Spotlight Initiative
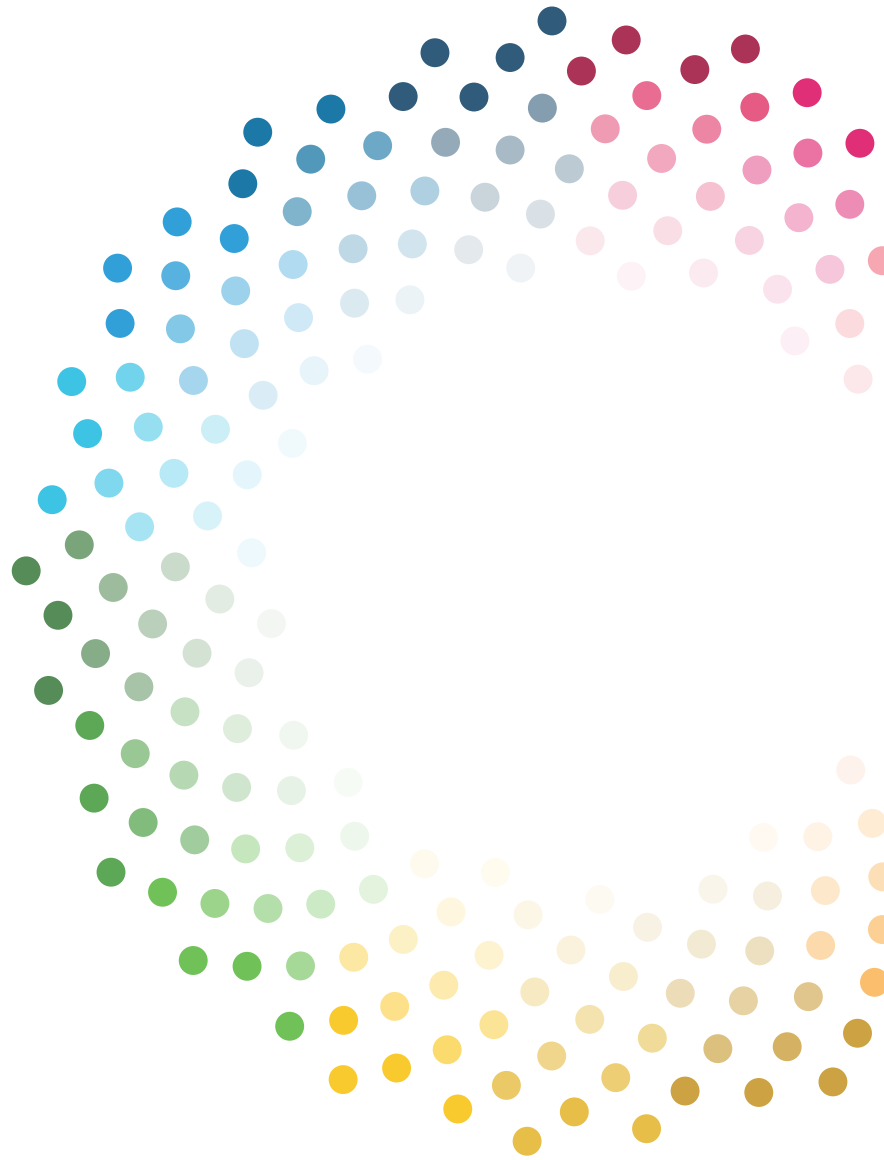
To eliminate violence
against women and girls

Malawi

Annual Narrative Progress Report

01 January 2019 – 31 December 2019

Programme Title & Programme Number

Programme Title:
Spotlight Initiative Country Programme for Malawi

MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[2]
00111640

Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s)/ Strategic Results[1] (if applicable)

Nationwide with a particular focus on six proposed districts (Mzimba, Nkhata Bay, Ntchisi, Dowa, Nsanje and Machinga), selected based on performance on key indicators, as well as presence of other programmes and UN organizations. The programme intends to scale up and replicate the approach to at least nine districts by mobilizing partners and additional resources.

Recipient Organization(s)

1. UNDP
2. UNFPA
3. UNICEF
4. UNWOMEN

Priority area(s)/Strategic Results:

The Spotlight Initiative is aligned with the UNDAF 2019–2023. It will invest in a comprehensive prevention strategy that addresses structural issues and linkages to sexual and reproductive health and rights; it will enhance ongoing efforts to capitalize on lessons learned and harmonize the activities of the UN and other development partners.

The programme will also ensure women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination play a key role in the development, design and implementation of all aspects of the Initiative.

It will contribute to the SDG targets on the elimination of all forms of VAWG (SDG 5.2 and 5.3).

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1 Strategic Results, as formulated in the UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document
2 The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the MPTF Office GATEWAY.

Programme Cost (US$)

Total approved budget as per Spotlight Country/ Regional Programme Document: 20,990,484

Spotlight funding[3]: 20,000,000

Agency Contribution : 990,484

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution

by Agency:

Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNDP	4,506,897	310,00
UNFPA	5,565,312	440,814
UNICEF	4,077,502	169,670
UN WOMEN	5,850,290	70,000
TOTAL	17,000,000	1,929,956

TOTAL : USD 20,990,484

Partners

- Government: Ministry of Gender Children, Disability and Social Welfare, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Youth Sports and Manpower Development, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.
- UNAIDS, OHCHR, UNHCR
- NGOs, CSOs

Start Date
July 26th, 2018
End Date
December 31st, 2022

Programme Assessment/Review/ Mid-Term Evaluation

Assessment/Review
if applicable (please attach)

☐Yes No ☒

Mid-Term Evaluation Report
if applicable (please attach)
☐Yes No ☒

Acronyms

AWP	Annual Workplan
C4D	Communication for Development
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CPW	Child Protection Worker
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CVSU	Community Victim Support Unit
DaO	Delivering as One
DODMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
EoI	Expression of Interest
ESP	Essential Services Package
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBVIMS	Gender Based Violence Information Management System
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GoM	Government of Malaw
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HIV	Human Immo-deficiency Virus
HP	Harmful Practice
HSA	Health Surveillance Assistant
IMS	Information Management System
INGO	International Non Governmental Organisation
IP	Implementing Partner
JPGE	Joint Programme On Girls Education
JSSP	Joint Sector Straregic Plan
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind
MDA	Ministry Department and Agency
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoEST	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
MoGDCDSW	Ministry Of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoICT	Ministry of Information and Communications Technology
MoJCA	Minsitry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

MoLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoLYSMD	Ministry of Labour, Youth Sports and Manpower Development
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSO	National Statistical Office
OPC	Office of The President and Cabinet
OSC	Operational Steering Committee
PEA	Primary Education Advisor
PMT	Programme Management Team
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
RUNO	Recipient United Nations Organisation
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Strategic Development Goal
SGBV	Strategic Development Goa
SI	Spotlight Initiative
SMC	School Monitoring Committee
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health Rights
ToC	Theory of Change
TOT	Training of Trainer
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VSU	Victim Support Unit
WP	Work Plan
YFN	Young Feminists Network

Executive Summary

The year 2019 constituted the inaugural year of implementation for the Spotlight Initiative (SI) in Malawi, during which considerable programmatic and operational progress was achieved. In the spirit of the UN Reform Agenda, a robust foundation for Delivering as One (DaO) was jointly established by the 4 UN agencies, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC).

The transformational agenda of the SI has inspired the UN team to shift its way of doing business, away from a focus on agency specific activities to a model that impels and supports agencies to leverage each other's capacities and expertise. The result has been increased operational efficiencies, as well as a comprehensive and holistic approach to Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG).

In addition to being a Demonstration Fund for UN Reform, the SI is a joint partnership between the UN and the European Union (EU). By pooling the resources and the expertise of the UN and EU Delegation in Malawi, the country programme has the capacity, expertise, and reach to achieve a greater impact and better results. This key strategic partnership allows the country programme to be more effective, efficient, and innovative in its delivery.

In parallel to programme implementation, the Spotlight governance structure and mechanisms were established and operationalised, including the National Steering Committee (NSC). The NSC is jointly chaired at the highest level by the Resident Coordinator and the Chief Secretary from the Office of the President and Cabinet, and with the European Union (EU) Ambassador playing a central role. The NSC also includes representation from the two SI line Ministries: Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW) and the Ministry of Local Government, and Rural Development (MoLGRD), as well as other Ministries participating in the SI, the Recipient UN Agencies (RUNOs), and the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG).

The transition from an interim CSNRG to a permanent CSNRG was an important occasion that signalled the commitment of the SI team to meaningfully engage Civil Society through the SI programme cycle. Although the group works autonomously and members were selected by Civil Society itself, the UN team supported the CSNRG to develop a Code of Conduct, Terms of Reference (ToR), and an annual work plan that is guiding the CSNRG's collaboration with the SI. The CSNRG participated in the selection of SI Implementing Partners (IPs), granting them an insight into UN processes, and building their capacity to effectively partner with the UN for the delivery of results under the SI.

In line with the principles of national ownership and sustainability, the SI team placed considerable emphasis on strengthening its partnership with the Government of Malawi (GoM), particularly with Line Ministries and local authorities in the six prioritised districts, where the bulk of SI interventions are beingimplemented. District councils were actively engaged in the design of SI interventions. This allowed the SI programme to respond to the specific needs of women and girls in each district, while ensuring buy-in, ownership, and leadership of the SI by district authorities, and contributing to enhanced sustainability of results.

As per the inclusive nature of the SI, a concerted and unprecedented effort was also made to engage grassroots organisations as IPs. A harmonised call for Expressions of Interest (EoI) launched through the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) was a novel experience for the UN in Malawi. The call targeted grassroots organisations and was accompanied by a series of capacity building exercises for prospective partners, focusing on how to successfully submit a proposal and become selected as an IP for the SI. Consequently, the majority of Civil Society partners are Community Based Organisations (CBOs) that are better able to respond to the needs on the ground. **It is expected that the engagement of CBOs will ensure that the programme reaches those furthest behind first, while also ensuring the sustainability of results achieved under the SI**.

The Spotlight Secretariat for Malawi was also created to safeguard the Delivering as One principles and approach. The Secretariat ensures technical coherence and fosters inter-agency cohesion through inter-agency teams on M&E, communications, and finance. The Malawi Secretariat was established following an in-depth joint reflection on the lessons learned from other Joint Programmes. Following this reflection, a strategic decision was made to colocate the Secretariat, which has already contributed towards improved internal communication and a more efficient working modality, leading to enhanced delivery of results.

In its first year of implementation, the Spotlight Initiative in Malawi achieved several important results. Pillar 1 led the gender and disability sensitive reviewof critical laws and policies, such as the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act and the Gender Equality Act, which will facilitate an enabling environment for the protection of women and girls against violence.The **review of these legal instruments will, for instance, criminalise rape in marriages, define and specify harmful practices under criminal law and permit permanent protection orders for survivors subjected to domestic violence.**Under Pillar 2, **the response to Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Harmful Practices (HPs) were successfully integrated into local**

development plans in prioritised districts, thereby elevating the importance of EVAWG at the local level.

A strong prevention strategy was rolled out under Pillar 3, with 5,523 boys and girls empowered to mitigate the risks of violence and to demand and access referral and protection services. **Over 42,000 children aged 3 to 18 years are currently accessing child protection services through 446 newly established structures aimed at protecting children against SGBV and HPs.** Pillar 4 successfully increased capacities of some 2,694 service providers from all key sectors, who are now able to provide quality and essential services on SGBV/ HPs and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). A Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) score card was revised **towards the systematic collection of data on quality, accessibility and availability of SRHR and SGBV services that will inform decision making on how to strengthen these services.**

Pillar 5 successfully laid the foundation for enhanced national capacity on SGBV data management in the country, including through the upgrading and development of information management systems (IMSs) for key sectors. **The data gathered on VAWG through these systems will greatly improve evidence-based policy formulation, programming, advocacy and fund-raising efforts.**

The SI further contributed to significant movement building around SGBV, focusing on key allies such as the youth, traditional authorities, and religious entities under Pillar 6. The result was the **formation of powerful alliances at community level that have already started transforming harmful attitudes and behaviours related to SGBV and HPs.**

As a flagship programme of the 2030 Agenda and its SDG 5, the SI has built important partnerships with Universities, think tanks, traditional authorities, religious institutions, and the media, to name but a few. One of the most important partnerships established during the reporting year is the **SI Malawi Media Network**, comprised of 53 journalists from different media outlets across the country. **This partnership has been key in eliciting more gender sensitive media coverage, which will further facilitate increased awareness around SGBV and HPs across the country.**

Efforts are already being made to preserve the longevity of results achieved under the SI, and in this regard, SI Communities of Practice were formed at district level. As implementing partners join the SI team, these **networks will facilitate more cohesive programming, improved capacity of all partners to address SGBV and HPs from a multi-sectoral perspective, and increased efficiencies in programme delivery.**

Summary and Context of the Action

The Programme content is guided by the Africa Theory of Change, which seeks to eliminate SGBV and HPs, while placing considerable emphasis on the linkages with SRHR. The Programme is comprehensive in nature and focuses on 6 pillars/ outcome areas:

Pillar 1: Legislative and policy frameworks (Pillar Lead: UN Women, with contributions from UNDP and UNFPA);

Pillar 2: Strengthening Institutions (Pillar Lead: UNDP, with contributions from UN Women);

Pillar 3: Prevention of SGBV/ HPs (Pillar Lead: UNICEF, with contributions from UNFPA and UN Women);

Pillar 4: Quality and Essential Services. (Pillar Lead: UNFPA, with contributions from UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women);

Pillar 5: Data Availability and Capacities (Pillar Lead: UNDP, with contributions from UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF); and

Pillar 6: Women's Movement. (Pillar Lead: UN Women, with contributions from UNFPA).

While important gains were achieved during the reporting period, several internal and external factors impactedthe time frame for programme delivery, which by year end was somewhat delayed.

On the 6th of March, Malawi was hit by Cyclone Idai, which caused severe flooding in the southern region of the country and affected 13 of the 28 districts in Malawi, including two SI districts (Machinga and Nsanje). At least 922,900 people were affected, according to Government figures, with 86,976 displaced. This prompted the Government of Malawi (GoM) to declare a state of disaster and activate the Cluster System to respond to the emergency. The floods caused substantive damage and loss of crops, livestock, shelter and impeded children from attending school.

The situation was compounded by the Lean Season 2018/ 2019, to which the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA) was already responding, and whereby 3.3 million people across the 27 districts were assessed as food insecure.

Both the Cyclone and the Lean Season were accompanied by heightened

protection risks, particularly related to gender-based violence. Malawi female-headed households are especially vulnerable to climate change and food insecurity due to entrenched gender inequalities in the country, with both typically linked to spikes in gender-based violence. As a result of the humanitarian circumstances, women and girls were forced to travel longer distances to seek food and water, putting them at risk of SGBV. Moreover, internal displacement caused disruptions in school attendance -in itself an important GBV prevention measure.Cases of men luring young women into early marriages in exchange for food, as well as rape incidents, unfortunately dominated reports from food-insecure and Cyclone-affected districts.

Given the SI selection of districts and areas that are most marginalised, targeted communities are invariably highly affected by food insecurity. With the lean season in full swing, community participation in activities tended to increase when refreshments and lunch were served. The programme team factored in this information as they rolled out SI activities in consideration of communities' circumstances.

In addition to exacerbating the vulnerability of women and girls, the Cyclone disrupted the work of SI programme staff, including those at district level, who were required to attend to the emergency. Nonetheless, the SI Team responded in an agile manner and, by leveraging UN's Central Emergency Response Funds (CERF) and other core resources, were able **to address SGBV risks among the displaced populations, including through the distribution of dignity kits and reproductive health emergency kits, raising awareness on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for affected communities, conducting training on GBV and PSEA for service providers, and developing an income generation post recovery component for survivors affected by the floods.**

Further, the preparation, organisation and administration of the 2019 tripartite elections (presidential, parliamentary and local government) defined the political space that informed the UN development programming in Malawi in 2018 and 2019 and further delayed SI implementation. By-elections were accompanied by violent inter-party clashes, which caused serious concern regarding the possibility of widespread political violence during the political campaign period. As was expected, all socio-economic development activities (including SI) were considerably delayed in the runup to the 21 May 2019 elections, as well as following the announcement of the Presidential results due to security concerns.

The post-electoral period saw mass demonstrations led by human rights

defenders, leading to a number of negative impacts on development activities, including the SI. This was largely because programme staff were unable to travel to districts due to high levels of insecurity and apprehensions around the possibility of SI activities becoming politicised. The team made a concerted effort to accelerate implementation from July 2019 onwards, including through the development of pillar-specific acceleration plans.

These acceleration plans outlined prioritised activities likely to catalyse overall implementation. In this regard, pillar 1 focused on the reform of laws and policies containing discriminatory provisions against women and girls, while pillar 2 prioritised strengthening the capacity of district councils to effectively implement SGBV/ HP programmes. Amongst other interventions, pillar 3 concentrated on scaling up the Safe Schools model and the wide-reaching delivery of multi-media campaigns to transform harmful behaviours, norms and attitudes. Building the capacity of essential service providers was a priority under pillar 4, as a means to reaching more women and girls, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups. Pillar 5 gave precedence to the upgrade and roll out of key Information Management Systems (IMSs), as well as the review of the broader Information Management landscape which will inform the development of harmonised tools and processes for data collection, dissemination and analysis. Feminist movement building at the national level was a central piece of the pillar six acceleration plan, along with several interventions aimed at fostering activism among key population groups.

The acceleration plans were developed in close collaboration with the EU, who proved to be an indispensable development partner in providing strategic guidance on how to effectively drive implementation forward cohesively. The **acceleration plans became an important reference for RUNOs and allowed a conscientious prioritization of interventions towards the comprehensive delivery of results.** The plans were largely executed, though some interventions had to be postponed until the following year.

In addition to the acceleration plans, the above-mentioned external constraints were mitigated by the UN's strong working relationship with the GoM and the EU. The Malawi Government's commitment to EVAWG was evidenced by their active participation in the programme design at both national and local level, as well as their leadership on the implementation of activities at district level. While, SGBV is not an issue that is typically politicised in Malawi, the case of Msundwe has proved challenging due to the complex political context in 2019. In response, the RC has engaged senior officials to encourage the undertaking of criminal investigations and that the women and girls are able to access services, including justice.

Programme Partnerships

Government of Malawi

The SI Malawi benefitted from the strong partnerships between the Government of Malawi and RUNOs that were in place prior to the SI. **The Initiative has enabled RUNOs to leverage these existing relationships and solidify a more cohesive partnership that safeguards the multidimensional approach required by the SI**.

Strategic oversight of the SI is provided by the Chief Secretary of the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC), who serves as Chair of the National Steering Committee (NSC), along with the UN RC. The **involvement of the Chief Secretary and the OPC serves to confirm the highest level of governmental commitment to EVAWG, as well as to the SI.** This in turn has facilitated the active participation and commitment of senior national and sub-national government actors.

Line Ministries for the SI are the **Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development**. Engaging two line Ministries has proven to be highly effective in driving the programme forward.While the former offers a specialized gender lens and ensures the absorption of the SI into the broader work on gender equality, the latter facilitates effective government leadership and coordination at the district level where the majority of activities are being implemented.

Further, the **Spotlight Initiative has provided an important coordination platform for inter-ministerial coordination on EVAWG at both national and subnational levels**, leading to efficient implementation and delivery of results on the ground.

With most activities taking place at district level, the UN team has prioritised strengthening its partnerships with local authorities. As such, the team conducted joint visits to the prioritised districts at the start of the year and engaged district councils in the co-design of the SI programme for each district, thereby ensuring that the programme responds to the specificities of VAWG in each district. This approach has also been vital in fostering a sense of ownership by district authorities over the SI, for their enhanced leadership over the wider response to VAWG.

The SI Malawi Secretariat M&E officer is seconded from the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, the Ministry responsible for coordinating the implementation of SDGs in the country. This arrangement seeks to enhance the working relationship between the UN team and the Government, with the officer facilitating a consistent flow of information from the programme to the GoM regarding developments of the programme. Most importantly, this enables Government to provide policy guidance on how best to implement the programme as an SGD model fund and flagship programme for SDG 5. Further, the arrangement enables capacity development of the Officer and the Ministry of Finance, which will enable the GoM to monitor, safeguard, replicate and scale up the results achieved, good practices and lessons learned by the programme once the implementation period is completed. **This set up is expected to contribute towards sustaining the results achieved under the SI implementation period as well as contribute to achievement of other SDGs for Malawi**.

Other Ministry Departments and Agencies (MDAs) that the Initiative has partnered with include the Ministry of Justice and constitutional affairs (MoJCA) under pillar 1; The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) under pillar 3; the Ministry of Home affairs (MoHA) under pillars 3, 4 and 5; Ministry of Health (MoH) under pillar 4; Ministry of Labour, Youth Sports and Manpower Development (MoLYSMD) under pillar 3; the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology (MoICT) under pillars 3 and 5; the National Statistics Office (NSO) under pillar 5; andthe Malawi Police and the Malawi Law Commission under pillars 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

National Steering Committee

The NSC is jointly chaired by the Chief Secretary of the OPC, and the UN RC. The EU Ambassador to Malawi is an active participant in the NSC, with a central role in overseeing the Programme. Representatives from MoGCDSW and MoLGRD are official members of the NSC, but other Ministries participate in governance and oversight as well. The RUNOs and the CSNRG are also represented on the NSC.

During 2019, the NSC met and reviewed and approved the annual Work Plan as well as the NSC ToR. A second meeting had been scheduled but did not take place due to the strained political climate brought about by the electoral period.

EU

The EU is actively engaged in the SI's delivery at both strategic and technical level. As a result, a mutually beneficial working relationship between the EU and the UN continues to flourish. This relationship is unique in that it goes above and beyond the typical donor-recipient relationship and demonstrates the value that true development partners can add towardsthe collective achievement of the goals and objectives of development programmes.

The EU Ambassador plays a central role in the NSC, and together with the RC has liaised with the executive level of government on strategic aspects of the SI, including how to strengthen the partnership between the GoM and the UN for the delivery of strong results. At technical level, the EU frequently participates in key meetings and discussions, including in the programme design and the development of acceleration plans, **leading to a shared vision on how to drive the programme forward successfully and cohesively**.

A joint mission was also conducted to one of the SI districts to observe progress made under the 'quick wins' programme component. The joint missionprovided a platform for joint technical guidance to SI teams on the ground and is the first of many such missions planned. The complex political environment prevented further joint visits from taking place during the year, however a high-level visit by the EU Ambassador, the RC and Ministers from Line Ministries is envisioned for early 2020, in addition to joint monitoring visits at the technical level.

UN Reform and Inter-Agency Cooperation

In line with the proposed new generation of United Nations Country Teams, the RC provides strategic oversight of the SI, and has ensured an integrated working model that better supports the achievement of the SDGs. **The role of the RC has been topropelUN system-wide support by establishing clear accountability lines in line with the technical expertise of the RUNOs and associated agencies**. In this regard, each pillar benefits from the technical leadership of a RUNO, based on their mandate and proven expertise in the country. **This system, together with the RC's leadership has contributed towards a radical shift in the way of working, away from agency centered interventions, towards cohesive programming that focuses on the outcome area and amounts to maximum synergies in the Programme's delivery.** Pillar leads are then complemented by the RC's broader leadership, which ensures that the Programme is aligned to the Malawi UNDAF and responds to national development goals.

The RC has further facilitated the engagement of the SI Associated Agencies (UNAIDS, UNESCO and UNHCR) who have participated in a number of technical working sessions. One of the SI districts (Dowa) is host to some 45,000 refugees, and, in collaboration with UNCHR, the programme response in this district has been shaped to take into consideration the needs and gaps of the refugee population. UNAIDS also played a key role in the development of the male engagement strategy and provided technical inputs in this regard. All 3 agencies enjoy observer status in the NSC.

In addition to fostering inter-agency collaboration and steeringthe multi-sectoral response envisioned by the SI, the RC has played a pivotal role in facilitating collaboration between the UN, the GoM and the EU, thereby ensuring the highest level of visibility of the SI in Malawi. **The SI therefore provided a timelyand unique opportunity to pilot this new joint way of working, in the spirit of the UN Reform Agenda.**

Civil Society

The Initiative has established a number of partnerships with national and international Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), while introducing **a new way of working with CSOs** that places substantial emphasis on grassroots organisations. In May 2019, on behalf of RUNOs, the RCO**launched a harmonised call for EOIs for CSOs and CBOsto implement specific SI activities. This was done for the first time within the UN System in Malawi**. The harmonised call entailed a consolidated call for EoI for all 4 RUNOs, as opposed to each RUNO launching its own call for EOI. The process saved time and resources, while ensuring a unified approach to the selection of partners.

With the aim of facilitating applications from CBOs with typically limited resources, several measures were devised. Hard copies of the EOI were translated into the local language and disseminated in the six Spotlight target districts. The SI team worked closely with district authorities to avail copies of the advert in their offices and enable organisations to submit their applications (hand-written if need be) through the district offices, thereby saving them postage costs.

A total of 112 concept notes from potential organizations were received by the closing date. Of these, 5 applications were from INGOs, 12 were from national NGOs, and 95 came from grassroots organisations-constituting an unprecedented number of expressions of interest from grassroots organisations. The applications were assessed by a joint UN team and then re-directed to the respective UN agencies for

assessment in line with their expertise and experience in implementation of the proposed activities. The assessment was based on a set of criteria , ensured technical and thematic expertise, and prioritised organizations based in the targeted districts. Selecting grassroots actors based in the districts further ensured that the SI IPs already have the knowledge and familiarity with the SI districts, which in turn will greatly facilitate the delivery of results at community level.

Acknowledging that UN processes are complex, orientation workshops for potential implementing partners were conducted by pillar leads. The workshops built capacities of the prospective CBOs and included an introduction to the SI programme, as well as on UN bidding processes and requirements. This platform allowed actors the opportunity to seek clarifications and raise any concerns they may have had in relation to the application process, *prior* to submitting their proposals. This in turn **greatly improved organisations' chances of being successfully selected as partners of the SI Malawi**.

Civil Society National Reference Group

The Malawi CSNRG is a group of 14 experts on eliminating VAWG and harmful practices (HP), SRHR as well as on women's rights more broadly. **The CSNRG has been an important experience for the SI in allowing a more inclusive process that incorporated the expertise, experiences and perspectives of civil society on EVAWG.**

The formal CSNRG was set up in March 2019. The SI team has supported the group in conducting 3 quarterly meetings. RUNOs participate in CSNRG meetings and provide regular strategic updates to the group, including key supporting documents such as implementation acceleration plans. CSNRG members were invited to one RUNO's partner selection process as observers in the process, which provided the members with crucial insight into UN partner recruitment processes.

While the CSNRG has developed a costed work plan, it was crafted after the finalisation of the SI Work Plan and therefore created unanticipated costs.The SI team will thus likely include a budget for the CSNRG as part of the budget revision process in order to fund the group's efforts.

After one of the members of the CSNRG was accused of fraud in their respective organization, the remaining CSNRG members responded deftly

to protect the integrity of the CSNRG. After discussions with the group and the Global Spotlight Secretariat, a Code of Conduct was introduced to the members, and it was jointly agreed that the individual would renounce their membership to the group. The group's decisive action was welcomed by all and sent a clear message to all members on the expectations around their conduct.

During the year, the CSNRG reviewed and finalized its mandate and responsibilities and agreed on the work-plan and budget. Additionally, **the CSNRG contributed to the introduction of the Initiative to local government structures and lent their expertise to various meetings and activities held by RUNOs under all pillars.**

Other Partnerships

The SI Malawi collaborated with Universities and tertiary institutions to EVAWG. A tripartite partnership (MOU) was signed with the Ministry of Gender and the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE). The agreement reaffirms the critical role of higher education in addressing gender inequalities at national and subnational levels.

The Team further prioritised building and leveraging on partnerships with various community groups and platforms. Pillars 3 and 6 in particular have joined forces with youth groups, mother's groups, faith based organisations and leaders, traditional leaders, and traditional leaders' wives.

As the lead Government institutions responsible for statistics, an MoU was signed with the National Statistics Office (NSO). The NSO will take the lead on the harmonization of tools and processes for the collection and appropriate use of SGBV/ HP/ SRH related data and information.

Lastly, through the SI Media Network, the SI has formed a robust partnership with 53 different media outlets with national coverage and community coverage within the 6 prioritised districts.

Results

Overarching Narrative: Capturing Broader Transformation

Despite some delays in implementation, substantial progress has been made across all 6 outcome areas, and in all prioritised SI districts. Crucially, the SI has allowed for a truly holistic approach to EVAWG that effectively addresses the gaps in the response in multiple sectors.

The multi-dimensional nature of the SI coupled with its transformational agenda in support of UN Reform has instigated a new way of working for the RUNOs that delivers results through a whole-of-system approach. With each RUNO assuming technical leadership of a pillar, emphasis is placed on the delivery of results by outcome area, rather than by Agency. The RUNO's pillar leadership has enabled them to better appreciate and harness the experience and expertise of each agency, while maximising programme synergies that heighten the impact of the SI programme on the lives of women and girls.

The thorough incorporation of the **principle of LNOB to the SI programme has further allowed the team to prioritise and reach those who are furthest behind, particularly those facing multiple forms of discrimination**. This work has in turn facilitated new partnerships with vulnerable groups**,** who have been engaged as partners in the delivery of results under the SI.

Under pillar 1, important groundwork has been laid for the **gender and disability sensitive amendment of critical laws and policies, such as the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act and the Gender Equality Act, which will facilitate an enabling environment for the protection of women and girls against violence.** Gaps were identified in prioritized laws and policies through a highly consultative process, and solutions were collectively devised to address these. The review of these legal instruments will, for instance, criminalise rape in marriages, define and specify harmful practices under criminal law, and permit permanent protection orders for survivors subjected to domestic violence.

The SI also successfully supported the **integration of the response to SGBV and HPs into local development plans under pillar 2, thereby elevating**

the importance of EVAWG at the local level. The workplans are derived from the new Joint Sector Strategic Plan on Gender, Youth and Sports Plan (2020 – 2024), also elaborated through the SI. The incorporation of the SI programme into this national plan, as well as into district development annual work plans will ensure the sustainability of the programme, and position national and district gender sector working groups to assume leadership over implementation of the SI as well as other interventions on gender equality.

Considerable gains were made at community level through Pillar 3. Through school-based literacy sessions, **5,523 boys and girls are able to mitigate the risks of violence and are empowered to demand and access referral and protection services.**In contribution to SDG 4, and as a key prevention strategy,the SI supported the development of a school re-enrolment policy and campaign targeting girl survivors of SGBV. The sustainability of this policy has been safeguarded through the engagement of Head Teachers, the MoEST and other teaching staff, whose initially negative attitudes to girls' education (especially girls that dropped out of school due to pregnancy and child marriage), have vastly improved.

The SI successfully established **446 new community-based structures aimed at enhancing and facilitating child support services. As a result, approximately 42,000 children are accessing child protection support services. Over 92,000 community members were mobilised in the quest to end violence against women and girls in Malawi**, including key community actors and leaders.Their mobilisation is an important step towards the transformation of harmful gender norms, attitudes and behaviours.

A number of capacity building initiatives of government service providers under pillars 3 and 4 have contributed to improved and coordinated delivery of services for survivors of violence by key actors at district level in particular. **Thus, 2,694 service providers (including the Police, health officers, gender officers, social welfare officers, and magistrates) have increased capacities on various aspects related to SGBV/ HPs and SRHR,** including child rights and child protection, the Essential Services Package, SRHR – including fistula repair, and disability sensitive service provision.

In contribution to SDG 3, and in line with the principle of LNOB, over 150 women and girls with disabilities were trained on the interlinkages between SRHR and GBV, and approximately 50 female sex workers were oriented on their SRHR rights, as well as on referral pathways. These interventions contributed to an increase in demand for services and

the empowerment of groups typically marginalised and excluded from service provision. Under the same pillar, the Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) score card was revised to integrate several emerging SRHR indicators including 3 SGBV indicators. **The scorecard will enable the systematic collection of data on quality, accessibility and availability of SRHR and SGBV services that will inform decision making on how to strengthen the services.**

Pillar 5 successfully laid the foundation for enhanced national capacity on SGBV data management in the country. Accordingly, existing mobile data collection systems for the MoGCDSW and the Malawi Police were upgraded and a new IMS was developed for the Judiciary. **The data gathered on VAWG through these systems will greatly improve policy formulation and programming**.

Lastly, the SI kick-startedsignificant movement building around SGBV, focusing on key allies such as the youth, traditional authorities, and religious entities. With the support of the SI, **the Young Feminists Network was launched, which has already elevated the importance of feminism in Malawi and given voice to marginalised populations,** per the principle of LNOB. Hundreds of university students were mobilised to expose the existence of a rape culture among the student body, while traditional authorities, their wives, and women of faith were engaged in various dialogues, leadingto the **formation of powerful alliances at community level and that have already started transforming harmful attitudes and behaviours that give rise to SGBV and HPs.**

While it is still early to speak of impact, the SI in Malawi has observed several positive changes, in addition to the results reflected above.

The roll out of the SI at district level has led to the establishment of SI communities of practice at district level- including local government authorities, SI implementing partners (CSOs), and SI UN personnel. **The strengthened collaboration of partners at district level has already improved the capacity and knowledge of partners on how to respond to and prevent SGBV, which is expected to further strengthen work on SGBV in Malawi beyond the life of the SI** (more information on this is available under innovations).

The 53 journalists that make up the SI Media Networkare now able to report in a gender sensitive manner and from a technically informed perspective, particularly with regards to gender related laws. The **Media Network's**

strengthened capacity has led to improvements in the way that SGBV/ HPs and gender are reported on, which is expected to support the UN's efforts to transform harmful behaviours and attitudes around gender.

The SI team worked resolutely to engage grassroots organisations as SI Implementing Partners (IPs). Extra steps and measures were taken to improve the chances of CBOs being awarded grants under the SI, particularly given some of the major gaps in capacity among the organisations. **The unprecedented partnership with locally based organisations, as well as the ongoing capacity building they are undergoing is a key sustainability strategy, as the SI will leave in place a number of grass roots actors that can take forward SI results, as well as other development work at community level.** Moreover, their work is sure to contribute to behavioural transformation within communities, since the organisations are typically comprised of members of the community themselves. (More information on this available under partnerships, and in detail in Annex E: Methodological Note on IP Selection). The harmonized EoI and focus on CBOs constitutes an important lesson and promising practice that other programmes can draw from.

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.

*Under this outcome the SI achieved important progress towards**the re-formulation of prioritised laws and policies related to VAWG**. The review of these laws and policies will lead to a considerable enhancement in the domestic legal framework to the benefit of women and girls. The review process further resulted in improved knowledge and capacities of duty bearers on how to ensure the legal protection of women and girls.*

- **A review of prioritised laws and policies will address legal loopholes that permitted impunity on the violation of women and girls rights.** Among other ground-breaking amendments, the review will allow for the mainstreaming of disability rights, criminalise rape within marriage, define and specify harmful practices under criminal law, introduce permanent protection orders in cases of domestic violence, and amend the age of the child, thereby allowing for rape of children to be prosecuted as defilement.

- Key recommendations were formulated to strengthen the 5 prioritised laws and 2 prioritised policies. This was achieved through several consultations with key actors, such as the MoJCA, MoGCDSW, Judiciary, Malawi Police Service, Law Commission, Malawi Human Right Commission, MoHA, Women Judges Association of Malawi, Women Lawyers Association of Malawi, Gender Justice Unit, Malawi Law Society, EU, other UN Agencies and the SI CSNRG. The consultations were used as an opportunity to strengthen the knowledge and capacity of these duty bearers on how to better protect women and girls through the domestic legal framework.

- The consultations and literature review report allowed the SI Malawi Programme to identify key gaps, inconsistencies and barriers to the implementation of the laws, and collectively devise solutions and recommendations to overcome these, while applying a gender and disability lens. **Consultation tools (surveys and focus group discussion guides) to meaningfully engage survivors** on the review of the laws were also developed and will be rolled out in the next

phase. The tools will facilitate the incorporation of survivor views and perspectives on how to ensure the implementation of tools and policies on the ground, which will be key in addressing real bottlenecks at community level.

OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund, and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, and harmful practices, including in other sectors:

During the reporting period, Spotlight Initiative has resulted in improved integration of EVAWG priorities in development plans at national and local levels in Spotlight districts. The result has been to elevate the importance of EVAWG at the local level in particular, while ensuring that a costed work plan is in place to guide the response to VAWG.

- The Joint Sector Strategic Plan on Gender, Youth and Sports (JSSP [2013 – 2017]) was reviewed and a successor JSSP [2020 – 2024] was elaborated. The JSSP informs the work of the Gender Sector Working Group, which is the national and sub-national coordination mechanismfor the SI. The plan provides stakeholders in the sector with a comprehensive framework to operate and collaborate on the EVAWG within the broader framework of gender equality. **Overall, this multi-stakeholder sector strategic plan defines a new approach to ensuring ownership and accountability and strengthening coordination at each level of implementation.** The plan will be instrumental at district level in particular, in terms of operationalizing the Spotlight Initiative.

- District councils were supported to integrate VAWG, SGBV/HPs and SRHR into district development plans, area development plans, and village development action plans. and identification of SDGs targets that should be incorporated into the minimum data requirements for local government plans. This effort ensures the sustainability of the SI through its inclusion in the wider development framework in prioritised districts.

- An SI Annual Action Plan for Local Government was developed and adopted through stakeholder technical working sessions. The plans provide a coherent, results- oriented sequencing of interventions to guide the local councils and the District Coordinators in monitoring milestones

OUTCOME 3: Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behavioral change at community and individual levels to prevent Violence Against Women and Girls and Harmful Practices and promote women and girls' SRHR:

*The SI contributed to the **development of sub-national programmes for in-school and out of school settings that promote gender equitable norms, including a school re-enrolment campaign targeting SGBV and HP survivors**. Over 5000 students were empowered to mitigate the risks of violence and access protective services. Duty bearers including Government officials, police and teachers and young female leaders were equipped with the needed technical knowledge and skills to protect women and girls against violence. A Safe Space mentorship programme was rolled out and is expected to benefit approximately 12,000 women and girls.*

*Further, the SI **successfully established 446 new community-based structures aimed at enhancing and facilitating child support services**. As a result, approximately 42,000 children are accessing child protection support services. Over 92,000 community members were mobilised in the quest to end violence against women and girls in Malawi, including key community actors and leaders. Their mobilsation is an important step towards the transformation of harmful gender norms, attitudes and behaviours.*

- The SI Scholarship was rolled out in support of a school re-enrolment campaign designed under the Initiative. The campaign aims to incentivize girls' re-enrollment in school by offsetting school related costs (e.g. school fees, uniforms, learning materials, sanitary pads and boarding fees). **The intervention positively affects the girl's life trajectory and benefits the well-being of the next generation while contributing to preventing both girls and boys from experiencing or perpetrating SGBV**. Six hundred girl survivors of violence, teenage pregnancy and child marriages who left school (typically involuntarily) were identified as recipients of the scholarship, and under the reporting period 417 girls were awarded the scholarships.

- In order to sustain the re-enrolment of returning girls and ensure that girls stay in school, teachers' capacity to provide academic guidance and psychosocial support to girls returning to schoolwas enhanced. This was done to support teachers to empower girls with life skills and

knowledge of GBV/HP through mentorship and counselling support. This effort will be vital in terms of sustainability, and ensuring girls' completion of secondary education, thereby reducing the risks of GBV and HPs. The teacher's capacity building was done in close collaboration with the MoEST.

- Spotlight has also taken steps towards increasing access to boarding facilities for girls which is critical for prevention of violence. Girls living in rural areas that are hard to reach often face considerable risks on the routes to and from schools. Girls may also resort to staying in insecure lodgings close to the schools where they are at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation. In cooperation with MoEST therefore, an assessment was conducted on 18 secondary schools which were proposed for construction of girls' dormitories. Plans are underway for the construction and rehabilitation of girls' dormitories in seven secondary schools in three of the targeted districts (Nkhata bay, Nsanje and Machinga).

- Over 5000 students (boys and girls) were empowered to reduce the risks of violence and demand and access referral and protection services through school-based legal literacy sessions. This was achieved as a result of enhancing children's knowledge of laws on children's rights and responsibilities, existing child protection services, the effects of child abuse, and mechanisms for reporting cases of violence and abuse. A total of 807 learners (386 boys and 421 girls) have also been empowered to intervene when they witness violence through the Girls Empowerment and Boys Transformation Training.

- In order to ensure timely and effective provision of protection services to children within and outside school, district level government officials involved in child protection services were equipped with knowledge of laws that create obligations and standards on child rights and child protection. This has already contributed to improvements in the provision of protection services at the district and community levels.

- The SI has strengthened the technical knowledge and skillset of police officers from across the country on child protection processes and principles, including the Safe Schools concept. This contributed towards addressing knowledge gaps on the role of the police in the protection of children and is expected to improve the quality of protection, security and justice services provided to children, both within and outside of schools.

Classroom participation. Form 2 student Spotlight Initiative beneficiary Monica Kazembe at Mvera CDSS, Dowa © UNICEF Malawi/2020/Laurine Phiri

- Sixty young female leaders (with previous experience as trainers on gender, SGBV and SRHR) were equipped as mentors to empower adolescent girls and young women on SRHR, SGBV and HPs. The mentors are key resource persons for the successful and sustainable roll out and implementation of the Safe Space model in the 6 districts. The **safe space mentorship approach will specifically contribute towards the increase in uptake of SGBV and SRH services amongst approximately 12,000 adolescents and young women as well as to the prevention of harmful social norms**. The SI collaborated with the Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE) on the development of a Safe Space Mentorship manual on the basis of which two Training of Trainers (ToT) were conducted.

- Through a highly consultative process, the SI led the design of the methodology and tools needed for the development of the **National Male Engagement Strategy**. The roll out of the tools during the year contributed to the collection of preliminary data that will provide an analysis on the social drivers and dividers related to gender equality. The analysis will facilitate the meaningful engagement of religious and traditional institutions, including mother bodies and men's ministries

within the churches and local government structures- all of whom will be targeted under the Strategy.

- Approximately 1,260 community members were engaged and mobilized on positive behaviors and practices on girls' education, violence against children and adolescent girls, SGBV, and harmful practices through the Journey of Life sessions in Dowa, Mzimba and Nkhata Bay districts.

- **Over 42,000 children aged 3 to 18 years were mobilized and supported with child support services, provided through 446 new structures established during the year.** A total of 18,035 children (9,378 girls and 8,657 boys) accessed the services through the 121 Children's Corners and 163 Community Based Child Care Centers established during the reporting period. More than 24,000 children are estimated to be benefiting from other new structures set up under the SI (109 Community Child Protection Committees, 27 youth clubs, 18 mother groups, and 2 revamped CVSUs, among others).

- Spotlight has also **increased awareness of over 29,588 adolescent girls and 18,257 adolescent boys** in all 6 Spotlight districts on gender equality, SGBV prevention, and child rights. This was done through key messages aimed at enhancing reporting on SGBV cases through education meetings, drama, *Ifenso* platforms and community radio programmes.

- A total of 924 people in school communities (including mother group members, School management committee, teachers, CVSU members, Child Protection Workers, Primary Education Advisors and Youth members) have increased knowledge on gender issues, reporting and referral pathways, and child related laws through various orientation sessions. Similarly, nearly **two hundred traditional and religious leaders and 275 members of District Social Mobilization Committees were mobilised to champion GBV prevention awareness campaigns at school and community levels.** Engaging local leaders to deliver key messages on gender equality has proved to be a key strategy in transforming negative social norms that perpetuate VAWG.

- Young girls were equipped with information on prevailing GBV issues that girls face in their daily lives through role modelling sessions. Conversations were used to help the students reveal practices that are exposing them to child abuse and harmful practices at school and

at home. The learners identified key issues affecting them at school and that pose obstacles to them completing secondary school, which will inform programmatic adjustments where needed. The students were also sensitized on reporting mechanisms and available support services and undertook self-defense training to equip them with techniques to employ during abuse.

OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence, including SGBV/HP, use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.

*Under this outcome, the SI rolled out a capacity building programme on the Essential Services Package (ESP) for 90 front-line service providers to **deliver improved and integrated SRH/SGBV/HP/HIV services**. A plan to scale up capacity building on ESP at district level is in place. Concrete tools have been revised and implemented to strengthen systematic data collection on quality, accessibility and availability of SRHR and SGBV services, thereby enabling informed decision making on child and maternal health services.*

*The SI also **contributed to the creation of demand for specialised SRHR, and GBV services for women and girls, including marginalized and vulnerable groups**. A capacity building programme for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support was rolled out and will directly respond to the mental health needs of women and girls in SI districts. An assessment of how to ensure access to justice was carried out as a precursor to rehabilitating court infrastructure.*

- The new Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) score card was rolled out in the 6 spotlight districts. The scorecard is an accountability and management tool that will facilitate **the systematic collection of data on quality, accessibility and availability of SRH and SGBV services** that will inform decision making on how to improve child and maternal health services. Under the SI, the scorecard was revised to integrate several emerging SRHR and SGBV indicators. Key stakeholders from the Ministry of Health at national and subnational level now have the knowledge and capacity to use the scorecard appropriately. As a means of increasing coverage, the SI is partnering with other development partners to scale up the roll out of the revised RMNCAH scorecard to non-SI districts.

- A total of 31 fistula patients received treatment, of which 22 were

successfully repaired. This was a direct result of the fistula awareness and mobilization campaigns targeting health officers from the 6 districts who were capacitated on improved integration of SRH and SGBV services, including through on the job training for screening of fistula survivors.

- Spotlight has also resulted in increased capacity of 70 government service providers from Spotlight districts on the provision of the Essential Services Package (ESP), including social welfare officers, gender officers, health workers, police officers and magistrates. As a result of the training, service providers have improved knowledge onprioritizing SGBV cases and to respond expeditiously in accordance with standards on quality, and better integrate the response to SRH/HIV/GBV. The One Stop Centre (OSC) guidelines were aligned to the GBV essential health package guidelines for a more harmonised approach to service provision. District specific plans to improve capacity on the ESP were developed, featuring TOT teams who will play a critical role in the sustainable orientation of community and front-line officers on ESP in the 6 spotlight districts. Following the training, the Malawi Police developed a specific module within their training curriculum with standards and protocols of Policing services drawn from the ESP, which is expected to improve the quality of Police services to survivors.

- A total of 150 young women and girls with disabilities were equipped with knowledge on SRHR and GBV interlinkages, including where to access services. Women and girls interacted with service providers to correct myths and misconceptions related to disability and SRHR issues. **This opportunity served to reduce stigmas against persons with disabilities, address bottlenecks in access to services, and empower the women and girls by giving them a voice and platform to express their views and concerns**.

- In addition, SI enhanced capacity of 48 female sex worker network leaders on gender-related laws, their application and where to access SRH and SGBV services. This led to the generation of demand for GBV services among vulnerable and marginalized women groups. The dialogue empowered the sex workers by allowing them to voice their complaints and recommendations in relation to infringements on their SRHR rights by police and health workers in particular. The trained network leaders are expected to play a critical role in service demand creation by reaching out to fellow sex workers on information related

to SRHR, where to access services, and where to seek redress should their SRH rights be violated.

- One hundred and sixty(64 female and 96 male)police officers (constituting Police Victim Support Units Officers, Child Protection Officers, Community Policing Officers and newly specialized Criminal Investigation Officers) were equipped with knowledge on SGBV related topics.

- Forty officers (20 female and 20 male) were supported to become criminal investigators with specialist subjects on SGBV, and Child Protection. The officers gained a clear understanding of the concepts of SGBV through the training:**prior to the training 57% of the officers attending the criminal investigator course did not understand the concept of SGBV. After the sessions, 100 percent of officers reported to have gained knowledge and clarity on SGBV issues.**

- The remaining 120 officers gained enhanced knowledge and skills on the provision of quality child and gender-sensitive services to survivors of violence through refresher sessions.

- A capacity building programme on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services for SGBV survivors was developed for the Government of Malawi and its partners. The programme includes a baseline study on mental health needs at community level and will include a TOT component. An MHPSS Task Team was also established by the MoGCDSW to coordinate the implementation phase.

- During the reporting period, the SI laid the foundation for increasing access to justice. This was done through a thorough examination of courthouse infrastructure in the 6 districts. The following shortfalls were identified: there is lack of working space in all the court buildings; there are no proper exhibit rooms to store evidence of violence; there is need to improve WASH; structures are inaccessible by persons with a physical disability; most structures are dilapidated and do not have a power supply; and the design of the structures do not permit survivors to testify without being intimidated by the perpetrator. The assessments will inform impending court rehabilitations, aimed at ensuring user friendly services for SGBV/GBV survivors.

OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, collected, analyzed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programme.

During the reporting period, **Spotlight laid the foundation for increased national capacity on GBV data management, and coordination among stakeholders***. This was achieved through the development of a framework for mapping and assessing SGBV data and information management systems and revamping the MoGCDSW's web-based data management system for enhanced data collection and sharing. This will be critical for facilitating evidence-based programming and the development of targeted policies on EVAWG.*

The SI contributed to the **availability of quality data on VAWG, through the upgrading of data collection system for the MoGCDSW and the Malawi Police***. A community conversation around SGBV and HPs was initiated via U-Report which captured important community perceptions around SGBV and HPs that will be incorporated into the programme. An in-depth study revealed* **the extent of available evidence on SGBV, HPs and SRHR** *and will inform the knowledge management agenda of the SI Malawi.*

- Based on the principle of leveraging on existing initiatives, the SI revamped the web based GBV Management Information System (GBV MIS), hosted by the MoGCDSW, and established in 2015 through the Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) Programme. A technical and widely participatory review of the GBVMIS was conducted, aimed at informing the upgrading process, which will allow police direct access to the system**. Given the absence of data sharing protocols between the Police and other actors, this will greatly improve data sharing and coordination in the response to GBV. It is expected that the web based GBV MIS will facilitate real time availability of and access to data on GBV incidences across the country for evidence-based cohesive programming of response interventions amongst key stakeholders.**

- A framework was developed for the mapping and assessment of SGBV Data and Information Management systems on SGBV and HPs. This was done through a Stakeholders Workshop for Gender and Development Data with outputs incorporated into the Annual Work Plan of the National Statistics Office (NSO).

- The existing mobile data collection system for the MoGCDSW and the Malawi Police RapidPro was upgraded, and a new system for the Judiciary was developed. This new **platform for collecting data on violence against women and girls through mobile phone technology will facilitate data collection and analysis, which is expected to inform policy development and programming and complement data collected through the GBVIMS**. A dashboard was created depicting the collected data, and partners are already using the platforms, indicating improvements in trend- monitoring and analysis of cases of violence against women and girls. Representatives from the MoGCDSW, the Malawi Police Service, and the Malawi Judiciary, covering 34 police formations, court clerks from 29 Child Justice courts, and Child Protection workers from 16 districts were all capacitated on the system through6 capacity building sessions on the system (covering 16 districts).

- To inform programming and build a community conversation on Spotlight issues, U-report was used to conduct periodic polling. Two polls were conducted in 2019, on harmful practices and on access to and quality of SGBV services, reaching **5,172 and 31,756 people** respectively. Notable findings from the harmful practices poll are as follows: **71% of all U-Reporters agree that such practices are harmful; 45% suggested that such practices can best be eradicated if stricter laws and penalties were to be introduced,** and 19% of respondents in Nsanje believe the practices are important to Malawi culture (compared to 14% nationwide). **The SGBV poll found that 22% of all respondents say there are no GBV services near them, or they don't know what GBV services are near them, and as many as 27% of respondents said they do not trust the police.** On police response times, figures were similar in all the Spotlight districts except in Ntchisi, where the option "it takes too long" for the police to respond received the highest percentage, at 34%. **The findings were shared with all RUNOs to inform programming and awareness raising on key knowledge gaps and challenges within the community.**

- A literature review on SGBV, harmful practices and SRHR was finalized aimed at assessing the quality of existing evidence on these issues and identifying gaps to set the research agenda. The report highlighted that while Malawi is well served by data highlighting *what* the priority issues for programming and policy issues should be, there is limited evidence on *how* to best tackle those issues.

OUTCOME 6: Women's and girls' rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and SRHR.

*Under this output the **SI achieved important progress towards movement building on EVAWG by mobilizing over 26,000 key actors** at the national and community level, including young women and girls, university students, female police, traditional leaders, wives of traditional leaders, and female faith leaders**. The first ever **young feminist network** was launched and is expected to foster movement building across the country.*

- In commemoration of the International day of the Girl Child (IDGC), under the theme *"Girl force: Unscripted and Unstoppable"*, Safe Space mentors (community volunteers) trained under pillar 3 raised awareness on the benefits of girls education through role modelling sessions with girls. The sessions aimed to promote school retention and re-enrolment among girls as a key SGBV (including child marriage) prevention strategy.

- Spotlight increased awareness on SGBV and available services in SI districts reaching out to over 22,000 people through the 16 days' activism campaign focused on the theme *"Generation Equality Stands against Rape and Sexual Harassment"*, which highlighted available services for GBV survivors. The events served to further raise awareness on SGBV in the districts and lay the ground for other SI activities.

- Over 400 students were mobilized against rape and sexual harassment on Campus in collaboration with the MoGCDSW and Bunda University Gender Activist Club.The students engaged in a dialogue covering SGBV, including rape culture among young men at the University. The dialogue raised awareness on rape, sexual harassment and other forms of GBV faced by students while providing orientation on the various reporting mechanisms in place and promoting a culture of consent. A mural was painted collectively by students and an artist to reflect on rape and consent by the students, **and a Male to Male dialoguewas held on rape and negative masculinity, to encourage young men and boys to become agents of change, rather than preparators or bystanders.**
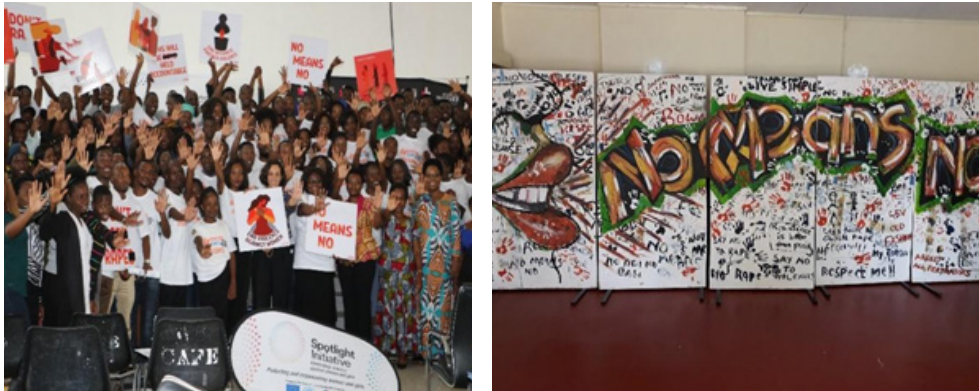
Left: UN Resident Coordinator Maria Jose Torres Macho, UNWomen Country Representative Clara Anyangwe, Bunda College students and Lecturers pose for a photo during a dialogue on mutual respect, rape and sexual harassment. Right: A mural on mutual respect done by the students during the event.

- The SI worked with the Malawi Police Service Women's Network (MPWN) comprised of women police volunteersto empower women and girls to demand their rights and report GBV incidents. This was achieved throughcommunity focused activities whose interventions targeted chief's spouses, primary school girls and community members from traditional authorities in 3 districts, engaging a total of 1,491 individuals. **The sessions were an opportunity for women and girls to network,** while increasing their knowledge on addressing negative social norms, attitudes and beliefs that perpetuate GBV amongst women and girls, as well as on Victim Support Unit (VSU) services and referral pathways.

- The SI engaged wives of traditional leaders, focusing on their experiences with GBV and their potentially influential roles as chiefs' wives. The sessions explored concepts around power, and placed emphasis on power imbalances as the root cause of gender-based violence. The women were empowered to utilize their positions as wives of traditional leaders to help GBV survivors in their communities. Action plans were developed, with the women agreeing to form alliances with wives of the village heads (who face similar problems) in joint support of the women in their communities.

- Traditional leaders were supported to lead GBV awareness campaigns in their communities, reaching a total of 1,166 community members in SI districts. The traditional leaders from the three districts **publicly condemned VAWG and, as self-proclaimed champions of gender equality, committed to ending all harmful practices in their**

communities, in collaboration with their wives. Their leadership on the campaigns will contribute towards shifts in harmful behaviours and attitudes on VAWG at the community level.

- The SI supported the **mobilization of women faith leaders on addressing harmful attitudes in their communities.** Over 1,000 7th Day Adventist female followers (involved in 7th Day Adventist "End It Now Campaign)" from all over Malawi including the six spotlight districts were engaged. Key issues arising from the convention is the role of religious leaders to shape the discussion on accepted religious norms that promote harmful attitudes and behaviors against women. The **women acknowledged and embraced their potential to contribute to positive change by influencing male religious leaders to address issues of violence in the church and other spaces where faith-based leaders have influence**. The women of faith also agreed to assist survivors within their groups access counselling services through their religious institutions.

- Spotlight has **laid the foundation for a new generation of feminist movement in Malawi.** This was done through an in-depth dialogue that unpacked the feminist movement in Malawi. In keeping with the principle of LNOB, engaged participants included representatives of the LGBTQI community, female sex workers, and women with disabilities, as well as development partners, experienced persons from the gender equality movement in Malawi and Young Female Network members. The history of the Malawi's women movement was accentuated to ensure that leadership and lessons learned are passed on through the various generations of women's right's activities. The Network had strategic discussions on how to collaborate with and support those with similar objectives for maximum impact.

- The GoM and the UN team subsequently partnered to **launch Malawi's first ever Young Feminist Network, which has created space for a new generation of women rights activists.** The launch was aimed at setting the foundations of the new feminist movement in Malawi; *defining our brand of feminism in the global movement.* The Launch was led by the Principle Secretary from the MoGCDSW, who pledged the Ministry's full support to the young women's rights movement. The SI supported the YFN to conduct its first annual general meeting after the official Launch of the Network. Key outcomes of the meeting included: Appointment of the Board; Financial Statement Expectations and the Next Steps. The YFN will constitute a key component of women's movement building under pillar 6.

Beneficiaries

Indicative numbers	Direct (Targeted)	Indirect (Targeted)	Direct (Actual)	Indirect (Actual)	Comments/Justifications
Women (18 yrs. and above)	85,770	1,197,625	64,127	328,776	The total for direct includes women reached as stakeholders in community awareness raising activities, including Mother groups, headteachers, HSAs, PEA, PTA, SMC, CVSU, and CPWs and parents (men and women). Young women who directly benefit from scholarship package and capacity building trainings of female head at school level, to support the initiative. U-Report and Training of Police on GBV Mentorship sessions, OSC guideline review, GBVMIS review, ESP training, RMNCH score card review, female sex workers training on SRHR and Fistula training. Awareness raising activities with Chief's wives during 16 Days of activism, YFN launch and faith-based women. Malawi Polcie Women's Network 16 Days of activism Activties 1. Interactive sessions with wives of the traditional leaders 2. Role modelling sessions 3.Community Awarenss Campaign Consultative meetings with stakeholders from national level sector working groups and district level technical working groups particularly in the development and validation of the JSSP 2020-2024; 1 National Level Gender Sector Working Group 2 District level Sector/Technical Working Groups 1 National Level Annual Workplan working session for local government.
Girls (5-17)	58,085	1,507,240	114,436	296,323	Achieved through service providers such as the C4D and direct from Journal of Life awareness meetings with schoolgirls during 16 Days of activism, YFN launch and faith-based girls and youth. Mentorship sessions and role modeling and mentorship during IDGC. Beneficiaries reached through Girls Empowerment and Self Defence training, Training on gender and child related laws and training on awareness on violence and knowledge of key child protection services. U-Report
Men (18 yrs. and above)	57,047	415,700	49,865	76,636	The total for direct includes men reached during community awareness meetings as stakeholders to support implementation of awareness activities including headteachers, HSAs, PEA, PTA, SMC, CVSU, and CPWs and parents. Male school head teachers who directly benefit from capacity building training on girls scholarship at school level to support the initiative. Awareness meeting with men and male chiefs during 16 Days of activism and YFN launch Mentorship sessions, OSC guideline review, GBVMIS review, ESP training, RMNCH score card review, and Fistula training. U-Report and Training of Police on GBV Consultative meetings with stakeholders from national level sector working groups and district level technical working groups particularly in the development and validation of the JSSP 2020-2024; 1 National Level Gender Sector Working Group 2 District level Sector/Technical Working Group 1 National Level Annual Workplan working session for local government.
Boys (5-17 yrs.)	89,568	474,210	148,102	148,701	Achieved through service providers such as the C4D and direct from Journal of Life awareness meeting with schoolboys during 16 Days of activism and YFN launch. Mentorship sessions and role modeling and mentorship during IDGC U-Report
TOTAL	**290,470**	**3,594,775**	**376,530**	**850,436**	NOTE: In 2019 the SI Team surpassed the number of target beneficiaries. While this reflects the results achieved during the reporting period, the team has since acknowledged that the number of target beneficiaries was somewhat conservative. For phase 2, the number of target beneficiaries will be re-calculated.

Challenges/Difficulties Encountered and Measures Taken

Delayed Selection of IPs: By the end of 2019, the IP selection process was not complete, largely because of the difficulty in– though importance of – reaching grassroots organisations. The country team launched a harmonised call for EoI, followed by pillar-specific orientation sessions to bring less experienced grassroots organisations onto equal footing with other potential IPs. Unfortunately, a good number of prospective CBO applicants did not adhere to the guidelines, which led to their disqualification, and those that were not disqualified submitted weak proposals, reflecting the urgent need for further capacity building. Consequently, RUNOs either extended calls for proposals or launched additional calls for proposals, leading to further delays in the selection of IPs, which in turn affected implementation of activities.

Additionally, the harmonized call for EoI was a novel experience for all RUNOs, and as a result, lengthy discussions and consultations were needed to ensure a quality process that all agencies supported.Nonetheless, the approach that the team adopted (see Annex E for further details) will ultimately be worthwhile, as the positive effects of a strengthened grassroots sector are expected to lead to increased sustainability of programme results.

Operationalising Delivering as One: As the RUNOs adjusted to the new way of working in light of Spotlight's transformational agenda, the team was able to overcome a number of minor stumbling blocks in coordination and communication. These challenges were expected, as implementing "Delivering as One" requires considerable time, effort, and resources. In addition, there were delays in the recruitment and onboarding of the Secretariat staff (due to the consultative recruitment process that the agencies adopted), whose roles were related to filling coordination gaps.

Following the normalization of the political situation in July, RUNOs felt the pressure to accelerate implementation and deliver results as quickly as possible, before all coordination gaps could be addressed.In order to improve interagency collaboration, the SI Inter-Agency Core Team, led by the Secretariat, developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) outlining communication procedures and clarifying working modalities, at the district level in particular. These SOPs have been effective in helping operationalize this new way of working so far, and the team plans to expand these SOP to definejoint working modalities at all levels. Additionally, the completed recruitment and onboarding of the national Secretariat will allow the team to accelerate implementation cohesively by facilitating the design and application of robust coordination tools and mechanisms.

Access to Target Areas of Work: The Programme's focus on 'hard to reach' areas and 'reaching those furthest behind first' is extremely important but challenging, as accessing target areas is difficult given the poor roads with conditions that worsen during the rainy season. The need to secure appropriate programme vehicles also made it difficult to follow up on certain GBV cases at the community level. Transportation costs to reach these areas have also proven to be higher than initially budgeted, particularly as transport service providers refuse to travel to such areas. Some RUNOs resorted to utilizing their core resources to either procure a vehicle for IPs or cover the elevated transportation costs. The impending arrival of programme vehicles is expected to overcome access challenges. Coordination mechanisms among district level actors are also being strengthened to facilitate pooling of resources and interventions, which will not only maximise efficiency, but also improve programmatic coherence.

Cyclone Idai: Following Cyclone Idai, the GoM declared a State of Disaster across 15 districts in Southern Malawi including two Spotlight districts: Machinga and Nsanje. RUNO human resources were therefore forced to focus their attention on the emergency response, which led to delayed implementation of some SI activities. The SI team responded in an agile manner to incorporate the response to the cyclone in the SI. For instance, through the SI, awareness was raised on the risks of SGBV and sexual exploitation, the provision of GBV services for cyclone affected communities was prioritised, and a post-disaster recovery componentwas developed and included under the SI. On the latter, survivors affected by the floods were targeted for livelihood and start-up income activities to assist with the material losses caused by the floods.

Presidential Elections: In May 2019 presidential elections were held, resulting in limited opportunities to conduct field level activities in the period leading up to the elections, as well as in the ensuing months. The Cabinet re-shuffle that ensued also meant that much Government institutional memory on the SI was lost. Programme implementation was therefore accelerated from July 2019 onwards through the development of pillar-specific acceleration plans(see theSummary and Context of Action section for further details). The team also maintained relationships with district authorities to counter delays in implementation at national level caused by the Cabinet changes.

Resistance to Change/ Girls Education at Community Level: Persistent challenges were encountered in shifting harmful social norms and cultural factors related to girls' education and access to SRH services, particularly by populations facing intersecting forms of discrimination. Despite support

provided through the Spotlight scholarship, some parents, communities and school head teachers contested the idea of girls returning to school.

Pillar 3 therefore stepped up efforts around community mobilization in all Spotlight districts to advocate on and enhance knowledge on the pivotal role of girls' education. To address the low confidence and self-esteem for girls returning to school, the SI team collaborated with the MoEST to conduct an orientation for the girls in the six districts. These sessions shared information on the Spotlight scholarship initiative and included motivational talks on the importance of education in their lives. Further, head teachers in schools that enrolled girls benefiting from the Spotlight scholarship lacked sufficient information on the Spotlight initiative. To address this, a dedicated session was delivered for them to improve their understanding of the Spotlight initiative in line with the MoEST readmission policy that targets girls affected by violence, child marriage and teenage pregnancy.

Lessons Learned

Systematic communication and coordination with the GoM at the national and district level is crucial for smooth and sustainable implementation and achievement of results. Coordination with Line Ministries requires concrete mechanisms and processes that must be developed and institutionalized- a task that will be assumed by the programme Secretariat once fully on board. The assignment of two line Ministries to the SI has proven to be highly strategic, since the SI benefits from the thematic expertise of the MoGCDSW as well as the MoLGRD's ability to facilitate and drive processes at district level. The SI is also expected to improve coordination between these two entities, as well as other participating Ministries, for a more sustainable approach to achieving gender equality on the ground.

Increased monitoring of activities at the district level will be vital, given that the bulk of the programme will be delivered at the district and community level. As the recruitment of IPs is finalised, it is essential that coordination mechanisms are installed at the district level in preparation for their arrival. This will allow for the cohesive and comprehensive approach that the SI demands, while also accelerating implementation through rapid identification and resolution of bottlenecks.

The "Delivering as One" framework will not only be effective in achieving results

but also in maximizing and leveraging available resources. This framework, given its joint programme design and implementation modalities, requires intense planning, extensive consultative process and consensus building at both technical and management levels to ensure a cohesive interagency approach.

Beneficiary tracking has been recognized as an important opportunity to promote inter-pillar synergies. GBV survivors identified through pillar 4 were linked to the implementation of a school re-admission policy under pillar 3. Girl survivors of violence, teenage pregnancy and child marriages identified though pillar 4 service providers were therefore assisted to enroll back in school, with the majority awarded scholarships to offset school-related costs.

Ensuring the effective engagement of boys and men provides an opportunity for sustainability of programme results. As recognized by the Spotlight ToC, men and boys must be engaged as leaders and agents of change within their communities, to sustainably address harmful gender and social norms that enable violence against women and girls. This is particularly true given the inextricable linkages between violence against children and violence against women, including the fact that violence against girls and violence against women often co-occur, and that exposure to violence as a boy is a risk factor for becoming a perpetrator of sexual violence as an adult.In Malawi, boys suffer multidimensional deprivations including high rates of violence and abuse. Expanding services designed to mitigate the impact that witnessing or directly experiencing violence has on children's well-being could be more robustly integrated into the programme where relevant, and/ or complemented with other non-SI activities.

New Opportunities

In addition to several new opportunities under each outcome area outlined below, the SI Malawi identified the following new opportunities:

Inter-Agency Cooperation: The 4 RUNOs are responsible for a considerable portion of the UN response to SGBV and HPs in Malawi. Their strong cooperation through the SI has allowed them to gain a deeper insight into the various mandates and areas of expertise that they each possess. As a result, the 4 RUNOs are now well placed to continue to work collaboratively and complement each other's work more effectively in the broader response to and prevention of SGBV and HPs, beyond the SI.

Civil Society Engagement: The new way of working with Civil Society, and in particular the emphasis on engaging grassroots organisations has shed light on some of the common bottlenecks CSOs experience in working with the UN System. In particular, smaller CSOs and grassroots organisations often struggle to submit successful proposals due to a lack of understanding around the UN's expectations. The harmonised call for EoI provided an opportunity for grassroots organisations to ask questions and better understand how to increase their chances of becoming an IP partner for the SI, and other UN programmes. Their questions also allowed the UN to better comprehend the gaps typically faced by smaller organisations in partnering with the UN. Efforts to build capacities of CBOs has also led to an increased number of CBOs who are able to effectively partner with the UN, and who will gain further valuable experience throughout their engagement with the SI. These organisations are therefore even more likely to partner with the UN after the SI ends, which will ultimately contribute towards a stronger grassroots movement, for more sustainable results in EVAWG.

Streamlined Investments in EVAWG: The DaO approach of the SI has led to a more comprehensive overview of the investments being made in the SI. The close collaboration among RUNOs has allowed them to more easily identify and avert duplications in investments vis-à-vis the Government and Civil Society.

Partnering with the EU: As a major development actor in Malawi, and the coordinator of all EU member states, the EU can effectively play the role of convener of other European development partners with major SGBV/ HP programmes. The partnership with these actors would allow for the leveraging on each other's lessons learned and good practices, while creating momentum

around collective efforts to EVAWG for maximised impact.

Outcome 2:

- As a result of the JSSP review, the MoGCDSW has identified districts without functional gender technical working groups. These will consequently be addressed through the SI through advocacy for the establishment of these groups with the MoGCDSW, as well as provision of financial support.

- During the Pillar 2 workshop on Annual Work Plans (AWP), it was noted that local Government AWP decentralisation must be done collectively and should be the basis of work plan qualityassurance. This will inform the methodology for incorporating SI activities into local Government AWPs at district level.

Outcome 3:

- The 446 newly established structures following the Journey of Life community mobilization workshops are an opportunity for referral and linkages to other services under pillar 4.

- The SI facilitated support to the MoEST to officially implement the readmission policy for primary and secondary schools and ensure survivors of violence have an opportunity to return to school to complete secondary education. The policy was also a positive instrument for behavior/cultural change for schools' heads who initially had a negative attitude towards the reinsertion of girls in schools.

- Roll-out of the safe space mentorship approach will specifically contribute towards the increase in uptake of GBV and SRH services amongst approximately 12,000 adolescents and young women as well as influencing harmful social norms.

Outcome 4:

- The use of pre and post-tests during the capacity development of police officers was an opportunity to monitor progress. Because of the assessments, there is substantiated evidence that knowledge had improved due to the capacity development interventions. For instance, it was found that 57 percent of the officers attending the criminal investigator course did not understand the concept of SGBV prior to the training. After the sessions, 100 percent of officers reported to

have gained knowledge and clarity on SGBV issues.

- Due to the political tension in the country brought about by the electoral period, there was an increased risk of violence against women and girls. The SI's capacity building intervention with the Police Victim Support Officers, Community Policing Coordinators and Child Protection Officers enabled a discussion on the role of the justice system in facilitating access to justice by SGBV survivors. This discussion provides a segway for further discussions on this topic, which would become highly relevant for future situations of insecurity.

Innovation and Promising or Good Practices

1. A New Way of Working with Civil Society

Extensive debates were dedicated to the concept of a "new way of working with CSOs" and the operationalization of the Grassroots Action Plan in Malawi. The team agreed to launch a harmonized call for EoI through the RCO, which was the first time the UN Malawi has embarked on such an endeavor. Much consideration was given to how to facilitate successful applications from community based organisations.

The dissemination of hard copies through district offices, translation of these into the local language, acceptance of hand written applications submitted through district offices, and subsequent orientations for short listed CBOs all contributed to the final list of civil society implementing partners that reflects the 70-30% benchmark for CBO-(I)NGO apportionment; i.e. that **70% of CSOs selected to implement the SI are CBOs in line with the global SI Grassroots Action Plan.**

Further details of this are mentioned above, as well as in the attached IP Selection Methodological Note.

2. SI Media Network

The SI communications team has set up an SI Media Network, comprised of 53 journalists from national and community level media outlets across the country. The Network has so far undergone three trainings: i) a detailed orientation on the Spotlight Initiative, its goals, principles and planned

interventions in Malawi; ii) a training on gender sensitive reporting facilitated by the academia- Journalism/ Communication lecturers at the University of Malawi; and iii) a training on gender related laws conducted by a High Court Judge. The Network is a strategic and key resource to all RUNOs, who work with the Network to **promote gender sensitive reporting in Malawi,maximize SI visibility and release harmonised key messages simultaneously across Malawi.**

3. Young Feminist Network

The Young Feminist Network is the first of its kind in Malawi and is comprised of young Malawian feminists who aim to facilitate dialogue and activism for gender equality and social justice. The Network was launched during the year and contributes to the larger women's movement in advocating for the cessation of violation of women's rights.

YFN's objective is to facilitate intersectional and inter-generational dialogue on EVAWG and gender equality while focusing on applying the LNOB principle. Bearing in mind that the youth make up approximately 66% of the Malawian population, **the network aims to empower young women and men to play a role in advocating for human rights and social justice in general.** Members of the network have undergone capacity building through the support of the Spotlight Initiative, which will support the expansion of the Network to cover the Spotlight 6 target districts in partnership with grassroots organizations.

4. Colocation

After reflecting on the lessons learned from other Joint Programmes, and in order to safeguard the DaO approach, it was agreed that the Malawi Secretariat team would be hosted by theRCO.Currently the Malawi Secretariat has a stand-alone office, which has come to be known as the Spotlight House, where all core team activities take place.The team's colocation improved internal communication among the Secretariat, while fostering a sense of interagency cohesion, which in turn allowed the country team to work more efficiently, effectively, and innovatively. In addition, the House has been branded with three road signposts, which has also elevated the visibility of the Spotlight Initiative.

This model has been adopted at the district level as well, where district coordinators are strategically situated close to Government Gender Officers and Social Welfare Officers. This arrangement was negotiated with the MoLGRD and with the district councils. Their proximity to one another is a key strategy to ensuring that **SI District Coordinators work hand in hand with**

district authorities on a daily basis, leading to on-the-job capacity-building for relevant officials. The arrangement has helped to create a strong sense of ownership of the SI by local authorities, which will in turn lead to greater sustainability of the results achieved under the SI.

5. Positioning SI as an SDG 5 Flagship Programme: Collaboration with Ministry of Finance

Recognizing that the SI requires a 'business unusual' approach in line with the UN Reform Agenda, SI Malawi has adopted **a hybrid UN-GoM Secretariat to strengthen Government ownership of the SI and link SI M&E with the national SDG M&E system**.

The Secretariat is tasked with facilitating the work of all RUNOs and is able to make impartial technical and operational decisions focusing on the needs of the programme. The Secretariat ensures technical coherence and fosters inter-agency cohesion through inter-agency team on M&E, communications, and finance. Harmonised messaging is therefore assured both within the SI team, as well as externally, vis-à-vis external partners such as the EU and the Government.

The Secretariat M&E officer is seconded from the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, the Ministry responsible for the SDGs. This novel arrangement brought about by the SI seeks to enhance the working relationship between the UN team and the Government, with the officer facilitating a consistent flow of information from the programme to the GoM regarding developments of the programme. This enables Government to provide policy guidance on how best to implement the programme as a flagship programme for SDG 5. Further, the arrangement enables capacity development of the Officer and the Ministry of Finance, which then ensures sustainability of the Programme, as the capacity developed will enable the GoM to monitor, safeguard, replicate and scale up the results achieved, good practices and lessons learned by the programme once the implementation period is completed.

6. District Level SI Communities of Practice

With approximately 60% of activities being implemented at district level, the SI team recognized the indispensable need for a permanent presence at district level that would facilitate and oversee all interventions. Two representatives of the SI team (the District Coordinator and GBV Services Officer) are based in each district, which has proved to be a highly effective arrangement for purposes of coordination. As mentioned above, SI officers

have been strategically situated either in the same offices, or in very close proximity to government Gender Officers and Social Welfare Officers. This allows for strong and systematic collaboration with relevant government officials and departments.

Crucially, the permanent presence of two representatives of the SI team has resulted in the **budding establishment of SI communities of practice in all targeted districts**. These include Government Gender Officers and Social Welfare Officers, as well as all CSO and GoM IPs (e.g. Police). These SI committees or task forces meet regularly (some as much as on a weekly basis) and share information regarding undertaken and upcoming activities and interventions, as well as challenges encountered. The coordination meetings allow for joint planning and strategizing on activity implementation.

The result has been sharing of resources by IPs, as well as increased synergies in activity implementation. This has included pooling of transportation, funds for refreshments, as well as the conjoining of community level activities. In some instances, cases of SGBV identified were then referred to service providers in a timely and effective manner, since the partners were present and participating in the same activity. The coalescence of activities further contributes to knowledge and capacity building of IPs, who learn about other strategies and interventions outside their own scope of work.

7. Mobile Technology

The SI has supported the use of mobile technology to collect data related to SGBV and HPs, including incident data. The RapidPro platform was launched, which enables data collection from a simple mobile phone- a critical feature given limited internet penetration within Malawi. The U-report platform was also used to measure knowledge and attitudes at the community level on VaWG. To date, **U-Report polls have been run on attitudes towards SGBV, quality and access to SGBV services and attitudes towards harmful practices.** The results of the polls provide relevant information for programming including awareness on key knowledge gaps, perceptions, opinions on social norms, behavior/cultural behaviors predominant in the communities and the society at large.

8. Pre and Post Tests for Capacity Building Interventions

The use of pre and post-tests during the capacity development of police officers was an opportunity to monitor progress in quantitative terms. Because of the assessments, the SI has substantiated evidence that knowledge improved during the capacity development interventions. For instance, it was found

that 57 percent of the officers attending the criminal investigator course did not understand the concept of SGBV prior to the training. After the sessions, 100 percent of officers reported having gained knowledge and clarity on SGBV issues.

Next Steps

The following next steps are expected to be undertaken in 2020:

Outcome 1

- Set up of a Law and Policy Review Taskforce to validate the collected and compiled legal frameworks related to SGBV, SRHR, and HP.

- Legal frameworks assessment to identify which laws and policies are ready for review or implementation and which laws and policies require prioritization.

- A report will be issued on all legal frameworks gaps and inconsistencies that impede progress addressing SGBV, SRHR, and HP.

Outcome 2:

- Establish a chief's forum through the Council for Traditional Leaders of Africa Movement.

- Conduct GRB orientation sessions in collaboration with the MoGCDSW and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

Outcome 3:

- Finalise construction of girls' dormitories in prioritised districts.

- Scale up interpersonal and multimedia interventions to all schools in all six districts and ensure *Ifenso* platforms and coordination systems at school level are established and strengthened.

- Strengthen social mobilization, coordination and data documentation at school, community and district levels for all social and behavior change interventions.

- Continue close collaboration with MoEST and its decentralized structures to follow up and provide support to scholarship beneficiary girls for school retention. Provide psychosocial support to girls to improve their confidence levels as well as their self-esteem.

- Continue partnership with Ujamaa, the Malawi Law Commission, and the Malawi Police Service to deliver the safe schools programme (including specific issues related to boys) and in a more coordinated manner at district level.

- Validation of the male engagement operational guide by the MoGCDSW and all stakeholders

- Continue mentorship of adolescent girls and young women on SRHR, SGBV, Harmful practices and engaging with community structures to address issues arising from the mentorship sessions.

Outcome 4:

- Continue capacity development of the justice sector to enhance knowledge of magistrates, probation officers, court clerks and marshals. This will include the development of a mentorship programme for both the justice sector and police officers as part of ongoing professional development.

- Commence the refurbishment of Community Victim Support Units in 2020 and improvement of their services.

- Enhance capacity of mental health and psycho-social service providers while ensuring quality services through a specialized international institution.

- Finalise the court rehabilitation

- Launch mobile legal clinics

- Continue rolling out of the ESP in different service provision points as well as capacity building to service providers and strengthening referral pathways

- Strengthen support to GBV survivors through CSOs and government partners including conclusion of pending cases.

- Fast track distribution of all related items to accelerate access to services by GBV survivors, including disability friendly equipment and

constructions, such as vehicles, motorbikes, ramps, etc.

Outcome 5:

- Complete the MoGCDSW migration to the new mobile reporting system and provide orientation for frontline Child Protection Workers in the first half of the year 2020.

- Undertake data quality assurance visits for RapidPro while continuing to improve the system.

- Run six U-report Polls on SGBV, SRHR, access to and quality of services, norms and female empowerment.

- Finalise the upgrading of the GBVMIS to include online and offline GBV data capturing and incorporate the reporting window of the Malawi Police.

Outcome 6

- Create an online directory of CSO networks in the targeted districts on SGBV, HP and HIV and marginalized populations.

- Capacitate the Young Feminist Network at national level.

- Launch and set up YFN at district levels using identified focal points from the national level launch.

- Scale up official dialogues with MPWN and women's groups to remaining 3 SI Districts.

Other general and non-programmatic next steps include:

Beneficiary Tracking:

Scale up efforts to connect beneficiaries across the 6 pillars. In particular, women and girls benefitting from interventions under pillars 3, 4 and 6 will be cross-referred to ensure maximum impact of the activities. The team will explore tools and mechanisms to facilitate this work.

Monitoring & Reporting

- For the year 2020, SI Malawi has agreed to adopt UNINFO as the platform for quarterly monitoring of activities and results. UNINFO will allow SI Malawi to have a data base where all interventions are uploaded and easily accessible by RUNOs, Secretariat and the Malawi Government, allowing for comprehensive evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming. The team has tailored the SI page on UNINFO to allow for statistical systematic tracking of challenges encountered in the implementation of activities. This will allow the team to obtain an overview of common bottlenecks, for more rapid systemwide redress. Using the existing platform will further allow all actors a user-friendly overview of the SI in Malawi, thereby allowing the effective identification and enhancement of programmatic synergies and facilitating reporting processes. The programme will be linked to the UNDAF and will clearly depict the SI's contributions to national development goals.

- As Malawi prepares to submit its SDG Voluntary National Review in 2020, the SI team will be contributing inputs on SDG 5, 4, 3, as well as on the dedicated section on LNOB. UNINFO is expected to support the elaboration of these inputs.

Communications & Visibility

- Strengthen collaboration with EU communications team to convene key GBV actors and create a single platform on C4D focusing on behavioural change related to EVAWG.

- Organize a 'write workshop' with media, academia, illustrators, musicians, IPs, and CS-NRG. The workshop aims to develop harmonized advocacy and communication messages to be used by all stakeholders working on SGBV in the country. Expected outputs of the workshop are clear and concise harmonized messages as well as a theme song to be used in social mobilization campaigns.

- In partnership with the SI Media Network, a step by step guide on reporting Sexual and Gender Based Violence in the media will be written. If successfully published and launched, the book will be positioned for use by institutions of higher learning.

- Conduct visits to SI sites with Media Network.

Coordination

- Solidify district level communities of practice for maximised coherence in activity implementation. Namely, district level coordination meetings will be conducted among all IPs who are now onboard. These meetings are intended to provide harmonised guidance from all RUNOs to all IPs on how to coordinate their work and ensure a regular flow of information through monthly reports, and systematic meetings at district level.

- Develop full SOP package for Delivering as One under the SI, which will guide SI implementation and can also be used as a reference for other Joint Programmes. An outline of the SOP has been developed, which will include: i) ToR for Pillar Leads, ii) an Annual Work Plan for the programme Secretariat, iii) communications and partnerships, iv) monitoring and reporting, v) communications and visibility, vi) operating as one, and vii) coordination with other UN governance structures like PMT and the Gender Sector Working Group. The first two items have already been drafted (in 2020) and undergoing review.

- Set up Inter-Ministerial Task Force to ensure multi-dimensional coherence in programme implementation. The task force will act as the technical arm of the SC.

Stories from the Field

Personal experiences of Young female leaders of the Safe Space Mentorship Programmes were documented. One specific story is that of Twambilile Kayuni Gender Project Coordinator for Girls Empowerment Network- GENET. Twambilile is one of the Young female leaders that trained to train girls on Safe Space model. She had this to say:

"The safe spaces will be powerful advocacy tool for girls to speak out and bring issues of harmful cultural practices into the spotlight."

Read more here: https://spotlightinitiative.org/news/creating-safe-spaces-girls-thrive-malawi-under-spotlight-initiative . Twambilile's case was also showcased at the Sexual Violence Research Initiative Forum in South Africa in October 2019.

Spotlight Initiative gives young women big feet to stand on; launches the Young Feminists Network

All roads led to Bingu International Conference Centre in Lilongwe on December 7, 2019. Delegates flocked in from all corners of Malawi's capital city to witness the launch of Malawi's first ever Young Feminists Network. It was amazing to see how inclusive the event was. It was patronized by members of the LGBTQI Community, sex workers, women living with disabilities, development partners as well as the media. Colorful, describes it best.

Ulemu Kanyongolo, Founder and President of the Young Feminists Network said the movement is important because women's issues like SGBV demand a response that is "women-centered" and "survivor focused". She said with experience of injustice such as gender-based violence are better placed to come up with effective solutions; therefore, it is critical to have such a movement for easy understanding of issues affecting women and as a basis for advocacy.

Kanyongolo further said the women's movement in Malawi is active and consists of vibrant civil society actors as well as efforts from the state and individual women's rights activists. "However, there is an intergenerational gap in the sense that not all age groups are represented adequately in the movement and; amongst those that are represented, there is often no cohesion and unity in the movement. It can also be said to be lacking in terms of intersectionality as some marginalized groups are often left out such as rural women and girls, those with disabilities, sex workers, and the LGBTQI+ community."

The YFM Founder said the launch was also important because it marked the advent of a new generation of young feminists joining the movement to bridge the generational gap which is an integral part of what the Spotlight's 6th Pillar is contributing to. She said it symbolized unity.

"We look forward to the support and opportunity that the Spotlight Initiative will provide to our new movement. She continued; I feel proud to have brought together a group of vibrant and passionate like-minded feminists to start a new movement in Malawi, and extremely hopeful of what is to come. It symbolized the first steps of the journey to building a stronger and more coherent women's rights movement in Malawi," said Kanyongolo excitedly.

The YFM leader said young Malawian women should be involved because there can be nothing for them without them. "The sooner we get involved and familiarize ourselves with the state of our world today, the easier it will be in the future for us to occupy decision making spaces to make a difference in our communities." concluded Kanyongolo.

Grounded in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development principle of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first, the launch aimed at setting foundations to structure the new feminist movement in Malawi*; and the Spotlight Initiative gave it big feet to stand on.*

Testimonials

Several testimonials were captured during the reporting period. These testimonials include testimonials from the European Union, Government of Malawi, Media, beneficiaries as well as partners. These people shared their thoughts and experiences on the Spotlight Initiative and its interventions.

The Initiative organized a National stakeholders meeting on data availability and capacities for addressing violence against women and girls. The European Union Ambassador to Malawi Sandra Paesen had this to say: "Violence against women and girls undermines the core fundamental rights and values of our institutions, we believe in dignity, access to justice and gender equality; that is why the EU and UN have joined forces to combat it."

Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Gender, Erica Maganga represented government during the meeting and said the efforts by the Initiative to work around data of Gender Based Violence will go a long way in addressing issues of GBV in Malawi. She said, "The Government of Malawi is happy with the interventions being done by the Initiative. The Spotlight Initiative will in one way help in providing accessible and reliable Gender Based Violence data and management systems." Said Maganga.

Left: EU Ambassador to Malawi; Sandra Paesen. Right; PS Ministry of Gender Erica Maganga

In October 2019 Secretariat organized a training on Gender Related Laws for the Spotlight Initiative Media Network. Facilitated by a high court judge, the

training aimed to equip members of the Network on Gender Laws and how they can apply them in their reporting of SGBV in Malawi. Addressing the members during the training, Alex Banda Chairperson of the Network, said, "In as much as gender biases are natural and could act as internal factors in censoring media content to the disadvantage of women and girls, journalists need to stick to their professional call to duty which overrides such human tendencies, and bring such issues on the Spotlight while holding duty bearers accountable."

On the 7th of Dec, through the Spotlight Initiative the Government and UN partnered to launch Malawi's first ever **Young Feminist Network**, which has and will continue to create space for a new generation of women rights activists. This was complimented by a weekend full of rich dialogue exploring inclusive feminism, intersectionality, and bridging intergenerational gaps.

"This launch brings hope for young women in Malawi who have been excluded for so long in feminist movements. Hope to be heard, hope to be part of a system for change, and hope to have a better life," said Thelma Kaliu, 26 years old.

UN Women Country Representative Clara Anyangwe poses for a photo with some of the delegates during the YFN launch in Lilongwe

Legal literacy in and around schools

Dinde primary School was visited as part of a monitoring visit, which sought to monitor legal literacy sessions conducted by with the Malawi Law Commission. The sessions aimed to equip girls and boys with knowledge of laws related to their rights and responsibilities, existing child protection services, the effects of child abuse, and mechanisms for reporting cases of violence and abuse through school-based legal literacy sessions. **Gregory Sandalamu, Head Teacher of Dinde Primary School** had the following to say:

> **"I really appreciate the sessions conducted by the Malawi Law Commission at this school.**
>
> **It gave me the opportunity to learn about the law and how it can be used to protect children in the school and the community. It will be good for the Law Commission to reach the whole school and all school structures other than selected pupils and members of school structures.**
>
> **The Law Commission should distribute the materials that they were using for the sessions as that will help me in my further learning and references.**
>
> **For the future, the Commission should consider reaching head teachers first and separately so that we are empowered and can support the sessions."**

Professional development for the Malawi Police Service

Spotlight-supported capacity development activities for the Malawi Police Service in 2019. During the workshop, the SI team had conversations with participants and facilitators, to gauge their reflections.

With respect to the Criminal Investigator intake, facilitator **Patricia Njawiri** said:

> **"It was very important to us to have the intake with 50/50 male and female, as one way to close the gender gap and ensure gender sensitive policing."**

Tingoyesa Masuyungwa, one of the officers participating in the Criminal Investigators training, stated that:

Criminal investigators after a week of intense training on VAC and GBV in October 2019
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> **"I especially like that we have learned about Criminal Code, GBV, trafficking, child protection policy."**

Fatsireni Chanika, another participant, said:

> **"We have learned so many new things. Before we did things the wrong way, for instance, how to ask suspects questions, now we have the right tools to do it in another manner."**

Communications and Visibility

Participants pose with Justice Zione Ntaba (facilitator) Gender Related Laws training

To ensure adequate capacity and coverage of effective media reporting, the Initiative set up the Spotlight Media Network. The network is comprised of 53 journalists from a number of different news outlets, including community-based radio stations, and covering all six Spotlight districts. The network facilitates localised information dissemination, programming, and audience engagement on gender-based violence issues in the districts. Members of the network benefitted from two capacity building exercises during the reporting period. The first was a training on gender-sensitive reporting, while the second was on gender Related Laws. This training was aimed at equipping the journalists with laws and policies on Gender in Malawi. The training ended with a field trip to Dowa, one of the SI districts.

Left; Right; Journalists engage with the community during the Dowa field trip.

Stories from the field trip were also covered in the media: http://www.yonecofm.com/index.php/2019/10/04/dowa-people-optimistic-on-spotlight-initiative/.

In commemoration of the 25th of November, the SI team published an article. The article was published in The Nation Newspaper as well as on online platforms; https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/eliminating-gender-based-violence-possible. As part of the Initiative, influential videos were produced featuring highly visible and well-knownindividuals shared their views on why ending GBV is important for the country. The videos aired on 2 major TV stations in Malawi: The Malawi Broadcasting Corporation(public) and Times Television(private), and online https://youtu.be/SyB-mdlmpy0. In addition, during the 16 days of activism, two of the largest media houses (the Malawi Broadcasting Cooperation and ZODIAK) provided the programme with 5 slots of exclusive interviews where the RC and RUNOs provided information on air about GBV and the SI.

A number of SI visibility materials were produced, including golf shirts, t-shirts, fishing jackets, caps and gazebos. The materials will be distributed to the various stakeholders of the SI with the aim of enhancing visibility at national level and across the SI districts.

Through some of the RUNOs online channels, awareness raising campaigns were launched on violence against women and girls with a focus on cultural norms, attitudes, services, policies, and featuring human interest stories and U-Report results. Both social (Twitter, Facebook and Instagram) and print

media were used to highlight stories on project interventions.Furthermore, a photo library was compiled with Spotlight scholarship beneficiaries in Dowa District. The library also contains pictures of Spotlight visibility materials used at the International Day of the Girl Child commemoration in Nsanje. See Photo library from Scholarship beneficiaries.

Annual Work Plan and Forecast Budget

The Annual Work Plan (2019-2020) is attached as an annex.

All Annual Reports and Annexes can be found here.

Annex A

Malawi Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1 Proportion of target countries with laws and policies on VAWG/HP that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations	Yes	Laws against Domestic Violence				
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0	
		Laws against Rape				
		0.75	0.75	0.75	0	
		Laws against Sexual Harassment				
		0.75	0.75	0.75	0	
Indicator 1.2 National/and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG/HP that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner are in place	Yes	National				
		Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	
		Sub-National				
		No Plan	No Plan	No Plan	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	
Ouptut Indicator		**Baseline**	**Milestone 1**	**Results for Reporting Period**	**Target**	**Reporting Notes**
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and nondiscrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards	Yes	Developed				Preparatory Work done: Consultant Hired, inception report developed.
		0	0	0	0	
		Strengthened				
		0	0	0	7	

Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year	Yes	Parliamentarians				The first year was focused on the recruitment of a Consultant and the identification of the gaps in the laws and the focus areas for the development of the specialized professional development content and tools on the relevant legal frameworks
		0	0	0	150	
		Women Parliamentarians				
		0	0	0	45	
		Human Rights Staff				
		0	0	0	200	
		Women Human Rights Staff				
		0	0	0	100	
Indicator 1.1.6 Number of assessments completed on pending topics and strategic litigation implemented by women´s rights advocates, within the last year	Yes	Total				The Programme focused on mentorship of national and district level justice sector actors to implement internationalstandardsandlawsinaddressingSGBV. Topics: GBVLitigation
		0	0	0	2	
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or subnational action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year	Yes	National				National already has the Action Plans in existence, the programme will concentrate on sub-national
		Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls	
		Sub-National				
		Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls	
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks, within the last year.	Yes	Government Officials				
		0	0	0	260	
		Women Government Officials				
		0	0	0	130	
Indicator 1.2.3 Number of women´s rights advocates with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks	Yes	0	0	0	24	

These programme tables were generated by the Spotlight Initiative Online Platform, which is currently in pilot phase. In some cases, individual programmes' data has been modified to standardize the presentation across all Spotlight countries and regions. The wording of indicators and other narrative references in the tables are drawn from the Global-level theory of change and are not aligned to respective programme contexts or to local specificities. For these reasons, each programme is encouraged to present the specific Programme results framework to the National Steering Committee.

Malawi Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocatedtothepreventionandeliminationofallformsof VAWG/ HP	Yes	Is there a national budget allocation?				The integration was part of the Gender Joint Sector Strategic Plan, which incorporates SGBV and development priorities for the 6 other sectors. Sector specific plans will be part of the decentralised action planning through the ministry representation in the District Executive Committees.
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?				
		0.001%	0.001%	0.0014%	0.002%	
Indicator 2.3 Is VAWG/HP integrated into 6 other sectors development plans, in line with globally agreed standards? "Other Sectors": health, social services, education, justice, security, culture.	Yes	Health				
		Low integration	Low integration	Low	Medium integration	
		Education				
		Low integration	Low integration	Low	Medium integration	
		Justice				
		Low integration	Low integration	Low	Medium integration	
		Social Services				
		Low integration	Low integration	Low	Medium integration	
		Culture				
		No integration	No integration	No integration	Medium integration	

Ouput Indicator		Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, new plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrateeffortstocombatVAWGdevelopedinlinewith internationalHRstandards,withinthelastyear.	Yes	Health				As indicated earlier under pillar 2, this shall be done at district level.
		Low integration	Low integration	Low	Medium integration	
		Education				
		No integration	Low integration	Low	Medium integration	
		Justice				
		Low integration	Low integration	Low	Medium integration	
		Social Services				
		Low integration	Low integration	No integration	Medium integration	
		Culture				
		No integration	No integration	No integration	Medium integration	

Indicator						Notes
Indicator 2.1.6 Number of key government officials trained on human rights and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls, includingforthosegroupsfacingintersectingandmultiple formsofdiscrimination,withinthelastyear.	Yes	Government Officials				There was a delay in the establishment of a National Task Force, whose institutions would form a significant component of the profile of people to be trained.
		0	0	0	420	
		Women Government Officials				
		0	0	0	210	
Indicator 2.1.8 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to integrate efforts to combat VAWG into the development plans of other sectors, within the last year	Yes	Government Officials				Programme not implementing in the Security Sector
		0	50	50	420	
		Women Government Officials				
		0	25	25	210	
Indicator 2.1.9 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to support the integration ofending VAWG into the development plans of other sectors	Yes	0	0	0	156	
Indicator 2.2.1 Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	Yes	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structureWith annual work plans	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	The Programme will aim at facilitating implementation of Annual Work Plans and conducting of regular
Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representativesofgroupsfacingmultipleandintersecting forms ofdiscrimination	Yes	0	0	1	30	Name of the Mechanism: Gender Sector Working Group, Sector: Social/ Gender, Including LNOB?: Yes, : National
Indicator 2.2.4 Number of meetings of national and/or sub-nationalmulti-stakeholdercoordinationmechanisms, within the lastyear	Yes	National Level				
		0	3	3	45	
		Sub-National Level				
		0	2	2	83	
Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of current dedicated and multisectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, within the last year.	Yes	0	0	0	2	
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on genderresponsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year	Yes	Parliamentarians				
		0	0	0	420	
		Women Parliamentarians				
		0	0	0	210	
Indicator 2.3.4 Number of women's rights advocates with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG	Yes	0	0	0	156	

Malawi Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.2 a) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM (in areas where FGM takes place). b) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage	Yes	FGM				Indicator value is yet to be determined as there is no survey that is currently capturing the indicator
		Child Marriage				

Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, 1within the last year.	Yes	In-School Programmes				For the Out-of- School Programmes, the first cohort of 60 mentors from the 6 districts have been trained and 6 Non- Governmental Organizations which will roll out safe space mentorship programme in the 6 target districts have been recruited where approximately 12,000 girls and young women will be reached in 2020.
		0	3830	6,123	30,500	
		In-School Programmes Girls				
		0	2215	3,514	17,000	
		In-School Programmes Boys				
		0	1615	2,609	13,500	
		Out-of-School Programmes				
		0	0	0	30,000	
		Out-of-School Programmes Girls				
		0	0	0	30,000	
		Out-of-School Programmes Boys				
		0	0	0	0	
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	Yes	Total				(constituting 29,588 adolescent girls and 18,257 adolescent boys, 924 school level partners,189 Traditional and religious leaders and 278 district social mobilization committee members, Community mobilisation: 28,156 women, 27,069 men, MPWN, Bunda Uni, SDA Activities: 2,266 women, 792 girls, 641 men, 362 boys, Chiefs Wives: 22,587 women, 20,437 girls, 20,850 men, 18,865 boys, 16 days: 650 women, 369 girls, 440 men, 368 boys
		0	39,156	193,092	1,800,633	
		Women				
		0	9780	54,364	450,000	
		Men				
		0	7,040	49,686	323,193	
		Girls				
		0	12,941	51,186	595,288	
		Boys				
		0	9,395	37,852	432,152	

Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction	Yes	0	0	0	90	
Indicator 3.2.6 Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against VAWG and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviours during the past year	Yes	0	0	0	7	

Malawi Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1 Number of women including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help	Yes					The programme will aim at reporting "numbers" rather than %ages in the next reporting cycle.
		34.40%	34.40%	34.40%	44.00%	
Indicator 4.2 a) Number of VAWG cases reported to the police, b) the proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c) proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g., past 12 months)	Yes	Reported				Values TBD. The Programme is working with national counterparts to improve data collection on this indicator (see pillar 5 activities)
		Brought to Court (%)				
		Convictions				

Output Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services	Yes	Women				
		0	0	0	5,000	
		Girls				
		0	0	0	25,000	
Indicator 4.1.3 Proportion of countries that have developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols in line with the guidance and tools for essential services for women and girls subject to violence.	Yes	Developed				However, the Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) score card which falls under this indicator has been revised to integrated several emerging SRHR indicators including 3 Sexual Gender Based violence indicators and has since been rolled out in the 6 spotlight districts.
		No	No	No	Yes	
		Strengthened				
		No	No	No	Yes	
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year	Yes	Government Service Providers				
		0	160	230	2,520	
		Women Government Service Providers				
		0	64	64	1,008	
Indicator 4.1.6 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year.	Yes	Government Service Providers				
		0	0	24	334	
		Women Government Service Providers				
			0	24	167	

Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased a) knowledge of and b) access to quality essential services, within the last 12 months	Yes	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES				This does not refer to women that actually experienced violence but rather women that are vulnerable to multiple forms of violence that received knowledge. Particularly, this refers to 150 young women and girls with disabilities which were trained on SRHR, GBV interlinkages and where to access services.
		0	75	75	25,000	
		a) Women with Knowledge of ES				
		0	75	75	5,000	
		b) Girls with Access to ES				
		0	0	0	1,800	
		b) Women with Access to ES				
		0	0	0	1,800	

Malawi Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1 Globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP collected over time	Yes	Prevalence				
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Incidence				
		No	No	No	Yes	
Indicator 5.3 National statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Yes	3) Age 6) Geographic Location	3) Age 6) Geographic Location	3) Age 6) Geographic Location	1) Income 2) Sex Age Ethnicity Disability 6) Geographic Location	

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.1 Number of National Statistical Offices that have developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Indicator 5.1.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/HP, and incidence where appropriate, within the last year	Yes	National Statistics Officers				
		0	0	0	58	
		Women National Statistics Officers				
		0	0	0	15	
Indicator 5.1.4 Number Government Personnel from different sectors, including service providers, with enhanced capacities to COLLECT prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards	Yes	Government Personnel				
		0	0	0	420	
		Women Government Personnel				
		0	0	0	210	
Indicator 5.1.5 Number of women´s rights advocates with strengthened capacities to collect prevalence and/orincidencedata,andqualitativedata,onVAWG	Yes	0	0	0	156	
Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making, within the past 12 months	Yes	Knowledge products				
		0	1	1	6	

Indicator 5.2.3 Number of government personnel, includingserviceproviders,fromdifferentsectorswith strengthened capacities on analysis and disseminationofprevalenceand/orincidencedataon VAWG, within the lastyear	Yes	Government Personnel			
		0	0	0	420
		Women Government Personnel			
		0	0	0	210
Indicator 5.2.4 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year	Yes	0	0	0	156

Malawi Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization that have increased their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate for EVAWG	Yes	0	0	0	60	
Indicator 6.2 Was there an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage in EVAWG efforts	Yes	Reported 0	0	0	3	

Output Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results forReporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	Yes	0	0	4	14	Young Feminist Network Pre- Launch Workshop : Topic- Intersectional and Intergenerational Women's rights dialogues. This included LGBTQI, women with disability , FSW, rural women individuals. Key stakeholders were chiefs, and the UN Launch of the YFN The Network was launched by the PS for Gender and attended by various government officials. The Government officials were able to interface with the members through networking as well as each presented speeches in which voices the support of the government in strengthening the women's movement University Dialogue on Rape and Sexual Harassment: The MoGCDSW , Bunda University Administration and the UN partnered with Bunda University Gender Activist Club - dialogue covered Sexual and Gender Based Violence as well as a dialogue on rape culture with young men at Bunda College. The dialogue resulted in fostering dialogue students and awareness on rape and sexual harassment. Included representation from the LBGTQI student community who also contributed to discussions with the faculty , government and student administration Malawi Police Women's Network and Chiefs wives : interactive dialogue session on GBV and community awareness meetings which also hosted government officials, chiefs and women and girls from the community. Did not openly involve LGBTQI in these discussions, but women with disability , women with HIV , women with albinism, and widows
Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networksandrelevantCSOswithstrengthenedcapacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the lastyear	Yes	0	Government Service Providers 0	0	6	
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year	Yes	0	0	0	110	

Malawi SDG Impact Indicators Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring each indicator?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
SDG Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or, sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Yes					Status not changed as there is no new source of data
		28.70%	29.00%	29.00%	TBD	
SDG Indicator 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner since age 15 in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Yes					Status not changed as there is no new source of data
		31.70%	32.00%	32.00%	TBD	
SDG Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Yes					Status not changed as there is no new source of data
		7.20%	7.00%	7.00%	TBD	
		43.00%	43.00%	43.00%	TBD	
SDG Indicator 5.3.2 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Yes	Women and Girls				
		3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	TBD	
		Women				
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	TBD	
		Girls				
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	TBD	
SDG Indicator 5.6.1 the Proportion of Women and girls who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Yes					TBD
		TBD	TBD	0.00%	TBD	
SDG Indicator 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18		Total				Status not changed as there is no new source of data
	Yes	3	3	3.00%	TBD	
		Women				
		0	0	0.00%	TBD	

Annex B

Risk Management Report for MALAWI COUNTRY OFFICE - ESARO

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Contextual risks					
Political instability in the face of elections	High	3	5	The Court challenge of the Presidential result generated civic action, and caused major instability in the country, which limited the possibility of implementing activities at district level. The situation is being constanlty monitored through the Human Rights Advisor in the RCO. In addition, Women in faith were trained to mediate social and political conflicts (non SI programme).Through the Malawi Electoral Cycle Project, UNDP conducted a Peace Monitoring project at district level throughout the country. It monitored and reported on all human rights abuses in real time. This was bolstered with the Gender and Elections Engagement Room that monitored Violence Against Women in Elections in the lead up to and during the may 2019 Tripartite Elections. The Resident Coordinator advocated with the Government at the highest level for the protection of the rights of women and girls (as part of wider advocacy effots).	UNDP & RCO
Lack of information on SI among new senior government officials, which translates to lack of ownership over and commitment to Spotlight interventions	Medium	3	3	Discussion and outlining Spotlignt interventions to new government and engaging district leaders for buy in. Secretariat and RUNOs are ensuring regular convening of meetings with Line Ministries, Presentation of up-dates on SI to GBV Technical Working Group (TWG), Gender TWG, Youth TWG and Gender/Youth/Sports Sector Working Group.There is continued community sensitisation and engagements with traditional leaders to support programme goals.	All RUNOs & RC
Deeply entrenched harmful and inequitable social norms resistant to change, including among authorities (including traditional authorities)	High	4	4	Evidence review on SGBV, SRHR and HP to inform programming;Meta Analysis Report findings to be disseminated to all SI districts where traditional leaders should be present; Conduct periodic polls to understand community perceptions on SGBV, SRHR and HP and stimulate public discussion to allow real-time adjustments and refinement of programming; Draw on proven C4D and community mobilization strategies to shift norms; Mentorship programmes with headmasters for school re-enrollment; Lobbying certain key line ministries to effect change at district level; Encourage and engage with community, traditional and religious leaders, identifying influential champions of change. Using "do no harm" analysis and monitoring for proposed interventions; Advocacy and awareness raising initiatives on Gender and Human rights including right of marginalized populations such as LGBTQI, Female Sex Workers amongst others.	All RUNOs, RC, emphasis on pillar #3

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Women and girls lack, and/or have limited access to, sexual and reproductive health services	High	4	4	Training of Trainers on mentorship for adolescent girls and young women on sexual reproductive health and rights, including SGBV prevention, mitigation and access to services. In addition, community mentors have been trained and have already started role modelling in their communities. Work was done with women and girls with disabilities and female sex workers to ensure access to SRHR services by marginalised populations.	UNFPA
Humanitarian situation detracts attention from SI, and prevents full commitment to the interventions	High	4	4	Cyclone Idai caused massive displacement, and disruptions to daily activities among communities, including school, farming, etc. Agencies responded through core resources to ensure adequate service provision, and SI resources also programmed for post-recovery. Poverty is also a major obstacle faced by all communities who may resist SI activities when their basic needs have not been met. The SI is conducting women's economic empowerment activities as well as raising awareness among traditional leaders in particular to emphasise the impact that SGBV and HPs have on socio-economic development / progress	ALL RUNOs
High turnover within institutions and service providers	Medium	3	2	Emphasis being placed on TOTs for Essential Services Package, and development of guides and manuals to support long term capacity development under other pillars	ALL RUNOs
Global or regional crisis prevents implementation or results in extenuating circumstances	Low	1	2	The situation will be assessed along with the risks of violence against women and girls. This will be done as part of the cluster system, if activated. The SI will ensure active participation in the Protection cluster and GBV Sub-cluster to ensure that the SI responds appropriately and in cohesion with the broader national response.	RCO & ALL RUNOs
Programmatic risks					
General lack of access to modern technologies reduce the scope of information sharing, including data availability and use	Low	2	2	Use of software and hardware at district levels to capture data and information on SGBV and HP cases. Work has been done to upgrade and facilitate access to platforms for reporting of SGBV and HP cases.	UNICEF & UNFPA
Weak sustainability of results achieved under the SI after the programme ends	High	3	4	Incorporate SI activities in local government work plans. Focus on TOTs, and building capacity through sustainable training models. Ensure inclusion of grassroots organisations. Engagement of traditional authorities and religious institutions for real transformation of attitudes and beliefs. Build women's movement and create alliances among different groups of women, e.g. Young Feminist Movement.	ALL RUNOs

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Civil Society, particularly grassroots organisations have limited capacities	Medium	2	3	Capacity development strategies are being developed in various activities with a focus on collaboration, inclusion and participation of all stakeholders (government and civil society including disability institutions) in the delivery of essential services. Special emphasis is on the capacity building of community service providers so that they offer best services to the survivors as they are very close to the people and are the first point of contact and reporting.Emphasis in recruitment of partners has been on grassroots organizations presents within the district, with a good track record of SGBV and SRHR interventions. Most selected CSOs have been requested to parther with local CBOs and implement with them for sustainability of the activities.	ALL RUNOs
Acquired capacity and knowledge is not translated into transformative action	Medium	2	4	Deliberate efforts will be made to develop robust monitoring tools for action plans. Follow up visits will be conducted to ensure action points agreed during the capacity development initiatives are implemented.	UN Women
Lack of technical and financial resources to improve service delivery	Medium	2	2	The Spotlight initiative is being complimented by core funds for delivery of services such as One stop centres in addition to 2together for SRHR and SGBV funds for national level activities. To enhance adequate technical support on service delivery, all capacity building has been planned for officers in the key service institutions, concentrating on community based service providers as the first port of call. The capacity building of key populations such as female sex workers and those with disabilities involves interface with the key service providers such as the Health, Police, social services and magistrates to enhance collaboration and remove discriminatory attitudes towards attitudes towards these vulnerable go.	UNFPA
MoEST and/or communities oppose the idea of having survivors of sexual and gender based violence like pregnant girls as scholarship beneficiaries.	High	3	4	Engage MoEST and communities to raise awareness on the importance of girls education and empower them to support girls, conduct mentorship sessions with teachers and headteachers to provide counselling and support to improve school retention. Work with girls in the schools through school mentors, girls clubs on life skills including sexual reproductive health among others.	UNICEF
Institutional risks					
National authorities do not work well with CSO's that demand government accountability and transparency on HR	Low	2	4	Systematic engagement of Line Ministries in all processes, including in selection and identification of CSOs to implement Spotlight Activities. This supported in creating an enabling environment for National stakeholders and CSOs.Ensure engagement of district authorities, through introductions of CSOs as partners.	All RUNOs & RCO/ Secretariat
Shrinking space for civil society action and advocacy	High	3	4	Engage Government through regular dialogue and emphasis on importance of CSO contributions towards the 2030 Agenda.	RC
Political statements are not translated into action	High	3	3	Foster ongoing dialogue with various sectors and contacts within the government, ensuring that VAWG/HP features in political agendas at national and local levels, and there are multiple entry points and allies within government.	RC & RUNOs
Legislation not implemented due to lack of capacity and/or budget allocations	Medium	3	3	An assessment of the laws was done out of which gaps, inconsistencies and barriers to implementation were identified for customized solutions.	UNWOMEN

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Weak institutional governance structures, lack of resourcs/ funds, and lack of technical capacity within key stakeholders inhibit data collection and publication on VAWG/HP	High	4	3	An MOU was signed with the National statistical Office on setting up a data hub to facilitate building capacity for collecting and reporting on VAWG/HP.	UNDP
Fiduciary risks					
Misuse of funds by Implementing Partners	High	3	4	Strict management of funding and regular project monitoring and spot checks. Conduct independent audit of CSO partners.	ALL RUNOs
UN in Malawi is not permitted to pass funds to Government partners, which creates misunderstandings	Medium	3	3	Continuous dialogue with Government partners, ensure engagement of Government at highest levels.	RCO, All RUNOs

Assumptions:

✓ No major change in the political situation in the country
✓ There is significant national commitment including through dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability and long-term impact of the programme and overall efforts
✓ Grassroots organisations will be able to deliver results and absorb funds
✓ UN is able to facilitate speedy operational processes
✓ Civil Society will continue to have space to operate
✓ District authorities will collaborate with SI actors and partners for sustainable implementation of activities
✓ Local coordination mechanisms will continue to be functional
✓ Traditional authorities and religious institutions will cooperate with the SI for true transformation
✓ Empowerment of women and girls will not cause a backlash from communities
✓ Men and boys will work as allies of change through the SI

Annex C

CSO ENGAGEMENT REPORT

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.								
Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.								
1	1,1	PlanInternational	International	$ 53.524	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO WRO/feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.								
Output 1.3: National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.								
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.								
Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.								
Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.								
Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.								
2	2,3	PlanInternational	International	$ 23.550	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Adolescent girls
2	2,3	Creative Center For Community Mobilizatio	National	$ 19.550	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Rural women and girls
2	2,3	Foundation for Civic Education and Social	Local/Grassroots	$ 2.000	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
2	2,3	Ntchisi Organization for Youth and Development	Local/Grassroots	$ 2.000	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Rural women and girls
2	2,3							

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
OUTCOME 3: Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.								
Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings.								
3	3,1	Ujaama National		$ 289.000	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Rural women and girls
3	3,1	National CSO with head office in Blantyre and other offices located in the Girls Empowerment Network (GENET) spotlight distrcits.		$ 167.848	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Rural women and girls
3	3,1	International –Local with head office in Blantyre and other offices located in the GOALMALAWI spotlightdistrcits		$ 113.740	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Rural women and girls
3	3,1	National CSO with head office in Lilongwe and other offices located in the ACTION AIDMALAWI- spotlightdistrcits		$ 157.500	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Rural women and girls
3	3,1	NATIVE YOUTH FOR DEVELOPMENT Local district based CSO with offices (NYADE) located in the spotlightdistrcits		$ 99.113	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
3	3,1	Local district based CSO with offices NTCHISI YOUTH FOR DEVELOPMENT (N located in the spotlight distrcits		$ 66.300	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
3	3,1	National CSO with head office in Lilongwe and other offices located in Amref HealthAfrica the spotlightdistrcits		$ 72.576	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Rural women and girls
3	3,1	PlanInternational Regional		$ 25.000	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Adolescent girls
3	3,1	Forum For YouthDevelopment Local/Grassroots		$ 4.300	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Rural women and girls
3	3,1	Creative Center For Community Mobilizatio National		$ 19.800	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Rural women and girls
3	3,1	Ntchisi Organization for Youth and Develo Local/ Grassroots		$ 4.100	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Rural women and girls
Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.								
3	3,2	PACHI National		$ 95.000	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Rural women and girls
Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.								

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.								
Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.								
4	4,1	Girls Empowerment Network (GENET)	National CSO with head office in Blantyre and other offices located in the spotlight distrcits.	$ 22.440	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Rural women and girls
4	4,1	GOAL MALAWI	International Local with head office in Blantyre and other offices located in the spotlight distrcits	$ 13.267	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Rural women and girls
4	4,1	ACTION AID MALAWI -	National CSO with head office in Lilongwe and other offices located inthe spotlight distrcits	$ 25.712	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
4	4,1	NATIVE YOUTH FOR DEVELOPMENT (NYADE)	Local district based CSO with offices located in the spotlight distrcits	$ 2.642	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
4	4,1	NTCHISI YOUTH FOR DEVELOPMENT	Local district based CSO with offices located in the spotlight distrcits	$ 7.541	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
4	4,1	Amref Health Africa	National CSO with head office in Lilongwe and other offices located in the spotlight distrcits	$ 5.869	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
Output 4.2: Women and girls survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.								
4	4,2	Save the Children	International	$ 555.000		Implementing Partner(IP)	Woman-led but not WRO/ feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
4	4,2	Girls Empowerment Network (GENET) spotlight distrcits.	National CSO with head office in Blantyre and other offices located in the spotlight distrcits	$ 57.661		Implementing Partner(IP)	Woman-led	Rural women and girls
4	4,2	GOAL MALAWI	International –Local with head office in Blantyre and other offices located in the spotlight distrcits	$ 32.993		Implementing Partner(IP)	Woman-led	Rural women and girls
4	4,2	ACTION AID MALAWI -	National CSO with head office in Lilongwe and other offices located in the spotlight distrcits	$ 66.516		Implementing Partner(IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
4	4,2	NATIVE YOUTH FOR DEVELOPMENT (NYADE)	Local district based CSO with offices located in the spotlight distrcits	$ 18.226		Implementing Partner(IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
4	4,2	NTCHISI YOUTH FOR DEVELOPMENT	Local district based CSO with offices located in the spotlight distrcits	$ 30.551		Implementing Partner(IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
4	4,2	Amref Health Africa	National CSO with head office in Lilongwe and other offices located in the spotlight distrcits	$ 41.555		Implementing Partner(IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
4	4,2	Plan International	International	$ 139.000		Implementing Partner(IP)	Woman-led	Adolescentgirls
4	4,2	Emmanuel International	National	$ 50.000		Implementing Partner(IP)	No information available	Rural women and girls
4	4,2	Creative Center For Community Mobilization	National	$ 24.000		Implementing Partner(IP)	Woman-led	Rural women and girls
4	4,2	Forum For Youth Development	Local/Grassroots	$ 2.000		Implementing Partner(IP)	No informationavailable	Rural women and girls
4	4,2	Foundation for Civic Education and Social	Local/Grassroots	$ 53.000		Implementing Partner(IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Rural women andgirls
4	4,2	Ntchisi Organization for Youth and Develo	Local/Grassroots	$ 53.000		Implementing Partner(IP)	No informationavailable	Rural women and girls

OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.

OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels

| | 6,1 | Female SexWorkers Association | National | $ 61.860 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO | Sex workers |

Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG and GEWE more broadly.

| | 6,2 | Plan | International | $ 10.000 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led | Adolescent girls |
| | 6,2 | Creative Center For Community MobilizatioNational | International | $ 10.000 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led | Rural women and girls |

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.								
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS								
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
TOTAL				$ 2.609.594				

Type of CSOs

-<u>International CSOs</u>operate in two or more countries across different regions.

-<u>Regional CSOs</u>operate in two or more countries within the same region (i.e. Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Pacific). In this case, a regional CSO is not one that operates in a particular region within one country.

-<u>National CSOs</u>operate only in one particular country.

-<u>Local and grassroots organisations</u>focus their work at the local and community level and do not have a national scope. They tend to have a small annual operational budget (for example, under USD $200,000); to be self-organised and self-led; and to have a low degree of formality.

Award Amount

In this context, an "award" is any financial grant, contract, or partnership agreement with a CSO.

Type of Engagement

-<u>Implementing Partner (IP)</u>: Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement.

-<u>Grantee</u>: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding.

-<u>Vendo</u>r: Programmes may engage with CSOs through a procurement process, such as purchasing services from a CSO or hiring a CSO for a training or other activity.

Woman-Led and Women's Rights Organisation (WRO)/Feminist CSOs

To be considered a "woman-led CSO," the organisation must be headed by a woman. To be considered a "women's rights or feminist organisation," the organisation's official mission/visions statements must reflect its commitment to addressing multiple/intersecting forms of discrimination and advancing gender equality and women's rights. The organisation should aim to address the underlying drivers/systems/structures, including patriarchy and gendered power dynamics, that perpetuate EVAWG and gender based violence and work to transform these.

Please select only"Woman-led" if theCSO isheadedbyawoman, but noinformationisavailableorit isnot knownif theCSO isaWRO/feminist CSO.

Please select only "WRO/feminist CSO" if the CSO is a WRO or feminist organisation, but no information is available or it is not known if the CSO is headed by a woman. Please select "No information available" if no information is available on or it's not known if the CSO is headed by a woman or is a WRO/feministCSO.

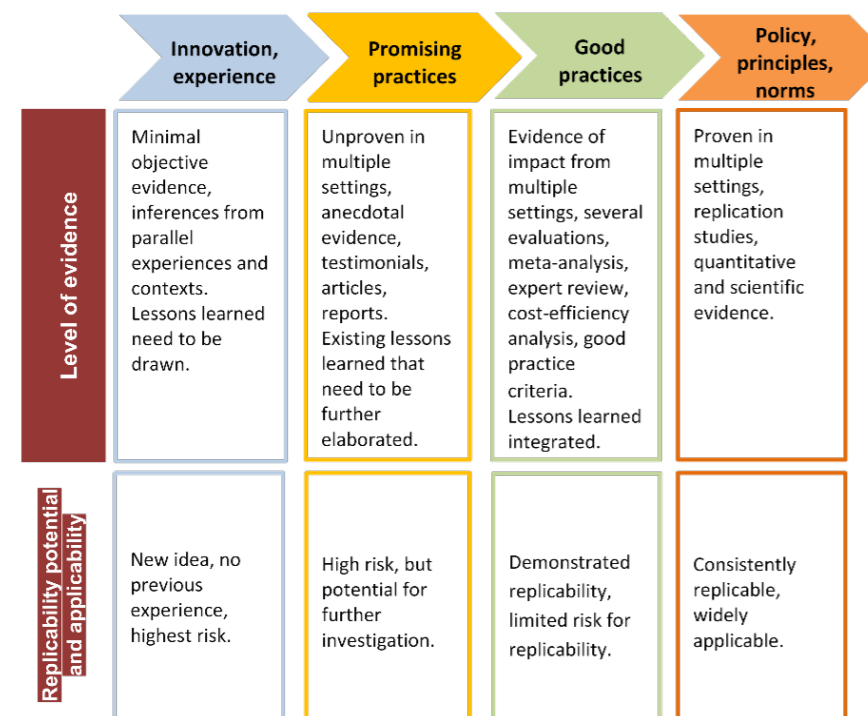## Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award

Under the principle of Leave No One Behind, Spotlight UN Country Teams are expected to ensure the representation of vulnerable and marginalised groups, including by engaging with CSOs that service or advocate for these groups. If the award covers several vulnerable or marginalised populations, select one population that is primarily served by theaward.

Annex D

Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

The following set of criteria will help you to determine whether a practice is a good practice:

	Innovation, experience	Promising practices	Good practices	Policy, principles, norms
Level of evidence	Minimal objective evidence, inferences from parallel experiences and contexts. Lessons learned need to be drawn.	Unproven in multiple settings, anecdotal evidence, testimonials, articles, reports. Existing lessons learned that need to be further elaborated.	Evidence of impact from multiple settings, several evaluations, meta-analysis, expert review, cost-efficiency analysis, good practice criteria. Lessons learned integrated.	Proven in multiple settings, replication studies, quantitative and scientific evidence.
Replicability potential and applicability	New idea, no previous experience, highest risk.	High risk, but potential for further investigation.	Demonstrated replicability, limited risk for replicability.	Consistently replicable, widely applicable.

Adapted from Hancock, J. (2003): *Scaling-up for increased impact of development practice: Issues and options in support of the implementation of the World Bank's Rural Strategy. Rural Strategy Working Paper, World Bank, Washington D.C.*

Guidance and Template on Good and Promising Practices

As **demonstration fund**, the Spotlight Initiative will demonstrate the evidence base that a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in gender equality can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls and in the achievement of all SDGs. It is thus critical that promising and good practices that have the **potential** for **adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up**[1] in the field of EVAWG and chart a new way of working, both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative are documented and shared.

This brief guidance and template is thus developed to ensure a common understanding of "**Promising** and/or **Good Practices**" in Spotlight, provide a set of criteria to determine whether a practice is a good practice or promising and a template for documentation. As Spotlight Initiative is in its early stages of programming and a mid-term review is yet to be undertaken, it is anticipated that countries will be documenting promising practices at this stage. Please see definition below and a diagram for further clarification.[2]

Definition of a Promising Practice

A promising practice has demonstrated a **high degree of success in its single setting,** and the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed. It has generated some quantitative **data** showing positive outcomes over a period of time. A promising practice has the **potential** to become a good practice, but it doesn't yet have enough research or replication to support wider adoption or upscaling. As such, a promising practice incorporates a process of continuous learning and improvement.

Definition of a Good Practice

A good practice is not only practice that is good, but one that **has been proven to work** well and **produce good results** and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience that has been **tested and validated**, in the broad sense, has **been repeated and deserves to be shared**, so that a greater number of people can adopt it.

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1 Guidelines on good practices, UNHCR. 2019. Accessible here: https://www.unhcr.org/5d15fb634

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	A new way of working with civil society/ grassroot organisations
Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	The Spotlight Initiative is tasked and committed to have a full and transparent en-gagement with civil society, at all levels, from design to programme implementation and across all monitoring and evaluation activities. In 2019, the Malawi SI team released a collective call for EOI for CSOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to implement specific activities of the Spotlight Initiative. The joint call for EOI was widely circulated through advertisements in the papers, shared in many forums, including the CSNRG and hard copies translated into local language were disseminated through district council offices in the six Spotlight target districts. Ori-entation workshops of potential implementing partners was done. Capacity building of Potential IPs that were selected via the EOI process was conducted on the overall Spotlight Initiative Program in Malawi as well as on how to correctly apply for the call for EoI.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The goal was to ensure that grassroots, local and feminist community-based wom-en's organisations are part of spotlight initiative implementing partners
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Grassroots and community-based organizations
What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	It is an opportunity to strengthen sustainability and ownership of GBV interventions since local and grassroots organisations are often most familiar with the local context and best suited to support ending GBV in communities.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	A good number of prospective CBO applicants did not adhere to the guidelines, which led to their disqualification, and those that were not disqualified submitted weak proposals, reflecting the urgent need for further capacity building. Consequently, RUNOs extended calls for proposals or launched additional calls for proposals to allow CBO opportunity to submit revised proposals.
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	- Because of the orientation's sessions and capacity building, local and grassroots organization submitted good proposals as evidence that knowledge had improved during the capacity development interventions. For instance, it was found that 12 out of 18 IPs are local and grassroots organizations - In 2019, the Malawi SI team released a collective call for EOI for CSOs and CBOs to implement specific activities of the Spotlight Initiative. Acknowledging that UN process is complex, and CBO's may lack the capacity to fully understand the process, the UN built the capacity of Potential IPs that were selected via the EOI process. - FSWA is one of the grassroot organization that benefited from the orientation workshops. The Director of FSWA Zinenani Lucy Majawa said, 'the orientation workshop build our capacity as a grassroot organization and that helped us to develop a good proposal and now we have been selected as one of implementing partner under spotlight initiative'.

Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	This practice of building capacity of grassroots organisation can be done for other technical areas like capacity building on GBV tools, prevention strategies rather just in application of proposals
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	This concept can be applied as a standard practice for all GBV flagship project on the importance of grassroots engagement and their role ending GBV in communi-ties
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	Increase capacity building of grassroots organisation to able to handle GBV issues. Development partners and government could adopt this practice of engaging grassroots organisation as one way of building capacity
Validated *(for a good practice only)*: Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos	Gertrude Chitika- (SI Secretariat): gertrude.chitika@unwomen.org

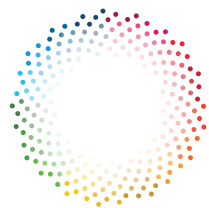| Title of the Promising or Good Practice	Spotlight Initiative Media Network
Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	The Spotlight Initiative Media Network is a group of 53 reporters from National media houses (public and private) as well as those from community radio stations from all 6 Spotlight Initiative implementing districts. The Network was established during a Spotlight Initiative orientation workshop in December 2018. The Spotlight Initiative Media Network is an initiative that is ongoing and it is expected that the network continues to exist beyond the Spotlight Initiative. The network focuses on media engagement, promoting gender sensitive media coverage, and rais-ing awareness. The intervention is cross cutting to all pillars, though speaks primarily to the preven-tion pillar given that it seeks to transform harmful behaviours, attitudes and social norms.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The Spotlight Initiative Media Network was set up to - Promote appropriate reporting of Sexual and Gender Based Violence in the media. - Foster improved and technically informed reporting of SGBV in the media - Facilitate exchange and learning amongst the members as a platform to share good practices in SGBV reporting and programming - Facilitate capacity building on SGBV among the media so they become knowledgeable on Sexual and Gender Based Violence and are able to effectively raise awareness on the subject among their listeners and readers
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Beneficiaries are the reporters/ journalists- who are members of the Network. They are also expected to turn build the capacity of Citizen journalists- active members of the community who are influencers in their own way. This is trickling down to the family unit hence making issues of SGBV more visible in the communities. The reporters were engaged during the initial orientation workshop that took place in December 2018. The idea to establish a Network unanimously came from the group when they felt the needed to play a role in the elimination of SGBV in the country
What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The Network is made up of members from community radio stations in all 6 Spotlight Initiative implementing districts. It has an executive committee that coordinates the group. This is a promising practice because the members of the network are influential individuals at community level with substantial potential to reach the entire community with harmonised positive messages on behavioural change towards gender equality. The network has become a key ally of the SI in Malawi and is set to contribute to major improvements in attitudes and practices around SGBV and HPs.e ne laisser personne de côté.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Delayed implementation: Utilising the Network in the quick win districts was a challenge, since implementation had not fully started in the other districts. Nonetheless, the members chose to independently investigate stories on SGBV, without waiting for full implementation of the SI to start. Knowledge Gaps: Initially a knowledge gap was identified on gender concepts and legal frameworks on GBV. This was addressed through two trainings on Gender reporting facilitated by lecturers from the University of Malawi and another on gender related laws facilitated by a High Court Judge. Lack of mainstreamed programming: most radio stations are still not prioritising issues on SGBV. To address this, SI is in the process of establishing partnerships with some of the community radio stations for them to mainstream SGBV in their programming as well as make SGBV their top news agenda.

Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	There has been increased awareness on SGBV among members of the media, and the Network has played an important role in raising awareness on the topic in communities. This awareness will certainly contribute to long term impact as repetitive awareness leads to social behavioural change and the reduction in violence against women and girls. The Network has also helped in promoting accountability by duty bearers, who are pressured to assume responsibility for the response to SGBV. This then forces them into acting on issues highlighted and reported on in the media. In October 2019 Secretariat organized a training on Gender Related Laws for the Spotlight Initiative Media Network. Facilitated by a high court judge, the training aimed to equip members of the Network on Gender Laws and how they can apply them in their reporting of SGBV in Malawi. Addressing the members during the training, Alex Banda Chairperson of the Network, said." In as much as gender biases are natural and could act as internal factors in censoring media content to the disadvantage of women and girls, journalists need to stick to their professional call to duty which overrides such human tendencies, and bring such issues on the Spotlight while holding duty bearers accountable."
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	Incorporate other community radio stations and media platforms in other non-SI districts. Establish regional Spotlight Initiative Network blocks, so they are more focused on their regions and able to address HPs specific to those areas The practice could also easily be adopted by other Spotlight countries.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	Mainstream SGBV in media houses for them to have improved reporting practices; if capacity is built among the members, knowledge will always be there and effec-tive reporting on SGBV will become the standard. Introduce the Network to implementing partners and other organisations working on SGBV who will still engage the Network beyond Spotlight Initiative. So far, im-plementing partners on the ground have been introduced to the Network and en-couraged to work with them. Introduce the Network to other non-SI UN agencies working on women and girls who can continue to engage the Network beyond Spotlight.
Validated *(for a good practice only)*: Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	There are plans to engage an independent consultant to monitor and evaluate the coverage of SGBV issues in the media, as well as to formally validate this practice.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos	Nomsa Taulo (RCO- Secretariat): Nomsa.taulo@one.un.org

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	The Young Feminist Network
Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	The Young Feminist Network is the first of its kind in Malawi. It is the beginning of efforts to engage young women and men, at national and at district level, to contribute to a more effective and inclusive women's movement in Malawi. The Network aims to contribute to the larger women's movement, advocating for the end of emerging women's rights violations. The Young Feminists Network was established in November 2018. The network will undergo capacity building through the support of the Spotlight Initiative as well as be scaled down to the grassroots women organization across the Spotlight 6 target districts.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	It is a network of young Malawian feminists aimed at facilitating dialogue and engaging in activism for social justice. Critically YFN's objective is to engage is intersectional and inter-generational dialogues and advocacy brining the SDG principle of leaving no one behind to a lived reality. The Young Feminists Network was founded by Ulemu-Hannah Kanyongolo, a law student at Chancellor College, with the following objectives; to advocate for gender justice, to raise awareness on human rights, and to empower the youth to speak out on social injustices, and LNOB principles. With a common ideology, which is the emancipation of women and the equality of all people, the Network aims to empower young women and men to play a role in advocating for human rights and social justice in general, realizing that the youth make up a large part of the population and ought to be equipped with the necessary tools to develop Malawi.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	- It is a network of young Malawian feminists aimed at facilitating dialogue and engaging in activism for social justice. Critically YFN's objective is to engage is intersectional and inter-generational dialogues and advocacy brining the SDG principle of leaving no one behind to a lived reality. The Young Feminists Network was founded by Ulemu-Hannah Kanyongolo, a law student at Chancellor College, with the following objectives; to advocate for gender justice, to raise awareness on human rights, and to empower the youth to speak out on social injustices, and LNOB principles. - With a common ideology, which is the emancipation of women and the equality of all people, the Network aims to empower young women and men to play a role in advocating for human rights and social justice in general, realizing that the youth make up a large part of the population and ought to be equipped with the necessary tools to develop Malawi.
What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	Ensuring that young women and girls are able to adequately create dialogues on VAW and women rights issues across the country
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	For the YFN members this was their first intervention. They needed close technical guidance in organizing a workshop and the launch. This was overcome through the close technical guidance of UN Women to ensure that all arrangements were through.
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Yes, results measured so far include establishing a strong mechanism for the larger fostering of a women's movement in Malawi. This Network will continue to empower young women to adequality speak out and contribute to policy level SGBV, HP and SRHR interventions as well as raise awareness on VAW across the country ensuring that voices of marginalized groups are included. On the 7th of Dec, through the Spotlight Initiative the Government and UN partnered to launch Malawi's first ever Young Feminist Network, which has and will continue to create space for a new generation of women rights activists. This was complimented by a weekend full of rich dialogue exploring inclusive feminism, intersectionality, and bridging intergenerational gaps.

Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	YFN will continue to reach out to the grassroots structures across the 6 target dis-tricts. There is hope that this can move beyond these districts and be set up across the entire country.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	So far, the YFN is established at the national level. There is need for the grassroot networks to be created as sub-forums to the already existing Women's forums in the country.
Validated *(for a good practice only)*: Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	While YFN and stakeholders, including the government have endorsed the Network through the launch, the intervention has yet to be formally validated
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos	Almas Araru: almas.araru@unwomen.org

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	**Use of pre and post test when doing capacity building activities**
Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	The use of pre and post-tests during the capacity development of police officers was an opportunity to monitor progress. Because of the assessments, the SI has substantiated evidence that knowledge improved during the capacity development interventions. For instance, it was found that 57 percent of the officers attending the criminal investigator course did not understand the concept of SGBV prior to the training. After the sessions, 100 percent of officers reported to have gained knowledge and clarity on SGBV issues.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The goal was to measure and monitor progress

Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Frontline service providers (police officers). All participants in the training received evaluation measures (test) before and after the training was conducted
What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	It is an opportunity to evaluate interventions.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	The first set of tests were too long and timely to evaluate. They have now been shortened.
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Because of the assessments, UNICEF and the Malawi Police Service had substantiated evidence that knowledge had improved during the capacity development interventions. For instance, it was found that 57 percent of the officers attending the criminal investigator course did not understand the concept of SGBV prior to the training. After the sessions, 100 percent of officers reported to have gained knowledge and clarity on SGBV issues.
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	The concept can easily be adapted to any capacity building activity. The tests would simply need to be adjusted to reflect the substantive content of the training
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	This practice can be applied as a standard practice for all SI capacity building activities, and as a key M&E tool to track progress.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	The Malawi Police Service and any other essential service provider could adopt this as a practice for upcoming training sessions.
Validated *(for a good practice only)*: Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	It has not been yet validated by an expert validation however the participants found that it was very helpful to assess their needs and acquired knowledge.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos	Gyda Koren and Martin Nkuna