

## Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT – MALAWI, 2021

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<sup>1</sup> Non-UN Organization. Applicable to Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes

<sup>2</sup> As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

## Executive Summary

Through the WPHF-Spotlight funded programme, UN Women Malawi is managing 9 partners that are implementing 9 various projects towards achieving WPHF Outcome 5 on protection of women and girls. This report covers the period of January – December 2021 and provides detail on progress of implementation on the 9 projects being implemented by the project partners. It highlights important achievements realised focusing on enhancing safety, security and mental health of women and girls including ensuring that their human rights are respected. It also captures the influence of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization on advancing progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.

From interventions implemented during the reporting period, a total of 28,928 benefitted directly from interventions of the project. Out of these 11,591 were adolescent girls, 7,772 women, 4,764 boys and 4,801 men. Additionally, 205,795 indirect beneficiaries were reached. Through the various intervention, there has been demonstrable progress leading to improved access to justice for women and girls. For example, through mobile courts conducted under the work by Hope for Relief, 321 GBV cases were handled and concluded. This denoted a backlog of cases that were existent which without the mobile courts could have taken longer to be heard thereby denying women and girls access to justice. Also, the directly reached beneficiaries amounting 28,928, including 205,795 reached indirectly have demonstrated increased awareness on GBV/VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRHR which has resulted in increased reporting of cases. For example in Machinga where PASD is implementing the project, a total of 118 cases were recorded within the reporting period as compared to 23 which were recorded within a similar period prior to the project. In Lilongwe where Foundation for Rural Development is working, work with Case Management Committees has led to increased reporting with 54 cases reported compared to 5 reported in the same period prior to the project. The partners have been able to collaborate with various stakeholders and service providers such as the police, judiciary, to ensure reported cases are addressed. Cumulatively, based on cases reported and mobile courts undertaken 429 (396 women and 33 adolescent girls) were able to access justice by collaborative means wherein the partners worked with other stakeholders, key being community and Malawi Police Victim Support Units, community policing structures, case management committees and the judiciary to ensure cases were addressed.

Furthermore, the projects implemented are facilitating improved coordination and collaboration in efforts on ending SGBV/VAWG/HP efforts at district and community level. Cumulatively, a total of 658 CSOs, CBOs and women's groups have been engaged by all partners in the project target districts. These are engaged through various key platforms such as the District Gender Technical Working Groups, District GBV Networks, Area Development Committees, Village Development Committees, Community Action Groups, including District Executive Committees and District CSO networks wherein joint planning, implementation and monitoring are being carried out. This has helped to consolidate joint efforts and consistent monitoring, including accountability of service provision especially to SGBV/VAWG survivors. For example, formulation of by-laws on ending SGBV/VAWG for Nkhatabay and Mzimba have been easily coordinated through the District Executive Committee wherein government and CS stakeholders have worked collaboratively. Also, as earlier noted, addressing reported cases has seen great improvements due to improved functionality of referral mechanisms emanating from the improved coordination at district and community levels. Due to this for example, referrals have been well undertaken from one stakeholder to the other such as from community policing structures to, Police Victim Support unit and thereafter to the courts.

Additionally, through the projects, various harmful practices have been unearthed and practical steps and engagements undertaken to curb them. For example, CCSS working in Rumphi district unearthed a practice where a woman who gives birth to twins is sent to the forest to stay away from the people for some weeks. This practice was exposing the mothers and their babies to malnutrition as she would have no adequate food supply. Also, it exerted emotional pressure on her as she was being isolated from the community. Upon discovering this practice, CCSS engaged traditional leaders, and government officials, and CSOs. The practice has been abolished and traditional leaders are taking patrols to ensure it does not resurface while awareness raising efforts are continuing. In relation to access to SRHR services, a significant improvement was registered through the project being implemented by Karonga Debate Club in Karonga. From a total of 1,159 as baseline, 4,517 adolescent and young women were able to access SRHR services. Also, the project is building resilience to SGBV/HP by economically empowering SGBV survivors. To this end Purple Innovation established and is supporting 8 businesses owned by women and girls that have since commenced upon receiving start-up capital. These businesses include poultry, vegetable farming, Goat butchery, production and selling of laundry soap, Bakery, horticulture, and pig farming.

Notably, Malawi developed and launch its first ever National Action Plan (NAP) on United National Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in its effort to spearhead strategic interventions promoting women, peace, security, and gender responsive humanitarian action. The progress being made through the projects the partners are implementing under this WPHF -Spotlight project is significantly contributing to the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 NAP pillars namely participation, protection, prevention and relief and recovery. This is being demonstrated through the various activities aimed

### **Executive Summary**

at, for example, ensuring adolescent girls and women are taking part in decision making platforms on matters relating to access to SRHR services and ending Violence Against women and girls; the various engagements and advocacy related discussions targeting key influencers like traditional leaders to ensure VAWG prevention efforts are grassroots bred and facilitate change or modification of harmful practices; capacity building of various community and district level players on the WPS and Humanitarian agenda to enable them participate effectively as they advance gender equality, among other things.

Under the reporting period one major challenge has been the COVID-19 Pandemic which affected progress of implementation. This was due to government set restrictions in terms of gatherings which led to limited number of targeted groups for workshops, meetings, and various interactions. This meant shifting and staggering of activities to ensure required numbers were being met in view of COVID- 19 prevention protocols.

## 1. Project Profile for Reporting Period

Use the following table for an overview by each project/organization. Please add a new row for each project. Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

Funding CFP	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization	Coverage / Level of Organization	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area	Project Location (State, Province, or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation	Project Start and End Date	Total Approved Budget (USD)
WPHF-Spotlight, CfP1	Hope for relief	Women's Rights	Local	5	Kameme, Chitipa district	N/A	8/3/2021 30/09/2022	\$110,047
WPHF-Spotlight CfP1	Centre for Civil Society Strengthening (CCSS)	Women's Rights	Local	5	Rumphi District	God Cares, local organization	26/02/2021 30/09/2022	\$175,375
WPHF-Spotlight CfP1	Solidarity of Refugee Women for the Social Welfare (SOFERES)	Women's Rights	Local	5	Dzaleka Refugee Camp	N/A	9/3/2021 1/10/2022	\$81,452
WPHF-Spotlight CfP1	Karonga Debate Club (KADEC)	Women's Rights	Local	5	Karonga District	N/A	28/02/2021 30/04/2022	\$41,652
WPHF-Spotlight CfP1	National Women's Lobby Group (NAWOLG)	Women's Rights/Led	Local	5	Kasungu, Lilongwe, Blantyre districts	N/A	26/02/2021 30/09/2022	\$171,508
WPHF-Spotlight CfP1	Life Concern Organization (LICO)	Women's Rights	Local	5	Rumphi District	N/A	9/3/2021 30/09/2022	\$120,911
WPHF-Spotlight CfP1	Partners in Action for Sustainable Development (PASD)	Women's Rights	Local	5	Mposa, Chamba (Machinga district)	Domasi Youth Action for Change (DYAC), youth organization	26/02/2021 30/10/2022	\$70,000
WPHF-Spotlight CfP1	Purple Innovation	Women's Rights/Led	Local	5	Nkhatabay District	N/A	8/3/2021 31/10/2022	\$155,357
WPHF-Spotlight CfP1	Foundation for Rural Development (FRD)	Women's Rights/Led	Local	5	Tsabango, Chitukula, Chimutu (Lilongwe District)	N/A	8/3/2021 22/01/2022	\$175,487

## 2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

	CURRENT REPORTING YEAR			CUMULATIVE		
	Direct Beneficiaries for Year	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported
Girls (0-17)	11,591			11,591		
Women (18+)	7,772			7,772		
Boys (0-17)	4,764			4,764		
Men (18+)	4,801			4,801		
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,928</b>	<b>205,795</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>28,928</b>	<b>205,795</b>	<b>658</b>

*Select all that apply*

Refugees/IDPs  
 People/Women living with disabilities  
 Survivors of SGBV  
 Child/Single Mothers  
 Widows  
 Youth/Adolescents  
 Others, please specify: Persons with Albinism

## 3. Context/New Developments

2021 was a year of continued transition since the last election i.e., the Fresh Presidential election held in 2020. As such the new government was endeavouring to stabilise working on various aspects related to development of the country. Among other things the government was encumbered with the fight against corruption as many cases were unveiled. Additionally, concerning gender equality, women's participation in decision making positions has been a cause for concern. Most of the new appointments made, for instance to 70% of parastatal boards did not adhere to section 11 of the Gender Equality Act (2013) which provides for 60/40 quota of either sex in all public appointments and recruitments. At the end of 2021, women in decision making in the public service stood at a meagre 26%.<sup>3</sup> This meant that women were denied the opportunity to be part of decision made affecting their lives at various levels.

Over the reporting period, the country continued to be affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic. As of 31 December 2021, cumulatively Malawi recorded 75,075 cases of COVID 19 and 2364 deaths.<sup>4</sup> The gendered impacts of the pandemic continued to spill over from 2020 in terms of affecting women and girls lives in various ways. This includes increasing case of child marriages, rape, and defilement due to mutating patriarchal tendencies as the pandemic has reinforced the skewing of power dynamics in disfavour of women. Additionally, loss of livelihoods as COVID-19 restrictions made economic activities difficult and impossible in many instances. As such most girls for example were not able to attain an education due to prolonged school closures and ended up dropping out or delayed due to engagement in child marriage let alone regency stemming from the same. Also, due to loss of livelihoods most women were exposed to violence in the home and felt the blunt of psychological and economic pressure hence denied enjoyment of their rights.

On the humanitarian front, 2020 was a bit calm as cyclic effects were not pronounced as was the case in 2020. However, the period from October 2021 until December 2021 has been reported as one of the driest periods of the Malawi since 1970.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, between November 2021 and December 2021 about 1.4 million people were estimated to be experiencing crisis levels of acute food insecurity and hence requiring urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore lives and prevent acute malnutrition. Malawi being an agro-based economy with over 80% of its smallholder farmers being women, it has been tough for women and girls to survive the lean season. Additionally,

<sup>3</sup> UN Women Annual report 2021

<sup>4</sup> Daily COVID 19 Update, Ministry of Health, Malawi, 31 Dec 2021

<sup>5</sup> Unprecedented rainfall deficits exist across most of Malawi despite onset of rains in January, FEWSNET, January 2022: <https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi>

appreciating that mostly women are the ones who bear the burden of care in the home, their lives were mostly spent on ensuring the welfare of the home was sustained.

In an effort to advance the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda, the Government with support from UN Women Malawi funded by the Government of Iceland developed and launched the first National Action Plan (2021-2025) on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. Focusing on the key four pillars of UNSCR 1325 namely Participation, Prevention, Protection and Relief & Recovery, the plan has become a key reference point and strategic guide on implementing the WPS agenda in the country. The plan focuses on ensuring increased representation and participation of women in peace processes at national, district and community levels encompassing dialogues, mediations, and related conflict prevention platforms. It also focuses on ensuring functionality of protection mechanisms and institutions such as security agencies to ensure women and girls are protected from violence. Additionally, it emphasises on gender responsive relief and recovery interventions to build back better where women and girls are not left behind but fully support to access relief efforts and recover from humanitarian shocks. The plan is expected to continue adding impetus to the implementation of the WPS agenda in Malawi.

#### **4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved**

##### ***Overall Impact/Results of Country:***

***Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced***

Progress towards the project impact is being realised through the various interventions implemented. So far 684 CSOs, CBOs, women's and girls' groups have been engaged, capacitated, and are actively influencing the advancement of GEWE and influencing end of VAWG, SGBV and HP including improved access to SRH service through this project. These groups, for example, through training, and having access to platforms to engage through district level and community dialogues, are tackling various issue such as harmful practices that perpetuate VAWG/SGBV including discrimination against women and girls. Through their influence, several changes are seen emerging such as the abolition of harmful practices. Case in point is the practice of forcing mothers who have given birth to twins to stay in the bush or forest for first 30 days. This was identified in Rumphu district and through the various groups such as CSOs, mother groups, women's rights groups, Area Development Committee members, they approached the traditional leaders and government representatives to bring to light this practice. Through their influence the practice has been abolished and traditional leaders agreed to continue monitoring their areas to ensure this practice does not re-emerge.

##### ***Lead Organization 1: SOFERES***

##### ***Impact: Women's organizations/CSOs have coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on EVAWG***

Soferes is working with the other 4 CSOs in the implementation of this project. Utilizing the coordination platforms within the refugee community in Dzaleka, coordination is enhanced through joint advocacy efforts being undertaken to address gender issue faced by school going girls in the camp and surrounding communities. This is helping to facilitate effective functionality of existing school structures such as school management committee in addressing school related GBV as these are being jointly monitored and engaged consistently by SOFERES and the other CSOs they are collaborating with.

##### ***Outcome 1: Participation and decision making of adolescent girls at local levels, including school management committees have increased.***

60 adolescent girls trained by SOFERES are part of school management structures in the targeted 12 primary school where the project is being implemented and are engaged in decision making. These have initiated collaboration with the school management committee in facilitating sensitisation and decision making on matters affecting adolescent girls in as far ending school related VAWG. These relate to changes regarding the girls being part of school management committee deliberations and being consulted through their matrons on school related GBV in facilitating functional mechanisms to address such in the project target schools. The adolescent girls have also since taking part in leading peer education undertakings to upscale outreach engagements within the target schools.

#### **4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved**

##### ***Lead Organization 2: Partners in Action for Sustainable Development (PASD)***

***Impact: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced***

Through the project PASD has been engaging and collaborating with 47 CSOs in the district to enhance coordination of efforts to end SGBV/HP. Through the existing platforms and district and community level such as district Gender Technical Working Group, the District Spotlight Initiative coordination meetings, ADC meetings, among others, joint planning, monitoring, follow up of cases, sharing of project reports and data has been enhanced and sustained. This has helped enhance accountability among the CSOs through the consistent interfaces among the CSOs and with government stakeholders and institutions working to address SGBV/HP and promotion of SRHR in the district.

##### ***Outcome 1: Increased access to SGBV/HP and SRHR for women's groups community-based structures, and women and girls.***

Over the reporting period PASD has reached 1,119 adolescent girls enabling them access SRHR information and services. This also includes training that has capacitated them to ensure they are empowered to report and support the community and fellow girls in the fight against SGBV/HP. Additionally, continued engagements and sensitisations by PASD led to increased knowledge and hence reported cases increased within the initial and middle of the reporting year. However, the trend is going down indicating reduction in cases on SGBV – at the beginning of the project 50 cases were recorded and by Dec 31 only 19 were recorded. Also, specifically for defilement cases, within the same period before the project 9 cases were reported but after the project only 5 were recorded. In addition, 5 Tusinde Youth Clubs mobilized to address SGBV in their communities have also been established. To date, these groups have been involved in awareness raising campaigns reaching out to youths in the project target area of TA Mposa. Also, interactions and dialogues with government counterparts wherein representatives of these youth groups are present have helped to consolidate efforts in responding to SGBV/HP in the district. Through these interactions various recommendations are agreed upon and having been adopted actions are undertaken and not these are followed up accordingly. For example, recommendations such as to undertake joint case follow ups, develop by laws, and encourage, build capacity of community structures to work better with Police were adopted and implemented. Joint case follow-ups where community structures engage with district level service providers helped to ensure reported cases were addressed and taken to court. As of 31 Dec 2021, drafting of bylaws to address SGBV/HP such as child marriages, GBV, among others had commenced. Additionally, this has been possible as coordination mechanisms in place are according CSOs to collaborate with each other and with government institutions in addressing SGBV/HP.

##### ***Lead organisation 3: Centre for Civil Society Strengthening***

***Outcome 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor Programmes and policies on EVAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR.***

Progress achieved indicates 23 women's groups at community level have so far been engaged. Through working with the District Executive Committee and the District CSO Network, 37 CSOs have also been engaged and collaboration in implementation and monitoring of VAWG is going on. Key VAWG interventions include capacity building through training and orientations; dialogues on harmful practices; dialogues on service provision ensuring functional referral pathways where service providers offer survivor centred support, information sharing, joint planning, implementation, and monitoring, among others, are being carried out. In a bid to enhance accountability, a score card tool has been developed and is expected to assist the communities through their ADCs, and women's groups to track progress of efforts to end VAWG in their communities. Such evidence collected through the score card mechanisms will also enhance advocacy engagements aimed at influencing service providers, gate keepers such as traditional leaders and government in particular to make necessary improvements to ensure progress.

##### ***Lead organisation 4: National women's Lobby and Rights Group (NAWOLG)***

***Outcome 1: By the end of the project, selected project areas in Blantyre (rural and urban), Lilongwe (rural and urban), Kasungu, Nkhata Bay are safe from SGBV and HP promoting women's empowerment and Gender equality, inclusive and non-discriminatory***

#### **4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved**

In this reporting period NAWOLG has engaged and directly worked with 95 CSOs therein supporting coordination efforts to end VAWG and access to SRHR services. This has been through engagements with CSOs and service providers at district level utilising the existing District level Gender TWG, the District Executive Committees, and the District CSO network. So far 88 adolescent girls have accessed SRHR services such as counselling and emergency contraception, and 537 women and 219 men accessed services and information on GBV and SRHR.

##### **Lead organisation 5: Foundation for Rural Development**

##### **Outcome 1: Strengthened community structures in advancing GEWE, the promotion of SRHR and the prevention of SGBV and VAWG**

65 CBOs and community level women's and youth groups have been engaged and their capacity strengthened to deal with GBV. These groups are part of the 10 Case Management Committees Foundation for Rural development established, capacitated through training, and are working with to handle cases in the project target areas in Lilongwe district. These have so far addressed 54 cases and have since made referrals working with community policing forum and the Malawi Police Service. The CMCs have managed to handle 54 cases demonstrating a 37.8% increase in reporting in comparison with cases recorded by other structures like Community Policing in the same period in the previous year. The CMC was able to make necessary referrals and within these 54 cases 43 women and 11 men were able to access services as their cases were handled. Also, during the reporting period 5,600 people (3206 male and 2394 female) have gained knowledge on GBV leading to increased reporting of cases.

##### **Lead organisation 6: Life Concern Organisation (LICO)**

##### **Outcome 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly**

LICO is working with 68 (36 CBOs, 21 women and youth groups, 32 CSOs) in the district of Rumphi. The 21 women and girls' rights clubs were formed, and its members trained on SGBV/ HP thereby empowering them to influence prevention and response to VAWG. Through these and in collaboration with the District Task force on ending child marriages and the District Gender TWG bylaws for Mwazisi and Chinyolo areas were adopted and are being implemented as one way of curbing child Marriages, GBV/SGBV and HP. These have initiated and are taking part through the district and community level engagements with key stakeholders from such as police, health, judiciary, youth, among others to advocate for increased access to GBV services including effective prevention efforts.

##### **Lead organisation 7: Karonga Debate Club (KADEC)**

##### **Impact: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP. AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced X**

KADEC is collaborating with 32 CSOs in advocacy work to end SGBV and also promote SRHR. Through the district health TWG and the District Gender TWG, KADEC has worked with the CSOs to advocate for integrated approach to provision of SGBV and SRHR services. Through dialogues and engagements KADEC has worked with these CSOs and government departments in the development a of SRHR training manual and execution of capacity building training targeting health workers, district officials, teachers, traditional leaders, youths and women. Advocacy work has also been centering speed in addressing SGBV cases when reported. This has been focusing on how the various stakeholders can work together to ensure an effective referral mechanisms in the district. In its work with the CSOs, greater influence has been seen in enhancing joint planning and execution of activities such as outreaches, engagements with health department to ensure increased access of SRHR services to youths in the districts, among others. This has bene demonstrated by the increasing number of youth who have accessed SRHR services such as family planning formation, contraception, counselling, just to mention a few.

##### **Outcome 1: Girls and young women's knowledge, agency and capacities strengthened to make informed decisions on their SRH, demand for and uptake of essential SRH services.**

8,979 (6,944 girls below 18 and 7,772 above 18) participated in dialogues and discussions on SRHR at district and community levels. These were engaged through the targeted schools and communities. These have reported increased

#### **4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved**

knowledge on SRHR and have since helped to increase uptake of SRHR services in the districts. In collaboration with the District Health Office, an increase from 1,159 to 4,517 in number of adolescents and young women accessing SRHR services was recorded. Awareness meetings held and discussions contributed to this increase.

***Outcome 2: Availability of quality integrated ASRH services for girls and young women increased.***

KADEC trained 36 health workers who have been critical in ensuring integrated SRHR services are enhanced in the district. These have been reaching out to various health outlets in the district including conducting joint monitoring of service provision. Due to rising demand due to the continued sensitization and dialogues with young people and various structures such as school committees, mother groups, among others, the service provision has been enhanced to meet the demand. In 2021, 4,517 adolescent girls have accessed SRHR services with a cumulative total of 8,825 adolescent girls and women (3,881 women above 18 and 4,944 below 18).

***Outcome 3: An enabling, free, and safe environment for increased participation of girls and young women and the promotion of their SRH rights created.***

A total 37 interventions were implemented significantly contributed towards raising awareness and also stimulate demand for SRHR services. 72 key gatekeepers such as traditional leaders, male champions, mother groups chairpersons, have been key in the engagements with adolescents through their existing groups especially addressing the critical challenges they face for them to access SRHR services and information. As such the gatekeepers have been able to interact with the adolescent girls and women to dialogue on how to address such in order to facilitate a free and safe environment for the girls and young women to access SRHR services and information. This also further addressed barriers and behavioral gaps hindering the realization of girls and young women's SRHR in the communities. These interventions included but not limited to community dialogues, arts competitions, awareness rallies/campaigns, and engagements with community level groups such as mother groups, traditional leaders.

***Outcome 4: Governance and coordination for integrated SRH programming at all levels strengthened.***

Coordination meetings held through platforms of the District Executive Committee, District CSO Network and the District Gender TWG have enabled improved understanding of the continued need to integrate SRH services. As such a training manual and training targeting health workers were conducted to enhance understanding and motivate implementation of integrated service provisions. Through the coordination platforms, follow-up and joint monitoring has been undertaken and this has ensured the sustained provision of services leading to the increased number of adolescent girls and young women accessing the services from various points including health facilities.

***Lead organisation 8: Hope for relief***

***Outcome 1: Enhanced accountability of local stakeholders in preventing and responding to VAWG***

During the reporting period Hope for Relief has cumulatively worked with 64 CBOs, CSOs and groups of women and girls in facilitating awareness raising coordination of efforts and influencing end SGBV. Out of these 64, 42 are CSOs which Hope for Relief has been working with in the district to ensure coordinated approach to implementation of efforts including joint monitoring and advocacy and lobbying on law implementation including budget advocacy towards increased budgetary support aimed at ending SGBV in the district. Utilizing the District GBV Prevention network which HopeFor relief revamped, joint planning and execution of mobile court clinics was effective as Police and Judiciary were involved alongside other stakeholders. As such 321 cases related to GBV/SGBV were concluded during mobile court session supported by Hope for Relief under this project thereby facilitating access to justice for 221 women and girls.

***Lead organisation 9: Purple Innovation***

***Outcome 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor programmes and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR***

82 women and youth groups including community structures like mother groups, women's forums have strengthened capacity to support to design, implement and monitor programmes and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR. These received training and are taking part in various community platforms working to end SGBV/HP. The platforms include community victim support units, mother groups, Child Protection Forums, Community Policing Forums, among others. Through these, the women and girls from these groups form part of discussions, case

#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

handling, planning and monitoring of interventions and policies being implemented in the area by various stakeholders. Notably, 21 CSOs were also capacitated in case follow up through joint case follow up/monitoring visits that were carried out to ensure cases were appropriately addressed up to the end of the justice trajectory.

***Outcome 2: Improved coordination and collaboration for women rights groups and autonomous CSOs working on SGBV in Mzimba South and Nkhatabay districts reducing duplication efforts***

Cumulatively, 149 CSOs, CBOs, women and youth groups have been engaged and continue to work together with Purple Innovation for Girls in the districts of Nkhatabay and Mzimba. Out of these a total of 86 CSOs form part of the District Executive Committees and the District CSO Networks and hence have been instrumental in coordination efforts on ending SGBV/HP. Aided by the existing Spotlight Project coordination structures through the District Coordinators, joint planning and monitoring has been consistent thereby greatly enhancing coordination which has drastically reduced duplication and enabled joint planning, implementation and monitoring. As such Purple was part of 8 monthly district coordination meetings and 2 field joint planning and monitoring that were conducted in an effort to contribute towards improved coordination and collaboration.

***Outcome 3: Improved economic independence of women and girls***

8 businesses owned by women and girls were established and commenced in the reporting period. This follows the training in entrepreneurship of 292 women and young women who were drawn from 16 women groups (8 in Mzimba and 8 in Nkhatabay). The first 8 groups received start-up capital and commenced businesses which have now taken root and are progressing well. Businesses being undertaken include poultry and vegetable farming, Goat butchery, production and selling of laundry soap, Bakery, horticulture, and pig farming.

#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

***Lead Organization 1: Solidarity of Refugee Women for the Social welfare (SOFERES)***

***Output statement 1: Access to scholastic materials and sanitary products increased to support continuation of school***

Scholastic materials were provided to in 12 Primary schools within the refugee community. These materials benefitted 1,234 learners (892 girls and 342 boys. Materials distributed included 1,234 school bags, 12,100 exercise books, 110 boxes of pens, 2,500 pencils, 1000 rulers and 1000 sanitary towels and pants.

***Output statement 2: Access to information on prevention and response to violence for girls and adolescent girls improved***

500 posters and 800 flyers were produced and distributed in schools and the refugee community in Dzaleka Camp. These carried message on children's rights, School related GBV prevention and response including SRHR providing for example, information on forms of School related GBV, where it can be reported including how teachers and the community can take part in addressing it.

***Output statement 3: Girls have strengthened capacities to design, implement and monitor programmes on violence against girls in schools and communities***

2 awareness campaigns were conducted and reached 12 primary schools in Dzaleka and surrounding communities. Through the awareness campaigns 12 sensitisation meetings targeting each of the primary schools under the project were held where adolescent girls were targeted and facilitated the improvement of their understanding of School related GBV and how they can identify, report and work with school and community structures to address it. 2,400 learners (1600 adolescent girls and 800 boys) were engaged and sensitised.

***Output statement 4: increased parents, teachers and community members have improved knowledge on the importance of girls' education and agree that physical violence against girls is unacceptable***

2 workshops were conducted targeting parents, teachers, and community representatives. These were oriented on school related GBV to consolidate their actions on how they can address it at school level. 60 (24 male and 36 female) participants benefitted are supporting the girls' clubs in the schools to continue sensitisations and also supporting implementation of interventions to prevent SRGBV

#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

***Output statement 5: Opportunities for peer support and collaboration among peer educators and adolescent girls strengthened***

2 trainings were held for 60 girls serving as community peer educators on Children's rights and SRHR. These are continuing to sensitise fellow learners in the 12 targeted schools through the established school clubs. Also,

***Output statement 6: Duty bearers including teachers, government officials, local organisations, community and religious leaders, and School Management Committees (SMC) members have increased knowledge to respond to and prevent School Related GBV (SRGBV) in schools and communities***

2 workshops targeting 60 (30 female and 30 male) duty bearers were held. These duty bearers included school management committee members, government officials, CBOs, community leaders, religious leaders which are taking a leading role in ensuring effective service provision for learners in addressing SRGBV and Violence Against women and girls in their communities. The duty bearers are helping with efforts to prevent and increase response through targeting their respective constituents. For example, religious leaders are engaging key groups within their denominations on SRGBV prevention.

***Lead Organization 2: Partners in Action for Sustainable Development (PASD)***

***Output statement 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional, and global levels***

3 engagements with district and community level structures i.e., District Executive Committee and Area Development Committees and Community Based organisation were held. These focused on introducing the project but also orienting these on the SRHR, SGBV/HP in relation to collaboration, coordination, and effective service delivery. Through these, 110 (31 female and 79 male) stakeholders were engaged, and these include Village Heads, youth network representatives, ADC members, District officials from various government ministries and departments such as Police, health, judiciary, among others.

4 sensitisation meetings were also held, and 30 Adolescent girls benefitted from. 23 (12 female and 11 male) were trained in Theatre for Development (TfD) through 4 trainings that were conducted. The participants were drawn from 21 youth clubs from T/A Mposa and have also trained their respective groups on TfD. These youth have conducted campaigns in their respective areas on ending SGBV/HP focusing on contextual SGBV/HP issues in their areas. 5 Tusinde clubs were formed to assist with community level engagements in addressing SGBV/HP and promoting SRHR.

32 male champions were identified and to champion community sensitisation and mobilisation. Following these 3 refresher trainings were conducted targeting the 32 male champions. 2 meetings with law enforcers to address gaps in justice delivery – 12 male and 9 female were engaged. These included officers from Police, Judiciary (Magistrate Court), health and community VSUs, among others. Support was also provided to the law enforcers to conduct case review meetings to ensure identified cases were being followed through. In building capacity in case management, a training on case referral and case information management was consulted benefiting 5 police officers (3 male and 2 females). Additionally, 13 joint case follow-up visits were conducted and these involved police and court officers, Community policing members, Mother group representatives, male Champions, youth leaders and project staff. 3 mobile SRHR service were conducted to facilitate SRHR information sharing targeting Adolescent girls and youths in Mposa area. 3 newsletters and 3 documentaries were produced and disseminated as part of continuing awareness raising. Outreach campaigns through 5 clinics reached 322 mothers

***Output statement 2: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly***

1 talent show was conducted, and 95 girls and 40 boys participated. This was used to disseminate information on SRHR and SGBV/HP. 1 debate focusing on factors that perpetuate economic GBV among Rice Irrigation scheme farmers in TA Mposa. The debate involved 67 women and 37 men from the area and assisted with sensitization on systemic factors that cause GBV in the area and what communities can do to address it. Focus was on issues like poor division of labor; unequal distribution of

#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

proceeds for rice sales during harvest season; labor exploitation where men marry more than one wife to benefit from labour i.e. tilling and taking care of rice fields normally done by the women. 2 meetings with faith leaders were conducted and 12 male faith leaders benefitted. 30 adolescent girls from 21 youth groups were trained. 8 sessions of motivational talks targeting 10 schools in Mposa area benefitted 996 adolescent girls tackling various issue on SRHR and SGBV/HP while inspiring them to continue with school.

***Output statement 3: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor Programmes and policies on EVAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR***

4 theatre for development campaigns conducted in markets and village squares in traditional Authority reaching 404 people (320 female and 84 male). This used traditional songs and dances to convey messages on SRHR, SGBV and HP tackling various forms of SGBV and HP and its dangers including what role community members can take to prevent and report the same. Also, the messaging centred on SRHR and importance of girls accessing services through government facilities. Additionally, 3 cultural festivals were done, and groups trained in Tfd (67 female and 32 male) performed sensitising communities on various issues on SGBV/HP and SRHR. 36 live broadcasting talks were conducted once a week for 9 months disseminating messages on various harmful practices, their dangers and how they can be prevented and modified. Also focused on informing communities where to report and how they can work with existing structures such as police, social welfare under Ministry of Gender, among other avenues to report and address SGBV/HP. 30 meetings conducted on SGBV/HP to strengthen their capacity in following up cases, sensitising fellow community members on SGBV/HP; linkages with service providers to address cases, among others. These meetings engaged 915 participants (21 youth groups and 10 women's groups i.e., 100 women, 293 male and 522 female youths).

***Lead organisation 3: Centre for Civil Society Strengthening***

***Output statement 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels***

1 baseline study was conducted, and report produced. This helped to set project baselines as well as understanding of cultural context of the district. Through the FGDs held during the survey a number of negative social norms / harmful practices were unearthed and strategies such as trainings, enforcement of by-laws, among others, to address them were adopted. The District GBV Network was revised and supported to conduct coordination meetings. 1 meeting was supported engaging 66 participants (42 male and 24 female) representing district level government departments, district CSO network organizations. This meeting apart from enhancing coordination also was utilized as a project entry meeting wherein the district adopted the project target areas and facilitated joint planning; linkage with other CSOs implementing similar projects in the district, among others. Also, the 30 (12 female and 18 male) members of the District GBV network were trained on GBV and the functionality of referral pathways and service provision to survivors.

48 Traditional leaders (all male) were oriented on the project, GBV prevention and response focusing on role of traditional leaders and how they can collaborate with community and district level structures. 23 member of Area Development Committee were also oriented and engaged on GBV prevention. (29 male and 1 female) were trained on GBV and UNSCR 1325 and women peace and security, humanitarian response traditional leaders. A humanitarian response training focusing on gender in humanitarian situation was conducted benefitting 30 members (20 male and 10 female) drawn from Area Development Committee and Village Development Committee members. 30 (18 male and 12 female) members of the District Gender Technical Working group were also trained on women peace and security to enhance their knowledge on the four pillars of UNSCR 1325 and how they can tailor make programming for enhancing security for women in the district. 16 Days of activism district launch was undertaken in Mphopha area and reached over 2,300 people with key messages on ending VAWG. 1 role modelling session targeting school gong girls was conducted reaching 105 female students (72 below 18 and 33 above 18) as one way of interacting to raise awareness and empowering them to know their rights and report GBV. 1 orientation session on formation of girls' groups/clubs was undertaken involving 30 members (25 female and 5 male) drawn from youth clubs and CAGs and it is expected that those oriented will forms girls' groups and ensure their role in advancing the objectives of this project in as far as addressing GBV and HP is concerned.

#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

***Output statement 2: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly***

15 Community Action groups (CAGs) were formulated. A ToT on gender was conducted where 100 members (44 female and 66 male) were trained on GBV. The trained aimed at orienting them on GBV, its forms, strategies of prevention; response mechanisms and how they can work with other existing structures and stakeholders such as traditional leaders, police, among others. It also focused on role of CAGs in addressing negative social norms that fuel GBV. A Scored card tool was finalized and a Score card training targeting 14 members (7 female and 7 male). CAGs comprise Traditional leaders, members of mother groups, youths, and women from women forums, community policing members, among others. 3 Interface meetings were conducted with district Government officials to facilitate enhanced and collaborative project delivery in context of GBV response.

***Output statement 3: Women's rights groups and CSOs provided opportunities and training for the prevention and response of VAWG, including SGBV in their communities***

Mapping of stakeholders in the district was done and a stakeholder map was developed to assist with targeted engagements in delivering the project. This is helping with close collaboration and targeting for project interventions to ensure various groups and structures are reached and engaged in addressing GBV in Rumphi. 1 review meeting with 73 (60 male and 23 female) ADC members was conducted and reviewed progress of project activities. The meeting also focused on sharing lessons learnt and the actions traditional leaders have taken to address some of the harmful practices CCSS discovered during the baseline survey.

***Lead organisation 4: National women's Lobby and Rights Group (NAWOLG)***

***Output statement 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional, and global levels***

Through 3 trainings, 180 young adolescent girls and young women were capacitated on SGBV and harmful practices. The trainings focused on gender and its concepts, women rights, identifying forms of SGBV, ways of preventions, reporting structures and how to access services at district and community level including how they can collaborate with various actors in addressing SGBV and harmful practices. The Adolescent girls and young women targeted were between ages 13-29 and have been trained in their role as Young Women Executive (YWEs)/ Young Women Advocates (YWAs) to champion work on ending SGBV and harmful practices in the project target districts. These YWE/YWAs have establish 88 Girls Clubs discussing and dealing with SGBV and harmful practices such as case handling and referrals, including disseminating and sharing information on SRHR, SGBV, mental health, women's rights, among others. 139 stakeholders (88 male and 51 female) engaged through 6 panel discussions held to address existing and emerging gaps in efforts to address SGBV and harmful practices. 2 of these panel discussions were streamed live on Facebook. The discussions also were utilised to publicise and promote usage of the 932 GBV helpline. These stakeholders included faith leaders, mother group members, government officials (Health, Judiciary, Police), Traditional leaders, and media. Among others, discussions centred on how each of these can play a role in ending SGBV and addressing harmful practices through relevant areas such as offering support to victims, ensuring law enforcement, ensuring access to justice and speedy prosecution of cases reported, provision of their services such as psychosocial counselling and mental health care to survivors.

8 project introductory meetings and coordination engagements were conducted in all project districts of Kasungu, Lilongwe and Blantyre engaging the District Executive Committee, Urban Executive Committee, the District Executive Committee, and the District Gender Technical Working groups. A total of key 195 (127 male 68 female) stakeholders that form membership of these committees were engaged and collaboration mechanism for implementation for the project adopted.

***Output statement 2: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly***

NAWOLG participated in the 16 Days National launch and held 3 district level and 2 community level awareness rallies during 16 Days. Through the rallies NAWOLG provided a platform to share information with communities on SGBV and Harmful

#### **4b. Outputs and Activities Completed**

practices highlighting dangers and where incidences can be reported and where access can be accessed. Directly NAWOLG reached 5,600 people (3206 male 2394 female). 22,124 people reached through digital awareness on 16 days of Activism through Facebook, WhatsApp, twitter, and Instagram. Through the 16 Days period NAWOLG engaged with 260 entities (CSOs and Government MDAs) through jointly coordinated awareness for 16 Days of Activism for 2021 (National Task force - 164 CSOs and Government MDAs; Kasungu District Task force with 34 CSO and District Government office; Lilongwe District task force with 32 CSOs and Lilongwe District Council Departments, Blantyre District Task force with 30 CSOs and Blantyre District Departments. NAWOLG also distributed 45 mobile phones to 45 groups of peer educators from the girls' clubs/groups that were formed under this project to enable them record and report cases, share information and communication with NAWOLG and service providers in addressing GBV cases.

***Output statement 3: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor Programmes and policies on EVAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR***

Under this output, NAWOLG together with Build Her also benefited capacity building where 4 (all female) of its staff were trained in financial management and project management; 9 board members (5 for NAWOLG and 4 for Build Her) underwent a leadership training and project orientation. 5 (4 female and 1 male) project staff were also capacitated through a training on digital technology to enhance project visibility and media usage in message dissemination of the project to various project target audiences.

NAWOLG also produced the following IEC materials and were utilized under the project for various activities as follows: 500 t-shirts distributed to raise awareness GBV through trainings, young women clubs and 16 Days of Activism; 500 wristbands produced with messages on GBV; 190 masks with messages on GBV; 150 Posters & Placards with messages on ending GBV. Posters shared on platforms digital platforms and physically with messages on SGBV, HP, SDGs, Generation Equality, Women's Leadership and Human Rights; 20 Golf shirts with messages ;24 mugs with messages; 3 roll up mobile banners on SGBV and HP and donor visibility; 6 banners produced during 16 Days of Activism. 21 Young Women Groups from the project districts formed through the YWEs and YWAs befitted from seed money to undertake Income Generating Activities to sustain their efforts towards curbing GBV.

***Lead Organisation 5: Foundation for Rural Development***

***Output statement 1: Women, men, boys, and girls jointly advocating on EVAWG, including SGBV/HP and SRHR at local level***

3 community mobilisation campaigns were conducted in the 3 TAs the project is targeting. Additionally, jointly with security sector agencies 8 outreach rallies were conducted to consolidate dissemination awareness and information dissemination efforts on GBV preventions, reporting mechanisms and role of communities to end impunity and collaborate with various service providers and community structures. A total of 25,000 people were reached. Through the outreach, agencies like Malawi Police recorded 22 GBV cases and helped to address them. 1700 T-Shirts, 100 caps and 50 reflectors were procured and utilised a part of disseminating message during the outreaches conducted. FRD collaborated with 231 officials drawn from various sectors such as education, police, health, judiciary, youth, and other CSOs. Additionally, as part of the 2021 16 Days of Activism awareness campaign, FRD conducted awareness rallies in 7 locations within Lilongwe reaching 3,200 (1800 female and 1400 male) people with anti GBV messages.

***Output statement 2: GEWE and EVAWG including SGBV/HP local structures established and entities involved in case management at community in advancing GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP (baseline)***

1 baseline study was concluded and helped establish project baselines while establishing contextual understanding of the project target areas. 10 Case Management Committees (CMCs) were established in the 3 targeted traditional authorities of Chitukula, Chimutu and Tsabango in Lilongwe district. 1 Technical Working Group (TWG) for security agencies targeted under project was established. 8 training sessions benefitting 134 (94 male and 40 female) members of CMCs and 150 (120 male and 30 female) representatives of security agencies i.e., Malawi Police, Malawi Defence Force, Malawi Prison services and Immigration Department, was conducted to empower them in primary and secondary interventions in addressing

#### **4b. Outputs and Activities Completed**

VAWG/GBV and case management processes. For the CMCs, 15 bicycles were purchased and provided to aid their mobility as they serve in their respective communities.

1 advocacy and lobbying engagement meeting on gender mainstreaming in the security sector agencies was conducted engaging 60 representatives (21 female and 39 male). The workshop focused on integration of gender issues in institutional policy framework processes and how such can help to address VAWG/SGBV faced by staff in their security agencies. It also tackled a component of advocacy and lobbying strategies that they can use to influence necessary policy reforms to address VAWG/SGBV.

54 (30 male and 24 female) CMC members were also trained in data management to strengthening data management capacity in relation to how to record case data, usage of case reporting tools like case reporting forms, case referral forms, data storage, data privacy and use in case follow ups.

#### **Lead Organisation 6: Life Concern Organisation (LICO)**

**Output statement 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional, and global levels**

LICO conducted a baseline survey to establish baselines of the project. 150 (90 girls and 60 women) were trained (ToT) on laws and policies on EAWG/SGBV and HP to facilitate their understanding on the existing legal frameworks and how they can utilize the same in their efforts at community level. These women and girls formed 21 women's and girls' rights groups (11 in Mwazisi and 10 in Mzokoto) in Rumphi district. They have since trained other women and girls (1,013 – 902 women and 111 girls) in all the 21 groups thereby helping to enhance knowledge on the laws and policies among their group members. These groups have further conducted awareness meetings reaching 7 schools including offering counseling to girls in school on GBV.

150 (73 male and 77 female) community champions and members from the women and girls' rights groups were trained on GBV and referral systems. This aimed at helping them understand key players and service providers and thereby strengthening collaboration and coordination in handling cases. Apart from women and girls from the women and girls' rights groups, the champions comprised Area Development committee members, child protection workers, community policing members, traditional and faith leaders. 4 interface meetings between women girls and duty bearers were conducted focused on existing gaps and challenges in addressing GBV. The interfaces also focused on service delivery improvements by service providers and anti GBV community structures and groups, coordination among stakeholders in ensuring challenges faced by women and girls in the context of ending VAWG/SGBV and HP are concerned are addressed.

Furthermore, 12 dialogue sessions with community leaders were held and engaged 351 (221 Male and 130 female) – these were traditional leaders (Traditional Authorities, Group Village Heads and Village Heads), teachers, and faith leaders. During these discussions on their roles on ending VAWG were discussed including sharing knowledge on GBV laws and their enforcement mechanisms. Through these bylaws from Mwazisi and Mzokoto were adopted and are being implemented as one way of curbing GBV/SGBV and HP. As part of awareness LICO produced 150 reflectors, 150 T-Shirts which carried anti GBV messages, and these were distributed among the women groups and community champions.

#### **Output statement 2: Mass media and dialogues for the promotion and advocacy of SGBV prevention conducted**

Additionally LICO aired 10 weekly programmes on Rumphi Community Radio disseminating key information on various items on GBV/SGBV and HP ranging from forms of GBV and how they can be identified, where victims can report, role of various players in addressing GBV including transformation of HP to ensure women and girls rights are respected, among others. Through the programme an estimated 60,000 people were reached based on the Rumphi Community Radio's reach. 500 booklets on GBV laws (translated into 2 vernacular languages i.e. Chichewa and Tumbuka) were produced and distributed in helping create awareness on these laws among project targeted communities.

#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

***Output statement 3: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor Programmes and policies on EVAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR***

Working with women's rights groups formed under this project, LICO conducted 2 community awareness meetings reaching 1200 (400 male and 800 female) people where GBV key messages were disseminated. Additionally, LICO supported 56 GBV survivors (21 Women and 35 girls) on access to justice especially concerning attending court hearings. These were supported upon having their cases reported and referred to police for investigations and prosecution. LICO facilitate support in terms of transport costs, meals, accommodation, provision of psychosocial counselling, screening, and testing of STIs, emergency contraceptive pills, among other aspects. This was done in collaboration with various service providers such as police officers, district social welfare officer, District gender officer, health officials.

***Lead organisation 7: Karonga Debate Club***

**Output statement 1: Girls and young women have accessed training and mentorship programmes on SRHR**

75 young women (29 girls under 18 years and 46 young women over 18 years of age) were trained as mentors to help facilitate articulation of demands for SRHR and services in their communities including provision of safe spaces for girls to talk about and access SRH service. Additionally, the mentors have been key in awareness raising reaching out to 910 girls from various schools and communities in Karonga

**Output statement 2: Increased demand for SRH services**

78 young people aged 10-24 years (6 girls under 18 years of age, 36 young women and 3 boys under 18 and 33 young men) were trained. The key aim of the training was to strengthen young people's knowledge and understanding of health governance, policies and systems related to SRHR, Youth Friendly SRH Services, HIV/AIDS services, SGBV prevention and behaviour change.

**Output Statement 3: Girls and Young women are voicing the issues concerning their lives at district and community levels**

23 girls and 29 young women were engaged in the production of radio programme. The girls were key informants in the development of the programmes wherein 3 media houses Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, Zodiak Broadcasting station and a community radio in Karonga called Tuntufye aired the programmes which reached an estimated 21,354 listeners. The radio programmes focused on increasing the participation of girls and young women in the media to voice out issues, needs and opinion related to SRHR; increase awareness to the wider community and to hear community members' sentiments on how this project is improving sexual and reproductive health and rights for girls and young women in all impact areas. 1,057 members of radio listening clubs (591 females of which 251 were girls under 18 years of age and 340 young women over 18 years of age, and 466 males, of which 207 were boys under 18 years of and 259 men over 18 years of age) were involved in the production of a radio documentary and additional 16 radio programmes that were aired.

**Output statement 4: Community Health Workers (CHWs) deliver integrated SRHR services at the community level**

18 community health workers (4 female and 14 male) were trained on SRHR and provision of SRHR integrated services to enhance capacity to provide youth friendly SRHR services. These Community health Workers have reached 480 girls under 18 and 679 young women above 18 years with SRHR information and services in the project target areas in Karonga.

**Output statement 5: Integrated ASRH services by health providers are available in number of schools SRH corners**

17 meetings were held with 183 (109 females and 74 males) wherein 7 learners with disabilities were involved. The meetings aimed at strengthening community and school-based structures. These included SRH club and Girls Rights clubs in schools which focus on information sharing on SRHR, HIV/AIDS and access to related services. The engaged members have been conducting outreaches to sensitise adolescent girls in school on SRHR and addressing issues of SGBV in school and 3,482 learners.

**Outputs statement 6: Coordinated services to GBV survivors**

5 awareness sessions targeting teachers were conducted benefitting 75 teachers (45 female and 30 male) drawn from school in the target zone in Karonga district. Through these sessions the teachers were oriented on SRHR, including HIV/AIDS and GBV prevention to strengthen their capacity to engage adolescent girls and deliver their role in advancing SRHR and

#### **4b. Outputs and Activities Completed**

prevention of VAWG in schools. The teachers having been trained conducted 9 sensitizations and reached 4,256 learners (2,676 girls and 1,580 boys) in their respective schools.

Also, KADEC conducted 3 Arts competitions as part of awareness raising focused on behavioural change and enhancing access to youth friendly SRHR services. Various performances were conducted by youth and these included Poetry, drama, theme songs, traditional dances, motivational talks from role models, among others. These arts competitions focused on discouraging sexual gender-based violence including adolescent pregnancies and child marriages. 7,951 people (1,411 women, 3,982 girls, 1,776 boys, and 782 men) were reached. The activity facilitated creation of awareness and knowledge on SRHR including GBV prevention, promoted behavioural change and strengthened the coordination between different human rights actors against sexual gender-based violence.

##### **Output statement 7: religious leaders and religious youth groups mobilised to promote adolescent SRH and rights**

5 awareness meetings were conducted benefiting young women and religious leaders. A total of 15 girls, 60 young women and 27 females were reached. Out of these 22 were religious leaders. These were oriented on SRHR and services for adolescent girls and young women, HIV/AIDS and GBV prevention. These also interacted with girls and young women to understand challenges they face and agree on how religious leaders and traditional leaders can work together to address the same including dealing with negative social norms.

##### **Output statement 8: Communities participating in community dialogues on SRHR related to girls and young women**

3 community hall meetings were conducted and engaged where 303 community members were involved. These include 67 girls below 18, 180 young women above 18, 45 male and 37 boys below 18. Among the male were traditional and faith leaders. Key issues were discussed focused on how gender relations, social norms and cultural practices limit access and right to SRH for girls and young women; who are the gatekeepers; the reason why gatekeepers doing this to girls and young women; and how to address the barriers. The activity helped to empower girls and young women with knowledge on how to address the gender discrimination and inequalities they face in their respective communities and contributed towards creating a free and safe environment for increased participation of girls and young women in promoting their SRH & rights

##### **Outputs statement 9: Strengthened awareness of girls and young women in SRHR including HIV/AIDS and GBV prevention**

In addressing cultural issues, cultural communication media events through mobile vans were conducted reaching 2,800 people (1428 female and 1,372 male). Through this interaction with local leaders, girls and young women and the communities' discussions centred on which and/or how to address the existing harmful cultural practices and patriarchal social cultural system that are commonly practised in communities such as wife inheritance, birthday party/festivals and the tradition of mourning the dead person for a long period, influencing gender inequality and sexual gender-based violence, and affect SRHR for girls and young women. Key messages were delivered to motivate communities to respect women's rights desist form acts of VAWG, support girls and women's access to SRHR services

##### **Output statement 10: Coordination and multi-stakeholder meetings conducted with DEC, CSO network, and ADCs**

3 coordination meetings with key district and community stakeholders were held. Through the meetings collaboration was enhanced as key stakeholders utilised the meetings for sharing information, reviewing service provision, but also planning efforts being implemented at district and community level regarding SRHR services, GBV and HIV/AIDS preventions. A total of 36 stakeholders (15 female and 21 male) from various departments and sectors like Health, Police, Judiciary, education, Mother groups, School committee, District CSO network, District Pastors fraternal, youth networks, Women's networks, were part of the meetings. Furthermore, 5 project entry and coordination engagements were done targeting community level structures namely Area Development Committee and Village Development committees, District Executive Committee where 160 persons were engaged. These served as platforms for sharing project information, adoption of project targets areas within the district and linking various stakeholders for ease of collaboration and coordination in the delivery of the project. 2 Multi stakeholder meetings were also held and focused on engaging 17 CSOs to deepen collaboration, share lessons and best practices, joint planning, and reporting.

##### **Output statement 11: Specific rights and needs on SRH of girls and young women included in the current policies and plans**

#### **4b. Outputs and Activities Completed**

2 town hall meetings were held where adolescent girl, and young women interacted with district officials, traditional and faith leaders to discuss Rights and needs of girls and young women in context of SRH and services, GBV and HIV/AIDS prevention. 80 people (29 female and 5 males) benefited from this meeting which facilitated the enhancement of enforcement of community bylaws to curb GBV but also informed district council planning on how to address challenges of access to SRH information and services for girls and women.

**Output statement 12: Enhanced girls and young women's access to information on policy implementation and service delivery strategies for adolescent SRH**

A training manual on SRHR was developed and utilised in training mentors and health workers on SRHR and service provision targeting adolescent and young women. 24 copies were printed. 100 Golf Shirts and 1 roller banner were procured for use as part of disseminating key messages of project while enhancing project visibility. Golf Shirts were distributed to representatives of youth groups, women's groups, government district departments, among others.

**Output statement 13: Situation on project site and implementation progress monitored.**

1 baseline survey was conducted, and report produced with set baselines of project targets. 15 monitoring visits to the field were conducted to constantly check progress of the project implementation and data consolidation. 4 review meetings with key project stakeholders and beneficiaries were held to reflect on progress of project, identifying challenges and means of addressing them.

**Lead organisation 8: Hope for Relief**

**Output statement 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional, and global levels**

2 project entry meetings were held with Chitipa District Executive Committee and with the Area Development Committee. A total of 94 (58 Male and 36 female) were engaged. 213 (142 male, 71female) stakeholders representing CSOs, Police, Judiciary, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Health, were engaged to facilitate review of functionality of referral pathways, implementation of anti GBV laws including collaboration among stakeholders during a district level engagement meeting. 1 sensitisation campaign was conducted in the project target area in Chitipa district reaching 1,250 people (423 male, 827 female). 1 community engagement meeting targeting community structures i.e., ADCs, VDCs, representatives of mother groups, women, forum, and youth groups was conducted and engaged 26 participants (20 male and 6 female) orienting them on VAWG and prevention and response engagements including their role as community level stakeholders.

**Output statement 2: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly**

District GBV Prevention network was revamped, and stakeholders therein were sensitized on VAWG and workplan was developed to assist with coordinated approach to interventions aimed at ending VAWG in the district. The District Network comprises CSO, Government ministries and departments at district level such as ministry of gender (District Gender Office, District Social welfare Office) Malawi Police, Judiciary, health, Youth, among others. .

2 Mobile court sessions were conducted and reached wherein 321 cases of GBV were heard and concluded. 1 training workshop on advocacy and budget tracking was conducted targeting District VAWG Prevention Network. A total of 50 members (31 male and 19 female) benefitted. 1 project review meeting was conducted engaging 21 members ( 15 male and 6 female) drawn from the district GBV Prevention network and representatives from Area Development committee (ADCs)

**4b. Outputs and Activities Completed**

THE NATION  
FRIDAY, 21 MAY, 2021

# 'Mobile courts to relieve GBV victims'

JORDAN SIMEON-PHIRI  
CONTRIBUTOR

**H**ope for Relief executive director Richard Mwanjasi says mobile courts will enable gender-based violence (GBV) victims in Chitipa to access justice easily.

He said this on Wednesday at Ilengo in Traditional Authority (T/A) Kameme where Chitipa Magistrate's Court was sitting as a mobile court.

The trial involved Jeke Masungwa, 42, who was answering a charge of wounding his girlfriend in March this year.

State prosecutor Francis Sichali told the court that the accused stabbed his girlfriend in the abdomen when he found her with another man in a house he was renting for her.

In his submission, the prosecutor said the offence



PHOTOGRAPH: JORDAN SIMEON-PHIRI

The court in session in T/A Kameme

was serious and carried a maximum sentence of 14 years.

First grade magistrate Billy Ngosi found Masungwa guilty of causing grievous

body harm contrary to Section 238 of the Penal Code and sentenced him to eight years imprisonment.

Commenting on the judgement, Mwanjasi,

whose organisation facilitated the mobile court session, said the initiative will clear outstanding GBV cases.

He said: "The judgement shows that we are on course to ending GBV in the district.

"We will continue with these mobile court sessions in hard-to-reach areas to enable poor people access justice."

Mwanjasi also blamed harmful cultural practices for fuelling GBV.

On his part, Chitipa district gender development officer James Gubudu commended the 15-month UN Women-funded mobile court project, saying it will enhance speedy trial of GBV cases.

"Many cases die naturally due to long distance to Chitipa. For example, from Kameme to Chitipa Magistrate's Court, it is about 34 kilometres and people pay about K5 000 to travel," he said. ■

**Lead organisation 9: Purple Innovation for Girls**

**Output statement 1: Collaboration for Accountability in the prevention of SGBV is promoted**

Baseline was conducted and finalised facilitating development of project baselines. 2 dialogues meetings were conducted in Nkhatabay engaging 32 (19 male and 13 female) members from Area Development Committee members, women, and youth group members, including District Executive Committee members. 1 communication strategy was developed to facilitate engagement and communication with various stakeholders in the project. 2 meeting on formulation and enforcement of community by-laws were conducted engaging 20 ADC members in Mzimba and 28 in Nkhatabay. Focus was on how by-law frameworks can help end VAWG focusing on enforcement mechanisms and alignment to existing legislations. 21 community policing forums from 7 Group Village Heads in Nkhatabay and 8 from Group Village Heads in Mzimba districts. These were engaged to enhance their understanding and knowledge of SGBV. Engagement also focused on how they can enhance their role as service providers through case handling and working with other structure at community level in a bid to ensure survivors were supported appropriately when cases are reported. 1 web-based database for use by GBV actors in Nkhatabay and Mzimba was developed and is facilitating sharing of information on GBV to track level of cases and trends thereof. 6 engagement meetings were conducted 1 with District Executive Committee, 2 with ADC members and 2 with the district gender technical working Group in both Nkhatabay and Mzimba. This helped to enhance coordination in service delivery among the stakeholders on SGBV and HP. 5 awareness engagements were conducted reaching 3,200 people (2080 female and 1120 male) with GBV messages detailing forms of GBV, where to report and the various service providers available, among others.

#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

***Output statement 2: Access to training on VAWG, SGBV/HP and SRHR provided for women and girls***

36 health workers and teachers were trained on SGBV prevention. As part of the referral pathway these were targeted to enhance their knowledge and skill in providing survivor centred services to survivors of GBV. 52 (25 Young women 27 women) were trained on local budget tracking to assist with their involvement in tracking resources allocated towards addressing gender related issues such as VAWG. These women were drawn from 26 women and youth groups (10 in Mzimba and 16 in Nkhatabay). 26 ToTs were trained on GBV these were women (female chiefs and pastors' wives). These were targeted to strengthen their knowledge on GBV and support them to reach out to fellow women in various groups such as faith-based women groups and community-based women groups. 28 members (18 male and 8 female) of District Youth TWG and Gender TWG were oriented on GBV and their role in working collaboratively to address SGBV related matters in the project target districts. 21 young women citizens journalists were trained to build their capacity in GBV and how they can report cases and support sensitisation of communities. Furthermore, the orientation focused on gender sensitive reporting and their investigative abilities to facilitate the exposure of GBV cases in the areas of coverage. 50 young women and youth leaders (30 women above 30 years and 20 young women- 18-30 years) were trained in digital communication skills for visibility and advocacy to facilitate their use of digital communication in addressing GBV.

***Output statement 3: Access to financial resources for the strengthening of their organisations needs provided***

292 women and young women were trained in Entrepreneurship. These were drawn from 16 women groups (8 in Mzimba and 8 in Nkhatabay). 192 out of these 292 are GBV survivors and this was a means of supporting them to enhance their economic empowerment so they can fend for their lives. After the training the first 8 groups have received start-up capital as a revolving fund for them to engage in income generating activities. The 8 groups have started the following businesses poultry and vegetable farming, Goat butchery, production and selling of laundry soap, Bakery, horticulture, pig rearing.

#### 5. Unintended Results

During the reporting period female survivors of GBV being engaged in their project target area of Mphompha raised the need for building economic resilience to GBV. As such the women formed a group and asked CCSS to facilitate any engagements that would help them access economic empowerment. As such In November 2021, the through project CCSS engaged the private sector companies to sign agriproduct contracts with Mphompha ADC beneficiaries especially survivors of violence as part of increasing access and control of resources to households as a way of building up their economic empowerment. 24 farmers (14F) have since signed a contract with PIXUS and are receiving farming inputs producing various agricultural products which after sales will help them make money to meet their household needs. This is expected to continue for the upcoming 3 growing seasons. This is expected to help the survivors some of which are widows to be able to fend for themselves thereby reducing their exposure to economic violence.

#### 6. A Specific Story (1/2 page maximum)

CCSS and God Cares Rights Foundation are working in Rumphi district and one of the project areas is called Mphompha. During the reporting period, CCSS undertook a baseline study and during some of the focus group discussions held in Mphompha area, harmful practices were unearthed as the partner was endeavouring to further understand the cultural context and the various harmful practices happening in the area. Further to this, CCSS employed an investigative approach working with an investigative journalist to interrogate further the identified harmful practices to get more details how these are practiced and hampering on women's right in the area in an effort to strategize on actions to abolish them. Among the harmful practices identified is one where women who give birth to twins or delivers by breech are sent to live in the forest away from the village for a month. Mostly a make-shift place is built and used as a dwelling place for the woman and sometimes with her husband. No-one visits them except for someone bringing food on a piece of broken clay pot. In one case as narrated by a woman who experienced this practice, she lost her baby as the make-shift place did not accord her the warmth and comfort a new-born baby requires to survive. Upon identifying this and other similar harmful practices, CCSS and God Cares Rights Foundation engaged traditional leaders, mother groups, women's rights groups, and the district

council. Working together with Police and also various government offices, the resolution was made to abolish this practice as it was understood to be VAWG and thereby discriminating against women. During the 16 Days of Activism, awareness continued to target the area to sensitise community members that the practices is abolished and that if found be reported to police. CCSS and God Cares, working with other partners are continuing to monitor the area to ensure this practice does not resurface.

For more details: <https://times.mw/banished-to-forests-for-giving-birth-to-twins/>



## 7. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

### PURPLE INNOVATION

<https://twitter.com/PurpleInnovate>  
<https://dashboard.purpleinnovation.org/dashboard/>

### LICO

[www.facebook.com/LifeConcernOrganisation](http://www.facebook.com/LifeConcernOrganisation)  
[www.lifeconcern-malawi.org](http://www.lifeconcern-malawi.org)

### CCSS

[www.ccssmalawi.org](http://www.ccssmalawi.org)  
<https://www.zodiakmalawi.com/nw/national-news/64-news-in-northern-region/3666-47-percent-of-people-in-rumphu-have-once-suffered-gbv>  
<https://times.mw/banished-to-forests-for-giving-birth-to-twins/>  
[https://web.facebook.com/120942427951729/posts/4317976068248323/?app=fbi&rdc=1&rd\\_rdr](https://web.facebook.com/120942427951729/posts/4317976068248323/?app=fbi&rdc=1&rd_rdr)  
[https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=4623062017725488&id=583930491638681&sfnsn=mo](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=4623062017725488&id=583930491638681&sfnsn=mo)  
[https://twitter.com/ViwemiC/status/1465252355931312130?t=mv1Ab5ovH\\_kuf-nUi7J2Lw&s=19](https://twitter.com/ViwemiC/status/1465252355931312130?t=mv1Ab5ovH_kuf-nUi7J2Lw&s=19)  
<https://twitter.com/ViwemiC/status/1464165928070008860?t=T9Zx6Y178Scbw5RrMKzBWA&s=19>  
<https://twitter.com/ViwemiC/status/1456195351031975941?t=RQCstDwHm7C70ksGv8VTSQ&s=19>  
<https://twitter.com/ViwemiC/status/1451205352050016259?t=UOCTw7cK8pHWtvSwt7kasg&s=19>

## 7. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FZYSH-QYG-EVCM1bOBIPAZFGt6BW9pqqo/view>

### KADEC

<https://web.facebook.com/00PA76/>

### NAWOLG

<https://twitter.com/NawolgM>

<https://web.facebook.com/Nawolg>

### FOUNDATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

<https://www.facebook.com/The-Foundation-of-Rural-Development-103895958715546/>

<https://twitter.com/FoundationForR2>

<https://www.frdmw.org>

### HOPE FOR RELIEF

<https://web.facebook.com/Hope-for-Relief-Malawi>

### SOFERES

<https://web.facebook.com/SOFERES/>

<https://twitter.com/SolidarityofRe1>

### PARTNERS IN ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

<https://web.facebook.com/partnersinactionforsustainabledevelopment/>

## 8. Capacity Building of CSOs by UNW Country Office/Management Entity

UN Women conducted 2 orientation sessions on 24 June 2021 where all the 9 partners were oriented on Results Based management and reporting and Partner management and financial management. The main objective of the training was to equip the partners with knowledge and skills on how they can focus on results as they implement and how to report such when submitting reports. Also, it aimed at helping them understand key concept and processes for handling project finances according to UN Women policies, how to undertake prudent financial management of project funds including financial reporting. These sessions targeted the project teams and the senior management from the partner organisations. Due to COVID -19 restrictions this orientation was delivered virtually. Through these sessions, partners were taken through reporting templates for both narrative and financial reporting to enable them understanding reporting needs and timelines.

Additionally, all the 9 partners underwent through another virtual session held on 27 October 2021 as organised by the UN Country HACT (Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers) team. This training targeted CSO partners and focused on helping the partners understand capacity assessments, cash transfer modalities and processes, financial reporting and completing face forms, guidelines of managing UN Funds, among others.

Furthermore, spot check visits aimed at reviewing project implementation among the partners was undertaken in July 2021 where all 9 partners were visited. This focused on reviewing financial documents to ensure compliance to financial procedures as well as capacity building to in financial management through provision of technical support. Also, programmatically, technical support was provided through review of progress of project implementation and discussing how to implement and report based on the RBM approach.

<b>9. Risks and Mitigation</b>				
<i>Risk Area (contextual, programmatic, institutionally, briefly describe)</i>	<i>Risk Level</i> 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	<i>Likelihood</i> 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	<i>Impact</i> 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	<i>Mitigation</i> <i>Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk</i>
COVID 19 Restrictions affecting activity implementation	4	5	3	Partners purchased PPEs such as masks and, sanitisers and ensured their requisite use in observance of all COVID-19 protocols during activity implementation. Additionally, activities were staggered and conducted with few numbers to avoid having too many people in one place and wherever possible outdoor venues were utilised.
Impassable roads during rainy season hampering access to project sites	3	4	3	Partners were supported to plan their activities in alignment with the rain seasons especially those that were targeting hard to reach areas with dirt roads.
Duplication of activities due to presence of other CSOs in the project target areas	1	3	2	Partners are part of district level coordination mechanisms where joint planning, implementation, reporting, and monitoring is undertaken. This has eliminated duplication and enhanced complementarity. These mechanisms such as the District Executive Committee also provided guidance in terms of project target sites to ensure fair spread of similar interventions thereby eliminating duplication. In view of Spotlight Programme, WPHF partners are part of the district coordination team, and this has enabled collaboration and coordination as the partners work together

<b>10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions</b>
Delays were experienced due to the COVID-19 restrictions that were in place during the reporting period. As such partners had to stagger activities including breaking them to ensure smaller groups of their target beneficiaries were engaged through planned engagements (meetings, workshops, etc). This affected the time frame of implementation. However, the overall project delivery was on track as the partners managed to replan to ensure lost time is recovered by for example, holding several meetings concurrently using their project teams. Wherever possible virtual platforms were also utilised to carry out planned activities such as meetings.

<b>11. Lessons Learned</b>			
<b>Identify Challenge/Describe</b> <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	<b>What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?</b>	<b>How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?</b>	<b>Key Lesson Learned</b> <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
Limited Technical support provision to partners and monitoring visit/spot check visits	COVID-19 restrictions as travel was not allowed due to the pandemic	UN Women kept in touch with the partners through weekly calls and also utilising virtual platforms to	Close follow up is key in working with partners as it enables appreciation of gaps and timely provision of technical support.

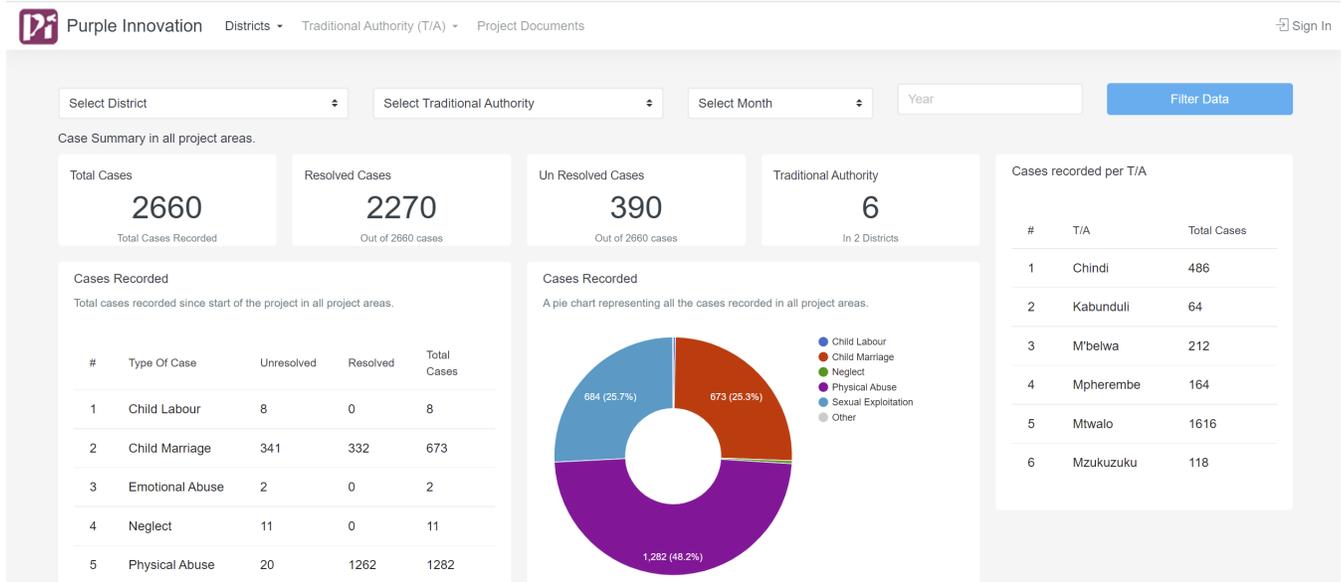
<b>11. Lessons Learned</b>			
	especially during the period until October 2021	engage to provide technical support. These were also used to get project implementation updates to ensure project implementation was progressing	Additionally with the pandemic, flexibility to utilise various approaches to keep in touch with the partners was helpful and ensured that there should be continuous interaction and no information gaps.
Challenges with implementing reporting requirements for UN women/WPHF causing reporting delays	All partners engaged are new and most have never been funded by a UN agency hence it has been their first time to learn UN/WPHF procedures and requirements. Some of the templates used such as face forms are unfamiliar to the partners and hence processes have been iterative to ensure they are filled and submitted as is required.	The partners were taken through orientations session to help them understand requirements, procedures, and processes. Also, ongoing technical support was provided and will continue to be provided. Refresher and more detailed trainings are also planned to be executed to ensure the partners deepen their understanding and develop ability to meet the requirements with ease	Planning processes should consider the need for partners to have time to get to know processes, procedures, and reporting requirements. For new partners this is a time-consuming process as one-time orientations may not suffice, and further trainings and on-going technical support is required.
Prevailing and hidden harmful practices among targeted communities	Patriarchy and continuing skewed power dynamics between men and women stemming from unwillingness of communities to change. Additionally, the pandemic has seen a re-emergence of other patriarchal tendencies which are exacerbating occurrence of harmful practices	Partners have been undertaking exploratory dialogues with project beneficiaries especially women and girls, influencers, and custodians of culture such as traditional leaders to interrogate and unearth what other harmful practices are going in their project target areas. These have been documented and critical players engaged to address them	As awareness is increasing, those who benefit from harmful practices begin to go underground so that they remain incognito. Needful to ensure CSOs continue to interrogate and probe and as they do that gender transformative approaches where the status quo is challenged, and difficult questions are asked is helpful in bringing to light the lurking harmful practices
Disjointed efforts and duplication of interventions	Unfunctional coordination mechanisms and unwillingness of partners to collaborate	UN Women ensured that the partners are part of district level coordination groups and mechanisms for ease of information sharing on project activities, reports including joint planning and implementation wherever applicable. This has led to collaborative delivery of the project with no duplication	Continued coordination through participation in the existing coordination structures is eliminating duplication and helping to enhance accountability as partners share information, plan together; complement each other and jointly implement interventions.

## **12. Innovations and Best Practices**

**a) Innovations:** One of the notable innovations during the reporting period is the SGBV/VAWG and HP Database dashboard under development by Purple Innovation. It aims to capture data from the 3 Traditional authorities where they are

## 12. Innovations and Best Practices

implementing the project with potential scalability to cover the entire districts of Mzimba and Nkhatabay adopted by the district authorities. Currently the database is able to capture and filter data to show number of cases, categories/forms of cases reported and also resolved, per district and also per Traditional Authority (TA), among other categories. Availability of data has been a persistent challenge in the districts and this innovation is aimed at addressing data gaps so that various stakeholders undertake evidence-based interventions in addressing SGBV/VAWG and HP. See the screenshot of the dashboard below:



### b) Best Practices:

As a best practice, under this project all partners have facilitated vibrant coordination through participation in coordination structures existing at district level. These include the District Executive Committee (comprising government and CSOs representatives), the District CSOs Network, the District Gender technical Working Group, the District GBV prevention networks e.g., for Chitipa district. Through these forums, projects and interventions are discussed to ensure synchronisation with government plans and activities. Also, through these, accountability on what projects are under implementation and results being derived, has been enhanced as reports and updates are shared while highlighting key gaps. This has also led to collaborative implementation where various key stakeholders from institutions and structures such as police, judiciary, health, among others, have been handy to support as part of the referral mechanisms in addressing SGBV/VAWG, HP and SRHR service provision. This has facilitated ease in reporting and addressing cases. Furthermore, it has helped to enhance complementarity of activities where

## 13. Auditing and Financial Management

N/A

## 14. Next Steps and Priority Actions

Next steps and priority actions include:

- Providing ongoing technical support to partners as the project activity implementation continues. This will include spot check visit to review progress and provide onsite technical support;
- Reviewing of reports and processing next disbursements to enable continued implementation of project activities
- Conducting refresher trainings on RBM and financial management to continue to enhance capacity of the partners as they deliver the project. The training will also be utilised as a key platform to share lessons and disseminate the Malawi UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan (2021-2025)

#### **14. Next Steps and Priority Actions**

- d. Working with the partners to facilitate continued visibility of the project through various media outlets especially social media platforms such as Facebook, twitter, and Instagram

Noting that all the project agreements with the partners are ending this year, priority will also be on ensuring documentation of project files is updated to facilitate smooth project closures as and when due.

## ANNEX A: Results Framework

Using the **Results Framework from the Project Document** - provide an update on the achievement of impact and outcome indicators for each project in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, a clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

*\*Please note that outputs and activities are reported in narrative Section 4b only – do not include outputs here. For projects which have come to an end in the reporting year, impact level must be reported. For other organizations, and where possible progress towards the impact indicator(s) should be reported.*

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>6</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>7</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
<b>CSO Name 1: National Women's Lobby and Rights group</b>					
<b>WPHF Impact Area:</b> Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG, including SGBV/HP. AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of targeted CSOs that are coordinating efforts to jointly advocate on EAWG, including domestic violence Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end VAWG, including domestic violence	45	90 CSOs	95 CSOs	N/A
<b>Outcome 1:</b> By the end of the project, selected project areas in Blantyre (rural and urban), Lilongwe (rural and urban), Kasungu, Nkhata Bay are safe from SGBV and HP promoting women's empowerment and Gender equality, inclusive and non-discriminatory	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of adolescent boys and girls (10 -19) that have accessed services and information	0	240 Adolescents	88 Adolescents,	Progress still going on
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of men and women above 19 that have accessed services and information	0	800 women	537 Women and 219 men	Progress still going on
	<b>Indicator 3:</b> Number and percentage of women and men in the communities who are Knowledgeable on women's empowerment, generation equality, inclusiveness and non-discrimination	0	8000	5,600 people (3206 male 2394 female) Percentage not yet measured and reported	Progress still going on

<sup>6</sup> Use the indicators from the project document's results framework, ensuring that the disaggregation of the indicator is also included.

<sup>7</sup> Report on the progress made against each indicator, highlighting the indicator value for the reporting period and any cumulative results. These results should align with the narrative in Section 4a and/or 4b.

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>6</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>7</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
<b>CSO Name 2: Foundation for Rural Development</b>					
<b>WPHF Impact Area:</b> Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG, including SGBV/HP. AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of targeted CSOs that are coordinating efforts to jointly advocate on ending SGBV	28	45	65	Project still going on
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by Civil Society in order to monitor and engage efforts to end SGBV	Low	medium	Progress not yet measured and reported	Project still going on
	<b>Indicator 3:</b> Number and percentage of CSOs that report having greater influence an agency to work on ending SGBV	6	12	25	Project still going on
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Strengthened community structures in advancing GEWE, the promotion of SRHR and the prevention of SGBV and VAWG	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and on women's and girls' SRHR	15	25	38	Project still going on
<b>CSO Name 3: Life Concern Organisation</b>					
<b>WPHF Impact Area:</b> Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG, including SGBV/HP. AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of targeted CSOs that are coordinating efforts to jointly advocate on ending SGBV	10	20	68 (36 CBOs,	
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end SGBV	Low	high	Progress not yet measured and reported	Project is still going on
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of supported women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy	0	15	20	N/A

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>6</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>7</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of direct beneficiaries reached through interventions (disaggregated by sex and age group)	0	1,500	1,719 (235 Adolescent girls, 1,190 women and 294 men)	N/A
<b>CSO Name 4: Karonga Debate Club (KADEC)</b>					
<b>WPHF Impact Area:</b> Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG, including SGBV/HP. AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Percentage of girls and young women that report to have increased uptake and access to quality, integrated and gender responsive sexual and reproductive (SRH) youth-friendly services through greater knowledge, agency and capacities related to their health, decision making, improved social status and greater life expectancy.	0	70%	Progress not yet measured and reported	Project still going on
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of targeted CSOs that are coordinating efforts to jointly advocate on ending SGBV	25	30	32	N/A
	<b>Indicator 3:</b> Number and Percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending SGBV	5	8	8	N/A
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Girls and young women's knowledge, agency and capacities strengthened to make informed decisions on their SRH, demand for and uptake of essential SRH services.	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of girls under 18 years and young women over 18 years participating in dialogues and discussions related to the issues concerning their sexual and reproductive health and rights at the district and community level.	3,000	6,000	8,979	N/A
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Families, community, opinion leaders and government supporting SRH of girls and young women	250	300	652	N/A
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Availability of quality integrated ASRH services for girls and young women increased.	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of vulnerable girls under 18 years and young women over 18 years demanding and accessing sexual and reproductive health services including GBV service delivery	1,159	3000	4,517	N/A
<b>Outcome 3:</b> An enabling, free, and safe environment for increased	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number and type of initiatives conducted at community to	5	40	37	Project still going on

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>6</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>7</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
participation of girls and young women and the promotion of their SRH rights created.	address the barriers and behavioural gaps hindering the realization of girls and young women's SRHR in communities				
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of gatekeepers participating facilitation of the desired change in attitude and behaviour.	25	50	72	N/A
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Governance and coordination for integrated SRH programming at all levels strengthened.	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Degree to which SRHR programming is integrated into district systems which is a more qualitative indicator capturing the changes in the system.	25%	50%	Coordination meetings held through platforms of the District Executive Committee, District CSO Network and the District Gender TWG	Project still going on
<b>CSO Name 5: Centre for Civil Society Strengthening (CCSS)</b>					
<b>WPHF Impact Area:</b> Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of targeted CSOs that are coordinating efforts to jointly advocate on ending SGBV	22	25	37	
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Proportion of counties/communities where there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP, promote women's SRHR	0	2 (traditional areas)	2 (traditional areas)	
	<b>Indicator 3:</b> Proportion of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR	0	50%	Progress not yet measured and reported	Project still going on
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, organizations	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of women's rights groups and CSOs that regularly implement and monitor VAWG, including SGBV in their communities	0	20	10	Project still going on

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>6</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>7</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor programmes and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of communities where new tools and/or knowledge products are used to prevent and respond to VAWG	0	2	2	N/A
<b>CSO Name 6: SOFERES</b>					
<b>WPHF Impact Area:</b> WPHF Impact Area: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG, including SGBV/HP AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced	<b>Indicator 1:</b> # of target CSOs that are coordinating efforts to jointly advocate on EAWG, including SGBV/HP and promoting SRHR	1	2 CSOs	8	N/A
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by Civil Society in order to monitor and engage efforts to end SGBV	Low	Medium	Progress yet to be measured and reported	To be reported in next reporting cycle
	<b>Indicator 3:</b> Number and Percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending SGBV	0	2	Progress yet to be measured and reported	To be reported in next reporting cycle
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Outcome 1: Participation and decision making of adolescent girls at local levels, including school management committees have increased.	<b>Indicator 1:</b> # of adolescent girls who attended training programmes and engaged or participated in decision making at local level	0	60	60 girls	
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> # of parents (who attended workshops) that agree and commit to support girls' education	0	60	60 (24 male, 36 female)	
	<b>Indicator 3:</b> Types of actions taken by duty bearers to support the prevention and response to SGBV of girls in schools and communities	0	2	2	
<b>CSO Name 7: PASD</b>					
<b>WPHF Impact Area:</b> Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of autonomous social movements and CSOs that are coordinating efforts to jointly advocate SGBV/HP and promoting SRHR	12	25	47	PASD is working with other existing CSOs in the district implementing Spotlight Initiative Programme.

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>6</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>7</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG, including SGBV/HP AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced					Additionally, community level movements such as women groups have also been vibrant in the area hence the increased number achieved
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> A degree to which social accountability mechanism are used by CSOs in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end SGBV/HP and promote women's SRHR	low	medium	Progress yet to be measured and reported	To be reported in next reporting cycle
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination	0	5	12	N/A
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination	0	8	11	N/A
	<b>Indicator 3:</b> Number of women and girls who have been trained as youth advocates	0	25	30	N/A
	<b>Indicator 4:</b> Number and type of awareness campaigns on SGBV prevention conducted	0	12	7 (4 theater for development performances; 3 cultural festivals)	Project still going on
<b>CSO Name 8: Hope for Relief</b>					
<b>WPHF Impact Area:</b> Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of targeted CSOs that are coordinating efforts to jointly advocate on ending SGBV	34	40	42	N/A
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number and percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending SGBV	0	50%	2	Project still going on

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>6</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>7</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG, including SGBV/HP AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced					
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Enhanced accountability of local stakeholders in preventing and responding to VAWG	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number and types of accountability mechanisms for advocacy used by CSOs	0	1	Progress yet to be measured and reported	To be reported in next reporting cycle
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of women, men and youth who have accessed services/mechanisms for support (by age group)	0	400	221 (18 below 18, 103 above 18)	Project still going on
<b>CSO Name 9: Purple Innovation for Girls</b>					
<b>WPHF Impact Area:</b> Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG, including SGBV/HP AND Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Women's rights groups and CSOs targeted to coordinate efforts for jointly advocating on ending SGBV by October 2022	0	80	149	N/A
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> percentage of CSOs engaged reporting greater influence and agency to work in SGBV	0	90%	Progress yet to be measured and reported	To be reported in next reporting cycle
	<b>Indicator 3:</b> percent increase income independency for women and girls	0	50%	Progress yet to be measured and reported	To be reported in next reporting cycle
	<b>Indicator 4:</b> 5 reduction of SGBV cases in the targeted areas in the districts	0	--	Progress yet to be measured and reported	To be reported in next reporting cycle
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor programmes and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on VAWG including SGBV/HP, and on women's and girls' SRHR	0	30	21	Project still going on, other activities are yet to be implemented
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved coordination and collaboration for women rights	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of women rights groups and autonomous CSOs	0	5	22	N/A

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>6</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>7</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
groups and autonomous CSOs working on SGBV in Mzimba South and Nkhatabay districts reducing duplication efforts	collaborating on designing, implementing and evaluating programmes on VAWG including SGBV/HP				
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of joint planning and evaluation meetings	0	8	2	Project still going on, other activities are yet to be implemented
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Improved economic independence of women and girls	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of women and girls owned businesses formed and sustained through the training programmes	0	16	8	Project still going on, other activities are yet to be implemented