



UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (UNSDCF) 2024- 2028

RESULT FRAMEWORK



27 October 2023

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 1: SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE, DIVERSIFIED, AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH								
National development priorities:								
Malawi 2063 /MIP 1 Pillars: Agricultural productivity and commercialization, Industrialization (includes mining), Urbanization (includes tourism)								
Malawi 2063 /MIP 1 Enablers: Private sector dynamism, and environmental sustainability, Human capital development (including gender equality). Economic Infrastructure.								
Regional frameworks:								
Africa Union 2063 - A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens; Transformed Economies; Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production; World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa; Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children; Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life; Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development								
SDGs and SDG targets:								
SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, and SDG 17								
RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LEVEL OF DISAGGREGATION AVAILABLE	BASELINE 2023	2028 TARGET	SOURCE / MEANS OF VERIFICATION	SDG INDICATOR REFERENCE	Agency focal points for data collection	ASSUMPTIONS
1. By 2028, more people, especially the most vulnerable groups, including women, youths, and people with disability, participate in and benefit from food and nutrition security and a more diversified, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth resilient to shocks.	1.1 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions.	National Men Women Children	National, 0.617 Male, 0.581 Female, 0.723	National, 0.53 Male, 0.471 Female, 0.684	MPI reports	1.2.2	UNDP, UN Women, World Bank, UNICEF	The governments at both national and regional levels will prioritize and enact policies that promote access to skills development opportunities, entrepreneurial resources, and financial services for marginalized groups, including women, people with disabilities, and youth. These policies should also support a favourable, digitalized, and innovative business environment, as well as facilitate access to financing for sustainable development.
	1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	National	81%	70%	MVAC Reports	2.1.2	FAO	
	1.3 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		0.34	0.4	Ministry of Agriculture APES Report	2.4.1	FAO, IFAD, ITU	
	1.4 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	National Men Women	National, 0.73 Women, 0.79 Men, 0.69	National, 0.78 Women, 0.84 Men, 0.74	NSO, Labour Market Profile Malawi	8.3.1	UN WOMEN, UNCDF, ILO	
	1.5 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (%)	National Men Women	National, 20 Women, 26 Men, 14	Women, 21 Men, 10	NSO, Labour Market Profile Malawi	8.5.2	UN WOMEN, UND, ILO, ITU,	
	1.6 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile- money-service provider		0.43	0.75	Ministry of Finance, Global Findex Database	8.10.2	UNCDF, ITU, World Bank	
	1.7 Proportion of national budget funded by domestic taxes/sources		0.57	0.65	Ministry of Finance	17.1.2	UNDP, IMF	
	1.8 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	per year	2.10%	3.10%	World Bank report	17.3.2	UNDP, IOM, UNCDF, World Bank	
	1.9 Proportion of women who used internet at least once a week during the last 3 months	Area/region	Overall, 0.063 (W), 0.15 (M) Urban, 0.208 (W), 0.36 (M) Rural, 0.031 (W), 0.101 (M)	Overall, 0.15 (W), 0.30 (M) Urban, 0.40 (W), 0.60 (M) Rural, 0.07 (W), 0.20 (M)	MICS	17.8.1	UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA, UNCDF, ITU	The global economic environment remains relatively stable to ensure that the economy creates more decent jobs, increases resilience to shocks, and fosters efficient cross-border trade and exportation, a stable international economic climate is essential.
		Education	Pre & primary, 0.021 (W), 0.062 (M) Secondary, 0.283 (W), 0.519 (M) Higher, 0.704 (W), 0.787 (M) Vocational 0.458 (W), 0.458 (M)	Pre & primary 0.05 (W), 0.12 (M) Secondary 0.60 (W), 0.60 (M) Higher 0.80 (W), 0.90 (M) Vocational 0.70 (W), 0.70 (M)	MICS			
		Age	<24yrs, 0.21 (W), 0.543 (M) 25 to 40 yrs, 0.159 (W), 0.478 (M) 40 to 49 yrs, 0.93 (W), 0.242 (M)	< 24yrs, 0.42 (W), 0.65 (M) 25 to 40 yrs, 0.30 (W), 0.60 (M) 40 to 49 yrs, 0.20 (W), 0.40 (M)	MICS			Stable and predictable weather

								patterns with minimal natural disasters and continued efforts to address climate change.
Note- W stands for women and M is for men								

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 2: STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE								
National development priorities:								
Malawi 2063 /MIP 1 Pillar: Urbanization (includes sustainable municipal self-financing mechanisms)								
Malawi 2063 /MIP 1 Enablers: Enhanced public sector performance, Effective governance system, Human capital development, Mindset Change								
Regional frameworks:								
Africa Union 2063: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched; Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place; Peace Security and Stability is preserved; Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life; Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children; Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development								
SDGs and SDG targets:								
SDG 5, SDG 10, SDG 16, and SDG 17								
RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LEVEL OF DISAGGREGATION AVAILABLE	BASELINE 2023	2028 TARGET	SOURCE / MEANS OF VERIFICATION	SDG INDICATOR REFERENCE	Agency focal points for data collection	ASSUMPTIONS
By 2028, people in Malawi, especially women, youth and those most left behind, experience more inclusive good governance, and robust political and civic participation.	2.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	By political party and if independent candidate	21/193 (0.109)	66/193 (0.342)	MEC Parliamentary Elections Report, Malawi Parliament Hansard	5.5.1	UN-Women, UNDP	The capacity of government, community leaders, and policies to advance peaceful and harmonious societies relies on the external assumption of political stability and effective conflict resolution mechanisms.
	2.2 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	By political party and if independent candidate	0.14	0.30	MEC Local Government Elections Report, MALGA Reports	5.5.2	UN-Women, UNDP	
	2.3 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Gender (Reported to Police)	Women, 0.253 Men, 0.199	Women, 0.355 Men, 0.255	NSO - MICS	16.3.1	UN-Women, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA	The availability of international support and partnerships to strengthen institutional capacity, enhance transparency, accountability, and good governance.
	2.4 Percentage of cases reported through the Observatory Hub SGBV case management system that are resolved in the previous 12 months.		48.7	60	NSO Observatory Hub,	16.3.1	UNDP, UN Women; UNFPA	
	2.5 Percentage of disputes resolved that have been channelled through dispute resolution mechanisms connected to the national peace architecture.		20	50	Conflict prevention platform	16.3.1	UNDP, UN Women;	The existence of a vibrant civil society sector in an enabling environment, including freedom of expression and association, is essential for these efforts to be effective.
	2.6 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Health services	0.13 (0.14male, 0.117 female)	0.2	Afrobarometer	16.6.2	UNDP	
		Education services	0.152 (0.169male, 0.135female)	0.2	Afrobarometer		UNDP	
		Security and rule of law	0.12	0.2	UNDP perception survey		UNDP	
		Energy services	0.111 (0.116male, 0.105 female)	0.2	Afrobarometer		UNDP	

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3. By 2028, more people, in particular women, children and youth, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, are resilient with access to and utilization of quality, equitable, efficient, gender and shock-responsive education, health, nutrition, WASH, social and protection services.	2.7 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Type of NHRI, whether Ombudsman, human rights commission, advisory body, research-based institute	0 MHRC submissions to Human Rights Council; 1 MHRC submission to treaty bodies; 11 investigation reports published	5 MHRC submissions to Human Rights Council; 6 MHRC submission to treaty bodies; 16 investigation reports published	MHRC report ; For UPR submissions: https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/uprmw-stakeholders-info-s9 For treaty body submissions: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en	16.a.1	UNDP, UN-Women, OHCHR, UNHCR, IOM; UNFPA	
	2.8 Malawi's rank on the Corruption Perception Index.		34	30	Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index		UNDP	
	2.9 Digital readiness score		Opportunistic	Systematic	UNDP digital readiness score		UNDP, ITU	
	2.10 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (UNDP, source: Afrobarometer, Mo Ibrahim Survey, UNDP Perception Survey) <i>Health services: Baseline (2022): 13.0%; Target (2028): 20% (Afrobarometer) (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP)</i> <i>Education services: Baseline (2022): 15.2%; Target (2028): 20% (Afrobarometer) (UNICEF)</i> <i>Security & Rule of Law: Baseline (2022): 12%; Target (2028): 20% (UNDP Perception Survey) (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women)</i> <i>Energy services: Baseline (2022): 11.1%; Target (2028): 20% (Afrobarometer) (UNDP, WFP)</i>		<i>Health services: 13.0%</i> <i>Education services: 15.2%</i> <i>Security & Rule of Law: 12%</i> <i>Energy services: 11.1%</i>	<i>Health services: 20%</i> <i>Education services: 20%</i> <i>Security & Rule of Law: 20%</i> <i>Energy services: 20%</i>	Missing data sources		<i>Health services: (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP)</i> <i>Education services: (UNICEF, ITU)</i> <i>Security & Rule of Law: (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women)</i> <i>Energy services: (UNDP, WFP)</i>	

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 3: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS AND OUTCOMES IN HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT								
National development priorities								
Malawi 2063 /MIP 1 Pillars: Agricultural productivity and commercialization (includes irrigation development, Industrialization (includes research, science, technology, and innovation), Urbanization (includes infrastructure development planning)								
Malawi 2063 /MIP 1 enablers - Human capital development, Enhanced public sector performance, Effective governance system, Mindset change								
Regional frameworks:								
Africa Union 2063 - A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens; Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation ; Healthy and well-nourished citizens ; Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children ; Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life								
SDGs and SDG targets:								
SDG1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 10, SDG 13, SDG 16								
RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LEVEL OF DISAGGREGATION AVAILABLE	BASELINE 2023	2028 TARGET	SOURCE / MEANS OF VERIFICATION	SDG INDICATOR REFERENCE	Agency focal points for data collection	ASSUMPTIONS
3. By 2028, more people, in particular women, children and youth, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, are resilient with access to and utilization of quality, equitable, efficient, gender and shock-responsive education, health, nutrition, WASH, social and protection services.	3.1 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)	National	Education:0.16 Health: 0.09 Social Protection: 0.03	Education: 0.02 Health: 0.11 Social Protection: 0.04	National Budget Documents, UNICEF Social Sector Budget Briefs	1.a.2	UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, ITU	The effectiveness of social service systems and their responsiveness to the needs of the most vulnerable depend on a stable political environment in which the government to allocate resources to education, health, nutrition, and WASH services. In that regard, the education, health and social protection budgets are assumed to grow by 1%; 0.5% and 0.2% of the total budget, respectively, per each of the fiscal year until FY2027/28. The commitment from donors and partners to provide financial resources, technical assistance, and expertise will also be critical. The conditions of change also assume relatively stable global health and economic conditions. External factors like pandemics, economic crises, or global economic disparities could significantly impact the ability of governments and organizations to provide essential services and social protection. It is assumed that there is a commitment within Malawi to ensure equity and inclusivity in the delivery of social services and social protection. This includes policies and practices that prioritize the needs of vulnerable and marginalized
	3.2 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	District, Sex, Age, Urban/Rural, Wealth Quintile	35.50%	28%	MICS, DHS and IHS	2.2.1	UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNHCR	
	3.3 Maternal mortality ratio: The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period	District, Wealth Quintile	381 per 100,000 live births	258 per 100,000 live births	UN interagency estimate / DHS	3.1.1	WHO, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR	
	3.4 Neonatal Mortality rate	District, Wealth Quintile	26 per 1,000 live births	17	MICS	3.2	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO	
	3.5 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, district	Under 15, female, male	0.22	0	MoH report	3.3.1	UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO	
	3.6 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Age, gender, district rural/urban, wealth quartile	51.74%	73%	Malawi UHC index report	3.8.1	WHO, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR	
	3.7 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	National	50 %	60%	State Party Annual Report (SPAR) - reported annually; Joint External Evaluation (JEE) when available	3.d.1	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM	
	3.8 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	District, Sex, Age, Urban/Rural, Wealth Quintile	Primary: 56%, Lower secondary: 23% Upper secondary: 15%	Primary: 70% Lower secondary: 35% Upper secondary, 25%	MICS and EMIS report	4.1.2	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, UNHCR, ILO,	
	3.9 Proportion of children 24 to 59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	District, Sex, Age, Urban/Rural, Wealth Quintile	0.59	0.65	MICS	4.2.1	UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, WHO	

								populations, such as girls, women, youths, migrants, displaced persons, the elderly, and people with disabilities and HIV. It also includes the willingness of communities to challenge harmful socio-cultural norms that may impede access to services, particularly for vulnerable groups.
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SDGs and SDG targets:								
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RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LEVEL OF DISAGGREGATION AVAILABLE	BASELINE 2023	2028 TARGET	SOURCE / MEANS OF VERIFICATION	SDG INDICATOR REFERENCE	Agency focal points for data collection	ASSUMPTIONS
3. By 2028, more people, in particular women, children and youth, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, are resilient with access to and utilization of quality, equitable, efficient, gender and shock-responsive education, health, nutrition, WASH, social and protection services.	3.10 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes (omitted as data is not available); (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (UNICEF)	Electricity, 0.32 Internet for pedagogical purposes, 0.025 Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, 0.148 Basic drinking water, 0.94 Single-sex basic sanitation facilities, 0.952 (girls), 0.945 (boys) Basic handwashing facilities, 61.7	Government to set the target since it's a national target		EMIS	4.a.1	UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA; UNHCR, ITU	
	3.11 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	District, Urban/Rural, Wealth Quintile	Before 18: 0.38	Before 18: 0.30	MICS	5.3.1	UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, IOM, UNDP	
	3.12 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	District, Urban/Rural, Wealth Quintile	0	1	MICS, DHS, and JMP	6.1.1	UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR	
	3.13 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	District, Urban/Rural, Wealth Quintile	0.24	0.65	MICS, DHS, and JMP	6.2.1	UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR	
	3.14 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Women, Age	(a) 15-19 years: 0.29 (b) 20-24 years:0.413; (c) 25-49 years;0.459	(a) 15-19 years: 0.20 (b) 20-24 years:0.30 (c) 25-49 years;0.35	DHS	16.1.3	UNODC, UNHCR, UN Women, WHO, UNFPA	

	3.15 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	sex and form of exploitation	Sex Female, 202 Male, 486 Form of exploitation Labour exploitation, 595 Sexual exploitation, 93	0	Malawi Network Against trafficking in persons	16.2.2	IOM, UNODC, ILO	
	3.16 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	District, Sex, Age, Urban/Rural, Wealth Quintile	0.67	1	MICS	16.9.1	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 4: ADAPT TO CLIMATIC CHANGE, REVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND SUPPORT ENERGY TRANSFORMATION								
National development priorities:								
Malawi 2063 /MIP 1 Enablers: Environmental sustainability, Economic Infrastructure, Mindset change								
Regional frameworks:								
Africa Union 2063 - Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth / Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities / World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa / Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life								
SDGs and SDG targets:	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 17							
RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LEVEL OF DISAGGREGATION AVAILABLE	BASELINE 2023	2028 TARGET	SOURCE / MEANS OF VERIFICATION	SDG INDICATOR REFERENCE	Agency focal points for data collection	ASSUMPTIONS
4. By 2028, more people, especially the most vulnerable, including women and youth, are resilient to climate change and shocks, benefit from and have access to better-managed waste, ecosystems and natural resources, including clean and affordable energy.	4.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		0.54	0.65	DODMA reports	1.5.4	UNDRR, UNDP, UN Habitat, UNCDF, IFAD, WHO, IOM, UNFPA	Communities are receptive to learning and are open to adopting new practices and behaviors (ie modern contraception) that promote climate resilience, waste circularity, and sustainable resource management.
	4.2 Proportion of population with access to electricity		14.9%	30%	Ministry of Energy	7.1.1	UNDP	
	4.3 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)		2	DODMA to set the target since it's a national target	The Grade report- World Bank	11.5.2	UNDRR, UNDP, UN Habitat, UN Women, IOM	There is a market for environmentally friendly technologies, and these technologies are economically viable, making them accessible to a wide range of consumers and businesses.
	4.4 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities		0.3	Government to set the target since it's a national target	Municipal reports	11.6.1	UN-Habitat, DESA, ITU	The Global Commitment to Sustainable Development among nations and international organizations to address climate change, waste circularity, and natural resource management as a top priority, translates into increased investments and support to the most vulnerable countries to climate change like Malawi.
	4.5 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year		3%	Government to set the target since it's a national target	Assessment report, district report	13.2.2	UNFCCC, UNEP, UNDP and WHO	
	4.6 Forest area as a proportion of total land area		0.244	0.26	Assessment report, Forest Inventory and Restoration Reports	15.1.1	FAO, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNCDF	Continuous technological advancements and innovations are occurring and there is a conducive environment for their dissemination and adoption in Malawi, supported by partnerships and financing.
	4.7 Total area under sustainable forest management		2,300,439.97 Ha	2,337,247.01 Ha	Assessment report and Restoration Reports Progress reports (UNDP)	15.2.1	UNDP, WFP, FAO	

Acronyms

DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
Ha	Hectare
MALGA	Malawi Local Government Association
MEC	Malawi Electoral Commission
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NSO	National Statistical Office
NHRI	National Human Rights Institutions
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SP	Strategic priority

