

**Session 2.1 Moving beyond emergencies – Creating development solutions to the mutual benefit of host and origin communities and displaced persons**  
**Statement by the Republic of Malawi**

**Roundtable 2: Migration and Development through Multilateral and Bilateral Partnership: Creating Perspective for Inclusive Development**

Malawi would like to thank Germany and Morocco for the organizing this Forum and would like to acknowledge contributions made by Denmark and Egypt as an input to the background document the GFMD discussions on the topic, and would like to contribute to the guiding questions of the roundtable posed in the background document, as well as, share some of the measures the Government of Malawi is undertaking, in this regard:

1. We recognize that displacement is indeed not only a humanitarian, but also a development challenge that threatens progress towards the realization of the much desired Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2. We acknowledge the fact that every year, millions of people are forced to leave their homes, fleeing conflicts, violence, disasters and the effects of climate change. As most of you are aware, Malawi has been a recipient of thousands of displaced persons, throughout the years. At the moment, the country hosts more than 32,000 displaced persons. Against this background, we realize that displaced people possess capacities that may be harnessed to the benefit of their own, plus the local socio-economic development.
3. In this regard, there is an urgent need for national and local government entities and civil society, with the support of other development actors, to identify such capacities at an early stage and provide necessary mechanisms, where these capacities may be realized. This includes provision of necessary sensitization campaigns in communities to make them realize their potentials.

4. Governments need to work closely with development actors in providing tailor-made programmes for the youth. For instance, Malawi Government introduced Community Technical Colleges that bring technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills to the youth especially in rural areas, for employment creation and sustainable poverty eradication. Such programmes need to be extended to displaced youths, with the support of development actors, so that they are not only empowered, but are also able to contribute to the host country's development.
5. In addition to peace building mechanisms that are put in place, serious investment in early warning systems should be considered especially in countries that are susceptible to in fighting, as a way of preventing conflicts before they escalate.
6. Malawi, as already stated, hosts thousands of refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons, albeit with limited resources, not just because the country is a signatory to international treaties, but Malawi realizes the difficulties, resilience and courage of the more than 65 million people, worldwide, who have been forced to flee the comfort of their homes due to numerous reasons.
7. We, therefore, call upon Governments and development actors to concentrate on civic education for the masses as one way of addressing misperceptions and xenophobic sentiment. Furthermore, development actors need to assist Governments in the construction of adequate schools and health facilities in host countries, including community based entrepreneurial programs, especially close to or within areas having displaced persons, as a way of harnessing them with the communities.

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