

United Nations in Malawi



One UN Fund for Malawi
Final Narrative Report

August 2019

Submitted by Fund Secretariat

Participating Organizations



Food and Agriculture
Organization



United Nations Children's
Fund



International Labour
Organization



UN Industrial Development
Organization



International Organization
Migration



UN Office for Drugs and
Crime



Joint United Nations
Programme on HIV/AIDS



UNWOMEN



United Nations Capital
Development Fund



World Food Programme



United Nations
Development Programme



World Health Organization



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



United Nations Population
Fund



United Nations Human
Settlements Programme



United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees

Contributing Donors



Delivering Results Together



Department for International Development (DFID)



Expanded DaO Funding Window



FLEMISH GOVERNMENT



Government of Germany



Government of Norway



United Nations Children's Fund

Private Sector

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CLAN	Community Leaders on Action for Nutrition
DaO	Delivering as One
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
ECD	Early Childhood Development
GHI	Global Hunger Index
JP	Joint Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEC	Malawi Election Commission
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MNH	Maternal, New-born & Child Health
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
PRP	Preliminary Response Plan
QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TCPR	Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
VHC	Village Health Committees
YFHS	Youth-Friendly Health Services

Definitions

Allocation Amount

approved by the Management Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Management Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment Amount(s)

committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit Cash

deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA).

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

Executive Summary

The Malawi One UN Fund started in 2009 and was originally established to support the UNDAF 2008-11 as part of the One UN Initiative in Malawi. The UN in Malawi has worked since 2009 to progressively implement elements of Delivering as One (DaO) and implemented 13 of the 15 UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on DaO, with the remaining two to be included in the new UNDAF 2019-2023. Recognizing the benefits of the One Fund in bringing agencies together for joint programming, empowering the Resident Coordinator to promote coordination and coherence in programming and reducing transaction costs for UN agencies and development partners, the UN in Malawi expanded the use of the One Fund to support the 2012-2016 UNDAF, including the UNDAF's extension until 2018. The two UNDAFs set out the Fund's main programmatic framework and funding themes. In addition, thematic funding windows have been gradually established for earmarked funding since 2012. Formal funding windows other than the UNDAF themes were gradually established for Humanitarian Work, Right to Food, and Human Rights.¹

The Malawi One UN Fund mobilized a total of USD 120,550,943 from donors between 2009 and 2018. Net funding received by participating UN organizations amounted to USD 117,291,237² (including direct costs), of which USD 117,291,237 have been implemented at a resulting delivery rate of 99.7%.

<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Net Funded Amount</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Delivery rate</i>
120,550,943	117,673,303	117,291,237	99.7%

The annual use of funds accelerated noticeably from 2015 to 2018 with rates between 11-14% and a peak year 2016 with 22%. This upwards trend correlates with the humanitarian crises in Malawi between 2015 and the first quarter of 2017.

The main areas of UN Malawi's interventions remained consistent across the two UNDAFs supported by the One UN Fund. Based on the two UNDAFs' results frameworks and in line with reported money flows across funding themes and windows, this report summarizes the Fund's overall impact and major achievements under the One Fund through 5 themes:

	<i>UNDAF 2008-11</i>	<i>UNDAF 2012-16</i>	<i>Fund Window</i>	<i>Expenditure USD</i>
<i>1. Sustainable Economic Growth and Food Security, including Social Support and Disaster Risk Management</i>	Theme 1 Theme 2	Theme 1	Right to Food	21,163,584
<i>2. Basic Social Protection Services</i>	Theme 3	Theme 2		14,643,425
<i>3. Response to HIV/AIDS</i>	Theme 4	Theme 3		8,563,729
<i>4. Good Governance</i>	Theme 5	Theme 4	Human Rights	11,647,892
<i>5. Humanitarian Response</i>	-	-	Humanitarian	59,601,024

The largest share of resources by far was received by the Humanitarian Window, which absorbed more than USD 59 million or 51% of the entire Fund. This was due, to a large extent, in response to persistent

¹ In addition, ad-hoc windows without dedicated fund accounts were used as well, largely for resource mobilization purposes.

² Final expenditure figures will be available when all Participating Organizations submit final, certified financial reports. This report utilizes figures that were available as of August 2019, which reported on 99.7% of the amounts transferred in net to the Participating UN Organizations.

and recurrent natural disasters and humanitarian crises during the life of the Fund. Accordingly, operations in the second half of the Fund's duration were largely dominated by the humanitarian response in close collaboration with the Government of Malawi and other development partners.

Sustainable Economic Growth and Food Security

The One Fund's support to Malawi's economic development, as outlined in the government's MGDS and MGDS II, focused on **the agricultural and food sector** to improve the country's chronic food insecurity. The Global Hunger Index (GHI), representing one element for the reporting on SDG indicator 2.1.1 in Malawi, indicates the positive impact of MGDS and MGDS II, including the Fund's substantive contribution through the two UNDAFs, on the country's food and nutrition security, showing a steady decline from an overall score of 37.8 in 2005 to 26.5 in 2018. This is mostly due to improved child nutrition, in particular a sharp reduction in stunting of under five-year old children below 40%. Important contributions and achievements under Sustainable Economic Growth and Food Security include:

- The percentage of households with food reserves in critical months increasing from 78% in 2010 to 83% in 2013 with UN support to farm management techniques and the use of improved seed and fertilisers.
- Land under irrigation farming increased by 671ha (84% of the planned 800ha) in 2011 alone, benefitting 2,283 people and filling the food shortage gap during from November to March. In addition, a total of 9,844 farmers and staff were trained in production of different crops & livestock as well as fish rearing in Mzimba and Kasungu.
- 132,000 vulnerable households gained access to labour in 10 food insecure districts under the 2017 Integrated Resilience project through District Councils and NGO cooperating partners.
- With regard to **private sector** development, 12 microfinance institutions increased their client outreach by 34 percent (from 888,684 to 1,192,733 clients) between 2009 and 2011. The outreach to female clients increased from 46 percent to 51 percent during the same period. The UN Malawi supported 12 microfinance institutions with loans, grants and capacity building, including technology improvements, human resource, financial management and monitoring and evaluation systems.

Basic Social Protection Services

Regarding the improvement of **basic health services**, main key indicators identified in the UNDAF 2012-16 show overall positive trends. Maternal and under-five mortality continuously decreased by 94% and 66%, respectively, over the last decades compared to 2016 values. Important **education** measures of the Fund's two UNDAFs, such as primary net enrolment, increased by almost 15% from 2010 to 2017 and the Gender Parity Index (GPI) at the primary level improved considerably to around 1.0 for Standards 1-6. Enrolment in Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes also increased from 30% in 2010 to 54% in 2018 due to improved sector coordination, management and policy development. Important achievements in the area of Basic Social Protection Services include:

- The Government's Child Health Days campaign supported by the Fund was instrumental in decreasing vitamin A deficiencies in pre-school children from 22% in 2009 to 4% in 2015. Coverage of vitamin A supplementation provided during the Child Health Days reached 92% (2,215,559 out of 2,450,698) in 2013, up from 85.6% in 2011.
- The expansion of community based child care centres (CBCCs) from 10 000 to 11 000 between 2016 and 2017 through which approx. 20,000 children received school meals, and the

establishment of public Teacher Training Colleges reaching out to more than 3000 teachers, teacher students and lecturers in 2015 alone.

- In the context of **water and sanitation**, between 2009-12 the UN provided water supply to more than 600,000 people through water access points, more than 270,000 latrines in selected districts, approx. 470,000 pupils were served with WASH facilities in schools, and more than 1,900 villages reached Open Defecation Free (ODF) status.
- Regarding **child nutrition**, the UN employed innovative real-time solutions, such as the use of rapid SMS, to collect nutrition data, initially implemented in the two districts Chikhwawa and Salima. The rapid SMS system was expanded into a total of 21 districts which have access to real-time nutrition and growth statistics.

Response to HIV/AIDS

Malawi's HIV prevalence remains one of the highest globally, but impressive progress has been made over the last decade. According to recent UNAIDS data,³ there were approx. 1 million people living with HIV in Malawi in 2017, the HIV prevalence rate among adults aged 15 to 49 being 9.6%. New infections are estimated around 39,000 for the same year, a substantial decrease compared to 74,000 in 2005.⁴ With a 71% ART coverage rate, Malawi is meeting its target for 2016–2017 based on the National Strategic Plan, and on course to meeting the 2020 second 90 target in line with the UN's 90-90-90 Initiative. However, the current coverage for children on antiretroviral treatment in Malawi is only 63%. Nonetheless, this number represents a steady increase from 46% in 2013. Likewise, there is a gender disparity with women being more affected by HIV than men (12.8% compared with 8.2%, aged 15-64). Important achievements in this area include:

- In 2015, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria approved USD 332 million for Malawi via two principal recipients, i.e. the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Action Aid following technical and financial assistance by the UN on the Global Fund Concept Note. At the time, this represented the Global Fund's highest per capita grant under 90-90-90 alignment.
- Simultaneously, a new National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (NSP) and Prevention Strategy was completed and launched, making Malawi the first country in the world to align its NSP to the 90-90-90 programme established by the UN in 2013. The Joint United Nations Team on AIDS in collaboration with other development partners played a key role in supporting the implementation of the national programmes funded by the Global Fund. In 2017, Malawi successfully signed the next Global Fund grant of USD 500 million for the period 2018-2021.
- In close collaboration with the UN on the prevention of HIV, sex work networks were reconstituted in Dedza, Mchinji, Nkhata Bay, Mangochi and Chiradzulu in 2016. An increasing number of sex workers accessed condoms and other sexual reproductive health (SRH) services, including sexually transmitted infections (STI) treatment. This interventional correlates with condom uptake among sex workers which increased from below 50% in 2015 to 74% in 2016. This increased uptake in condoms further correlates with a decreasing number of STI cases reported over the same period suggesting that condoms are being used by sex workers.

Good Governance

³ Cf. <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/malawi>

⁴ Cf. UNAIDS Data Book 2017

Gender inequality remains a persistent issue based on prevalent social norms and customs. Key indicators such as domestic violence against women or seats held by women in parliament show either negative trends or fluctuate below targets. SDG 5 thus represents a major challenge in Malawi. Likewise, frequent **Human Rights** violations particularly in the context of LGBT and albinism continue to severely impact and threaten the lives of minorities in Malawi. Important achievements under the One Fund in the context of the Good Governance theme include:

- The UN managed a USD 50 million project for the creation of a civil registry that registered 9,168,689 aged over 16 years, including the issuance of biometric ID cards. Through this initiative, Malawi is on steady path to achieve SDG 16 target 9. The UN also supported the review of electoral laws, among them the recommendation for Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) to migrate from an outdated optical mark recognition system to biometric voter registration. Consequently, MEC entered into an agreement with National Registration Bureau to use biometric ID for 2019 elections.
- In order to strengthen the legislative framework for gender equality and equity, three out of a target of five laws were reviewed and or approved as part of UNDAF 2008-11 outputs. The UN supported advocacy for the Deceased Estates Bill and the Gender Equality Statute, both laws were approved in 2011. The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act was reviewed and disseminated. In addition, policy makers have been trained in gender budgeting, monitoring and gender analysis.
- In 2016, the UN, through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA, supported the elaboration of simplified versions of the Gender Equality Act (GEA) and other Gender Related Laws such as the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, Deceased estates, Wills and Inheritance Act, Marriage Divorce and Family Relations Act, which have also been translated into Chichewa and Tumbuka for easy understanding by women, men, boys and girls in rural areas. As a result, there has been an increase in the reporting of Gender based Violence cases by 50% which were directly reported to relevant authorities and documented and were brought to formal courts for prosecution.
- After noting a growing number of human rights violations in Malawi, in 2016 the UN established a dedicated human rights window under the One Fund, initially to work on the rights of persons with albinism and the LGBTI community. The Window allowed the UN to attract unearmarked funding, tackle sensitive human rights issues and respond to emerging human rights situations. Increased respect for rights of persons with albinism was strengthened through community awareness raising and civic education around the Penal Code Amendment Act. Access to justice was strengthened through the development of a Handbook for prosecutors and magistrates (finalised in November 2016) accompanied by training workshops.
- On rights of the LGBTI community, the UN supported ten transformative dialogues with key stakeholders, constitutional and strategic public interest litigation, and provided training for CSOs and LGBTI community based organizations. In addition, a real-time monitoring and reporting system for human rights violations against LGBTI persons was initiated in 2016.

Humanitarian Response

Although already established in 2012, the most of the activities under the Humanitarian Window have taken place during the humanitarian crises between 2015 and the first quarter of 2017, caused by one of the worst floods in Malawi's history in January 2015 followed by erratic rainfalls and an El Nino-induced drought in the following year. In October 2016, 6.7 million people in 24 districts (40% of Malawi's population) have been declared to be food insecure. The collective humanitarian response

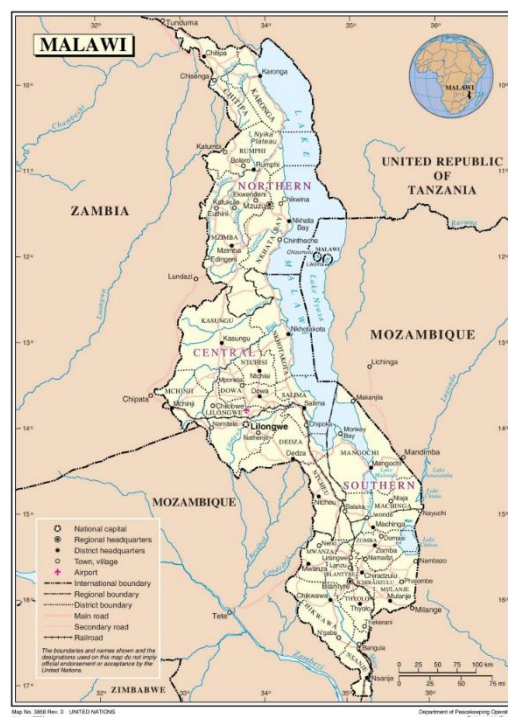
by Government, the UN and several other partners was effective in improving household food security as evidenced by the findings under the Food Consumption Score, Coping Strategies Index as well as the Food Expenditure Share which show that the proportion of targeted households with poor food consumption was reduced by 68%. In total, USD 43.7 million or 37% of the One Fund's resources have been expended through the Humanitarian Window between 2015 and 2017. Major contributions to the humanitarian relief and response programmes in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and other development partners include:

- During the flood response, the UN distributed a total of 11,296 metric tonnes of food supplies to a total of 368,182 people (80,809 Males, 88,592 Females & 198,781 Children).
- As part of the Humanitarian Food Response, the UN supported 437,504 people (96,002 Males, 105,270 Females and 236,232 Children) with direct food distribution and cash transfer modality.
- The UN supported 298,000 people in camps (146,000 males, 152,000 females of which 197,000 were children) with protection and health services covering: provision of essential drugs and distribution of supplies and commodities such as emergency contraceptives and condoms; provision of ambulance, mobile clinics, treatment and maternity delivery shelters; safe spaces for women and young people; cholera surveillance, prevention and control; measles campaign.
- Through the Agriculture Cluster, 240,000 households affected by the El Nino-induced drought were reached in 2016 with inputs (seed and fertilizer) for rain-fed season through seeds fairs or direct distribution as part of the response implementation.
- By the end of the peak of the lean season January to March 2017, the UN in Malawi, through WFP, had reached six million food insecure people with lifesaving in-kind food and a hybrid voucher and cash scheme. The remaining 700,000 food insecure people were reached by an INGO consortium.

1. Introduction

The Republic of Malawi is a landlocked country in south-eastern Africa. The country is demarcated into three major regions of diverse geographical features, namely the Northern, Central and Southern provinces. Home to 17.6 million people, the total population increased by roughly 35 percent between 2008 and 2018, 51% of the population being under 18 years.⁵ Malawi belongs to the group of least developed countries with a 2018 current GDP (PPP) of 23.7 billion.⁶ Its growth rate fluctuated significantly between 7.6 and 3.5 percent over the last decade due to a weak fiscal situation, high inflation and weak resilience to recurrent shocks and food crises, such as experienced in the period from January 2015 to the first quarter of 2017.

Malawi faces major challenges in multiple areas despite its relative political stability and democratic governance over the last decades. Fundamental needs, such as food and health security, are provided insufficiently and unequally, education is poor with high attrition rates and illiteracy, and the country's economy is strongly dependent on small-scale rain-fed agriculture, which severely limits productivity and increases vulnerability. This situation is aggravated by a vast population growth as well as environmental challenges, for example land degradation and frequent natural disasters. Multiple forms of inequality threaten the safety and rights of women, children and marginalized groups, particularly LGBT groups and people with albinism, due to persistent negative social norms and practices, lacking implementation of existing policies, and limited awareness of one's rights.



The One UN Initiative in Malawi

The One UN Initiative in Malawi was initiated in early 2006, following the General Assembly's *Triennial comprehensive policy review (TCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system*, A/RES/59/ 250 of 17 December 2004. This resolution stressed that 'the purpose of reform is to make the United Nations development system more efficient and effective' and requested the funds and programmes and specialized agencies to implement joint offices. The UN in Malawi has since 2009 worked to progressively implement elements of Delivering as One and implemented 13 of the 15 UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Delivering as One, with the remaining two to be included in the new UNDAF 2019-2023. The One UN Initiative in Malawi is being implemented in a collaborative manner under the strong leadership of the Government of Malawi. In line with the UNDG SOPs for Delivering as One, the One UN Initiative in Malawi is comprised of five pillars: One Programme, One Budgetary Framework including the One UN Fund, One Leader, Operating as One and Communicating as One. The Malawi One UN Fund has been an important contributor to enhanced coordination and UN Reform in Malawi.

⁵ Malawi Population and Housing Census Report 2018.

⁶ World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

2. The Malawi One Fund

Originally established to support the UNDAF 2008-11, the One Fund started in 2009 as part of the transition to the Delivering as One model. Recognizing the benefits of the One Fund in bringing agencies together for joint programming, empowering the Resident Coordinator to promote coordination and coherence in programming and reducing transaction costs for UN agencies and development partners, the UN in Malawi expanded the use of the One Fund to support the 2012-2016 UNDAF, including the UNDAF's extension until 2018. Since 2012, the UN in Malawi moved to establish thematic funding windows with earmarked projects within the Fund in addition to the UNDAF themes. A formal funding window in addition to the UNDAF themes was established for humanitarian response, and ad-hoc windows without dedicated accounting were used for Right to Food and Human Rights.⁷

Purpose

The objective of the One Fund was to support the coherent resource mobilization, allocation and disbursement of donor resources to the UNDAF. As such, the One Fund represented one of the proposed vehicles for new resources pooled by donors to compensate the unfunded gap of the UNDAF. The UNDAF and Annual Work Plans are therefore the programmatic documents that served as the basis for funding requests and allocations.

Directed by the UN Resident Coordinator and guided by the Joint Strategy Meeting (JSM), the Fund facilitated the realization of the UNDAF outcomes by strengthening the planning and coordination process and channelling consistent and predictable funds towards the highest priority needs. In addition, it facilitated the partnership and communication between all stakeholders engaged in Malawi's sustainable development under the leadership of the Government of Malawi.

Governance Arrangements

Administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) hosted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the governance structure of the Malawi One UN Fund consisted of the following six strategic key entities:

The UNCT Special Session/Joint Strategy Meeting

The JSM in Malawi was comprised of the Chief Secretary as Chair and the Resident Coordinator as Co-Chair. The sitting members of the JSM have been Principle Secretaries of the Government of Malawi and Representatives of UN Agencies that signed the current UNDAF. The JSM guided and decided on the overall strategic orientation of all aspects of delivering the UNDAF in Malawi. UNDP as the Administrative Agent participated in the UNCT Special Session as an ex-officio member.

The Resident Coordinator

The Resident Coordinator led and coordinated the overall management, including resource mobilization, of the One UN Fund in consultation with the Participating UN Organizations and in line with the overall objective of the One UN in Malawi to deliver more effectively at the country level.

⁷ The One UN Fund for Malawi's Terms of Reference provides a more detailed description of the Fund.

Allocation Committee

The UN Country Team (UNCT) was responsible for prioritization and allocation decisions of un-earmarked funds in the One Fund under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and guidance of the JSM, according to the agreed allocation criteria and processes. The UN Country Team provided oversight of the management and operations of the One UN Fund. Programme implementation was the responsibility of the Country Directors/Head of Participating UN Organizations.

The UNDAF Programmatic Clusters

The UNDAF Programmatic Clusters, or Humanitarian Clusters in the case of the Humanitarian Funding Window, have been responsible for making recommendations on the allocation of the resources within each UNDAF Outcome on the basis of the Fund's agreed criteria and process listed in the TOR and other reference documents.

The Administrative Agent

The MPTF Office as Administrative Agent was responsible for the administrative management of the Fund, including the signing of the Standard Administrative Agreement with Donors and the Memorandum of Understanding with Participating UN Organizations, maintenance of the Fund account, receipt of contributions from donors and disbursement of such fund in accordance with the approved Annual Work Plans.

Resident Coordinator's Office

The Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO) supported the strategic leadership role of the Resident Coordinator for the One UN Fund. The RCO provided its services in all the designated tasks for the Resident Coordinator as outlined in the Terms of Reference of the One Fund. These included analysis of progress and lessons to be learned for future programme implementation, consolidation of narrative and financial reporting, and others.

Programmatic Framework

Started in January 2009, the Malawi One UN Fund provided financial support for the implementation of two consecutive UNDAFs in Malawi, UNDAF 2008-2011 and UNDAF 2012-16, and was operationally closed in December 2018. The two UNDAFs set out the Fund's main programmatic framework and funding themes. In addition, thematic funding windows have been gradually established since 2012 for earmarked funding, in particular for humanitarian purposes.

Overview of Programmatic Framework and Funding Themes/Windows

UNDAF 2008-2011		One UN Fund Contribution (USD expenditures)⁸
Theme 1	Sustainable Economic Development and Food Security	11,908,063
Theme 2	Social Protection and Disaster Reduction	5,424,637
	Social Protection	
	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	
Theme 3	Social Development	13,150,648
	Health	
	Nutrition	
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion	
	Basic Education	
Theme 4	HIV and AIDS	6,729,700
Theme 5	Good Governance	7,087,096
UNDAF 2012-2016		
Theme 1	Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth and Food Security	3,830,884
	Food Security	
	Employment	
	Private Sector Development	
	Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	
	Social Support and Disaster Risk Management	
Theme 2	Basic social and protection services	1,492,777
	Health	
	Nutrition	
	Education	
	Child Protection	
	Water and Sanitation	
Theme 3	HIV and AIDS	1,834,029
Theme 4	Good Governance	4,560,796
	Democratic governance	
	Human Rights	
	Capacity Development	
	Integrated Rural Development	
	Gender	
	Population and Youth Development	
Additional Formal Funding Window⁹		
Window	Humanitarian Funding	59,601,024

⁸ Financial data retrieved from <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MW100> in August 2019.

⁹ In addition, ad-hoc windows without dedicated fund accounts were used as well, largely for resource mobilization purposes.

UNDAF 2008 – 2011

Starting one year prior to the Malawi One UN Fund, the central purpose of the UNDAF 2008-11 was the support of the Millennium Development Goals as locally articulated in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) and in full compliance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. In order to promote economic growth as a means to reduce poverty, aid dependency and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the MGDS outlined a national policy framework comprising five themes: (1) Sustainable Economic Growth, (2) Social Protection, (3) Social Development, (4) Infrastructure, and (5) Good Governance.

In order to leverage UN Malawi's comparative advantage and maximise its effectiveness, the UNDAF 2008-11 provided programmatic support to four of the five themes, excluding infrastructure, and added HIV/AIDS as a fifth thematic area. Relevant to each of the five UNDAF thematic areas have been four cross cutting issues, each of which has been mainstreamed in the five UNDAF theme areas: (1) Gender equality, (2) Human rights, (3) Disaster risk reduction, and (4) Capacity development for implementation.

During the first year of implementation of the UNDAF 2008-11, it was recognized that certain areas where the UN system is active have not been captured adequately in this strategic document. As a consequence, the UNDAF failed to live up to the high expectations by the Government of Malawi and its development partners as a strategic framework for a coherent and cohesive United Nations. Furthermore, the lack of an operational document which bridges between a strategic document (UNDAF) and the individual Agency Annual Workplans made the implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF difficult and at times unmanageable. To address these shortcomings, the United Nations Country Team in Malawi at its annual retreat in early March 2009 decided to develop an operational document resulting in the Malawi One Plan 2009-11.

UNDAF 2012 – 2016

'Moving from Poverty to Prosperity' represented the overarching theme of the UNDAF 2012- 2016. The foundation of the UNDAF was formed by substantive multi-stakeholder consultation processes in addition to a UN Malawi Country Assessment and the MGDS II. The MGDS II (2011-2016) continued to focus on the reduction of poverty through inclusive sustainable growth and infrastructure development and was structured along the lines of six thematic areas: (1) Sustainable Economic Growth, (2) Social Development, (3) Social Support and Disaster Risk Management, (4) Infrastructure Development, (5) Improved Governance, and (6) Cross-Cutting Issues

Guided by the UN comparative advantage findings of the UN Country Assessment and aligned with the goals and targets of the MGDS II, four priority areas of cooperation have been identified as particularly critical for the United Nation's support to the people and the Government of Malawi: The (1) Sustainable and equitable economic growth and food security, (2) Basic social and protection services, (3) HIV and AIDS, and (4) Governance.

Humanitarian Window

The concept of establishing a Humanitarian Window was already initiated in 2009 as part of strengthening humanitarian response in Malawi. It comes as part of a global effort of implementing humanitarian reform as recommended during the 2005 Humanitarian Response Review by the Inter Agency Standing Committee at the global level.

Right to Food Window

The United Nations in 2014 with the support of the Government of Flanders established separate funding dedicated to taking forward the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food contained in his report, issued following his mission to Malawi (A/HRC/25/57 Add.1).

Human Rights Window

After noting a growing number of human rights violations in Malawi, in 2016 the UN established a focus on human rights with funding from DFID, initially to work on the rights of persons with albinism and the LGBT community and the UN initiated programmes in both areas. The funds allowed the UN to leverage unearmarked resources, tackle sensitive human rights issues and respond to emerging human rights situations.

3. Overall Achievements and Impact of the Malawi One UN Fund

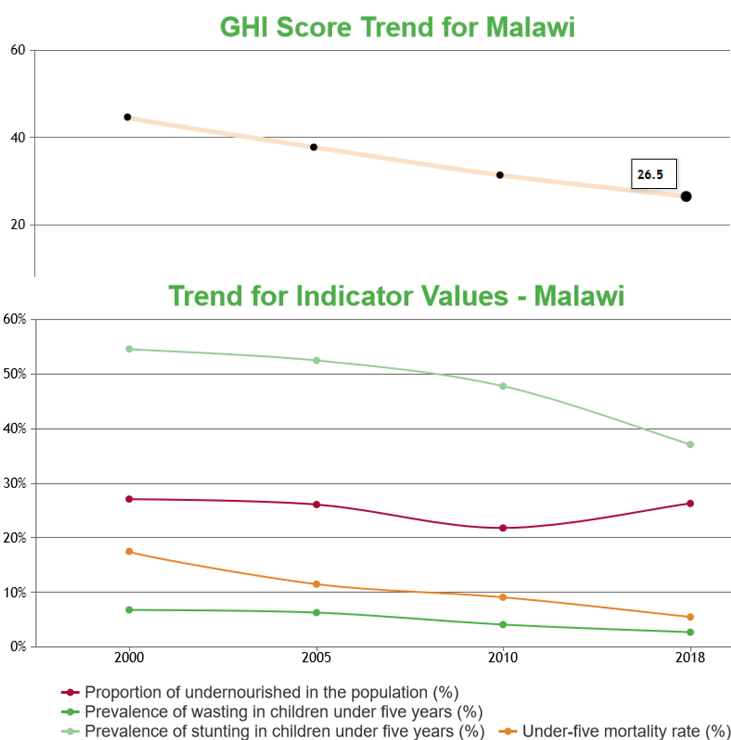
The main areas of UN Malawi’s interventions remained consistent across the two UNDAFs supported by the One UN Fund. Based on the two UNDAFs’ results frameworks and in line with reported money flows across funding themes and windows, major achievements under the One Fund are summarized through 5 themes:

	UNDAF 2008-11	UNDAF 2012-16	Windows	Expenditure
6. Sustainable Economic Growth and Food Security, including Social Support and Disaster Risk Management	Theme 1 Theme 2	Theme 1	Right to Food	21,163,584
7. Basic Social Protection Services	Theme 3	Theme 2		14,643,425
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10. Humanitarian Response	-	-	Humanitarian	59,601,024

Sustainable Economic Growth and Food Security

The One Fund’s support to Malawi’s economic development as outlined in the government’s MGDS and MGDS II focused in particular on **the agricultural and food sector** to improve the country’s chronic food insecurity and break the country’s dependence upon small-scale rain fed agriculture. The main target of food security interventions were small farmers with the objective of boosting and diversifying production and adding value to agricultural produce. The UN further supported initiatives to enhance agricultural productivity, especially at household level, and to stimulate production for commercial purposes by linking producers with processors and exporters. At the same time, the UN identified business and investment opportunities that linked the private sector to producers. 37.8

The Global Hunger Index (GHI), representing one reference for the reporting on SDG indicator 2.1.1 in Malawi, indicates the positive impact of MGDS and MGDS II, including the One Fund’s substantive contribution through the two UNDAFs, on the country’s food and nutrition security. The GHI Report 2018 shows that the country’s food insecurity continued to steadily decline during the implementation of the two UNDAFs, namely from an overall score of 37.8 in 2005 to 26.5 in 2018. This is mostly related to an improvement in child nutrition, in particular a sharp reduction in stunting of under five-year old children below 40%. In contrast, general under-nourishment fluctuated, reflecting the country’s



Source: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/malawi.html>

macro-economic and social reality in the ten years of the Fund's duration. Declining to 21.8% of the population in 2010, undernourishment increased between 2013-2015 and 2015-2018 up to 26.3%, coinciding with the 2015 floods and subsequent drought that severely impacted Malawi's agricultural sector.¹⁰ The same trend is also reflected in the latest Integrated Household Survey (IHS), which show an increase of food from 2010/11 to 2016/2017 (NSO 2017).

UN Malawi implemented multiple initiatives through its UNDAFs to contribute to Malawi's national development strategy and sustainably strengthen food security of Malawians. The UN conducted training on the use of improved seed and fertilisers as well as farm management techniques which led to the percentage of households with food reserves in critical months increasing from 78% in 2010 to 83% in 2013. Annual household staple food production also increased from 3% to 4% and the percentage of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption reduced from 15% to 14%. Similarly, due to the pass-on programme for livestock, the percentage of population keeping various types of livestock increased from 57% to 60% between 2010 and 2013.

The UNDAF 2008-11 also emphasized the irrigation of farming land as well as the introduction of new technologies in agriculture. In 2011 alone, land under irrigation farming increased by 671ha (84% of the planned 800ha) and benefited 2,283 people filling the food shortage gap that is normally experienced during lean period of November to March. In addition, a total of 9,844 farmers and staff were trained in production of different crops & livestock as well as fish rearing in Mzimba and Kasungu. A complementary intervention to diversify food consumption included the training of 90 women, mostly farmers in preparing diversified diets from the diversified farm produce. New adaptive research technologies such Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Manure Making and Application were introduced to and practiced by 400 new farmers. In addition, about 800,000 trees were planted.

While UN Malawi's 2015 to early 2017 activities in the area of food security were mostly defined by the short-term humanitarian response (see below), successful initiatives aiming at long-term impact during and after the humanitarian crisis included the mentoring of 189 (143 male and 43 female) extension officers in gender mainstreaming to increase their reach to rural women farmers. The UN, through FAO and UN Women, also supported the enactment of the long-awaited land act and related laws. In June 2016, parliament passed four of the ten land and related laws, namely; the Land Act, Land Survey Act, Customary Land Act and the Physical Planning Act. The UN also supported 132,000 vulnerable households with labour in 10 food insecure districts under the 2017 Integrated Resilience project through District Councils and NGO cooperating partners. The support enhanced community skills and knowledge development and assisted in the creation of different productive assets, including: 87,000 kitchen gardens; 66,000 pit latrines; 65,000 improved cook stoves; 1,300 shallow wells; 17 micro irrigation schemes; 740 tree nurseries; 5 million assorted seedlings and 900km community access roads.

In addition to UN Malawi's primary focus on food security in part due to the urgency of the lasting humanitarian food crises, additional achievements have been made in the areas of **employment and the private sector** beyond agriculture. The UN Malawi supported 12 microfinance institutions with loans, grants and capacity building, including technology improvements, human resource, financial management and monitoring and evaluation systems. The 12 microfinance institutions increased their client outreach by 34 percent from 2009 to 2011, from 888,684 to 1,192,733 clients. The outreach to female clients also increased from 46 percent to 51 percent during the same period, from 480,784 to 611,409 female clients.

¹⁰ Cf. Global Hunger Index 2018, Malawi Case-Study *A Closer Look at Hunger and Undernutrition in Malawi*.

The UN helped the Government of Malawi to develop a National Export Strategy (NES) that was launched in December 2012. The NES represents a road map for building Malawi's productive base to generate sufficient exports to match the upward pressure on Malawi's imports.

In 2013, under the leadership of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Trade, Industry and Private Sector Development Sector Wide Approach (TIPSD SWAp) was established as the implementation mechanism for the NES. The UN also set up the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (MICF) and USD 8 million Enterprise Challenge Fund based on the prioritised product clusters of the National Export Strategy (Sugar, Oil Seeds and Manufacturing) with the intention to boost the expansion and diversification of Malawi's productive base.

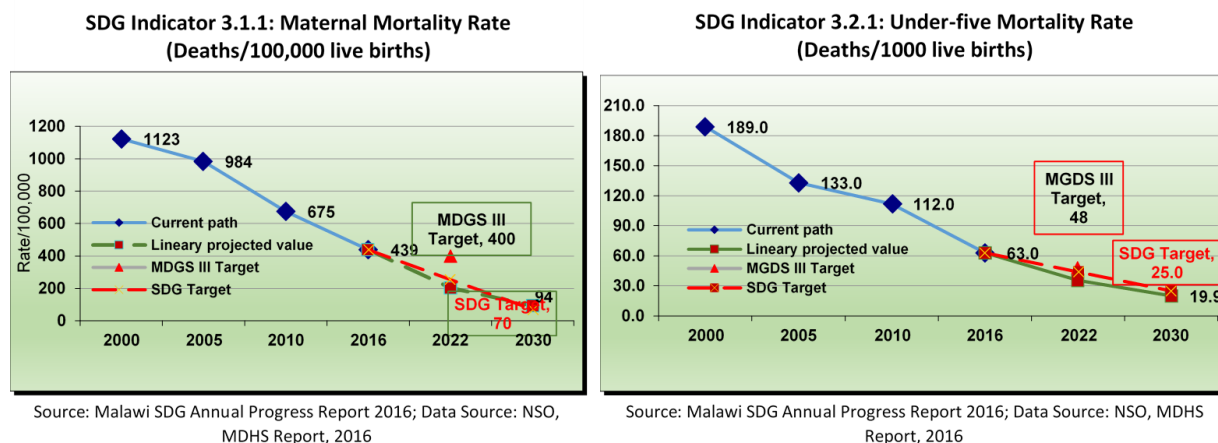
In 2017, UN Malawi reported 250,100 people which experienced a net positive income through the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund. 900 low income and unskilled people got permanent employment, 25,000 smallholder households benefited from new or enhanced income generating, or livelihood improvement, and 25,000 low income direct consumers have been utilizing new or enhanced products/services for their basic needs. New products entirely manufactured in Malawi included, amongst others, a Water Filtration System for drinkable water, a non-refrigerated margarine, a specialty tea (herb and flower flavoured) that is 100% small-holder led, and a UHT flavoured milk with a 100% small-holder dairy supply chain.

As part of UN's **social support and disaster risk management** strategy under the One Fund's two UNDAFs, the Government of Malawi's Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP; locally known as the Mtukula Pakhomo) has been expanded since 2009 under the UN's technical support and guidance to reach 18 out of 28 districts in Malawi. Representing a priority under theme 1 of the UNDAF 2012-2016, the programme has experienced impressive growth beginning in 2012. By December 2015, the SCTP had reached over 163,000 beneficiary households.¹¹ UN Malawi also achieved its target to reduce the average number of days taken by government to initiate disaster response assistance from 10 days (2014) to 4 days (2017). In 2017, the UN was involved in the formulation of the National Resilience Strategy and Operational Guidelines for Disaster Response and supported the development of disaster risk management and adaptation plans for three cities and districts. The UN also supported government efforts to develop a national climate change fund to coordinate and enhance access to climate finance. A total of 23,000 people in 5 disaster prone districts were supported with flood mitigation structures and four evacuation centres.

¹¹ Cf. https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_94228.html

Basic Social Protection Services

Regarding the improvement of **basic health services**, main key indicators identified in the UNDAF 2012-16 show overall positive trends. Maternal and under-five mortality continuously decreased over the last decades. Based on 2016 values, they declined by 94% and 66% respectively. In contrast, neonatal-mortality, another key indicator in the UNDAF 2012-16 fluctuated stronger over the same period, but also declined moderately since 2010 from 31 to 27 deaths per 1000 births.



These trends indicated by key Indicators correlate with UN's engagement in improving maternal and child health services. In 2011, the UN reported major achievements regarding the increasing number and quality of health services: youth clubs and youth corners providing youth friendly health services (YFHS) reached more 1,600, well above the target of 180; the number of districts with community outreach activities for maternal, new-born and child health (MNH) increased to 17 against the target of 10; the proportion of health facilities providing three modern family planning methods reached 85%; the proportion of deliveries done by skilled health workers reached 75%; the proportion of postnatal mothers receiving modern contraceptives increased from 42% in 2010 to 52%; and the proportion of functional village health committees (VHCs) increased to 70% against the planned target of 65%. Births attended by skilled personnel further increased to 91% in 2016 and Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) increased to 58%.

Vitamin A deficiencies, an important factor in child health, has decreased in pre-school children from 22% in 2009 to 4% in 2015. A significant contribution to this reduction is the Government's Child Health Days campaign supported by UNICEF and other development partners. Child Health Days campaign increased its coverage of Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 to 59 months continuously over the years. Coverage reached 92% (2,215,559 out of 2,450,698) in 2013, up from 85.6% in 2011. In June 2017, a total of 2,943,501 children (1,398,188 boys and 1,545,313 girls) were reached with vitamin A supplementation boosting their immunity and 2,783,044 children 12-59 months (1,330,970 boys and 1,452,074 girls) were reached with de-worming, representing a close to 100% coverage.

Regarding **child nutrition**, the UN provided technical and financial support in the development and finalization of the National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy (NECS) and district-level roll-out plans for the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) Movement focusing on reducing malnutrition and stunting. For instance, in 2015 almost eight thousand Community Leaders on Action for Nutrition (CLAN) in five districts received skills and knowledge training on the SUN intervention package, resulting in a reach-out to over

150 thousand households on child and maternal care., That the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement successfully gained momentum with the UN’s technical and financial support over several years is indicated by a reduction in stunting across the country. Findings of the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) showed a decreasing trend from 47% stunting in 2010 to 37% in 2015/16. Also noteworthy is the decline in anaemia among women of child bearing age from 44 percent in 2004 to 32 percent in 2015/16 (MDHS, 2015-2016).

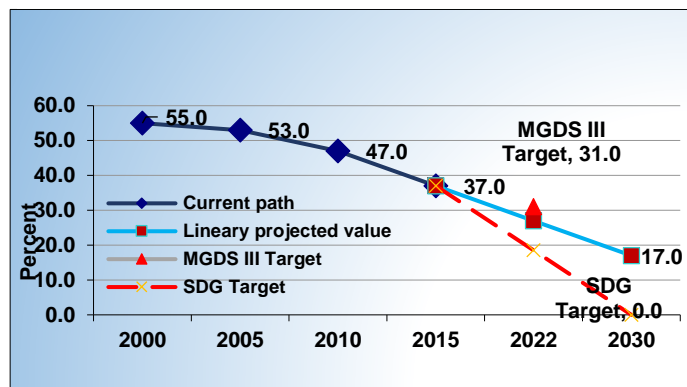
The UN employed technological solutions such as the use of Rapid SMS for providing real-time nutrition data, initially implemented in the two districts Chikhwawa and Salima where growth monitoring of children is being reported. Until 2014, the rapid SMS system was expanded into a total of 21 districts which have access to real time nutrition and growth statistics.

Specifically in 2014, the UN played a pivotal role in developing the Food and Nutrition Bill and has advocated for the Right to Food to be integrated in the bill. Simultaneously, a National Nutrition Policy for 2013-2017, together with strategic documents for the coordination of nutrition policy, were developed in conjunction with technical support offered by various UN agencies.

The UN also successfully advocated for the inclusion of a micronutrient component in the 2015 Demographic Health Survey. The result ensured that there is now a detailed source of data on micronutrient consumption throughout the country. Further, UN involvement ensured the inclusion of a nutrient support policy within the HIV National Strategic Plan. UN support assisted in the establishment of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programmes over several years. Only in 2014, 18,223 out of 20,903 severely acute malnourished (SAM) children and 47,665 out of 53,659 moderately acute malnourished (MAM) children have been treated and discharged. For both SAM and MAM, the cure, death and default rates of the CMAM programmes stayed within WHO SPHERE standards across the country.

With UN technical and financial support, a revised National Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Framework aligned to the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan 2017-2021 was put in place in 2016.

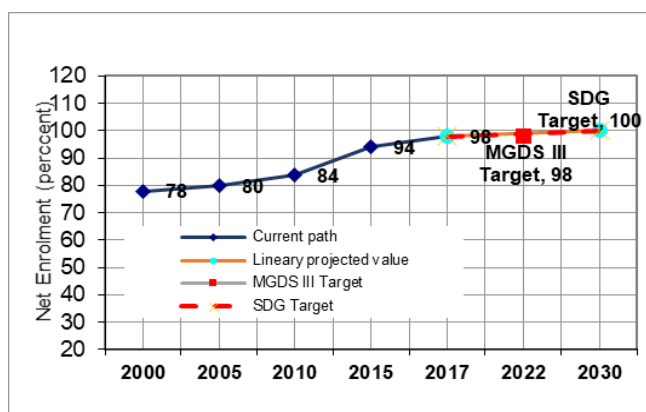
SDG Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of Stunting, (%)



Source: Malawi SDG Annual Progress Report 2016;
Data Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016

Important **education** measures of the UNDAFs funded by the One Fund have been the increase in primary net enrolment in connection with gender parity. Primary net enrolment increased significantly from 2010 to 2017 with almost 15% and the Gender Parity Index (GPI) has improved considerably at the primary level and is now around 1.0 for Standards 1 - 6. Enrolment in Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes has also increased from 30% in 2010 to 54% in 2018¹² due to efforts that have been carried out in improving sector coordination, management and policy development. While access to education has improved on these levels over the years, transition to secondary school including drop-out rates remain a major challenge with net enrolment declining from roughly 30% in 2000 to 15% in 2015. Equally, the GPI shows less improvement for Standards 6-8 and is now around 0.9 in favour of boys in Standard 8. Other problematic areas include the high level of youth illiteracy (15-24 years), though declining still at 17% based on 2015 data.

SDG Indicator 4.3.1: Trends in Net enrolment



Source: Malawi SDG Annual Progress Report 2016;
Data Source: NSO, MDHS Report, 2016, MOEST EMIS, 2017

UN Malawi contributed to these positive trends through strategic assistance to several initiatives over the years. In 2011, through a substantive contributions by the UN, 500 public primary schools implemented a comprehensive package of child friendly schools (CFS) and 2,500 teachers were trained. Child Friendly infrastructure and resources for schools, i.e. classrooms, latrines and teacher houses and teaching and learning materials were provided to the benefit of over 300,000 learners. Overall, more than 13,200 teachers (27.5 percent of primary school teachers) received know-how about the principles and practices of CFS, benefiting over 945,000 learners as a result of teacher trainings in CFS methodologies between 2008-2011. In 2013, UNCT Malawi reported that the concept of Child Friendly Schools (CFS) has been successfully mainstreamed in the Malawian School Improvement Programme where the five CFS components are regarded as the basis of quality education.

In 2012, the UN supported the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, and Ministry of Youth and Sports Development to develop Free Primary Education Policy Guidelines against the background of having a Free Education Policy pronouncement for 20 years.

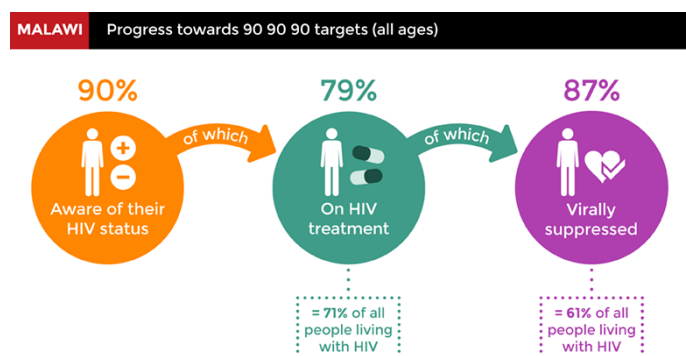
In order to retain pupils in schools and improve their nutritional levels, in 2013 alone the UN provided 803,210 students (796,176 students in 681 primary schools and 7,034 students in 35 ECD centres) with a school meal through the school feeding programme. In addition, the UN scaled up home grown school feeding to reach 3,859 students in 5 pilot schools. In the same year, the UN provided technical support to the development of the National School Health and Nutrition Policy (NSHNP) which was endorsed and approved by four key ministries in 2017, providing the first ever framework for more coordinated, sustainable delivery of school health and nutrition programmes including school feeding.

¹² Malawi SDGs Annual Progress Report 2018

Other activities on the improvement of Malawi’s education sector included policy advise, the mainstreaming of the concept of child friendly schools (CFS) and complementary basic education (CBE), the expansion of community based child care centres (CBCCs) from 10 000 to 11 000 between 2016 and 2017 through which approx. 20,000 children received school meals, performance based financing (PBF) to improve the quality of education in schools, or the establishment of public Teacher Training Colleges reaching out to more than 3000 teachers, teacher students and lecturers in 2015 alone. The UN also supported several initiatives in the context of **water and sanitation** as one priority area under the social protection services. Based on data from the UNDAF 2012 Annual Report, between 2009-12 the UN provided water supply to more than 600,000 people through water access points, more than 270,000 latrines in selected districts, approx. 470,000 pupils were served with WASH facilities in schools, and more than 1,900 villages reached Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. While the implementation of WASH, ODF, etc. continued with reported achievements in subsequent years, the focus shifted from long-term development to humanitarian relief particularly during the 2015 floods and the resulting crises (see below).

Response to HIV/AIDS

Malawi’s HIV prevalence remains one of the highest in a global comparison, but impressive progress has been made over the last decade. According to recent UNAIDS data,¹³ there were approx. 1 million people living with HIV in Malawi in 2017, the HIV prevalence rate among adults aged 15 to 49 being 9.6%. New infections are estimated around 39,000 for the same year, a substantial decrease compared to 74,000 in 2005.¹⁴ In addition, the estimated 17,000 AIDS-related deaths represent a steep decline of 50% compared to 2010. Malawi reported 738,929 people being on antiretroviral therapy (ART), representing a 71% ART coverage rate, meeting its target for 2016–2017 based on the National Strategic Plan. Malawi is, therefore, on course to meeting the 2020 second 90 target in line with the UN’s 90-90-90 Initiative. However, this trajectory masks some underlying gaps in treatment coverage with respect to children aged 0 to 14. The current coverage for children on antiretroviral treatment in Malawi is 63% (the estimated number of children aged 0-14 living with HIV is 71 000, and only 44 656 of them are on treatment). Nonetheless, this number represents a steady increase from 46% in 2013. Likewise, there is a gender disparity with women being more affected by HIV than men (12.8% compared with 8.2%, aged 15-64).



Source: <https://www.avert.org>, UNAIDS Data 201816

The UN made significant contributions under the two UNDAFs funded by the Malawi One UN Fund to achieve the reported positive trends. Most noteworthy, in 2015 the UN government provided technical and financial assistance to complete and submit the Global Fund Concept Note (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria) which has been approved with a subsequent allocation of USD 332 million to Malawi via two principal recipients, i.e. the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Action Aid. At the time, this represented the Global Fund’s highest per capita grant under 90-90-90 alignment. Simultaneously, a new National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (NSP) and Prevention Strategy

¹³ Cf. <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/malawi>

¹⁴ Cf. UNAIDS Data Book 2017

was completed and launched, making Malawi the first country in the world to align its NSP to the 90-90-90 programme established by the UN in 2013. The Joint United Nations Team on AIDS in collaboration with other development partners played a key role in supporting the implementation of the national programmes funded by the Global Fund. In 2017, Malawi successfully signed the next Global Fund grant of USD 500 million for the period 2018-2021.

The UN also successfully supported the lobbying of the HIV and AIDS Management and Prevention Bill which was passed by Parliament in November 2017 after many years of consultations. The HIV and AIDS Management and Prevention Act provides an enabling policy environment for inclusive planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national HIV response.

UNAIDS and UNFPA provided assistance to the office of Malawi's First Lady Gertrude Hendrina Maseko, who was the president for Organization of African First Ladies Against HIV and AIDS (OAFLA) between 2016-2018. OAFLA is dedicated to high level advocacy on eliminating mother to child transmission of HIV, reducing HIV infection among adolescents and young girls, addressing cervical cancer particularly among young women Living With HIV and harmful cultural practices including child marriage.

A major contribution to the prevention of HIV and other STI represented UN's assistance in the procurement and distribution of over 50% of condoms provided by the public sector in 2013 (52 million male and 2.6 female condoms). This has substantially reduced the condom stock outs experienced in previous years with districts and health facilities reporting adequate supply numbers.

UN Malawi supported several initiatives to scale ART coverage and other health services related to HIV/AIDS in Malawi. For example, training of health care workers by the UN in Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) and ART guidelines in focus districts has contributed to increased coverage, the number of ART sites increasing from 433 in 2011 to more than 650 sites in 2013 with a likewise increase in adults starting ART from 391,003 to more than 450,000 over the same period. Moreover, the introduction of rapid SMS technology at more than 300 sites has contributed to increase in number of exposed children commencing ART. Additional support to the promotion of ART services was continued by the UN in subsequent years.

Another example represents the UN's assistance to Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM) and Baylor College of Medicine in the provision of adolescent-sensitive HIV services and Teen Clubs in 2015. 5,280 adolescents accessed HTC, 151,253 male and female condoms were distributed at facilities and in communities. 177 adolescents were enrolled in teen clubs which provide psychosocial and adherence support, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) information and services. 30 teachers were trained on decreasing stigma and discrimination in schools, 45 facility-level mentors to increase support to ALHIV.

In 2015, the UN supported the Ministry of Education Science Technology (MoEST) to provide in-service training on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) to 350 secondary school teachers. The training imparted new skills to teachers to enable them deliver sexuality and HIV education in classrooms. An additional 60 teachers were trained through an online CSE course. They were estimated to reach a cumulative 205,000 secondary school learners with information on CSE.

In close collaboration with the UN on the prevention of HIV, sex work networks were reconstituted in Dedza, Mchinji, Nkhata Bay, Mangochi and Chiradzulu in 2016. An increasing number of sex workers accessed condoms and other sexual reproductive health (SRH) services, including sexually transmitted infections (STI) treatment. This interventional correlates with condom uptake among sex workers which increased from below 50% in 2015 to 74% in 2016. This increased uptake in condoms further

correlates with a decreasing number of STI cases reported over the same period suggesting that condoms are being used by sex workers.

Noting a gap in service provision of SRHR/HIV services in tertiary education institutions and based on situational assessment conducted in 2016 in these institutions, UNFPA supported capacity building of the service providers to provide Youth Friendly Health Services. This resulted in increased uptake of services. Condom distribution rose from 5000 in 2016 to 45 000 in 2017 (70% more condoms delivered to tertiary institutions).

Several of the UN agencies were involved in community mobilization initiatives such as the Protect the Goal Campaign, the CONDOMIZE! Campaign, and the WIZE UP Campaign. These campaigns and community mobilization initiatives were aimed at creating demand for HTC, VMMC and condoms.

Good Governance

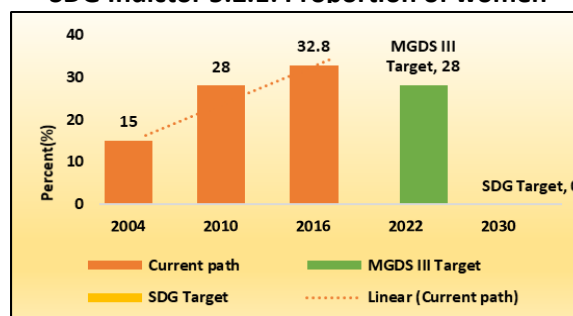
One of the most significant achievements is the UN’s management of a USD 50 million project for the creation of a civil registry that registered 9,168,689 aged over 16 years, including the issuance of biometric ID cards. Through this initiative, Malawi is on steady path to achieve SDG 16 target 9. The UN also supported the review of electoral laws, among them the recommendation for Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) to migrate from an outdated optical mark recognition system to biometric voter registration. Consequently, MEC entered into an agreement with National Registration Bureau to use biometric ID for 2019 elections.

Gender inequality remains a persistent issue based on prevalent social norms and customs. Key indicators such as domestic violence against women or seats held by women in parliament show either negative trends or fluctuate below targets. SDG 5 thus represents a major challenge in Malawi’s sustainable and equitable development.

However, positive progress was made through UN support in the context of Legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (SDG Indicator 5.1.1). In order to strengthen the legislative framework for gender equality and equity, three out of a target of five laws were reviewed and or approved as part of UNDAF 2008-11 outputs. The UN supported advocacy for the Deceased Estates Bill and the Gender Equality Statute, both laws were approved in 2011. The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act was reviewed and disseminated. In addition, policy makers have been trained in gender budgeting, monitoring and gender analysis.

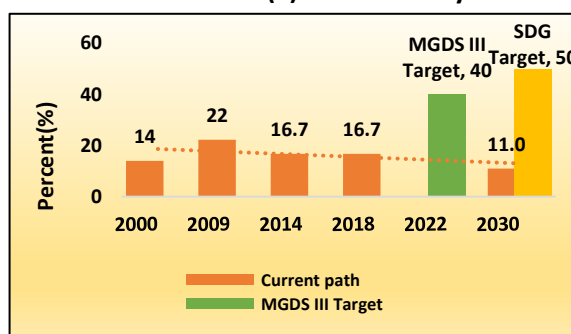
Through this training, policymakers were able to participate in the development of Gender Responsive Budget guidelines which were disseminated to 45 District Officials. The UN also provided pivotal technical support for mainstreaming gender into the MDGS II.

SDG Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of women



Source: Malawi SDG Annual Progress Report 2016;
Data Source: MDHS 2004-2016, NSO16

SDG Indicator 5.5.1(a) Seats held by women



Source: Malawi SDG Annual Progress Report 2016;
Data Source: MDHS 2004-2016, NSO16

In 2014, the 2nd National Gender Conference was held with support of the UN. This provided a platform for those working in gender equality to be engaged in women's empowerment. The objective of the conference was to continue dialogue on gender, to support further developments within the national gender network, and to meet with advocates of gender equality.

In 2016, the UN, through UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA, supported the elaboration of simplified versions of the Gender Equality Act (GEA) and other Gender Related Laws such as the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, Deceased estates, Wills and Inheritance Act, Marriage Divorce and Family Relations Act, which have also been translated into Chichewa and Tumbuka for easy understanding by women, men, boys and girls in rural areas. 5,000 copies of simplified English, 4,000 copies of Chichewa and 5,000 copies of Tumbuka respectively were printed and distributed to communities across the country. This dissemination has increased nation-wide awareness on gender related laws and prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV). As a result, there has been an increase in the reporting of Gender based Violence cases by 50% which were directly reported to relevant authorities and documented and were brought to formal courts for prosecution.

Apart from legislation, the UN trained 1659 in 2011 against a target of 3328 (4-year period) women entrepreneurs in business development and management. Support was also provided to develop reporting guidelines on Gender Based Violence (GBV) that assisted in strengthening nationwide monitoring interventions and service provision on GBV. Police Victim Support Units throughout the country were supported to have data bases for GBV cases. In addition, 184 paralegals were trained in management of GBV cases, and in turn they cascaded the training in communities. During the year 2011, 87 cases of GBV from zero have been reported.

In 2017, the UN supported the Ministry of Gender to develop a web-based information management system with three operational modules namely women empowerment, child protection and gender-based violence modules. This will assist the country in evidence-informed decision making through availability of disaggregated data in the system. In the same year, Councils of 4 public universities approved and launched their Gender policies with the technical support from the UN. These policies strengthen the participation of women in senior management, require that the selection of students and staff is compliant with the gender equality act and that gender is mainstreamed in the curriculum of all courses.

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

After noting a growing number of human rights violations in Malawi, in 2016 the UN established a dedicated human rights window under the One Fund, initially to work on the rights of persons with albinism and the LGBTI community. The Window allowed the UN to attract unearmarked funding, tackle sensitive human rights issues and respond to emerging human rights situations. Working

together with the Government, police, judiciary and civil society, protection of human rights of persons with albinism was strengthened through support of community based protection systems, victim assistance and psycho-social support. Increased respect for rights of persons with albinism was also achieved through community awareness raising and civic education around the Penal Code Amendment Act. Access to justice was strengthened through the development of a Handbook for prosecutors and magistrates (finalised in November 2016) accompanied by training workshops. On rights of the LGBTI community, the UN supported ten transformative dialogues with key stakeholders, constitutional and strategic public interest litigation, and provided training for CSOs and LGBTI community based organizations. In addition, a real-time monitoring and reporting system for human rights violations against LGBTI persons was initiated in 2016.

In the context of the narrowing of civil society space in Malawi, the UN supported civil society and the Law Society to hold a roundtable discussion on civil society space and the national launch of the Human Rights Defenders Forum (HRDF) in Lilongwe on 20th December 2017. The Forum creates an engagement platform for human rights defenders in Malawi to exchange information, confront ongoing threats against defenders and respond with recommendations and action points to strengthen the protection of defenders and widen civil society space in Malawi. The UN also led development partner comments on draft NGO Policy, which if adopted have the potential of shrinking civil society space, which may be in violation of the right to freedom of association.

Humanitarian Response

By far the largest share of resources was received by the Humanitarian Window, which absorbed more than USD 59 million or 51% of the entire Malawi One UN Fund. This was, to a large extent, in response to persistent and recurrent food crises in the period of 2015 until the first quarter of 2017, caused by one of the worst floods in Malawi's history in January 2015 followed by erratic rainfalls and an El Nino-induced drought in the following year. On 13th January 2015, the President of Malawi declared a state of disaster for the 15 worst affected districts of the floods with about 1,101,364 affected people and 336,000 people being displaced. Only one year later on 12th April 2016, the President declared a State of National Disaster with the appeal for humanitarian relief assistance from the international community and the private sector in response to the region in response to the aggravating situation and recurrent natural shocks. In October 2016, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) declared 6.7 million people in 24 districts (40% of Malawi's population) to be food insecure.

Through the Fund's Humanitarian Window, UN Malawi supported the government's humanitarian response with multiple initiatives. The Humanitarian Window of the One Fund was instrumental in meeting the needs of the population affected by the acute food insecurity caused by the floods and following drought period. The Humanitarian Window enabled better coordination not only within the UN but also with the government led response, ensuring each cluster had funds to undertake the most urgent priorities.

In the aftermath of the 2015 floods, the Government of Malawi coordinated two responses in parallel with the support of the UN: the Food Insecurity Response and the Flood Response through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). The UN also supported the government with the development of a Preliminary Response Plan (PRP). During the flood response, the UN distributed a total of 11,296 metric tonnes of food supplies to a total of 368,182 people (80,809 Males, 88,592 Females & 198,781 Children). As part of the Humanitarian Food Response, the UN supported 437,504 people (96,002 Males, 105,270 Females and 236,232 Children) with direct food distribution and cash transfer modality. The UN also supported 298,000 people in camps (146,000 males, 152,000 females of which 197,000 were children) with protection services and health services covering provision of

essential drugs and distribution of supplies and commodities such as emergency contraceptives and condoms; provision of ambulance, mobile clinics, treatment and maternity delivery shelters; safe spaces for women and young people, cholera surveillance, prevention and control and measles campaign; the UN also managed to put 1927 people in Machinga district into a long-term resilience building programme by linking them to 47 Village Savings Loans (VSL) programme.

In 2016 after further aggravation of the acute food security, the UN provided substantial support to several clusters of the government led humanitarian response. Through the Nutrition Cluster, access to the Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program was maintained in all the 28 districts of Malawi as part of the nutrition emergency response. UNICEF supported 603 health facilities providing Out-Patient Program (OTP) services and 104 Nutrition Rehabilitation Units (NRU) totalling 707 facilities, which represents 97 percent coverage against the set target of 731 for 2016. Overall, the OTP program in all the districts demonstrated cure rates above 75 percent and death rates of less than 10 percent. Through the Agriculture Cluster, 240,000 households affected by the El Nino-induced drought were reached in 2016 with inputs (seed and fertilizer) for rain-fed season through seeds fairs or direct distribution as part of the response implementation. This initiative complemented government efforts which have been supporting smallholder farmers with inputs through the Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP) covering 900,000 small-scale farmers during the 2016/17 growing season. The WASH Cluster provided vital WASH support in the affected communities in Malawi, which resulted in the mitigation of cholera outbreak. An estimated 4,732 people in emergency prone districts had access to safe water. Safe water was further provided by rehabilitation of protected water points, with vital involvement of the community members to ensure sustainability. The Education Cluster worked hand in hand with the Food and Nutrition cluster in the affected districts to provide school meals in 121 primary schools, reaching 172,400 school children with emergency school meals and take-home rations. Observations from schools with meal programmes have shown an increase in first-time enrolment and a reduction of 70 percent in drop-out figures and absenteeism. The UN, through UN Women, supported a gender sensitive Malawi Drought 2015-2016 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The process was supported from data collection to development of the PDNA report. The PDNA has informed the development of the Disaster Recovery Strategy for the country.

By the end of the peak of the lean season January to March 2017, the UN in Malawi, through WFP, had reached six million food insecure people with lifesaving in-kind food and a hybrid voucher and cash scheme. The remaining 700,000 food insecure people were reached by an INGO consortium. The humanitarian response was effective in improving household food security as evidenced by the findings under the Food Consumption Score, Coping Strategies Index as well as the Food Expenditure Share. The results show that the proportion of targeted households with poor food consumption was reduced by 68%. In total, USD 43.7 million or 37% of the Fund's resources have been expended through the Humanitarian Fund between 2015 and 2017. Net funding contributions of USD 37.6 million were disbursed by donors to the UN agencies participating in the El Nino response programmes in 2016 alone.

4. Financial Overview¹⁵

<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Net Funded Amount</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Delivery rate</i>
120,550,943	117,673,303	117,291,237	99.7%

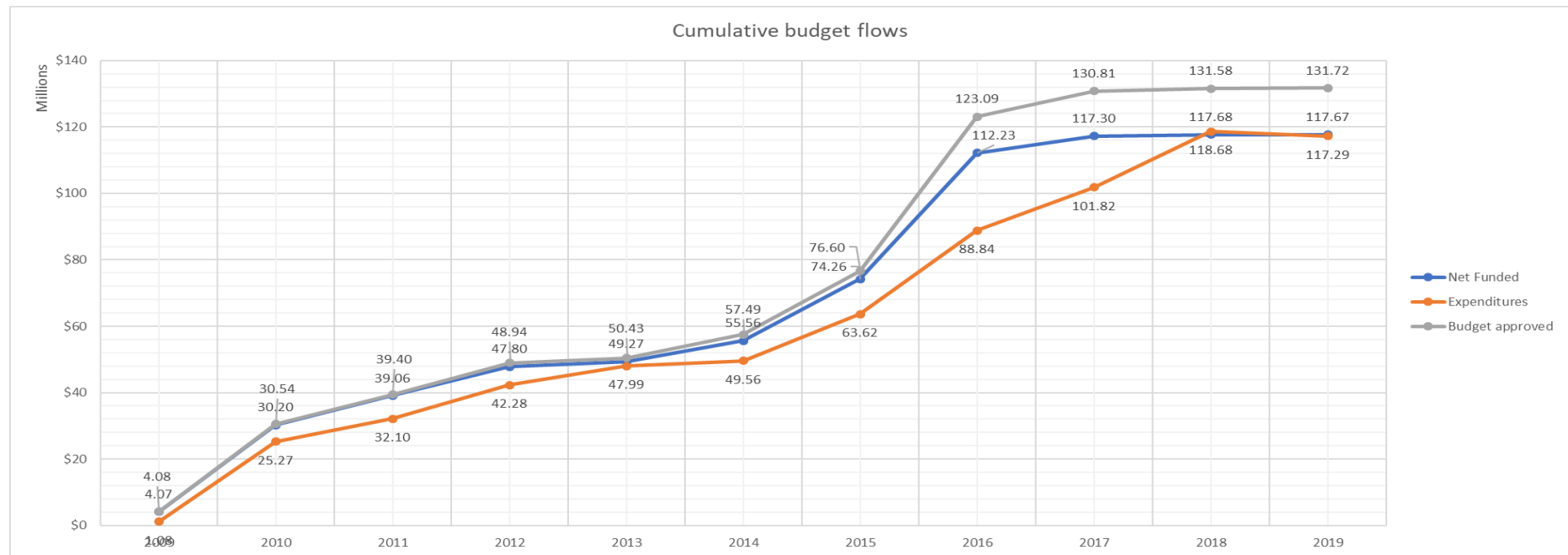
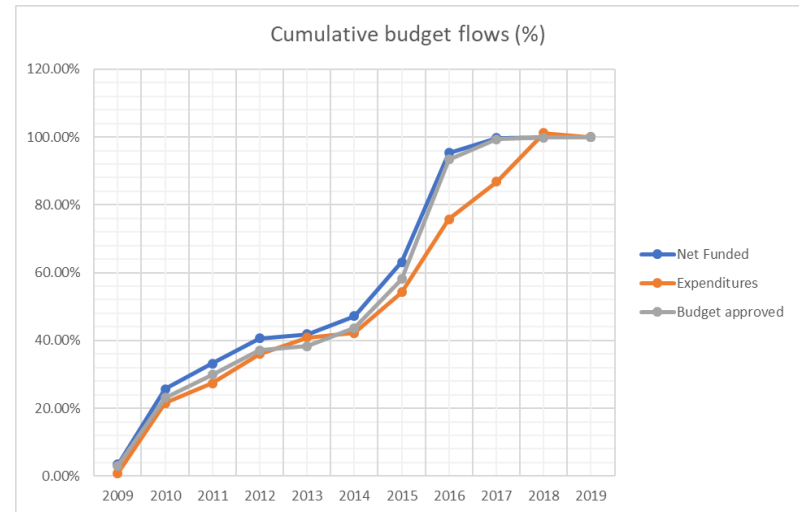
The Malawi One UN Fund mobilized USD 120,550,943 between 2009 and 2018. Net funding received by participating UN organizations amounted to USD 117,291,237 (including direct costs), of which USD 117,291,237 have been implemented at a resulting delivery rate of 99.7%.

<i>Funds with Administrative Agent</i>		<i>USD</i>
<i>Contributions from Donors</i>		120,550,943
<i>Interest and Investment Income (from Fund)</i>		267,171
<i>Interest (from Participating Organizations)</i>		80,962
<i>Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors</i>		(2,013,771)
<i>Total source of funds</i>		118,885,305
<i>Transferred to Participating Organizations</i>		119,189,846
<i>Refunds from Participating Organizations</i>		(3,188,128)
<i>Administrative Agent Fee</i>		1,205,509
<i>Direct Cost</i>		1,671,585
<i>Bank Charges</i>		785
<i>Total use of funds</i>		118,879,598
<i>Balance with Administrative Agent</i>		5,707
<i>As a percentage of contributions</i>		-
<i>Funds with Participating Organizations</i>		<i>USD</i>
<i>Transfers to Participation Organizations (incl. Direct Cost)</i>		120,862,802
<i>Total resources</i>		120,862,802
<i>Participating Organizations' Expenditure</i>		117,291,237
<i>Refunds from Participating Organizations</i>		(3,189,499)
<i>Total expenses</i>		120,480,737
<i>Balance with Participating Organizations</i>		382,065
<i>As a percentage of transfers</i>		0.3%
<i>Total Balance of Funds</i>		387,773
<i>As a percentage of contributions</i>		0.3%

USD 2,013,771 have been refunded by the Administrative Agent to the contributing donors. Overall administrative fees amounted to USD 1,205,509 or 1% of the total deposits (USD 120,550,943)

¹⁵ All data retrieved from <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MW100> in August 2019.

The cumulative budget flows show two significant trends regarding the expenditures channelled through the One Fund. First, the annual use of funds remained below 10% of the Fund’s overall expenditures until 2014 except for the year 2010 with a rate of 21%. In this year, all 5 themes of the UNDAF 2008-11 reported 7-digit expenditures with Social Development alone absorbing USD 9.3 million. Second, the annual use of funds accelerated noticeably from 2015 to 2018 with rates between 11-14% and a peak year 2016 with 22%. The higher absorption of resources during the second half of the Fund can be related to the fact that large-scale programmes typically require a “warm-up period” and tend to increase delivery towards the end. In addition, this upwards trend correlates with the humanitarian crises in Malawi between 2015 and the first quarter of 2017. In the peak year 2016, USD 37.6 million have been disbursed to the Humanitarian Window alone of a total of approx. USD 38 million total funding received through the One Fund in this year. Likewise, expenditures of the Humanitarian Window amounted to USD 22 million compared to total expenditures of USD 25 million in the same year.



Donor Contributions

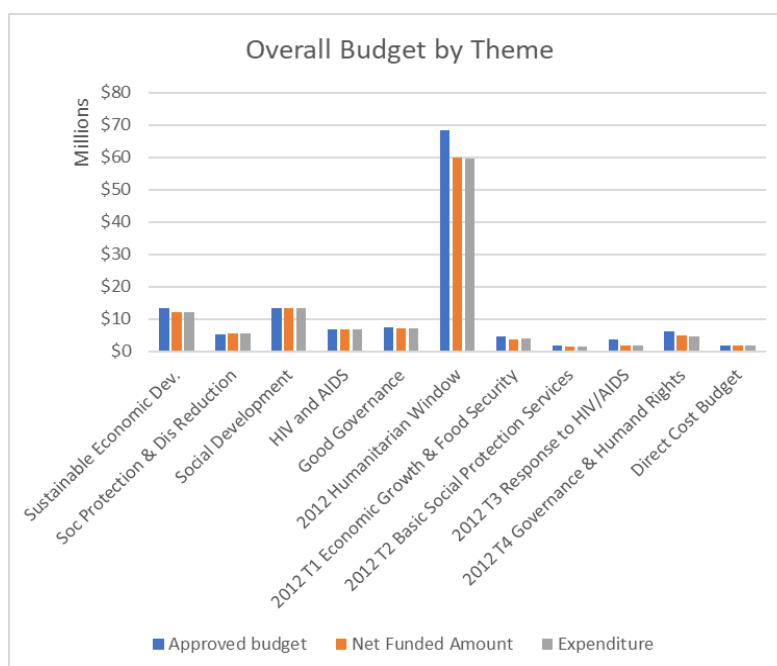
<i>Contributor/Partner</i>	<i>Commitments</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Deposit rate</i>
Department of International Development (DFID)	57,497,178	57,497,178	100%
Expanded DaO Funding Window	46,043,000	46,043,000	100%
Government of Norway	7,380,784	7,380,784	100%
Flemish Government	4,850,816	4,850,816	100%
Delivering Results Together	3,000,000	3,000,000	100%
United Nations Children's Fund	925,000	925,000	100%
Government of Germany	851,429	851,429	100%
Private Sector	2,736	2,736	100%
Malawi One UN Fund Total	120,550,943	120,550,943	

Deposits into the Malawi One Fund started in December 2008 and were received until January 2018. The Expanded DaO Funding Window, Delivering Results Together and the United Nation's Children's Fund all represent different types of UN funding mechanisms. The top three bilateral contributors to the Fund are United Kingdom-DFID (USD 57 million), the Government of Norway (USD 7 million), and the Flemish Government (USD 5 million).

Budget by Theme

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Net Funded Amount</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>% of Total Expenditure</i>
Sustainable Economic Development	11,908,063	11,908,063	10%
Social Protection & Disaster Risk Reduction	5,424,637	5,424,637	5%
Social Development	13,150,648	13,150,648	11%
HIV and AIDS	6,729,700	6,729,700	6%
Good Governance	7,087,096	7,087,096	6%
2012 Humanitarian Window	59,886,557	59,601,024	51%
2012 T1 Economic Growth & Food Security	3,528,990	3,830,884	3%
2012 T2 Basic Social Protection Services	1,491,427	1,492,777	1%
2012 T3 Response to HIV/AIDS	1,834,025	1,834,029	2%
2012 T4 Governance & Human Rights	4,960,576	4,560,796	4%
Direct Cost Budget	1,671,585	1,671,585	1%
Malawi One UN Fund Total	117,673,303	117,291,239	

38% of overall used fund were expended for the 5 themes of UNDAF 2008-11 compared to only 10% of resources which have been implemented during the UNDAF 2012-16 including its extension to 2018. However, this is related to the fact that most of the Fund's resources have been channelled through the Humanitarian Window in the aftermath of the 2015 floods and 2016 drought periods. Overall, the Humanitarian Window absorbed 51% of total expenditures. Direct Costs amount to 1% of UN organizations total expenditures.



Based on net funding received, the top three recipients are the Humanitarian Window (USD 59.9 million), followed by Social Development (USD 13.2 million; UNDAF 2008-11) and Sustainable Economic Development (USD 11.9 million; UNDAF 2008-11).

Budget by Organization

Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate
FAO	9,702,453	9,412,447	97.01%
ILO	1,037,521	1,037,521	100.00%
IOM	134,307	134,307	100.00%
UNAIDS	2,237,333	2,234,053	99.85%
UNCDF	139,327	139,327	100.00%
UNDP	17,652,203	17,432,827	98.76%
UNESCO	155,425	155,425	100.00%
UNFPA	4,787,304	4,787,304	100.00%
UNHABITAT	435,850	435,850	100.00%
UNHCR	178,053	178,053	100.00%
UNICEF	23,522,214	23,522,217	100.00%
UNIDO	815,223	815,224	100.00%
UNODC	50,000	50,000	100.00%
UNWOMEN	1,452,411	1,461,066	100.60%
WFP	52,094,413	52,216,354	100.23%
WHO	3,279,263	3,279,263	100.00%
Malawi One UN Fund Total	117,673,303	117,291,237	

Based on net funded amount and expenditures, all organizations reached a delivery rate of above 97%. The top five recipients have been WFP (USD 52.1 million), UNICEF (USD 24 million), UNDP (USD 22 million), FAO (USD 10.3 million) and UNFPA (USD 4.9 million).

5. Outlook: The SDG Acceleration Fund

As a way of operationalizing the recommendations of the 2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), the UNDS in Malawi has established the Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund as a follow-up to the Malawi One UN Fund. Taking into account the UNDS Reform note of 31st May 2018, this emphasizes adequate, predictable and sustainable funding to be made available for a coherent, effective, efficient and accountable response in accordance with national needs and priorities.

Starting in 2019, the SDG Acceleration Fund aims at improving the quality of non-core resources to support the Government of Malawi in achieving its SDGs targets. At the same time, the SDG Acceleration Fund reflects the UN's financing approach, as outlined in the UNDG companion piece "Funding to Financing", including the need to use limited UN resources as a catalyst to influence much larger financing flows.

Learning from the experience of the Malawi One UN Fund, the SDG Acceleration Fund includes an improved Governance Structure to ensure adequate involvement of all relevant stakeholders as well as transparency and ownership of responsibilities under the co-direction of the UN's Resident Coordinator and the Government of Malawi.

Aligned with the aspirations of the current MGDS III and the needs of the new UNDAF 2019-2023, the SDG Acceleration Fund aims to complement other resources already being implemented by: i) providing targeted resources for multi-agency initiatives that strengthen national capacities for integrated policy implementation; ii) developing the country's SDG financing ecosystem; iii) implementing catalytic SDG programming and investments; iv) ensuring effective and sustainable development results at national and sub-national levels.

Arrangements for the One UN Fund's balance

In agreement with donors, USD 2,013,771 have either been refunded by the AA, or transferred to the SDG Acceleration Fund upon financial closure of the Malawi One UN Fund as recommended by the Joint Strategy Meeting.

6. Accountability and Transparency

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.