP government will continue with the fertilizer subsidy for maize production. The DPP government will abolish the coupon system and make the subsidized fertilizer available to all subsistence maize farmers the need it.
60. The DPP will give highest priority to agriculture as the basis for maintaining sustainable livelihoods and economic growth of our economy. In that regard, we shall institute deep-rooted reforms in the agricultural sector to support viable agro-processing industries.
61. Balance will be made between resources spent on the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) and budget allocations to real productive sectors in agriculture such as agriculture extension, livestock production, research, and others. The DPP will enhance linkages between food security, health, and education by introducing the extension of the school feeding into the family feeding program.
62. In terms of agricultural marketing, the DPP shall actively turn ADMARC into a conduit for facilitating marketing of agricultural produce and assist farmers to access markets that provide good returns for their labour. To this end, DPP will link the marketing functions of ADMARC to the Ministry of Trade.
63. Further the DPP will encourage food processing and offer incentives to start-up companies in this sector. Food processing add value to farm produce and further reduces wasted especially with perishable goods such as fruits and vegetables. By increasing this sector, more jobs will be created and further we will make seasonal produce available throughout the year.

64. The DPP will not tolerate the inefficiencies associated with the recent FISP where cases of loss and theft of fertilizer bags have been common. The phenomenon of sand-filled fertilizer bags is a scandal and a mockery to the tax payer. The DPP economic policy will ensure honesty and integrity and deliver benefits to the people in an accountable manner. DPP will improve the governance systems associated with the management of the FISP based on the Party's good track record and experience in managing the program.
65. Within these broad policy guidelines, the DPP will place priority in following areas :-
- i. Develop new research on climate change in order to protect our agriculture from the adverse effects of extreme weather changes.
 - ii. Increasing agricultural productivity, lower the costs, of agricultural inputs on a sustained basis; support rapid agricultural production by linking it with industry so as to ensure adequate and reliable supplies of raw materials to support our agro-processing industries.
 - iii. Develop a national food security programme through increasing efficiency in food production, storage and distribution and manufacture affordable small-scale metallic food-grain silos to ensure food security at the village level.
 - iv. Establish effective means of ensuring that our strategic food reserves do not fall below a level endangering our people.
 - v. Encouraging dietary diversification to decrease over-reliance on maize meal, by growing other food crops such as cassava, potatoes, rice, pumpkins, millet and sorghum.
 - vi. Removing taxes on staple foods, such as maize, beans, meat, rice, cassava, potatoes, and other food crops.
 - vii. Facilitating the establishment of credit co-operatives or village banks and providing financial support for capitalization of village based credit schemes.
 - viii. The DPP will promote horticulture farming, processing and marketing. A lot of horticulture produce e.g. tomatoes, cabbage and potatoes are spoiled due to lack of proper coordination and storage of produce. The DPP will promote horticulture bulking groups in rural areas who will be provided with cold room storage facilities and processing equipment.
 - ix. The DPP will promote fish farming among small holder farmers by constructing ponds and dams in rural areas. High value fish varieties such as Chambo will be promoted to supplement the Chambo from Lake Malawi.
 - x. The DPP will promote community participation in livestock breeding and multiplication. In this programme, artificial insemination of livestock which include cattle, goats, sheep and pigs will be enhanced.

11.1 Agricultural Input Subsidy Programme

66. Guided by the old adage: *Give a person a fish, he will be hungry again, but teach a person how to fish and he will never be hungry again*, The DPP government shall implement short, medium and long-term policy response that will enable us to produce enough food for all. We will **continue with the Agricultural Input Subsidy Programme** which has proven to be an effective instrument for attaining food security and for alleviating poverty in Malawi. From 2014, the DPP government will abolish the use of coupons and make the subsidized fertilizer available to every maize subsistence farmer who needs it.

11.2 The Green Belt



67. The "Green Belt" Initiative we initiated in the previous term will stretch from Karonga all the way to Nsanje. This will entail irrigation of land up to 20 kilometres from the lake shores to provide water for irrigation. We shall grow rice mainly for export and other food crops such as maize, millet, potatoes, cassava, beans, wheat, lentils, sugar, cotton, groundnuts and sunflower.
68. The DPP is determined to reduce our dependence on rain-fed agriculture through extensive irrigation. We have abundant water which is the basis for our agriculture. In order to resuscitate the agricultural sector, the greatest priority will be to develop viable small, medium and large scale irrigation schemes throughout the country in order to tap the huge water resources of Lake Malawi, Lake Chirwa, the Shire River and the many rivers in this country. The aim is to enable the country to produce at least two crops of maize, cereals and other food crops each year as a way of eliminating hunger.
69. To that end we shall undertake the following:-
- i. Improve food security by growing at least two crops within a year and thus make Malawi a hunger-free nation.
 - ii. Expand irrigation farming by encouraging our people in other areas in the villages to construct small earth dams that can hold water for irrigation.
 - iii. Over time, this will result in raising the water table throughout Malawi, thereby making even dried up boreholes produce water.
 - iv. Increasing food production through winter cropping and irrigation methods, using low cost technologies.

- v. We shall supply more rural farmers with treadle pumps, sprinklers, and motorized pumps.

CHAPTER 13: DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY

70. The DPP believes that Malawi needs to **diversify** from primary agriculture especially tobacco, in order to increase its resilience and sustain economic growth and development. The DPP government will therefore use Malawi's vast agricultural, mineral and human resources to improve Malawi's economic prospects through expansion of manufacturing, production and export of non-traditional agricultural and industrial products, and further development of services such as tourism.
71. The DPP led government will provide a conducive business environment, responsible management of natural resources and good governance in order to harness private sector innovative potential. We aim to double exports in the five (5) years.
72. The goal of our Government will be to restructure the industrial sector with a view to increasing our export earnings. This will be achieved by industrial policy reforms discussed in the next few paragraphs.
73. Specific to agriculture, the DPP is fully aware of the negative impacts on the Malawi economy resulting from unstable prices in this globalised economy. The DPP Government will therefore diversify the agricultural economy by establishing a "basket of commodities" that will initially include cotton, tobacco, sugar, tea, rice, paprika, cassava, groundnuts, sunflower, macadamia nuts and fish. These will together increase our foreign exchange earning capacity thereby guaranteeing the stability of the Kwacha.

12.1 The Integrated Cotton Textiles Industry

74. In a drive to find viable alternatives to tobacco as the major foreign exchange earner, the DPP Government shall place the highest priority on diversifying the sources of foreign exchange through the establishment of an Integrated Cotton Textile Industry that will eventually incorporate several industrial processes such as;
 - i. *Cotton Ginning* that will enable our country to fetch higher value for our cotton while at the same time selling cotton seed for oil and cake for livestock feeding;
 - ii. *Cotton Spinning* that will enable our country to sell different varieties of yarn, thereby adding value to our cotton;
 - iii. *Cotton Weaving* that will create possibilities for establishing plants for manufacturing dyes using local materials such as paprika as well as using cassava and rice to produce starch;
 - iv. *Cotton Fabric Printing* that will introduce a whole range of new designs suited for our local conditions and for external trade;
 - v. *Garment Manufacturing* that will open up new windows of opportunity for our country to produce a wide range of finished garments, such as shirts, dresses, bath towels, beddings and linen, table cloths, and a variety of uniforms for civilian, police and military use.
75. We are convinced that the implementation of the integrated cotton textiles industry will enable our country to create thousands of new jobs, achieve more balanced

economic growth, stable exchange rates, and better redistribution of wealth and prosperity.

12.2 Adding Value to Tobacco

76. The DPP Government will increase export earnings from tobacco by adding value to tobacco through manufacturing of cigarettes, pipe tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarillos that will also create new jobs for our people.

12.3 Increasing Sugar Exports

77. The DPP Government will enhance the contribution of the sugar industry to economic transformation by inter alia, introducing better technologies for processing so that our sugar continues to meet international requirements.

12.4 Reorganizing the Tea Industry

78. The DPP Government is concerned that hitherto Malawi has benefited marginally from the tea industry. The tea industry will be reviewed and reorganized to contribute more positively to the economic prosperity of our people. We plan to facilitate and to attract new investments while improving the quality of our tea in the international markets.

12.5 Developing the Paprika Industry

79. An important cash crop that can improve our export trade is paprika. The DPP Government will, therefore, enhance contribution of the paprika industry to our economy by, increasing investment in research and the production, processing and marketing of this crop and to encourage more farmers to grow this cash crop.

12.6 Legumes

80. The DPP government recognizes the nutrition and monetary benefits of legumes. Legumes are excellent sources of cheap protein, low-glycemic index carbohydrates, essential micronutrients and fiber for our citizens. We will therefore promote growth and marketing of beans, lentils, peas, soybeans, peanuts and other legumes for the development of our country.

CHAPTER 14: PUBLIC HEALTH

81. The DPP considers public health as an important factor in development, and so our government will ensure efficient and effective health system in Malawi.

82. We shall improve the quality of our public health services, by among others:-



Neno Hospital (left) and

New Nkhatabay Hospital (right) under construction

- (i) All districts in Malawi will have adequate medical facilities including "primary health care" within a reasonable distance from their homes; Medical services in Malawi will be overhauled to the remotest areas of our country.
- (ii) All existing health and sanitation facilities in public places such as schools, hospitals, clinics, cinemas, government buildings and offices, airports, bus stations, and market places will be rehabilitated and made operational through effective maintenance and repairs.
- (iii) Intensifying national campaigns against sexually transmitted diseases (STD); communicable diseases and epidemics through more extensive education and information through mass media; the traditional chiefs and village headmen will be entrusted with the task of ensuring that new health rules are obeyed for the health of our people.
- (iv) New mobile medical facilities will be introduced in the rural areas especially of hospitals and clinics; traditional markets in the rural areas should be provided with toilets and potable water through local governments or local municipalities, duly established for this and related purposes.
- (v) A clear and definite balance will be made from "curative" to "preventive" medical facilities. This will imply changes in perceptions and attitudes of those in charge of health as well as general public; new training programmes, especially of Nurses and Medical Assistants, will be introduced to cater for this new orientation; political interference in the medical profession will not be allowed.
- (vi) Hospitals and clinics in all parts of the country will be better equipped and modernized. The equipment presently available in our hospitals as well as drugs and medicines will be repaired and maintained.
- (vii) New research in medical science and technology at the University of Malawi, the Malawi University of Science and Technology and other research laboratories will be encouraged to ensure that medicine and treatment of the sick conforms to the highest international standards and that these are also suitable to our needs; harmful drugs will not be manufactured or imported into Malawi.
- (viii) Extensive and intensive training programmes including skills upgrading will be introduced in the medical profession; this will be accompanied by appropriate rewards and incentives to all people working in the field of health and sanitation.

- (ix) Appropriate population policies and family planning will be adopted both as health issues as well as social issues.
 - (x) We will introduce **Health Insurance** for all public servants; while looking at possibilities for health insurance for all.
 - (xi) The DPP government will encourage investment by the private sector into the health, especially the curative sector; among others.
83. We will reduce morbidity and mortality, particularly among the most vulnerable groups, through the implementation of the Essential Health Package, and other national plans and programmes. This package will be delivered free of charge at the point of delivery for those who cannot afford to pay.

13.1 Managing Preventable Diseases

84. The DPP will ensure that people in rural communities, especially women, children, the elderly, and those with physical disabilities, do not have to travel long distances to a hospital or clinic which is adequately staffed and well equipped to meet the basic health care needs.
85. The DPP Government will provide universal health under the Millennium Development Goals and Post 2015 agenda, and improve access to basic health facilities for the rural and urban poor. These will aim at combating readily preventable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, polio, syphilis, gonorrhoea, measles, whooping cough and diarrhea.
86. We will ensure adequate supply of drugs and medical supplies in every hospital, dispensary and clinic in Malawi. Appropriate measures will be taken to curtail the stealing of drugs and medical supplies in our hospitals and clinics.

13.2 Managing the HIV and AIDS Pandemic

87. The Government will treat the HIV and AIDS pandemic as a medical crisis, an economic crisis, a political crisis and a social crisis. This implies that there must be a holistic approach to the problem because there is a correlation between poverty and difficulties in dealing with the crisis. Specifically the following will be achieved:
- (i) Provision of free antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to the poor and financially and economically empowering others to be able to buy antiretroviral drugs and to have good diets.
 - (ii) Special attention will be given to the distribution of free anti-retroviral drugs and encourage voluntary testing in order to prolong and preserve the lives of infected Malawians.
 - (iii) Intensifying the public awareness and advocacy campaigns against HIV/AIDS especially for the youth and people in rural areas.

CHAPTER 15: EDUCATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

88. Education is the very soul of development. Good education system cultivates innovation and shapes development values. We are committed to ensure that investment in education and human capital becomes the centre piece of Malawi's future development. Our people constitute the human capital.



Malawi University of Science and Technology constructed under DPP

and below the architectural design of Mombera University to be constructed in Mzimba along other 4 universities



14.1 Basic Education

89. The Democratic Progressive Party Government believes that basic education is the right of every Malawi citizen, young or old. The basic objective of Malawi's education and literacy policy will be to instill in our nationals the awareness that education enhances the role each individual can play in development and transformation of our country: Basic education will also be designed to provide the means for opening up new opportunities for our people to engage in trade, business, production and self - Employment.

90. Our policy will give priority to the following:-

- (i) Elimination of illiteracy in Malawi, within the shortest possible time, so that every Malawi man and woman is given the opportunity to learn to read and write. This will be achieved through intensive and extensive education, training and capacity building programmes focusing on basic education that prepares the youth for self - employment.

- (ii) Repairing and upgrading old schools and building new ones to provide adequate schooling facilities; desks and other school equipment, will be supplied and kept in proper condition; the goal is that anywhere in Malawi no child should have to walk more than five kilometres to attend school.
- (iii) Encouragement of students in primary and secondary schools to learn science, technology and technical subjects in addition to tradition subjects. Computer sciences will constitute an important aspect of the curriculum. The new culture will be to prepare them to change their mentality from preference to "white collar job" to technical and vocational jobs that can make them self-reliant.
- (iv) Significantly improving the quality, orientation and coverage of primary education with a view to making the children know more about their own country, environment, culture and historical background than that of other countries.

14.2 The Children and the Youth

91. The DPP Government firmly believes that children and the youth have special importance in Malawi's development. They are the future of our nation and it is from them that our future leadership will be selected. Therefore, programmes that deal with children and the youth - health, education, entertainment, social welfare, traditions and culture - will be designed so as to equip them to grow into respected and responsible adults.
92. Specially, the DPP will implement the following programmes:
 - (i) Create a **Special Child and Youth Rehabilitation Fund** that will enable the children and youth from impoverished families have access to vocational training so as to equip them to become self-reliant; and to prevent the youth from being exposed to drug abuse and drug trafficking.
 - (ii) Enable the youth to make positive contributions to support economic and social transformation of our country; ensuring that the youth is fully represented in policy formulations that affect them; engage in productive and income generating activities; and mobilizing resources and support from the public to enable them to improve their social welfare and conditions.
 - (iii) The youth will be encouraged to form their associations from which they will receive guidance and leadership; they will not be trained as a force to terrorize the public or engage in criminal activities or human rights violations; the new policy will be to transform the negative image of the Youth to a positive and dynamic one for development of our nation.
 - (iv) Develop new programmes designed to suit our children based on our own tradition and culture; establish more child welfare facilities, including clinics, nurseries, kindergartens and day-care centres throughout the country especially in public places such as markets; these will be fully equipped with trained personnel, toys, books, audio-visuals and other facilities.

14.3 Secondary, Vocational and Higher Education

93. The DPP has policies to equip our youth, children and women towards productivity. More especially:-

- (i) The DPP government will reorganize **Secondary education** in order to enrich the growing students through developing their abilities to appreciate the political, economic, social and cultural circumstances of our country; that they fully appreciate the relationship between formal, scientific and technological education on the one hand, and our country's development requirements on the other hand; This level of education will also be redesigned to improve the **creativity of the youth** so that they can take care of themselves even if they are unable to have university education.
- (ii) More **girls' hostels** at secondary schools will be built throughout the country to ensure that girls receive better education.
- (iii) **Community Colleges** will be introduced in every district to render practical knowledge and skills relevant to our economy; the three-year associate diploma / degree programmes offered in these community colleges will facilitate graduates to become self-employed, and/or allow them to proceed towards attainment of bachelor degrees in other colleges and universities. Specialized job-placement agencies will be established to ensure skill-job matching.
- (iv) The **Teacher Profession** will be **upgraded** and made attractive. The DPP government will ensure improved training and skills upgrading, and motivation for teachers and instructors at primary, secondary, vocational training centres, community colleges as well as lecturers and professors at universities and other institutions of higher learning. They will be provided with the necessary tools and equipment to enable them to assimilate knowledge and skills more effectively and efficiently;
- (v) **Teachers'** terms and conditions will be reviewed in order to make them competitive. This includes salaries and housing. Payment of their salaries will be prioritised and on time.
- (vi) **Children with learning disabilities**, including the physically disabled or handicapped or those requiring, specialized training, will be provided with adequate facilities to enable them to train side-by-side with the rest of the children.
- (vii) Children will be **protected from abuse** of any kind, exploitation and child labour.
- (viii) **Women who did not complete** their primary and secondary education will be supported to enroll and learn. Their learning will cover important facets of life such as reading and writing, nutrition, entrepreneurship, health etc. Women and girls who dropped out of formal school due to pregnancy and other reasons will be encouraged to go back and complete their education.

CHAPTER 16: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

94. The DDP is aware that there has not been a conscious policy for developing science and technology for macroeconomic growth in our country. We have also largely depended upon external institutions to drive our research programmes. The DPP government will change this by giving very high priority to locally-based research programmes and adaptation and utilization of science and technology specifically designed to convert our agricultural primary commodities, minerals and other natural resources into new wealth. Therefore the DPP led government will place Science and Technology at the center of the nation's economic growth.



95. Specifically the DPP Government will:

- (i) Intensify research by our own universities, colleges and institutions of higher learning and in processing of our natural resources in order to produce new brands of goods for the domestic and export markets.
- (ii) Promote Biotechnology in order to improve current plant and animal varieties. An institute of Biotechnology will be established to promote this field of science.
- (iii) Allocate more resources for training in the management of information and communications technologies for development.
- (iv) Research new crop varieties, including those from other countries in order to increase the supply of raw materials for agro-processing industries.
- (v) Promote research into medicinal plants and herbs and encourage the establishment of the natural pharmaceutical industry using local and traditional medicine and herbs.

96. The Government will also provide research grants to our local institutions to develop new food products from maize, met, sorghum, other cereals as well as tubers so as to diversify our dietary habits thereby averting hunger.

97. Information, Communication, Technology (ICT) will be promoted at all levels. Internet access will be available in public places and all government departments will have internet access. All secondary schools will have computer labs and learning of computer science will be intensified.

98. The Government will also provide research grants to our local institutions to develop new food products from maize, met, sorghum, other cereals as well as tubers so as to diversify our dietary habits thereby averting hunger.

99. The National Commission for Science and Technology will be strengthened with more funds allocation and equipped with highly skilled staff. The commission will be mandated to administer the science grants to research institution on behalf of government.

CHAPTER 17: POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT

100. The DPP realises the effects of rapid population growth on the economy and on general welfare of society. DPP shall pursue population policy that is open to the realities of our economy needs, and a policy that does not defeat the very essence of human existence.
101. The DPP shall pursue and promote principles of environmental justice and ensure that the Malawi economy and its patterns of production uphold environmental integrity. Special areas of climate vulnerability like the drying Lake Chilwa, perennial flooding areas like Lower Shire, and other affected areas will be subject to immediate environmental rescue operations. The DPP will also take a proactive approach by identifying other areas that are likely faced with similar environmental crisis. The DPP will design rescue measures in advance and save the endangered areas as well as human populations which derive their livelihoods from such areas.
102. The DPP recognises that deforestation in some areas especially within 50km of major cities is primarily due to charcoal generation. The DPP will encourage high income alternative opportunities to the charcoal generation communities on one hand and, by encouraging reliable and cheaper electricity in the cities, will encourage more dependence on cleaner energy by city residents to arrest the effects of deforestation due to charcoal generation.
103. The DPP will also encourage active monitoring of climate change and proactively develop measures for mitigating the effects of climate change on the economy and on the people. DPP will also demand climate justice from global players whose production and consumerism patterns are a source of global warming and whose effects on Malawi's agriculture and rainfall patterns are evident.
104. The DPP will give special attention to curbing deforestation of Chikangawa forests and Mulanje Mountain.

CHAPTER 18: MANAGING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

105. Malawi is richly endowed with high value natural resources which constitute important wealth for development of Malawi. However, the competing needs from growing population, industrial development, physical infrastructures and wild life, make the issue of land and natural resources very critical for our development. Apart from providing economic returns, natural resources also provide the basis for our tourism industry. Because of the extreme pressures on land and natural resources, the protection of the environment and the ecology has become a very serious problem.
106. The DPP is aware that Malawians have not yet fully benefited from the natural resources. This has been due to the lack of a coherent and up-to-date land, natural resources and environmental policy coupled by lack of adequate financing and investment. The DPP Government will carefully preserve our natural resources consisting of the land itself, lakes, rivers, forestry, wild life, fish and minerals. The effective exploitation of these resources to provide a boost for our development efforts will always be a priority for the DPP.
107. Mining provides an untapped source of foreign exchange for the country. The DPP will ensure that people benefit the most out of the mining investments in Malawi. We will support and provide an enabling environment for attracting investments into mining but will critically negotiate the mining contracts so that the country and its

people benefit the most. DPP will also subscribe to the EITI, and create an independent contract negotiating unit in extractive resources.

108. The DPP Government will adopt the following policies for the management of our land, natural resources and the environment:-
- i. Finalise a comprehensive inventory of our natural mineral resources so as to determine how these will support our industrialization strategy.
 - ii. Develop an appropriate policy framework linking natural resources, environment and tourism to economic and social progress.
 - iii. Cooperate with international and regional institutions so as to develop a more effective programme for the management of natural resources, especially forests, for building and construction, timber, fuel-wood and also to protect our water catchments.
 - iv. Intensify reforestation programmes as a national priority. Every person will be required to plant and maintain at least one tree per year for the next five years at the end of which Malawi will have at least 50 million new trees.
 - v. Manage more efficiently the environment and ecology protection; and for controlling desertification which is threatening many parts of our country. People at all levels will be given education and information on how best to protect the land, the environment and the consequences of its destruction.
 - vi. Control industrial pollution as well as declining, environmental bio-diversity. Under no circumstances will the DPP government allow the dumping of toxic wastes and hazardous products in our country from other countries.
 - vii. We shall also cooperate with our immediate neighbours to combat pollution and illegal dumping of toxic wastes.

CHAPTER 19: MINING AND ENERGY

109. The DPP believes Malawians are rights holders who must benefit from a just extraction and distribution of natural resources. Policies and practices in the sector should therefore protect the rights of citizens to fair access to natural resources and beneficiation.
110. The DPP government will therefore develop and implement transparent, accountable and efficient mobilization and utilization of natural resources for the development of the country. This will include ensuring contracts that benefit citizens, while providing stable environment for the investors.
111. The DPP abhors the fact that Malawi is just sitting on many high value minerals including gold, diamonds, bauxite, lime, uranium and heavy mineral sands, yet we do not have enough energy. It is time to place high priority on investment that leads to the identification and exploitation of minerals and energy, to provide the technology and financing that will lead to discovery, exploitation and use of new minerals and energy resources of our country.
112. More advanced technologies will be introduced for exploitation of commercial hydropower, wind and solar power for rural electrification through, inter alia, the use of coal, geo-thermal, solar and wind energy.



The DPP shall invest in alternative power sources like wind generated power

113. The DPP shall actively search for alternative sustainable energy sources and only initiate energy projects that are cost effective and centred on the priority needs of the people and of investment. We shall encourage Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in the energy sector.
114. The DPP will promote research and usage of biofuels in the form of biogas, bioethanol and biodiesel. A Bioenergy Commission will be established to regulate and promote the usage of bioenergy in the form of biofuels. Furthermore incentives will be provided to agro-industries that use agriculture waste products for the co-generation of electricity.
115. The DPP will however prioritise:
- (i) Development of new legal and institutional frameworks for natural resources that protect the long term interests of the country.
 - (ii) Introduction of alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind and biogas.
 - (iii) Provision of new incentives to people in rural areas to use electricity while growing more trees, especially fast growing trees.
 - (iv) For efficiency, the DPP government will separate the functions of ESCOM into electricity production, distribution, and marketing, and have them run as autonomous institutions. In addition, we will encourage more private sector players to invest in the energy sector.

CHAPTER 20: THE TOURISM INDUSTRY



116. Malawi, the “Warm Hart of Africa” has many untapped potentials. Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange and constitutes an important element of our external relations.
117. The DPP recognizes that Malawi will continue to face stiff competition from other attractive tourist destinations in the region such as Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.
118. The following are DPP priority actions:
- i. Research and development of Malawi tourist attractions with a view to identifying areas or specialties which the neighbouring countries do not have.
 - ii. Developing unique artifacts and hand-craft specifically "Malawian" in character that can be identified as such anywhere in the world.
 - iii. Enter into an agreement with the immediate neighbours, especially Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa so as to agree on a tourism promotion and sharing packages that will enable some of the tourists to visit Malawi as part of a comprehensive regional package.
 - iv. Improving, upgrading and pricing of our hotels to enable them to offer more value for money especially for bargain-hunters and to introduce more competition in the hotel industry to avoid poor services arising from monopoly.
 - v. Develop, as part of the tourist industry, off-shore banking facilities, financial services, casinos and other international land or water sporting events e.g. rallies and motor boats and water skiing that will attract visitors into our country.

- vi. Develop and upgrade national parks through an appropriate balance between agriculture, wildlife and environmental protection; introduce where necessary new species of wildlife by importation from other countries and observe strict rules to preserve rare and endangered species.
- vii. Enhance a new awareness of the potential for tourism industry and encourage Malawi nationals to visit and enjoy the beauty of the land, flora and fauna of our country;
- viii. Implement a new programme for training for hoteliers, waiters and waitresses, tourism operators and guide to imbue a new Malawi culture in the industry.
- ix. Provide maximum security and safety for tourists in all designated areas of attraction as well as protection of their property while in the country; tourists will not be harassed or molested by beggars or tricksters.
- x. Establish recreational parks, botanic gardens and zoos in major cities and towns of Malawi.
- xi. Develop the Lake Malawi and Shire River as effective tourist attractions.
- xii. Develop the Bingu International Conference Centre to an industrial, office and tourist park.

CHAPTER 21: INFRASTRUCTURE

119. The world knows the DPP as a party that brought infrastructure where nobody expected it. We did it; and we are ready to do it even more and better. Infrastructure is a huge opportunity for getting our economy back on its feet again. Revival of the construction industry will be good news to all Malawians.



We shall revive the Nsanje World Inland Port Project which will cut Transportation costs by 60%

120. The DPP is concerned that its investment into the infrastructure of Malawi was left to abandon only less than 2 years the Joyce Banda administration was in power. We know very well that the poor and inadequate transport and communications infrastructures in our country constitute serious impediments to economic development. Our commitment

towards Malawi roads, railways, airline, postal and telecommunications services can at best be described as our flagship. We are coming back to give Malawi the good infrastructure that Malawians deserve. Improved operations and efficiency of transport and communications infrastructures support increased production and trade.

121. The past two years has seen government only launching the infrastructure that was initiated by the DPP. These include th Karonga-Chitipa road, the Malawi University of Schience and Technology (MUST), the national Stadium, Kapichila Power Station among others.
122. The DPP is concerned with the slow progress on projects that by now should have taken off. These include the Chipembere Highway, Zomba-Jali-Chitakale Road, Thyolo-Muona-Bangula road, central region roads, city roads in Mzuzu, Tsangano- Mpatamanga-Chileka road, Lilongwe City bypass, Machinga-Naminga Road, Jenda-Edingeni-Rumphu road and the Lirangwe-Machinga road. The Nsanje World Inland Port is being allowed to stay idle. Once back in government, we will complete the projects already initialed and develop more including:- the Chitipa-Nthalire, Mzuzu – Nkhatabay, Mzimba-Nkhatabay road, Rumphu-Livingstonia Mission road, Chitipa -Nyika to Rumphu road, Mzimba Kafule Road, Mzimba Chikangwa – NkhataBay road, Lilongwe Santhe Via Kasiya road, Ntchisi Dzaleka road, Nsanje - Marka road, Zomba Jali to Phalombe road completion Tsangano-Mwanza Neno road, Chikwawa – Chapanga Mwanza – Thambani road, Thyolo-Khonjeni-Luchenza road, Lirangwe-Chingale road. We will complete construction of university campuses in Karonga, Mzimba, Nkhotakota, Mangochi, and Nsanje.



123. In addition, the DPP will develop new inter-modal infrastructures to support our agriculture, industry and energy so as to ensure that these sectors help to sustain new levels of growth of our economy. In this regard, the following will be given top priority:-
 - i. Construct a new and comprehensive network of rural access roads and trunk roads to serve the remote agricultural areas so, that produce can reach the urban markets safety and efficiently.

- ii. Upgrading, maintaining and repairing roads, bridges, airports and lake harbours to enable them to support our new vision of development. We will complete the Nsanje Inland Port and operationalise into a canal to use barges from the Indian Ocean. This will support national development programmes and to develop inter-state links with Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania as well as SADC, COMESA and the rest of the world.
- iii. Upgrade and maintain Kamuzu and Chileka International airports, and develop international airports in Mangochi, Nsanje, Mzuzu and Karonga.
- iv. Improve the railways, which continue to be the main means of transportation for Malawi, through more efficient management on a commercial basis. We shall rehabilitate existing railways and develop new railway networks for integrating with regional networks and harmonize railways policy, administration practices and procedures to ensure that railways networks are compatible with other modes of transport.
- v. Develop a telephone and communications systems that really works; these will be redesigned in line with national, regional and international requirements.
- vi. Establish E-Government and E-Commerce and satellite links within the country and the rest of the world to increase reliability, speed and efficiency in transmission of data, imaging and voice signals facilitated by satellite communications.
- vii. Improve postal services by ensuring high security to prevent loss or pilferage of mail and parcels. The postal administration and staff shall be motivated to stop to ensure corruption and theft and damage of mail and reliability of the services as an agent for development. Postal services in the rural areas shall be improved and expanded.
- viii. Improve transport system in Malawi. Specific to the metropolitan and/or rural areas, the DPP will facilitate the development of Mini-Taxis, which will not only ease transportation, but will also create jobs, reduce congestion and grow a service sector along the way.
- ix. Facilitate construction of shopping malls, office and industrial parks that meet international standards in major cities and towns of Malawi.

20.1 Institutionalizing development projects

124. The DPP will remove the tendency of personalizing, and to a larger extent, politicising concepts and development projects. Personalizing concepts and projects makes it difficult for project continuity as regimes change and this leads to abandonment of brilliant projects and ideas. The Nsanje World Inland Port, the Greenbelt Initiative, Delay in commissioning the Five-Star Hotel at the Bingu International Conference Centre, opening of the Malawi University of Science and Technology are examples of projects which the current regime is sitting on for fear that the projects are associated directly with the DPP.
125. The DPP government will therefore establish a **National Security Council** with statutory powers to guide long-term national decision-making and determination of government actions for national interests, the well-being of our people and institutions, and our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

CHAPTER 22: WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

126. The DPP recognizes that women in Malawi play a vital role in agriculture and food production and has achieved a lot to integrate women in the decision-making processes. Women contribute as much as 70 percent of the total agriculture produce. Therefore, the thrust of the DPP policy will be to accord women full recognition and unimpeded access to all aspects of Malawi's development.
127. The DPP condemns the marginalization and discrimination of women in the development process. We shall, therefore, intensify programmes aimed at removing illiteracy, underemployment and exploitation of women. We shall also place the highest priority on increasing the number of women in responsible policy-making positions.
128. The DPP Government will not tolerate the abuse of women in any form including discrimination and gender based violence. Women will therefore be respected, protected and facilitated to play a more positive role in our country.
129. The empowerment of women will be achieved through direct access to income generating activities through industry and trade. Specifically, the following measures will be implemented:
- i. Establish a clear national policy on women in development and in business so as to provide mechanism to enhance their activities in production and marketing; managerial and promotional activities, developing and providing support policies.
 - ii. Identify and disseminate information on new opportunities for women to increase trade in Malawi, Africa and the rest of the world. We shall compile case studies on successful ventures owned and operated by women to serve as models for others aspiring to emulate.
 - iii. Assist in developing new enterprises for women as an integral aspect of their empowerment.
 - iv. Genuinely recognize women as equal partners in development in every field of economic and political endeavour and ensure that they are supported to become Company Executives, Board members, Members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers just to mention a few.
 - v. Support the Gender Coordination Network, the National Association of Women in Business and other women organizations to provide an enabling forum of women entrepreneurship in commodity trade or trade-related services in banking and finance, insurance, transport, cargo operations, design, production development, to provide a new dimension for Malawi women in international trade.
 - vi. Provide women with new opportunities for capital formation including modalities on how to obtain such additional capital from traditional banking institutions for the establishment or upgrading of enterprises. Priority will be given to methods of increasing credit availability for women.
 - vii. Train more women in management and technical skills, advertising, market research, product development, packaging and quality control. Emphasis will also be given to training in the use of science and technology, to improve productivity and competitiveness.

- viii. Continuously review and enact strong legislation to prevent the abuse and battering of women and to protect them from property grabbing and impoverishment of the women by relatives following the death of her spouse.

CHAPTER 23: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

130. The DPP believes there is no national development without development of the rural areas. Building on the 2009 promises, the DPP shall continue to ensure that the transformation of the rural economy from subsistence to a modernized one is the pillar of its development policy.

22.1 Rural Development Growth Centres

131. The DPP Government recognizes that the rural sector is the backbone of economic activities of the majority of our people and is the springboard for micro and smaller-scale businesses that are very vital to our people. We already started creating new rural growth centres, each of which will have a tarred road, piped water, electricity, a bank, a post office, a hospital, a secondary school and a trading centre. Most facilities found in urban centres will also be available in rural centres.



DPP shall continue with the Rural growth centres construction started by Bingu

132. The DPP policy on rural development aims at encouraging more people engaged in rural development to have access to better information, education and

financing so that they can eventually expand their activities to bigger operations. The following measures will therefore be implemented: -

- i. Improve working conditions in rural traditional markets, both in urban and rural areas, where our people mostly operate. Sanitary conditions and provision of shelters for trade operators and products on sale will be improved. Special attention will be given to the establishment of provision of clinics, nurseries and day care facilities in traditional and urban markets.
- ii. Assist producers and traders to improve their transportation and storage capabilities to enable them to reduce pre-harvest and post-harvest food losses arising from the perishable nature of some food products.
- iii. Actively support the informal sector operators, including rural "vendors" by assisting them to own more viable businesses, marketing or trader's associations to increase their awareness of their role and contribution towards trade development.
- iv. Provide better training facilities to enable rural communities to improve their production and capacities through acquisition of skills in various forms of vocational and on-the-job training schemes; and extension of employment opportunities to the informal sector within the framework of a sound human resources development policy.

22.2 Land Reallocation

133. Land is serious issue in Malawi. The DPP Government shall enhance land redistribution to improve the social facilities in rural areas and to invest in rural infrastructure in order to enable farmers to market their produce more efficiently.
134. Specifically, we shall ensure:
 - i. Efficiency and productivity of the land through greater access to technology, financing and other inputs.
 - ii. Provision of piped water.
 - iii. Improve the use of agricultural land through extension and training facilities as well as introducing titles to land.

22.3 Financing Rural Development

135. The DPP Government determined that the provision of affordable rural financing is the key to poverty reduction. Accordingly, we created the Malawi Rural Development Fund (MARDEF) to provide soft loans to indigenous Malawians to enable them to start businesses. We also dedicated funding from the Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF) for the same. The provision of these finances will be based towards the following households that are presently facing tremendous economic and social problems:
 - (i) Households headed by women who single-handedly take up responsibility of raising and educating children without a husband;
 - (ii) Households headed by elderly people with no financial means but who look after grandchildren whose parents have died of HIV/AIDS and other illnesses;
 - (iii) Households headed by small children who are forced to look after other children because their parents have died and no one is taking care of them; and

(iv) Households headed by people with physical disabilities who struggle to make a living so as to care for their children.

136. We shall also ensure that the savings of rural entrepreneurs are part of the mainstream of the economy, and that rural farmers and business people are getting interest on their savings on commercial terms.

22.4 Establishing Factories in Rural Areas

137. The DPP Government introduced a major policy shift to empower rural farmers to add value to agricultural and other products from the village communities. This was in turn to create a new system of economic and financial governance that gives more power to local leaders in the communities to take control of their own destinies. We will pick up from where we left:-

138. The government will develop and strengthen the capacities of rural co-operatives to earn more incomes by providing adequate financial resources, business training and marketing skills.

139. Further, we will facilitate the establishment of new factories in rural areas through projects such as the Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF III), the One Village One Product (OVOP) programme, and Malawi Rural Development Fund (MARDEF).

22.5 Power To The People

140. The DPP believes that the local government is a sound institution for transferring power to the people at the grass-root level. It is the pillar of democracy and social justice. The local government is also an important and effective link between the people and their elected government in all matters relating to their economic and social welfare. The democratization of the local government, including the procedures for electing, will be re-organized to fit the changing conditions.

141. The policy for Local Government will aim at enabling the entire society to participate in development. The DPP has new policies and programmes that place emphasis on improvement of living conditions of a large number of the rural poor, through self-help income earning activities. These will be implemented through a system of people's empowerment by which the people themselves take the lead in conceptualizing, designing and implementing programmes that affect them.

142. The DPP Government will embark upon uplifting the people at local government level through the following: -

(i) The traditional chiefs at all levels will be recognized as important participants in local governance. They are the guardians of our traditions, customs and cultures.

(ii) Every man and woman, poor and rich, illiterate or educated, will be encouraged to participate in local government elections.

(iii) Local representatives, in consultation with their electorate, will conceptualize, design and implement development programmes aimed at improving standards of living of their people.

(iv) Education and information of the people about their rights and obligations will be a priority aspect of the operations of Local Government.

- (v) The people themselves will be responsible for determining appropriate public land use, housing, health and sanitary services; trunk and rural access roads; public municipal markets; street development .and lighting; water supplies and wells; and garbage collection.
- (vi) Political representatives will be encouraged to consult regularly with the people in their local areas, listen to their problems and discuss proposals for development of the areas at grass-root level.

CHAPTER 24: THE NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

143. The DPP believes in the youth as the future of our nation. However, our youth are sidelined and marginalized from policy making processes. The way forward for our country is to effectively harness the potential of the youth and to equip them with knowledge and skills necessary for their full participation in the social, cultural, economic and political development of the country.
144. We are concerned that Malawi produces employees from schools compared to entrepreneurs. The DPP will therefore focus on skills training for self-employment, preventive health services, and provision of recreational facilities.



23.1 Empowering the Youth

145. More specifically, we shall empower the youth through the following measures:
- (v) Create new opportunities for self-employment for the youth by providing them with soft loans to enable them to start their own businesses.
 - (vi) Establish new vocational and business training centres, especially for vendors that will empower a larger number of youths to stand on their own financially through viable business ventures.
 - (vii) Encourage and assist the youth to articulate their needs through the formation of area, district and national youth organizations.

- (viii) Networks in the primary and secondary schools, technical colleges and universities.

23.2 The National Youth Development Service

146. The Democratic Progressive Party is very concerned about the increased numbers of our youth who are roaming in the streets and who face a bleak future. We are fully aware that many youths welcome the chance to serve their motherland.
147. In order to remove our youths from the streets and reduce crime, DPP will establish the National Youth Development Service (NYDS), whose basic objective is to develop a variety of skills and programmes for the youth and to equip them to acquire capacities to stand on their own. The NYDS will consist of the following elements:-
- (i) Provision of vocational and other training for a period of one year depending upon the chosen field. This training will be designed in such a way that the graduates become self-employed instead of looking up to the government for jobs. Some of them will be absorbed in the civil service or the private sector.
 - (ii) Creation of opportunities for the youths to participate in development projects such as agriculture, irrigation, building and construction, manufacturing, wildlife conservation and primary health care. The NYDS will also be called upon to assist, in collaboration with the Armed Forces, in times of national disasters.
 - (iii) Development of a sense of service by our youth who will also be called upon to assist in maintaining security and order especially during major public events taking place in our country.
 - (iv) Provision, upon completion of their training in the NYDS with start-up capital, tools and technical support to the graduates to go into businesses of their choice. The progress of these new business ventures will be regularly monitored to ensure they succeed and eventually form part of a truly national business community.
 - (v) Participation in global, continental and regional peace and security initiatives of the United Nations, the European Union, and the Organization of Africa Unity, the Southern African Development Community, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and other regional efforts aimed at resolving civil wars and conflicts in Africa.

23.3 Community Colleges

148. The DPP government will develop Community Colleges that will offer creative knowledge and skills relevant to our unemployed youth. The community colleges will facilitate graduates to become self-employed, and/or allow them to proceed towards attainment of bachelor degrees in other colleges and universities. Specialized job-placement agencies will be established to ensure skill-job matching.

CHAPTER 25: PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

149. Since formation of the DPP in 2005, we have adopted new programmes that fully address the problems arising from the fact that millions of people with physical disabilities in our country are deprived of the right to fully participate in social and economic development. The people with disabilities will be given new windows of opportunity to fully participate in the following economic and social transformation of our country:

- (i) The right to social protection and to benefit from economic growth and prosperity. The Government shall enforce measures in all Government institutions to remove all forms of discrimination against people with physical disabilities. There will be unimpeded access to job opportunities, promotions, appointments to high positions, and access to business and personal loans.
- (ii) Assistance to those with impaired hearing in procuring hearing aids and sign language services, braille materials, and other such devices as will make them perform efficiently in schools or at work. We shall also introduce special sports for them.
- (iii) Developing programmes to rehabilitate, train and upgrade skills of the physically disabled that do not isolate them from the rest of the community. An integral policy will provide them with the necessary tools and an equipment to enable them to contribute more effectively to the development process while at the same time to be self-supporting.
- (iv) Special preference will be given to the physically handicapped in job placements. Organizations for handicapped will be given increased support, financially, materially and morally to enable improving their services to our nation.
- (v) Redesign vocational training centres to accommodate the elderly, handicapped or disabled in the use of wheel- chairs or crutches and ramps; this will also apply to the design of roads pavements and public places in Malawi; the focus will be given to full integration of the handicapped in the mainstreams of production, trade and commerce rather than develop special institutions which isolate them; they will develop together with the rest of our communities.
- (vi) The Government will ensure that all public buildings and transport services shall be fitted with appropriate ramps and other such devices that will enable people with disabilities to enter and exit such buildings and transport vehicles with ease and comfort. It will also encourage similar modifications and facilities in privately-owned buildings and commercial vehicles.

CHAPTER 26: THE ELDERLY PEOPLE

150. The Democratic Progressive Party considers old people as important members of our society that require special attention. The elderly are the source of wisdom. The DPP further recognizes that by virtue of their physical status, they are unable to contribute fully to the development process. DPP will introduce a new culture to enable the old people to be useful and to feel wanted and appreciated.

151. DPP has developed programmes for the elderly people to enable them to impart their accumulated wealth of knowledge and experiences to younger children and the

youth so as to preserve our traditions and heritage. They will be encouraged to form a National Association of the Elderly with branches in every city, town and village to mobilize support for programmes for our elderly people.

152. We will continue to adopt special measures to provide the elderly with adequate medical facilities, clothing and food; they will also be provided with support primarily within their own communities.

CHAPTER 27: PROVIDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING

153. The DPP asserts that every Malawi citizen has the right to housing, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations. Wide- spread lack of housing and shelter must not be allowed to continue in Malawi. We will implement policies aimed at removing impediments and creating more opportunities for people to acquire their own houses even at the low-income levels.

154. More specifically, the DPP policy for housing will focus on:-

- (i) Subsidising the prices of iron sheets and cement for poor people to build their own houses.
- (ii) Construction by Government and the private sector of low-cost, durable and habitable housing to be sold to the citizens of Malawi. This will enable the low-income groups to acquire their own homes.
- (iii) Reorganization of the Malawi Housing Corporation to directly assist the low-income individuals to acquire low-interest loans from building societies, commercial banks and other lending institutions.
- (iv) Adoption of a new culture for maintenance and repairs of our houses and homes.
- (v) There will be more vigorous policy for rehabilitation, development and maintenance of all government houses.

CHAPTER 28: SECURITY

155. The DPP administration is associated with provision of “Total Security” for businesses and persons during the time it was governing. The DPP condemns the current security breakdown in Malawi under the current administration as it has a direct negative impact on the economy and investment opportunities and counters the confidence that Malawians have been developing over the years.

- (i) The DPP government will build and improve the capacity and professional competence of the Malawi Defense Force and the Police Service to respond adequately and urgently to the needs of our nation by providing them with adequate training, better equipment and support facilities, better housing and improved service conditions.
- (ii) The DPP will develop the Malawi Defense Force in such a way that in addition to defending our nation from external aggression, they will contribute towards the growth and prosperity of the nation. The army will be encouraged to participate in regular development programmes and civil engineering among others. The army personnel will henceforth not be isolated from normal

development activities because they too are a group of individuals who are concerned with the development of our country.



156. Our DPP government will facilitate the qualified Police and Defense personnel to participate in the training of civilians and the youth in basic skills for self-reliance so as to prepare our youth to stand on their own feet.
157. The Defense Force and Police Service will be represented in policymaking decisions affecting them and to ensure that their views are respected in all such forums.
158. Both the Police and Army shall execute their mandate without political interference.
159. Unlike the current regime time when there are more traffic officers on the road than those to curb crime, the DPP government will make police available and ready to prevent and combat crime.
160. The DPP government will overhaul the neighbourhood watch into Citizen's Police. Citizen's Police will have volunteers who will be better trained in crime prevention and effecting arrest. Those that perform well can upgrade and become full time police men and women.

CHAPTER 29: NATIONAL CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT

161. The DPP advocates the principle that Malawi will be developed by Malawians through its own capacity. International organizations, multilateral and bilateral institutions will support the initiatives by Malawians to design, develop and implement a strategy that can truly pull our country out of poverty.
162. The DPP fully supports the capacity building initiatives of the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and others as the basis for enabling our people to acquire managerial and technical skills required to implement our development strategy.

28.1 The Civil Service

163. The DPP strongly believes that the civil service should be motivated, professional and non-partisan. We need to develop our capacity to implement

economic and social programmes in our country. The cardinal factor is that our civil service must be given the capacity to ensure that Malawi develops fast. This entails the adoption of new training policy that instills confidence in the civil service.

164. The Civil Service, as the operation arm of the Executive, will be reorganized to ensure the highest professional integrity and technical competence. Its capacity will be enhanced and upgraded to meet new challenges under multiparty democracy. Civil servants should not be partisan but serve any Government of the day.
165. The DPP firmly believes that good governance must be supported by a well trained, competent and dedicated civil service. The new culture will be introduced in Malawi to enhance the welfare of the people by encouraging them, inter alia, to become self-reliant.
166. As part of its capacity building policy, DPP will endeavour to reverse the exodus of trained people and manpower to neighbouring and overseas countries and international institutions. In the new democratic Malawi, the DPP will encourage all Malawi nationals throughout the world to return to participate in national reconstruction and development. To that end, the new policy will focus on the following:-
 - (i) Develop the professional and technical competence of the civil service and promote nonpartisan approach and attitudes to their calling. The civil service must be re-oriented to serve loyally the government of the day regardless of political beliefs.
 - (ii) Determine the new development requirements in all sectors of the economy including the parastatals, the private sector, the business community and the non- governmental organizations to determine shortages in skills and capacities that need to be developed in the light of the new development objectives and priorities.
 - (iii) Develop a comprehensive national roster of all Malawi experts with special know-how and skills including those national experts residing outside Malawi so as to know "who is who" among the Malawi people.
 - (iv) Create new capacities in support services required for macro-economic planning and management which would include: rationalization and harmonization of investment codes; standardization and quality control; application of science and technology to development; engineering design and product development; research and development; training for managerial, entrepreneurial and skills development; and improvement of consultancy and contracting services.
 - (v) Provide resources for financing capacity development programmes in the country to provide resources to enable national experts residing outside to assist our country to acquire skills and capacities in specified areas related to economic development.

28.2 The Private Sector

167. The DPP believes in the private sector as an engine of growth and a source of direct revenue and employment. A capacitated private sector is therefore a priority for the DPP.
168. The DPP will give high priority to developing and strengthening the capacity of the private sector to participate effectively in investment, production and trade. The basic problems of our private sector that need to be urgently addressed include: structural weakness in our production and trade structures; lack of adequate export incentives; poor marketing and advertising of Malawi goods both at home and abroad and continued dependence on primary commodities for our exports.
169. We will adopt specific policies and programmes to deal with its instructional trade and investment relations as well as those relating to regional trade within the framework of regional economic groupings and domestic trade.
170. The DPP will facilitate promotion of quality in locally produced products and promote the **Best-Buy-Malawian** campaign. As a buyer of goods and services, the DPP government shall first look to Malawian made goods and services, and therefore help to directly improve the economy and welfare of the people.
171. The DPP shall actively prioritise economic empowerment for Malawian locals and citizens to venture into tangible businesses through deliberate economic empowerment strategies.
172. The DPP shall deliberately increase the capacity of locals to turn them into a tangible group of local private sectors by negotiating with foreign investors to partner with a local entrepreneur on agreed percentage share terms. Where necessary, local entrepreneurs will be protected from unfair competition practices against other investors.
173. DPP shall also encourage foreign investment by providing a conducive environment, so that the economy can achieve a balance in terms of local investment and foreign investments.
174. We will establish "one-stop" investment centres to promote and encourage increased investment in the productive sectors especially in agriculture, mining and manufacturing so as to increase our export earnings through value addition.
175. In addition, we will develop a strong and vibrant Malawi business community with special emphasis on the Youth and Women that can respond to and take advantage of a liberalized economy in order to produce improved and high quality goods for our people and for export.
176. Finally, we will strengthen and develop viable financial institutions that will undertake trade financing so that every product made in Malawi finds a market locally or abroad; and to assist Malawi entrepreneurs to enter into joint ventures with foreign investors.

CHAPTER 30: MEDIA, CIVIL SOCIETY, AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

177. The DPP recognizes the important role played by the Media, the Civil Society and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in our economic and social development. These players are an integral aspect of our national capacity building.
178. The DPP will motivate the civil society and NGOs to complement the work of the government and fully appreciate the government policy directions. To facilitate this, we will review the NGO law so that it facilitates, and not stifle the contribution of the NGOs and civil society to Malawi's development.
179. The DPP will develop a positive framework for dialogue, consultation and feedback with Civil society and NGOs concerned with Malawi's development, whether locally or foreign-based, to enable them to contribute more positively to Malawi's advancement.
180. We recognize that access to information is a major challenge for the forth arms of the state to play their important roles. In this regard, the DPP government will pass and implement the **Access to Information bill**.
181. The DPP believes that Malawi Communications and Regulatory Authority (MACRA) and the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) must be professional and serve the interests of all Malawians. In this regard,
- a. The DPP government will among others ensure that the appointment and removal of the Director Generals of the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation and MACRA is done by the special Appointment Committee.
 - b. MBC and MACRA will be required by law to report annually to Parliament.

CHAPTER 31: RELIGION AND THE STATE

182. The Democratic Progressive Party Government recognizes that religious institutions have, since times immemorial, played a key role in development and in moulding the lives of the people and in guiding political leadership in good governance. In the old Testament, it was the prophets - men of God - who had the moral courage to challenge the kings of the time about corruption, immorality and the evils of those rulers. The DPP recognizes the role of Christianity, Islam and other religions in the transformation of our country.
183. The DPP associates itself to the fact that the political struggle of our country was started by a man of God, Reverend John Chilembwe, in 1915 when he realized that the people of Malawi had the right to be free. In recent years, it was the strong position taken by the Catholic Bishops and other churches that finally brought about democracy and change in our country, and continue to shade light to the governance of our country.
184. The DPP Government will uphold the following fundamental principles on Religion:-
- (i) All religions will be allowed to fully participate in the political, economic, social and cultural process. They are an important aspect of our society.
 - (ii) We recognize that with increasing corruption, theft and power abuse in high political echelons of our society and increasing drug trafficking, drug

abuse and moral decay, religious guidance is needed more than ever before to rebuild our moral ethics. A society led by corrupt and selfish leaders cannot develop sound democratic principles. The importance of religion cannot therefore be overemphasized.

- (iii) DPP encourages religious institutions to be in the forefront to develop our country. The clergy of all denominations are earnestly invited to play a new role to re-establish faith in God as the basis for advancement of our country. The DPP appeals to religious leaders to work side-by-side with the Government to develop the kind of Malawi we want. To that end, we shall ensure that the clergy is adequately represented in all key policy making institutions in the civil society.

CHAPTER 32: THE SIZE OF THE GOVERNMENT

185. The Democratic Progressive Party feels that a large government is not necessarily the most efficient in enhancing our economic and social development. Similarly, the public wage bill should be within the means that our economy can support. Therefore, under DPP, the size of the deficit will have to be reduced and the high percentage of the budget now being funded from donor support must be reduced.
186. The DPP Government will therefore implement the following measures:-
- (i) We will have 20 Ministerial portfolios, including Deputies. We believe this is a level that can be adequately supported by our own resources. It is unrealistic to expect our budget to finance a grossly oversized Government.
 - (ii) Reduce drastically the budgetary allocation for the maintenance of State Houses.
 - (iii) Reduce the number of foreign missions abroad and consolidate accreditations to keep the cost of maintaining them to a minimum.
 - (iv) Significantly reduce the allocation to non-productive activities of government or parastatal institutions while simultaneously increasing the allocation to income-generating activities.
 - (v) Ensure strict management and accountability in the public sector so as to prevent loss of funds through corruption, mismanagement, incompetence, or theft.

CHAPTER 33: GUARANTEES AND SAFEGUARDS

187. The Democratic Progressive Party will form the next Government because it has been tested and came through before; we have performed the functions as expected by citizens before. We can be trusted.
188. The Democratic Progressive Party Government will unite all people in Malawi from the Northern, Central, Eastern and Southern regions regardless of race, colour or creed so as to develop one national agenda and learn to work together for the common good of all our people.
189. The DPP will continue to focus on investment rather than aid as our development policy. We will adopt a more balanced approach to growth and

development to ensure equitable allocation of financing and infrastructure in all the regions of Malawi so that Malawi can develop as one entity.

190. The DPP will continue to promote the role of women in business, in development and in the cultural heritage of our country. We shall increase women representation in the Parliament, the Cabinet, the Civil Service and all aspects of Malawi's development.
191. The DPP shall in cooperation with the Church and other religious institutions continue to rebuild Malawi on the basis of our own resources and design our development institutions taking into account our culture, custom and traditions.
192. The DPP will continue to ensure that Malawi is a place where all bonafide investors, diplomats and international organizations will feel safe, secure and at home. They will be invited to contribute actively and positively to our economic development.
193. The Democratic Progressive Party will continue to encourage non-governmental organizations registered in Malawi to engage in a constructive dialogue with Government to enable them to play a more positive role in the development of our country.
194. The Democratic Progressive Party will strengthen youth organizations by providing them with technical and managerial advice and in enabling them to secure funding for their full development.
195. The Democratic Progressive Party will continue to develop an external policy that strengthens our national sovereignty and respect for our country. To that end, a new compact with the donors will be agreed upon that will ensure that Malawi participates and contributes fully in the development of a new world order.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRESSIVE PARTY PROMISES ONLY WHAT IT CAN DELIVER AND WILL DELIVERWHAT IT PROMISES.

DPP WOPEEEE!

MALAWI WOYEEEE!