

2015 UNDAF Annual UN Report

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

A4A: Action for Adolescents

AMP: Aid Management Platform

BLM: Banja La Mtsogolo

CERF: Central Emergency Recovery Fund

CFM: Common Funding Mechanism

CLAN: Community Leaders Action for Nutrition

CMAM: Community Management of Acute Malnutrition

DfID: Department for International Development

DGS: Democratic Governance Sector

DNHA: Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS

DoDMA: Department of Disaster Management Affairs

ECD: Early Care Centers

ELDS: Early Learning and Development Standards

ESIP: Education Sector Implementation Plan

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organisation

FICA: Flanders International Cooperation Agency

FISP: Farm Input Subsidy Programme

GBV: Gender Based Violence

GoM: Government of Malawi

HCT: Humanitarian Country Team

IATI: International Aid Transparency Initiative

ILO: International Labour Organisation

MDSR: Maternal Death Surveillance and Response

MGDS: Malawi Growth and Development Strategy

MHRC: Malawi Human Rights Commission

MICF: Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund

MNSSP: Malawi National Social Support Policy

MoFEP&D: Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

MoGCDSW: Ministry of Gender Children Development and Social Welfare

MoLYMD: Ministry of Labour, Youth and Manpower Development

NAC: National Aids Commission

NDRMP: National Disaster Risk Management Policy

NECS: Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy

NHRA: National Human Rights Action Plan

NPC: National Planning Commission

NRU: Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit

OHTA: Optimizing HIV Treatment Access

OTP: Out- Patient Therapeutic Program

PBB: Programme Based Budgeting

PBF: Performance Based Financing

PLWHA: People Leaving with HIV and AIDS

PORTIA: Performance Oriented Resource Tracking and Investment Assessment

PRP: Preliminary Response Plan

PSIP: Primary Education School Improvement Programme

RMS: Results Management System

RNE: Royal Norwegian Embassy

RTM: Real-time Monitoring

SADC: Southern Africa Development
Community

SAM: Severely Acute Malnourished

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

SRH: Sexual and Reproductive Health

SUN: Scaling-Up Nutrition

TTC: Teacher Training College

UN: United Nations

UNDAF: United Nations Development
Assistance Framework

UNDP: United Nations development Programme

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNGA: United Nations General Assembly

UNICEF: United Nations Children Fund

VAC: Violence against Children

VGGT: Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible
Governance of Tenure

VSL: Village Savings Loans

WFP: World Food Programme

WHO: World Health Organisation

Foreword

2015 was a challenging year for Malawi as it was confronted by climate shock and a fragile macroeconomic situation. The UN successfully supported and coordinated the government led humanitarian response to food insecurity and the flood disaster. Over US \$ 80 million was entrusted to the UN system which ensured that the UN, in cooperation with partners, provided the most vulnerable populations with food or cash, displaced populations with shelter, protection and health services; safe spaces for women and young people and cholera surveillance, prevention and control.

Despite the challenges, the normal programming of the UN continued. Some of the key contributions that the UN made during the year include the completion of the new National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan and prevention strategy and the new Global Fund Grant and the first Green Climate Fund grant, a more transparent and inclusive dialogue about aid and aid effectiveness, the Joint Programme on Girls Education, rolling-out of Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) – Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy (NECS) in five districts and a dialogue on youth issues and the demographic dividend.

On data and evidence for policy making, the UN supported the institutionalization of Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR) and Malawi produced its first ever analytical maternal death review report using data from 2008 up to 2012. This has led to integration of MDSR into an integrated disease surveillance and response system making maternal death notifiable within 24 hours at hospital, 48 hours at a health centre and 72 hours at community level. The UN Real-time Monitoring framework is providing a snapshot of available data to inform programming.

2015 was the penultimate year of both the national development plan (MGDS II) and the UNDAF. The UN supported the government to evaluate MGDS II and is currently supporting the establishment of the National Planning Commission (NPC).

The second one-year extension of the UNDAF will ensure a genuine alignment behind national priorities and is an excellent opportunity for the UN to focus on innovation and piloting multi-sectorial, integrated and holistic programming and greater use of the One Fund and other UN tools for joined up action.

In 2016, the UN will strengthen its partnerships with the Government of Malawi, civil society, academia, the private sector and other development partners as Malawi defines its roadmap to 2030 focusing on leaving no one behind. Building on the achievements of 2015, there is an opportunity for the UN to act as a broker and facilitator of a transformative national planning process in 2016-2017 and ensure that the prioritization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is an integral part of the planning process and is supporting the priority setting in the national development plan.

Mia Seppo

UN Resident Coordinator

Executive Summary

With support of the UN through the government led cluster system, the Government of Malawi coordinated two responses in parallel: i.e. the Food Insecurity Response and the Flood Response through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). The UN supported the government with the development of the Preliminary Response Plan (PRP) with a budget amounting to US \$80 million to respond to the devastating January 15 floods. 50% of the total funds required (US \$ 40 million) in the PRP was mobilized from development partners, private sector and the government. A critical contribution of US \$6.9 million from the Central Emergency Recovery Fund (CERF) supported the Flood Response early on. DFID, the Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE) and Flanders Government contributed US \$6 million to the response, which was channelled through the Humanitarian Window of the One Fund enabling better coordination not only within the UN but also between the humanitarian clusters and ensuring each cluster had funds to undertake the most urgent priorities.

In the area of education, the UN continued the Joint Programme on Girls Education, a three-year education intervention being implemented in three districts aiming at keeping girls in school. Through the programme, the UN continued to support the government in: (a) Improving girls' attendance in targeted schools in the three districts; (b) Reducing dropout rates for girls in the targeted schools; and (c) Increasing the percentage of dropouts who returned/ are readmitted to school or non-formal education. Community involvement and accountability for ensuring girls right to education continued to be one of the themes of the programme. Leveraging and coordinating with a number of joint initiatives that have emerged to address the needs of school age girls, building evidence, government leadership, scaling up programs and interventions and involving girls in programming were some of the areas that the UN facilitated in 2015.

The UN supported the government in convening the High Level Forum on development effectiveness, where burning issues on Malawi's transformation were discussed with development partners and key stakeholders. This marked a qualitative shift in the dialogue on development effectiveness, as consensus emerged on the need to speed up the pace of reforms to realize sustainable growth and development.

The UN supported the review of the of the existing National Development Plan, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II), which has identified a number of gaps in terms of the integration of human rights and gender in the National Plan. A comprehensive country situation analysis was conducted as part of the review of the MGDS II.

To enhance policy and regulatory frameworks, the UN supported the government to conduct sectoral reviews and assessments to inform the formulation of various policies, strategies and laws. Some of the policies/regulatory frameworks that were supported include: *The National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS, Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II end-term review; the Disaster Risk Management Act, electoral reforms including review of Political Parties Registration and Regulations Act; revision of the National Gender Policy and Public Sector and Financial Management Reforms*. The outcome of these reviews and implementation of new policies will inform the formulation of the next national development plan, localization of the recently launched Sustainable Development Goals and the planned establishment of the National Planning Commission.

Key Development Trends

An uncertain socio-economic environment constrained opportunities for development. By 2015 Malawi met 4 MDGs: gender parity in primary education, appreciable reduction in child mortality, significant increase in ARV coverage and surpassing the target for access to water and sanitation. (MDG Endline Survey, 2014). Malawi continues to rank (173/188) as a low human development country with a Human Development Index value of 0.445 (HDR, 2015). A quarter of the country's population is classified as ultra-poor while half of the population lives below a dollar a day (MDGs, 2014).

Malawi's worst flooding to date was also experienced in the Southern region in 2015 which, though limited in economic impact (0.6% of GDP) caused significant displacement of persons, loss of life, damage and loss to property and infrastructure estimated at \$443 million (PDNA 2015). The flooding was followed by erratic rains and drought which impacted agriculture production adversely, rendering nearly 17% of the population food insecure for the lean season 2015/2016. El Nino predictions for the region is set to further exacerbate food insecurity during the 2016/17 consumption period. Currently, a humanitarian response is underway though in a constrained fiscal situation and efforts are being made to break the cyclic nature of vulnerabilities of populations in the disaster prone districts through resilience building initiatives. Food insecurity and hunger remain deep and entrenched in Malawi. The Cost of Hunger report released in 2015 confirmed that in Malawi nearly half of children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition.

The climate shock (El Nino), a weak fiscal situation fueled in part by the withdrawal of direct budget support, topped with exchange rate depreciation of over 24% and persistent double digit inflation at 24.9% (NSO, October 2014) have slowed the growth rate of the country to 2.8% (WB, October 2015) down from 5.7% in the previous year. Depressed regional and global demand also negatively impacted the production and exports of cash crops, particularly tea, coffee, cotton and tobacco, while uranium exports have completely stopped; resulting in an estimated 10% decline in exports (World Bank, Oct., 2015).

To strengthen dialogue on development effectiveness, the government convened a High Level Forum: "Towards a Transformed and Self-Reliant Malawi" to discuss with Development Partners and key stakeholders a range of 'burning issues' for Malawi's transformation. This marked a qualitative shift in the dialogue on development effectiveness, as consensus emerged on the need to speed up the pace of reforms to realize sustainable growth and development. As co-chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, Malawi took the key messages from the High Level Forum to the 3rd Financing for Development Conference and the 8th Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation Steering Committee Meeting.

The Public Sector Reform Commission led by the Vice President prioritized review of the public sector wage Bill and Public Procurement Act, fiscal devolution and decentralization, improved service delivery and enhanced accountability through organizational performance contracts, recognizing the need for more implementation to rebuild trust in national systems. The Task Force on electoral reform is finalizing a package of reform proposals which will be handed over to the Law Commission by the end of January 2016 for the official process. A concept of operations for the proposed National Registration and Identification System has been developed, with 5000 identity cards planned to be issued to Malawians in the second quarter of 2016 as a Proof of Concept, ahead of planning to conduct nation-wide registration in 2017.

Malawi was examined under the Universal Periodic Review Process in 2015, accepting 154 recommendations and was also examined on its 7th Report of the CEDAW and critical is the non-implementation of the Gender Equality Act among other issues of discrimination against women. The CEDAW recommendations/concluding observations will inform the work of the Gender and Human Rights technical working groups and will also inform the UNCT gender related work. Whilst shrinkage in civil society space was an emerging concern in 2015, Malawi commenced a review of the NGO Act providing opportunities for dialogue with the aim of ensuring civil society space. The country continued to enjoy a largely free media.

Although tremendous efforts were made to put over half a million people on ART, Malawi continued to experience unacceptable levels of new HIV infections now estimated at 42,000 per annum. This calls for reinvigoration of HIV prevention measures beyond treatment.

2015 UNDAF Results - One Programme

Cluster One: Economic Growth and Food Security

Malawi recorded the highest rainfall amounts in the month of January 2015 which caused significant flooding, worsening the already precarious food situation for rural households especially for households in the Southern region. The flooding (which affected 15 of the 28 districts) was later followed by prolonged dry spells in the month of February. On 13th January 2015 the President declared a state of disaster for the 15 worst affected districts. It is estimated that the floods affected 1,101,364 people, displaced 336,000 people, killed 104 people with another 172 people reported missing (UNDAC Assessment Report of 6 February 2015). The floods also caused substantial damage and losses in productive assets, public infrastructure and social service sectors, washing away livestock, destroying buildings, houses, and roads, bridges, irrigation infrastructure and school and health facilities (PDNA, 2015). On the other hand, the prolonged dry spells affected the crop production, with a 32% reduction in Maize (Agricultural Production Estimates Survey Report, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security 2014). This was happening at the backdrop of 640,009 people from 19 out of 28 districts of Malawi being reported to be food insecure during the 2014/15 consumption season before the floods hit (MVAC, June 2014). A total of 15,830 metric tonnes of food supplies was required to support the food insecure households.

As a result of these two shocks, the UN supported the Malawi Government to lead and coordinate two humanitarian responses (Food Insecurity Response and the Flood Response) through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) with support from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and development partners.

After the President declared a state of disaster for 15 affected districts, the Department of Disaster Management Affairs activated the government led cluster system approach to respond to the floods. With support from the UN, the Preliminary Response Plan (PRP) with a budget amounting to US \$80 million was developed in January 2015. 50% of the total funds requirement (US \$40 million) in the PRP was funded by Development Partners, Private Sector and the government and a critical contribution of US \$6.9 million from the Central Emergency Recovery Fund (CERF) of the United Nations. DFID, RNE and Flanders contributed US \$6 million to the response which was channelled through the Humanitarian Window of the One Fund. During the response a lot of work went into strengthening capacity of the government and partners to respond to needs of disaster affected populations. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) with the leadership of the UN not only provided an information sharing platform but also ensured a coordinated response both to the MVAC humanitarian and flood response.

During the flood response, the UN distributed a total of 11, 296 metric tonnes of food supplies to a total of 368,182 people (80,809 Males, 88,592 Females & 198,781 Children). For the Humanitarian Food Response, the UN supported 437,504 people (96,002 Males, 105,270 Females and 236,232 Children) with direct food distribution and cash transfer modality. The UN also supported 298,000 people in camps (146,000 males, 152,000 females of which 197,000 were children) with protection services and health services covering provision of essential drugs and distribution of supplies and commodities such as emergency contraceptives and condoms; provision of ambulance, mobile clinics, treatment and maternity delivery shelters; safe spaces for women and young people, cholera surveillance, prevention and control and measles campaign; the UN also managed to put 1927 people in Machinga district into a long-term resilience building programme by linking them to 47 Village Savings Loans (VSL) programme.

The approval of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (NDRMP) by Cabinet was a major step towards a stronger focus on preparedness and ensuring that disaster risk management is integrated in development planning by all sectors in the country. The policy will facilitate the effective coordination of disaster risk management programmes in the country. It highlights a set of key priority areas and strategies for making Malawi a nation resilient to disasters. It also provides a common direction to all government, non-governmental organisations, private sector organizations, media and development partners at national and local levels on how to effectively implement disaster risk management programmes and activities. In addition to NDRMP, policies on Meteorology, Fisheries, Climate Change and Forestry have been developed and these were submitted to cabinet for approval. These policies position the government to effectively promote and manage the environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk sustainability.

To enhance resilience of vulnerable populations to climate related disasters and move from reactive to proactive adaptation, the UN supported Government to develop a comprehensive National Climate Change Investment Plan. With interventions in areas of adaptation to climate change, mitigation, capacity building, technology development and transfer, the Plan will guide responses to climate change for the next 30 years.

10 new automated weather stations were established, increasing the number from 46 to 56. This has enhanced the capacity of the weather department to provide timely and relevant information to the general public. Climate change has been integrated into the secondary school curriculum, with 951 teachers and school inspectors trained on the content, reaching 915 Secondary Schools throughout Malawi, thus sensitizing sections of the population on climate change impacts.

The UN supported the launch of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and National Adaptation Programmes of Action which influenced the formulation of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions showcased at COP 21. Regionally, the country was the first to mobilize US\$12.3 million to scale-up the use of modernized climate information and early warning systems from the Green Climate Fund.

In the area of private sector development, the UN has supported the establishment of Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (MICF) which is a mechanism for private companies in the manufacturing sector to support small farmers to increase their productivity, secure good markets for their produce and access technologies for value addition. 10 companies (5 in the manufacturing sector and 5 in the agricultural sector) were selected to participate in the current MICF window are now implementing innovative business projects/models. As a result, 31,136 smallholder farmers (21,073 men and 10,063 women) have been contracted, trained and equipped and are able to access pro-poor market innovations and competitive value chains in the agro-processing sector.

Breaking the cycle (Joint Resilience Programme): In Malawi there are a number of pro-poor social protection and humanitarian programmes that are currently not linked. This includes the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP), Public Works, Social Cash Transfer and the humanitarian response. The same situation is also seen among Development Partners, where development programming, resilience building and the humanitarian response are not linked nor adequately coordinated. A coordinated approach to reducing poverty and MVAC caseloads (humanitarian response) would consist of harmonized targeting, eligibility rules, timing and policy objectives. This initiative is being piloted in the three disaster prone districts of Malawi (Phalombe, Zomba and Balaka). Going forward, sector wide collaboration with

development partners (e.g. World Bank to ensure linkages with MASAF and the Flood Emergency Recovery Programme), creating replicable models and better joint communication, linking social protection programmes with other initiatives such as village savings loans, climate smart agriculture and nutrition are among some of the initiatives planned by the UN.

Apart from the breaking the cycle initiative, the UN through the leadership of UN Habitat, supported the piloting of the City Resilience Action Planning Tool which has enabled the City of Zomba to formulate its first City Resilience Action Plan. This action plan outlines the details of what the city should prepare for and how to respond during disasters.

The UN under the leadership of ILO, supported a comprehensive assessment of social protection programmes. The assessment looked at the efficiency and effectiveness of the currently implemented programmes and how they could provide adequate protection to vulnerable populations. Further the study also assessed the efficiency of the current social protection expenditures and proposed ways to rationalize social protection. The report is considered as a key resource in the review of the Malawi National Social Support Policy (MNSSP).

In 2015, UN Women supported capacity and skills strengthening of extension officers to be responsive to the needs of women farmers. Inputs were also provided to the development and review of different policies such as; industry policy, trade policy and the National Agriculture Policy. UN Women jointly with ILO conducted a gender analysis of the Labour Force Survey, the results of which will be instrumental in advancing advocacy around women and decent work.

The UN supported the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Manpower Development (MoLYMD) in conducting a rapid assessment on unacceptable forms of labour in the tobacco sector to inform the tenancy bill and action plan. Key findings of the report include: (a) exposure of human rights abuses and economic exploitation being suffered by tenants at the hand of growers, farmers and transporters; (b) child labour; (c) low pay and unfair dismissal and (d) long working hours and unsafe work environments.

Challenges for Cluster One

- The delay by government to pass the land bills continues to affect the marginalized groups in accessing and acquiring land. The UN is at the moment working on an advocacy strategy to ensure that the land bills are passed by Parliament.
- There is an unresolved dilemma on whether to completely forgo revision and reconsideration of the Tenancy Bill and advocate for review of Employment Act to include tenancy issues. Another side of the challenge is that some labour players are of the view that tenancy system should be abolished and tenants should be given a status of an ‘employee’ so that all labour laws including minimum wage should apply to tenants. Different tripartite constituents and tobacco companies have individual interests on tenancy system. The status quo poses a challenge and calls for stern advocacy and engagement of key stakeholders and planners if the plight of the tenants is to be addressed.

2016 Emerging Priorities for Cluster One

- The review of the MNSSP will commence early in 2016 and will provide a good opportunity for a comprehensive discussion about Malawi's social protection vision and this will take into consideration “breaking the cycle” discussion which is being led by government through Ministry of Finance Economic Planning and Development and supported by the UN and all Stakeholders. The UN (ILO/UNICEF/WFP/FAO), as part of the review task force, intends to design and drive a review process that is inclusive and consultative. ILO will further support the process with technical advice including expertise on costing and impact estimations.
- Advocacy around cooperatives and motivating women to join cooperatives will continue to be a priority, further, continuous advocacy on the land bill will be sustained, including promoting women's access to productive resources such as climate resilient agriculture, access to credit and loans and extension services.
- The MAP diagnostic report, which highlights barriers for financial inclusion and identifies priority areas to address the gaps, provides an opportunity for Government of Malawi, development partners and other stakeholders to collaborate in improving access to financial services in the country. UNCDF will support the development of a successor National Strategy for Financial Inclusion planned for in 2016.
- The high level Malawi Digital Payments Ecosystem Event held on 30 April 2015 which brought together key policy makers from Government and development partners has raised the momentum on the need to digitize the Malawi payments system. Digitizing payments has potential to bring about efficiencies in the payment system, improve internal controls in the public financial management system, and contribute to the financial inclusion agenda. UNCDF plans to roll out pilots on digitizing payments with two Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in 2016.
- In order to address the challenge of ‘breaking the cycle’ of recurrent food insecurity in Malawi in 2016 the United Nations will look to both respond to the immediate needs of food insecure Malawian’s and simultaneously, work towards longer term resilience building. The ultimate objective of this work is to support the Government of Malawi (GoM) to develop: “*An integrated, comprehensive and coherent social protection system that is responsive to shocks and leads to reduced vulnerability, increased resilience and self-reliance*”

Cluster Two: Social and Protection Services

There has been tremendous progress in rolling-out Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) – Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy (NECS) in five districts namely Neno, Nkhata-bay, Mulanje, Phalombe and Ntchisi, where Community Leaders Action for Nutrition (CLAN) and community care groups act as conduit for tackling behaviour change in adopting appropriate practices to improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition. Close to eight thousand Community Leaders on Action for Nutrition (CLAN), (Neno 741, Mulanje 5065 Nkhata Bay 1,471 Phalombe 482 and Ntchisi 500) have been equipped with

skill and knowledge on the SUN intervention package. Slightly over 150 thousand households were reached with messages on child and maternal care.

As part of the emergency response and recovery, communities in the flood affected districts of Phalombe, Zomba, Blantyre, Chikwawa and Nsanje were engaged in feeding and care of women and children. Approximately 60,000 households were reached through community radios for key care communication. Through a comprehensive interpersonal communication initiative in partnership with NGOs and district councils, an estimated 650,000 individuals were mobilized for key nutrition messages through social dialogue, theatre for development, peer education and other C4D interventions. In addition, a comprehensive communication plan has been developed to revitalize SUN NECS interventions for 2016 and 2017.

Immunity of children was boosted with vitamin A supplementation during first round of Child Health Days which was conducted in June 2015. The coverage of vitamin A supplementation reached about 90% (males: 1,115,659 and females: 1,212,383) for children aged 6 to 59 months slightly above the target of 85% and 92% (males: 966,291 and females: 1,065,444) of children aged 12 to 59 months were dewormed. 1,312,669 people (males: 348,153 and females: 964,506) were reached with nutrition information messages.

National food fortification system for monitoring of salt and sugar on the market by Ministry of Health was strengthened with UNICEF technical support on quality control, quality assurances and provision of supplies which resulted in regular reporting and access of quality fortified foods for all people in the country. Households are consuming adequately iodised salt (82% of salt in the market adequately iodised) based on the joint market surveillance that was conducted in 17 of the 28 districts in Malawi. The assessment showed that more than 96% of salt is iodised and 82% was found to be adequately iodised.

At least 20,283 lives were saved out of the 23,040 severely acute malnourished (SAM) children and 65,390 lives saved out of 73,312 moderate acute malnourished children, who were discharged from the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition program during the year. About 110,000 moderately malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women were treated countrywide. SAM and MAM cure rates for the program were maintained at both facility and community levels within World Health Organization SPHERE standards (SAM-88% and MAM 89.2% versus more than 75%) in all the 29 districts with the target of 70% achieved. The CMAM program admitted 47% SAM children out of the expected burden 79,301 number. The Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program maintained 100% district coverage with all 29 districts with 89% (534 out of 632 health facilities) Out-Patient Therapeutic Program (OTP); 100% (100 facilities) Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit (NRU) and 88% Supplementary Feeding Program (increased from 84%).

SAM and MAM cure rates for the program were maintained at both facility and community levels within World Health Organization SPHERE standards (SAM-88% and MAM 89.2% versus more than 75%) in all the 29 districts with the target of 70% achieved.

UN provided technical support for finalization of the Nutrition Policy document. The constant advocacy on Maternal Nutrition resulted in readiness for a Policy on Anemia Control in the country. A gender Strategy for CMAM was formulated and approved during the reporting period. UNICEF leveraged and supported incorporation of micronutrient component into 2015 Demographic Health Survey which is conducted concurrently from December 2015 to February 2016 to ensure sustainability.

Following the principle of equity and serving the hard to reach areas, good progress was made in providing new and rehabilitated water supply services in rural and peri-urban areas. A total of 187,370 people were given access to safe water supply services in rural and peri-urban areas from the construction and rehabilitation of 750 water points; and 83,900 new users for sanitation facilities and more encouraging a total of 259,250 people in 2015 chose to make their 1,037 villages open defecation free. In addition, a total of 343,853 people were reached with hygiene messages especially on hand washing with soap, proper latrine use and proper handling of drinking water. UN continued to support sustainable strategies for wash facilities by training 691 water committees and 60 additional area mechanics. During the year the UN provided the required support for 212,064 flood emergency affected, vulnerable and internal displaced people with clean and safe water supply and reached further 913,100 people of all flood affected population with hygiene messages. This effectively prevented the wide spread cholera outbreak which had surfaced in some Mozambique - Malawi border areas during the flood. As a result of these efforts none of the 202 camps of flood IDPs experienced cholera outbreaks or major diarrhea outbreak.

The UN made significant contribution towards increasing enrollment, retention and completion of school-aged boys and girls including 0-8 year olds in Malawi. The NER for primary improved from 86% to 88% in 2015 while it improved to 41% in community based early care centers (ECD). Towards quality, the qualified teacher pupil ratio improved modestly from 1:74 to 1:75 with an additional annual teacher training capacity of 560 added with support of the UN. Adolescent friendly services expanded with 6% in this age group accessed to services. The capacity of three relevant sectors in policy development, implementation, planning and financing was enhanced. In particular, an improved inter-sectoral policy for ECD was developed, a partnership platform and action for Adolescents (A4A) was launched, common funding mechanism (CFM) were agreed between government and development partners to implement the Education Sector Implementation Plan (ESIP II) and will pave the way for "pooled funding" of sector reforms/priorities. Funding/budget allocations for the three sector improved considerably through intensified advocacy.

There were three notable results generally and in the 10 low performing districts in particular where the focus is to establish child friendly schools to improve learner outcomes:

- i) Key indicators for child friendly schools such as improving retention and completion rates in schools are on track with National Primary Education School Improvement Programme (PSIP) implementing a performance based financing approach with the support of UN agencies. Linked to the PSIP was the launch of national school standards based on child friendly schools to establish performance benchmarks. A UN supported Real-time monitoring (RTM) initiative is now underway to track progress. In sum, there is now increased emphasis on learning outcomes, school safety and school management as well as increased accountability due to the range of performance based financing initiatives.
- ii) To improve quality of learning outcomes, efforts to improve teaching and learning have been made through capacity building for both pre-service and in-service teacher training. In 2015 the UN agencies reached out to approximately 1000 in-service teachers deployed in the 10 low-performing districts, 2900 teacher students and 229 lecturers in 5 public Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs), with knowledge and skills on gender responsive, life-skills based and child-centered pedagogy. A key result was documented with more than 85% of the trained practicing teachers improving their teaching and learning methods; responding to girls' educational needs and making use of more inclusive teaching practices, ensuring enhanced equity for vulnerable children. The UN also initiated support to establish framework for continuous teacher professional

development (CPD) to be completed in 2016. Finally, the completion in 2015 of a new TTC at Chiradzulu with support from the UN will bring additional training capacity for 560 primary school teachers annually, thus contributing to the steadily improving qualified teacher pupil ratio (PTR);

- iii) Attaining coordinated and predictable sector funding is on track for 2016-2018 with the CFM in place and the sector/country on track to receive at 45million dollars from the GPE in January 2017.

There were three notable results in 2015 regarding improved access to education and for the most vulnerable, out of school adolescent and youth, especially girls:

- i) First, the programme responded to children affected by emergencies and reached 95% (150,000) of those affected by flooding in 15 districts with temporary schooling and essential school supplies. Capacity for handling refugee children in particular located in Dzaleka refugee camps under preprimary and primary school interventions was built and included equipping teachers with adequate knowledge and skills to handle very large class sizes. Schools were provided with school materials and text books;
- ii) Secondly, under the Joint UN programme on girls' education: a) the UN with WFP and FAO in the lead worked together to build resilience of schools and communities by ensuring access to school meals and initiating home grown school meals programmes currently reaching out to 842,731 students across the country; b) Youth friendly services continued to be expanded giving 6% of youth more opportunities than before to access alternative learning pathways and non-formal education. 41,000 out of school children especially adolescent girls now attend alternative pathways including complementary basic education opportunities. A life skills based literacy programme is currently reaching 250,000 girls in 26 districts across the country in addition to the programmes carried out by ILO, UNCHR and UNESCO on life skills, literacy and numeracy; c) as a result the programmes on girls education (PROGE) reported decreased drop out from 7.45% to 4.9% for girls, increased selection rates from 43% to 59%, while 43% of drop-outs were readmitted; and
- iii) Thirdly, relevant sector capacities were strengthened and critical resources mobilized/leveraged especially for addressing adolescent girls: a) improved coordination and programming for youth and adolescent across the country was attained through high level advocacy and enhanced partnerships on youth through launch of the A4A platform and the activation of a Joint UN TWG on youth; and b) resources were leveraging with considerable additional resources allocated to the youth sector, while funding for joint youth programming increased by 50%.

Early childhood development indicators are on track with NER in CBCCs improving considerably from 30% in 2012 to 41% in 2015. The quality of ECD and school readiness/transition to primary is on track although only modestly with the completion of Early Learning and Development Standards (ELDS) and both content and age validation. This has paved the way for a revised curriculum and tracking of school readiness in 2016. On the other hand, the percentage of children in primary with ECD experience increased only modestly to 34% in 2015. Regarding sector capacity in policy coordination, planning, implementation and financing, modest steps were attained: a) the ECD policy was reviewed thereby strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration and technical coordination. In this regard, a TWG including civil society organizations is now active; b) finally and as a result of joint advocacy efforts and an active TWG including civil society organizations, budgetary allocation of USD 1,038,000 was allocated directly to the sector for the very first from the national budget.

Efforts towards building a system legislation, policy and coordination mechanisms that are capable of effectively responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection continued in 2015. The enactment of the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act and the Trafficking in Persons Act in 2015 and the enforcement of the National Registration Act (2010) have established a firm legal basis for the protection of vulnerable women and children. In support of existing legislation, the child friendly version of the Child Care, Protection and Justice Act; child diversion guidelines; and guidelines on treatment of sexually abused children used in One Stop Centers were all developed. Also in 2015 was the launch of the second costed National Plan of Action for Vulnerable Children (2015-2019) which aims to reach 1,440,000 vulnerable children by the end of 2019. The NPA on GBV was also completed in 2015 and has been disseminated. In expanding the protection evidence to inform policy and programs, the first Violence against Children Survey and Response Plan was launched by the United Nations Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG) on Violence against Children (VAC), Marta Santos Pais. The study is Malawi's first nationally representative examination of the prevalence of violence against children and looks at the experiences of sexual, physical and emotional violence. This survey has been disseminated throughout Malawi in conjunction with the NPA on children and the NPA on GBV.

Fundamental to a well-functioning GBV and Child Protection system is a qualified, experienced and professional Social Welfare Workforce. However, the Malawi Social Welfare Workforce is weak in terms of numbers and qualifications. This is of particular importance where, two out of three children are victims of some form of violence during their childhood and less than 10% ever receive professional services. As such, 77 Social workers from the Ministry of Gender are being supported to complete a four year degree in Social Work at Chancellor College, a constituent college of the University of Malawi under the Department of Sociology; 240 police officers were trained in GBV management; 50 court clerks and administrators were trained in child justice; 45 case managers from 18 CCIs were trained on case management; 60 Trainer of Trainers in case management were trained from the 13 districts; 206 Malawi Police Officers were trained in case management from the 13 districts; 1872 police officers have undergone Police Training with case management mainstreaming through the police colleges; 30 OSC team members were trained in OSC management. Furthermore, training of magistrates and the police on gender related laws and how to apply them has been done in the 13 districts reaching out to 105 service providers. A joint training on OSC service providers has been conducted together with UNFPA and UNICEF and a one-year action plan for the operationalisation of the OSCs has been put in place.

The impact of the combined UN agencies efforts was that 45% of children arrested by Malawi Police were diverted before reaching court; 3,928 child victims of violence (774 boys, 3154 girls) were referred to Police Victim Support Units from January to October 2015; there was a 76% increase in the number of violence and abuse cases reported at PVSUs (2014 to 2015) and; a 33% increase in the number of civil and criminal cases registered in 27 child justice courts. 15 mobile court sessions have been conducted handling 49 cases with 29 of them concluded. By October 30, 7013 birth records were entered into the headquarters database and 3369 birth certificates/reports were printed covering 4 districts. 42,465 vulnerable children accessed child protection services through case management and 1,643 cases of violence in 7 districts were reported through mobile technology at Community Victim Support Units. The functionality of existing OSCs was enhanced with 857 clients throughout Malawi. Functional OSCs exist in Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu, Zomba, Nkhatabay, Chiradzulu, Mauwa Community Centre (Chiradzulu), Chimoto Health Centre in Dedza, Mgabu Rural hospital and Makhuwira Health Centre. Another 8 district OSCs are in progress for renovation, to be completed next year. A safe space to provide temporary shelter to survivors of GBV established in Mangochi and already functional. 58 legal aid clinic sessions were conducted reaching out to 192 people – 52 GBV cases heard and 12 referred to legal authorities. The UN

has also supported functionality of the Child helpline and the GBV Crisis Support hotline and SMS system. For the GBV line - 2776 males and 524 females were counselled through phone calls; and 265 males and 476 females were counselled as walk-in clients. 74,866 children attended children's corners where they received psychosocial support. Additionally, there were 7,893 completed calls to child helpline from January to June 2015.

Through the UN Trust fund support to the program "Ending School Related Gender Based Violence in Malawi" UN Women supported the capacity building of 46 Teachers, Primary Education Advisors (PEAs), Demo Desk officers and Social Welfare officers. The groups were trained in SRGBV to provide a safer learning environment for girls. This has led to significant reduction of sexual violence faced by girls as noted in the evaluation of the project which reported 72% of girls feeling safe around school environment, further to this average attendance rate for girls has increased by 18% from the first year of project implementation to date. In the report, it clearly indicated that corporal punishment has become less acceptable. Further engagement by communities and schools on GBV issues has contributed to improved awareness and attitudes around GBV and gender hence the district level institutions are straightened in preventing and addressing violence and discrimination against girls.

During the year, the UN agencies continued to work together in a joint and coordinated manner by leveraging resources (financial and personnel) in a number of areas to support government priorities. Some of the areas that the UN worked together under Cluster Two include:

(a) Joint Programme on Girls Education

The Joint Programme on Girls Education is a three-year education intervention happening in three districts, aiming at enhancing quality and access to education for girls. The programme is inter-sectorial in nature and recognizes a number of issues that impact girl's access to education and their ability to complete it. The UN is supporting government to: (a) Improve girls' attendance in targeted schools in three districts; (b) Reducing dropout rates for girls in the targeted schools; and (c) Increase the percentage of dropouts who returned or are readmitted to school or non-formal education. The initiative is also recognising that girls are still leaving school too soon, have lower levels of school attendance and lack reproductive health education. A key highlight of the programme is community involvement and accountability for ensuring girls right to education is realised. The other aspect of the project is to leverage and coordinate a number of joint initiatives that have emerged to address the needs of school age girls, and the UN is currently focusing on enhancing coordination, building evidence, government leadership, scaling up programs and interventions and involving girls in programming. Since the programme started there has been a tremendous improvement in completion rates for primary school girls from 31% in 2012 to 47% in 2015.

(b) Nutrition – REACH

Malawi has made good progress in policy level multi sectoral platform, political commitment and donor commitments to support the implementation of the SUN movement. However, the coordination, monitoring and joint review of the processes has been a challenge. The REACH support is strengthening the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS (DNHA) multi-sectoral nutrition program coordination, monitoring and evaluation. With support from the UN, progress has been made on the development of the new M&E plan and the behaviour development and change strategy for the joint implementation and reporting and tracking of indicators.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt

- Insufficient resources continue to be a big challenge in supporting districts to improve service delivery. The UN managed to pool resources to provide both community-based care and promote quality of care at health facilities in 10 low performing districts. However, a huge gap still remains in mobilizing resources to address all areas of the health system. According to a gap analysis by RMNCH partners in Malawi, only 30% - 40% of the estimated gap is funded through various grants.
- Inadequate Supervision and Performance Quality Assurance - Coaching, mentoring, and supportive supervision at every level of the decentralised health system are key to improving quality of care. However, there is limited support to this area because most of the resources are prioritised for commodities, equipment and transportation. Supervision is not done regularly in most of the districts by district supervision teams.
- An effective and targeted communication approach is critical for positive behaviour change that facilitates early care-seeking and increased utilisation of health services to save lives at all levels, particularly in underserved and hard to reach areas. Especially in areas without adequate HSAs or in hard to reach communities, improving preventive care and appropriate health-seeking is critical to the delivery of efficient, cost-effective and life-saving care.
- Inadequate HSAs providing ICCM services in catchment areas poses a challenge to utilisation. There is a need for the UN and other partners to work with the Ministry of Health for proper deployment of HSAs and also with other local structures such as the district councils to provide structures for accommodation for HSAs and village clinics in the target districts.
- The January 2015 flooding diverted resources and staff from implementing regular programme activities to lifesaving/flood response which resulted in stalling implementation of the regular programme activities for a period of about half a year (January to around May). In some of the affected districts, the floods severely destroyed some of the sanitation facilities; losing some of the gains realized before the floods. As soon as the floods were over the UN and partners embarked on a recovery programme in the affected districts. Malawi has had to do without the usual donor budgetary support which means that government structures for development programme implementation cannot effectively undertake effective and routine implementation support at field level as they cannot easily meet logistical and related expenses expected as part of government contribution. The UN engaged four private sector firms who are interested in promoting WASH activities especially in hygiene promotion.
- The structural bottlenecks including policy coordination and sector financing have ensured that survival rates have not improved much and primary school completion rates remain low particularly for girls. Indeed, while Gender Parity Index (GPI) is impressive (1) at standard 5, it has stagnated at 0.8 for upper primary standards as well as in secondary education over the last two years.

- Drug supply chain management that resulted in shortage of drugs in government hospitals as well as the reported shortage of food supplies in hospitals were some of the challenges that affected the smooth implementation of the planned work.

2016 Emerging Priorities

- In 2016, a range of interventions including a focus/consolidation of Joint UN efforts on adolescent girls' education, advocacy for policy coordination and results based financing will be implemented. Poor commitment to and coordination around strategies and quality of education reforms have meant that quality of learner achievement and services for adolescents remain low. In 2016, the programme will focus on improving teachers' capacity to teach and learn the necessary skills for the 21st century also through continuous professional development (CPD). Innovations in improving literacy will be consolidated while advocacy for relevant curriculum reviews will be intensified. Availability of data remains a key challenge for ECD and Youth sectors while data from the education sector is not credible or sufficient. The UN will support development of databases for ECD/Youth and strengthen EMIS capacity as well as real-time monitoring. There is a real need to continue to harmonize inputs and efforts from the UN side towards the sector at both upstream levels as well as through joint programming. In 2016, efforts will be put towards improved joint planning, reviews and monitoring with government.
- The main opportunity for accelerating ODF achievement is to scale up the engagement of collaboration with traditional leaders who have demonstrated effectiveness in ensuring compliance to the ODF strategy goals. Private sector has also shown keen interest in the promotion of hygiene promotion especially hand washing with soap. This is an opportunity which will be utilized to scale up the promotion of three key hygiene practices especially among children in schools and CBCC's who in turn will be encouraged and supported to be agents of change in their communities to ensure that the required behavior change become the norm as the children themselves grow and among the communities in which they live. With hygiene activation activities undertaken by some marketing firms it has been proven that many people can be reached with a relatively short period. Therefore, more engagement of such private sector firms will be undertaken.
- The education sector will continue to focus on ESIP II priorities which include improved learning outcomes with focus on literacy and completion rates, tracking and encouraging improved results through Performance/Results Based Financing (PBF) and the national education standards, improving teachers' capacity and skills through continuous professional learning of teachers, decentralized book procurement and enhanced data collection and analysis (EMIS). There is furthermore need to establish and support a common funding mechanism for the sector to regain a platform to pool resources around key priority areas from various donors. Common funding mechanisms will maximize the aid effectiveness in line with the Paris Declaration and minimize stand-alone and discrete projects that might not support the national education plan or efforts made to improve on commonly agreed targets.
- Key legislation is in place to provide an overall legal framework for the protection of women and children from violence and critical would be to set up a coordinating committee to harmonise and advocate for the implementation of the laws. A stronger evidence base on the prevalence of violence against women and children based on the national Violence against Children Survey.

Cluster three: HIV/AIDS

Substantial progress was made in 2015, with the holding of a multi-stakeholder dialogue on Sexual, Reproductive Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Human Rights on 26 October which validated two key reports and outlined areas of policy intervention in 2016, including taking forward abortion legislation and an action plan on sexual and reproductive health rights. However, the project has been delayed due to late publishing of the two reports upon which the multi-stakeholder dialogue was to be based by the Malawi Human Rights Commission.

The UN supported the Ministry of Education Science Technology (MoEST) to provide in-service training on Comprehensive Sexuality Education to 350 secondary school teachers. The training imparted new skills to teachers to enable them deliver sexuality and HIV education in classrooms. An additional 60 teachers were trained through an online CSE course. Cumulatively, they will reach an estimated 205,000 secondary school learners with information on CSE. To support pre-service teacher training, the UN supported MoEST to train 60 lecturers, heads of department and principals from all the 15 teachers training colleges in Malawi (both private and public). This was also aimed at imparting new skills and concepts based on the new LSE CSE Curriculum. 1000 teachers' manuals were also produced as a resource to assist teachers deliver CSE.

The UN also provided technical support to the review of the treatment guidelines for Sexually Transmitted Infections HIV Testing and Counseling Guidelines and the joint TB/HIV concept note to the Global Fund. Additional technical support was provided through a range of working groups and task forces. Piloting of Point of Care diagnostics for EID and implementation of a Feasibility and Acceptability Study on Early Infant Male Circumcision was done. UNICEF provided support to the evaluation of Optimizing HIV Treatment Access (OHTA), focusing on the relevance of the OHTA initiative, its effectiveness in providing catalytic support and its contribution to the sustainability of Option B+.

With support from the UN, Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM) and Baylor College of Medicine provided adolescent-sensitive HIV services and Teen Clubs. 5280 adolescents accessed HTC, 151,253 male and female condoms were distributed at facilities and in communities. 177 adolescents were enrolled in teen clubs which provide psychosocial and adherence support, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) information and services. 30 teachers were trained on decreasing stigma and discrimination in schools, 45 facility-level mentors to increase support to ALHIV.

The UN supported government technically and financially to complete and submit the Global Fund Concept Note which has been approved and allocated 332 million US Dollars to Malawi through two principal recipients i.e. the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Action Aid. Malawi secured the highest per capita Global Fund grant globally based on the new 90-90-90 alignment. New National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan and Prevention Strategy was completed and launched. Malawi is the first country in the world to align its NSP to the 90-90-90 targets. For the first time both strategies are targeted by population and geography and have specific strategies to reach key populations. The draft 2008 HIV Bill was submitted for cabinet review alongside the LEA and a paper highlighting the issues in the 2008 draft Bill. The 2015 - 2019 National Plan of Action for Vulnerable Children was launched by government in June 2015.

With UN technical and financial support, the Gender, HIV and AIDS Implementation Plan has been completed with costing underway by the MoGCDSW and aligned to the NSP 2015 - 2020. The guidelines on elimination of HIV related stigma and discrimination are near finalization. The EIA draft report validated and finalization underway. 250 youth and 200 UN Personnel attended the wellness day and were screened for different health problems resulting to early identification of health problems. Counselling and referral were done to address health problems.

Improved reporting at Joint Annual Reviews increasing accountability and transparency of key actors in the HIV response. UN provided technical and financial support for the completion of the Global AIDS report, a sustainable financing options paper and gender sensitive guidelines for the transport sector. The Performance Oriented Resource Tracking and Investment Assessment (PORTIA) and Stigma Index is underway. To ensure the national response is evidence based, the UN supports the collection, verification and analysis of data to track results.

The UN was pivotal in advocating for government to increase its financial contribution to the HIV response. For the first time government has committed funding to the HIV treatment programme. This 'willingness to pay' is regarded highly by the GF and other international donors. The UN remains extremely active within the HIV and AIDS Donor Group which is a forum of information exchange and strategizing for donors in the HIV and AIDS response in-country.

753 safe spaces for children were established and provided psychosocial support services to children affected by AIDS and the most vulnerable. Through these centers children gained knowledge in life skills, child rights, HIV and AIDS education and developed entrepreneurship skills.

Challenges and lessons learnt

- The January 2015 Floods delayed implementation of the 2015 work plan and increased the number of vulnerable people requiring psychological support. Data related to People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) affected by the floods was very limited and the national flood response HIV cluster had very limited capacity to provide data related to PLWHA in the response. Legal barriers against key populations still persists making working with key populations difficult.
- The slow transition of Global Fund from National Aids Commission (NAC) to Action Aid coupled with the shift in HIV financing landscape poses a funding challenge to the community response.
- Stigma and discrimination at national and community level continue to hinder the HIV response. Punitive laws deter access to HIV services for key populations. Stigma and discrimination at health facility level negatively affect access to HIV services and treatment adherence particularly for the youth. HIV related stigma and discrimination was reported from camps during the floods. The UN continues to promote zero HIV related stigma and discrimination across its HIV programming and this is a target in the NSP. The Stigma Index was delayed to the 2nd half of the year to avoid the floods distorting the results.

2016 Emerging Priorities

- NAC and CSO's commitment to strengthened coordination at national and district levels will improve harmonisation and cost effectiveness among IPs. Implementation of Global Fund grant from 2016 to sustain treatment with government meeting their contribution to the treatment programme. MoH and Action Aid are the principle recipients and the UN will continue to monitor the HIV response to ensure the targets set under the NSP are met.
- Passing of the HIV Bill with amendments to the 2008 draft will provide legal framework for working with key populations. The Minister for Health will present the Bill to cabinet. The UN will continue its advocacy to ensure the new science and recommendations from the LEA are incorporated in the HIV Bill.
- NSP and PS launched which introduce new ways of working in the HIV response. The outcome in consultation with the GoM and DPs has aligned activities to the NSP. It's envisaged the improvements in targeting will yield high impact results which to ensure Malawi meets its 90-90-90 targets as outlined in the NSP.
- The Institutional Review, the Efficiency and Effectiveness Study and the ongoing public sector reform will provide recommendations for strengthened coordination of the HIV response to enable fast tracking the national response to end AIDS by 2030.
- The UN will support dialogue on LGBTI rights with a broad range of stakeholders focusing on access to health services and non-discrimination.

Cluster Four: Governance and Human Rights

During the year the UN supported a number of initiatives that aimed at integrating human rights based approaches into the national development processes. Some of the most notable ones being:

- In the area of peacebuilding and conflict prevention, the UN supported government to lead civil society in collaboratively developing a draft National Peace Policy as part of the ongoing process to establish a National Peace Architecture for Malawi.
- In order to reduce the likelihood of violent conflict over contested national issues, the UN supported the facilitation of spaces for national dialogues on issues of national concern, including on inclusivity and federalism.
- During the year, the UN agencies continued to work together in a joint and coordinated manner by leveraging resources (financial and personnel) in a number of areas to support government priorities. Some of the areas that the UN has worked together include:

Demographic Dividend: The project is looking at how to maximize Malawi's global economic competitiveness, and productive efficiency and governance and to maximise investments in interventions that reduce family size, including family planning, health and education, while making modest investments in the economic sector. During the year, the UN supported the "Demographic Dividend"

study that identified the following as key actions that need to be taken for the country to benefit from the Demographic Dividend: (a) Accelerate fertility decline; (b) Reforming education system to improve access, quality, and skill development; (c) Initiatives that will create jobs and (d) Improving on Governance and Accountability Reforms.

Effective implementation and monitoring of the Gender Equality Act: The UN in Malawi has partnered with the Law Commission to review Malawi's legal framework. The Law Commission is leading the legislative review and identification of discretionary provisions within Malawi's legal framework. Some of the laws that have been reviewed and adopted include the Marriage, Divorce, and Family Relations Act, which is raised the age of marriage to 18, and the Trafficking in Persons Act. In 2016, the plan is to complete the review of the Witchcraft act and Citizenship Act.

During 2015, a gender responsive National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRA) 2016-20 was also developed through a participatory process led by the Government, in collaboration with the Malawi Human Rights Commission, Civil Society and supported by the UN. The process involved broad and intensive consultations at the District and National Level. The plan is important as it gives strategic guidance for human rights interventions in the country incorporating recommendations from Universal Periodic Review on Human Rights and State Party Reports submitted by the Malawi Government. Additionally, the UN supported the mapping of institutions working in the human rights sector which will inform the establishment of the human rights coordination forum stronger support to Government, MHRC and Civil Society in their engagement with the UN Human Rights Mechanisms including the UN Treaty Bodies and the UPR was also provided in 2015. Malawi submitted 4 state party reports to international bodies and became the first country to submit a combined report on the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights and the Protocol on the Rights of Women. This presents a lot of progress in Malawi's prioritization to international reporting obligation.

The UN supported the development of the Disability Mainstreaming Strategy which intends to inform development of inclusive policies and programming at both local and national level. The Handicapped Persons Act has been reviewed and a draft bill developed. Additionally, in view of a substantial increase in attacks against persons with albinism, in Malawi, the UN supported the Government in the development of a response plan to the attacks.

Community child protection structures were strengthened through sensitization meetings, partnership formation and identification of volunteers to champion the promotion of child rights. 32 communities were reached, creating an interface of community child protection structures with 14,674 community members (5392 males and 9466 females).

After elections in 2014, the UN has technically and financially supported the work of a National Taskforce on election reform throughout 2015. The electoral reform agenda was transferred to the Malawi Law Commission in January 2016, to officially develop the reforms as proposed constitutional and legislative amendments, expected to be complete in late 2016, and to remain a UN priority in stabilizing the political process. The range of reforms address structural issues of the election process and have given emphasis towards provisions and an electoral system that will enhance the participation and representation of women in Parliament and Local Councils. The Law Commission process includes representation and consultative inclusion with key stakeholders, such as, MoGCDSW, NGO-GCN, while additional support will be provided to advocacy efforts. Simultaneously, with the current electoral Commissioners' tenure expiring in mid-May 2016, the UN will continue to support the Electoral Commission's Strategic Plan to professionalize and strengthen its core capacities in preparation for

elections in 2019. Integral to these endeavours is the proposed introduction of a National ID card, which would serve as the basis for a future voters' roll, and mitigate the politically-charged pre-election atmosphere that past voter registration exercises have enflamed.

The UN support to the Aid Management Platform (AMP) in the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MoFEP&D) has assisted Malawi to meet its commitments under the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). The data reported in the AMP plays a critical role in the national budgeting process as well as in enabling MoFEP&D to monitor and analyse DPs presence and financing across all sectors of the economy. Through the AMP, Government is able to capture timely and comprehensive information, analyze flow of funds, assess sectoral and geographical distribution, engage meaningfully with DPs and dialogue on allocation of development resources where it is most needed.

With UN's technical and financial support, the Government of Malawi undertook a comprehensive end-term review of the second Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS II), to inform the formulation of the next national development plan and the national response to the SDGs.

In an effort to link national budget allocations to development outcomes, with UN's support, the government piloted the Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) in 13 Ministries, Department and Agencies and they all have submitted their 2015/2016 FY PBB budgets to parliament. This reform improves the linkage between policy and budget leading to more effective targeting of resources and informed policy discussions on the results intended through budget allocations.

UN support to the Office of the President and Cabinet has led to the institutionalization of a performance contracts system in Government. The performance contracts are now firmly established in Malawi's administrative practice on the basis of revamped methodology from 2015, new evaluation tools, and improved links to the individual appraisal system. This support has improved focus on results and performance in Malawi's public sector.

Joint Annual Workplans: For the first time, the UN in Malawi developed and signed Joint Annual Work Plans with the Ministry of Gender Children Development and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW) and the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC). These joint work plans were developed with an aim of improving coordination and collaboration between the UN agencies and the two implementing institutions but also they were aimed at removing the duplication and overlaps that existed among UN agencies. Government ownership and leadership of the joint work plans are key to the successful implementation and a need for operative management structure.

The joint work plans have improved coordination and reduced overlaps among agencies. Building on lessons learned in 2015, Joint Annual Work Plans will be signed for 2016 with the same institutions and expanded to include the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth and Department for Disaster Management (DoDMA).

The UN has also developed the Results Management System (RMS), a planning and reporting platform where all agencies are required and report on progress of their activities. In addition, the UN also developed the Real Time Monitoring which provides frequent, reliable and real time data which informs the design and implementation of programmes.

Capacity Development Assessment: The UN has been supporting the government to strengthen its institutions to achieve national development goals. Increasingly, development programmes aim to strengthen various aspects of national capacities so that they are better able to fulfil their mandates and contribute to the achievement of national goals. However, to draw an accurate picture of the contribution of these programmes to the strengthening of institutions, let alone the achievement of development goals has been a challenge due to the ambiguity of what the results of capacity development are. In 2015, the UN in Malawi did carry out an evaluation exercise to measure the contribution/success stories of these capacity development initiatives to the national development agenda. Inadequate/insufficient measures to determine success capacity development initiatives, general perception that interventions in many cases are less than successful, definition of the concept itself were some of the issues that were seen to be affecting the success of capacity development.

Going forward in 2016, the UN will build on consultancies previously employed by the UNCT; grounding capacity development in a holistic, comprehensive and logical approach that addresses capacity strengthening in alignment with organisational improvement. While implementation will be limited to piloting in one IP, results will ensure Malawi's next UNDAF will be supplied with stronger data analytic mechanisms and accountability systems. As a result, strategic planning processes will be better informed, ensuring the future orientation of capacity development initiatives in Malawi will be proactive and sustainable.

Democratic Governance Sector Coordination: UN's support has led to improved and coordinated planning for the period 2015 to 2017 in the Democratic Governance Sector (DGS) and for the first time has created an enabling framework for effective oversight of funding - regardless of its source and implementation modality. With the leadership of UNDP, the UN supported 40% of the sector institutions to align their strategic plans to the Sector Strategy, resulting in higher compliance to sector planning and budgeting guidelines thereby enhancing public sector efficiency and effectiveness. The approved DGS strategy and policy framework, which were formulated with UN support, have created sufficient legitimacy for sector coordination.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt

- Staffing levels within the IPs also affected implementation of some activities consequently affecting strides towards the outcome. Recruitment of young professionals to support the IP is underway.
- Democratic Governance Sector is unique, extremely diverse with elaborate processes that require consistent efforts in a coordinated but persistent manner to accumulate results. Piecemeal and fragmented investments yield weak and unsustainable results particularly where legal, policy, regulatory and institutional interventions are required
- In terms of lesson, collaboration and coordination with senior government management, participating institutions, donors, Development Partners, and CSOs/NGOs in the work on development cooperation and revitalization of SWGs will be fundamental for effective implementation of development programs to improve service delivery in Malawi.

2016 Emerging Priorities

- The Government's focus on Public Service Reforms and results assessment through the Integrated Organization Performance Assessment and Individual Performance Appraisal system presents another opportunity where ownership of development programmes and accountability by government will be enhanced.
- The formulation of the successor national development strategy/plan and localization of the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) presents another opportunity to engage more with Government, DPs, Civil Society and the Local Communities alike on how to deliver services better.
- The ongoing Public Service Reform process continues to provide a platform for ensuring that the public service act, policies, regulations and processes are reviewed to, among other things, incorporate gender mainstreaming. This will ensure that there is 40-60 gender representation in the decision-making positions in the public service.
- The electoral reforms process that is expected to be completed in 2016 will remain part of the priorities for the UN. Support will continue to be provided to key stakeholders such as the MoGCDSW, NGO-GCN, PWC and other CSOs to ensure that they continue lobbying for an electoral system that should increase the participation of women in both Parliament and Local Assembly. The UN will also support proposed electoral reforms and possibly implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Malawi Electoral Commission.
- Gender responsive Budgeting targeting the controlling officers as well as continuous analysis of sector budgets on their gender responsiveness is an opportunity for advocacy and capacity building for Gender responsive budgeting across sectors.
- The demographic dividend study with its recommendations on policies and interventions provides a framework for integration of population issues into the next national development plan for Malawi. The UN will be required to intensify advocacy of the study results for this to happen.
- The UN will continue to support the establishment of the national registration and identification system (NRIS) which is seen as a potential game changer for Malawi, given its multiple uses. Malawi is the only country in SADC/COMESA without a national ID system. In 2016, the UN will support the Government to develop a full proposal and assist in the implementation of a Government funded Proof of Concept exercise.

Results of Operating as One

In order to harness efficiencies and increase value for money in the UN operations, the UNCT launched the Business Operation Strategy in 2012. This was launched after observing that different agencies had separate back office functions, separate work planning instruments, duplication of effort and competition for resources. Secondly, by implementing the BOS agencies would reduce costs (both internal and external transaction costs) while maximising efficiencies in delivery. So far the Malawian BOS is focusing on 5 core business areas, namely: Human Resource Management; ICT; Joint Procurement; Transport and Administration and Finance. As of 2014 an estimated savings of over \$1,000,000 were realised and its being estimated that another \$1,800,000 in projected savings will be realised by the end of 2016.

2016 Priority Areas for Business Operations Strategy:

The following are the areas that have been earmarked for 2016:

ICT: the OMT is planning to have a Common Internet Service Provider in all the agencies. This is envisaged that a total of US 122166 \$ will be saved by agencies having a common ISP. Harmonisation of ICT maintenance and common ICT Officers' training is also another area that is going to be piloted in 2016.

Finance: On Finance, the OMT plans to implement a new approach to FOREX transactions and VAT recovery that could save significant resources

Human Resources: Increasing usage of the common consultancy database (redefining the themes on the database to suit other agencies), Establishment of UN national consultants' rates for all UN agencies in Malawi, building further capacity of UN female national staff to access senior leadership positions and training of 4 new UN Examining Physicians will be the areas that the Human Resources Working group would focus on.

Procurement: Establishing common LTAs in the area of security services, air travel, fuel, banking services and Joint procurement of tyres and spare parts for vehicles are some the main initiatives the Joint Procurement group would implement.

Pooled Funding: since the UN is using JAWP for the Malawi Human Rights Commission, the pooled funding modality to the commission will continue. This is envisaged to reduce transaction costs for the allowing greater focus on implementation rather than administration and facilitating genuine joint implementation for UN.

Results of Communicating as One

Joint advocacy:

In 2015, focus was on raising awareness through high level briefings, engaging with the media, op-ed pieces in the national press, using the UN Day celebrations to publicize and get buy-in of partners to support different priorities. The UNCT briefing to the President of Malawi on the SDGs elicited a commitment at the highest level and also informed his advocacy and interviews. Joint briefing meetings with new Cabinet Ministers (Ministers of Youth, Mining, Lands and Housing, Health and Home Affairs) after the 2015 mini cabinet reshuffle that happened in October was another platform which the UN used to engage with government. These meetings gave a platform to touch base with the new Ministers on the priority areas the UN was working in their respective sectors but also these meetings aimed at lobbying for political commitment. Apart from briefing the Ministers, the UN also held a briefing meeting the President before he attended the 2015 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

In the year the UN worked tirelessly on joint advocacy work especially in areas such as; Keeping Girls in School, Violence against Women and Children, Protect the Goal campaign (HIV/AIDS), Population Dividend, Breaking the Cycle and Youth Development, rights for people with albinism and the passing of the Marriage and Human Trafficking Bill. In 2016, the UN will continue work in these areas. The UN through the UNCG also took lead in the launch of Sustainable Development Goals in Malawi, with dialogue with journalists and media inserts on the new goals as well as active use of the social media and website of the UN in Malawi.

The other areas which the UN supported included: (a) The development of an Advocacy Plan for HIV Prevention Protect the Goal campaign, led by UNAIDS to ensure coherence across the UN System; (b) Hosting of the Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG) on Violence against Children, and attended the launch of the Violence Study on Women and Children and (c) The use of UN Malawi website, Facebook and Twitter to communicate results and advocacy messages on different issues including girls' education, Universal Periodic Review (UPR) outcomes for Malawi and adoption of Sustainable Development Agenda. Agency specific web-based platforms have helped to reinforce One UN messages.

Leadership changes that occurred in the Ministry of Information impacted the continuity of discussions and planning for having the National Communication Strategy. The lack of National Communication/Information Strategy, presented some challenges in identifying ways the UN could support the advancement of human rights and communication on key development issues in the country.

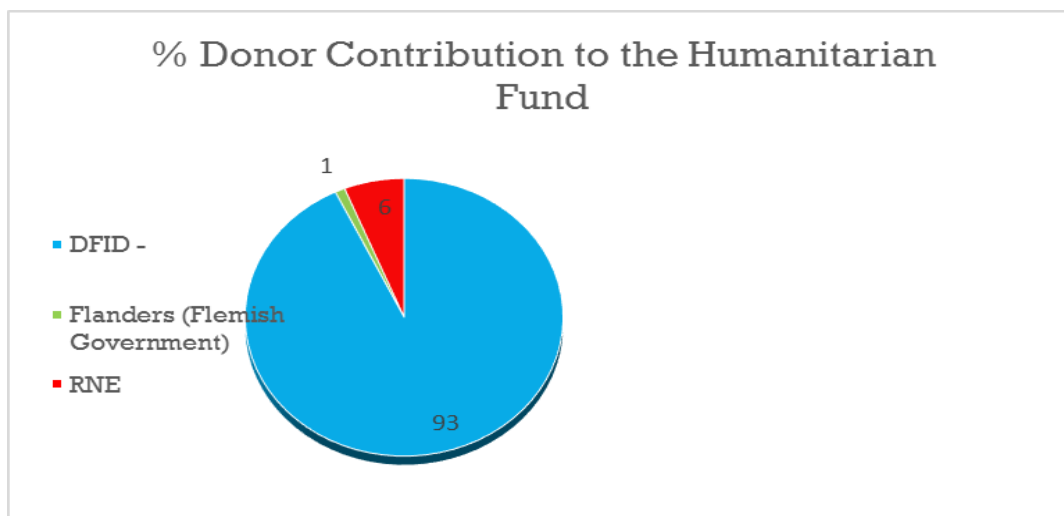
The UNCG held discussions with the Ministry of Information in November 15, and support towards the development of civic education strategy was identified as one of the areas the UNCG could support in 2016. The development of the civic education communications strategy will offer an opportunity to engage in detailed planning and implementation on national communication for development activities.

Financial Overview

Joint Resource Mobilization (The Humanitarian Fund Window).

By Dec 15, the UN had managed to mobilise a total of **US \$ 18,718,293.35¹** from its traditional donors (Department for International Development – DfID; Flanders International Cooperation Agency – FICA and the Royal Norwegian Embassy - RNE) to its Humanitarian Fund Window which supported the January 15 Flood Response and the 2014/15 MVAC/Humanitarian Response. The Department for International Development (DfID) contributed 93% of the total whilst Flanders International Cooperation Agency contributed 1% and the Royal Norwegian Embassy contributed 6% as shown in the figure below.

Figure 1: Contributions by Donors (By Dec 15)



Out of the total US \$ 18,718,293.35 that was mobilised in 2015, a total of US \$ 12,562,911.20 was disbursed to UN agencies and NGOs for the 2014/15 Humanitarian Response and January 2015 Flood Response programmes.

Apart from mobilising resources for the Humanitarian Fund Window, the UNCT also mobilised a total of US \$ 16.86 million from the Central Emergency Recovery Fund (CERF) of the United Nations (US \$ 6.9 million for the flood response and US \$ 9,963,620 for the food insecurity response). These funds were also used to support health, nutrition, protection, logistics and agriculture and food security activities during the two responses.

The UN managed to mobilise funds amounting to 800,000 Euros from the GIZ which were channelled to ten (10) local NGOs/CSOs working in HIV/AIDS programmes. These funds were locally sourced by UNDP and UNAIDS. The UN also managed to source funding amounting to US 1,500,000 \$ from the Delivering Results Together funding facility which was used to implement Land Governance issues (FAO), Youth in Policy Making programmes (UNFPA) also gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and demographic dividend.

¹ Official financial information on the One Fund is available in the financial section of the report, as well as on the GATEWAY mptf.undp.org

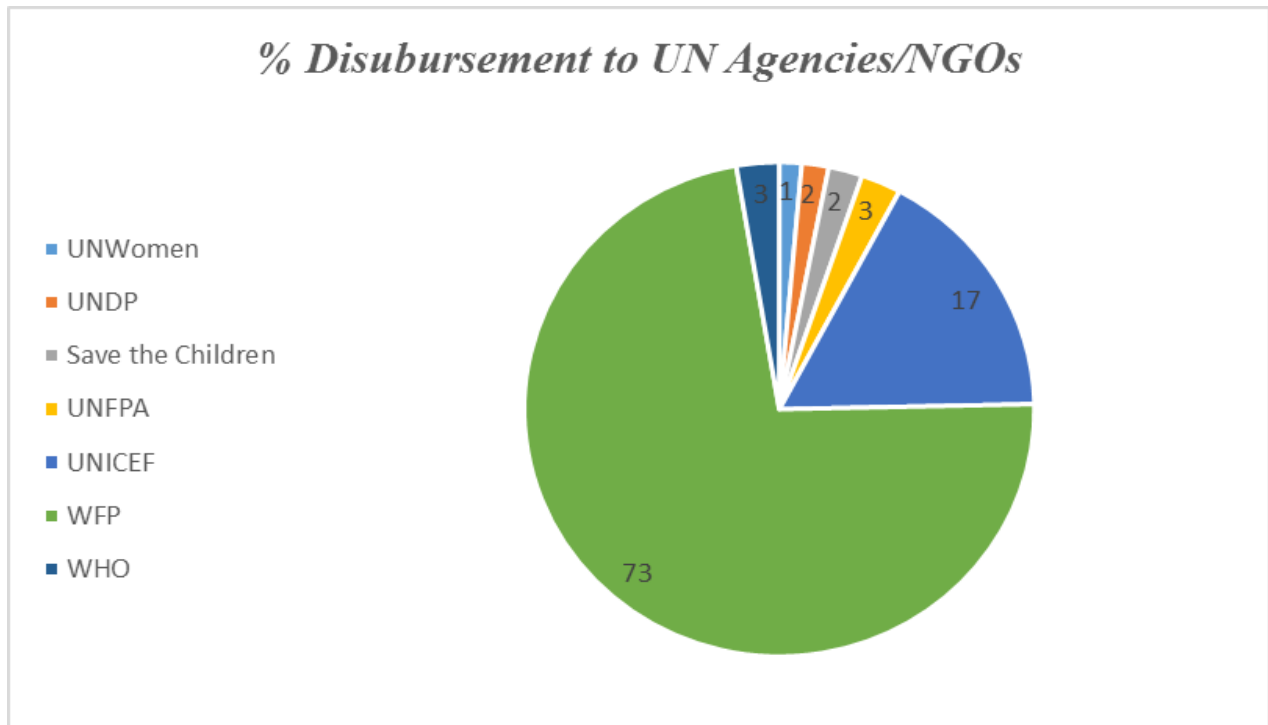
WFP got 73% of the total disbursements that were made from the humanitarian fund followed by UNICEF who got 17% whilst Save the Children Fund got 2% of the total as shown in Figure 2 below.

Table 1: Humanitarian Fund Disbursements UN Agencies/NGOs

Date Transfer	Organization	Transfer amount (US \$)	Comments
January 2015	WFP	619,830.00	MVAC Humanitarian Food Response
January 2015	WFP	222,000.00	Procurement of Super Cereal for school meals – School Feeding Programme
February 2015	UNICEF	241,989.65	Protection Services to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods
February 2015	UNICEF	245,504.00	Nutrition – to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods
February 2015	UNFPA	187,704.00	Protection – to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods
February 2015	UN WOMEN	167,704.00	Protection – to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods
February 2015	WFP	208,010.35	Nutrition – to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods
February 2015	WHO	340,194.51	Health & HIV Cluster to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods
February 2015	UNICEF	122,769.69	Health & HIV Cluster to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods
February 2015	UNFPA	173,800.00	Health & HIV Cluster to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods
March 2015	WFP	1,575,438.00	Food Security - to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods
March 2015	UNDP	215,000.00	Early recovery project
April 2015	UNDP	120,000.00	MVAC Food insecurity response (Save the Children)
June 2015	UNDP	152,439.00	Early Recovery – to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods (Save the Children Fund)
July 2015	UNDP	150,000.00	Early Recovery - to Emergency Response to 2015 Floods
June 2015	WFP	609,756.00	MVAC Food insecurity response
November 2015	WFP	5,888,149.00	MVAC Food Insecurity response
November 2015	UNICEF	224,000.00	MVAC Food insecurity response
November 2015	UNWomen	9,000.00	MVAC Food insecurity response
November 2015	UNFPA	9,000.00	Protection Services - MVAC Food insecurity response
Total Disbursements		11,482,288.20	

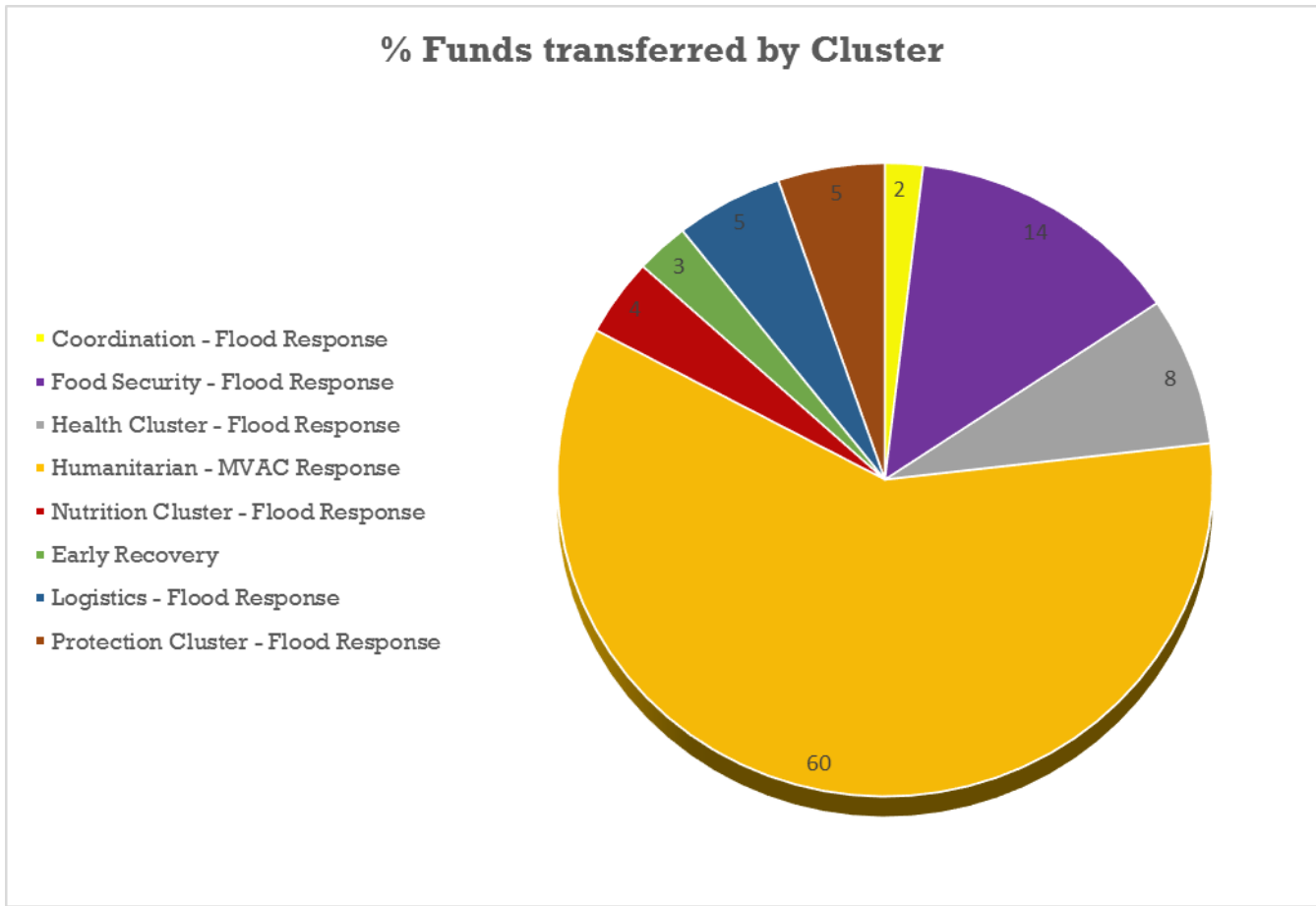
² Information on MPTF can be found on: <http://mptf.undp.org>

Figure 2: % Disbursements to UN Agencies/NGOs



In terms of disbursements to different clusters: (a) 60% of the funds were disbursed to support the response to the food insecurity of the 2.8 million people that were deemed to miss their food entitlements in the 2014/15 consumption season by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). Part of these funds supported the annual vulnerability assessment conducted by the MVAC; (b) 14% of the funds went to support the food insecurity of the flood affected people in the 15 districts that were affected by the January 2015 floods (with Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe being the worst affected) which saw close to 1.1 million people being affected and 336,000 people displaced; (c) 8% went to support the Health and HIV&AIDS activities in the flood affected districts; (d) 4% went to support the Nutrition initiatives; (e) 5% went to support protection activities during the flood response; (f) 5% went to support the overall logistical support of the flood response; (g) 3% of the funds supported the early recovery activities in some of the flood affected districts and (h) 2% supported the overall coordination of the entire flood response. Figure 3 below shows the allocations by cluster.

Figure 3: % Funds Transferred by Cluster.



Some of the notable achievements that were registered by clusters during the response period (Humanitarian MVAC response and flood response) are summarised below:

School feeding programme: The continuation of this programme in the midst of the flood disaster was particularly important to prevent further disruption to the education of flood-affected children as well as support stabilization and immediate recovery in the very fluid emergency context. The fund enabled the UN with leadership of WFP to procure 1,507 Mt of Super Cereal – a fortified corn-soya blend that has been documented to help prevent malnutrition. In the immediate aftermath of the floods, WFP helped incentivize children’s return to school and prevent further dropouts during this time of emergency by prioritizing deliveries of Super Cereal to schools in flood-affected districts. In total, the fund fed 821,000 school children in 656 primary schools (from the flood affected areas and other selected areas).

Protection: The fund enabled the provision of essential NFIs that supported the dignity and protection of women and children; through the support to the police, social welfare, human rights and civil society partners. Vulnerable populations were protected from violence through the process but also protection

services were established in the initial phases of the response (safe spaces, CBCCs, police posts, protection committees, GBV committees).

Health: The fund also supported; (a) Provision of essential drugs and supplies for the treatment of cholera cases and other diseases in the camps; (b) Provision of reproductive health services e.g. creation of safe spaces for pregnant women of reproductive age and adolescent girls and referrals for maternal health services; (c) Provision of mobile clinics to the camps (WHO supported the operation of mobile clinics to the camps for the provision of health services and continuum of care to people on HIV, TB, Diabetes and hypertension treatment; (d) Cholera active surveillance, investigation and reporting, case management, prevention and control (WHO provided technical support on cholera active surveillance, investigation and reporting, Cholera Rapid Diagnostic tests were introduced and validated and implementation of Oral cholera vaccine (OCV) campaign in Nsanje) and (e) Measles vaccine campaign (WHO used part of the UN Humanitarian Funds to support the training of health workers in Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe in preparation for measles vaccine campaign)

The fund supported joint assessments and analysis. For instance, the fund supported MVAC annual vulnerability assessments, food security monitoring and the inter agency flood assessments. This enabled the availability of credible data for decision making.

In Summary the fund has assisted Humanitarian Actors achieve the following:

- Better coordination of responses as NGOs, UN Agencies worked hand in hand from assessments, agreement on priority needs, and prioritization of resource allocation. The fund has provided an incentive for organizations to work together as per the requirements of the Malawi Humanitarian Fund Terms of Reference.
- Timely response; the fund allowed members to respond timely, for example the WFP was able to give food aid to the flood affected within a week.
- The fund has also helped compliment other activities for instance under-funded activities always got top up through the fund. For instance, Cash transfer response managed to get additional funds to cover for the gaps.

Figure 4: Total Agency Expenditure.

Total Agency Expenditure (US \$)

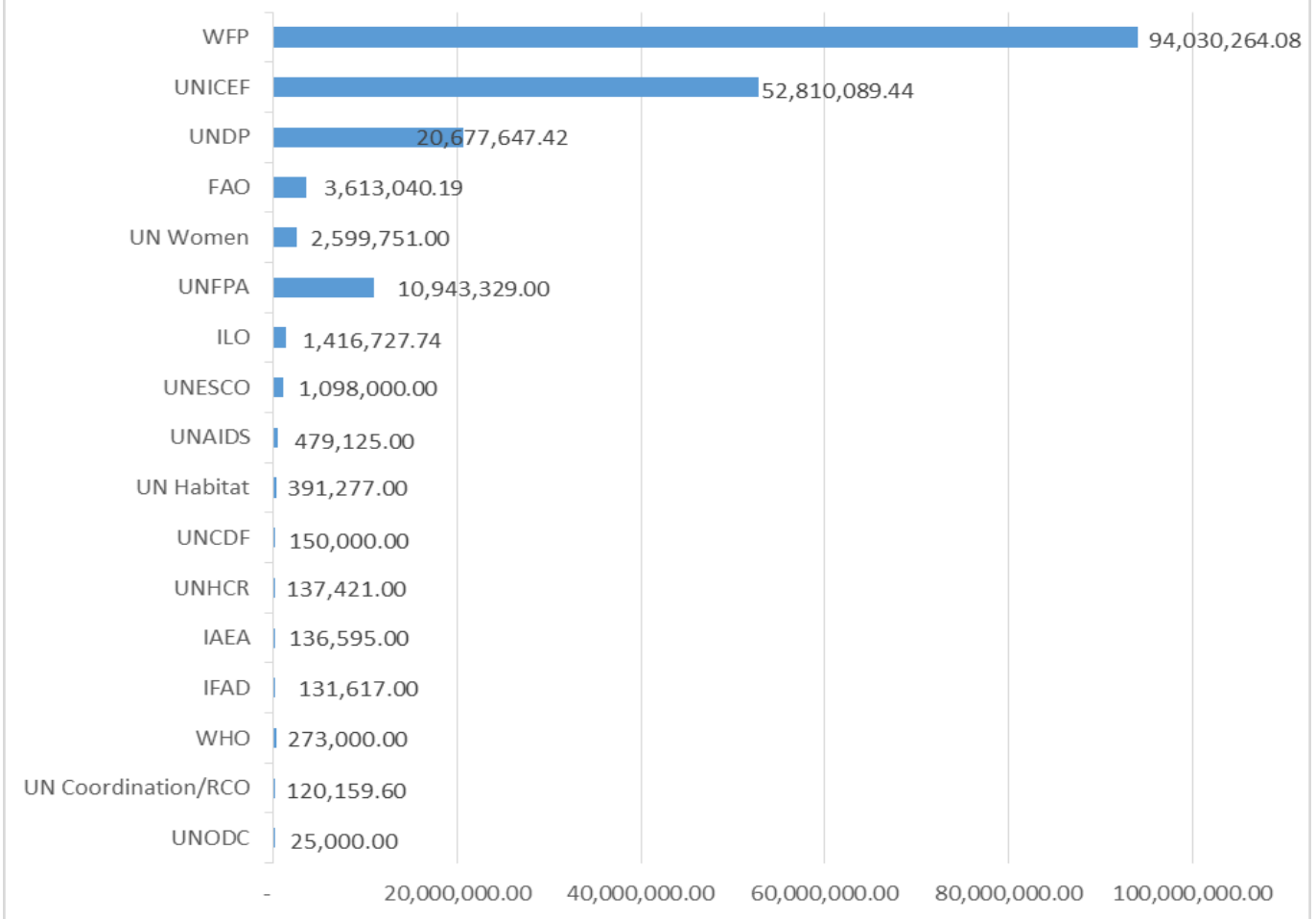


Figure 5: 2015 Outcome Expenditure.

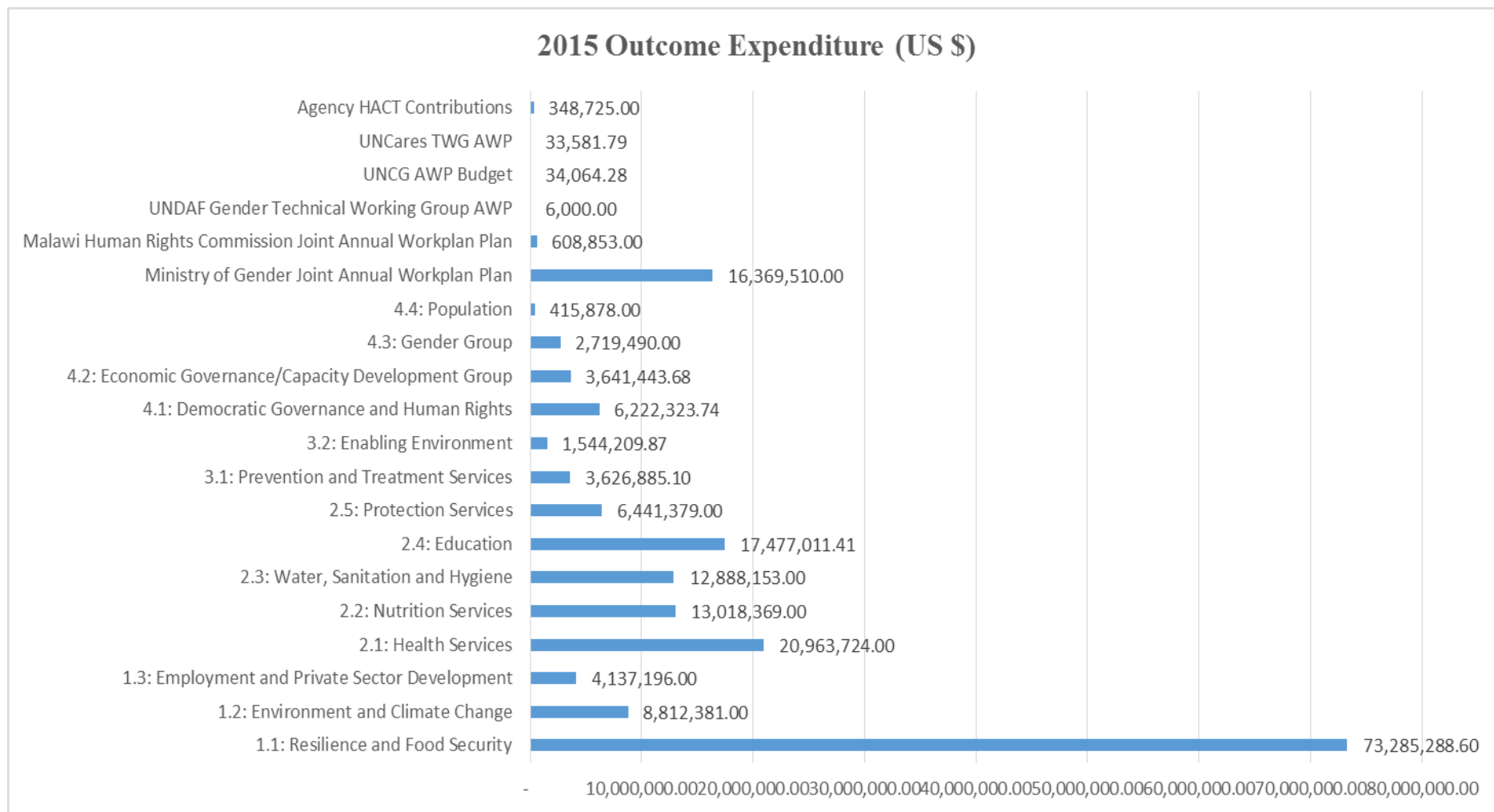


Table 2: Total Agency Expenditure by Outcome

Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
FAO	1.1: Food & Nutrition Security	3,025,211.19
	1.2: Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	-
	1.3: Employment and Private Sector Development	587,829.00
	2.2: Nutrition Services	-
	2.4: Basic Education	-
	3.2: Enabling Environment	-
	UNCG TWG AWP	-
Totals for FAO		3,613,040.19
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
IAEA	1.2: Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	136,595.00
	2.1: Health Services	-
Totals for IAEA		136,595.00
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
IFAD	1.1: Food & Nutrition Security	-
	2.2: Nutrition Services	131,617.00
Totals for IFAD		131,617.00
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
ILO	1.1: Food & Nutrition Security	49,956.00
	1.3: Employment and Private Sector Development	1,199,984.00
	2.4: Basic Education	166,787.74
	3.2: Enabling Environment	-
Totals for ILO		1,416,727.74
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
RCO/UNCares/OHH CR	1.1: Food & Nutrition Security	-
	2.1: Health Services	5,724.00
	3.1: Prevention and Treatment Services	10,513.81
	3.2: Enabling Environment	4,660.00
	UN Cares TWG AWP	33,581.79
	Malawi Human Rights Commission JAWP	65,680.00
Totals for RCO/UNCares/OHCHR		120,159.60

Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
UN Habitat	1.2: Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	30,000.00
	2.3: Water, Sanitation & hygiene	326,277.00
	4.4: Population	35,000.00
Totals for UN Habitat		391,277.00
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
UN Women	1.1: Food & Nutrition Security	-
	1.3: Employment and Private Sector Development	278,000.00
	2.5: Protection Services	615,746.00
	3.2: Enabling Environment	77,000.00
	4.3: Gender Equality	179,490.00
	UNCG TWG AWP	-
	Gender TWG AWP	500.00
	Malawi Human Rights Commission JAWP	80,869.00
	Ministry of Gender JAWP	1,368,146.00
Totals for UN Women		2,599,751.00
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
UNAIDS	3.1: Prevention and Treatment Services	259,110.00
	3.2: Enabling Environment	127,500.00
	4.3: Gender Equality	40,000.00
	UNCG TWG AWP	10,000.00
	HACT Contribution	22,515.00
	Malawi Human Rights Commission JAWP	-
	Ministry of Gender JAWP	20,000.00
Totals for UNAIDS		479,125.00
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
UNCDF	1.3: Employment and Private Sector Development	150,000.00
Totals for UNCDF		150,000.00
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
UNDP	1.2: Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	8,376,313.00
	1.3: Employment and Private Sector Development	1,641,383.00
	3.2: Enabling Environment	1,020,899.72
	4.1: Democratic Governance/Human Rights	6,083,323.74
	4.2: Economic Governance/Capacity Development	2,890,900.68
	4.3: Gender Equality	-
	UNCG TWG AWP	9,464.28
	HACT Contribution	50,818.00

	Gender TWG AWP	5,500.00
	Ministry of Gender JAWP	267,133.00
	Malawi Human Rights Commission JAWP	331,912.00
Totals for UNDP		20,677,647.42
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
UNESCO	1.3: Employment and Private Sector Development	280,000.00
	2.4: Basic Education	738,000.00
	3.1: Prevention and Treatment Services	80,000.00
Totals for UNESCO		1,098,000.00
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
UNFPA	2.1: Health Services	7,100,000.00
	2.5: Protection Services	110,000.00
	3.1: Prevention and Treatment Services	422,000.00
	4.3: Gender Equality	2,500,000.00
	4.4: Population	380,878.00
	UNCG TWG AWP	10,000.00
	HACT Contribution	41,031.00
	Ministry Gender JAWP	370,380.00
	Malawi Human Rights Commission JAWP	9,040.00
Totals for UNFPA		10,943,329.00
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
UNHCR	2.4: Basic Education	112,421.00
	3.1: Prevention and Treatment Services	25,000.00
Totals for UNHCR		137,421.00
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
UNICEF	1.1: Food & Nutrition Security	2,807,356.00
	2.1: Health Services	13,645,000.00
	2.2: Nutrition Services	7,551,032.00
	2.3: Water, Sanitation & hygiene	12,561,876.00
	2.4: Basic Education	4,328,624.00
	2.5: Protection Services	5,715,633.00
	3.1: Prevention and Treatment Services	2,805,261.29
	3.2: Enabling Environment	314,150.15
	4.1: Democratic Governance/Human Rights	139,000.00
	4.2: Economic Governance/Capacity Development	750,543.00
	Operation Expenditure	1,880,624.00
	UNCG TWG AWP	4,600.00
	HACT Contribution	185,038.00
Malawi Human Rights Commission JAWP	121,352.00	

Totals for UNICEF		52,810,089.44
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
UNODC	3.1: Prevention and Treatment Services	25,000.00
Totals for UNODC		25,000.00
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
WFP	1.1: Food & Nutrition Security	67,402,765.41
	1.2: Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	269,473.00
	2.2: Nutrition Services	5,335,720.00
	2.4: Basic Education	12,131,178.67
	HACT Contribution	15,426.00
	Ministry of Gender JAWP	8,875,701.00
Totals for WFP		94,030,264.08
Agency	Outcome	2015 Expenditure (US \$)
WHO	2.1: Health Services	213,000.00
	2.2: Nutrition Services	60,000.00
	3.1: Prevention and Treatment Services	-
Totals for WHO		273,000.00

Table 3: 2015 Outcome Budgets Vs Expenditures

Outcome	2015 Budget (US \$)	2015 Expenditure (US \$)	% Expenditure
Cluster One: Economic Growth & Food Security			
1.1: Resilience and Food Security	65,301,633.00	73,285,288.60	112.2
1.2: Environment and Climate Change	1,577,732.00	8,812,381.00	558.5
1.3: Employment and Private Sector Development	9,368,116.00	4,137,196.00	44.2
Total Cluster One	76,247,481.00	86,234,865.60	113.1
Cluster Two: Social and Protection Services			
2.1: Health Services	7,935,095.00	20,963,724.00	264.2
2.2: Nutrition Services	16,417,000.00	13,018,369.00	79.3
2.3: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	11,837,574.00	12,888,153.00	108.9
2.4: Education	24,309,275.24	17,477,011.41	71.9
2.5: Protection Services	8,490,600.00	6,441,379.00	75.9
Total Cluster Two	68,989,544.24	70,788,636.41	102.61
Cluster Three: HIV/AIDS			
3.1: Prevention and Treatment Services	5,218,978.00	3,626,885.10	69.5
3.2: Enabling Environment	962,000.00	1,544,209.87	160.5
Total Cluster Three	6,180,978.00	5,171,094.97	83.66
Cluster Four: Governance and Human Rights			
4.1: Democratic Governance and Human Rights	3,755,979.00	6,222,323.74	165.7
4.2: Economic Governance/Capacity Development Group	6,778,567.00	3,641,443.68	53.7
4.3: Gender Group	1,503,000.00	2,719,490.00	180.9
4.4: Population	549,000.00	415,878.00	75.8
Total Cluster Three	12,586,546.00	12,999,135.42	103.28
Programme Groups			
Ministry of Gender Joint Annual Workplan Plan	47,942,530.00	16,369,510.00	34.1
Malawi Human Rights Commission Joint Annual Workplan Plan	1,058,998.00	608,853.00	57.5
UNDAF Gender Technical Working Group AWP	55,000.00	6,000.00	10.9
UNCG AWP Budget	37,000.00	34,064.28	92
UNCares TWG AWP	77,800.00	33,581.79	43.16
Agency HACT Contributions	375,950.00	348,725.00	92.76
Total Programme Groups	49,547,278.00	17,400,734.07	35.12

Annex 1: Results of the Humanitarian Window

Responding Differently to Humanitarian Emergencies.

In 2015 Malawi experienced a twin problem of food insecurity and floods. Food insecurity stemming from erratic; late onset and early cessation of rains left about 695,000 people at risk of food insecurity during the 2014/15 consumption season; while on the other hand intensive rains that fell from late December to early January 2015 caused significant flooding affecting 15 of the 28 districts. About 1,101,364 people were affected with 336,000 people displaced. Almost all sectors were severely impacted by the floods, including housing, agriculture, transport, health and education just to mention a few.

The Humanitarian Window was instrumental in meeting the needs of populations affected by the floods as well as food insecurity. For example, with funding from the Window 173,561 people benefited from cholera prevention activities during the floods through UNICEF. UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO accessed funding to respond to health needs of the flood affected. It must be noted that the country had reported an outbreak of cholera and due to the WASH challenges and congestion in most of the temporary shelter sites dangers of disease outbreaks were real. In addition, damage to infrastructure had rendered most populations unable to access health services. As a result of these interventions outbreaks of diseases were minimised and also reproductive health services as well as general health services were sustained. This is despite the challenges that the district health structures were overwhelmed but with support which was partially through the fund the health system continued to function.

For the flood response again the Humanitarian Fund enabled implementation of protection interventions that benefitted a different groups of the affected populations. 7420 children were able to access Community Based Child Care Centers through UNICEF interventions. Additionally, a total of 18848 people (9491 males and 9357 female) benefitted from awareness campaigns on the dangers of Gender Based Violence and other protection messaging. These campaigns were crucial because the prolonged stay in temporary shelter was likely to raise protection concerns among vulnerable members of the populations; women, girls, unaccompanied children, youths and the elderly.

The fund also supported the engagement of coordination support to strengthen the district level coordination and Information Management at the national level. Two international Volunteers were recruited for this purpose.

For the Food Security Response, the fund was able to support provision of food items to the people rendered food insecure due to the floods but also responding to the 2014/15 MVAC case load as well as the 2015/16 MVAC case load. These funds were mainly provided through WFP and UNICEF.

Right to Food Window

The United Nations in 2014 with the support of the Government of Flanders established a funding window under the One Fund dedicated to take forward the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food contained in his report, issued following his mission to Malawi (A/HRC/25/57 Add.1). Responding to challenges around the lack of access to and use of land, FAO/ UN Women in partnership with Landnet are in close collaboration with Ministry of Lands implementing a project "*Promotion of secure land rights for women and other vulnerable groups*". The project is working in six districts, training materials were developed, training of trainers have been conducted, with

CSOs trained in the use of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT). This is to promote the use of Voluntary Guidelines to secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment. The guidelines have been used by communities to successfully resolve land disputes.

The right to food window also supports a joint Civil Society project coordinated by CISANET, on advocacy towards the right to food in Malawi. Work conducted includes the finalisation of a study to analyse the draft food security bill that was facilitated by the Civil Society and the draft Food and Nutrition Bill spearheaded by the Department of Nutrition. The aim of the study was to identify existing gaps towards the progressive realisation of the right to food and make necessary recommendations to address the gaps. The study's recommendations found that both draft bills having gaps in guaranteeing the right to adequate food-inclusive of adequate nutrition, freedom from hunger and food security. The project is working in conjunction with the Department of Nutrition and a next step involves supporting the Department of Nutrition to revise the food and nutrition bill to integrate a legal framework on the right to food. A further project due to be implemented in 2016 is entitled "*Advancing the Right to Food through private sector engagement*" and aims to strengthen the private sector's role in achieving nutrition outcomes in Malawi.