

NATIONAL
CULTURAL POLICY

**WE ARE WALKING IN OUR FORE FATHER'S
FOOTPRINTS AS WE ARE IMPRINTING STEPS FOR
OUR DESCENDANTS**

FOREWORD

Culture is the centre point of our co-existence with other human beings in our communities, outside our communities as well as with our environment. It dictates our attitudes and perception of life in general. It thus, provides a viable strategy for poverty reduction, sustainable socio-economic development and a source of increased sense of national identity and unity and any other human endeavour.

Malawi has a rich and diverse cultural heritage exemplified by national monuments, museums and cultural industries including music, folklore, crafts, arts and traditional dances. If this culture is well developed, Malawi would be able to attract more tourists, have more people employed and earn a decent living, and strengthen a national identity. In turn, this would restore important attributes of human nature such as self-confidence and pride in being Malawian which are crucial for participation in developmental projects.

With the increased influence of foreign cultures due to globalisation and with the coming in of multiparty politics, different practitioners have suddenly subjected Malawian culture to exploitation. There is, therefore, a need to deliberately put efforts that will ensure proper approaches are followed as cultural activities are undertaken in order to preserve the authenticity of the culture and to protect the rights of the cultural custodians as well as the practitioners. This policy, therefore, provides guidelines and invites everyone to contribute towards its implementation for national identity, preservation and socio-economic development.

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
BPAM	Book Publishers Association of Malawi
COSOMA	Copyright Society of Malawi
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ISBN	International Standard Book Number
JAMA	Journalists Association of Malawi
MAM	Musicians Association of Malawi
MAWU	Malawi Writers Union
MDGS	Malawi Development and GROWTH strategy
MPRSP	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
NTAM	National Theatre Association of Malawi
PHOTAMA	Photographer's Association of Malawi
SOS	Save Our Souls
TEVETA	Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
VAAM	Visual Arts Association of Malawi

GLOSSARY

<i>Akafula:</i>	Short-statured people
Anthropology:	The study of human origins, development, customs and beliefs
Archaeology:	The study of ancient cultures, people, and periods of history using scientific analysis of physical remains found in the ground
Ethnography:	Scientific description of different races and cultures
Hominids:	Mammals (Animals with mammary glands and hair) characterised by flexible hands and feet each with five digits and walk on two feet. These include humans
Immovable cultural heritage:	Cultural heritage represented by stationary objects such as buildings, sacred forests and archaeological sites
Intangible cultural heritage:	Cultural heritage that is not physical such as music, dance and traditional beliefs
Mammalogy:	Scientific study of mammals
Material culture:	Culture identified by different materials that are used by a specific ethnicity such as baskets, clay pots
Monument:	A physical structure or building that is historical or symbolical of something significant in history
Movable cultural heritage:	Cultural heritage represented by movable objects such as clay pots, baskets
Ornithology:	Scientific study of birds
Paleontology:	The study of past life using animal remains embedded in the ground.
Rock art:	Ancient inscriptions or engravings on rocks that were done as education media
Unity in Diversity:	Unified as Malawians but diversified in our ethnicities

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This policy document formally establishes the mechanism that the Malawi Government must follow to adequately fulfil its program to deliver Cultural Services to all Malawians in line with the need to strengthen our cultural identity in the face of foreign influences as envisaged in the vision 2020. It takes into account the need to support poverty reduction initiatives as developed in the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (MPRSP) and the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS). The policy also realizes the need of giving power to the people as stipulated in the National Decentralization Policy by proposing that district offices should be established. It also endeavours to raising awareness of the dangers of HIV/AIDS pandemic. Furthermore, it takes into account the need to preserve the natural environment and protect it from further degradation. Like most other developing countries, Malawi realises that she can no longer ignore the role of culture in sustainable economic development. Obviously, Malawi's economic development will, for a long time to come, continue to depend on imported technology and skills. The nation, however, realises that it will not achieve satisfactory economic development particularly in the rural areas if it ignores the fundamentals of culture. Past examples do exist where the successful implementation of some projects was hampered because project planners ignored cultural factors in their planning.

In the past few years, the Malawi Government began to strengthen the Department of Culture. The Acts of Parliament governing the activities of the Divisions of Antiquities, the Museums of Malawi and the National Archives of Malawi were revised. Further, the Division of Arts and Crafts and Copyright Society of Malawi (COSOMA) were established. The Division of Arts and Crafts founded a National Dance Troupe. The strengthening of these cultural divisions must be the major thrust of Malawi's cultural policy.

2.0 RATIONALE

Malawi's culture needs to be clearly defined and actively promoted, as it is liable to neglect, distortion or abuse. Many pressures tend to work against culture as an important aspect of national life and development. Clear direction and guidance is required at national level with regard to identifying and reinforcing common denominations in Malawi's culture, given the diverse ethnic source from which it is derived. There is also need to address factors, which threaten cultural awareness, preservation and development. The political and social change the country has undergone since 1992 has permitted the indiscriminate copying of lifestyles from abroad. Furthermore, there is the tendency of dominant groups to impose their own view of culture at the expense of minority groups despite the fact that there is no particular culture, which is more superior to the other.

3.0 DEFINITION OF CULTURE AND BACKGROUND TO MALAWI'S CULTURE

There are several definitions of culture because the subject is a vast and complex one. The internationally accepted definition of culture by UNESCO states that culture includes "the whole complex of distinctive, spiritual,

material, intellectual and emotional features that characterise a society or a social group. Culture includes arts, letters, modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs.” In general, culture is the essence of a given people’s way of life as represented by their multifaceted creations, accomplishments and aspirations. Among other things, culture includes ideas, language, institutions, customs, beliefs, and other habits acquired by people through the learning process. It also includes the material objects that people have created and continue to create from the local environment and techniques for creating them. Malawi’s understanding of culture includes all these.

Malawi’s cultural heritage must be examined in the context of specific historic phases of the country and specific events that the country has experienced. Archaeological research indicates that Malawi’s cultural origins are from the Early Stone Age Period, at least 2.5 millions years as confirmed by the discovery a hominid called *Homo rudolfensis* and a few crude stone tools.

During the Middle Stone Age, about 400,000 years ago, very little about Malawi’s culture is known. However, evidence from other areas of southern and eastern Africa suggests that humans of this period made and used more efficient stone tools than their Early Stone Age ancestors.

In the succeeding period of the Late Stone Age, many archaeological sites have been excavated in Malawi. While the people of this period depended on hunting and gathering just like their predecessors, evidence shows that their hunting tool kit was more advanced. The art of painting as evidenced by red rock paintings was also intensified during this period.

The Late Stone Age Period is the period that hosted the earliest inhabitants of Malawi locally called *Akafula/Abatwa or Amwandionerapati*, referring to their body structures. Toward the end of this period, Early Iron Age people migrated into Malawi from areas located to the northwest. The Iron Age people made and used iron tools. For several centuries, they coexisted with the Late Stone Age people but eventually they either forced the Late Stone Age people to move into remote areas or be assimilated by them.

The Iron Age Period was a period of great migrations. Malawi’s geographical location made her the crossroad of both prehistoric and historic migrations. The earliest groups of migrants came to Malawi with the initial movements of Bantu speaking people from areas to the northwest of Malawi such as Cameroon and Zaire.

Archaeologists and historians have established that the first wave of migrations during this period originated from the Uluba area of Zaire. Of the migrant groups that settled in Malawi were first, the Banda clan followed by the Phiri clan of the Chewa people. The Chewa as a group created a kingdom that has gone into history as the Maravi Empire whose headquarters were at Mankhamba near Mtakataka in Dedza District. As the Maravi Empire expanded south and eastward to the Indian Ocean between the 14th and 16th

century, other migrants were settling in various locations in northern Malawi. These were the ancestors of most of the people who speak Chitumbuka today.

At the beginning of the 19th century, new migrants entered Malawi. First were the Yao people who moved into Malawi from Mozambique. The next group of migrants were the two groups of the Ngoni who were fleeing tribal wars in Southern Africa. Sometime during the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Lomwe began to migrate into Malawi from Mozambique. Except the Lomwe who settled in areas that the Yao and the Mang'anja had already occupied, the rest of the tribes settled in their own niches. Initially there was little or no intermarriage between tribes. As a result they kept their traditions and beliefs intact.

The arrival of Europeans, Christianity, colonialism and Islam during the second half of the 19th century greatly affected the cultural status quo of the people. These were responsible for profound changes in the traditional cultural values of the people. Colonialism whose main emphasis was to dominate the indigenous people, Christianity and trade caused European cultural influence to penetrate Malawi's culture. These influenced the way people ruled themselves and literally took over the socio-economic welfare of the people and were responsible for the decline of Malawi's traditional religions.

Finally, Malawi became independent in 1964. Independence came with its own cultural ramifications. In the end, however, the leaders of Malawi tried to instil in the minds of Malawians a sense of pride in their rich culture. They made positive moves to put in place institutions to carry out research, preserve, and popularise Malawi's cultural heritage.

4.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

The delivery of cultural services and promotion of culture have been uncoordinated with the formal and informal sectors being involved in their own ways. In the formal sector, the government plays a dominant role in the management of cultural activities. It does this through the Department of Culture and some statutory organisations such as the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, Television Malawi, National Library Service, COSOMA, University of Malawi and the National Commission for UNESCO (Annexes I and II). Non-governmental organisations such as SOS, the GOOD SAMARITAN and KuNgoni Arts Centre at Mua in Dedza, Book Publishers Association of Malawi (BPAM), Journalist Association of Malawi (JAMA), Musicians Association of Malawi (MAM), Malawi Writers Union (MAWU), National Theatre Association of Malawi (NTAM), Photographic Association of Malawi (PHOTAMA) and Visual Arts Association of Malawi (VAAM). Cultural wings of foreign missions such as the British Council, French Cultural Centre and the United States Information Centre have also played a complementary role. The activities include among others: research in all aspects of Malawi's cultural heritage; preservation and conservation of past and present material culture including archaeological, rock art and palaeontological discoveries, anthropology, ethnography and monuments;

promotion of all types of literature, fine and performing arts, folklore and languages, religion, traditional medicine, publishing and cultural industries, the print and electronic media and the protection of copyright and neighbouring rights.

In the informal sector, a number of spontaneous cultural activities have been taking place at community level, particularly in the rural areas in the form of recreational, festive and ceremonial activities. Traditional leaders play a very important role as custodians of culture. Despite the interrelatedness of these institutional activities, there have been no operational guidelines for the Department of Culture, the statutory organisations and the independent cultural associations. There is need, therefore, for more coordination and harmonization of activities at both formal and informal levels including Malawi's foreign missions.

5.0 THE POLICY

5.1 GOAL

To have, preserve and protect the vibrant Malawian culture for national identity, unity in diversity and sustainable socio-economic development.

5.2 MISSION STATEMENT

To uphold and promote the Malawian cultural identity and unity in diversity through youth empowerment, recreational activities, study, conservation and preservation of tangible and intangible national cultural heritage for education, recreation, posterity and poverty reduction.

5.3 OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES FOR THE NATIONAL CULTURAL POLICY

For the Cultural Policy to have a desired impact on Malawi's cultural preservation, conservation and promotion, the objectives need to be clear and achievable through implementable strategies. Thus, the objectives and strategies for this policy are as follows:

5.3.1 Objective 1: To develop a system that would capably and adequately research, develop, preserve, protect, maintain and promote Malawi's cultural heritage

Strategies

- a) Review and update relevant legislation
- b) Conduct research in archaeology, material culture, history, traditional methods of education, vernacular languages, religion, traditional music, traditional dance, traditional

medicine, traditional food and traditional games and document the results

5.3.2 Objective 2: To provide adequate facilities for the efficient dissemination of information on culture

Strategies

- a) Encourage the media to present some articles and programmes in Chichewa or any other vernacular language
- b) Encourage the establishment of rural press
- c) Create conditions that would encourage the private sector to establish more independent and community radio stations
- d) Encourage public and independent radio stations to increase airtime and programmes on traditional or local music
- e) Establish libraries in rural areas
- f) Conduct awareness campaign

5.3.3 Objective 3: To provide suitable education and training to young people for the proper observance of moral values, positive traditional beliefs, self-reliance, patriotism and service to the community

Strategies

- a) Encourage the incorporation and teaching of culture in both public and private schools
- b) Encourage schools and colleges to promote cultural tolerance
- c) Identify training needs in the cultural sector and provide the finances for the training of professionals
- d) Encourage cooperation with regional and international training institutions for the training of personnel in the cultural sector
- e) Explore the possibility of establishing a training institution for the cultural sector
- f) Organize programmes to inculcate positive cultural values to the youth

- g) Document all cultural practices to identify the positive and negative cultural practices
- h) Facilitate the identification of negative cultural practices and alternative practices to those that promote the transmission of HIV/AIDS

5.3.4 Objective 4: To promote environmental and biodiversity conservation and preservation methods that are in harmony with cultural beliefs

Strategies

- a) Facilitate the introduction of community based land use programs whose benefits shall accrue to the local communities themselves
- b) Encourage traditional and environment friendly architectural designs that use less plant material
- c) Facilitate the provision of well-maintained open spaces and parks in urban areas to encourage mental relaxation, and the erection of sculptures by Malawian artists
- d) Provide civic education on environmental conservation from the cultural point of view

5.3.5 Objective 5: To promote nation-wide participation in cultural programs for national unity and socio-cultural awareness

Strategies

- a) Encourage the removal of customs and practices that promote inequalities
- b) Encourage the development of a national language policy
- c) Promote and encourage the use and development of Malawian languages
- d) Encourage a spirit of openness and tolerance in matters of religion and culture
- e) Organise national and international fashion shows on Malawi dress and design
- f) Protect herbalists' knowledge through legislation
- g) Advocate for the farming, use and processing of highly nutritious traditional foods
- h) Encourage competitions and festivals in traditional games

5.3.6 Objective 6: To develop a mechanism for the development and promotion of literature, folklore, story telling, and fine and performing arts

Strategies

- a) Encourage the introduction of a reading competition for schools
- b) Organise regular book exhibitions/fairs
- c) Encourage private sector investment in the film industry in accordance with Malawian culture
- d) Encourage city, town and district assemblies and the private sector to establish user-friendly art galleries and other recreational facilities at all levels
- e) Encourage the establishment of proper music production and distribution channels
- f) Promote music as an activity in all schools and colleges
- g) Encourage holding annual cultural festivals at District, Regional and National levels
- h) Encourage VAAM to carry out regular surveys of fine artists, mount exhibitions of their works and conduct workshops particularly for upcoming artists
- i) Encourage the establishment of craft centres where craftsmen of different types can work on their trade
- j) Compile an inventory of Malawi's crafts and encourage research in the same area

5.3.7 Objective 7: To promote and protect Malawi's cultural heritage at international level

Strategies

- a) Encourage and facilitate cultural exchange programmes
- b) Ratify and observe the provisions of international conventions for cultural protection and preservation
- a) Sensitise the law enforcement officers about the need to protect national cultural property
- b) Enforce legislation concerning the conservation and protection of cultural and intellectual property
- c) Sensitise the public on the importance of preserving cultural artefacts as specified by the various Acts

- e) Encourage creativity by providing maximum promotion and protection to works created locally
- f) Ensure that Malawian artists and authors are well rewarded

5.7.8 Objective 8: To take into account cultural factors in development projects, policies and programmes for the nation

Strategies

- a) Ensure that development projects include a cultural impact assessment
- b) Routinely carry out maintenance works at all monuments and historical sites that have tourism potential
- c) Develop a calendar of cultural events
- d) Develop and manage cultural villages.

6.0 MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES FOR CULTURE

Funding for culture has been inadequate due to the low priority given to the cultural sector. Therefore, to improve the situation the government shall:

- a) Seek funding from multilateral and bilateral agencies
- b) Encourage local authorities to provide grants for cultural activities
- c) Institute tax concessions to organisations and individuals that voluntarily make financial contributions to cultural activities
- d) Create a National Cultural Trust Fund
- e) Raise sales levy on sales of Malawian art work

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

A National Arts Council shall be established to coordinate and monitor implementation of the policy by different cultural associations and private institutions at a later date. In the meantime, however, the current cultural institutions will implement relevant sections of this policy until a National Arts Council is established. After the establishment of the National Arts Council, necessary arrangements will be made for the council to ensure proper implementation and monitor the implementation of the Cultural Policy. A task force shall be formed to look into the logistics and technicalities of

establishing a council such as formulating the goals, objectives and legislation of the council.

8.0 REVIEW OF THE POLICY

The influence of globalisation on culture cannot be ignored. Thus, policy shall be reviewed every five years or as when needed.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

CULTURAL DIVISIONS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND CULTURE

Institution	Area of Influence/Need/Impact
Department of Culture Headquarters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Administration of cultural and copyright issues ❖ Participation in intra- and inter-ministerial meetings on cultural issues ❖ Maintenance of external cultural cooperation ❖ Communication and coordination with international cultural institutions ❖ Maintaining contact with traditional cultural authorities in the rural areas ❖ Monitoring and implementation ❖ Supervision of budget
National Archives of Malawi (Operational since 1947)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Storage, preservation and conservation of documentary records for posterity ❖ Policy initiation and implementation ❖ Provision of ISBN ❖ Revenue collection ❖ Provision of documented records for research, reference ❖ Advisory services on records management
Museums of Malawi (Instituted as a statutory organization in 1957 and as a government department in 1981)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Interpreting the collections by exhibition, gallery displays, and public programmes ❖ Collection, preservation and conservation of historical objects, contemporary arts and crafts and natural history specimens ❖ Revenue collection ❖ Research in mammalogy, ornithology, ethnography and anthropology ❖ Information dissemination

Institution	Area of Influence/Need/Impact
Department of Antiquities (Established in 1967)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Data collection and documentation ❖ Collection and storage of old coins ❖ Information dissemination through specialist and general publications and public lectures ❖ Inventory of immovable cultural heritage, archaeological and palaeontological sites and specimens ❖ Identification, maintenance and rehabilitation of national monuments ❖ Protection of movable cultural materials from illicit exportation ❖ Revenue collection ❖ Policy initiation and implementation ❖ Conservation and preservation of natural and cultural heritage ❖ Research on archaeology, paleontology, history, rock art and anthropology
Censorship Board (established in 1968 as a government department)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Classifying articles of entertainment and publication according to target age groups ❖ Inspection of public entertainment places ❖ Issuing and revoking of entertainment licenses and permits ❖ Consumer advice and civic education on classification matters ❖ Research on classification, acceptable and unacceptable public morals and ethics ❖ Policy initiation and implementation ❖ Revenue collection ❖ Enforcing compliance with provisions of the Act ❖ Promote morality, decency, propriety and respect for human beings
Department of Arts and Crafts (Operational since 1973)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Policy initiation and implementation ❖ Inventories for artists and their works ❖ Collection, documentation, presentation and preservation of arts and crafts and intangible heritage ❖ Provision of entertainment ❖ Provision of advisory and educational services on arts and crafts ❖ Revenue collection ❖ Information dissemination ❖ Research on arts and crafts

ANNEX II

STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE CULTURAL SECTOR

Institution	Area of Influence/Need/Impact
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promotion of a reading culture ❖ Inclusion of heritage material in the curriculum ❖ Promotion of the use of archives through the study of history ❖ Promotion of cultural outreach programmes
Ministry of Information and Civic Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dissemination of information about cultural heritage to the public ❖ Folk and popular media through the Ministry's planning unit ❖ Provision of print and audio-visual material ❖ Licensing and accreditation of foreign film crews ❖ Promotion of heritage
Ministry of Women and Child Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dissemination of information on traditional practices and values ❖ Sensitization campaigns on gender issues ❖ Discouraging some negative and risky cultural traditions, e.g. those that contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS and violate the rights of women
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Allocation of land for development of infrastructure ❖ Demarcation and mapping of land for national monuments
Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of finances ❖ Budget allocation and administration ❖ Financial advice ❖ Establishment of warrants ❖ Authorization of donor funding ❖ Authority for disposal of government assets
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of advise in project and economic trends ❖ Provision of project monitoring and evaluation

Institution	Area of Influence/Need/Impact
Ministry of Energy and Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promotion of natural heritage research ❖ Conservation of natural and cultural heritage ❖ Construction of wind breaks for cultural sites
Ministry of Health and Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dissemination of culturally acceptable HIV/AIDS and reproductive health messages ❖ Family life education ❖ Disease control ❖ Dietary advice ❖ Dressing of wounds and fractures ❖ Mortuary services
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Licensing of entertainment premises in District Assemblies ❖ Provision of rural cultural activities and infrastructure ❖ Provision of historical data from the districts ❖ Preservation of traditions ❖ Preservation and conservation of heritage sites
Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of security services ❖ Provision of immigration formalities
Ministry of National Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National security ❖ Ownership of some monuments
Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of road, air, and rail network ❖ Registration of vehicles for government ❖ Vehicle hire facilities ❖ Certification of physical infrastructure ❖ Provision of housing ❖ Provision of office space
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Maintaining International relations ❖ Window to and from the world
Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TIVETA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of vocational and entrepreneurial skills ❖ Certification of skills
Ministry of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of legal services
Office of the President and Cabinet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Policy direction ❖ Senior government postings, promotion and discipline ❖ Authority to fill government vacancies ❖ Welfare of public servants ❖ Production of government stationery
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of safe water
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Food security

Institution	Area of Influence/Need/Impact
Ministry of Labour	❖ Creating employment possibilities
Ministry of Industry and Trade	❖ Marketing of Malawi's cultural products
Ministry of Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly	❖ Provision of opportunities for people with disabilities
Department of Tourism and the Industry	❖ Sponsoring and promoting cultural activities
Department of Parks and Wildlife	❖ Preservation of cultural heritage ❖ Conservation of natural heritage
Ministry of Youth Development and Sports	❖ Provision of recreation facilities ❖ Promotion of culture
Electronic and Print Media	❖ Promotion of cultural activities ❖ Information dissemination
Cultural Associations and heritage foundations	❖ Support the activities of Cultural Divisions ❖ Mobilizing resources from donors ❖ Promotion and preservation of culture
Music Industry	❖ Promotion and organization of musical activities
University/Educational institutions	❖ Students participation in cultural activities ❖ Initiating and conducting research on cultural heritage
Religious Institutions	❖ Participation in and initiation of cultural development programmes ❖ Ownership of monuments ❖ Ownership of archival material ❖ Exhibition of cultural material ❖ Propagation of moral values
Literary Institutions	❖ Promotion of writers and reading culture ❖ Provision of reading material on culture
Traditional Institutions	❖ Formation of village committees on cultural activities ❖ Preservation of cultural traditions ❖ Participation in conservation and implementation of cultural and natural heritage ❖ Organization of cultural festivals
National Aids Commission	❖ Coordination of the National AIDS strategic Plan
UNESCO	❖ Mobilization of resources for cultural development ❖ Provision of training opportunities ❖ Dissemination of cultural information globally
UNICEF	❖ Policy direction on children and the youth
COSOMA	❖ Protection of artists' rights and works from piracy
Human Rights Commission of Malawi	❖ Protection of human rights ❖ Sensitizing the public of their rights
Law Commission	❖ Provision of legal advice