

entrepreneurship venture. There are also scenarios whereby women entrepreneurs are discouraged by their spouses as they view entrepreneurship as a potential source of conflict in marriage.

Finally, there is no proper system in place of coordination and monitoring of the TEVET sector. While TEVETA is in charge of the implementation in the sector – reporting to the Ministry of Labour – it is the Ministry of Education which is in charge of policy coordination and reporting. The lack of inter-ministerial coordination, as well as limited coordination with other TEVET providers, NGOs and the private sector, is a challenge to the governance of the sector and is highlighted by the number of parallel initiatives being implemented by a variety of different ministries.

This also applies to entrepreneurship support: there is no coordination mechanism between the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, particularly on ensuring that skills development is in line with industry demands, and ensuring that skills are used to create businesses and ultimately translate into job creation. Similar linkages are also very obscure with regards to the Ministry responsible for gender, children and disability affairs.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigation measures
<p>Resistance to change by stakeholders. Lack of coordination.</p> <p>The TEVET sector needs major reforms, which will place demands on personnel in terms of professional experience, commitment, and time, in a context where there are already existing signs of resistance to change.</p> <p>In the MSMEs sector, there are difficulties in coordination between policy and regulatory bodies as well as at training provider level. There is furthermore a need to create conditions for strong involvement of the private sector.</p>	M	<p>With regards to TEVET, during the initial phase of the project we propose to identify and agree with government of Malawi on policy and investment priorities.</p> <p>With regards to the regulatory environment, the action is perfectly aligned with the NELP and the MSME strategy, which will provide a framework for engagement. In addition a Government-led, High-Level multistakeholder (including Non-State Actors) platform will be set up to serve as a forum to discuss proposed improvements to the legal and regulatory environment.</p>
<p>The management implementation capacity of the line ministries is limited. Manpower and relatively low experience levels create challenges when it comes to managing large scale time-bound assistance projects, which can result in implementation delays and does not help the Government to take the lead.</p>	H	<p>Technical and administrative support to Government partners will mitigate this risk. An assessment of the project management capacity of the relevant Government Departments could be undertaken and capacity-building measures will be introduced. Strengthening the role of the private sector in the TEVETA board may help ease pressure on Government carrying the full weight of the results.</p>
<p>Financial institutions are unwilling to lend to the new MSMEs. At the</p>	H	<p>By bringing micro-finance institutions into the fold, they will be able to develop know-</p>