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MALAWI

2022 UN MALAWI RESULTS REPORT

MARCH 2022



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Foreword by Resident Coordinator

Malawi continues to show resilience in the face of enormous challenges. 2022 was a difficult year due to multiple emergencies and socio-economic stresses, including impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, climate shocks, a difficult macro-economic situation with food, fuel and foreign exchange crisis, and a cholera outbreak among others. The emergencies caused damage to critical infrastructure that also affected the energy situation.

Programmatic changes became necessary, such as the repurposing of funds and the adjustment of thematic priorities, including the discontinuation of some interventions to align with the reduced funding available. Despite these adverse circumstances, the country remains focused on addressing the development challenges threatening to undermine implementation of Malawi 2063 and the progress made on the SDGs. As a demonstration of its commitment to the SDGs, the country presented its Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) meeting of the UN on 15 July 2022, reporting on all 17 SDGs despite the 2022 HLPF's limited focus on only 5 SDGs.

This UN Country Results report tells the story of a resilient people under immense strain and demonstrates the value proposition of robust partnerships. Results made possible through UN's collaborative efforts with government, development partners, Civil Society Organizations, private sector,

and academia in the penultimate year of the 2019-2023 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). It details results achieved at the outcome and output levels in the execution of the 2019-2023 UNSDCF through the 2022 Joint Work Plan (JWP) and 13 Joint programmes.

As we navigated the poly-crisis of 2022, it was crucial to be intentionally inclusive and consultative to generate shared understanding of the situation, consensus on the priorities and changes needed in view of the evolving situation, in order to engender ownership of the Government and people of Malawi for the results. This is also critical for sustainability going forward. It was all in the spirit of UMBUNTHU.

As we move forward, we are committed to strengthening partnerships, leveraging resources, and ensuring effective coordination and implementation of development initiatives. We aim to foster innovation, inclusivity, and sustainability in our approach to support Malawi's development journey towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Malawi 2063, and its 10-year the Malawi Implementation Plan (MIP-1). The UN in Malawi express its gratitude to the government of Malawi, development partners, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders for their collaboration and support. Together, we can strive towards a better future for Malawi and achieve the shared vision of sustainable development.



Yours sincerely,
Rebecca Adda-Dontoh
UN Resident Coordinator

UN Country Team



Top 10 donors of the UNSDCF in 2022, excluding UN Agencies

European Union, the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Korea, Germany and United Nations global Central Emergency Response Fund

Overview: Cooperation Framework Priority Areas

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Malawi 2063 and the Malawi Implementation Plan (MIP-1). The Cooperation Framework supports the government in three interlinked and mutually reinforcing strategic priority areas below.

UNSDCF Strategic Priorities	UNDAF Outcomes	Participating agencies (Co-leads in bold)	SDGs	Malawi 2063 Pillars
Peace, Inclusion and Effective Institutions	Accountable and effective institutions, Gender equality and women empowerment, Peace, Inclusivity and Participatory Democracy	FAO, ILO, UNDP , UNHCR, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, and WFP	1,5,10, 15, 16, 17	Agricultural productivity and commercialization, Urbanization (includes tourism)
Population Management and Inclusive Human Development	Early Childhood Development (ECD) Services Quality Education, Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and Protection Services Sexual and Reproductive and HIV/AIDS Health Rights	ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF , UNWOMEN , UNODC, WFP, WHO	3,4,5, and 10	Industrialization (includes mining), Urbanization (includes tourism)
Inclusive and Resilient Growth	Food and Nutrition Security, and WASH services Sustainable and Diversified Agriculture Economic Diversification, Inclusive Business, and Clean Energy	FAO , ILO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNWOMEN, and WFP	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,13,15,16,17	Agricultural productivity and commercialization,

1. Key developments in the country and the regional context

The year 2022 has been particularly difficult and challenging. The country endured two tropical cyclones – Ana and Gombe – early in the year and a cholera outbreak, on the back of adverse global economic conditions that negatively impacted the economy. A difficult macro-economic environment worsened already elevated poverty levels threatening to reverse gains towards achievement of the SDGs. Economic growth is estimated to decline to 1.2 percent in 2022 from 4.6 percent in 2021 driven by the impact of a global commodity price shock and the passthrough to domestic inflation, persistent forex shortages that affected importation of raw materials and other strategic commodities as well as erratic electricity supply.

Tropical Cyclone Ana alone is estimated to have caused damages equivalent to 1.5–2.7 percent of Malawi’s GDP and most notably, the severe damage of the Kapichira hydroelectricity generation plant that accounted for loss of one-third of the country’s electricity generation capacity. Despite these challenges, Malawi has recorded recent improvement on the Human Development Index, amidst an overall global regression of human development. The country moved up five steps on the 2021-22 UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) from position 174 out of 189 countries to position 169 out of 191 countries

The adverse weather events in 2022 also impacted agriculture productivity, with a significant portion of subsidized fertilizer being rendered ineffective, particularly in areas where flooding destroyed crops. As a result, despite increased investment, maize yields did not see proportional improvement, and 3.8 million people were assessed as food insecure according to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee

(MVAC). The severe flooding from these two tropical cyclones also increased the risk of communicable disease outbreaks, and on 3 March 2022, the Ministry of Health declared a cholera outbreak, which has been the deadliest cholera outbreak in the country within the last decade. While the outbreak originally began in March 2022 in southern Malawi, namely in the Nsanje and Machinga districts, it spread to northern regions, which remained the most affected by the outbreak as of October 2022.

As of January 2023, all Malawian districts were affected by the cholera outbreak, with 28 of the 29 districts reporting recent cases. Since the onset of the outbreak, the total confirmed cases and deaths were 26,888 and 881, respectively. The socio-economic impacts are heightened as the outbreak is also impacting communities that are facing food insecurity and malnutrition. The impacts of multiple shocks have stretched the country’s sources of resilience. The consequences, including loss of livelihoods and household savings, food insecurity, stagnating poverty levels, and exacerbated inequalities across income, gender and geographies.

This perpetuates exclusion and undermines internal dynamism to stimulate sustained inclusive economic growth. These emergencies have also necessitated repurposing of funds and thematic adjustments in joint programme such as the Health Systems Strengthening Joint Programme and Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience (PROSPER). This also included the dropping some interventions to match the reduced funding. Increasingly emergency programmes have been prioritized while development funds reduced.



The Government received US\$88.3 million from the IMF under the Rapid Credit Facility through the Food Shock Window and agreed to a Staff Monitored Programme (SMP) with Board Involvement. Under the SMP, the county is making progress on key reform milestones on public finance management and Debt Sustainability Strategy. Overall, the SMP aims to establish policy credibility and potentially pave the way for an IMF-supported upper credit tranche through an Extended Credit Facility, with timely implementation.

The Government also developed key milestones in line with the 10-Year Malawi Implementation Plan to accelerate the food systems transformation agenda and enhance productivity and production of nutritious foods, promoting dietary diversification, building capacity in agro-processing, reducing food waste, promoting sustainable farming practices, and addressing market failures, and infrastructure limitations, as well as building resilience to multiple hazards and disasters.

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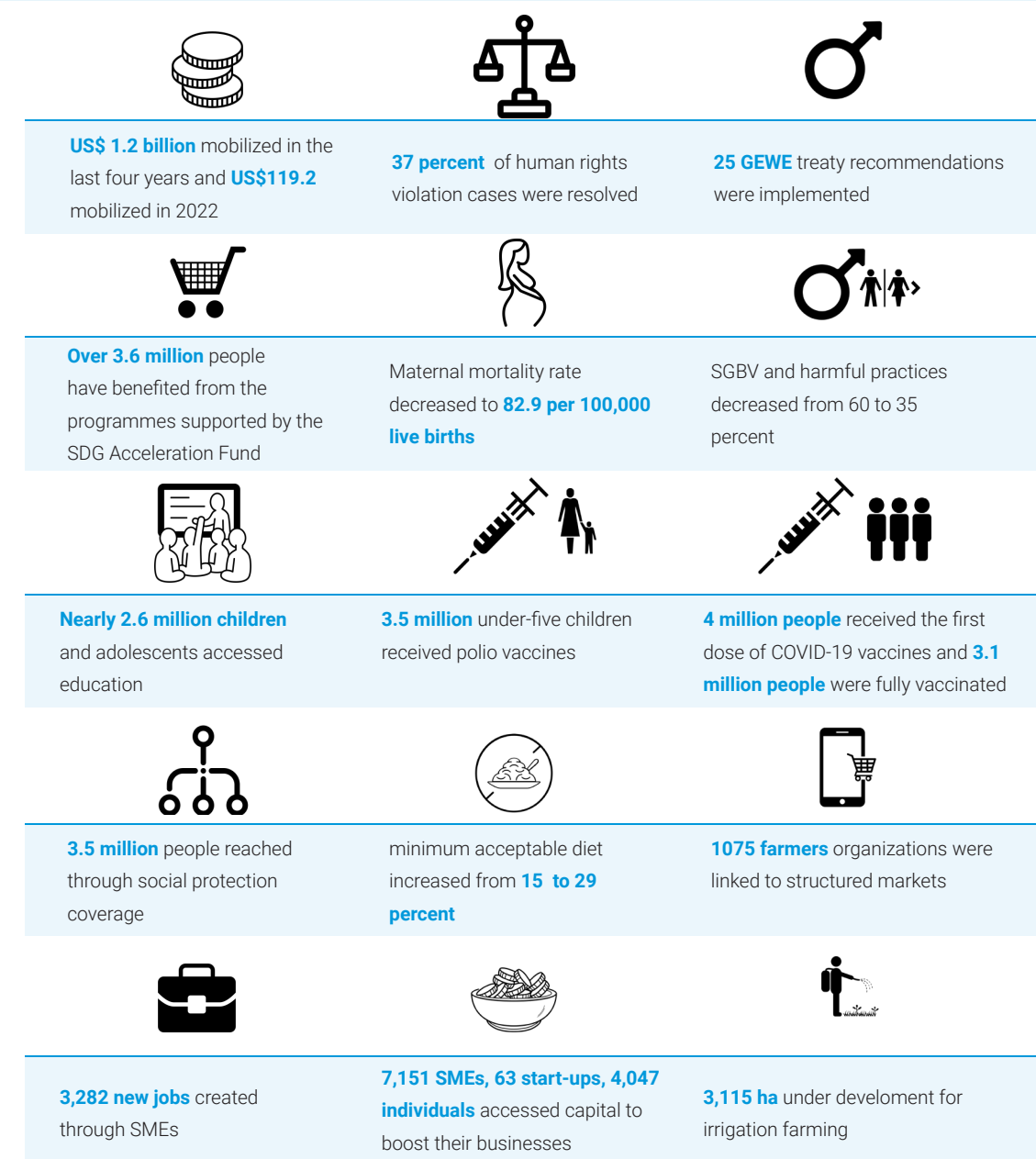
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¹ World Bank, 2002. Malawi Country Climate and Development Report
² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2022). Malawi Humanitarian Response Dashboard.
³ World Health Organization. (2022). Disease Outbreak News: Cholera – Malawi. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2022-DON419>
⁴ Ministry of Health. (2023). COVID-19 SITUATION UPDATE AS OF 18TH JANUARY 2023. This [Image attached] [Status update]. Facebook. <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=488058203506458&set=pcb.488058273506451>
⁵ Malawi cholera flash appeal <https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-cholera-flash-appeal-2023-february-june-2023>

2. UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

This report outlines the collective results achieved at the outcome and output levels in the execution of the 2019-2023 UNSDCF through the 2022 Joint Work Plan (JWP) and 13 joint programmes, amidst challenges posed by various emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic, floods, food crises, cholera outbreaks, and the impact of the war in Ukraine. Below is a snapshot of key results and highlights with support of the UN and its development partners.



2.2 Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs

2.2.1 Accountable and Effective Institutions



37 percent

of human rights violation thematic cases were resolved census reports developed



20

inter-institutional agreements signed on use of national identification card.



4

Additional thematic census.

State and non-state institutions and legal frameworks strengthened to coordinate, promote partnerships and accountability, access to justice and human rights (IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNODC, UNICEF):

The UN supported four coordination platforms that ensured that critical human rights, rule of law and access to justice emerging issues were flagged and discussed with possible resolution roadmaps. The necessary responses were made in record time. Amendments to the Penal Code, the Gender Equality Act, and the Child Care, Justice, and Protection Act were also deliberated and passed under the Spotlight Initiative. The capacity of duty bearers to implement protocols on detection and victim identification was enhanced by the UN. Increased capacity in case management in asset recovery was also observed thanks to targeted interventions.

The Tobacco and Allied Workers Union in Malawi was re-established after the UN collaborated with the government to conduct a capacity needs assessment of workers in the country. A law commission was formed for the amendment of the highly outdated 1964 Immigration Act and intended incorporation of the definition of 'smuggling of migrants' which will aid in more successful charging and prosecution of migrant smugglers and irregular migrant protection.

Malawi has strengthened decentralized sectors and local governance structures for effective service delivery, development planning and SDGs acceleration (UNICEF & UNDP):

The UN provided technical support for the digitization of Village Action Plans, development of the District Development Plans and the Socio-Economic Profile of District Councils. The Public Sector Innovation Challenge awarded \$25,000 each to four district councils to test innovative solutions for addressing public service delivery challenges that can be scaled up and implemented with other district councils grappling with similar challenges. Revenue Management is one of the innovative solutions.

The reviewed National Decentralization Policy and Reform Discussion Notes on the Fiscal Decentralization Systems were prepared with support from the UN during the reporting period. Additional evidence was provided to improve the framework of financing service delivery at the local level after the cost-of-service delivery at the local level was finalized. The World Bank drafted the Fiscal Decentralization Strategy based on the evidence. Ten social accountability platforms were operationalized in two district councils and provided an interface between communities and local councils to improve quality of service delivery.

Oversight institutions and civil society enabled to engage duty bearers to ensure increased demand for accountability (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO):

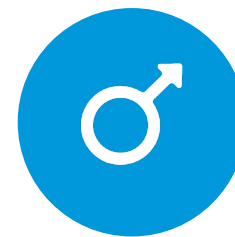
The boundaries delineation exercise of wards and constituencies was finalized with support from the UN. Committees on Budget, Public Accounts, Health and HIV/AIDS, Education and Social Affairs were supported to undertake National Budget and analysis. During this reporting period, on-the-job coaching continued through the deputy director of Kenya Parliament Budget Office.

Public institutions and non-state actors capable of collecting, analysing, sharing, and utilizing disaggregated data and digital technologies for evidence-based policies and programmes (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, & UNHCR):

The UN provided technical and financial support to the government to map 14 National Information Management Systems. The findings have led to the development of a programme with a budget of US\$3 million for the establishment of a national management information system. The National Observatory Hub was established by the Spotlight Initiative in partnership with the Ministry of Gender and the National Statistics Office. The UN supported the development of a monitoring tool for violence and harassment in the workplace.

The Ministry of Labour was supported by the UN to conduct studies on child labour and Tea sector violations. The National Statistical Plan was supported through post-census activities leading to improved functionality of the Malawi Data Dissemination Platform; publication of outstanding thematic reports; capacity building; and enhanced national-level collaboration on data and statistics

2.2.2 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment



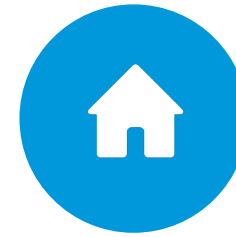
25 GEWE

treaty recommendations implemented



10

district councils implemented gender responsive budgeting



30

institutions implemented gender-response budgeting

National gender machinery with enhanced capabilities in coordination, management, formulation and implementation of transformative gender programs and gender related laws and policies (UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, UNHCR, and UNICEF):

The UN collaborated with the Ministry of Gender and the Ministry of Local Government to strengthen the inclusion of women in local structures.

The re-admission of 244 adolescent mothers back into the school system, the construction of three hostels for girls and the development of a positive gender socialisation manual for Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres were all a result of the capacity strengthening of duty bearers and empowerment of right holders.

Strengthened capabilities of Government and CSOs to implement, monitor and report on global, regional, and national obligations on GEWE (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA):

The UN enriched the capacity of key government personnel at the district level, Area Development Committees, and Civil Society Organizations to analyze and track gender responsive budgets and disability related expenditures. The UN engaged the National Gender Sector Working Groups and Political Empowerment of Women Technical Working Group to track progress on implementation of interventions on gender equality in line with CSW 62 and CSW 66 Concluding Observations and the CEDAW list of Issues, and Generation Equality Commitments.

The support and advocacy resulted in the development and adoption of reporting arrangements, reporting templates including orientation of sector stakeholders on pillar coordination mechanisms among the National Gender Sector Working Group. The UN supported the Ministry of Justice to coordinate different government ministries, departments, and agencies to develop a road map for implementation of recommendations made under different treaty body reporting mechanisms. Furthermore, the monitoring framework for Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC) was enhanced to monitor the implementation

of human rights recommendations, including those related to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Public institutions and CSOs capable of producing and using knowledge products and analytical reports on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls (ILO, UNDP, UN Women, and UNICEF):

The UN in collaboration with the National Statistics Office (NSO) and the Ministry of Gender produced six district reports on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence cases from the National Observatory Hub. District stakeholders can now collect disaggregated and consolidated data at community level and transmit it to the district mini hubs to inform planning, programming, and reporting to identify best practices at the district and community level. Reports can be accessed through the National Observatory Hub here: <https://nsogbv.mw/>.

The National Statistics Office, Police, Judiciary, Health, and EU Delegation signed an agreement with the UN RUNOs under the Spotlight initiative. To help policy planners, decision-makers, and project developers make informed decisions about gender issues, current publications are being shared through the Kuwala Knowledge Management system developed with support from the UN in Malawi.

Real-time conflict early warning and response mechanisms for monitoring conflicts and threats to peace (IOM, UNDP, UNHCR and UNODC):

The National Peace Architecture is supported by the UN in Malawi to enhance the institutional capacities for peacebuilding and conflict prevention. To effectively address existing conflicts and reduce conflict-related risks in their communities, the Ministry of Local Government, Unity, and Culture strengthened the capacity of District Peace and Unity Committees (DPUC). These committees have been provided with necessary equipment to report early warning signs.

The UN has also initiated a project under the SDG-Accelerator Fund that focuses on border security and conflict prevention in Mangochi and Mulanje. Local leaders and DPUC members from border districts have received training in conflict analysis, mediation, and policing. In this reporting period, 12 flow monitoring reports were developed to inform the change in dynamics of population movements

and informal border crossings at points of entry in Karonga, Mchinji, Mwanza, Mulanje and Mangochi districts. Furthermore, 12 Monthly reports and 48 weekly reports were developed to support internal early warning for human rights violations, social and economic conflicts in the country. The data assisted the Ministry of National Unity to intervene and successfully mediate on a three-year conflict at Lusa estate in Mchinji which resulted into fierce battles between the new habitants and those that had already been living in Mchinji over several issues, including land distribution and leadership.

The community data was used by the Kasungu DPUC to initiate mediation talks at a farm where 20 families were rendered homeless due to a land conflict. The data from the Malawi Prevention platform has been used to support peacebuilding projects. Three donor funded projects were approved and will be rolled out over the course of a decade.

2.2.3 Strengthened Institutional Capacities



10

institutions participated in building inclusive societies and enhanced participatory democracy



2

major conflicts resolved



7

institutions enhanced to systematically manage conflict data

Joint projects developed using the Malawi Prevention Platform data	Duration
SDG Acceleration Fund Project on conflict prevention and peacebuilding	2022-2023
Japanese Supplementary Budget project on Promoting Peace and Socio-Economic Empowerment through National Peace Architecture and Sustainable Livelihoods	2023
Peacebuilding fund project on Strengthening Malawi’s Peace Infrastructure for conflict prevention and sustaining peace in borderland districts	2023-2024

Output - Governance, electoral management and peacebuilding institutions strengthened to promote inclusive, transparent, and peaceful societies (UNDP):

Centre for Multiparty Democracy with support from the UNDP played a central role in lobbying for the passing of the Presidential and Parliament Act (PPA).

The Malawi Electoral Cycle Support project is ongoing after the PPA was passed. The UNDP provided technical and financial support to the Malawi Electoral Commission in implementing various activities which included support to the review of wards and constituency boundaries as part of the preparations for the upcoming elections. The report on delineation was approved by Parliament in November.

2.2.4 Early Childhood Development Services



70 percent
of CBCCS meet national children standards



34,526
children recovered from severe acute malnutrition



3.6 million
under-five received polio vaccine

Children under-five in selected districts receive quality stimulation and responsive care services from their parents or primary caregivers (Positive Parenting) – (UNICEF, UNAIDS & UNHCR):

The percentage of Community Based Child Care Centres (CBCCs) in the targeted districts that meet the national standards for ECD has shown a significant increase, rising from 40 percent in 2021 to 70 percent in 2022. This positive change has benefited nearly 1 million children, including refugees aged 0 to 5 years, who have received early stimulation and responsive care from their parents and caregivers across 16 districts through various platforms. Moreover, the ECD campaign has led to over 13.8 million individuals improving their knowledge and skills in early childhood development through demand creation, community engagement, and mass media efforts.

In addition, 486 pregnant women and 1,608 lactating women were reached with important messages on early stimulation, positive parenting, and basic child rights. Despite operating in resource-constrained environments, 485 centres were able to provide school feeding interventions, showcasing their dedication to the cause. Overall, these achievements highlight the positive impact of efforts in promoting ECD and reaching vulnerable populations with important

messages and interventions. In the reporting year, 22 percent under five children received both Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and zinc for the treatment of diarrhoea. However, the proportion of children receiving ORS alone decreased from 65 percent in the previous year to less than half in the current year. Out of the 92,945 children diagnosed with diarrhoea, almost half were treated with ORS.

All district councils have capacity to provide free and universal birth registration for 0-5 year old children (UNICEF and UNHCR):

The proportion of districts that offer universal birth registration has risen slightly from 54 percent to 57 percent. The registration of births for children under the age of five has also increased significantly, from 50 percent in 2021 to over 67 percent in 2022. This increase can be attributed in part to the registration of 617,000 children through mass child registration efforts, as well as civic education initiatives aimed at emphasizing the importance of birth registration and addressing misinformation about National Registration Bureau services, which reached approximately 1 million people. Additionally, in accordance with the migration policy, 1,725 children from Dzaleka refugee camp were issued birth certificates.

All District Councils have strengthened capacity to provide minimum package of age-appropriate nutrition services to children (UNICEF and WHO):

The UN in Malawi and the Ministry of Health have enthusiastically embraced the integration of severe acute malnutrition management into integrated Community Case Management (iCCM). Through this approach, 3,192 care groups for adolescents were established as a platform for nutrition education. Due to the presence of life-saving therapeutic resources and innovative strategies, more than 2.5 million children under the age of five underwent screening for acute malnutrition. Out of the 37,643 children between 6 to 59 months of age who were screened, 34,526 successfully recovered from severe acute malnutrition, resulting in an impressive cure rate of 98 percent. Additionally, all children under the age of five in Dzaleka refugee camp were able to access supplementary feeding. There were also notable improvements in food consumption, with animal-based food consumption increasing from 38.6 percent to 40.5 percent, and consumption of biofortified foods increasing from 19.4 percent to 21.2 percent in the ten targeted districts.

Counseling on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices was provided to over 351,726 households. As a result, 112,913 caregivers and 24,616 adolescents in the targeted districts adopted these recommended family practices. The implementation of quality-of-care practices and improved diet benefited 1 million children aged 6-23 months. Notably, the proportion of health facilities providing Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) increased from 50 to 100 percent, resulting in 934,138 children receiving VAS, which helped boost their immunity. It is worth mentioning that the reported coverage may be lower than the actual coverage due to data gaps. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education's Department of School Health and Nutrition, as well as the Ministry of Health's Department of Nutrition, a total of 656,947 school-aged adolescent girls received Iron Folic Acid supplementation to reduce their vulnerability

to diseases.

Mothers and under-five children receive quality HIV prevention and care services in health facilities and communities (IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, and WHO):

Over 819 adolescent girls who were reached through Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE) returned to primary and secondary school. Over 50 thousand people including leaners, youth, refugees, migrants, and female sex workers accessed Sexual and Reproductive Health services. During this reporting period, 85 percent of the infants tested for HIV within two months of birth were part of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) programme. The risk of progression to Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome was reduced when all the infants were initiated on Antiretroviral Therapy. A total of 74 percent of children living with Human Immune Deficiency (HIV) are being treated through active advocacy, strengthening community health structures, capacity building, and data quality improvement for HIV and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights. The PMTCT defaulter rates were reduced in five districts from 11 percent to 6 percent.

Mothers and new-borns receive quality and integrated maternal, newborn and childcare services (UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO):

The late mortality rate was recorded at 20 per 1,000 live births, which is lower than the national estimate of 26 per 1,000 live births. The percentage of pregnant women accessing antenatal care (ANC) and being tested for HIV, or knowing their HIV positive status, increased from 98 percent in 2021 to 99 percent in 2022. Similarly, the percentage of newborns receiving postnatal care within 48 hours slightly increased from 79 percent in 2021 to 83 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the maternal mortality rate significantly decreased to 82.9 per 100,000 live births in all Quality of Care (QoC) targeted learning facilities, compared to the national estimate of 439 per 100,000 live births reported in the Malawi Demographic Health Survey.

This positive trend can be attributed to various factors, including the establishment of the Maternal and Newborn Health (MNH) center of excellence, the implementation of the Baby-AID kit, and increased demand for skilled attendance during childbirth. Notably, in Dzaleka refugee camp, 78 percent of pregnant women were able to access skilled attendance for their deliveries.

labs and drills focused on obstetric and neonatal care. The UN with support from development partners played a significant role in reducing the vulnerability of children under the age of five to vaccine-preventable diseases. In the targeted districts, 91 percent of children received three doses of the Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis and Penta (DTP) vaccine, while 87 percent received the Measles-Rubella vaccine.

The UN has provided support for the construction of the One Stop Centre site in Mangochi, with a budget of approximately US\$143 thousand, aimed at improving the quality of health services for women. Additionally, the UN collaborated with Kamuzu University for Health Sciences to establish skills

A total of 3.6 million children were successfully vaccinated against polio, surpassing the initial target of 3.4 million. This significant accomplishment was made possible through the implementation of nationwide polio campaigns.



"I could not play with my friends and could not match their energy. I would easily get tired and excessively hungry. At the same time, I was also experiencing loss of appetite. I felt isolated," Chifundo explained. "Better screening services at the hospital have immensely helped in detecting and treating patients with non-communicable diseases including Chifundo." **Neno District Medical Officer Dr. Enock Jambo.**

2.2.5 Quality Education, Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and Protection Services



2.6 million
adolescents accessed
education services



Maternal mortality rate
decreased to **82.9 per**
100,000 live births



40K boys
and girls received support from
social / law enforcement
services

Output - Learning (foundation skills and life skills) – (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO):

The Safe School Concept and the One School One Police Officer Initiative were promoted under the Spotlight Initiative. Despite the challenges posed by diseases and storms, over 2 million children and 1.6 million adolescents were able to access emergency and non-emergency education services through targeted interventions. Information on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), including young people with disabilities and those living with HIV, was provided to a total of 89,512 young people (39,767 males and 44,745 females) in schools and communities through digital applications on CSE.

Foundation literacy and numeracy skills were improved for 58,763 learners from three districts, and a total of 94,5468 children, including 1,554 girls with disabilities, 6,338 primary school learners, and 1412 secondary school learners from Dzaleka refugee camp and nearby host communities, now possess improved skills to demand protection services. These learners are equipped to challenge social and cultural norms that perpetuate violence by accessing violence reporting, referral, and response services. Life Skills Education (LSE) was made accessible to over 1 million learners from Standards 3 - 8 and Forms 1 & 2 through 380 radio sessions aired on Malawi Broadcasting

Corporation, developed by the UN in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

Furthermore, the UN has developed and launched a chatbot called "Kuphunzira PaDen" which can be accessed by both learners and teachers. The chatbot provides learning resources for the learners and is expected to be expanded to cover other subjects in the future.

Output - Integrated services in and out of school (IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNHCR, WHO)

The number of girls and boys who received assistance from health, social work, or justice/law enforcement services after experiencing violence in districts supported by the UN increased from 34,731 in 2021 to 44,252 in 2022. Additionally, the number of adolescent girls who received prevention and care interventions to address child marriage through UN supported programs increased from 1.7 million in 2021 to 3.6 million in 2022. After undergoing disability screening in school, a total of 275 children were referred to medical treatment. In addition, there are 132,199 learners in 98 schools gained access to safe water from reticulated water supply schemes.

As a result of accessing latrines with changing rooms, 49,132 girls have increased their knowledge of menstrual health and hygiene. To address the growing concern of anaemia among adolescents nationwide, more than 656,947 school-aged adolescent girls, including 64,539 out-of-school girls, received Iron Folic Acid (IFA).

Youth networks have supported the integration of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) with climate change, with 128 youths being exposed to disaster and risk management. Life skills information reached a total of 8,995 people, and 1,223 adolescent girls, teen mothers, and young boys are part of the Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools. These schools provide a safe space for strengthening life and entrepreneurial skills, enabling informed livelihood decisions.

The UN in Malawi reached out to 988 young men and 6,086 boys in their communities, ensuring their engagement in HIV services and providing integrated HIV and gender-based violence (GBV) services. Furthermore, 5,700 adolescent girls and boys were also reached with integrated HIV and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services. In addition, over 5,000 youths accessed self-care activities to support their education and prevent new HIV infections.

Moreover, the UN supported a youth-led organization in designing and developing an innovative and enjoyable board game called "Youth Engage on Adolescent Health," which was launched by the Ministry of Health and will be made available in schools and youth-friendly spaces. The game aims to provide accurate information to young people. The UN in Malawi successfully reached 1,129 beneficiaries with information on trafficking risks through music-based outreach campaign, led by a popular local music group.

Additionally, 140 government border officials and 24 community leaders in migrant communities were provided with tools to protect victims and manage cases related to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrant cases, especially those involving children.

Second chance education (Out of schoolboys and girls and reintegration) – UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO:

The UN programs for providing literacy skills training with a focus on functional skills to out-of-school adolescents saw a slight increase in numbers, from 5,500 in 2021 to 5,658 in 2022. Moreover, 1,486 youths, including refugees, were able to access vocational skills training. In 10 districts, a significant number of out-of-school children, at least 5,480, successfully completed the Community-Based Education (CBE) program, enabling them to acquire foundation literacy and numeracy skills. With the support of the UN, a total of 819 adolescent girls returned to primary school, and 147 returned to secondary school with the support of the UN. These adolescents not only acquired literacy and numeracy skills, but also gained knowledge in childcare and development, nutrition, health, hygiene, and critical thinking, with the aim of promoting active citizenship and enhancing their socio-economic opportunities.

2.2.6 Sexual and Reproductive and HIV/AIDS Health Rights

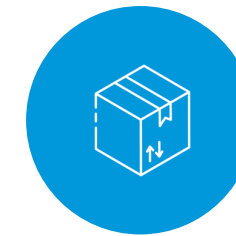


110K
used family planning methods
35 percent

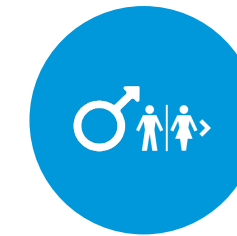
Improved capacity for Family Planning service delivery including in humanitarian contexts (UNFPA, IOM, & UNHCR):

The UN supported the Ministry of Health to ensure that family planning supplies were consistently available at all service delivery points, preventing shortages. This was achieved through family planning campaigns and promotions, resulting in a significant increase in the use of Levoplant contraceptives from 2,300 per month in 2021 to 6,800 per month in 2022. As a result, 110,142 additional adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years were able to use family planning methods, helping to prevent unintended pregnancies and maternal deaths. Overall, there was an increase in the utilization of family planning methods among adolescent girls, resulting in approximately 1.5 million couple years of protection.

The UN also provided support for Youth Friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health services, which were accessed by 1,734 young people aged 10-24, as well as 2,291 individuals including sex workers and migrants. Additionally, the UN provided assistance to 915 refugees and 840 migrant workers in accessing safe and dignified migration pathways. Furthermore, over 52,914 vulnerable individuals were provided with the minimum initial service package for humanitarian response with the support of the UN during the



52K
provided with minimum service
package for humanitarian
response



SGBV and harmful practices
decreased from **60 percent to**
35 percent.

reporting period. o safe water from reticulated water supply schemes.

Young people, particular adolescents are empowered to make informed choices about their reproductive health and rights (UNESCO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO & IOM):

More than 5,658 girls who come from marginalized communities and face discrimination have successfully completed life skills programs that aim to improve their health, social, and economic well-being. Additionally, 11,120 girls have been empowered to advocate for SRHR, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), HIV, and youth development. Furthermore, a total of 5,415 young people aged 10 to 24 in 12 targeted districts have accessed self-care activities to support their education. Moreover, a comprehensive package of SRHR, family planning, and HIV information has been accessed by a total of 22,078 young people, including refugees, migrants, and sex workers.

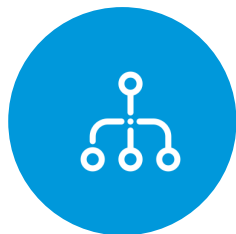
The UN has also provided capacity-building support to three districts – Mulanje, Mangochi, and Mwanza to register unsafe abortions, as part of efforts to reduce maternal deaths. UN also contributed to undertaking a Midterm review of National Strategic Plan on HIV which informed Global Fund Funding requests.

Women and adolescent girls benefit from improved gender equality and women empowerment (IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNAIDS, UNESCO, & WHO):

The UN has noted a significant decrease in SGBV and harmful practices in the communities specifically targeted for intervention, from 60 percent in 2021 to 34.8 percent in 2022. In addition, the UN has provided

vocational skills training to 20 vulnerable young people and sex workers, with the aim of promoting self-reliance. Furthermore, essential services have been extended to 2000 women and girls, including those living with disabilities, who have experienced violence in the targeted districts.

2.2.4 Early Childhood Development Services



3.5 million

reached through the social protection system



minimum acceptable diet increased from

15 percent to 29 percent



Over 251

accessed basic, water and sanitation services

Sub-national Government Capacity for Resilience Programmes (IOM, UNDP, UN Habitat, UNICEF & UN Women):

The UN has increased the capacity of 13 district councils, up from 4 in 2021, to establish and maintain a functional monitoring and evaluation system that includes trained personnel, monitoring and evaluation plans, databases, budgets, and reports. Additionally, a mobile application has been developed by the logistics cluster, which has improved the collection and distribution of real-time data.

The collected information will be fed into the Disaster Risk Management Information System under the Department of Disaster Management Affairs. Furthermore, the number of district councils with functional District Civil Protection Committees, Area Civil Protection Committees,

and Village Civil Protection Committees has risen from 12 in 2021 to 15 in 2022. These committees have been provided with knowledge and skills in disaster risk management and equipped with essential rapid emergency response equipment to enhance their disaster response capabilities.

The UN provided capacity building support to strengthen the abilities of national and sub-national officials, including training for 90 district officials, to effectively implement Shock Responsive Social Protection programs. These programs encompassed various vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV, and ultra-poor individuals. A total of 982 officials from district governments, village civil protection committees, and other community groups received training on camp coordination and camp management.

Among these, 628 officials were specifically trained on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and 28 government officials were trained on displacement tracking. This training improved the response and protection during flood emergencies. Furthermore, the capacity of representatives from employers' organizations was also increased, particularly in expanding social insurance mechanisms and managing the workers' compensation fund. The capacity of 3,000 farmers in applying innovative and gender-responsive climate-resilient agriculture was strengthened through agricultural extension services. These farmers gained access to climate-smart, innovative agricultural technologies, as well as relevant agricultural extension services and financial facilities to support their agricultural practices.

Disaster, risk management and early recovery from shocks (IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Habitat & UN Women):

The UN provided technical and financial support for the Voluntary National Report for the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework assessed the progress made and challenges experienced since 2015 in preventing and reducing disaster risk, identifying new and emerging issues, as well as changes in the context.

The findings and policy recommendations from the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework have informed the existing Joint Annual Work Plans and development of the UN sustainable development cooperation framework. The UN supported Chikwawa, Mangochi and Phalombe with evacuation centres which provided refuge to 1,890 people during the two storms. In addition, dykes in Chikwawa that protected 1,910 people in the surrounding villages, including the community assets, crops, and livestock. Lilongwe City Council was supported by the UN to construct masonry drain in Area 49.

The Zomba area has two evacuation centres completed, and three others are under construction. Furthermore, the UN provided aid for the resettlement of 915 refugees, facilitating a durable solution after their displacement. Additionally, 840 migrant workers were given assistance in finding safe and dignified migration pathways, and before their travels, 1,755 health assessments were conducted to ensure their well-being. The UN supported Participatory Integrated Climate Service for Agriculture (PICSA) training which reached more than 300,000 women farmers, equipping them with skills to map household resources for decision-making. The training significantly enhanced their farm decision-making abilities and climate change adaptation practices, resulting in improved food security through better crop yields in households that have participated in PICSA. In addition, community radio stations have provided weather and climate information to over 100,000 people in fishing villages across four lakeshore districts.

This has been particularly beneficial for women, who comprise around 30 percent of the population reached. Weather warnings have been critical in saving lives during extreme weather conditions, as fishers receive vital safety messages before embarking on fishing activities. Furthermore, fish processors, particularly women, are now utilizing weather information to make informed decision on the timing of fish processing activities, thereby reducing losses related to fish rotting. Over 3500 farmers from 70 Farmers' Organizations in three specific districts were able to access climate resilient technologies and weather information. Furthermore, designated disaster risk management and sanitation committees in selected township of Lilongwe city planted more than 3000 trees. These committees also conducted a community assessment of areas prone to disasters and locations where solid waste was improperly disposed of. As a result of this assessment, 11 private waste collectors were enlisted to address the issue of illegal solid waste disposal.

Improved Malawi National Social Support Programme II (IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNICEF, WFP):

During the current period of food scarcity, the government, in collaboration with the UN and development partners, successfully reached 3.5 million out of 3.8 million individuals affected through social protection systems. As a result of the Joint Programme on Social Protection for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 87.6 percent of boys and girls from beneficiary households were able to continue their education. Moreover, over 303,800 vulnerable households received monthly cash transfers through the Social Cash Transfer Programme. Also, 22,325 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were assisted with non-food items and unconditional cash-based interventions. Seed capital money was provided to 800 ultra-poor people to finance small-scale businesses so that they graduate from poverty.

The Joint Programme on Social Protection for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provided support for development of the national Management Information System for Emergencies (e-MIS). During the lean season, Cash plus or self-empowerment packages were implemented in two traditional authority areas located in Chikwawa district. The Cash plus approach is designed to assist households in meeting their food requirements through transfers, while also supporting the initiation of other activities such as reforestation to enhance household resilience and accelerate recovery. As part of the Lean Season Response, the promotion of cash plus complementary activities targeted 20,000 beneficiaries in the aftermath of a cholera outbreak, with support provided for cleaning and rehabilitating water points.

Nutrition sensitive agriculture (IFAD & FAO):

During the reporting period, nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions were incorporated into the plans of 10 districts. Additionally, 109 Area Nutrition Coordinating Committees (ANCCs) in the 10 targeted

districts were functional. Through the implementation of district plans via these functional ANCCs, over 667 thousand households in the 10 targeted districts benefitted from nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions. Furthermore, the minimum acceptable diet more than doubled from 14.8 percent in 2018 to 29 percent in 2022, which was made possible through concerted efforts in nutrition education, capacity building of local structures, and enhanced collaboration.

Additionally, more than two million people, including women, adolescent girls, and children, were reached by care groups with nutrition education messages, and these care groups received practical hands-on learning from demonstration sites. The collaboration among District Nutrition Committees, Area Nutrition Committees, and Village Nutrition Committees contributed to the success of these efforts. Besides, 2,975 ultra-poor graduation beneficiaries were trained in homestead farming and utilisation of traditional and neglected crops.

Climate resilient WASH programme (IOM, UNICEF and UNHCR):

A total of 251 thousand people, including refugees and migrants, gained access to basic water, sanitation, and hygiene services. Over 500,000 people were reached through several media-based campaigns to increase demand for improved Sanitation products and services, 74 masons were trained in safe pit emptying skills, and 330 community members were trained in maintenance of solar powered water schemes. Nearly 30,000 learners from 22 schools gained access to safe water through the construction of reticulated water supply schemes. 15,048 girls from 26 schools gained access to improved sanitation through the provision of change rooms in the latrines.

Provision of hand washing facilities and soap coupled with game-based hygiene promotion techniques has led to 38,037 learners washing their hands with soap. 66,220 learners have positive attitudes towards menstrual health and hygiene in schools following menstrual health and hygiene orientation sessions. Over 170,000 people in health care facilities gained access to safe water through the construction of 19 new solar-powered water schemes in 19 health care facilities.

A total of 1,340 frontline workers from 134 health facilities increased their knowledge and skills in water facility maintenance and operations. A wellness center located at Mwanza’s official point of entry was renovated, and a Covid-19 Needs Assessment was carried out at various border crossings. This resulted in the provision of WASH and Personal Protective Equipment (to both authorities and migrants at the Muloza border post).



“It hasn’t been easy to rise from the destruction caused by the heavy rains and winds which persisted for two days. The house I built using my monthly social cash transfers fell apart and all belongings were destroyed in a single night.

The loss included four goats, 15 chickens, kitchen utensils as well as a field of bananas and sugarcane buried in silt,” she recounts.”

Message from Rosemary Govati - A beneficiary of the K18,000 top up monthly social cash transfers as part of the response towards the Tropical Storm Ana and Cyclone Gombe

2.2.8 Sustainable and Diversified Agriculture



390K

accessed agricultural extension Services



4,047

women accessed business finance



1075

farmers organizations were linked to structured markets

Improved agriculture service delivery to promote modern sustainable agriculture (UN Women, FAO, & IFAD):

The proportion of households accessing advisory services from extension workers significantly increased from 18 percent in 2019 to 49 percent in 2022. This progress has been made possible through various strategies including the operationalization of coordination structures in 70 percent of the action districts, establishment of a functional forum to articulate the agricultural advisory needs of farming communities, provision of masters training on Farmers Field Schools (FFS) to 679 extension workers, and integration of FFS methodology into routine advisory services.

During the reporting period, agricultural extension services were made available to 31,878 farmers using a household approach methodology through coordination structures. Additionally, more than 390 thousand smallholder farmers took part in Farmer Field Schools that lasted for a whole season in the 18 designated districts. The total number of operational Farmer Organizations was 1,075, including 34 cooperatives/associations. Over time, a cumulative total of 296 Farmer Field Schools were established, 98 of which were set up during the reporting period. Furthermore, 1,102 lead farmers had a total of 14,843 follower farmers. To enhance use of certified seed, 86 seed multiplication groups were supported with basic seed for maize, cowpeas, groundnuts, beans cassava, rice, sorghum.

A total of 239 farmers were targeted & cultivated on total of 91ha for seed multiplication. Furthermore, green houses for rapid banana seedling multiplication were installed in 36 farmers groups. These structures have enabled smallholder farmers to adopt innovative agricultural technologies and engage in crop diversification, including the cultivation of five different crops and the rearing of four types of livestock. Farmers are now equipped with knowledge and skills

in various sustainable practices such as compost manure making, agroforestry, banana production, irrigation, conservation agriculture, double row spacing, soil and water conservation, among others. Furthermore, the UN has intensified advocacy efforts to secure more land for rain-fed farming, resulting in 320 beneficiaries accessing an average of 0.5 hectare for rain-fed farming.

Efforts to promote gender-inclusive approaches in agriculture and rural development have also yielded positive results, with the adoption rate of innovative agricultural technologies among women increasing from 40 percent in 2021 to 45 percent in 2022 in the districts targeted by the UN. Furthermore, with the support of the UN in Malawi, 17 districts now have established operational systems that can collect data for various indicators using ICT-based and/or climate-related extension platforms. This has enhanced monitoring and reporting on agricultural development efforts, leading to improved data-driven decision making and accountability. The use of technology in agriculture can greatly contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of development interventions, ultimately leading to better outcomes for farmers and rural communities.

The UN in Malawi has also focused on strengthening the capacity of youth, particularly male youth as HeForShe Agents, in knowledge acquisition and skills development to promote gender equality. This has resulted in increased male involvement in challenging social norms and traditional practices that perpetuate GBV and discrimination. Empowering group Village Headmen as advocates and agents of change in promoting favorable social norms and positive masculinities within the agriculture sector has also been instrumental in enhancing women's participation in decision-making processes related to specific commodity chains and increasing their income.

Value Chains:

The partnership between the UN in Malawi and the Ministry of Trade has resulted in significant achievements in linking farmer organizations and cooperatives to structured markets. A total of 1,075 farmer organizations and cooperatives have been connected to structured markets. These beneficiaries have also registered as an enterprise group under the Malawi government's business act and have been linked to structured markets within Dzaleka and Lilongwe, including participating in National Trade Fairs to market their products. Also, 800 women farmers from selected Agricultural Cooperatives were able to access and sell over 1 million kilograms of agricultural produce, including soya, beans, and groundnuts, to formal and organized traders in the districts and at the National Agriculture Fair.

The UN's facilitation and brokering of access to markets, guidance on value addition and packaging, and skills building have contributed to this positive outcome for rural women, enabling them to improve their market opportunities and income through agricultural activities. In addition, lead farmers trained with UN support have established 40 business clusters comprising 4,033 smallholder farmers, of which 3,051 are female and 982 are male. These business clusters have equipped farmers with basic business skills such as record keeping, gross margin analysis for enterprise selection, commodity price discovery, and business plan development. As a result, 4,800 farmers from eight farmer cooperatives now have access to formal markets, with some receiving business capital to support their entrepreneurial endeavors.

Enabling environment for agricultural entrepreneurship, agro-processing, and commercialisation (IFAD, FAO, UN Women, UNHCR):

The UN in Malawi has made significant progress in increasing access to business finance for marginalized groups, with the number of beneficiaries rising from

70 in 2021 to 4,047 in 2022. Additionally, 21 farmers groups have been registered with the Ministry of Trade through UN facilitation. The UN has also continued its crop and livestock production intervention to promote high-value crops, benefiting 622 households (142 under rain-fed and 480 under irrigation) and 170 households in livestock production, including refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities. In addition, over 30,718 smallholder farmers across the country have been trained and equipped with knowledge and skills in business management, value addition, and marketing through various interventions supported by the UN. These efforts demonstrate the UN's commitment to promoting livelihoods and economic empowerment for marginalized groups in Malawi.

Tenure rights (FAO and UN Women):

The UN in Malawi has conducted a comprehensive mapping of laws in Malawi to identify gaps and discriminatory provisions with regards to women and girls. The analysis aimed to provide a deep understanding of the current legal landscape and advocate for law reform, including enacting new laws or repealing and revising discriminatory legislation, with a long-term vision of advancing gender equality.

As part of this effort, the Land Act was reviewed and found to be gender blind, with no positive measures to advance gender equality in land ownership. Additionally, inheritance matters, which disproportionately affect women, were found to be overlooked. Following the study, mapping was undertaken to support the implementation of specific recommendations for different laws. Draft bills were also submitted to cabinet and parliament as part of the UN's efforts to promote legal reforms that address gender discrimination and advance gender equality in Malawi, particularly in areas such as land ownership and inheritance rights.

The UN has made significant progress in promoting knowledge and awareness of the new land law in targeted Traditional Authorities in Malawi. Over 32 percent of the population in these areas now have knowledge of the new land law, which has been supported by the Land Use Planning and Sustainable Land and Water Management initiative for Improved Agricultural Productivity interventions in selected districts across the country.

Furthermore, the UN in Malawi has supported the establishment of 100 Customary Land Committees (CLCs) out of the targeted 452 CLCs, representing a 22 percent achievement. These committees comprise 700 members, with 376 being men, representing 54 percent, and 324 being women, representing 46 percent. This demonstrates the UN's efforts to promote gender inclusivity and participation in land governance processes.



“The Lughano Adolescent Girls Group under the Afikepo nutrition programme comprises out-of-school girls, some of whom dropped out of school or got married early and is engaged in income-generating activities. The bakery is one of their sources of income, and it has become popular among the community due to the quality of their products.

The girls also have a village bank where they save their earnings, and they are encouraged to return to school if they dropped out. The programme also works with farmers through care groups to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture and to empower households to achieve food security.”

Mbilika Simwaba, Afikepo District Nutrition Officer for Karonga

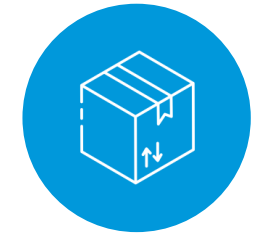
2.2.9 Economic Diversification, Inclusive Business and Clean Energy



3,282
new jobs created



151 SME's and 63 start-ups
accessed capital



Facilitated the certification of **748 products**

Enhancing competitiveness and market access (UNDP and ILO):

The UN in Malawi has provided support to 59 private companies through the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (MICF), including matching grants contributions. This support has helped de-risk investments and implement innovative business models that bring products to the market with both financial and social impact returns. As a result, US\$ 32.5 million in private sector contributions was leveraged, enabling access to loans for 7,151 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Moreover, the MICF has contributed to job creation, with 2,773 new jobs created, of which 35 percent are women.

This highlights the UN's efforts in promoting gender inclusivity and economic empowerment, as well as supporting entrepreneurship and innovation for sustainable economic development in Malawi. The UN has provided continued support to young and ambitious post-revenue start-up companies in Malawi through the Growth Accelerator. With financial support from the UN in Malawi, 63 business start-ups were equipped with the necessary business skills and access to capital for their businesses. As a result, these businesses created 408 full-time direct jobs, showcasing the positive impact on employment generation.

These supported start-ups developed over 40 new products that have reached 30,000 low-income customers, leading to increased market access and ecosystem competitiveness. Furthermore, twelve business organizations, relevant ministries and constituents were strengthened to effectively participate in identification of skills needs for trade and private sector growth and contribute to skills development.

The UN has provided support to the Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA) in Malawi to develop an Edible Horticulture curriculum that is currently being implemented in technical colleges. This curriculum focuses on Competency-Based Skills training, aiming to equip individuals with practical skills and knowledge that are relevant to the agricultural industry. As a result of this support, over 100 beneficiaries have successfully graduated and obtained certifications from the program. These graduates have found employment in various agricultural industries, while some have gone on to establish their own enterprises.

Upskilling Malawi for a competitive, productive, and resilient economy (UNDP):

In 2022, the UN in Malawi facilitated the certification of 749 products for SMEs and business start-ups, which has resulted in increased market access for both local and international markets. As a result, 34 private entrepreneurs whose products were certified were able to access regional or international markets. This certification has opened doors for these entrepreneurs, allowing them to expand their businesses and tap into new market opportunities beyond their local regions. The UN's support in certifying these products has likely provided these entrepreneurs with increased credibility, quality assurance, and compliance with relevant standards, enabling them to compete effectively in regional and international markets and enhance their chances of success.

Empowering renewable energy services in Malawi (ILO and UNDP):

The UN in Malawi facilitated a partnership between TEVET institutions and the Renewable Energy Association of Malawi with the Kafue Gorge Training Institute in Zambia, as part of South-to-South Cooperation. This collaboration aimed to enhance capacity building and joint initiatives in the renewable energy sector. Notably, during the reporting period, three mini grid assets, one each, in Mulanje, Mchinji, and Rumphu were handed over to mini grid operators through a concessionary agreement, and specifications for cottage industry equipment were developed to promote productive use of energy.

The mini grids are generating 350KWs and supplying electricity to 2,420 households, 2 health facilities, 2 primary schools, 9 maize mills, 2 irrigation schemes and 1 tourist resort, among other uses. Additionally, productive use of energy cooperatives were formed and trained. The UN in Malawi also signed a collaborative memorandum of understanding with NSO to conduct the Multi-Tier Tracking Framework survey for energy access in Malawi.

2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

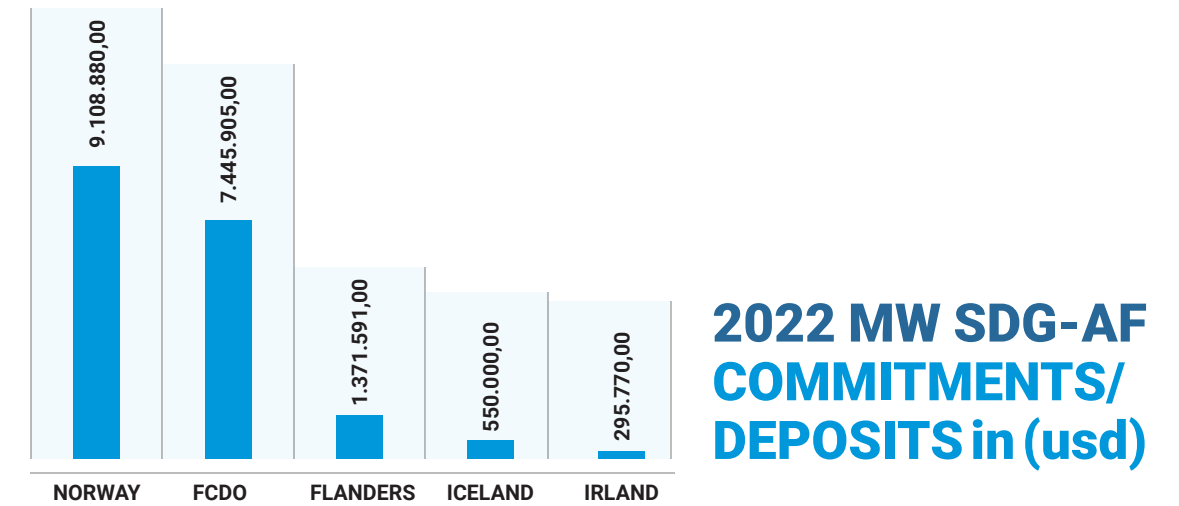
Malawi is striving to regain lost ground from the COVID-19 epidemic. The country is at risk of debt distress, constrained fiscal space and hampered economic growth because of the pandemic. The war in Ukraine has exacerbated these challenges. Financing for sustainable development in Malawi is equally affected, resulting in substantial cuts in committed resources from development partners.

Notwithstanding, UNCT in Malawi continued to promote strategic partnerships that helped advance the SDGs and leveraged financing for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through these partnerships, the UNCT mobilized US\$ 60 million from various partners including the European Union, the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Spain, Sweden, Norway,

Japan, Korea, Germany and United Nations global Central Emergency Response Fund. These resources played a critical role in complementing recovering by promoting peace, inclusion, and effective institutions, strengthening population management inclusive human development and resilient growth. The most strategic tool currently supporting the implementation of the UN reform and the Funding Compact is the Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund (SDG-AF), with a portfolio of \$US94.6 million as of 31st December 2022. This pooled fund continued to advance efforts in supporting financing coordination.

Collective partnerships, predictable funding, innovative and transformational results, moving from fragmented to strategic planning, improved coordination, and responding rapidly to national priorities are some of the things the SDG-AF places emphasis on. In 2022, the Malawi SDF AF received US\$ 18.8 million of deposits to support implementation of ongoing joint programmes which include Joint Programme on

Girls' Education, Joint Programme on Health Systems Strengthening for Equitable Health Outcomes and PROSPER. In addition to the deposits, the fund was able to mobilize additional resources amounting to \$3.69 million in 2022 for the implementation new joint programmes aimed at empowering women and youth in agriculture, conflict prevention, and strengthening humanitarian management information systems.



The UNCT in Malawi supported the development of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) for Malawi. The INFF has made significant progress in developing the first draft INFF document presented to national stakeholders and the final Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessment and Strategy expected to be validated in February 2023. The costing model for local-level service delivery was finalized, and data validation workshops were held. The results of the costing exercise will be available in July and will inform the

review of the devolution plans and the establishment of cost-based service delivery frameworks. The SDGs investor mapping and SDGs audit of the national budget are also at an advanced stage. On the other hand, the strengthening of local government financing architecture has seen the joint technical validation of the reviewed National Decentralization Policy and Local Government amendment Bill, and the validation of the Reform Discussion Notes on Fiscal Decentralization.

2.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency

Common Country Analysis (CCA) -

The UN inter-agency task force conducted an integrated strategic analysis, which involved a comprehensive review and synthesis of over 70 recent reports from various stakeholders, including Government entities, UN agencies, UN Human Rights Mechanisms, research institutions, Civil Society Organizations, and bilateral and

multilateral donors. This analysis provided an opportunity for UN agencies to engage with government, development partners, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector, media, and academia to discuss national development challenges, opportunities, and common approaches as part of the design for the new UNSDCF.

The findings from the 2022 Common Country Analysis were utilized in the prioritization exercise that resulted in definition of strategic priorities and outcomes, and the subsequent development of the overall theory of change for the new UNSDCF.

Development of the new Cooperation Framework -

In October 2022, the United Nations and the Government of Malawi initiated the process of

formulating the Cooperation Framework for 2024-2028. Through a series of consultations anchored in the CCA, four strategic priorities were identified that are aligned with the Malawi 2063 vision, as well as the 10-Year Malawi Implementation Plan. Besides, the government and UNCT agreed on a coordination structure co-led by UN agencies and government Ministries to oversee the design of the Cooperation Framework.



Disaster response and preparedness –

Seven UN Agencies (WHO, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNFPA, UN Women, IOM) play co-leadership roles to various government ministries under the disaster response coordination structure of the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). After responding to Tropical Storm Ana and Gombe in early 2022, the UN continued its support to government ministries through an After-Action Review (August), Anticipatory Action National Dialogue Platform (October), Contingency Planning (November), and further preparations for the 2023 cyclone season. Support from non-resident Agencies OCHA and UNDRR, was sought

to support disaster response and preparedness activities when broader collaboration would bring greater expertise and effectiveness of the actions. Similarly, coordination was increased between UNICEF and WFP to support a jointly planned Lean Season Response with funding from humanitarian and social protection partners, alongside government contributions from DoDMA, the Ministry of Gender, and Ministry of Local Government. Not only did this lead to a fully funded LSR Plan for 3.4 million food insecure people, but ensured the most efficient use of limited resources and coherent planning amongst all partners..

Strengthened coherence –

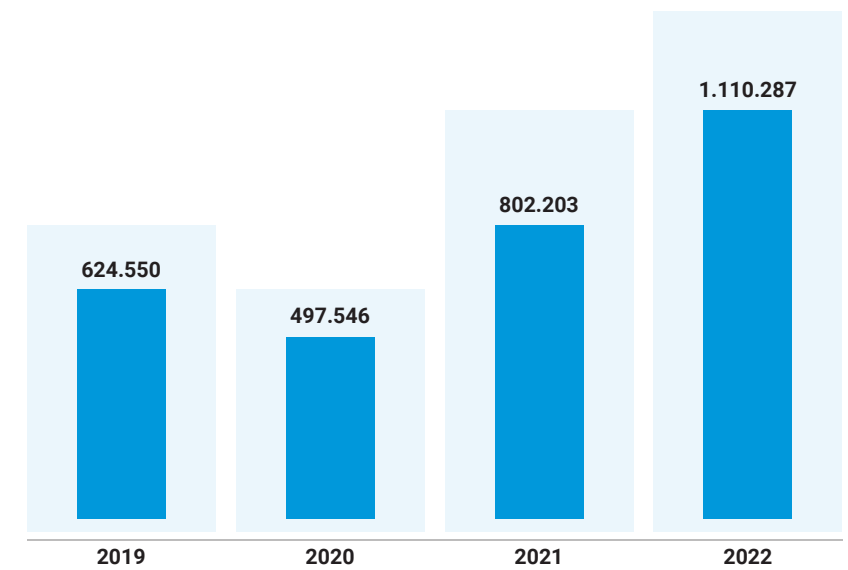
In 2022, the UN implemented 13 joint programmes managed by the SDG-AF, placing significant emphasis on coherence and complementarity among development, humanitarian, and peacebuilding efforts despite multiple emergencies. Efforts were made to strengthen coherence between the planned activities of UN entities and non-UN partners. The full list of joint programmes implemented in 2022 is outlined in Annex 2.

Business Operations Strategy:

The Operations Management Team and its Technical Working Groups, under the leadership

of the UNCT, prioritized efforts to minimize duplication of business processes within the UN system, capitalize on the collective bargaining power of the UN through increased collaboration, and optimize economies of scale. By implementing the Business Operations Strategy (BOS 2.0), the UNCT in Malawi effectively achieved a total cost avoidance of \$3,034,586 between 2019 and 2022, with \$1,110,287 of this amount being realized in 2022. Notable cost savings were realized in areas, including vendor assessments and contract management services, travel services, storage and warehouse management services, vehicle rental and fuel management.

Total Cost Avoidance (by Year)



Results of Joint Advocacy and Communicating as One

The UN and partners advocated for investing in social protection and integrating shock-responsive social protection with humanitarian interventions. As a result, a World Bank multi-donor trust fund was created in Malawi in late 2022. This will improve sector-wide harmonization and develop stronger, more resilient systems that can effectively respond to cyclical shocks through efficient and sustainable government systems.

The Resident Coordinator attends Malawi's monthly Heads of Cooperation meetings where UN messages are communicated jointly to development partners. Regular advocacy on the cholera response was shared from September to December, with a joint WHO/UNICEF plan raising \$1.2M through the Flash Appeal. The UN provided regular updates on the response for wider dissemination, keeping Malawi's cholera outbreak on global agendas.

The UN’s community engagement efforts and various communication platforms, including radios and television, reached over 15 million people with communication of messages related to the Cholera outbreak prevention, services and vaccination. More than one million people were reached with social protection messages through radio panel discussions. Sixty journalists and 20 members of CSOs were trained on social protection. The citizens interest in social protection was raised by the advocacy on social protection programmes.

Through its partnership with the Media Institute of Southern Africa, the UN enhanced the capacity of journalists reporting on SDG reporting which resulted in increased media reports and enhanced the quality of reports and articles related to health, education, gender, water, sanitation, climate change, and more in Malawi. The UN supported the Government in the implementation of the Malawi National Social Support Programme (II

communication, and advocacy strategy. This includes support for the first Malawi Social Protection Week to build a case for social support and highlight the socio-economic impact of the social protection programmes. During the SADC Green Conference and Voluntary National Review processes, an advocacy campaign was conducted calling for more action to address climate change, zero hunger, and nutrition in Malawi.

As a result, there was an increase in stakeholder engagement towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Additionally, the UN collaborated with various organizations to advocate for human rights issues such as child labor, gender-based violence, peace, social cohesion, and the rights of persons with albinism in 2022. The advocacy efforts were carried out through various mediums including press briefings, media interviews, public statements, op-eds, video messages, and social media posts to engage with a wide range of stakeholders.

2.5 Evaluation and Lesson Learnt

In 2022, the UNCT in Malawi commissioned a final evaluation of the 2018–2022 UNSDCF. The purpose of the evaluation to promote greater learning and operational improvement by informing the planning and decision-making for the next UNSDCF programme cycle and for improving United Nations coordination in Malawi.

The evaluation was conducted by four independent experts using a participatory approach and involving a wide range of over 70 diverse stakeholders using a non-experimental, mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods and data triangulation.

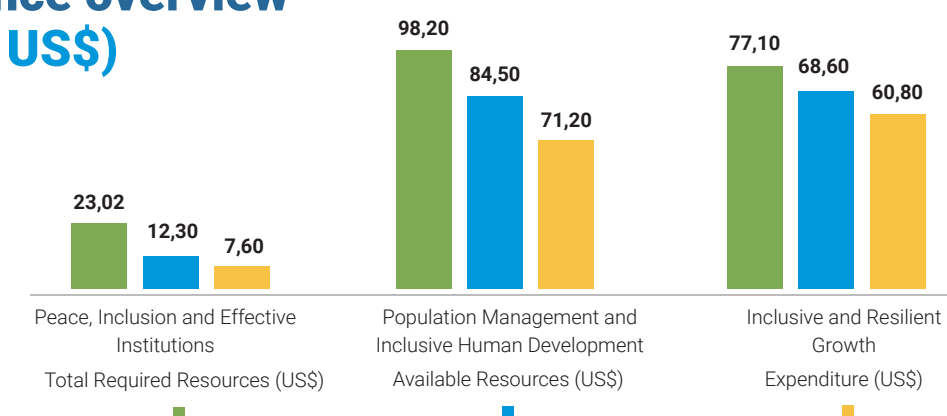
This covered all interventions implemented by both resident and non-resident UN agencies during the CF cycle from 2019 to 2022, with a focus on the three pillar areas and nine associated outcomes. Annex 3 provides a brief overview of the evaluation conclusions and recommendations.

2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.6.1. Financial Overview by Pillar and Outcome Areas

In 2022, the UN in Malawi successfully mobilised US\$165.5 million out of the required budget of US\$ 198.5 million. The total expenditure for the year was US\$139.6 million, reflecting a delivery rate of 84 percent across the three pillars and nine outcome areas. Pillar 3 had the highest utilization rate of 89 percent, while pillar 2 had a delivery rate of 84 percent and pillar 1 at 62 percent. The chart below displays the financial summary of the three pillars in 2022.

2022 Finance overview (In million US\$)



Outcome	Total Required Resources (US\$)	Available Resources (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	Utilization rate (%)
Accountable and Effective Institutions	13,875,122.00	8,063,193.00	4,516,996.18	56%
Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	1,745,991.00	868,991.00	534,823.42	62%
Peace, Inclusivity and Participatory Democracy	7,571,687.00	3,388,142.97	2,600,637.71	77%
Early Childhood Development Services	37,143,026.72	28,637,073.72	25,530,970.00	89%
Quality Education, Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and Protection Services	47,277,472.80	44,742,142.80	35,609,040.37	80%
Sexual and Reproductive and HIV/AIDS Health Rights	13,817,060.78	11,156,478.78	10,093,566.00	90%
Food and Nutrition Security, and WASH services	37,660,017.97	33,051,923.97	29,777,191.97	90%
Sustainable and Diversified Agriculture	36,039,747.07	32,359,202.07	28,799,788.23	89%
Economic Diversification, Inclusive Business, and Clean Energy	3,379,556.82	3,213,012.82	2,179,413.00	68%
Grand Total	198,509,682.17	165,480,161.14	139,642,426.88	84%

2.6.2. Financial Overview by Agency

In 2022, the collective results were achieved through collaborative efforts among 16 UN entities in partnership with government agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, the private sector, and academia. The following is a financial summary for each UN agency involved.

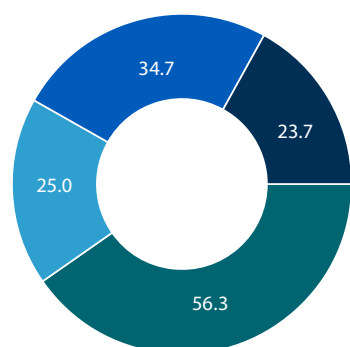
Agency	Total Required Resources (US\$)	Available Resources (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	Utilization rate (%)
FAO	11,814,120.98	10,872,022.98	9,264,177.98	85.2%
IFAD	23,822,670.09	23,545,670.09	18,886,745.33	80.2%
ILO	266,387.00	247,387.00	25,387.00	10.3%
IOM	2,263,746.00	2,245,746.00	2,178,887.00	97.0%
UN Habitat	1,360,000.00	1,260,000.00	100,000.00	17.9%
UN Women	1,401,000.00	559,000.00	464,000.00	83.0%
UNAIDS	3,882,425.00	3,438,745.00	621,505.00	18.1%
UNCDF	650,000.00	150,000.00	98,496.52	65.7%
UNDP	20,822,083.82	11,242,934.79	6,796,753.79	60.5%
UNESCO	1,027,000.00	949,000.00	682,500.00	71.9%
UNFPA	15,756,142.31	13,291,010.31	11,382,125.00	71.9%
UNHCR	7,476,302.00	5,096,490.00	3,154,630.00	85.6%
UNICEF	53,377,533.00	43,852,261.00	38,156,630.00	61.9%
UNODC	297,000.00	309,300.00	250,777.00	87.0%
WFP	33,468,271.97	28,730,593.97	27,889,812.26	81.1%
WHO	20,825,000.00	19,690,000.00	19,690,000.00	97.1%
Grand Total	198,509,682.17	165,480,161.14	139,642,426.88	100%

Note Data provided by UN entities during the annual performance review.

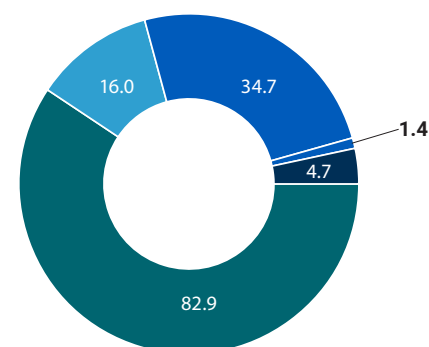
2.6.3. Financial Overview by Markers

During the period of reporting, more than 50 percent of the resources that were utilized played a significant role in achieving human rights objectives. Additionally, about 71 percent of the financial resources used were directed towards sub-outputs that significantly incorporated gender equality in their planning and implementation.

Expenditure by human rights marker in million US\$



Expenditure by gender marker in million US\$

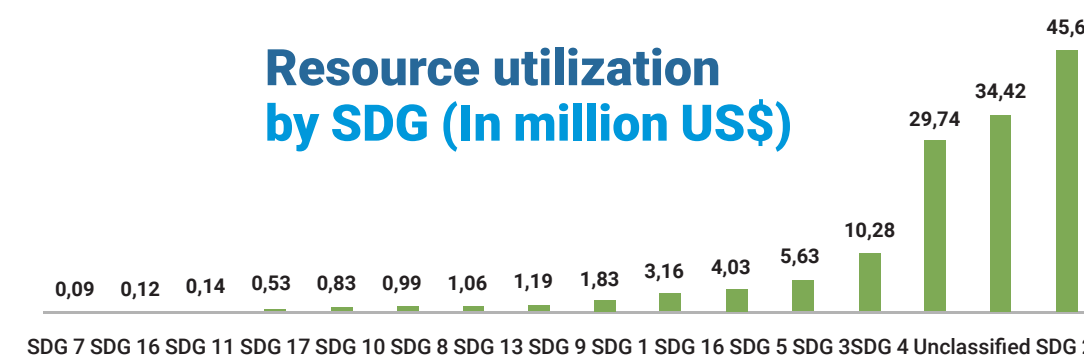


0-No contribution 1-Limited contribution 2-Significant contribution 3-Principal contribution Unclassified

2.6.4. Financial Overview by SDG

In 2022, the UN in Malawi focused on accelerating progress towards 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), excluding SDGs 12, and 14. Over 70 percent of the financial resources were directed towards five SDGs: SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). However, almost 29 percent of the financial resources were unclassified and not tagged to any specific SDG. To address the data gaps, the agency focal persons from each result group will work towards filling these gaps in 2023.

Resource utilization by SDG (In million US\$)



2.5.5. Resource mobilization

Three new joint initiatives were approved in 2022 under the SDG-AF and one under the Joint SDG Fund as outlined below.

Joint programme title	UN entities	Budget (US\$)
Empowering Women and Youth in Agriculture in Malawi	FAO and UNDP	2.45 Million
Mitigate and respond to existing and projected conflict, including potential radicalisation and terrorism, and strengthening the peace architecture at national and District level.	UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, IOM, UN Women	0.85 Million
Joint analysis on the impacts of the different crisis hitting the country on the most vulnerable populations.	UNICEF and WFP	0.25 Million
Enhancing humanitarian information management systems through support to clusters	WFP and RCO	0.14 Million

3. UNCT key focus for next year

The UN's Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2019-2023, implemented through Joint Annual Work Plans and collaborative joint programs, will serve as a guiding framework for the UN's development efforts in Malawi during the final year of its implementation. The focus will be on supporting the government in addressing various emergencies, including the impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

- 1 Formulate and sign the 2024-2028 Cooperation Framework
- 2 Develop the Funding Framework and SDG Financing Strategy
- 3 Reconfigure the Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund in line with new Cooperation Framework.
- 4 Implement the 2023 Government and UN Joint Work Plan, including the 18 joint programmes.
- 5 Follow up on key outcomes and recommendations concerning food systems transformation, Transformative education, COP-27, Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transition, and DoHA Programme of Action.

- Support government to implement the national food systems transformation action plan.
- Support engagement with government, national partners, and development partners to facilitate the design of the inception phase for the implementation of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transition.
- Follow up on commitments that were made at COP-27 which included climate finance, loss and damage, adaptation and resilience, mitigation, transparency, and carbon markets.
- Facilitate the design of an action plan and implementation of the DoHA Programme of Action.

Annex 1 Policies and strategies reviewed and developed with UN support

1. Gender Equality Act
2. Penal Code, and the Child Care, Justice, and Protection Act (2010).
3. The Penal Code (Amendment) Bill
4. Public Sector Gender and Anti-Sexual Harassment policy
5. The Higher Learning Institutions Model Gender Policy
6. The Chief's policy
7. Model gender and anti-sexual harassment policy
8. National; Youth Investment Plan and policy
9. Repackaging of the Readmission Policy
10. Review of the National Social Support Policy
11. National Land Use Policy
12. New National HIV Policy
13. Draft National Migration Policy
14. Draft National Labor Migration Policy
15. National HIV Prevention Strategy
16. Midterm review of National Strategic Plan on HIV
17. National Strategy on Counter Terrorism
18. Guidelines for developing workplace policies on sexual harassment.
19. National Action Plan on UNSCR 2250 – Youth and Peace
20. GBV standard operating procedure
21. Standard operation procedure for National Referral Mechanism for Victims of trafficking in Persons
22. Guideline for the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Act (2015)
23. Handbook for investigators handling of SGBV cases using human rights-based approaches.
24. Training manual on Asset Recovery
25. Road map on the abolition of the tenancy system in Malawi
26. Road map on the elimination of child labour and forced labour.
27. Review of the legal and policy framework for decentralization in Malawi
28. Malawi Electoral Commission 2023-2027 Strategic Plan
29. Review of the YFHS strategy
30. Malawi Child Health Strategy 2021-2026
31. LSE curriculum
32. Revision of guidelines and obstetric protocols, cervical cancer strategic plans and accompanying guidelines
33. Social registry and the review of its strategic plan (2022-2026).
34. WASH in School (WinS) standard guideline

Annex 2 List of joint programmes under SDG-AF implemented in 2022

Joint programme title	UN entities	Budget (US\$)
Empowering Women and Youth in Agriculture in Malawi	FAO and UNDP	2.45 Million
Mitigate and respond to existing and projected conflict, including potential radicalisation and terrorism, and strengthening the peace architecture at national and District level.	UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, IOM, UN Women	0.85 Million
Joint analysis on the impacts of the different crisis hitting the country on the most vulnerable populations.	UNICEF and WFP	0.25 Million
Enhancing humanitarian information management systems through support to clusters	WFP and RCO	0.14 Million

Annex 3 Summary of conclusions and recommendations of the 2019-2023 CF evaluation

Relevance and Adaptability-

The evaluation team (ET) found that the UNSDCF was relevant to national needs and priorities encapsulated in the third Malawian Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III), and the successor Malawi Vision 2063 and the 10-year Malawi Implementation Plan. The CF was also broad, flexible, and adaptive to respond to humanitarian emergencies occasioned by the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic and climatic shocks. However, the Joint Programmes missed an opportunity to respond to the gaps and recommendations in the SDG National Voluntary Reviews in Malawi.

The design of the next CF should make SDGs more relevant and evident in all the outcomes. The UNCT should ensure that emerging Joint Programmes under the Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund respond to the SDG gaps and the key recommendations outlined in the SDG National Voluntary Reviews in Malawi.

Coherence

The CF has served as an overarching framework that encourages the work of all the agencies through the result groups and thematic working groups. Joint planning, programming and implementation arrangements helped to streamline activities and achieve necessary linkages and synergies. The increased use of SDG-AF joint programme implementations supports synergies, coherence and streamlining. However, implementation by some agencies remains siloed.

The UNCT should only integrate government priorities where UN agencies have comparative advantage. Inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation and Advisory Group including the RCO should be involved in the design process.

Effectiveness -

Under the current UNSDCF, the UN's advocacy and high-level technical expertise has been demonstrated in each of its strategic Pillar areas at both the service delivery and policy levels. However, progress toward the achievement of its planned outcomes is mixed: 33.3 percent of outcomes have been achieved; 34.8 percent have been partially achieved; and 31.8 percent have not been achieved. The constraints to progress most frequently cited by UN respondents were funding shortfalls and the paucity of current, accurate data. The CF's actual achievements have also been underreported

UNCT should prepare a sound Results Framework with disaggregated indicators based on a Theory of Change. UNCT to continuously improve the use and updating of the UNINFO system for improved planning, implementation, and monitoring. UNCT through the Joint Programmes should invest more in national data ecosystems ensuring that custodian UN agencies of SDG indicators support the government to build systems that generate data on the SDG indicators with gaps.

Efficiency -

The UNCT in Malawi implemented the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2.0 that reduced duplication of processes, transactional costs, and improved operational efficiency. The implementation of common services resulted in a cost avoidance of US\$2,056,432 million for the period 2019-2021. Furthermore, the SDG Acceleration Fund and Joint Programmes financed through MPTF-O ensured integration and efficiency. The cost avoidance is only limited to operational costs.

Coordination -

The diverse thematic working groups groups created to spearhead coordination in the CF have all been instrumental in coordinating and pushing the UN agenda forward and contributed to greater UN system coherence and to foster a stronger one UN culture. However, more needs to be done to strengthen delivering as one at district levels where it matters the most to strengthen the scope and scale of implementation of interventions.

Sustainability -

The UN's work during this cycle focused on developing policies and systems to strengthen institutions across sectors. The participatory preparation and implementation of the CF involved stakeholders at various levels, creating a sense of ownership for sustainable results. However, sustainability could be affected by limited continuity with reforms by public institutions and negative economic effects of COVID-19 and humanitarian emergencies.

UNCT promotes value for money analysis to ensure accountability and transparency in resource utilization for the UNSDCF. Cost effective technological innovations should be adopted as appropriate approaches for increasing service access at relatively cheap cost in the future.

The UNCT should reconstitute the Government-UN Joints Steering Meeting to incorporate strategic stakeholders from the CSOs and Development Partners. This is an opportunity to create synergies between various key intervention areas among the Government, CSOs and Development Partners. UNCT should ensure that all coordination groups in the next CF have co-chairs from the government and the UN entities with clear Term of References.

The UNCT should encourage the government to make minimal financial contributions through cost-sharing modalities towards joint programmes to ensure ownership, long-term commitment, and sustainability. The UNCT should ensure that the new CF integrates interventions on institutional strengthening and capacity building in all outcomes.

Acronyms

ANCCs	Area Nutrition Coordinating Committees
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CBCCs	Community Based Child Care Centres
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CBE	Community-Based Education
CF	Cooperation Framework
CLCs	Customary Land Committees
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
DCO	UN Development Coordination Office
DPUC	District Peace and Unity Committees
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmers Field Schools
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JWP	Joint Work Plan
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German development bank)
LSE	Life Skills Education
MICF	Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund
MIP-1	Malawi Implementation Plan
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Committee Assessment
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPA	Presidential and Parliament Act
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TEVETA	Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VAS	Vitamin A Supplementation

<https://malawi.un.org/en/sdgs>
https://data.uninfo.org/Home/_CountryProfile/Malawi

