

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING
QUESTIONS**



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

November 2024

COUNTRY: Malawi

TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL: SEMI-ANNUAL

YEAR OF REPORT: 2024

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Title: Strengthening Malawi's Peace Infrastructure for conflict prevention and sustaining peace in borderland districts Project Number from MPTE-O Gateway:			
If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:	Type and name of recipient organizations: <div style="text-align: center;"> UNDP (Convening Agency) UNFPA UN Women </div>		
Date of first transfer: Project end date: December 2024 Has this project received a cost or no cost extension? No Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension? Yes Is the current project end date within 6 months? Yes			
Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project			
Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organisation Please enter the original budget amount, the amount transferred to date and the estimated expenditure by the recipient. Group the amounts by the agency for cross-border projects, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the details in the attached budget. 			
Recipient organisation	Budget Allocated (\$)	Amount Transferred to date (\$)	Amount spent / committed to date (\$)
UNDP	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,535,317.56
UNFPA	600,000	600,000	535,800.36
UN Women	600,000	600,000	493,256.52

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING
QUESTIONS***

TOTAL	3,000,000	1,500,000	2,380,390.14
--------------	------------------	------------------	---------------------

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 79.35%

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE

The budget templates are available [here](#)

Implementing partners

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date? 5 (Public Affairs Committee and Foundation for Civic Education and Social Enhancement (FOCESE) Youth Network and Counselling - YONECO, Malawi Human Rights Resource Centre (MHRRC) working with Centre for Conflict Management and Women Affairs (CECOWDA and Youth Forum for Development (FOYODE); and Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace working with FEMWISE Malawi Chapter.

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

Name of Implementing Partner	Type of Organisation (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)	What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date	Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner (175 mots)
Public Affairs Committee (PAC)	Civil Society	346,669.17	PAC has been conducting conflict prevention and mediation training for mediators, youth, and women. Further to this, it has held several strategic meetings with the Muslim Association and Christian stakeholders for the Popularization of MoU on hijab dress code in primary schools. Additionally, it utilised the funds to establish and capacitate the 65-community faith-based mediation zones in Machinga and Mangochi, which are meant to intervene on issues as they arise within their communities. It also has 5 people who will be stand-alone mediators in the region (Mangochi and Machinga).
Foundation for Civic Education and Social Enhancement (FOCESE), and Youth Network and Counselling - YONECO	Civil Society	324,000.00	The activities are ongoing. They also sub granted local female IP-led CSO residents in Karonga, Mangochi, and Machinga, who are fast-tracking the implementation of activities at the district and community levels. The activities

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING
QUESTIONS***

			<p>include Training youth in conflict prevention and advocacy, Conducting community advocacy, Training safe space mentors, Facilitating community awareness meetings, strengthening SGBV prevention mechanisms, strengthening referral systems for women and adolescent girls, Establishing community advocacy forums, facilitating the provision of psychosocial survives to vulnerable survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, to enable access to requisite services at border crossings; strengthening coordination of and linkages amongst existing women-led organisations and groups, structures to facilitate consolidated agency, collaborative advocacy and voice of women in resilience building, human rights protection, empowerment and SGBV.</p>
Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace	Civil Society organisation	\$88,028.29	<p>CCJP implemented a Situation analysis and mapping of women and youth networks in the 3 project districts; district level advocacy engagements in Karonga; a women movement groups learning engagement in collaboration with the women movement groups across the project districts; trained the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission on the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the UNSCR 1325 NAP for Malawi; Trained women movement groups in conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy, early warning Mechanisms, peacebuilding, and diffusion of radicalization and prevention of harmful practices; trained women and youth representatives in council structures, women counsellors, women leaders in Malawi Human Rights Processes (reporting and advocacy on addressing conflict)</p>

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING
QUESTIONS***

Malawi Human Rights Resource Centre	Civil Society organisation	\$89,682.76	Key activities include orientation of women on UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and UNSCR 2250 on Women Peace and Security and Youth Peace, CEDAW, Maputo Protocol, SADC Protocol on Gender and development, Peace and Unity Act, Malawi Peace and Unity and prevention of violence against women in times of conflict; training women on how they can effectively participate and contribute to decision making processes in local governance structures i.e. District Peace Committees or Area Development Committees; Train women rights/women led and movement leaders in advocacy and movement building on conflict prevention and Peace Building; Advocacy Interface with DPUC and district stakeholders to advocate for women and youth participation in the District Peace Committees and all other related peace structures.
-------------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------	---

Gender-responsive Budgeting:

Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes to gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? 50.67%

Indicate the dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women's empowerment: USD 1,520,156.22

Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women's empowerment:

UN Women: USD 493,256.52 - UN Women supported youth and women-led engagements, including community dialogues in conflict prevention, management and peacebuilding working with the women movement groups. The youth and women-led groups were also supported in producing and sharing evidence of their impact, through reviews of implementation of action plans especially through the established women's movements for peace. Additionally, training on women's movement building to enhance women's active and meaningful participation was conducted to enhance women's capacity for mobilisation and engagement in conflict prevention, mediation, and peace related processes.

UNFPA: USD 442,000 - The activities included review meetings of law enforcers and community structures, training sessions of youth in Peace Building and Conflict prevention, training sessions for mentors on mentorship, entrepreneurship and resilience building in the three targeted districts, Community level advocacy meetings, Community dialogue sessions on social norms and traditional practices that fuel GBV and hinder access to SRHR services, , Mentoring and coaching of youth, business

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING
QUESTIONS***

women and networks on business management and skills. Support quarterly community of practice for youth and women groups, Organize media advocacy campaigns on SGBV prevention and human trafficking using community-based radio, including round tables in Karonga, Organize training sessions for youth and women groups/CBOs in business and business networks in group dynamics, Organize training sessions for teachers, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and other opinion leaders on SGBV prevention and capacitate them to become SGBV prevention advocates within their institutions and at the community level, finalising the youth NAP 2250 including printing and planning sessions for dissemination of National Action Plan for UNSCR 2250.

UNDP has ensured a mandatory 30% representation of women in community policing, peacebuilding and conflict prevention training. These trainings have been conducted in collaboration with FEMWISE Malawi chapter¹ to ensure that the women's peace and security agenda of integrating and ensuring women lead in peacebuilding initiatives is realised. Further, UNDP has been supporting dialogue and mediation work by the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission (MPUC) and District Peace and Unity Committees (DPUCs), whose membership includes ensuring that female members meet the minimum quota to ensure that women's issues are adequately addressed.

Project Gender Marker: 2

Project Risk Marker: 1

Project PBF focus area: 2.3 - Conflict prevention / Management.

The project contributes to outcomes and outputs under Pillars 1 and 2 of the 2019-2023 UNDAF:

- I) Malawi has strengthened institutional capacities for sustaining peace, inclusive societies and participatory democracy.
- II) Establish real-time conflict early warning and response mechanisms for monitoring conflicts and threats to peace.
- III) Strengthen participatory governance.
- IV) Implementation and monitoring of all global, regional, and national obligations and commitments on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.
- V) Girls and boys 6-17 years, particularly the most marginalised, benefit from an integrated package of quality education, health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and protection services.
- VI) Civic engagement and participation

The backbone of the project is formed by SDG 16 to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” and SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

¹ A women mediators led organisation which seeks to promote conflict prevention, mediation, dialogue and other peacemaking or peacebuilding efforts.
<https://saro.au.int/index.php/en/node/314>

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING
QUESTIONS**

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: the project contributes to the targets of SDG 16, 3.4 and 5.2, 5.3.

The project also contributes to the priorities of the New Malawi Long Term Vision (Malawi 2063) by aligning itself with the following priorities:

- I) a united, peaceful, patriotic, and proud people that believe in their own abilities and are active participants in building their nation
- II) Effective Governance Systems and Institutions
- III) Mindset Change

Steering Committee and Government Engagement

Does the project have an active steering committee?

Yes

If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months.

1 time – A Steering Committee was held on 31 January 2024

The initial consultation meeting at the technical level was held with the Ministry of Local Government, Unity and Culture on 14 February 2023 and the technical committee/ national coordination meeting was held on 5 October 2022 with the Ministry of Local Government, Unity and Culture, the Ministry of Youth, and the Ministry of Gender.

Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with (275 words max.)

At the National level, the project has worked with the Ministry of Local Government, Unity and Culture, Ministry of Homeland Security, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Gender, Public Affairs Committee, Malawi Police Service, and Ministry of Information to implement selected training sessions in the three target districts: Karonga, Machinga, and Mangochi.

At the district level, the project has worked with district-level offices of the local councils (Ministry of Local Government), Malawi Police Service, gender, community development, social welfare, health, Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) and District Peace and Unity Committee during the implementation of project activities. The UN also engaged civil society organisations, including the Public Affairs Committee (PAC), Human Rights Commission, FEMWISE Malawi Chapter, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP), Malawi Human Rights Resource Centre (MHRRC), and the Independent (Police) Complaints Commission when conducting peacebuilding and conflict prevention activities.

The project accelerated the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission (MPUC) operationalisation and supported District Peace and Unity Committees (DPUCs) in conflict mediation and sensitisation activities.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING
QUESTIONS***

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Atupele Mataula, Peacebuilding Analyst, UNDP Malawi & Enisa Sande, Monitoring and Evaluation officer, UNDP Malawi.

Project report approved by: Nanise Saune, Governance Portfolio Manager

Did PBF Secretariat or RCO focal point review the report: [Yes](#)

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS**

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.
- Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.
- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.
- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.
- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities (Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable):

Contracting of Partners	Completed
Staff Recruitment	Completed
Collection of baselines	Completed
Identification of beneficiaries	Completed

Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (250 word limit):

Staff recruitment: The project Coordinator, M&E Officer, Strategic Communication Specialist and Border Security Officer were recruited to support the project activities. A baseline survey and capacity assessment was completed by the international consultant in February 2023.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal or a list of individual outputs or activities, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project where evidence² contribution to outcomes is available if requested. (550 word limit):

UNDP has contributed to the strengthening of Malawi's peace architecture by actively supporting human rights protection and peacebuilding in borderland communities of Karonga, Machinga and Mangochi. At the national level, the project facilitated the operationalisation of the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission (MPUC) since its establishment in November 2023 by providing technical expertise, physical resources, and financial support towards key strategic engagements of the commission. It also provided capacity-building activities that targeted the Ministry of Local Government, Unity and Culture to ensure the effective implementation of the Peace and Unity Act and the National Peace Policy. UNDP also facilitated the establishment and capacity building of the Machinga District Peace and Unity Committee (DPUC), which now

² Evidence can include evidentiary support for results, including but not limited to: Surveys and other data collection initiatives, field mission reports, community based monitoring or other monitoring reports, third party monitoring, pre- and post surveys, photographs, policy and other documents, meeting minutes, evaluations, communication materials etc. PBF may request these documents if needed.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

provides an opportunity for a structured forum for mediation and conflict resolution to encourage non-violent conflict management mechanisms. The project also provided a platform for discussion and collaboration in effectively addressing cross-border issues and risks. Furthermore, the project built a more responsive and accountable approach to dealing with conflicts by supporting efforts towards enhancing the capacity of border security, immigration, community policing and Malawi police service officers on human rights protection and conflict prevention. At the community level, the project supported the three DPUCs³ to capacitate and sensitise hotspot and borderland communities to ensure they are better prepared to manage and resolve disputes locally, fostering a culture of dialogue and reducing reliance on external intervention. It also supported DPUCs to facilitate community-level mediation and dialogue to resolve conflicts in the three districts. Through the efforts from IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix systems, the project provided and ensured that data and information on human cross border movement is available for partners use in making evidence-based decision making and understanding the impact of irregular cross border migration on conflict and social cohesion disturbance of community. This also further provides an insight to understand the need of mainstreaming migration management particularly irregular cross border management in conflict prevention and peacebuilding actions. The project fostered a collective understanding of rights and duties by engaging local leaders, law enforcement, and citizens in human rights education, improving community trust in the authorities. The community engagement activities also helped foster trust and understanding between borderland communities in Malawi and neighbouring countries, contributing to a more peaceful coexistence. Over 2079 people benefited directly from the capacity-building activities.

UNFPA engaged District Peace and Unity Committees (DPUC) and government departments in all target districts during peace and conflict prevention implementation to fight GBV/SGBV and promote access to SRHR services. The project has strengthened 16 youth networks in all three target districts, established and strengthened 148 Safe spaces in the target district to fight GBV, human trafficking and child marriages. The project has also facilitated training sessions for school, hospital and community-level SRHR service providers and referral systems focal persons and stakeholders working for women and adolescent girls in the target districts and communities including the provision of requisite services at border crossings. Organised community-level advocacy and public awareness on SGBV prevention and reporting mechanisms and psychosocial and counselling services for victims and families of victims, strengthened resilience, SGBV prevention and SRHR referral systems and capacities of stakeholders working for women and adolescent girls, including SGBV survivors to enable access to requisite services at border crossings. Furthermore, the project facilitated community level sensitisation and mobilisation for youth and women entrepreneurship groups and business networks and training sessions for 465 youths (265 girls and 200 boys) in the target districts. Additionally, facilitated the creation of a platform for women, youth, and girls to dialogue on social norms that hinder access to SRHR services and fuel GVB, training sessions for 258 mentors to be resilient to GBV, child marriage and human trafficking.

UN Women contributed to the strengthening of the peace architecture through continued capacity enhancement of women under the women movement groups, youth (especially young women), thereby facilitating increased women's participation in peace structures and decision-making positions. 335 women benefited directly from the capacity training and refreshers aimed at driving forward mobilisation of women to take part in decision making positions in peace and

³ Mangochi, Karonga and Mangochi District Peace and Unity Committees (DPUCs)

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS**

other structures in line with UNSCR 1325 participation pillar. These women are actively engaging and supporting conflict prevention, mediation and promotion of peace as peace agents. Based on their action plans developed during the training sessions held, the women conducted 379 sensitisation engagements reaching 61,084 (45,813 Male and 15,271 female) in the project target districts. Furthermore, the women managed to address 366 cases ranging from land disputes (15%), witchcraft accusations (15%), child marriages (48%), violence against women cases (20%), child trafficking (2%). Additionally, UN Women supported capacity strengthening of MPUC focusing on UNSCR 1325 and the implementation of Malawi's National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and the reporting on Women Peace and Security in line with AU Continental Results Framework. In facilitating gender responsiveness of district and community level stakeholders towards women's participation in peace structures and decision-making platforms and processes, advocacy interfaces were undertaken engaging 221 (162 Male and 59 Female) leading to enhanced partnership between the women and the DPUCs, local councils and traditional leaders in supporting women's engagement as peace agents at community level which has enabled the implementation of their action plans.

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.

- “On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.
- “On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.

How many outcomes does the project have?2

Outcome 1: Strengthen Malawi's Infrastructure for Peace (National Peace Architecture) to support peacebuilding and human rights protection in borderland communities.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress:

Progress summary: (350 word limit)

- 1.1.1. The project supported the establishment of the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission (MPUC) through advocacy and procurement of office furniture, vehicles, stationery and ICT equipment. Further to this, UNDP supported the capacity building of the commission by conducting training sessions to clearly outline and provide guidance on the nature of work that the commission is expected to do as per requirement by the Malawian legal framework⁴. The project also supported the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to guide the commission's work, DPUCs and Area Peace and Unity Committees (APUCs), a strategic plan, resource mobilisation strategy and

⁴ Malawi Constitution, Peace and Unity Act of 2022 and the National Peace Policy.

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS

communication strategy for the commission. At the time of the report, a consultant was appointed to review the National Peace Policy, which expired in 2023.



MPUC Capacity Building Session



Validation of MPUC Standard operating procedures

- 1.1.2. The project also supported the establishment of the District Peace and Unity Committee (DPUC) in Machinga by organising a sensitisation meeting with district stakeholders and training sessions with the chosen DPUC members. Furthermore, the project supported refresher training for DPUCs in the three districts as well as supported mediation and dialogue sessions for the committees as part of their annual work plans.
- 1.1.3. Training sessions on mediation for youth and women in faith groups were conducted by the Public Affairs Committee⁵ (PAC). PAC also facilitated the establishment of 65 zones where trained faith-based mediators could support community-level mediation in Machinga and Mangochi. Further to this, in cognisance of the recurring religious and culturally motivated conflicts in Machinga and Mangochi, PAC proceeded to institute and capacitate 5 stand-alone mediators who will support immediate interventions in the two districts whenever the need arises.



Public Affairs Committee meeting on popularization of Hijab in Schools

⁵ <https://pacmw.org/organization-of-the-public-affairs-committee-pac/>

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

- 1.1.4. Also, through the project a training of MPUC on the UNSCR 1325, Malawi UNSCR 1325 NAP implementation and reporting was successfully undertaken through FEMWISE Malawi Chapter and Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP). This facilitated MPUC's understanding of the need to mainstream the UNSCR 1325 pillars in the work of MPUC including gender mainstreaming in its operations to ensure the Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda is intertwined with the operations of the MPUC. Additionally, it also factored in the role of MPUCs in enhancing accountability through ensuring fulfilment of reporting obligations of Government of Malawi in line with the AU Continental Results Framework which focuses on monitoring implementation of the WPS agenda.
- 1.2.1. Eight enumerators conducted flow monitoring and Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) exercises in two target districts, Karonga and Mangochi. The Project successfully supported deployment of DTM Flow Monitoring activities across Karonga and Mangochi border corridors, where information on human cross border movement/migration was collected, analysed, and shared with various partners to support with evidence-based decision making and programming's. Further to that, IOM and partners through an exercise called Participatory Mapping Exercise (PME) identified key potential crossing points, route corridors and congregation areas that are mostly used by migrants transiting irregularly to Malawi and beyond which may have potential causing disturbances in social cohesion. Both DTM and PME throughout the project implementation have iteratively been providing relevant information to the border management officials, PBF implementing partners to proactively develop mitigation and prevention measures that support social cohesion development actions and risk management activities such as those that targets conflict prevention.
- a. A total of 54 informal crossing points (Mangochi 38, and Karonga 16) were identified through PME. These are the ungazetted point of entries (PoEs) that are mostly used by travellers to enter or exit in Malawi irregularly (without following proper procedures for cross border travelling). Additionally, a total of 44 potential congregation areas (Mangochi 27 and Karonga 17) were mapped by with support from local partners. These are locations used by irregular travellers to meet and interact with local communities. Finally, through the PME sessions, IOM and partners identified 16 route corridors (Mangochi 12 and Karonga 4) both at water and land that are used by the irregular travellers to access Malawi congregation areas like communities, markets, transit centres among others. through this exercise, participants were able to connect and delineate areas at potential risk of conflicts that may be caused by irregular migration activities happening across
 - b. IOM DTM systems deployed a total of eight (8) enumerators (Mangochi 5 and Karonga 3) across the informal crossing points to collect primary and real time data and information from individuals crossing the border informally. Monthly reports have been produced since January 2023 (please click [here](#) and [here](#) to access the recent and other reports). a total nine (9) reports, published and shared with partners for use. These reports, among other information that have been shared by partners and district officials like border management officials, contain a lot of data and information that has indicators which can be used to identify conflict drivers including solutions to those drivers. Among others, the DMP flow monitoring has identified movement containing potential smuggling in persons, trafficking in persons, smuggling of goods, and movement that are

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS

at potential risks of gender-based violence and other social and economic based violence such as discrimination, unfair dismissal from work and unlawful detention. The flow monitoring has also identified and reported flows moving forcefully due to conflict either caused by social and economic factors or environmental changes like climate related disasters.



Population mapping exercise led by IOM in partnership with UNDP

Various interventions done by district border management officials in response to the data and information shared through DTM flow Monitoring were noted and observed by IOM during supervision and monitoring sessions. For example, the Ngapani entry point in Mangochi is now fully manned by officials after officials observed the migration information that was contained in Ngapani. The number of border foot patrols, rounds, and patrol systems have been greatly improved with more precision and accuracy to provide context specific support to travellers and surrounding communities. The information on the report has also assisted officials to plan for community sensitization and awareness campaigns, a mission that aims at reducing cross border irregular activities which are the drivers to social cohesion disturbance. Through the reports the partners are able to understand the trends of migration, types of migration and their reasons, common and alternate routes used by travellers, vulnerabilities and challenges faced by travellers and many others which are very key to understand migration and conflict prevention and peacebuilding. In general we can confidently conclude that there is a very high potential for un managed migration such as irregular cross border movement to cause conflict such as social cohesion disturbances reasons particularly in border community, between travellers and communities as well as community with border management authorities.

- 1.2.2. Nine (9) Community Policing Liaison Platforms were established to enhance communication, engagement, and collaboration between the communities and the law enforcement agencies. The platform serves as a space for open dialogue among community members, local leaders, and law enforcement agencies, which allows for exchanging ideas, concerns, and feedback on security, peace, and community cohesion in Karonga, Mangochi and Chitipa⁶. Moreover, the community policing liaison platforms have fostered a collaborative approach among law enforcement agencies in human rights adherence. This platform encourages sharing information, strategies, and resources, thereby enhancing their collective ability to prevent and respond effectively

⁶ Chitipa was included as it falls within the jurisdiction of Karonga Police and also

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS

to incidents of communal violence, tracking in persons as a success story informed by the Mangochi Chief during the National Community Policing Executive Committee Meetings.

The project supported the development of a community policing policy which has standardised and guided community policing work in Malawi. The policy was endorsed by all community-level, district level and national-level committees and now awaits final signing off by the Inspector General of Malawi Police Service by December 2024. The policy has trained 901 people in the three districts, including police officers, district-level stakeholders, community leaders and community policing forum members. The project facilitated tailored training for the law enforcement agencies within the borderland districts on human rights and in-person trafficking prevention, which helped build a knowledgeable, empathetic, and effective law enforcement body. The training enhanced their operational capacity and promoted a culture of respect for human rights, contributing to the fight against trafficking in person and the protection of vulnerable populations.



Border security and human rights training in Karonga and Mangochi

- 1.3.1 The project engaged an international consultant to conduct a mapping needs and capacity assessment of the Malawi peacebuilding framework. This was done to ensure that the project activities respond to existing capacity gaps and inform future possible interventions. The findings identified a lack of coherence among peacebuilding actors, resulting in duplicated efforts and random implementation due to weak system-wide coordination. The assessment also found challenges that MPUCs and DPUCs continue to face, including capacity issues, limited funding, and an absence of sustainable financial support. It also realised the potential that youth and women-led peace initiatives in the districts have despite receiving ad hoc and insufficient programmatic and financial support. The report then recommends strengthening coordination between peacebuilding actors, continued capacity building, integration of peace initiatives with existing socioeconomic activities to strengthen community resilience, and the need to set up a secretariat for the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission, which will facilitate the development of a sustainable funding mechanism.
- 1.3.2 The project trained district level stakeholders and youth representatives and DPUC members on conflict monitoring and reporting. However, during the report, the conflict data collection application for the MPUC is yet to be developed, only engagements with

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS**

the commissioners and technical staff from the commission have been had. The project will facilitate the setup of the application in the last quarter of the year.

- 1.3.3 Furthermore, advocacy interface meetings were held with DPUCs to lobby for support from DPUCs in ensuring women's participation in conflict prevention and peace processes at district and community levels. MHRRC and CCJP and FEMWISE conducted interfaces with the DPUCs in the project districts to amplified for gender mainstreaming in the work of DPUCs. This included sharing of district level context of issues and how issues that undermine peace affects women and the importance of their involvement in conflict prevention and peace building.

- 1.4.1 The Youth National Action Plan (NAP) on the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250 on youth, peace and security has been finalised, now is being printed and plans for dissemination of Youth NAP UNSCR 2250 resolution are in progress.

- 1.4.2 The project has strengthened the capacity of 16 youth networks (9 networks in Mangochi, 3 networks in Machinga and 4 networks in Karonga) as agents of change in peacebuilding and conflict prevention in the three targeted districts reaching out to The project has trained 465 youth (265 girls and 200 boys) in the three targeted districts on conflict prevention, peace building, GBV, child marriages, human trafficking, and other human rights issues. These are the Ambassadors who are championing conflict prevention and peacebuilding among community members. They shall also champion the implementation of the YOUTH NAP, which is being disseminated at the district level.

There is strengthened collaboration in the provision of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and the inclusion of other key Peacebuilding partners in the referral pathways, which are being updated as part of the project implementation in the target districts amongst stakeholders. Improved coordination of the provision of gender-based violence services for survivors has been reported in the target districts. UNFPA has also incorporated mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) into its activities due to the MHPSS's joint mission with the districts. The Mission revealed that GBV results in conflicts and affects the mental and psychosocial well-being of women and girls. The safe spaces have been linked to trained counsellors as part of the conflict and peace-building activities.

1,4,3 The trained border police and immigration police on GBV/SGBV, referral pathways, and access to SRHR services have contributed to the fight of GBV and human trafficking in the target border districts.



Figure 2. Results of law enforcement training captured.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (350 word limit)

The project deliberately targets women, girls, and youth during the capacity building sessions to ensure improved capacity of women groups and youth networks members in preventing and protecting their fellow women and youth in gender-based violence and demanding sexual reproductive health rights services. Women and youth from the 16 youth networks are now drivers of change in demanding sexual reproductive health services and reducing gender-based violence's.

Youth and young women, women village headmen are deliberately targeted to take a leading role in fighting gender-based violence, access to SRHR services, fighting human trafficking, ending child marriage, and supporting girls to go back to school. 465 Youth (265 females and 200 males) in three target districts have been capacitated to sensitize their fellow community members on sexual reproductive health rights, child marriage, human trafficking and gender-based violence. As the result of improved capacity of youth and women and awareness meetings the project has managed to achieve the following results.

Additionally, the project targeted MPUC with focused training intervention on UNSCR 1325 (WPS) and related gender and inclusion dimensions to facilitate alignment of its operations towards achieving gendered outcomes in line with UNSCR 1325 pillars including accountability through reporting on the WPS agenda under the AU Continental Results framework.



Figure 1. Woman presenting group work in Mangochi.

a) Machinga

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS

- 301 GBV survivors (57 men and 244 women) were supported through counselling and referral services after training sessions for youth and women.
- The trained women and youth in Machinga facilitated rescue of 40 girls within the age ranges of 13 to 17 from child marriage in the target Traditional Authorities.
- The trained youth and women have supported 26 girls and one boy to go back to school.
- A total of 35 youth clubs have been strengthened with the total membership of 1078(741 girls and 330 boys)
- 24 women are accessing Family Planning services after successful dialogue sessions on social norms that hinder access to SRHR services and fuel SGBV in the targeted three traditional Authorities during the reporting period.
- 3630 people (2120 women and 1510 men) are accessing family planning services after creation of demand by the project in borderland communities.

b) Mangochi

- 52 children (47 girls and 5 boys) rescued from child marriages in the target borderland communities
- 32 children (29 girls and 3 boys) have been supported to go back to school.
- 112 youth clubs with a membership of 7400 (5140 girls and 2260 boys) have been strengthened in the target borderland communities.



- 36 village and savings and Loans groups in youth clubs and safe spaces have been strengthened. Girls and boys are accessing loans to do small-scale business in their community. 22 Girls reported to have their life transformed as the result of the loan scheme.
- 10 800 people (7300 women and 3500 men) are accessing family planning services.

Karonga

- A total of 417 youth (167 boys and 250girls) has been reached by the trained 102 youth (60 girls and 42 boys) through peer-to-peer youth engagement on conflict prevention and peace building.

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS

- Improved coordination with DPUC and government officials on strengthening youth clubs and networks and empowering them on conflict prevention and peace building.
- 8 Members from Kabala youth in Traditional Authority Mwakaboko and 4 members from Chimwemwe youth club are participating in Area Development Committees and Village Development Committees.
- 4 children in Traditional Authority Mwakaboko and 2 children from Traditional Authority Kilipula have been rescued from being child trafficking for the past month in Traditional Authority Mwakaboko after various training sessions for women and youth on conflict prevention and peace building
- 17 GBV referral cases were recorded and concluded as the result of strengthened SGBV prevention mechanisms, capacities and SRHR referral systems for women and adolescent girls, including vulnerable survivors of sexual and gender-based violence at border crossings.
- 23 girls have been rescued from early marriages (13 girls from Kilipula and 7 girls from Kyungu)
- 31 girls have been supported to go back to school as the result of various project interventions.
- 6 people rescued from human trafficking as the result of trainings sessions for women and youth in conflict prevention and peace building.
- The project has strengthened 26 active youth clubs with a total membership of 605 (284 boys and 311 girls).
- 20 safe spaces have been established with a total membership of 488 mentees.
- Prevalence of 4 active Village Savings and Loans Scheme, which they utilise to support themselves in running small businesses and meeting their needs.
- One youth member anticipates gaining over MK1 million from sales after obtaining a startup loan from the group.
- 12 members in Karonga are economically empowered from various small-scale businesses.

This included and not limited to elements related to gender responsive conflict management, gender responsive mediation and related tools and approaches, and women's movement building to buttress and enhance women involvement in conflict prevention, mediation, and related processes at community levels. Women from diverse women groups from the project targeted TAs were specifically targeted, trained and engaged to facilitate their capacity strengthening for effective involvement in various structures such as the DPUC, APUC, youth clubs, women led platforms, among others to enhance their participation and decision making as peace and change agents.



Sharing what has worked, lessons and co-creating next steps during a learning exchange engagement as the women from the women movement groups from the 3 project districts met to review progress of implementation of their action plans.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***



Women from the project districts during a training on women movement building, gender responsive conflict prevention and response, mediation, UNSCR 1325, among other content that took place in Machinga.


Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 1 in the table below.

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)



Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 1.1 Malawi Peace and Unity Commission (40% women and Youth representation) established and providing mediation services by December 2023	0	1	1	The Malawi Peace and Unity Commission was established on 2 November 2023 ⁷
Indicator 1.2 % of disputes/conflicts referred to the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission and District Committees satisfactorily resolved through mediation services	0	80%	64%	The project supported DPUC activities in Karonga and Mangochi with 14 conflicts where 9 have been resolved and 5 are still pending
Indicator 1.3 Improved human rights protection in border communities based on perception of communities (especially women)	0	80%+ of community members served feel human	70%	The trained Human Rights institutions in borderland communities are now promoting access to SRHR services and fighting

⁷ Female representation in the MPUC is 38% with 3 members out of 8 being women. However, the leadership position of Chairperson is held by a woman.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
		rights protection has improved		GBV/SGBV, child marriages and human trafficking. 
Indicator 1.4 Perception of local peace networks and organisations on DPUCs effectiveness in conflict monitoring and prevention capacities	0	80%	75%	Monitoring reports indicate that DPUCs are perceived as neutral and trustworthy entities within the districts, unlike the council, which faces scepticism. This good perception helps facilitate their acceptance and effectiveness in addressing various conflict cases including land, chieftaincy, and marital disputes among others. There is a structured reporting system in place in the districts where complaints are channelled through the District Commissioner (DC) to the DPUC, promoting collaboration between the council and the DPUC. According to the councils, DPUCs have alleviated some of the workload for the council by handling cases that require attention, allowing the council to focus on other pressing issues. There has also been an improvement in accountability of conflict resolution processes as affected parties easily reach the DPUC members to follow up on progress of the cases. In the case where conflicts are resolved, the committees take further initiative to follow up on the implementation of the

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
				<p>mutual agreement by the interested parties. The monitoring missions also noted a good relationship between DPUCs and community members, as community members voluntarily serve as informants in the early warning work by reporting issues to the committee as soon as they happen. However, there is a recognized need for continued capacity building for the DPUC and council members, particularly regarding sexual harassment, underreported marriage disputes as well as ensuring a well-structured case management system for the DPUCs.</p> <p>UNFPA trained 465 youths from 16 youth networks in the target districts are now collaborating with DPUC and other peace infrastructures.</p>  <p>Figure 4. Youth are ending child labour.</p> <p>The 148 established safe space across the three districts are championing peace building and conflict prevention with DPUC and peace infrastructures</p> 

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
				Figure 4 : youth as agents of change

How many Outputs does Outcome 1 have? 4

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

Output 1.1: Malawi's national peace architecture is operationalized, with focus on borderland communities, and existing capacities are strengthened.

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator or progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 1.1.1 District Peace and Unity Committees in the 3 target districts established/strengthened to coordinate and lead conflict prevention and early warning and response systems (with 40% representation of women and youth).	1	3	3	3	DPUCs in three districts are established and strengthened their capacities through training sessions.
Indicator 1.1.2 SoPs and guidelines for MPUC and DPUCs ensuring adherence to gender and PwD quotas at national, district and community levels per the provisions of the Peace and Unity Act adopted.	0	4 (2 SoPs and 2 guidelines for MPUC and DPUC)	4	4	SOPs and Guidelines have been developed in August
Indicator 1.1.3 Percentage of MPUC and DPUC members trained on conflict management and resolution and actively leading mediation and education on conflict prevention	0	100%	100%	100%	1 MPUC and 3 DPUC members from three districts were trained.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Output 1.2: Enhanced professional and operational capacity of law enforcement actors in border security in targeted borderland districts.

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of security actors receiving training on border control measures.	0	300	334	334	<p>UNDP facilitated the training of 334 security actors on conducting border control measures, human rights protection, community policing and basic conflict prevention and peacebuilding skills.</p> <p>UNFPA engaged 106 law enforcers (22 females and 84 males) from the border communities on progress of GBV/SGBV, access to SRHR services, referral pathways</p>

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					and support to GBV/SGBV survivors
Indicator 1.2.2 a Number of police- community liaison platforms established and functioning.	0	3	9	9	<p>The project facilitated the establishment of 9 police community liaison platforms (3 in each location) in Machinga, Karonga and Chitipa⁸.</p> <p>The Policy formulation has re-established the National Executive Committee of Community Policing, which provides a direct channel for communication between Law</p>

⁸ Chitipa falls under Karonga police jurisdiction and lacked such platforms.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					Enforcement and community members. Police and Immigration liaison platforms have brought a coordinated approach to positive relationships within the community in the case of Karonga and Mangochi, which has improved cooperation, collaboration, and support for policing efforts in preventing trafficking in person as was informed by the chiefs of Mangochi during NEC meetings.
Number of police-community liaison platforms established and functioning	0	3	9	9	3 have been

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					established in Karonga, 3 in Mangochi and 3 in Chitipa

Output 1.3: Infrastructures for peace and resilience in borderland communities and districts are strengthened.

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 1.3.1: Number of local peace and resilience infrastructures identified and capacitated to monitor and report on socio-economy risks at community level.	0	15	16	16	3 DPUCs, 3 District Council, 10 women forum were capacitated – 57 actors were identified (17 in Karonga, 24 Mangochi and 16 in Machinga)
Indicator 1.3.2: % of local peace and resilience infrastructures capacitated to monitor and provide monthly reports on socio-economy risks at community level following.	0	100%	0	0	To be measured during the final evaluation
Indicator 1.3.3 Percentage of local peace and resilience networks and DPUCs using new data collection tools to monitor and report on	0	100%	0	0	To be measured during the


***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
socio-economic and conflict risks at community level.					final evaluation
Indicator 1.3.4: Number of coordination sessions within and across the targeted borderland districts and communities.	0	27	5		2 sensitization meetings (Karonga and Machinga) and 3 training sessions (Karonga and Lilongwe were organized in three target districts.

Output 1.4: Women and youth participation and representation in peace infrastructure enhanced.

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 1.4.1 National Action Plan for UNSCR 2250 adopted by December of 2023	0	1	1	1	NAP has been finalised and printed The Dissemination of the NAP at district level will commence as soon as

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS**

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					it is launched before end November 2024 and action plans will be developed during the disseminat ion.
Indicator 1.4.2 Number of Youth Ambassadors engaged and working actively to support the NAPs.	0	40	465	465	465 youth have been trained in three targeted districts. -16 networks are being reached. -A total of 9 572 youth have been reached  Figure 5: Trained youth in leadership

Outcome 2: Women and youth in target districts are activated as drivers of peace at the district level.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress:

Progress summary: (350 word limit)

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

The project is working with existing 16 youth networks and women in the three target districts. The trained 465 youths and young women are creating demand for sexual and reproductive health rights services in the target area. A total of 9 572 youth has been reached in the three target districts. Over 210 villages were sensitised led by trained youth and young women on access to sexual reproductive service and prevention of gender-based violence's in three target districts. As the result of sensitizations meetings Referral pathways have been strengthened hence improved reporting of 301 cases of GBV/SGBV survivors in Machinga. 115 children were rescued from child marriages in the three target districts, 69 children (11 boys and 58 girls supported to go back to school, 6 children rescued from child labour and 42 people (17 women and 25 males) rescued from human trafficking.

A total of 148 safe spaces have been established and strengthened in the target district. (36 safe spaces in Mangochi, 84 safe spaces in Machinga and 28 safe spaces in Karonga) through training and monitoring visits. Health centres have reported an increased demand of SRHR services as evidenced by depleted stocks of supplies in some health centres. In Machinga 3 630 women are accessing family planning services. The trained 465 Youth (265 females and 200 males) in the three target districts of Machinga and Karonga and Mangochi in leadership, conflict resolution and peace building skills has enabled youth to be agents of peace building and conflict prevention in the borderland communities. They reached out to fellow youths and 82 young men reported not willing to go back to Mozambique being prevented by their fellow trained youths.

Overall, 3000 women were activated as drivers of peace in the project districts (Mangochi, Machinga and Karonga). This was achieved through the 14 women movements groups that were established under this project and capacitated through training and engagements on conflict prevention and response processes including mediation. These groups comprise a committee of 10 women who lead groups of more than 300 women each at TA level in the project districts. These women continue to engage and work with the DPUCs, traditional leaders, police (including community policing), other community structures such as faith leaders, Area Development Committee and Village Development Committees, and others, to sensitise communities on peace and conflict prevention. These women are also undertaking mediation, supporting resolving of issues as they emerge before they escalate. Based on their action plans developed during the training sessions held, the women have been active on the ground and conducted 379 sensitisation engagements reaching 61,084 (45,813 Male and 15,271 female) in the project target districts. Furthermore, the women managed to address 366 cases ranging from land disputes (15%), witchcraft accusations (15%), child marriages (48%), violence against women cases (20%), child trafficking (2%). They have also ably undertaken referrals working with the various factors such as police on some cases beyond their mandate, such as rape.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (350 word limit)

During the project implementation process the project deliberately targeted more women, girls, and youth to empower them to participate in project activities. Some sessions were conducted targeting youth, women, and adolescent girls to provide them a platform to openly express their

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

views on some social and cultural issues. Women and youth were selected to be facilitators for some activities to empower them to take a lead in conflict prevention and peace building activities. Additionally, under this outcome, women's movement building was undertaken mobilising women groups in the target traditional authorities. These were part of the training conducted and they were separately targeted to capacitate them so they can ably engage as change agents in conflict prevention, mediation, among others. Young women are part of the groups to reinforce the involvement of youth. These have been able to participate in mediation involving communities on various conflicts e.g. land disputes, school related conflicts, GBV related disputes including ending child marriages, among others. The sensitised youth are now participating in conflict prevention that was commonly enticed by politicians.

In addition, capacity building sessions held deliberately involved tailor made gender content such as gender responsive conflict prevention and mediation, gender responsive community policing including women movement building for conflict prevention enabling the understanding of gendered dimensions to conflict prevention processes among the targeted groups. Additionally, women and girls were targeted as key participants to ensure they are activated as drivers of peace while highlighting the rationale and linkage with relevant UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 2250 pillars.



Figure 5 : Youth warned not to be used by politicians

Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 2 in the table below

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 2.1	MPUC: 0%; 2	40% as provided	43%	UNFPA is engaging the

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
% of women representation at MPUC and DPUCs	existing DPUC: 20%	for in the Peace and Unity Act and the Gender Equality Act	DPUCs Karonga: 50% (6 out of 12 members) Mangochi: 50% (4 out of 8 members) Machinga: 36% (4 out of 11 members) ⁹	trained women and youth in DPUC to champion issues of GBV, human trafficking, and child marriage. some members of DPUCs represent designated groups/sectors and where these are occupied by males, it is challenging to have the aspired women representation threshold achieved Members of DPUC
Indicator 2.2 Number of women organisations using improved conflict analysis and mediation skills in their conflict prevention work	0	5 organisations in each of the three target districts 14 women movement groups in the target districts	UNFPA has facilitated, established, and strengthened 148 safe spaces in the target districts to champion peace building and conflict prevention at district level.	The established safe spaces have rescued 115 children from g child marriages, rescued 42 people from human trafficking and supported 69 children to go back to school.

⁹ Data source: Department of National Unity

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***


How many Outputs does Outcome 2 have? 2

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

Output 2.1: Mechanisms to prevent sexual and gender-based violence strengthened and women and girls' access to safe spaces increased in target districts.

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 2.1.1 % of women and men with increased knowledge of SGBV, its prevention and reporting mechanisms	TBD	80%	50%	85%	The project conducted training sessions targeting 218 women and girls on SGBV prevention and reporting, child marriage and human trafficking. The project organised community advocacy meetings in the target communities reaching 5400 people (3800 females and 1600 males). Organized training of 465 youths from 16 youth networks and training sessions for safe space mentors resulting in establishment

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS**

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					of 148 safe spaces reaching to 3412 Mentees
Indicator 2.1.2 Number of security personnel with improved understanding and application of SGBV prevention and safe space needs for women in border crossing points	0	60	106 trained	106 trained	106 security personnel were trained (22 women's and 84 men)
Indicator 2.1.3 % of women and human rights organisations who believe that SGBV has reduced by the end of the project	0	80%	50%	80%	210 Community awareness meetings and training sessions were conducted to Chiefs, Youths, women groups and other various structures in the communities  . Figure 6. Youth in conflict prevention

Output 2.2: Youth and women-led organisations and networks in the target districts mobilised and capacitated to support their active participation and representation in decision-making processes and socio-economic opportunities.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indica tor progr ess to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 2.2.1 % of beneficiaries who can show that their lives have improved as a result of the project's interventions (e.g., are more active in decision-making, have improved their business or taken advantage of opportunities)	0	80%	30%	100%	- The trained girls and women have established 63 Village Savings and loan schemes, - Reported 62 women have established business - 4 Young women have accumulated capital of over MK1 million as the result of the training sessions.
Indicator 2.2.2 number of women successfully enrolled in livelihood programmes under the project by December 2024	0	60	510	1200 (plus 50)	Over 1200 members have benefited from livelihood activities Additional 50 are from among the women movement groups in Mangochi who self-initiated a pass on goat rearing initiative and also Bank Mkhonde activities as part of enhancing income generating opportunities

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS**

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indica tor progr ess to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					to address issue of poverty as one key issue that undermines peace

**Please repeat the outcome level and output level reporting for each outcome and
its respective outputs**

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (eg. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.) Yes

If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)

<i>Event Description</i>	<i>Tentative Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Target Audience</i>	<i>Event Objectives (150 word limit)</i>
Project Steering Committee	December	Lilongwe	PSC	The objective of the PSC is to provide updates on the project activities in 2024
Launch of the UNSCR 2250 NAP	TBD	Lilongwe	All peace and Unity stakeholders and wider audience	To Launch the Malawi Youth NAP and get commitments from all partners on its implementation.

Human Impact

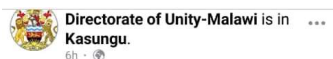
See the link below for the Human Impact Story:

<https://africa.unwomen.org/en/stories/feature-story/2024/10/empowering-futures-how-women-in-mangochi-are-ending-child-marriages-and-bringing-girls-back-to-school>

[Link to human interest stories for outcome 1](#)

Media extracts below:

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS**



Today Kasungu District Peace and Unity hold a sensitisation meeting at TA Chulu on the need for the protection of persons with albinism as one way of intensifying peace measures in the district.



GOVT/NGOs TRACK

Youth clubs drilled on peace building, child trafficking

JORDAN SIMEON-PHILI
CORRESPONDENT

Panosa Tingakwankwa Youth Organisation (PTYO) has been commended for engaging youth clubs in peace building.

Karonga District Peace Committee secretary Aaron Mwenilapembe said this recently at Iponga Teacher's Development Centre when Panosa engaged representatives' youth clubs on promotion of peace in Senior Chief Mwakaboko's area.



He said, "Since the district is home to various forms of conflicts that range from chieftaincy wrangles, political violence and witchcraft accusations, it was imperative to engage the youth on the same."

"We commend PTYO for reaching out to the youth from various clubs who will amplify the message in their respective areas."

Mwakaboko Youth Network chairperson Moses Mbulwa said

PHOTOGRAPH: JORDAN SIMEON-PHILI



THE NATION
MONDAY, 3 JUNE 2024

Chief pledges to end wrangles

JORDAN SIMEON-PHILI
CORRESPONDENT

Senior Chief Mwakaboko of Karonga District has expressed his commitment towards ending chieftaincy and land wrangles in his jurisdiction.

In an interview on Thursday after a meeting with traditional leaders the Evangelical Association of Malawi (EAM) organised, he said his one has resolved nine cases of witchcraft accusations and five land disputes.

"Development cannot happen where people are locked in disputes. Therefore, as a custodian of culture and peace, I have been in the forefront of raising awareness to spread the coexistence," said Mwakaboko.



Mwakaboko: I will intensify awareness

The chief asked his subjects to desist from taking the law into their own hands and stop brutally killing the elderly on witchcraft accusations.

In an interview, Karonga District Peace and Unity Committee vice-chairperson Senior Chief

the elderly over witchcraft accusations," he said.

Mwakaboko said his committee is struggling to resolve 201 cases, ranging from land and chieftaincy wrangles and killing of the elderly over witchcraft accusations recorded between November 2022 and April 2023.

Karonga district EAM advocacy officer Benhnam Mwale said they organised the meeting to understand how traditional leaders were resolving conflicts.

"We have seen that other traditional leaders have formed committees that are handling land disputes," he said.

With funding from Germany-funded Bread for the World, EAM is implementing Churches United for Peace, Justice and Electoral Governance in Malawi project in the district.

6 LOCAL NEWS

Kyungu urges Malawians to mourn Chilima in peace

By George Mponda

Panorama - Chief Kyungu of Karonga and Chilima last called on Malawians to peacefully mourn former vice president Saulos Chilima and eight others who died in a plane crash on June 10, 2023.

Kyungu, who also serves as commissioner for the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission, made the remarks in Karonga during the opening of a three-day training on conflict prevention and peace building organised by the Ministry of Local Government, Unity and Culture.

"The late Vice President Chilima was a leader who cherished peace and the best way to honour him and the others lost in that tragic plane crash is to advocate for peace."

"I would like to urge Malawians, especially



KYUNGU—Let us harness their potential

the youth, to refrain from violent acts that could result in unnecessary loss of lives," Kyungu said.

He added that youths should use the exemplified into perpetrating violence in their communities.

"Instead, let us harness their potential as agents of

substantially spreading misinformation, especially to our youths, regarding the passing of our vice president. I urge my fellow youth to rely on information from government officials who are tasked with this responsibility.

"As the youth, we must exercise caution, particularly as we approach the 2023 general election, to prevent being used by politicians for their own agendas," Kabye said.

The training session brought together chiefs, religious leaders, civil society organisations, youth representatives and political party members.

A military arsenal that carried Chilima and eight other individuals, including former First Lady Patricia Shamiye Dzimwira, went down in the Chilungwa Forest in Mzimba apparently due to bad weather.

Experts from Germany and others are currently conducting an investigation into the crash.

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders (including but not limited to: Civil Society Organizations, Beneficiaries etc) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

- i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation.
- ii. The impact of the project on their lives
- iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

Key stakeholder	What were the challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation? (350 words max)	What has been the impact of the project on their lives (350 words max)	Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words max)
Women	Limited Coordination on supporting GBV survivors. Social norms that hinder access to SRHR services and fuel SGBV	Improved coordination for supporting GBV survivors. Removed social norms barriers that hinder access to SRHR services.	Improved coordination amongst different stakeholders is enhancing attainment of desired results. Clients are receiving services on time. Strengthened referral system in the target districts. "We are now able to get the services without challenges

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS

			<p>from all service providers (satisfied clients)”</p> <p>‘I managed to get all services at one point when I went to complain to gender office (GBV survivor)</p> <p>My husband is now allowing me to access SRHR services after not being allowed for years due to social norms and beliefs. (a Muslim Woman)</p>
Youth	Limited access to Sexual Reproductive Health Services.	Improved access to SRHR services	<p>“I used to spend more money for transport, only to find out that the services were not available at the service centre, with the use of mobile technology, I only go to health centre after being assured that the health facility has the required service)</p> <p>(satisfied youth in Mangochi)</p>

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had. (650 word limit):



Figure 7. Capturing human impact stories

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS



Figure 8 : success story in Karonga



Figure 9 Community sensitization meeting on access to Sexual Reproductive health services in Traditional Authority Katuli in Mangochi

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS



Figure 10 and young women training session in Traditional Authority Bwananyambi in Mangochi



Figure 11: Karonga DPUC member addressing women in business from Lupembe on their role in peace building

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS



Figure 12 : Karonga Youth Health Friendly Health Services coordinator, Maclean Theu making a presentation on SRHR during strategy development



Figure 13 : Building self-esteem session in Katuli

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS



Figure14: interacting with DPUC in Mangochi



Figure15: Case study documentation in Mangochi



Figure 16: Traditional Authority Bwananyambi being interviewed after training sessions.

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS

A girl who was supported to go back to school in Traditional Authority Kilipula in Karonga scored 17 points at Malawi School Certificate Examination and is expecting to be selected to public university.

You can also upload up to 3 files in various formats (picture files, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and 3 links to online resources (OPTIONAL)

Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.

How We Worked: (please select up to 3)

☐ Enhanced digitization:

☐ Innovative ways of working¹⁰ [please explain]

☒ Mobilized additional resources [please explain]

Through the peacebuilding fund, the UN was the first organisation to support the operationalisation of the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission. The project supported key strategic meetings and advocacy activities for the commission during the first year of its establishment. After noticing the good peacebuilding work that the peace architecture is doing through the commission and its District Peace and Unity Committees (DPUCs) in the 9 districts¹¹ OXFAM Malawi committed money amounting to \$80,000 which will be used to establish 4 new DPUCs in cities of Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba. Further to this, the Government of Ireland committed USD 367,444 to support the establishment of Nkhosakota DPUC and capacity building of community members in the district.

☒ Improved or initiated policy frameworks [please explain]

The project has supported the review of the 5-year National Peace Policy whose term expires in 2023 to ensure that effective implementation of peacebuilding initiatives by the national peace architecture and all other interested stakeholders.

☒ Strengthened capacities [The capacities of the District Peace and Unity Committee, Police and immigration officers were strengthened through the training sessions.]

Partnered with local civil society organizations.

The project partnered with civil society organisations working on peacebuilding, youth empowerment including Public Affairs Committee (PAC), Foundation for Civic Education and Social Enhancement (FOCESE), Youth Network and Counselling (YONECO), Malawi Human Rights Resource Centre (MHRRC), Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC), Centre for Conflict Management and Women Affairs (CECOWDA), Youth Forum for Development (FOYODE), FEMWISE Malawi chapter and Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP).

☐ Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will [please explain]

¹⁰ Where innovation is defined as a **product, service, or strategy that's both novel and useful**. Innovations don't have to be major breakthroughs in technology or digital solutions but include here a new and/or creative approach to solving development challenges.

¹¹ Currently Malawi has 9 DPUCs in: Mangochi, Mulanjie, Thyolo, Nsanje, Machinga, Karonga, Nkhata Bay, Salima and Kasungu.

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS

- ☐ Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]
- ☐ Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [please explain]

Having in mind that peacebuilding requires addressing multiple dimensions of human security survival, livelihood, and dignity, the PBF project was jointly implemented by UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA. Each agency brought a specialised mandate, bringing a holistic approach to the complex needs of communities, enhancing impact. Throughout the past two years, agencies successfully complemented one another, making resource use more efficient and impactful. UNDP focused on governance and conflict prevention capacity building, UN Women focused on gender inclusion in national and community level peacebuilding work and UNFPA focused on human rights protection, youth mobilisation and empowerment as well as ensured good community level reproductive health. These kinds of comprehensive solutions are more sustainable and can better address the root causes of conflict, improving the efficacy of peacebuilding in Malawi

Who are we working with (in addition to the Implementing Partners):

- ☐ Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]
- ☒ Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [please explain]
- ☒ Partnered with local civil society organizations
- ☐ Partnered with local academia
- ☒ Partnered with sub-national entities
- ☒ Partnered with national entities
- ☐ Partnered with local volunteers

LNOB – Leaving No one Behind: Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative?

[mandatory]

- ☐ Unemployed persons
- ☒ Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)
- ☐ Indigenous communities
- ☒ Persons with Disabilities
- ☒ Persons affected by violence (e.g. GBV)
- ☒ Women
- ☒ Youth
- ☐ Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression
- ☒ People living in and around border areas
- ☐ Persons affected by natural disasters
- ☐ Persons affected by armed conflicts
- ☐ Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants

PART IV: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE

THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (<i>350 word limit</i>)</p> <p>UNDP conducted a monitoring mission in March 2024 to track the progress of activities under outcome 1.</p> <p>The UNDP also instituted PBF Project monitoring mission, which was undertaken from 17th September to 5th October, 2024 in all Project districts including Mangochi, Machinga and Karonga. The objective of the mission was to assess the effectiveness of the project interventions, indicators of impact and document human interest stories emanating from the implementation of the projects interventions. The project interventions implemented included capacity building training of district stakeholders in peacebuilding, conflict management and border security in the project districts, as well as support to implementation of Public Affairs Committee (PAC) insider mediator interventions under the social cohesion project. The project plans to conduct a UN joint monitoring mission in Q4.</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? If yes, please provide a brief description</p> <p>Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request): Reports from the communities, monthly reports, documentation of success stories</p> <p>Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives e.g. perception surveys</p> <p>Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms? If yes, please provide a brief description (<i>350 word limit</i>) Click or tap here to enter text.</p> <p>As one way to solicit feedback from the communities, the project organises review meetings in the target communities. This provides a platform for communities to give feedback on project implementation.</p>						
<p>Evaluation: Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation?</p> <p>Yes / No / Not Relevant</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>The project will engage an international consultant to conduct an individual evaluation in Q4.</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required):</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above 1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track: preparations (<i>350 word limit</i>): Yes</p> <p>Please mention the focal person accountable for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF: <i>Enisa Sande, Peacebuilding monitoring and evaluation officer.</i></p>						
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Name of funder:</td> <td>Amount:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Government of Japan (UNDP)</td> <td>USD 1,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP TRAC fund for social cohesion (UNDP)</td> <td>USD 20,000.</td> </tr> </table>	Name of funder:	Amount:	The Government of Japan (UNDP)	USD 1,000,000	UNDP TRAC fund for social cohesion (UNDP)	USD 20,000.
Name of funder:	Amount:						
The Government of Japan (UNDP)	USD 1,000,000						
UNDP TRAC fund for social cohesion (UNDP)	USD 20,000.						

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS**

	<p>Ireland through USD 367,444 SDG Accelerator Fund (UNDP, UNFPA, UNW, IOM)</p> <p>PDA catalytic (RCO)</p> <p>the United Nations USD 1,000,000 Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (UNW)</p>
<p><u>Catalytic Effect (non-financial):</u> Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer-term peacebuilding change to occur? Please select</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No catalytic effect</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some catalytic effect</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Significant catalytic effect</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very Significant catalytic effect</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Too early to tell</p>	<p>If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect i.e. ways in which the project has supported the expansion or creation of programs and policies supporting peace, both within and outside the UN system (<i>Please limit your response to 350 words</i>)</p>
<p><u>Sustainability:</u> Does the project have an explicit exit strategy? Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains beyond the duration of the project (350 word limit)</p> <p>The project's approach towards sustainability is focused on ensuring national and local level ownership by the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission, Districts Peace Committees, borderland community women and youth networks to ensure that the national capacities of the Peace and Unity Commission, Local Government Authorities, and community-based stakeholders on conflict prevention and human rights protection are revitalized and/or built. The GBV and SRHR activities are being done utilising the already existing structures and service providers based in the communities. The project has also gone further to work with the partners to subgrant funds to local resident female led partners to build their capacity in project management and mainstream the peace building activities in their ongoing voluntary programs in the community. Furthermore, the project placed a significant focus on developing and strengthening sustainable community level structures that will be able to survive even after the intervention has finished and will complement theoretical trainings, such as community policing, with on-the-job mentoring and guidance to increase sustainability. In addition, the project promoted women's movement building through self-organising which facilitated ownership and continuity of interventions led by women movement groups. This was evidenced by the various sensitisation engagements and handling of various cases which the women movement groups were able to undertake on their own as they advanced the work utilising the capacities the project has provided them while leveraging on partnerships with traditional leaders, community policing, the DPUCs among others.</p>	
<p><u>Other:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (<i>350 word limit</i>)</p>	

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE
REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE
REPORTING QUESTIONS***

During the period of project implementation support to the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission (MPUC) mainly focused on operationalisation of the MPUC and DPUCs. However, there were capacity building of the secretariat of the commission as it had not yet been constituted. Once the Government finalises the constitution of the secretariat, there will be a need to capacitate the technical staff of the secretariat to enable them effectively implement activities in line with the commission's mandate.

Monitoring and Oversight Activities¹² (Select only as relevant)

Key Monitoring and Oversight Event	Findings and Summary
Monitoring progress of safe space centres	Youth and girls are demanding SRHR services from service providers.
Monitoring of village and savings and loans	The youth and young women are doing livelihood activities with capital from the schemes
Monitoring of work of DPUCs in the three target districts	DPUCs are now empowered to intervene on cases that they receive in collaboration with district and community level stakeholders. Traditional leaders are now aware of the significance of the presence of such committees, they now changed their perception from looking at the committees as those that have come to steal their authority to resolve conflicts to now looking at them as their partner, helping them reduce the caseload that the traditional leaders have. However, resource constraints continue to be a challenge for the committees in the absence of the Malawi Peace and Unity Commission Peacebuilding Fund which would ideally lead on resource mobilisation.
Monitoring of work being done by the community level leaders in relation to peacebuilding and border security	There are coordinated efforts by community leaders after participation in the training. The beneficiaries are also now able to demonstrate their understanding of referral pathways utilising the referral pathways to channel the conflict cases to right stakeholders to address the issues.

¹² These include Steering Committee meetings, Monitoring visits, Third party monitoring, Community based monitoring, any data collection, Perception or other survey findings, evaluation reports, audit or investigations.