The 2019 - 2023 Malawi United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

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Final Evaluation Report

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Acknowledgement

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Abbreviations/Acronyms

ACB	Anti-Corruption Bureau
ADC	Area Development Committees
AFIKEPO	Let them develop to their full potential
AU	African Union
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CATI	Computer Assisted Telephonic Interview
CCA	Complementary Country Analysis
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CF	Cooperation Framework
CMAM	Community Management for Acute Malnutrition
CRC	Rights of the Child
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAFI	Albert Einstein German Academic
DaO	Delivering as One
DEC	District Executive Committees
DNHA	Department of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS
DODMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DoICs	Department of Immigration and Citizenship Services
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMONC	Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
EMT	Evaluation Management Team
ESP	Essential Service Package
ET	Evaluation Team
EUP	Ending Unintended Pregnancies
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FIA	Financial Intelligence Authority
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBVIMS	Gender Based Violence Information Management System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender and Women Empowerment
GHWG	Gender and Human Rights Working Group

Abbreviations/Acronyms

GNI	Gross National Income
GoM	Government of Malawi
GTWGs	Gender Technical Working Groups
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Virus and Anti Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICCM	Integrated Community Case Management
IDs	Identity Cards
IDI	Indepth Interview
IEC	Information Education Communication
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPs	Implementing Partners
ISDG	Integrtaed Sustainable Development Goals
IWD	International Women's Day
JAWPs	Joint Annual Work plans
JP	Joint Programmes
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Services
KII	Key Informant Interviews
KPA	Key Priority Areas
KULIMA	Kutukula Ulimi m'Malawi
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer
LMIS	Logistics Management Information Systems
LNOB	Leave No one Behind
LSE	Life Skills Education
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEC	Malawi Electoral Commission
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MICF	Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund
MIP	Malawi Implementation Plan
MIYCN	Maternal, Infant, and Youth Nutrition
MNSSP	Malawi National Social Support Programme

Abbreviations/Acronyms

MOAIWD	**Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development**
MOEST	**Ministry of Education, Science and Technology**
MOGCDSW	**Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Development**
MOHP	**Ministry of Health and Population**
MoU	**Memorandum of Understanding**
NRB	**National Registration Bureau**
OCHA	**ROSEA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs-Regions Southern & East Africa**
ODA	**Other Development Areas**
OECD	**Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**
PCAR	**Primary Curriculum Assessment Reforms**
PEAs	**Primary Education Advisors**
PMT	**Programme Management Team**
PROSPER	**Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience**
RGs	**Results Groups**
SADC	**Southern African Development Community**
SAM	**Severe Acute Malnutrition**
SDGs	**Sustainable Development Goals**
SERP	**Socio-Economic Recovery Plan**
SMEs	**Small and Medium Enterprises**
SRHR	**Sexual Reproductive Health Rights**
TAs	**Traditional Authorities**
ToC	**Theory of Change**
UN	**United Nations**
UNAIDS	**United Nations AIDS**
UNCT	**United Nations Country Team**
UNICORE	**University Corridors for Refugees**
UNDCO	**United Nations Development Coordination Office**
UNDF	**United Nations Development Framework**
UNDP	**United Nations Development Programme**
UNEG	**United Nations Evaluation Group**
UNESCO	**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation**
UNFPA	**United Nations Population Fund**
UNHCR	**United Nations High Commission for Refugees**
UNICEF	**United Nations Children Fund**

Executive Summary

Introduction

This report presents findings, conclusions and recommendations of the independent final evaluation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Malawi (2019-2023), commissioned by the United Nations Country Team and United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) in the country.

Purpose and Objectives of the Evaluation: The purpose of the CF evaluation is to promote greater learning and operational improvement by informing the planning and decision-making for the next UNSDCF programme cycle and for improving United Nations coordination in Malawi. Another purpose is to provide greater accountability of the UNCT stakeholders by objectively verifying results achieved within the framework of the CF.

The specific objectives were **t**o a) assess the contributions made by the UNCT in the framework of the CF to national development goals through making judgements based on evidence (accountability);b) identify the factors that have affected the UNCT's contribution, answering the question of why the performance is as it is and explaining the enabling factors and bottlenecks (learning); and c) reach conclusions concerning the UN's contribution across the scope being examined and to provide actionable recommendations for improving the UNCT's contribution, especially for incorporation into the new CF.

The primary users of the evaluation findings are the UNCT (both the resident and non-resident UN agencies), key government counterparts at national and district levels, civil society, private sector, DCO Africa and HQ. In addition, donors and broader development partners are also important audience of the evaluation.

Scope: The scope of the UNSDCF evaluation covered all the interventions implemented under the annualized Joint Work Plans by resident and non-resident UN agencies during the CF cycle from 2019 to 2022 with a focus on the three pillar areas and nine associated outcomes. The evaluation addressed CF programming principles of (human rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management, capacity development and also covered humanitarian interventions in disaster prone districts. In terms of geographic coverage, the evaluation had a nationwide scope, covering all three regions of Malawi where there are interventions.

Methodology: The evaluation was guided by the United Nations Evaluation Group guidelines and principles for evaluation. The evaluation was a designed non-experimental, mixed-methods approach combining qualitative and quantitative methods and data triangulation to compile a robust and credible evidence base. A variety of data collection methods were used including: stakeholder mapping; an in-depth and structured review of documents related to the design of the UNSDCF, the approaches adopted in its implementation and the results achieved; a review of policy documents and legislative frameworks; a contribution analysis, carried out to identify factors that promoted or impeded progress against the intended results; an analysis of sustainability strategies and systemic barriers to sustainability; and interviews and group discussions with representatives of the UNRCO office, UN agencies, government institutions, civil society, the private sector and donors. A total of 46 key informant interviews (KIIs) drawn from a sample of resident and non-resident UN agencies, 58 national stakeholders from ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and 19 in-depth interviews with non-governmental organizations, labor unions, universities and private companies; 23 from districts development officers and 55 beneficiaries from group discussions (FGDs). This was informed by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) guidelines on evaluations in the UN as well as the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria of relevance and adaptability, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and coordination. The main limitations of the evaluation stem from the incomplete indicator status data, the limited availability of reliable, disaggregated data particularly for outcome-level results, and lack of consistency of data across the various means of documentation.

Findings and Conclusions

Relevance and Adaptability: The evaluation team (ET) found that the UNSDCF was relevant to national needs and priorities encapsulated in the third Malawian Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III), and Malawi Vision 2063 and the 10-year Malawi Implementation Plan that succeeded the MGDS III. The three pillars and nine outcome results of the UNSDCF addressed Malawi's development priorities from a cross-cutting sustainable human development perspective, and in a manner that supported the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The CF was also broad, flexible and adaptive to respond to humanitarian emergencies occasioned by the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic and climatic shocks. The CF partnered with government institutions to reach out to vulnerable populations, including those affected by migration, climatic shocks, in line with the principle of "leaving no one behind".

Coherence: Thematic Working Groups with multiple national and international partners provides the opportunity for improved coherence and alignment to national development. While UN agencies have their own planning tools agreed with their government counterparts, the CF has served as an overarching framework that encourages the work of all the agencies. Joint planning and implementation arrangements helped to streamline activities and achieve necessary linkages and synergies. Joint programming translates to synergies and harmonization in implementation. However, implementation by some agencies remains siloed, something which the UNCT has acknowledged in 2021 and 2022. The increased use of SDG-AF joint programme implementations support synergies, coherence and streamlining.

Effectiveness: Under the current UNSDCF, the UN's advocacy and high level technical expertise has been demonstrated in each of its strategic Pillar areas at both the service delivery and policy levels. However, progress toward the achievement of its planned outcomes is mixed: 33.3% of outcomes have been achieved; 34.8% have been partially achieved; and 31.8% have not been achieved. Positive outcomes are influenced by the alignment of the design of UNSDCF to the MGDS III, which eased the planning and programmatic process of activities; the buy-in from government stakeholders, coherence and connectedness of pillar outcomes and outputs to the agencies specific country strategies. The constraints to progress most frequently cited by UN respondents were funding shortfalls and the paucity of current, accurate data. The CF's actual achievements have also been under-reported due to a results matrix which incompletely capture outcomes. Also synergies and flexibility among agencies were useful in promoting national execution of programmes and use of national expertise and to cover the principles of 'leave no one behind', human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability, resilience and accountability.

Efficiency: With a desire to streamline the implementation of the UNSDCF, the UNCT in Malawi implemented the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2.0 to coordinate and align its activities for more efficient and effective service delivery, including response to COVID-19. This helped to mitigate duplication of processes, curtail transactional costs, and enhance operational efficiency. The overall aim of the strategy was to achieve greater impact by being coherent and effective in delivering development results and humanitarian support, while harmonizing business practices across agencies for increased efficiency. As a result, a cost avoidance amounting to US$ 2,056,432 million has been realized for the period 2019-2021 against a projection of US $ 7,899,192 for the period 2019-2026 due to the implementation of the common services, and the quality of those services have shown modest improvement. The Business Operations Strategy 2.0 implemented by UN agencies through the inter-agency Operation Management Team and the related technical working groups also contributed to efficiency gains. In terms of funding mechanisms, the SDG Acceleration Fund and Joint Programmes financed through the MPTF-O were also key in ensuring integration and efficiency.

Coordination: The CF has been well coordinated by UN agencies and respective partners. The Joint Strategy Committee (JSC), Programme Management Team (PMT), Results Groups (RG) have played an important role in facilitating coordination. There are a range of inter-agency mechanism that have provided their share of contribution in the coordination process. The approach of using Joint Work Plans (JWPs) and promoting joint programming have helped to limit the overlaps and duplication of interventions. Joint programmes are seen broadly to contribute to greater UN system coherence and to foster a stronger one UN culture. Coordination mechanism are good but more 5needs to be done to strengthen DaO especially at district levels where it matters the most to strengthen the scope and scale of implementation of interventions. The different groups created to spearhead coordination in the CF such as PMT, OMT, UNCGD, MEAG, Data Group have all been instrumental in coordinating and pushing the UN agenda forward.

Orientation towards Impact: The UN has been a very strong partner in providing support in line with government priorities. From helping to improve food security and improving livelihoods , to helping with humanitarian responses, enhancing nutrition and early childhood development to helping build resilience and improving governance and the democratic processes. This is still work in progress given the amount, types and levels of shocks that the country has had to deal with which have been complicated by the COVID-19 pandemic and poor political governance. There is a large gap between the number of people that are affected compared to the number of people the UN can in its limited capacity reach. The UNSDCF was oriented towards having a real impact on people, and made a difference towards protecting the rights of people and their living environment.

Sustainability: UN's work during this cycle has had a focus on the development of policies and systems across a range of sectors to strengthen institutions. The preparation and implementation of the CF has been participatory and involved a number of stakeholders at national, district and community levels that create a sense of ownership of the interventions thereby contributing to the sustainability of results. The evaluation finds sustainability of the results could be impacted by continued challenges related to limited continuity with reforms on the part of public institutions as well as negative economic effects of the COVID-19 and humanitarian emergencies. Collaboration and synergy amongst different stakeholders within the UNCT, donor agencies and other development partners also ensured sustainability.

Cross-cutting issues: The programming principles of gender equality, human rights, capacity building and Leave No One Behind and environmental sustainability are noted to be strongly integrated in the CF, although measurement of their results is problematic due to lack of smart indicators.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are addressed to the UNCT because it has the primary responsibility of formulating, designing, managing and implementing the next UN Cooperation Framework in Malawi.

Relevance and Adaptability: The Next Cooperation Framework should align with emerging development needs, priorities in Malawi. Such issues as climate change, environment, gender, youth, demographic challenges including migrations and humanitarian interventions should be the core. Also UNCT should review and reassess priorities through consultations with national stakeholders to address emerging complexity of emergencies. The design of the next CF should make SDGs more relevant and evident in all the outcomes; identify areas for strengthening the monitoring framework for SDGs. The UNCT should ensure that emerging Joint Programmes under the Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund respond to the SDG gaps and the key recommendations outlined in the SDG National Voluntary Reviews in Malawi.

Coherence: There is need to implement development programs interventions in a manner that fosters coherence between implementing partners and inter-sector linkages which is critical effective and efficient delivery of results. Both agency and joint programmes in task groups should continue as well as collaboration with government in interventions. The participation of UN agencies in Thematic Working Groups with multiple national and international partners tend to provide the opportunity for improved coherence and alignment to the development activities in the country. CF alignment to all government priorities is visible. The UNCT should only integrate government priorities where UN agencies have comparative advantage. Inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation and Advisory Group including the RCO should be involved in the design process.

Effectiveness: UNCT should invest more efforts to define the qualitative and quantitative indicators that would enable to adequately measure progress under outcomes and outputs. It is recommended to strengthen monitoring and evaluation processes and further build on the established results-oriented reporting practice. This has to be initiated with preparation of a well-established Results Framework with soundly developed results chain based on a sound Theory of Change. UNCT to continuously improve the use and updating of the UNINFO system for improved planning, implementation and monitoring. UNCT through the Joint Programmes should invest more in national data ecosystems ensuring that custodian UN agencies of SDG indicators support the government to build systems that generate data on the SDG indicators with gaps.

Efficiency: There is need for value for money analysis to ensure accountability and transparency in resource utilization for the UNSDCF. Cost effective technological innovations should be adopted as appropriate approaches for increasing service access at relatively cheap cost in the future. Continuously improve the updating and use of the UNINFO system for improved planning, implementation and monitoring, and UN Agencies must continue to lobby their regional and HQ offices for resolution on the harmonization of financial data collection. CF should be more flexible to absorb new changes that may arise due to humanitarian issues.

Coordination: There is need for the RCO to continue ensuring that the UN agencies are delivering as one and each institution be proactive in the activity alignment exercises. The DaO approach to Malawi development seemed to be consolidated throughout the programme through the joint activities targeted at humanitarian emergencies that brought the joint activities closer. There is need to capitalize on institutions comparative advantages to ensure that the implementing agencies are technically equipped to achieve the intended goals. There will be need for the RCO to take the coordination role for the new CF seriously in order to ensure that each institutions are delivering as expected individually and jointly. The UNCT should reconstitute the Government-UN Joints Steering Meeting to incorporate strategic stakeholders from the CSOs and Development Partners. This is an opportunity to create synergies between various key intervention areas among the Government, CSOs and Development Partners. UNCT should ensure that all coordination groups in the next CF have co-chairs from the government and the UN entities with clear Term of References.

Orientation towards Impact: While all interventions tend to push for positive impact, partners recognize direct impact in emergency situations. The disturbances and constraints brought about the several crises in the cycle contributed to reduction in the achievement of all the targets. The UN initiatives operationalized through the Joint Work Plans, Joint Programmes and Agency strategic frameworks were limited in scale and cannot be assumed to have contributed to nationwide change due to limitations in geographical scope and project-based interventions which has limited life span and in some cases lack continuity. In order to achieve much impact, UNCT requires combined effort between the development partners and government of Malawi to marshal required resources; policy reforms and clear well defined agenda to operationalize the recommendation.

Sustainability: There is need to strategize sustainability more clearly in the next CF. Government of Malawi and development partners will have to come up with avenues in which they can raise financial resources. This is key in the planning of interventions that can foster sustainable development. Government of Malawi and development partners will have to come up with avenues in which they can raise financial resources to sustain results so as to ensure meaningful impact on the growth and development of Malawi. The UNCT should encourage the government to make minimal financial contributions through cost-sharing modalities towards joint programmes to ensure ownership, long term commitment and sustainability. The UNCT should ensure that the new CF integrates interventions on institutional strengthening and capacity building in all outcomes. UNCT should harness the benefits of the decentralized administrative systems in the country to strengthen service delivery.

Cross-cutting: UNCT should mainstream gender equality, human rights, environmental sustainability, capacity development across programmes through targeted interventions and resource allocations. The next CF should deepen programming of gender equality and human rights at district and community levels as this would be more impactful on the general citizenry. This will ensure local level mobilization to address negative gender social and cultural norms which has been seen to derail women empowerment in the country. The gender aspects of the Results Framework should be strengthened by improving the disaggregation of indicators and targets. Implementation Partners should be trained in this aspect. Communication and advocacy in these programming principles should also be promoted.

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Chapter 1:
Introduction:
Purpose,
Objectives
and Scope

1.1 Introduction

The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2019-2023) previously called the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNSDCF) is a UN partnership with the Government of Malawi for the development operations of the UN system in Malawi. It lays the foundation for cooperation among the UN system, government and other development partners through the preparation of a complementary set of programmes and projects. It consists of common objectives and strategies of cooperation and a programme Results Framework for monitoring and evaluation.

The Cooperation Framework (CF) outlined the strategic vision of the UN in Malawi in support of the national development objectives as expressed in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III. The CF was aligned to the 2030 Agenda and its underlying UN programming principles of Leave No One Behind, Human Rights, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, Environmental sustainability, Resilience and Accountability.

1.2 Purpose

The purposes of the CF evaluation include to: (i) promote greater learning and operational improvement to inform the planning and decision-making for the next CF programme cycle to improve United Nations coordination at the country level. The UNCT, Government of Malawi and other CF stakeholders can learn from the process of documenting good practices and lessons learned which can then be shared with the UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) and used for the benefit of other countries. (ii) Support greater accountability of the UNCT to CF stakeholders such as UNDCO, donors and development partners. By objectively verifying results achieved within the framework of the CF. it will further assess the effectiveness of the strategies and interventions used. The evaluation will enable various stakeholders in the CF process, including national counterparts and donors, to hold the UNCT and other parties accountable for fulfilling their roles and commitments.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were to assess the contributions made by the UN through the Cooperation Framework towards fostering national development. This would be achieved through making judgements based on evidence (accountability); to identify the factors that have affected the UNCT's contribution, answering the question of why the performance is as it is and explaining the enabling factors and bottlenecks (learning); to reach conclusions concerning the UN's contribution across the scope being examined and to provide actionable recommendations for improving the UNCT's contribution, especially for incorporation into the new CF.

1.4 Scope

The CF evaluation was implemented from September to November 2022 and covered all the interventions implemented under the annualized Joint Work Plans by resident and non-resident UN agencies during the CF cycle from 2019 to 2023. The CF was evaluated against the strategic intent laid down in the CF document, particularly its contribution to national results. It addresses all three pillars and nine associated outcomes. For Joint programmes, greater emphasis was placed on those interventions which are implemented for more than three years during the CF programme cycle. The evaluation addressed CF programming principles (human rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, Leave No One Behind) and also covered humanitarian interventions in disaster prone districts. In terms of geographic coverage, the evaluation had a nationwide scope, covering all three regions of Malawi where there are interventions. The exercise followed an inclusive approach, engaging a broad range of stakeholders and partners representing the Government, UNCT, civil society organizations, the private sector, other multilateral organizations, bilateral donors and beneficiaries.

1.5 Evaluation Criteria and Questions

The standard set of evaluation criteria and corresponding questions was used for this evaluation.

Table 1: Evaluation Criteria and Questions

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS
1. Relevance and adaptability: Is the CF aligned to the Government Priorities and adapted well to emerging needs?	1. To what extent are the CF objectives aligned and have consistent with the needs, priorities, and policies of the government (including alignment to national development goals and targets, national plans, strategies, and frameworks)?
	2. How responsive has the CF been to emerging and unforeseen needs, especially those of the most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups?
2. Coherence: How well does the CF fit?	3. How successful was the CF in helping UN agencies to work together to reduce duplication, across agencies and across sectors to maximize development impacts?
	4. To what extent the interventions under the CF have linkages with any interventions on recovery, peace, and development? To what extent did the intervention link to any transition strategiesin th context of development goals?
3. Effectiveness: Has the CF achieved its objectives? Is the CF doing it right?	5. How effective has the CF been in realizing outcomes/ results as outlined in the results framework as a contribution to the achievement of national SDG?
	6. To what extent have the CF programming principles been implemented with due consideration to gender equality, human rights and environmental sustainability?
4.Efficiency: How well have resources been used? How efficiently were the outcomes achieved with the appropriate amount of resources and maintenance of minimum transaction cost (funds, expertise, time, administrative costs, etc.).	7. To what extent and in what way has the CF contributed to a reduction of transaction costs for partners through greater UN coherence and discipline?
	8. Was the CF supported by an integrated funding framework and by adequate funding instruments? Have resources been allocated efficiently?

5.Coordination: How well has implementation of the CF been coordinated?	9. To what extent has the national government and the UN system successfully coordinated the implementation of joint work plans and UN agencies' specific programmes to maximize efficiency, coverage, reaching the most vulnerable (disabled, women, youth, etc.) while reducing overlaps?
	10. To what extent have the different UN agencies contributed to the functioning and consolidation of UNCT coordination mechanisms keeping in view the spirit of the UN reform and adhering to it?
	11. To what extent has the planning and coordination of the CF (through the Results Groups with the RCO support) efficiently contributed to the coherent implementation and to the achievement of indicators' targets (outputs and outcomes)?
6. Orientation towards Impact: What difference do CF interventions make?	12. To what extent have UN activities stemming from the CF strengthened economic and individual resilience, contributed to reducing vulnerability against shocks and crises, and impacted gender inequality, national capacities, environmental sustainability, and promoted human rights?
	13. What are the unintended changes resulting from the implementation of the CF?
7. Sustainability: Will the benefits last? The extent to which the benefits from a development intervention are likely to continue after the current CF will have been completed	14. What mechanisms, if any, has the CF established to ensure socio-political, institutional, financial, and environmental sustainability?
	15. Have complementarities, collaboration and /or synergies fostered by CF contributed to greater sustainability of results of Donors intervention in the country?

Cross-cutting issues: Cross-cutting issues were assessed and analysed throughout the evaluation. Methods for data collection and analysis integrated gender considerations and aspects regarding the work with the vulnerable, marginalized population group. Thus, the evaluation assessed how the CF has addressed issues of human rights-based approach, gender equality as well as the other programming principles of results-based management, environmental sustainability and capacity development. Standard questions aimed at translating the abstract analytical perspectives of evaluation criteria into concrete language and conceptual components of the UNSDCF were formulated. These questions captured the main elements of the Malawi-UNSDCF 2019-2023. (**Annex 3).**

1.6 Limitations and Risks

The major limitation identified is the simultaneous evaluation of individual agencies country programmes and the CF evaluation. The UNDCO guidelines recommend the ET to synthesise the reports of the agencies CPEs. Since the pool of respondents remained the same, respondents fatigue might have compromised the quality of the data. The other limitation is that it was not possible to measure how the interventions have contributed to the overall outcomes and vision of the Malawian government development strategy. It required time to see the effects of the interventions in the CF. Another risk is in the availability and quality of relevant documents and reports given to the evaluation team. This problem was addressed by relying on primary data collected by face-to-face interview.

There were also logistical challenges, including delays in obtaining UNSDCF-related documentation, Furthermore, there was an incomplete understanding of "evaluation" among all groups of stakeholders (UN and Government and CSO) stakeholders,: many respondents were unfamiliar with the concept of an evaluation as an analytical, constructively critical exercise intended to inform institutional learning, and which follows UN standards of ethics and confidentiality; and this may have constrained interview responses.

Finally, the direct attribution of CF interventions to development outcomes is complicated by the fact that it captures only initiatives conducted by or on behalf of the UN. It excluded activities carried out by other development partners which may have also contributed to results. The CF also does not include all UN agency activities. In addition, there was a lack of counterfactual evidence that would indicate what development results might have been achieved in the absence of the CF. The assessment of CF results is therefore based on contribution analysis.

There were limited records due to memory loss occasioned by high staff turnover. For example most stakeholders could not account for the role in the CF due to the fact that they were not there at the inception of the CF This was mitigated by extensive desk review from online and offline sources and interviews with key stakeholders. Where the flow of information in the interviews was inadequate, this was mitigated by skilled facilitation by the evaluation team supported by local expertise and appropriate translation ensured that a good rapport was built up between participants and sensitive issues were appropriately addressed.

1.7 Quality Assurance and Ethics

The quality of the evaluation was ensured through a rigorous and inclusive process. To ensure the quality of the evaluation the following steps were taken: the evaluation Terms of Reference have been developed by the UNCT in a participatory manner; the inception report was discussed and agreed with the UNCT and the inception report underwent quality assessment; UN and government agencies, Pillar Groups and programme beneficiaries were key participants in the interview conducted for this evaluation. Initial evaluation findings were presented to the UNCT and Monitoring, Evaluation and Advisory Group at the end of the evaluation mission. Draft evaluation reports were reviewed by the UNCT, UN programme staff and Pillar Groups members. The evaluation and the report writing were conducted in accordance with the United Nations Evaluation Group Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct for Evaluation. Specific commitments include independence and impartiality, credibility and accountability, rights to self-determination, fair representation, protection and redress, avoidance of harm, accuracy, completeness and reliability. The Evaluation Team (ET) ensured that all evidence was tracked from its source to its use and interpretation.

1.8 Structure of Evaluation Report

The structure of the evaluation report is divided into executive summary which provides a brief overview of the purpose and objective, scope, findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation. The introductory Chapter 1 provides a description of the country and operating context. Chapter Two provides an overview of the UNSDCF context. Chapter Three presents overview of the UNSDCF, assessing of UN's contributions to country results. The fourth Chapter summarizes the methodology and approach to the evaluation. The fifth Chapter provides the evaluation findings; the sixth chapter summarizes the main conclusions and identified key challenges and lessons learned drawn from the experience of this evaluation and the seventh Chapter provides a set of recommendations for the consideration of UNCT and government. Additional information supporting the arguments made throughout the document is provided in Annexes attached to this report.

Chapter 2: Country Context

2.1 Geographic location and demography

Malawi is located in Southern Africa and share borders with Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania. It is a landlocked country and its connection to the global market in terms of trade relies largely on major sea ports in neighbouring Tanzania, Mozambique, and other countries such as South Africa. It is divided into three regions and subdivided into 28 administrative districts. Based on the 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census, the country's population was estimated at 17.6 million; growing at a rate of 2.9 percent per annum.[1] With this growth rate, the country's population is expected to double in the coming two decades. Between the three regions, the southern and central regions are the most populous with 44 percent and 43 percent, respectively; whilst the northern region has 13 percent of the total country population.[2] The other key characteristic is that the country's population is 84 percent rural and 16 percent urban. Most of the urban population is in the country's four major cities and large towns.

Further, the population is still youthful, with a median age of 17 years.[3] This presents many opportunities and challenges when it comes to the country's socio-economic growth and development. With the right investments in education and skills development, in addition to boosting productive sectors of the economy, the youth bulge is an opportunity for a large labour force which the country can reap from in the coming years. At the same time, the youthful population exerts considerable pressure on government to provide the needed social services (such as health and education); and investments on skills for employment.

2.2 Socio-economic development

Malawi has set strong ambitions to drive socio-economic development in the coming decades. The country's Vision 2063 aims to create a wealthy and self-reliant industrialized upper middle-income economy.[4] The policy is expected to drive the country's long-term development goals. It is operationalized through 10 year plans with the current one commencing in 2021 up to 2030. Prior to the Vision 2063 and its 10 year implementation plan, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III), 2017 to 2022, was the government's overarching policy document and informed all cooperation arrangements with development partners including the UNCT. The policy emphasized the need to invest in agriculture, water development and climate change management; education and Skills development; energy, industry and tourism development; transport and ICT Infrastructure; and also health and population. This is in addition to the Sustainable Development Goals which also guide policy and programmes for government as will be discussed later in this section.

Despite all these efforts, the country ranks very low on the human development index. As of 2019, the country was ranked 174 out of 189 countries, putting it into the low human development category.[5] This means a significant percent of the population experience deprivation in their standard of living, health and access to education and skills. The Fifth Integrated Household Survey (IHS) conducted by the country's statistical authority in 2022 estimated that 50.7 percent of the population is poor.[6] Female-headed households show a significant proportion, with 56.8 percent categorized poor compared to 48.5 percent for male-headed households.[7] Poverty related challenges manifest differently in the country. For instance, according to the World Data Atlas (2022) prevalence of undernourishment for Malawi was 17.8 % mostly because of hunger. Further, for every 1000 live births, there are 38 deaths of infants which is coupled by low life expectancy which is below 64 years of age (World Bank 2020). Notwithstanding, these indicators i.e. maternal and child health, life expectancy, continue to see minimal improvements due to government and development partner efforts.[8][9]

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1 National Statistical Office (2019), 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census: Main Report. Access http://www.nsomalawi.mw/
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 Access: Malawi's Vision, An Inclusively Wealthy and Self-Reliant Nation (Malawi 2063): https://npc.mw/
5 Access: https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/MWI
6 Access: http://www.nsomalawi.mw/
7 Access: http://www.nsomalawi.mw/
8 Access: https://malawi.unfpa.org/en/topics/maternal-health-0
9 Access: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=MW

The above low development indicators are a result of limited productivity in the agriculture sector (the main sector of the country's economy) – which is also due to constant weather shocks, degraded farmland, limited penetration of technologies to adapt to such challenges, among others. Rapid population growth and gender equality gaps[10] are also a major poverty contributing factor. Malawi's poor economic condition is also linked to its position as a regular victim of trade deficit which originates from its insufficient import substitutes as a result of few domestic manufacturing companies. For instance, Malawi spent about 36% of its GDP on imports alone and this record exceeds earnings from exports by 7% World Bank (2020). Over the last two years, the COVID-19 pandemic has also exerted pressure in almost all the sectors of the economy[11]

2.3 Politics and governance

From 1994, the country is a constitutional multi-party democracy, with the president heading both the State and Government; and elected through universal suffrage every five years. The current State President was elected in June 2020 following disputed election results in May 2019 and constitutional court ruling for a re-run. Government is made up of three main branches namely: The Executive; The Legislature; and the Judiciary.[12] Following the attainment of democratic politics, the country has seen a number of developments in its governance architecture. Firstly, the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi set the establishment of the local government and key human rights institutions. The local government draws its legal mandate from Section 146 of the Constitution and the Local Government Act of 1998 (with subsequent amendments);[13] and is mainly composed of 28 local authorities or districts and 4 city authorities – all of which are given powers under law to implement national policies through local programmes and activities and come up with local legislation in a subsidiary and complementary manner to the central government. The democratic dispensation has also seen establishment of constitutional institutions. These institutions are the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC); Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC); Ombudsman; and the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), among others. Both the local government and these institutions have a constitutional mandate.

2.4 Gender and human rights

The country's constitution guarantees human rights to all people regardless of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, among other orientations.[14] In addition, the country has ratified a number of UN treaties and reports to relevant bodies through notable mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)[15] or state party reporting to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC).[16] The country has also ratified treaties and conventions under the African Union (AU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional body.[17] Progress has also been made regarding the domestication of international treaties and development of legal instruments to promote human rights. Furthermore, milestones continue to be registered in terms of equalization of opportunities in education and employment, human rights awareness raising; reporting and responding to human rights violations (e.g. gender based violence and child rights violence); increased civic space; and creation of structures for participation especially at local government level.

Despite the above stated progress, notable challenges still exist in the fulfillment of rights by women, children, and other minority groups. Some of the significant human rights violations include violence against women and girls (including rape and domestic violence); child labour; trafficking in persons; harsh prison and detention conditions; discrimination against marginalized populations such as those with disabilities, sex workers; criminalization of same-sex conduct (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ));

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10 Access: https://data.unwomen.org/country/malawi
11 Access: https://npc.mw/2020/07/analysis-of-medium-and-long-term-impacts-of-a-covid-19-lockdown-in-malawi/
12 Access: https://www.malawi.gov.mw/
13 Access: https://www.malawi.gov.mw/
14 Access: https://www.malawi.gov.mw/
15 Access: https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/upr-main
16 Access: https://www.refworld.org/type,STATEPARTIESREP,MWI,,,0.html
17 Access: https://www.sadc.int/

killing of people with albinism; and harmful traditional practices affecting women, girls, and other minority groups.[18]

2.5 Country's SDGs Progress

September 2015 brought hope to 194 member states of the UN countries including Malawi as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was approved and adopted. This is a global agenda which aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms, achieve inclusive sustainable development across member states of the United Nations. The Agenda 2030 has 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are being implemented through the country's overarching medium- term national development strategy, MGDS III, which was developed to accelerate the pace of economic growth and create wealth for Malawian citizens, as earlier indicated in the section.

Malawi recognizes that SDGs are broad in their scope, and are aimed at addressing long-term and emerging development challenges by placing people at the center of sustainable development and pursuing a human rights based approach to development. The Government of the Republic of Malawi is committed to making sure that the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is effectively pursued in order to improve the livelihoods of all Malawians and contribute to the global social economic development. The principle of 'Leaving No One Behind' stands front and center in Malawi's drive to bring the fruits of development to all Malawians, whether child, woman and man regardless of geographical location. The 2020 Voluntary National Review (VNR)[19] on SDGs implementation highlights some success stories that have taken the vulnerable and less privileged in the society into the fold of improved livelihoods and national prosperity.

Apart from the success stories, there is quite a wide range of challenges which need to be tackled, hence the need for more resources and capabilities to address them. International cooperation and new technologies afford governments and other stakeholder's opportunities to collaborate and to tap into the pool of global resources for investment in the development areas that matter the most. The 2020 SDGs Index and Dashboard[20], which ranks Malawi 145 out of 163 UN member countries, points out responsible consumption and climate action as the two goals that the country has achieved whilst 59% of the SDGs still have major challenges. To assess the progress on the indicators that the country reports on, the level of progress that has been achieved under each goal has been mapped. Significant progress has been made towards goals 2, 3, 4, 6, and 14 with moderate progress on goals 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, and 17. There is little or no progress on goals 1, 10 and 15 while there is no sufficient data to assess progress on goal 11, 12, and 16. Notwithstanding, more recent data indicate levels of poverty and hunger in the country still remain high. The Malawi Poverty Assessment Report by the World Bank in 2022 indicated that the country is making limited progress in reducing poverty, with statistics showing a reduction of 0.8 percent between 2015 and 2020.[21] Further, in June 2022 the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) noted a reduction in food crop production in the 2021/22 farming season - threatening over 2.6 million people with food insecurity.[22]

Recent reports on Malawi's challenges in achieving all the SDGs highlights lack of policy coherence and coordination across levels of government, lack of effective linkages between policy planning and budgeting at the central level of government and lack of political will as the main challenges. In order to address the afore-mentioned challenges, there was a need for coordinated efforts from the government and its development partners. The UN in Malawi for instance, set up an SDG Acceleration Fund, a financing mechanism that aimed at supporting SDG actions in the country. The Fund enhances adequate, predictable and sustainable funding for a coordinated, coherent, effective and accountable response, in accordance with national priorities aligned with the SDGs.

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18 Access: https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/malawi/
19 Malawi 2020 Voluntary National Review Report for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), JUNE 2020
20 https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings
21 Access: World Bank, 2022, Malawi Poverty Assessment -Poverty Persistent in Malawi: climate shocks, low agricultural productivity, and slow structural transformation: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099920006302215250/P174948072f3880690afb70c20973fe214d
22 Access: Malawi Food Security Outlook, June 2022-January 2023, FEWS NET : https://fews.net/southern-africa/malawi/food-security-outlook/june-2022

2.6 Role of External Assistance

Malawi faces many challenges due to its poor economic status. As such Malawi as a country is still failing to stand alone without Official Development Assistance (ODA). The net official development assistance (ODA) to Malawi in 2020 totalled USD 1,453.1 million (OECD, 2011a). Since 2018, net ODA[23] has averaged 12.2% of GNI. The top five donors[24] contributed 60% of Malawi's core ODA (OECD, forthcoming). Apparently this huge amount of aid has not made any significant changes to economic landscape hence high poverty levels as indicated in the section. Malawi has however failed to utilize ODA to gain its economic momentum. This is mainly because ODA is only intended to kick start economic progress. The top countries offering ODA to Malawi are indicated in the Figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Top Ten Donors of Gross ODA for Malawi, 2019-2020, USD million
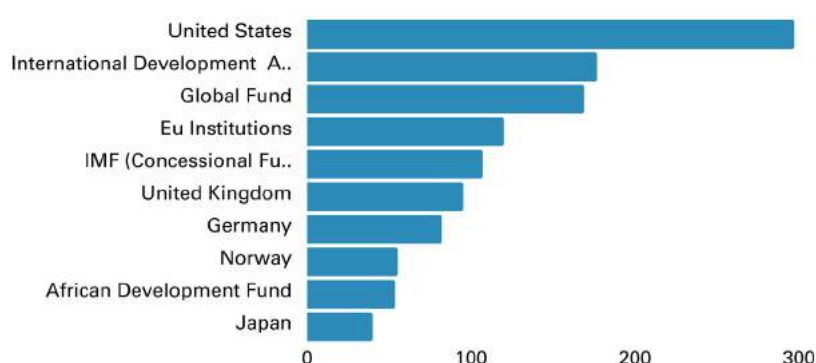
It is obvious from the above evidence that the development partner community in Malawi plays a key role in supporting Malawi financially in the implementation of SDGs. Among the distinguishable initiatives are the joint SDG fund which intends to facilitate implementation of the SDGs. To achieve the above, the program has been using both bottom up and top-down approaches like the establishment of Malawi Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and Strengthening of the local public finance management service delivery and financial accountability system respectively. Likewise, the government of Malawi together with development partners, and the UN, established an Acceleration Fund for SDG. The Fund is specifically a mechanism for coordinating finances where joint priorities are set, and the mobilization of resources is done for key interventions and related national priorities.

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23 http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm
24 http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm

Chapter 3: Overview of UNSDCF and UN Response

This United Nations Development Cooperation Framework (CF) is the strategic plan for the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) outlining its strategic contribution to the Malawi Government's national development priorities and actions. The CF incorporates the goals and principles that underpin Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the center of this agenda. The CF guides the UN Agency programmes to ensure UN wide coherence and represents a strong collaborative link with the Government of Malawi's development aims articulated in the MGDS III.[25] The CF 2019-2023 was developed through an extensive consultation process with the government and other national stakeholders involved in all stages to ensure that the CF aligned to national development priorities. In line with Malawi Vision 2030 and Strategic Prioritization process, the CF identified three pillars and nine outcomes outlined in Table 2 below.

The preparation of the CF included the development of the Malawi Vision 2030 document that incorporated findings of the 2017 Root Cause Analysis, the Comparative Advantage and Stakeholder Analysis and the Integrated Sustainable Development Goals (ISDG) report which analysed the linkages between the SDGs and explored different scenarios for their achievement. Other UN studies, including those on resilience, life cycle analysis, and gender and conflict analysis, also contributed further context and guidance to the CF.[26]

The UNDAF Evaluation, completed in 2015, found that the Malawi UNDAF 2012- 2018 was a good compilation of agency mandates and capacities, organized and deployed around national and international priorities. The UNDAF was coherent within almost all outcomes, but had limited linkage among its clusters, with UNDAF outcomes and outputs generally operating in silos. The evaluation echoed the mid-term evaluation of 2013 by recommending the UN to scale up its ambition to the next level of Delivering as One with joint programming under each outcome. The UNDAF review moreover found that the UNDAF addressed symptoms rather than the underlying causes of major issues. As a result, the UNCT largely acted as "a provider of last resort" for basic services.[27]

The new CF incorporates these lessons learned, while marking a pivot towards more coherent joined up programming across the UN system. The 2017 Root-Cause Analysis found five key root causes that prevent Malawi from embarking on transformative development pathways: (1) poor governance; (2) climate change; (3) weak economic structure; (4) rapid population growth; and (5) negative social norms. A review of the UN´s comparative advantage found that it is centered on multi-sectoral support to resilience, development effectiveness, policy advice and advocacy, governance and human rights, capacity development, innovation and data support.[28]

Consultative and participatory approaches were employed during the preparation of the CF 2019-2023. The UN gathered a range of views from the Government, development partners, civil society and other stakeholders. In addition, and in concert with the Department of Economic Planning and Development, the UN carried out a series of district consultations in four districts covering the three regions of the country.

The consultations included meetings with the District Executive Committees and Area Development Committees, including representatives of Traditional Authorities, to take stock of the aspirations and demands of the ultimate beneficiaries of the UNSDCF; the people of Malawi.[29] Underlying the CF is *transformation* which is the United Nations' global watchword towards 2030. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – adopted by all UN Member States on the 25th of September 2015 – is a pledge to transform lives and protect the planet. With SDG 17, Partnerships, at its core, the 2030 Agenda commits all countries and stakeholders to work together towards sustainable and inclusive economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.[30,31]

Inspired by the vision and ambition of the SDGs, the foundation for this CF is built on a shared purpose: Delivering transformation as one. The 2030 Agenda raises the bar high for integrated solutions to complex interconnected development challenges. Translating the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda into shared results

25 The United Nations Development Assistance Framework Malawi 2019-2023
26 Ibid
27 Ibid
28 Ibid
29 Ibid
30 Ibid

for the people of Malawi requires moving beyond coordination towards a new common narrative, collective focus, and joint commitment to new ways of working[31]. Responding to this call, the CF differs from its predecessors not in the thematic focus, but in the way the UN agencies and partners come together around strategic objectives, addressing the inter-connected and multi-dimensional root causes of development challenges, and allowing for a focus on prevention and high impact, multi-sectoral interventions addressing development challenges, through a human rights lens.[32]

3.1 Co-operation Framework Outcomes

The co-operation framework as a programmatic intervention in Malawi was anchored upon 3 pillars (see Table 2 below) with three targeted outcomes under each. The pillars and outcomes were aligned with 15 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and all the Key Priority Areas of the MGDS III, namely: Agriculture, water development and climate change management; Education and skill development; Energy, industry, and tourism development; Transport and ICT Infrastructure, and Health and population. The pillars responded to the root causes of development challenges in Malawi identified in the 2017 Common Country Analysis: poor governance, climate change, weak economic structure, rapid population growth, and harmful social norms.

Table 2: Malawi CF Pillars and Outcomes

PILLAR	OUTCOMES
Pillar 1-Peace, Inclusion and Effective Institutions: This pillar addresses the root causes of poor governance by supporting governance institutions at all levels to harmonize legal and organizations frameworks, strengthening data systems for enhanced accountability, strengthening frameworks for gender and human rights, civic engagement and participation and augmenting the national peace architecture through early warning systems. This pillar contributes to SDGs 1, 5, 10,16, and 17	**Outcome 1:** Rights holders in Malawi access more accountable and effective institutions at the central and decentralized levels that use quality disaggregated data, offer integrated service delivery, and promote civic engagement, respect for human rights and rule of law. **Outcome 2:** Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Malawi is enhanced. **Outcome 3:** Malawi has strengthened institutional capacities for sustaining peace, inclusive societies, and participatory democracy.

31 Ibid
32 Ibid

Pillar 2 -– Population Management and Inclusive Human Development:

This pillar addresses the root causes of poor governance (through improving birth registration at facilities, access to health care, and supporting Government to provide safe schools), rapid population growth (through interventions on family planning and information on SRHR) and negative social norms (through advocacy, behavioural change interventions, and community engagement, particularly regarding negative impacts on the girl child and HIV/AIDS). This pillar contributes to SDGs 3, 4,5, and 10.

Outcome 4: Children 0-5 years will have increased access to comprehensive quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services.

Outcome 5: Girls and boys 6-17 years, particularly the most marginalized, benefit from an integrated package of quality education, health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and protection services.

Outcome 6: Men, women, and adolescents' access high impact comprehensive sexual and reproductive and HIV and AIDS health rights.

Pillar 3 – Inclusive and Resilient Growth:
This pillar focuses on addressing climate change – both adapting to and recovering from its effects, and reducing additional negative effects through mitigation measures – which was identified as a priority area in the root cause analysis, with some interventions targeted at addressing the other root causes, such as poor governance (through enhancing service delivery and district capacity to implement resilience programmes), negative social norms (through Social Behaviour Change Communication), and weak economic structure (through economic diversification). This pillar is aligned to all the SDGs except SDG 14 and 15.

Outcome 7: Households have increased food and nutrition security, equitable access to WASH and healthy ecosystems and resilient livelihoods.

Outcome 8: Malawi has more productive, sustainable and diversified agriculture, value chains and market access.

Outcome 9: Malawi has strengthened economic diversification, inclusive business, entrepreneurship, and access to clean energy.

Source: *The United Nations Development Assistance Framework Malawi-2019 to 2023*

The UN programming principles were applied in identifying and designing the UNSDCF pillars and outcomes. These principles were incorporated and central to the work carried out developing the Theories of Change proposed for each pillar and principles were further cascaded down to the proposed UN contributions under each. A key aspect of the Agenda 2030 has been used throughout – the principle of *Leaving No One Behind.*[33]

The UNSDCF was operationalized through Joint Annual Work Plans (JAWP) and where appropriate Joint Programmes (JP) that set out in more detail the division of labour among UN organizations and contributions needed to achieve the agreed common outcomes. JAWPs were developed for each of the three pillars and were multi-agency, multi-ministry and multi-partner in nature. The JAWPs provided further clarity on accountability for respective UN agencies, and spelt out roles of the Government and other partners in achieving shared results.[34]

The CF was signed by 20 UN entities, among which 9 were non-resident agencies[35] and had estimated a budget of US$ 1.08 billion, of which $ 437.2 million was mobilized as of December 2021. The top 10 donors

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33 The United Nations Development Assistance Framework Malawi-2019 to 2023
34 Ibid
35 Ibid

supporting the CF include DFID (Now FCDO), EU, BMZ, Government of Netherlands, Flanders Government, KfW, USAID, Belgium Government, GAVI, and GEF.[36] Targeted beneficiaries of the CF programmatic interventions include Adolescent Girls Children with disabilities, Vulnerable Families, Men and Women, Refugees & Asylum seekers and Boys and Girls 6-17 years.[37]

3.2 Management and Co-ordination of the Co-operation Framework

The Government-UN National Steering Committee provides oversight and strategic direction towards implementing the CF through the bi-annual high-level Joint Strategy Meetings. The committee is comprised of senior government officials, the UN resident Coordinator, and UN Heads of Agencies. The CF is operationalized through joint programmes and annualized Joint Work Plans (JWPs). These JWPs were developed at inter-agency Result Groups under the leadership of United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and Programme Management Team (PMT). The Monitoring, Evaluation and Advisory Group provides technical assistance to the PMT and the Results Groups in monitoring the implementation of the CF. The CF partners include key Government Line Ministries, Civil Society Organizations, the Private Sector, Academia, and multilateral and bilateral donors. The details of all the stakeholders are included in the annexes.

The coordination structure of the CF 2019-2023 prescribes the delivery of the programme results under three Pillars. Under each Pillar, the outcome areas are allocated to UN Specialized agencies with requisite technical capacity to adequately support interventions aimed at realizing the results. The entire Co-operation Framework management and coordination was structured along the strategic and technical support layers. The strategic support to the delivery of the targeted results of the UNSDCF was provided by Joint Steering Committee, Inter-Pillar Consultation and Resident Coordinator, Programme Management Team led by FAO, Strategic Data Group led by UNFPA and UNDP), Gender and Human Rights Working Group led by RCO and UN Women; UN Communication Group led by UNAIDS, and the Operations Management Team led by UNDP. Strategic support group roles ranged from providing necessary guidance and institutional coherence and policy linkages at national and sub-national levels to enhance networking and focus on the CF mandate and its coordination among the UN Agencies to ensure smooth delivery of the programme results.

With technical support comprised of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Advisory Group (UN Women), Youth Group (UNICEF, UNFPA), PSEA Core Group (UNAIDS), HIV Joint Team (UNAIDS), UN C4D Group (UNICEF); ICT Working Group (WFP), Finance Working Group (UNICEF), the Administration Working Group (UNDP), Human Resources Working Group (UN Women), Procurement Working Group (UNICEF), Logistics Working Group (WFP and FAO), the technical support group was positioned to provide technical assistance and support to ensure their requisite resource and other inputs for the delivery of targeted outcomes under each of the Pillars. The CF fosters cooperation and coordination among UNCT and enhances UN coherence in the spirit of Delivery as One (DaO) to improve performance.

The CF is operationalized through annual joint work plans (AJWP) that set out in more detail the contributions needed to achieve the 8 outcomes. The JWPs provide clarity on accountability for each of the participating UN Agencies, and spell out the roles of the Government and other partners in achieving shared results. A Joint Malawi-UN Partnership Committee ensures that the CF implementation remains aligned with national development priorities in line with the Paris Principles, and the efficiency and effectiveness of the programmes. The Ministry of Development Planning, Office of the Vice President is the overall coordination of the CF. The UN system agencies provide support to all the IPs within the CF which include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities etc.

3.3 Financial Structure

The CF budget by Pillars and Outcomes, clearly distinguishes between resource targets set out and the actual resources mobilized during the 5-year implementation cycle. Overall, as shown in the Figure 2 below, there was a funding gap of 51.55% which is quite a huge amount for the effective delivery of results.

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36 Final CF Evaluation ToR- UNCT Malawi-28-02-2022
37 Programme Document- The United Nations Development Assistance Framework Malawi-2019 to 2023.

Table 3: Funding gaps by pillar and outcome categories, in US Dollars

Pillar Pillar	Outcome	Total Required (USD)	Funded (USD)	Unfunded (USD)
1	1	11,975,374	8,446,015	3,529,359
	2	5,019,309	4,371,632	647,677
	3	3,249,744	1,648,820	1,600,924
2	4	50,602,054	19,839,484	30,762,570
	5	18,663,743	14,461,114	4,202,629
	6	16,665,649	16,741,751	76,102
3	7	118,850,779	23,124,373	95,726,406
	8	30,528,262	28,779,760	1,748,502
	9	25,850,356	17,916,625	7,933,731

Source: United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (2019-2023) 2022 Joint Work Plan between the Government of Malawi the United Nations in Malawi

The figure below shows discrepancies in funding gaps by pillar expressed in percentages. This shows pillar 3 was heavily underfunded, followed by pillar 2 and least is pillar 1.

Figure 2: Discrepancies in funding gaps by pillar
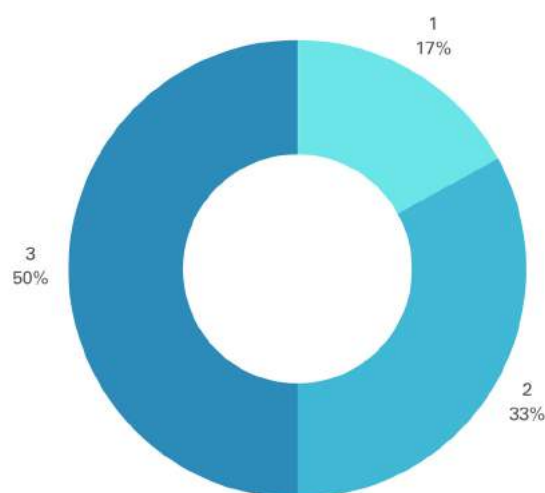
Source: United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (2019-2023) 2022 Joint Work Plan between the Government of Malawi the United Nations in Malawi

Furthermore, data available in the document reviewed shows that the budget in 2020 reduced from USD 271 million in 2019 to USD 268 million. However, USD 183 million was mobilized compared to USD 173 million in 2019 with 76 per cent of the available resource utilized compared to 43 per cent used in 2019.[38] A disaggregated analysis by strategic priority level showed that in 2020 Pillar II had a higher utilization rate of 87 percent followed by Pillar III (86 percent) and Pillar I (17 percent). Among all the Pillars, Pillar III had a huge

38 2020 UN annual country results report March 2021

Chapter 4: Methodology and Approach

funding gap of USD 54 million, followed by Pillar II (USD 22.5 million) and lastly Pillar I (USD 8.4 million).[39]

4.1 Evaluation Approach

The CF Evaluation was conducted in close collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, UNCT, and national counterparts. Both qualitative and quantitative data through a range of methodologies which include a desk review of documentation, key informant interviews and in-depth interviews with stakeholders and focus group discussions with beneficiaries were collected. Quantitative data was collected from published reports, survey reports, programme and project reports and national statistical systems where applicable.

The methodology aimed at ensuring that the information collected is valid, reliable and sufficient to meet the evaluation objectives. The analysis aimed at being logically coherent and complete based on triangulation principles that led to findings that are more accurate and corroborated by multiple sources. The evaluation matrix shows what was collected, from which sources, for what purpose (criteria) and how the collected data was analysed in order to answer the evaluation main questions and sub-questions. It identified the key evaluation questions and how they were answered through the methods selected. The evaluation matrix was a reference framework to check that all evaluation questions were answered. **(Annex 2).**

The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the UNEG Norms and Standards for Evaluations and the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations. It used a range of participatory methods to ensure that stakeholders and partners are centrally involved in reflective and forward-thinking processes. It adhered to the principles of **c**onsultation involving participation by key stakeholders so as to ensure that the assignment is fully relevant to its end-users and stakeholders. The evaluation enabled the use of evidence and analysis that are sound and factually accurate; methodological rigor to ensure that the most appropriate sources of evidence for answering the analytical framework/evaluation questions are used in a technically appropriate manner; technical expertise and expert knowledge to ensure that the assignment benefits from knowledge and experience in the fields relevant to technological innovations in development; and independence to ensure that the findings stand solely on an impartial and objective analysis of the evidence, without undue influence by any stakeholder group. Thus, the approach will incorporate best practice evaluation criteria and principles for effective development assistance as well as norms and standards of the OECD/DAC.

4.2 Evaluation Methods

The evaluation used a mixed-method approach involving two main sources of data: secondary and primary data sources. Secondary data was collected during the inception phase and continued throughout to understand the context in which the CF was being implemented. This involved desk-reviewing of CF strategic, programme and other relevant documents and data (including organizational policies, procedures and strategies; programme proposals, reports and technical outputs; and monitoring data related to aspects of the Malawi CF interventions and coordination). This allowed the evaluation team to gain a fuller understanding of CF programming and related policies, strategies, coordination and programming being undertaken by the key stakeholders. All relevant documents sourced by the evaluation manager/RCO, CF stakeholders and the evaluation team were reviewed as the assignment moved forward. Consultation with evaluation management team were also held in order to align expectations and priorities of the evaluation. Key aspects of the documentary review focused on the RCO's use of its human, financial and technical resources to pursue the achievement of the CF outcomes; the relevance of the CF approach and strategies in responding to the development needs of Malawi. In performing the review, the ET sought to identify success factors and barriers that have contributed or continue to contribute to effective response of the UNSDCF. The evaluation team also assessed the extent to which the UNSDCF aligns with the priorities of the Malawi government and UNCT mandates and policies.

Primary qualitative data collection was collected through qualitative tools of key informant interviews, in-depth interview guides and (focus) group discussion. The semi-structured interviews were conducted with key informants to provide a perspective of strategic and expert opinion from senior management with UNCT and key partners. Interview guidelines were tailored to obtain data from a broad categories of informants. Interviews were done via both physical and virtual interfaces. Information was complemented by email

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39 Ibid

exchanges especially to get access to additional documentation from stakeholders. In-depth interviews were used to interview technical working groups, national stakeholders and CSOs who participated in the implementation of the CF activities. Group discussions were applied to beneficiaries of the joint programmes.

The evaluation team (ET) recorded responses by detailed note taking and voice recording, after which the recordings were transcribed. Confidentiality was maintained and records were held securely. Where key individuals were unavailable for in-person interviews, the evaluation team administered the interview virtually (MS Teams, Zoom or Google Meet), time permitting. The evaluation team first prioritized KIIs with the UNCT stakeholders (as identified by RCO and Evaluation Steering Committee), in-depth interviews with key government partners, and other stakeholders on the basis of evaluation team time and stakeholder availability. Evaluation team members selected questions relevant to the specific interviewees grouped as UNCT Agencies, Government Ministries, Quasi-government agencies, Cooperating partners and CSOs.

4.3 Evaluation process and synergies

Five UN agencies initiated their own country programme evaluations at the same time the CF evaluation was to start. These are UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, and UN Women. It was anticipated that these evaluations would contribute to the CF evaluation as well. The CF ET liaised and contacted with these other evaluation teams through the evaluation management team – through email and Zoom interviews and obtained relevant information from them. Four team leaders of the different CPEs were virtually interviewed while a questionnaire was completed by the Team Leader of the selected CPEs. Team Leaders of UNFPA and WFP Country Programme evaluations completed questionnaires and offered generous virtual interview.

4.4 Selection of the Sample of Stakeholders

The criteria for sample selection was purposeful and commenced with a stakeholder mapping exercise undertaken in consultation with the EMT. The main reason for a purposeful approach was to encourage broad and active stakeholder engagement in the UNSDCF evaluation process. A purposeful approach was further adopted to ensure stakeholders were selected based on the investment or funding size, geographical location of projects, nature of joint programmes (thematic coverage), as well as inclusion (gender equality, human rights, disability, albinism, LGBTI) and other vulnerable and marginalized population.

Following the mapping of stakeholders a final initial sample was identified comprising 9 UNCT agencies; 10 representatives from across the UNSDCF programme management team, result groups, operations management team, technical groups on monitoring and evaluation, gender and human rights, as well as communications; 16 government ministries, departments and agencies; 11 district councils; 4 private sector companies; 3 academic institutions; 5 bilateral and multilateral organizations; 12 non-governmental organizations as well as 9 community beneficiary groups. The initial target was to reach a total sample of not less than 70 key informant and individual interview participants and 90 beneficiaries from community beneficiary groups (especially for joint programmes), totalling 160 interview participants. However, at the end of the evaluation field work, the total interview participants reached up to 213 interview participants. The increase resulted from cross-referencing of participants and some participants came with a retinue of colleagues in selected ministries, departments and agencies, civil society organizations, as well as UNCT result and technical group (where in depth group discussions were undertaken). However, the final sample for districts and community beneficiary groups was reduced due largely to time allocated for field work. As a result only 8 districts were visited (Mzimba, Nkhata Bay; Salima, Dowa, Mangochi, Balaka, Phalombe, Thyolo) and only 5 community beneficiary groups . The total summary of interview participants reached is indicated in the table below.

Table 4: Interviews done and consulted

	Interviewees	Number	Methods
	UNCT	46	KII
	National Stakeholders	58	IDI
	Districts	23	IDI
	Beneficiaries	57	FGD
	Bilateral/Multilateral partners	10	IDI
	NGO/CSO	19	IDI

4.5 Quality assurance

The data collected was subjected to a rigorous quality assurance process for validation purposes. One was using a variety of tools involving triangulation of information sources and permanent exchange with the CF implementation entities at RCO level. Quality assurance processes was applied throughout the evaluation processes and for the key deliverables in adherence to UNEG evaluation quality standards and guidelines, such as the UNEG Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports. A quality assessment of the CF evaluation was done by RCO and UNDCO at the end of the evaluation.

4.6 Participation and inclusion

As earlier indicated, this evaluation was conducted using a participatory and inclusive approach, involving a wide range of partners and stakeholders. The ET carried out a stakeholder mapping to identify the direct and indirect partners of the CF, specifically targeting United Nations organizations and representatives of the national government. Stakeholders mapping included Government Ministries, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, other multilateral and bilateral cooperation organizations and, above all, the beneficiaries of the program. Specific guidelines were observed, namely the UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation (2014). The methodology clearly indicated how the perspectives and voices of diverse groups (men and women, boys, girls, the elderly, people living with disabilities and other marginalized groups) were to be sought and considered.

4.7 Evaluation Process

The evaluation process consisted of three phases. Phase 1 was the Inception Phase which involved the development of an inception report which describes the evaluation design matrix, evaluation questions, data collection methods, data sources and analysis plan. At this phase the team leader met with the Evaluation Manager to collect documentations which were reviewed the entire evaluation process. Through continuous consultation with UNSDCF RCO staff, the team gained a better understanding of the Malawi-UNSDCF context and procedures in Malawi. Using the seven evaluation criteria and associated evaluation questions, sub-questions were framed to guide interviews and discussions, as can be found in the evaluation matrix. Annex 2 shows the completed evaluation matrix.

Field Phase (Phase 2) was the implementation phase which comprised the more comprehensive data collection. The ET collected data through document reviews, interviews (key informant interviews with programme heads at UNCT, and in-depth interviews with government and quasi-government agencies), group discussions with thematic group leads and beneficiaries.

Phase 3 was reporting phase and had three stages the first of which included preparation and presentation of preliminary findings to the RCO/ESC staff via a debriefing session at the end of the field phase. This provided a platform for the ET and UNSDCF stakeholders to discuss initial findings, gather feedback and identify any factual errors or misinterpretations. The second stage was the preparation of the final report during which each member of the evaluation team completed his or her individual copy of evaluation matrix with the data and information collected during the document reviews, interviews and group discussions. The last stage of the evaluation involved the ET team leader reviewing and finalising all information into one consolidated evaluation matrix (Annex 2). It also involved coming up with the final report comprising findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt. The report was then disseminated to UNCT agencies and government ministries, NGOs and CSOs who participated in the implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

4.8 Ethical Considerations

The evaluation team followed closely the United Nations Ethical Guide for Evaluation in selecting interviewees, in interacting with them and in respecting their personal and institutional rights. They were assured that no attribution would be made to them if they did not want, they were chosen to ensure a fair representation of views in order to ensure a balanced perspective and, in the rare instances where potentially vulnerable groups were involved (e.g. persons with disabilities) the evaluation team was particularly conscious of compliance with ethical standards in interaction with them. Generally, the evaluation team maintained an awareness of the United Nations Ethical Guidelines. Informed verbal consent was sought from stakeholders prior to asking any questions related to the UNSDCF evaluation. To obtain consent, the evaluation team briefly explained the reasons and objectives of the evaluation, as well as the scope of the questions asked during the interview. Stakeholders had the right of refusal or to withdraw at any time. The evaluation team also ensured respondent privacy and confidentiality. Comments provided during discussions were aggregated to render impossible the identification of specific stakeholders. The evaluation team was fully independent, unaware of any conflicts of interest for this work. During the overall process of the evaluation, the members of the evaluation team followed the principles of impartiality, credibility and accountability.

4.9 Theories of Change

There are three pillar-related theories of change which explains the CF programming. The theories of change demonstrate pathways regarding how planned interventions will lead to the intended outcomes or results. For each of the theories of change, evaluation questions which set out the key areas of research and assumptions were tested by the ET. Each of the questions has associated assumptions which were tested by the evaluation team via indicators for which data were collected and analysed.

The theories of change show development objectives, outcomes, intermediate outcomes and interventions. They are grounded on the problems and barriers identified by the Country Common Analysis of 2018. They also include the overall strategy of the UN in Malawi, assumptions for change, barriers and mitigation measures. Pillar 1 has the following risks: insufficient human and financial resources, lack of political will, political instability post-election, national peace architecture not in place, corruption, and diversion of funds for unintended purposes. Its assumptions state that if political will, availability of financial and human resources, strong management systems and completion of financial management reform, will consequently lead to the results. Pillars 2 and 3 theories of change also have different risks and assumptions as can be found in the CF document and on the figures below.
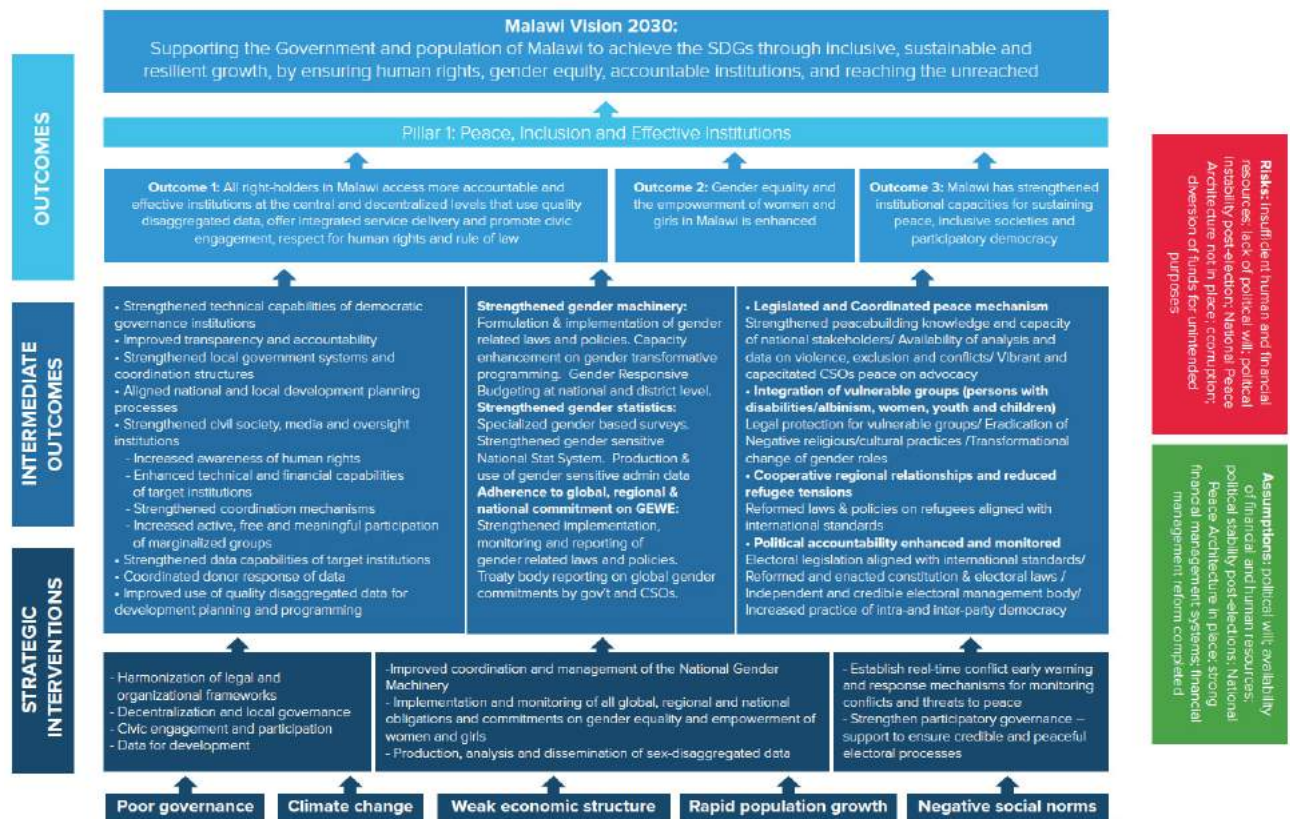
Figure 4: Pillar 1 Theory of Change

Malawi Vision 2030:
Supporting the Government and population of Malawi to achieve the SDGs through inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth, by ensuring human rights, gender equity, accountable institutions, and reaching the unreached

Pillar 1: Peace, Inclusion and Effective Institutions

OUTCOMES

Outcome 1: All right-holders in Malawi access more accountable and effective institutions at the central and decentralized levels that use quality disaggregated data, offer integrated service delivery and promote civic engagement, respect for human rights and rule of law

Outcome 2: Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Malawi is enhanced

Outcome 3: Malawi has strengthened institutional capacities for sustaining peace, inclusive societies and participatory democracy

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

- Strengthened technical capabilities of democratic governance institutions
- Improved transparency and accountability
- Strengthened local government systems and coordination structures
- Aligned national and local development planning processes
- Strengthened civil society, media and oversight institutions
  - Increased awareness of human rights
  - Enhanced technical and financial capabilities of target institutions
  - Strengthened coordination mechanisms
  - Increased active, free and meaningful participation of marginalized groups
- Strengthened data capabilities of target institutions
- Coordinated donor response of data
- Improved use of quality disaggregated data for development planning and programming

Strengthened gender machinery: Formulation & implementation of gender related laws and policies. Capacity enhancement on gender transformative programming. Gender Responsive Budgeting at national and district level. **Strengthened gender statistics:** Specialized gender based surveys. Strengthened gender sensitive National Stat System. Production & use of gender sensitive admin data **Adherence to global, regional & national commitment on GEWE:** Strengthened implementation, monitoring and reporting of gender related laws and policies. Treaty body reporting on global gender commitments by gov't and CSOs.

- **Legislated and Coordinated peace mechanism** Strengthened peacebuilding knowledge and capacity of national stakeholders/ Availability of analysis and data on violence, exclusion and conflicts/ Vibrant and capacitated CSOs peace on advocacy
- **Integration of vulnerable groups** (persons with disabilities/albinism, women, youth and children) Legal protection for vulnerable groups/ Eradication of Negative religious/cultural practices /Transformational change of gender roles
- **Cooperative regional relationships and reduced refugee tensions** Reformed laws & policies on refugees aligned with international standards
- **Political accountability enhanced and monitored** Electoral legislation aligned with international standards/ Reformed and enacted constitution & electoral laws / Independent and credible electoral management body/ Increased practice of intra-and inter-party democracy

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

- Harmonization of legal and organizational frameworks
- Decentralization and local governance
- Civic engagement and participation
- Data for development

- Improved coordination and management of the National Gender Machinery
- Implementation and monitoring of all global, regional and national obligations and commitments on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
- Production, analysis and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data

- Establish real-time conflict early warning and response mechanisms for monitoring conflicts and threats to peace
- Strengthen participatory governance – support to ensure credible and peaceful electoral processes

| Poor governance | Climate change | Weak economic structure | Rapid population growth | Negative social norms |

Risks: Insufficient human and financial resources; lack of political will; political instability post-election; National Peace Architecture not in place; corruption; diversion of funds for unintended purposes

Assumptions: political will; availability of financial and human resources; political stability post-elections; National Peace Architecture in place; strong financial management systems; financial management reform completed

Figure 5: Pillar 2 Theory of Change

Malawi Vision 2030:
Supporting the Government and population of Malawi to achieve the SDGs through inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth, by ensuring human rights, gender equity, accountable institutions, and reaching the unreached

Pillar 2: Population Management and Inclusive Human Development

OUTCOMES

Outcome 4: Children 0-5 years will have increased access to comprehensive quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services

Outcome 5: Girls and boys 6-17 years, particularly the most marginalized, benefit from an integrated package of quality education, health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and protection services

Outcome 6: Men, women and adolescents access high impact comprehensive sexual and reproductive and HIV and AIDS health rights

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

- Improved ECD sector performance
- Improved positive parenting skills
- Integrated ECD services provided (nutrition, education, health, WASH, protection & HIV/AIDS)
- Increased number of ECD Centres meeting minimum standards

- Increased access to inclusive and equitable primary and secondary education
- Improved and relevant quality learning outcome for children 6-17 years
- Increased access to quality alternative learning pathways and second chance learning for Out of School children
- Enabling environment for the child to learn both within and outside of school settings created

- Key populations have freedom of choice and practice healthy and risk-informed behaviours
- Enhanced support and respect for SRHR particularly for at-risk populations
- Improved coverage of health care available at all levels
- SRHR policy, child health and nutrition policies are fully implemented and supported at district level

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

Improve access to high quality basic and emergency obstetric and neonatal care; positive parenting through early stimulation, learning and care, and identification and referral of cases of abuse; learning for 3-5-year olds in a nurturing environment; birth registration including at health facilities; age appropriate nutrition interventions to promote and support infant and young child feeding, community management of acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition, nutrition supplementation, deworming, growth monitoring and promotion; HIV interventions for early infant diagnosis and testing and retention in care for mother and infant pairs; and supporting interventions along the continuum of maternal and new-born care, immunization and integrated management of childhood illnesses

Ensure that adolescent girls and boys acquire foundation and life skills, and are retained in an all-inclusive and gender sensitive environments; provide diversified school meals to school going children and iron and folate supplementation, and deworming for adolescent girls; provide sexual and reproductive health rights information and services, including HPV vaccination; support the Government to ensure that schools are safe from violence; build community support and engagement towards girls' education and reducing violence against children and GBV, especially child marriages aimed at upholding the right to education; and provide nutrition support for adolescents with HIV/AIDS. For out-of-school children, provide basic numeracy and literacy skills with a focus on functional skills; provide life skills including sexual and reproductive health; and provide vocational skills

Family planning; comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education; HIV and AIDS information and prevention services, including nutrition, especially for the marginalized and vulnerable; improvement and capability-building of the health service to deliver quality SRHR services; prevention, management and response to GBV; and advocacy to address gender norms and harmful cultural practices

| Poor governance | Climate change | Weak economic structure | Rapid population growth | Negative social norms |

Risks: lack of inter-sectoral coordination; lack of political will; negative cultural beliefs; lack of accountability and transparency at all levels; Lack of awareness about rights and available services; Poor implementation of legislation and policies; Lack of community support

Assumptions: Communities willing to receive information and behaviour change messages on ending harmful cultural practices; Sectors are motivated to integrate services and improve service delivery; Key commodities, equipment and materials are available; funding available; political will; stable macroeconomic environment
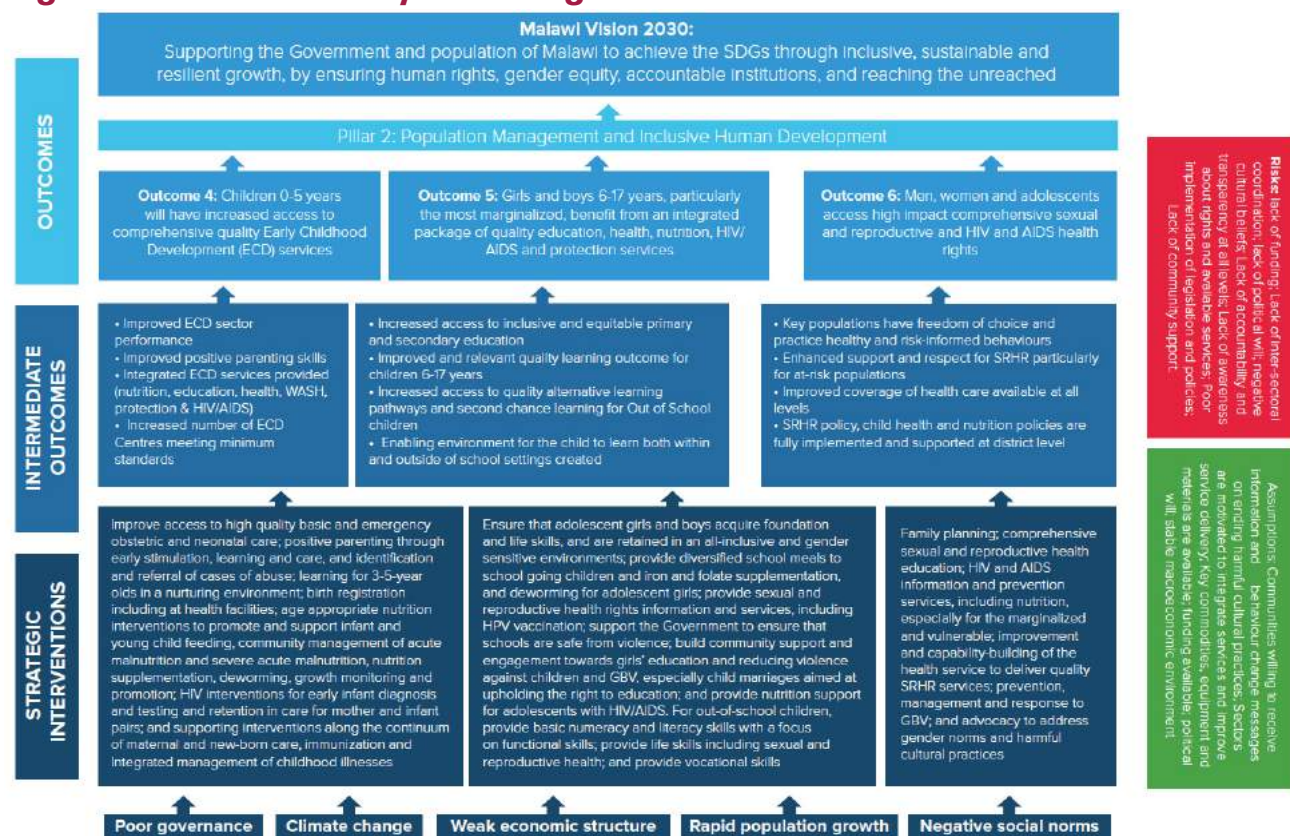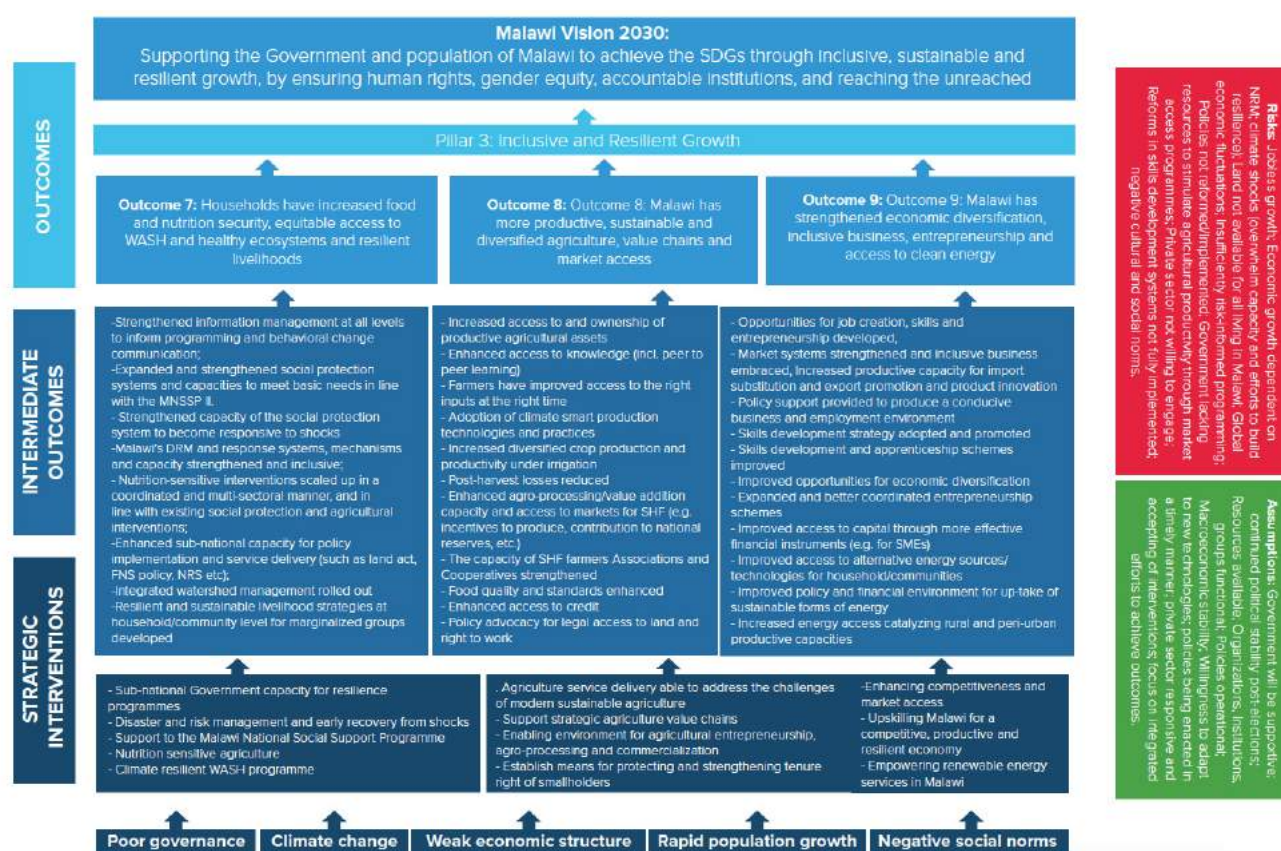
Figure 6: Pillar 3 Theory of Change

The evaluation finds that the assumptions of the theories of change are properly contextualized and tackles the main structural barriers the country is facing. The theories of change were informed by the real contextual factors, which means the risks identified and assumptions made were real and still remained apparent during the implementation of the activities. The risks and assumptions heavily influenced the results at intermediate and overall outcome levels. For example, climate change and related disease epidemics impacted on the service delivery in both positive and negative ways. On a positive side, the emerging issues brought about innovations such as digital/virtual learning, adapted to support continuous and distance learning especially for vulnerable and marginalized children in Malawi.

The results of the evaluation show that the three theories of change were well aligned with government priorities as reflected in the MGDS III. and SDGs There is ample evidence that the implementation of the activities directly contributed to achievement of the desired change as expressed in the indicators of the outcomes of both the CF, MGDS III and SDGs. Suffice to say that with the shift in development policy from MGDS III to the Malawi 2063 and its first ten-year implementation plan (MIP-1) calls for a review of the theories of change as there are some weaknesses especially in the assignment of responsible MDAs to specific outputs. It will also aid in aligning the next CF with how the government is tracking progress on its Malawi 2063 agenda.

Further, the evaluation team notes that the theories of change demonstrate logical consistency between the identified goals, outcomes, intermediate outcomes, outputs and associated interventions. Under each of the pillars, interventions, outputs and outcomes are well aligned, demonstrating clear pathways towards desired results. The evaluation team's assessment is of the view that all outcomes were realistic as far as activities under each of them were concerned. In addition, the outputs have been clearly defined and operationalized activities associated with them. The outputs have been qualified/quantified and measurable through indicators prescribed measures of achievement. Measurement of the output achievement has been done through attached numerical or qualitative change achievements realized by the beneficiaries or

institutions drawing from the evidence as documented in the annual reports and key informant interviews. However, the evaluation team is also of the view that the results frameworks for the CF under each of the pillars had a lot of indicators, totaling 151 indicators at outcome and output levels as per the documents reviewed. This is laborious when it comes to putting up a proper tracking system, let alone tracking itself. This challenge is evident in the indicator tracking system of the CF, as there are a lot of indicators with missing data. The next CF should ensure the number of indicators is reduced to enable a robust monitoring and tracking system, while aligning to the MIP-1.

Notwithstanding, the theories of change will need to be further strengthened to capture the effects of major external shocks like Covid-19 and geopolitical events like the Ukraine and Russia war and humanitarian emergencies. These external shocks have had major negative consequences on the country's economy as highlighted in the context analysis of this report. At the same time, positive lessons learnt (in terms of how the government and its partners collaborated to respond to these challenges and how individuals, especially the vulnerable coped) will need to be taken into account in reviewing the theories of change. The other weakness of the theory of change was inherent in the scale of coverage of interventions and linkages to next levels of engagement and achievement. This was apparent in provision of bursaries; support to out of school where few districts and few schools were supported yet the issues to be addressed were spread countrywide. Thus, the envisaged outcomes were limited in scale and cannot be assumed to have contributed to nationwide change due to limitation in geographical scope and project based interventions which have limited life span and clear lack of continuity.

Chapter 5:
Evaluation
Findings

5.1 Relevance and Adaptability

EQ 1: To what extent are the CF objectives aligned and have been consistent with the needs, priorities and policies of the government (including alignment to national development goals and targets, national plans, strategies and frameworks?

EQ 2: How responsive has the CF been to emerging and unforeseen needs, especially those of the most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups?

Summary: *The 2019-2023 CF is highly relevant to the development priorities of Malawi and its objectives of well-aligned to government priorities aimed at achieving sustainable human development and poverty reduction. All the three pillars are well aligned to the MGDS III and respective successor national development policy frameworks namely Malawi Vision 2063 and its 10 year Malawi Implementation Plan. The CF also addresses several contextual development challenges identified in the Common Country Analysis (CCA) conducted in 2018. SDGs are well integrated into the CF outcome areas, and the UN has leveraged its comparative advantage to advocate for their realization. There was adequate flexibility in planning at sub-output/activity level during the development of yearly work plans in view of the many emerging challenges the country faced such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climatic disasters. There is demonstrable evidence showing the CF response to critical emerging and unforeseen needs of the most vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized groups mostly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and climatic disasters. The CF was (is) responsive to emerging and unforeseen issues that emerged which affected vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized groups. This was done through a number of modalities such as supporting government policy and coordination mechanisms, resource mobilization, capacity building as well as service provision to cushion the most needy and disadvantaged.*

In 2019, the Government of Malawi approved the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (previously known as UNDAF), as the strategic plan for the United Nations Country Team contributing to the Malawi Government's national development priorities and actions for the period 2019-2023. The cooperation framework incorporates the goals and principles that underpin Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. It represents a strong collaborative development agenda that aims at supporting the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III contributing to Malawi Vision 2063 and SDGs Agenda 2030.In response to national priorities, the UN in Malawi supports the government in three inter-linked and mutually reinforcing strategic priority areas: 1) Peace, inclusion and effective institutions; 2) Population management and inclusive human development and 3) Inclusive and resilience growth. Each of these priorities translate into concrete, measurable and time-bound outputs that provide clear, normative-operational linkages and enable the UN and partners to establish the attribution of the United Nations contribution to national priorities.

Formulation of the CF involved key processes designed to gather and identify key needs and priorities of the Government of Malawi and its people. These included undertaking an independent Common Country Analysis (CCA), designed to identify key country context challenges and their root causes.[40] The CCA provided an updated assessment of the needs and challenges, with reference to climate change as well as weak economic structure (resulting from limited diversification and inclusion) negative social norms and poor governance. In addition, key country needs were further identified through several studies around resilience and inclusive growth.[41],[42],[43] The other major processes involved stakeholder consultations with Government

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40 United Nations Malawi, 2017, Malawi Root Cause Analysis, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe
41 World Bank Malawi, 2016 Malawi Economic Monitor, Q2 2016 – World Bank Malawi, Lilongwe
42 National Statistical Office, 2016, The fourth Integrated Household Survey (IHS4), 2016-2017, Malawi National Statistical Office, Zomba
43 World Bank. 2015. The cost of the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda (English) Washington, D.C.

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), civil society, District Executive Committees (DEC) and Area Development Committees (ADCs), as well as representatives of Traditional Authorities (TAs). This process ensured that key needs are identified at national, district as well as local community levels. The process also ensured identification of key Government priorities and aspirations at all levels for incorporation into the CF.[44]

In reference to the MGDS III, the evaluation team found a strong alignment of the CF. All pillar outcomes have corresponding key priority issues that are being addressed by MGDS III. For example, pillar three intended to support government's intentions for more inclusive and resilient development. These intentions were clear within MGDS III under the first key priority namely: agriculture, water development and climate change. The intentions are also clear in the other identified MGDS III priority areas such as disaster risk management and social support, environmental sustainability, as well as integrated rural development.[45]

In 2020 Government developed a successor long term policy framework to the Vision 2020 which is called Malawi 2063. This policy sets ambitious plans to create an 'inclusively wealthy and self-reliant nation'. It aims to drive Malawi's transformation to 'an industrialized upper middle income country where all citizenry enjoy a good quality life.' The framework has three main pillars (agricultural productivity and commercialization; industrialization; and urbanization) and seven enablers (mindset change; effective governance systems and institutions; enhanced public sector performance; private sector dynamism; human capital development; economic infrastructure; and environmental sustainability). It is operationalized through 10 year plans, the current one being the Malawi 2063 First 10 Year Implementation Plan (MIP–1). Broadly, there are strong linkages between issues the interventions are addressing and the MW2063/MIP–1 priorities. While this is the case, one key informant highlighted that the linkages would have been more pronounced if the CF was reviewed to take into account the new government overarching development framework. The alignment of the CF outcomes with Malawi development framework is shown below:

Table 5: A snapshot view on how the CF is aligned with both the MGDS III and MIP-1

CF Pillar Outcomes	MGDS III priority areas	MIP -1
Outcome 1: All right-holders in Malawi access more accountable and effective institutions at the central and decentralized levels that use quality disaggregated data, offer integrated service delivery and promote civic engagement, respect for human rights and rule of law	Other Development Areas 3 and 8: Gender, Youth Development, Persons with Disability and Social Welfare and Peace and Security	Enabler 2: Effective governance systems and institutions (Focus areas: citizen engagement, participation, and fair conduct of elections; openness and transparency, rule of law and sustainable and long term development orientation) Enabler 3: Enhanced Public Sector Performance (Focus area: public service delivery and ethical conduct)

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44 United Nations Malawi, 2019, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe
45 Government of Malawi, 2017, Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III – Building a productive, competitive and resilient nation, Government of Malawi, Lilongwe

Outcome 2: Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Malawi is enhanced	Other Development Areas 3: Gender, Youth Development, Persons with Disability and Social Welfare	Enabler 1: Mindset Change (Focus areas: patriotism, integrity, hard work and self-reliance and building positivity) Enabler 3: Enhanced Public Sector Performance (Focus area: public service delivery and ethical conduct)
Outcome 3: Malawi has strengthened institutional capacities for sustaining peace, inclusive societies and participatory democracy	Other Development areas 3 and 8: Gender, Youth Development, Persons with Disability and Social Welfare and Peace and Security	Enabler 2: Effective governance systems and institutions (Focus areas: citizen engagement, participation, and fair conduct of elections; openness and transparency and sustainable and long term development orientation)
Pillar 2 – **Outcome 4:** Children 0-5 years will have increased access to Comprehensive quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services.	*Key Priority Area:* II-Education and Skills development Other development areas -Persons with disabilities and social welfare and Gender	*Enabler 5:* Human Capital Development focus on Education and Skills Development
Outcome 5: Girls and boys 6-17 years, Particularly the most marginalized, Benefit from an integrated package of quality education, health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and protection services.	*Key Priority Area*: I-Agriculture, water development and climate change *Other development areas-* Gender, Youth development, persons with disabilities and social welfare	*Enabler 5:* Human Capital Development focus on Education and Skills Development, Health and Nutrition, Managing Population Growth
Outcome 6: Men, women and adolescents access high impact Comprehensive sexual and reproductive and HIV and AIDS health rights.	*Key Priority Area*: V-Health and Population *Other development areas-*HIV/AIDS Management and Gender.	*Enabler 5:* Managing Population Growth, Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Gender.
Outcome 7: Households have increased food and nutrition security, equitable access to healthy ecosystems and WASH and resilient livelihoods	Key priority outcome - Agriculture, water development and climate change management (outcome: inclusive agricultural transformation adaptive to climate change; intermediate outcomes: increased food safety and diversification, integrated water resources management)	Pillar 1 - Agricultural productivity and commercialization (focus areas: agriculture diversification, irrigation development, irrigation development, anchor farms, agriculture inputs, agricultural mechanization, structured markets, agriculture research, innovation and dissemination)

Outcome 8: Malawi has more productive, sustainable and diversified agriculture, value chains and market access	Key priority outcome - Agriculture, water development and climate change management (outcome: inclusive agricultural transformation adaptive to climate change; intermediate outcomes: increased agriculture market development, agro-processing, and value addition)	Pillar 1 - Agricultural productivity and commercialization (focus areas: agriculture diversification, irrigation development, irrigation development, anchor farms, agriculture inputs, agricultural mechanization, structured markets, agriculture research, innovation and dissemination)
Outcome 9: Malawi has strengthened economic diversification, inclusive business, entrepreneurship and access to clean energy	Key priority outcome - energy, industry and tourism development; intermediate outcomes: access to reliable and sustainable energy supply; affordable alternative energy sources; increased production and export of manufactured products)	Pillar 2 - Industrialization (focus areas: industrializing mining, diversification, value addition and competitiveness on export markets, creation of special economic and export processing zones, research, science, technology, and innovation)

The CF response to COVID-19 and other uncertainties

Apart from aligning with development needs and priorities, the CF was flexible and adaptive to respond to critical emerging and unforeseen needs of the most vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized groups mostly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic; especially through utilizing its comparative resource and technical advantage to support government and stakeholders at national, district and community levels. In addition, the CF also responded well in supporting the government in mitigating the effects of climatic disasters such as Cyclone Idai in 2019, Cyclone Ana and Gombe in 2022.

The Covid-19 pandemic had adverse human and socio-economic impacts in Malawi. Most importantly: "The covid-19 pandemic hit women the hardest. The closure of schools during pandemic period, and the resultant limited household economic resources, contributed to an increase in teenage pregnancies and child marriages. From January to August 2020, there were 40,000 cases of teenage pregnancies (an increase of 11 percent compared to the same time in 2019) and about 13 000 cases of child marriages."[46] Thus, in the wake of the pandemic, the UN provided technical and financial support to the government to come up with the National Social Economic Response Plan to run from 2021 to 2023. The plan was meant to provide direction on how the government and its partners respond to the pandemic and its effect. The plan also called for special attention on the needs of the vulnerable and disadvantaged in the wake of the pandemic. To support the government in this regard, close to US$50 million was repurposed within the CF, and US$4million was accessed through the Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund. These resources supported the government in ensuring the health sector actively responded to the pandemic (through capacity building of the health sector and stakeholders, mass preventive messaging and COVID-19 vaccine rollout) and protection of vulnerable groups such as women and persons with disabilities through social cash transfers.[47] The pandemic also impacted negatively on the public transport sector affecting small scale business enterprise owners and rural farmers access markets as well as cross-border trade activities.[48] As reported through key informant interviews, the UNCT engaged and supported pthe Government of Malawi in ensuring measures are put in place for small and medium scale businesses (both in formal and informal sectors) to continue operating.

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46 UN Malawi, 2021, Common Country Analysis, 2020 Update.
47 United Nations Malawi, 2022, 2021 UN Country Annual Results Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.
48 Government of Malawi, 2021, Malawi COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Plan 2019-2023, Government of Malawi, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and Public Sector Reforms, Lilongwe.

Further, the CF also supported the education sector to ensure primary schooling continued in the wake of school closures affecting over 5 million children following the pandemic.[49] The closures not only affected the performance of learners after schools reopened but also led to increased drop-outs, especially amongst the most vulnerable such as girls. Due to this, the UNCT together with the government was able to mobilize US$10 million from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) meant to support the COVID-19 response and recovery within the sector. The resources were used to ensure remote learning through radio stations, COVID-19 prevention messaging in schools, capacity building of teachers, as well as messaging to curb gender based violence, especially amongst girls while they stayed home.

The CF response to COVID-19 and other uncertainties such as Tropical Ana in Malawi was influenced by the nature of the framework itself, as well as the current context in the country. The CF was designed to be flexible and responsive to changing development needs, and can be adjusted in response to emerging challenges and uncertainties. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the implementation of the UNDAF, as well as on the achievement of the SDGs in Malawi.

In addition to COVID-19, other uncertainties, such as natural disasters like the Tropical Ana, which had an impact on the implementation of the CF in Malawi. The UN rushed in and supported the government in response to these cyclones. Overall, the CF's flexible and responsive design, along with the UN's close collaboration with the government and other development partners, have helped to ensure that the CF remains relevant and effective in the face of COVID-19 and other uncertainties in Malawi.

As earlier noted, the CF also responded to climatic disasters that affected the country since 2019. The shocks created a lot of unforeseen challenges and needs for the most vulnerable groups of people, especially in lower shire districts of Chikwawa and Nsanje. For example, Cyclone Ida and Kenneth affected over 975,600 people (5.4% of the population), displaced 86,976 people (0.5% of the population) and killed 60 people; 288,371 houses were damaged or destroyed.[50] In response to Cyclone Ida, the UN in Malawi reached 25,939 out of the 35,000 targeted vulnerable people with support in the form of dignity kits, midwifery/ reproductive health kits and financial support to run mobile clinics. Furthermore, the UN supported 530 community groups and nearly 180 community policing units with relevant life saving devices.'[51] Additionally, the UNCT continued to mobilize its technical expertise and resources to address food shortages affecting the most vulnerable. In 2021, for example, 1.4 million people were reached with cash and in-kind food assistance to save lives and livelihoods.[52] Similar efforts were also made in responding to other climatic disasters such as Tropical Storm Ana and Cyclone Gombe in 2022.

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49 Asim, S. et all, 2022 Learning loss from Covid in Sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from Smalawi (web article); World Bank. Refer: https://blogs.worldbank.org/ education/learning-loss-covid-sub-saharan-africa-evidence-malawi
50 Government of Malawi, 2019, 2019 Flood Response and Appeal, Government of Malawi, Ministry of Homeland Security, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Lilongwe.
51 United Nations Malawi, 2020, 2019 UNSDCF Annual Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.
52 United Nations Malawi, 2022, 2021 UN Country Annual Results Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.

5.2 Coherence

EQ 3: How successful was the CF in helping UN agencies to work together to reduce duplication, across agencies and across sectors to maximize development impacts?

EQ 4: To what extent the interventions in the CF have linkages with any interventions on recovery, peace and development? To what extent did the interventions link to any transition strategies in the context and or to development agenda?

Summary: *The CF was intentional in putting up mechanisms to ensure synergies and complementarities in achieving intended outputs and results. The evaluation team found that the Joint Strategy Meeting was not only key in building consensus on the direction taken on annual activity implementation and accountability, but also ensured synergies between the UNCT and government. Further, structures such as The UNCT, Programme Management Team, Results Groups and technical groups were set-up as operational structures to galvanize cross-agency expertise to provide joint technical support on the CF implementation. While this is the case, findings reveal that some groups were more active than others and were more value-adding. In addition, joint programming ensured that the UN-Agencies work in a coordinated manner to maximum development impacts. Different agencies lead on different outcomes and outputs. While this is the case, stakeholders also noted inadequacies in the manner the UN agencies pursued their respective mandates. Stakeholders observed limited inter-agency streamlining in resource mobilization and programme/project implementation. The CF linked well with the country's political recovery process following the disputed 2019 presidential and parliamentary elections; thereby supporting the government's effort to ensure political recovery and peace. Interventions in rebuilding communities affected by climatic shocks for development and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, resolution of Conflict in Mozambique were all implemented. Thus the CF interventions were for recovery, peace and development.*

UNSDCF was motivated by the need to strengthen the coherence of UN operations in line with the UN Development System (UNDS) reform agenda. With the approval of the CF document following Government of Malawi endorsement of it, UN agencies (both resident and non-resident agencies) adopted the Delivery as One approach which mandates joint planning, implementation and reporting. Interviews revealed that since the launching of the CF in 2019, good progress has been made in strengthening the coherence of the UN system in Malawi. Interviews with UN and national stakeholders revealed how the government and civil society stakeholders perceive overlap or lack of coordination between UN agencies as major challenge for effective coordination between the agencies

The lack of effective coordination is characteristic of both government agencies and development partners, including the UN. For example, agencies working in the education sector do not cooperate effectively with each other. According to some CSOs, duplication between UN agencies is common, although most of the UNCT see this as complimentary (KII). They pointed out the example of UNICEF and UNESCO which often work in parallel in the education sector, without a good understanding of what the other agency is doing; UNICEF and UNFPA work in parallel on adolescents; UNFPA and UN Women in gender equality and women's empowerment.

Although the agencies are generally keen on more coordination and cooperation with each other, they are primarily motivated by their own interests and place them above the interests of the whole UN system. This is evident in the way they plan, implement, track and report their activities – all these functions are primarily driven by internal imperatives and guidelines rather than requirements that relate to the whole of the UN. This situation is a result of the way in which the UN system is structured globally, which is totally outside of the control of the UNCT in Malawi. Recognizing this limitation and the constraints that it places on the

extent to which the UN can really function as one in the country, the focus of this section is rather on how coordination and cooperation among the agencies have played out in the current cycle and how they can be further strengthened.

Joint Strategy Committee (JSC) is a high level forum between the Government of Malawi and the UN, which provides oversight of the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations' work in the country. It approves the Joint Annual Work Plans and assesses their implementation at the end of each year. It is made up of Senior Government of Malawi Officials from key line ministries and Heads of UN agencies, and is chaired by the Chief Secretary with the UN Resident Coordinator as co-chair. Its main role is to provide overall strategic guidance and oversight to the implementation of CF.

To ensure coordination and synergies, internal coordination mechanisms are put in place. First is The UNCT comprising heads of agencies and chaired by the Resident Coordinator. It is the main forum where socioeconomic development issues and policy options, implementation of the CF, issues related to results of the whole UN system and strategic engagements with the government get discussed in a comprehensive way. It meets monthly to discuss strategic issues of interest to the agencies. Second is the Programme Management Team (PMT) consisting of deputies and senior programme staff is responsible for the overall coordination of CF implementation. It reports to The UNCT and brings together all agencies for coordinated programming and leads the CF review, reporting and evaluation. Inter-agency Results Groups (RGs) chaired by respective agencies are responsible for joint work planning, monitoring and reporting against planned results. The main instrument that has been utilized by the RGs have been the Joint Work Plans (JWPs) for each of the nine outcomes. The Operations Management Team (OMT) coordinates UN's effort towards enhanced operational efficiency under the Business Operation Strategy (BOS). The Monitoring and Evaluation Advisory Group (MEAG) is composed of monitoring and evaluation staff from the various UN agencies, advises and provides technical assistance to the PMT and the Results Groups in tracking progress towards CF results. It conducts CF reviews, reporting and the evaluation.

Thematic groups for cross-cutting issues provide advice and guidance in mainstreaming relevant needs across all outcomes. These include Working Group on Gender and Human Rights, The Youth Technical Working Group and the UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS advise the PMT, UNCT and Results Groups. All thematic groups operate on the basis of specific Terms of Reference and have their own annual work plans. The United Nations Communications Group disseminates UN contribution to development results in Malawi. UNCG has functioned effectively in terms of planning and implementing joint activities. UN agencies have sought to communicate in One Voice when it comes to advocating for gender and human rights issues. UNCG has supported UNCT's efforts to raise public awareness on the work of the UN system in Malawi.

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office is a key UN coordination structure which has played a crucial representation role on behalf of the UN system. The RCO plays an important role in ensuring stronger coordination with the Government of Malawi and among UN agencies. The RCO is also the secretariat to the UNCT and has organized UNCT retreats that have resulted in concrete deliverables that have improved coordination and cooperation among UN agencies. As at the inception of this evaluation, the UNRCO had an acting Resident Coordinator. The new guidance for the UN Cooperation Framework talks about integrated programming involving joint planning and joint implementation.

Joint programming enhanced coherence between UN agencies, ensuring UN implementing agencies leverage their mandates and comparative technical advantages to achieve the CF results in Malawi. There was a well-coordinated joint implementation of 15 interventions by the UN agencies within the CF. UN agencies cooperation on delivery of each of the outcomes was done in a way that reinforced synergies to deliver on results. Their mandates tended to reinforce each other and were well suited given their expertise and experience in handling interventions of closely related issues of women and children. Key informant interviews with UNCT stakeholders noted that UN agencies worked well on joint programmes, enhancing synergies in delivering results, although at the district levels, district development planners seem confused as to the role of each agency in the whole set up.. This was reaffirmed by district counterparts where joint programmes were implemented.

Despite successful cooperation, joint programming and coherent work among the UN agencies still remain a challenge. One Country Director noted that some of the joint programming is rather based on personal relationships with the head of the other agencies. Joint Programmes primarily result when donors prefer a programme that engages more than one UN agency. When such incentives are not in place, agencies compete for resources, recognition and visibility by the development partners . Two donor agencies complained about this competition for resources from the UN agencies. As one donor put it "we have never received any UNRCO pp Stakeholders also noted that the UNCT needed to strengthen coherence in other aspects of programming, especially on engagement with potential funding partners and implementation of individual agency programmes or projects. For example, one bilateral donor agency interviewed indicated that they are engaged by different UN agencies for potential funding partnerships – some on more or less similar interventions. In addition, different timings in strategic planning and programming cycles among UN agencies (outside the CF timelines) is another factor that limited the coherence and alignment between agency programmes. There is competition for resources especially for additional funding and visibility. This has greatly affected the ability of UN agencies for joint programming, including resource mobilization, priority setting and problem identification to address jointly some of the pressing problems the country is facing . Although the harmonization of some common services under the BOS 2.0 has reduced duplication of activities to some degree, joint resource mobilization remains a challenge.

Interviews with stakeholders among the government and CSO revealed that the work of UN agencies in the country is hampered by "overlap or lack of coordination between agencies, while CSOs were critical of the quality of coordination of UN agencies." According to interviews with government and CSO agencies, duplication between UN agencies is common. However the duplication of mandates is seen as 'complementarity" Interviews with district officials pointed out the examples of UNICEF and UNESCO often working in parallel in the education sector without a good understanding of what the other agency is doing; UNICEF and UNFPA working in parallel on adolescents; UNFPA and UN Women in gender equality and Women's empowerment. Government partners do not have control over the situation. While each agency is keen on proper coordination and cooperation with each other, their primary motivation is their own interests, hence they place these over the whole UN system. This is evident in the way they plan, implement, track and report their activities. This is as a result of the way in which UN system is structured globally, which is totally outside the control of the UNCT in Malawi.

The performance of inter-agency thematic groups has been epileptic. Some are more active than others. UN Communication Group has functioned effectively in terms of planning and implementing joint activities. UNCT tend to communicate in one voice on issues of gender equality and human rights. However lack of dedicated funding for joint activities has affected the performance of UN Communication Group.

Through the Humanitarian-Nexus strategy, programmes were approved on critical area of conflict prevention to respond to potential spillovers from the conflict in Mozambique. During the crisis ignited by the nullification of the sixth presidential and parliamentary elections, the UNCT continued to engage government and encourage consensus building on issues around the rule of law and human rights. Additionally, the civil society was also engaged to ensure continued advocacy on conflict prevention, peace building, rule of law as well as accountability. It is thus evident that the UNCT played a significant role in ensuring peace and recovery during the transition period and afterwards. CF interventions demonstrated ability

5.3 Effectiveness

EQ 5: How effective has the CF been in realizing outcomes/results as outlined in the results frameworks as a contribution to the achievement of national SDG?

EQ 6: To what extent have the CF programming principles been implemented with due consideration to gender equality, human rights and environmental sustainability?

Summary: *The interventions carried out under the CF have contributed greatly to the development progress in Malawi in the three pillars. The UNCT has been effective in delivering results and making a positive impact as confirmed by the improvement in relevant indicators. Many UN system interventions have achieved their planned outputs, and individual agencies have established systems to measure their progress. However, a closer examination of the results framework shows that not all of the CF objectives have been met, with a large percentage of the indicators not being achieved. On average, 33.3% of the outcomes in Pillar 1, 50% of the outcomes in Pillar 2, and 25% of the outcomes in Pillar 3 were fully achieved. Similarly, 57.1% of the outputs in Pillar 1, 16.7% of the outputs in Pillar 2, and 30.4% of the outputs in Pillar 3 were fully achieved. There is also a lack of data for many indicators, highlighting the need for a functional data ecosystem. The principles of gender equality, environmental sustainability, capacity building, LNOB and HRBA were largely incorporated in UN programs, but the result matrix lacked disaggregated data. Additionally, although the CF had a specific outcome on gender equality and women's empowerment, this was not fully integrated across all outcomes.*

The terminal assessment of the effectiveness criterion focuses on the performance of Outcomes and Outputs that can be used to improve the planning and implementation of the upcoming UN Sustainable Development Country Framework (UNSDCF). The analysis of performance is discussed under each Result Group/Pillar and at the level of Outcomes and Outputs as articulated in the results framework. Available data has shown that the effectiveness of implementing the Malawi-CF has been mixed; in some cases desired results have been achieved whereas in other cases, targeted results were not achieved. However, overall, the effectiveness of the CF implementation has been on track in conformity with desired programmes outcomes. This is despite some challenges that were faced in the course of the framework implementation period (2019-2023) such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climatic shocks.

The assessment of the effectiveness of the Outcomes and Outputs considers the following aspects: i) the effectiveness of achieving planned Outcomes; ii) the **e**ffectiveness of the Government- UN collaboration to implement the CF; iii) the response to COVID-19 and other uncertainties; as well as v) assessing the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation arrangements. To what extent these parameters were achieved or not remains important to appreciate how all the Pillar/Results Groups (RGs) were or were not effectively implemented. The programmes implemented by the UN agencies as well as those delivered by the Government complemented each other in achieving the objectives of the CF. For instance, the Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund has helped to strengthen the UNSDCF by providing additional resources, aligning with UNSDCF priorities, fostering coordination and collaboration, catalyzing action, and increasing accountability.

Table 6: Assessment of Performance of the CF Outcomes and Outputs Indicators

Pillars/Outcomes[53]	Indicators	% fully achieved[54]	% partially achieved[55]	% not achieved[56]	% Data not available[57]	Total row %
Result Group/Pillar 1:						
Outcomes (3)	9	33.3	66.7	-	-	100.0
Outputs (9)	42	57.1	14.3	-	28.6	100.0
Result Group/Pillar 2:						
Outcomes (3)	14	50	25.0	0	25	100.0
Outputs (11)	43	16.7	25.0	58.3	0	100.0
Result Group/Pillar 3:						
Outcomes (3)	12	25	15	-	60.0	100.0
Outputs (10)	37	30.4	36.9	4.3	28.3	99.9
Overall Outcome achievement (9)		36.1	35.6	0	28.3	100.0
Overall output achievement (30)		34.7	25.4	20.9	19.0	100.0

Pillar/Result Group 1:

It is difficult to make a general statement on the overall effectiveness of the CF in realizing Pillar 1 outcomes, as this will depend on the specific UN development interventions and the context in which they were implemented. However, the evaluation team is able to provide a general overview of the extent to which the CF has contributed to the achievement of pillar 1 outcomes.

Outcome 1

Pillar 1 outcome 1 has four primary outputs of the CF which aim to improve the well-being and quality of life of the population, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, through the provision of essential services, such as health, education, water, and sanitation. The evaluation team has established that the UN system in Malawi has made efforts to support the government in improving access to these essential services for the population. For example, UN agencies have supported the government in strengthening the health system, by providing technical assistance to improve health services and increasing access to essential medicines and vaccines. This is evidenced by, the Ministry of Health implementation of the

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53 Data reported in this Table is based on cumulative assessment from 2019 up to 2022
54 Fully achieved on the outcomes and outputs means that the outcomes and or outputs have met or exceeded expectations targets
55 Partially achieved on the outcomes and outputs refer to when some, but not all, of the desired results (targets) have been attained.
56 Not achieved means that the none of the outcomes and outputs met the set targets as observed across the years
57 Data not available means across the years since baseline, no data has been recorded for the particular outcome and or output

Electronic Health Information Network (eHIN)[58] project on a pilot basis in Blantyre, Rumphi, and Ntchisi districts to increase transparency and accountability in the health sector. The project focuses on managing the supply chain of health commodities and improving transparency by monitoring product inventory, distribution, and utilization. It has demonstrated the potential to reduce the pilferage of drugs and medical supplies and monitor the performance of medical equipment. In addition, the UN is actively contributing to the review of key policies and systems, such as the National Decentralization Policy, the functioning of the fiscal decentralization systems, and the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act and Local Government Act. It is also supporting the government in costing the expenditure assignments for devolved sectors such as Health, Education, Agriculture, Gender, WASH, and nutrition, to contribute to a rebalancing between devolved functions and related finances.

The evaluation team established that the UN also supported the government in improving access to education, particularly for girls, by providing technical assistance to improve the quality of education and increasing the enrollment and retention of girls in schools. For example, the evaluation team established that a total of 8,742 vulnerable adolescent school girls received scholarships the Ministry of Education (MoE) to complete secondary education. However, the evaluation team could not establish the spread of the scholarships across the CF implementation period.

In addition, the UN supported the improvement of government institutions and non-state actors by providing technical and financial assistance in the creation of strategy documents and policies. One notable result is the development of the National Migration Policy[59], which is a crucial guide for addressing key issues such as regulating the movement of people. Through this, the evaluation team established that the government of Malawi is committed to implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework. Not only this, but also, the Office of the Ombudsman effectively carried out investigations into mal-administration in the public service and issued determinations to hold public institutions accountable in their mandate delivery. This has helped to a certain extent in the implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of laws and policies. For instance, the "Misplaced Priorities"[60] report was produced, which shed light on the investigation into allegations of lack of transparency and accountability in the implementation of Malawi's National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan. The focus on accountability and the fight against corruption was evident in 2021, as seen through document reviews. The country welcomed a new Director General of the Anti-Corruption Bureau and a significant increase in investigations and arrests was observed, including the arrest of a former Minister of Energy linked to fuel import fraud issues. However, despite this progress, Malawi continues to face challenges in transparency. Key informant interviews with corruption fighting institutions and law enforcement agencies revealed that limitations in capacities and expertise, lack of digital technologies and budget, and weak political will hinder the fight against corruption. Instances of flouted public procurement procedures persist and are a significant obstacle to the country's ability to receive external direct budget support.

Results so far indicate that Outcome 1 leveraged the expertise of the private sector and involved civil society in implementing activities such as the Private Sector Advocacy Initiative (PASI)[61]. This outcome did not only improve coordination among agencies and encouraged collaborative programming with government entities and civil society organizations but also provided access to justice for marginalized groups like women, girls, and the elderly. For example, through the PASI program, village mediation and paralegal services were provided to the most vulnerable individuals, resulting in the resolution of 13,017 cases. Additionally, 56% of the cases handled through village mediation were brought forward by women. This is attested by the Outcome Lead Agency who during the KII indicated that joint planning has enhanced partnerships and is a significant accomplishment in terms of good governance. However, some progress has been limited in meeting the requirements of UN human rights treaties due to social customs and beliefs.

Further results on Outcome 1 indicate that progress has been made in coordinating UN support for national and district-level data systems development. The UN is working to strengthen national data collection systems to provide evidence-based information for development planning. For example, the UNDP has

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58 Electronic health information network transforming Malawi's health supply chain: UNDP 2022
59 Republic of Malawi: National Voluntary Review of GCM: https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbdl416/files/docs/malawi_nvr_gcm.pdf
60 Misplaced Priorities, A report on an investigation into allegations concerning lack of transparency and accountability in the implementation of Malawi's national COVID-19 preparedness and response plan, Office of the Ombudsman, 2020
61 Project document of the Chilungamo-Access to justice through village mediation and paralegal services, 2018

supported the creation of council websites in Nsanje and Phalombe districts, and the SDG Hotspots dashboard is available online to visualize socio-economic indicators and hotspots assessments in the two districts. Through its various agencies, the UN has improved data collection and usage for national and district-level planning and programming. For example, through the KII, representatives from NSO indicated that the institution was able to collect and made available disaggregated data from the 2018 census, and launched 14 thematic reports for public access.

The evaluation team noted that outcome 1 output 3 led to accountability of duty bearers while ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. Efforts show that the space where civil society organizations work has been expanded, they are being engaged by the UN, government agencies to work in collaboration towards achieving sustainable development. Some notable key results include; the constructive feedback was provided by civil society organizations to the Malawi government through public budget hearings organized by the government. The government received support to coordinate the production of the Open Budget Survey (OBS), and based on the feedback received from the public and civil society organizations, they were able to take appropriate follow-up actions.

However, despite these efforts, significant challenges remain in improving access to essential services, particularly in rural and remote areas. For example, the country continues to face challenges in improving access to clean water and sanitation, particularly in rural areas, where access to these services remains limited. In conclusion, the CF has made contributions to the achievement of Pillar 1 outcome 1, but further efforts are needed to fully realize this outcome, particularly in addressing the challenges in improving access to essential services, such as health, education, water, and sanitation, for the most vulnerable and marginalized populations in Malawi.

Outcome 2

Pillar 1 outcome 2 of the CF has three outputs whose aim is to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction through the creation of decent work opportunities, particularly for women and young people, and the promotion of entrepreneurship, small and medium enterprises, and agribusiness. The UN system in Malawi has made efforts to support the government in promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. For example, UN agencies have supported the government in creating decent work opportunities for women and young people by providing technical assistance to improve the skills and employability of these groups and increasing access to financing for entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprises. The UN has also supported the government in promoting agribusiness, by providing technical assistance to improve agricultural productivity, increase access to markets, and increase the value chain of agricultural products. For example, through programs like the Spotlight Initiative and other collaborative efforts aimed at ending gender discrimination. The evaluation team established that there is substantial evidence that women and girls are being empowered, human rights for marginalized groups are being promoted, and refugees, asylum seekers, and the elderly are also being supported. Despite the collaborative efforts, there is still duplication among UN agencies in their approach to women and girls, which is hindering progress towards the set objectives. For example, UNICEF is leading an initiative targeting children aged 6-17, particularly the most marginalized, with a comprehensive package of services for health, education, and protection, while UN-Women is leading a similar initiative on gender equality and women's empowerment. If these similar initiatives were managed by a single agency, more progress could be made towards the set indicators. Currently, there is a lack of data available on some crucial indicators for gender equality and women's empowerment, such as the proportion of countries with tracking systems for gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as the proportion of positions in public institutions by gender, age, and disability status.

In addition, the Spotlight Initiative has also revitalized gender technical working groups (GTWGs) at the national and district levels to enhance transparency and accountability in the delivery of services to marginalized survivors of gender-based violence in key areas such as police, courts, education, and hospitals. The GTWGs and chiefs' forums serve as oversight institutions for the implementation of SDG 5 targets. Evidence shows that partnerships between civil society, media, and oversight institutions to hold duty-bearers accountable and ensure inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels are being strengthened. The evaluation team established that there has been significant progress in improving local government

service delivery and increasing public engagement in local development planning, budgeting, and monitoring processes in selected districts. This is evident by the UN support in the development of Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index, a 10-year Implementation Plan for the Malawi 2063 Vision, and using transformative digital technologies for the planning and monitoring processes at the district level. This has helped align local and national development planning processes and improve the effectiveness of development planning towards the achievement of SDGs.

The UN agencies have been working to strengthen the abilities of government agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs) in implementing and monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment. They provided training to 310 service providers in Essential Service Package for Gender-Based Violence, leading to an increase in referrals. In addition, the UN helped enhance the capacity to monitor and report on gender equality, by developing a standardized GBV data collection system, supporting the judiciary in developing a gender-integrated data management system and strengthening the government's ability to monitor normative frameworks. These efforts have resulted in improved accountability and tracking of progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment.

The evaluation team, through the document reviews as well as the KII, noted that the Ministry of Gender in Malawi has improved its coordination and management of gender equality initiatives, leading to its integration into government policies and programs. This has been achieved through partnerships with some UN organizations such as UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, and UNHCR. The partnerships have resulted in the creation of gender task teams in universities, gender-sensitive budgeting, and gender inclusion in local government development plans. The UN provided training to service providers and improved access to GBV data, leading to an increase in referrals and improved services. The organization has also brought 2,900 cases of SGBV to court and provided support to adolescent girls and women gaps in the national statistical system for gender statistics were assessed and the capacity of the Ministry of Gender and National Statistical Office was enhanced. In addition, the UN has supported out-of-school adolescent girls and improved GBV handling in a refugee camp.

The evaluation team has established that various organizations and institutions in Malawi have been empowered to produce and use knowledge products and analytical reports on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls under the CF. Some of the key initiatives include a national situation analysis report on sexual harassment in the workplace, an assessment of GBV coordination mechanisms, a gender audit report for higher education institutions, and guidelines for anti-sexual harassment policies. The Malawi Human Rights Commission and CSO Citizen Alliance conducted the national situation analysis and GBV coordination assessments, respectively. The capacity of the National Statistical Office in collecting gender-sensitive statistics has also been strengthened through initiatives supported by the UN, such as the Computer Assisted Telephonic Interview (CATI) study and the Gender Assessment on the Impact of COVID-19 on Women in Malawi. The results show significant progress in the generation of gender statistics and the use of knowledge products and reports to inform gender-related commitments and the achievement of the SDG goals in Malawi.

However, despite these efforts, significant challenges remain in promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in Malawi. For example, the country continues to face challenges in creating decent work opportunities, particularly for women and young people, as well as in promoting entrepreneurship, small and medium enterprises, and agribusiness. In conclusion, the CF has made contributions to the achievement of Pillar 1 outcome 2, but further efforts are needed to fully realize this outcome, particularly in addressing the challenges in promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in Malawi.

Outcome 3

Pillar 1 outcome 3 of the CF aims to improve governance and strengthen institutions, including the rule of law and human rights, by promoting transparency, accountability, and participatory decision-making. The UN system in Malawi has made efforts to support the government in improving governance and strengthening institutions. For example, UN agencies have supported the government in promoting transparency and

accountability by providing technical assistance to strengthen public financial management systems, improve public service delivery, and increase citizen engagement and participation in decision-making processes. The evaluation team established that, there are efforts by the UN and its collaborative partners to enhance governance in institutions such as parliament, political parties, local governance, civil society organizations, and Electoral and Human Rights Commissions. These initiatives have ensured accountability and transparency in resource management and have increased women's participation in politics, particularly in the contest for parliamentary seats, as demonstrated by the increase in female representation in parliament from 16% to 23% during the 2019 tripartite elections

The UN has also supported the government in promoting the rule of law and human rights by providing technical assistance to improve the justice sector and increase access to justice for the most vulnerable and marginalized populations. For instance, during the KII interviews, it was noted that the UN supported the government in registering asylum seekers at border entry points and in the Dzaleka camp. Apart from this, the UN helped the government issue national IDs to eligible citizens, leading to the linking of 16 government agencies and private sector institutions to the national ID system for authentication and verification. This improved food security and the transparency of the food subsidy program. In addition, through document reviews, it was established that PAC successfully mediated tensions between Muslims and Christians and signed a MoU on dress codes to allow Muslim girls to wear hijabs in Christian schools.

Furthermore, efforts were made to enhance governance, electoral management, and peacebuilding institutions for a more inclusive, transparent, and peaceful society. Progress has been achieved, such as the development of a draft electoral reform bill, peaceful by-elections held by the MEC, and parliament holding hybrid sessions and launching a live TV program for greater public engagement. The capacity of new MEC Commissioners was increased through capacity-building interventions, and boundary delimitation was conducted. As well as the capacity for district and community-level stakeholders in Rumphi District on how to implement UNSCR 1325 by promoting women's inclusion and participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, increasing their leadership in community structures, and addressing gender-based violence was built. 135 individuals (108 females and 27 male) were trained to engage at the community level for peacebuilding and conflict prevention. These groups are expected to continue providing gender-sensitive responses for security and humanitarian efforts in the districts.

However, despite these efforts, significant challenges remain in improving governance and strengthening institutions in Malawi. For example, the country continues to face challenges in promoting transparency and accountability in the public sector and in increasing citizen engagement and participation in decision-making processes. In conclusion, the CF has made contributions to the achievement of Pillar 1 outcome 3, but further efforts are needed to fully realize this outcome, particularly in addressing the challenges in improving governance and strengthening institutions in Malawi.

Achievements on output targets:

Pillar 1 has 3 outcomes, 9 outputs' and 42 indicators. Results show that 33.3% of the outcomes were fully achieved and 57.1% of the outputs were also fully achieved. However, the evaluation has established that 66.7% of the outcomes were partially achieved and 14.3% of the outputs were also partially achieved and 28.6 of the outputs had not data recorded. Absence of the data shows that there exists technical competence in tracking down all the CF indicators from the UN as well as respective implementing partners.

Overall assessment

The evaluation clearly shows that the CF is an important tool for coordinating the efforts of the UN in supporting the achievement of national development goals, including SDGs. In the case of Malawi, the effectiveness of the CF in realizing pillar 1 outcomes along with its outputs and contributing to the achievement of the SDGs has varied. According to available reports and through the KII, the CF has been successful in some areas, such as in supporting the government's efforts to increase access to basic social services, such as education and healthcare, as well as in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. The CF has also helped to improve the country's resilience to shocks and stresses, such as natural disasters and economic downturns.

However, progress in some areas has been slow, and there are still significant challenges that need to be addressed. For example, despite some progress, poverty remains widespread in the country, and many people still lack access to basic services and opportunities. Additionally, Malawi faces significant environmental and natural resource management challenges, such as deforestation, soil degradation, and declining water resources, that need to be addressed to ensure sustainable development. These are some of the main areas that need to be improved to enhance the effectiveness of the CF in Malawi. Addressing these challenges will require sustained efforts from the government, UN agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, working together to promote sustainable and inclusive development in the country.

Table 7: General Pillar 1 analysis

Pillars/Outcomes	% fully achieved	% partially achieved	% Not achieved	No data
Pillar 1:				
Outcomes (3)	33	67	0	0
Outputs (9)	57	14	0	0

Overall, 33% of Outcomes were fully achieved; 67% partially achieved while 57% of output indicators were fully achieved and 14% partially achieved.

Pillar/Result Group 2:

Outcome level achievements

Outcome 4 used deployment of appropriate technologies, standardization of infrastructure models, adoption of solar technologies for cold chains and upgrading theater facilities served to reduce costs in time, finances and expertise on the delivery of the outcome. Under the Pillar II interventions employed mass media to reach huge masses at cheaper cost, setting standards for infrastructure to ensure there is value for money, solar technologies to support cold chains thus contributing to delivery of quality health services. There was also deployment of appropriate case management systems to aid registration of lost children and improvement of health service infrastructure. All the latter approaches contributed to cost effectiveness in a manner that minimize costs thus contributing to delivery on results under the outcome 4.

In-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders as well as review of programme documents highlighted that the Interactive radio instructions employed during COVID-19 ensure ECD services continuity reached over 600,000 children with Interactive Radio Instructions (IRI) package. This initiative was coordinated by the UN as co-leading the ECD taskforce supported by the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare . UN also committed a strategic level support which resulted in standardizing the four types of comprehensive model designs of ECD centers before commencement of actual construction work. These four types of standard model ECD centers addressed all technical aspects according to population size, topography and other priorities. The design services produced guideline products which guided all engineering aspects for Malawi as a whole. Standardization of ECD centers' models was intended to ensure there is cost effectiveness on delivery on the infrastructure. There is evidence that the support to the country's cold chain capacity improved with the installation of 203 more Solar Direct Drive refrigerators with support from Gavi Cold Chain Equipment Optimization Platform support. Employment of Solar power refrigerators was a way of minimizing costs where use of diesel generators and even the main grid could have been costly.

Case management systems for unaccompanied and separated children through best interest procedures were effectively used to prevent risks to children in the Dzaleka refugee camp. To enhance childbirth registration UN worked with its partners and community/religious leaders to raise awareness and worked closely with the National Registration Bureau. Collaborations were also employed to ensure cost to deliver on outcome 4 taking into account mobilization of requisite expertise and financial resources. For example, the joint efforts by UNICEF, FAO and other implementing partners contributed towards improved quality of

diets for children in the first 1000 days with an increase in the proportion of children meeting the Minimum Dietary Diversity standard from 30.4% to 39.3%. The system also showed that in promoting service improvements, appropriate interventions were undertaken to ensure improved access to service delivery of targeted groups. The UN in collaboration with government made heavy investments into supporting the refurbishment of 3 operating theatres - 1 in Lilongwe and 2 in Dedza. In Lilongwe at Bwaila maternity hospital, the operating theatre was expected to make a difference in ensuring that the lives of pregnant mothers and their newborns are saved and disability due to delays in action is reduced. As a matter of ensuring cost effective delivery on the outcome 5 results, interventions employed e-learning innovations and skills building. E-learning had massive reach to preschool-aged learners and secondary school-aged learners through emergency radio programmes on core subjects of English, Chichewa and Mathematics, mass awareness on ending teenage pregnancies. The skills programmes targeted adolescents and youths marginalized girls helped them complete life skills programmes that built their health, social and economic assets.

Available evidence from the documents reviewed revealed that the cost effective interventions employed by the UN agencies and implementing partners ensured continuity of learning and various distance learning programmes were introduced to support preschool-aged learners to secondary school-aged learners. The UN effort is reputed to have resulted in ensuring the existence of a well-functioning classroom assessment system in primary schools in contrast to other years. To that effect assessment guidelines were developed to guide classroom assessment, especially after school reopening. Under the same innovations, at preschool level, a total of 600,000 children accessed ECD services including early stimulation, care and support, early learning, health and nutrition education and counseling on responsive parenting to their caregivers/parents through interactive radio program lessons and radio messages.

At primary level, approximately 1,918, 415 primary school learners (599,870 males and 1,318,545 females) were reached with emergency education radio programmes that were aired from May to July 2020, covering English, Chichewa and Mathematics which are core subjects of the Primary Curriculum Assessment Reforms (PCAR) curriculum. In addition, 71,552 secondary learners (47,940 boys and 23,612 girls) were supported with online learning and 50,000 secondary learners (42% girls) received self-study materials during school closure. Over 6,500 young Malawians participated in the COVID-19 Youth Challenge powered by UNICEF with Segal Family Foundation. The challenge provided young participants a platform to receive skills training and ideate solutions that would help tackle the pandemic.

The Radio programmes on ending unintended pregnancies (EUP) were broadcasted, reaching 3,084 people in the form of phone-in. The programme reached 2,874 engagements on Facebook and 4,647 on Twitter. Through PCC sessions in the two-targeted districts, 465 adolescents were reached with SRHR information. 277 young people living with HIV or with disabilities were reached with iCAN package, which aims to help them understand their HIV positive status and empower them to plan their lives in ways that protect both their own health and that of others. ICAN facilitators together with CSE lead facilitators reached 345 young men and 392 young women. Through UN, 22,205 adolescents and young marginalized girls in UN focus districts completed life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets. All the above interventions as illustrated carried along with them elements of promoting gender equality as targeting was for both boys and girls, men and women. Issues of promotion of human rights are evident in issues of ensuring massive access to all including the vulnerable.

For outcome 6, there was effective collaboration between UN agencies and Government Ministries that marshaled the requisite human resources and built capacities for improved sexual reproductive health services in a manner that was cost effective compared to a situation where the UN agencies could have gone it alone. Document reviews revealed that over 33,400 young people accessed integrated SHR services. UN in collaboration with the MoH trained 2490 family planning providers and 650 pharmacy personnel in order to improve data systems, stock management and Logistics Management Information Systems (LMIS) and increase Sayana Press as well as other new family planning method service provision and uptake. Additionally, between the months of February and July 2020, UNFPA has trained 540 nurse providers in Levoplant that complements the Jadelle and Implanon services. The results ascertain that UNFPA contributed to some couple of years of protection

Outputs level achievements

The overall performances of Pillar II in terms of output level achievement show there was poor performance as 16.7% were fully achieved, 25% partially achieved and 58.3% not partially achieved. There was notable improvement in service delivery attributed to capacity building in terms of infrastructure, human resources and equipment.

Early Childhood Development Services

Key informant interviews and document reviews reveal that the activities undertaken under this output led to improvement of the ECD standards, districts are now implementing integrated ECD services at scale with support from UNICEF; care groups have had their knowledge enriched on integrated ECD nutrition, Early Stimulation, and nurturing package under IEY. It was noted that all district councils had developed capacity to provide free and universal birth registration for 0–5-year-olds; registration of all refugees and asylum seekers born in Malawi; and the capacity to provide a minimum package of age-appropriate nutrition services to children with support of UNICEF & WFP.

Quality Education, Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and Protection Services

UN supported curriculum audit of the Life Skills Education (LSE) curriculum for primary and secondary levels. To strengthen implementation of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in the classroom, UNESCO has supported the training of 20 Master Trainers across the six education divisions who have gone on to train 242 Primary Education Advisors (PEAs) in zones. As a result, 71,757 learners (52 percent were girls) have enrolled in the Complementary Basic Education programmes.[62]. Document review and key informant interviews with UN stakeholders showed that under 2ther4SRHR Joint programme implemented in the districts of Mulanje, Nkhata bay, Mangochi, there is a common understanding of values and attitude especially towards adolescents' reproductive health during the pandemic through enriching the capacity of 20 district management team members who include the police, health, social welfare, education, youth, the judiciary, and health workers.

Sexual and Reproductive and HIV/AIDS Health Rights

Efforts were put in place to enhance the uptake of family planning services in humanitarian contexts and skilling marginalized girls by building their health, social and economic assets. Interventions supported and contributed to improved capacity for Family Planning service delivery including in humanitarian contexts (KII, IDI and Documents review). Interview with UNFPA affirmed that IOM and UNHCR supported capacity building and awareness sessions in district councils in Mchinji, Mwanza and Neno and Dowa (Dzaleka Refugee Camp). This contributed to the demand for SRHR, HIV/AIDS and Family planning services at community level. Furthermore, interviews with UN stakeholders and document reviews show that 21,110 the marginalized girls were identified in focus districts that successfully completed life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets. Among these, 100 girls rescued from child marriages were trained in basic digital skills with the support of UN Women (Document review, KII and IDI).

The overall performances of Pillar II in terms of output level achievement show there was dismal performance. Of the 12 outputs targeted under Pillar II, only two were achieved, three partially achieved and seven not achieved. Dismal performances could be attributed partially to Covid-19 pandemic. Of the four indicators, two indicators were achieved, one not realized and the other has no values for level of achievement. The overall assessment is that the outcome was not achieved. Some of the reasons are the lack of teachers and space and limited financial resources also continued to stifle delivery of quality ECD services.

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Table 8: General Pillar 2 Outcomes and Outputs Indicators Analysis

Pillars/Outcomes	% fully achieved	% partially achieved	% Not achieved	No data
Pillar 2				
Outcomes (3)	50%	25%	0	25%
Outputs (12)	16.7%	25%	58.3%	0

Pillar/Result Group 3:

Outcome 7 Achievement

The CF contributed to development gains towards improving household food and nutrition security, equitable health ecosystems, water, sanitation and hygiene as well as resilient livelihoods; despite the continued challenges faced due to many exogenous shocks the country has faced. Document reviews show that the CF has contributed towards gains the country has made over the years on issues addressed by this outcome. In 2019 for instance over 1,241,672 vulnerable people in rural areas with food and cash-based transfers, including insurance. A further 94,000 households were able to access weather, climate and agriculture advice through community radio listening clubs and cellphone Short Messaging Services (SMSs). In addition, 275,925 households; 135,568 pregnant and lactating women, 114,172 adolescent girls and 220,496 children under the age of 5 years were reached with Infant and Young Children Nutrition (MIYCN) activities.[63] In 2020, a total of 24,139 people accessed basic sanitation services and 69,035 people accessed safe piped water supply; 811,927 children benefited from nutrition services; 70,000 households supported with insurance products; and 317 hectares of catchment area conserved, among others – all these helped to improve the lives of beneficiaries targeted. Further, in 2021 over 2 million people were reached with nutrition and social behavior change communication. Focus group discussions with beneficiaries of the AFIKEPO joint programme also noted that they benefited in terms of knowledge on how they can improve their food and nutrition habits to improve child and maternal health.[64] These benefits, if sustained, will likely contribute significantly to improving the food and nutrition status of vulnerable households. While this is the case, and as will be discussed later, these benefits are not reflected in the results framework monitoring data shared – as most of the indicators do not have the requisite data properly computed.

As noted above, Outcome 7 focuses on increasing food and nutrition security; equitable access to health ecosystems, water, sanitation and hygiene; and resilient livelihoods. The outcome has 10 indicators that are being tracked against yearly targets. Of the 10 indicators tracked as of 2021, only two indicators were fully achieved; two partially achieved; three have limited monitoring data and three have no monitoring data in relation to respective yearly targets. Given the data provided and assessed, it is clear that half of the yearly indicator targets were not achieved. As can also be noted on the table below, the evaluation notes that it is difficult to conclude overall achievement of the indicator targets under this outcome.

Achievement on Output targets

The outcome had three outputs and 24 corresponding indicators. Analysis of the available monitoring data indicate that 33 percent and 25 percent of the indicators were fully or partially achieved, respectively. Further, only 4 percent of the indicators were not achieved. The analysis further shows that 38 percent of the indicators had no or limited data to make a sound conclusion on their respective overall achievement. The considerably large percentage of indicators with no or limited data is an indication of limited consistency in computing the data or non-involvement of Monitoring, Evaluation and Advisory Group in programme planning. It could also be the deficiency in programme planning.Stakeholders consulted, especially pillar group leads, pointed out that there have been many challenges with data to properly document progress made. Even UNINFO could not be of help because of irregularity in populating the dashboard with information.

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63 United Nations Malawi, 2020, 2019 UNSDCF Annual Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.
64 Notes from focus group discussions

Overall assessment:

The evaluation team finds that the CF made significant contributions in building the capacity of rural agricultural extension workers and farmers to ensure sustainable and diversified agricultural practices; as well as supported rural farmer's access to high value markets. As earlier noted, Malawi suffers from recurring droughts afflicting the agriculture sector, threatening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers who constitute 80 percent of the population. The outcome focuses on supporting government efforts in ensuring that the country develops sustainable and diversified agriculture practices; improve value chains and market access especially for vulnerable rural communities. For instance, through the KULIMA joint programme, a significant number of extension workers and lead farmers were trained as master trainers and community-based facilitators to support rural farmers to improve agriculture practices. Further, the CF also supported rural farmers with banana suckers through farmer field schools to revitalize banana farming in 10 districts; as one way of encouraging agriculture diversification.[65] Support was also provided to rural farmer organizations to access high value markets. Field visit interviews (individual interviews and focus group discussions) also mentioned that the support towards lead farmers is a step in the right direction in ensuring more knowledge is provided to rural farmers on new and sustainable agriculture practices.[66] While these contributions are commendable, stakeholders at district level observed that of late there has seen an escalation of prices of farm inputs, making it difficult for rural farmers to boost their agriculture production.

Outcome 8 achievement:

The outcome has three indicators targeting annual growth in the contribution of agriculture to GDP; as well as supporting adoption of climate smart technologies. It is encouraging to note that all the two are either fully achieved or partially achieved. According to the data reviewed, it was in 2020 where the yearly target was not achieved. The outcome had four indicators namely: improved agriculture service delivery to promote modern sustainable agriculture; value chains; enabling environment for agricultural entrepreneurship, agro-processing and commercialization; and tenure rights. The four outputs had 11 indicators with respective yearly targets. In terms of achievement, the evaluation notes that 27 percent and 73 percent of the targets were fully achieved and partially achieved; and 9 percent not achieved. It is important to note that all the indicator targets were tracked, without having any monitoring data.

The CF under outcome 8 made significant contributions towards government's efforts to boost and diversify the economy and improve access to clean energy, despite the challenging context brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and more recently the Russia-Ukraine war. Under this outcome, several strides were made to support the government's efforts for a more diversified economy that is anchored on businesses that are inclusive. One of the notable achievements mentioned by stakeholders interviewed is the support provided by the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (MICF). The fund has been able to reach over 250,000 poor people with business and entrepreneurship opportunities. What is important is that around 30 percent of this support were women beneficiaries[67],[68] under the outcome, mini-grids were also put up in Mchinji and Mulanje districts, reaching over 350 households. What is also key is that under the outcome significant contributions were made to ensure the business environment cope with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, the CF supported government efforts to mitigate the spread of the pandemic through media and telephone messaging which reached a significant proportion of people in the country. Under the CF also, tremendous efforts were made to lobby for business-friendly COVID-19 prevention measures to ensure business are afloat despite the pandemic. Under the outcome, a special funding mechanism was also introduced to support the tourism sector which had been badly hit by the pandemic.[69] All these measures were made to ensure that the economy survives the ravaging impacts of the pandemic.

Outcome 9 achievement:

Outcome 9 under this pillar had eight indicators in total. Of these, only two indicators were fully achieved and the rest had no monitoring data according to the documents reviewed. The outcome had three outputs with 10 respective indicators. Rated based on yearly targets, three were fully achieved, another three were

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65 United Nations Malawi, 2022, 2021 UN Country Annual Results Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe
66 Notes from individual interviews and focus group discussions
67 United Nations Malawi, 2020, 2019 UNSDCF Annual Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.
68 United Nations Malawi, 2022, 2021 UN Country Annual Results Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe
69 Notes from individual interviews at national level

partially achieved and four had no monitoring data. The indicators that are recorded to have been achieved are on renewable energy and unemployment rate Indicator targets fully achieved during the years monitored are on generation of new jobs by firms in the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund; product certification; as well as access to affordable capital by private entrepreneurs.

Under this outcome, several strides were made to support the government's efforts for a more diversified economy that is anchored on businesses that are inclusive and clean energy sources. One of the key challenges noted by stakeholders interviewed is the support provided by the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (MICF). The fund has been able to reach over 250,000 poor people with business and entrepreneurship opportunities; over 35,000 rural smallholder houses and generated over 1,200 low-income unskilled permanent employment. What is important is that around 30 percent of this support were women beneficiaries.[70],[71] .Under the CF also, tremendous efforts were made to lobby for business-friendly COVID-19 prevention measures to ensure business are afloat despite the pandemic. Under the outcome, a special funding mechanism was also introduced to support the tourism sector, which had been badly hit by the pandemic.[72] All these measures were made to ensure that the economy survived the ravaging impacts of the pandemic.

Table 9: General Pillar 3 analysis

Pillars/Outcomes	% fully achieved	% partially achieved	% Not achieved	No data
Pillar 3:				
Outcomes (3)	33	17	0	50
Outputs (10)	31	37	4	28

Overall, in terms of gender and human rights, it is evident that the CF implementation reached both duty bearers as well as rights holders in pursuit of gender equality and human rights. The evaluation has noted that there were several efforts by the UNCT to build the capacity of government as a duty bearer to meet its obligations. In addition to Pillar 1 interventions where key core programming on gender and human rights are placed, the evaluation notes that under Pillar 3 the UNCT also reached out to responsible duty bearers - building their capacity to be able to deliver services effectively. One of the key achievements registered so far is the support towards strengthening the capacity of the Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP II).[73] This is key in ensuring pursuant of the two of the four core principles of the CF namely: leaving no one behind as well as human rights, gender equality and women empowerment. Additionally, beneficiaries interviewed under the KULIMA joint programme indicated that they have improved their knowledge on nutrition sensitive agriculture.[74] Stakeholders also mentioned that there are improvements in household assets for beneficiaries that have participated in the small stock livestock production - goat pass-on programme in communities that are susceptible to climatic shocks and rain-fed farming is a challenge[75]. In addition, the CF has also been able to support capacity building on disaster preparedness and response at both national, district and community levels; has also supported governments to respond to major environmental shocks during the period the CF has been under implementation. One of the key innovations has been the installation of community based flood early warning systems.[76] This is key in pursuit of the CF core principle on sustainability and resilience.

70 United Nations Malawi, 2020, 2019 UNSDCF Annual Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.
71 United Nations Malawi, 2022, 2021 UN Country Annual Results Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe
72 Notes from individual interviews at national level
73 United Nations Malawi, 2021, 2020 UN Country Annual Results Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe
74 Notes from focus group discussions at community level
75 Notes from individual interviews at district level.
76 United Nations Malawi, 2022, 2021 UN Country Annual Results Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe

The extent to which the Common Framework (CF) programming principles have been implemented with due consideration to gender equality, human rights, and environmental sustainability in Malawi

The extent varies depending on the specific UN development interventions and the context in which they were implemented. However, in general, the evaluation team established that the UN system in Malawi made efforts to ensure that the CF and its development interventions are guided by these principles. The UN system in Malawi has made efforts to ensure that its development interventions are gender-sensitive and contribute to the advancement of gender equality. For example, UN agencies have supported the government in promoting gender-responsive policies and programs, and have provided technical assistance to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into the design and implementation of development interventions. The UN system in Malawi has made efforts to ensure that its development interventions respect and promote human rights, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups. For example, the UN has supported the government in promoting the rights of women and children, and has provided technical assistance to improve the country's human rights protection framework. On environmental sustainability, the UN system in Malawi has made efforts to ensure that its development interventions are environmentally sustainable and contribute to the preservation of natural resources. For example, UN agencies have supported the government in promoting sustainable agriculture practices, and have provided technical assistance to improve the country's environmental management framework.

In conclusion, the UN system in Malawi made efforts to ensure that all interventions were guided by the CF programming principles, including gender equality, human rights, and environmental sustainability. However, further work is needed to fully mainstream these principles and ensure that they are effectively integrated into the design and implementation of all development interventions in the country (especially at district and community levels).

5.4 Efficiency

EQ5: To what extent and in what way has the CF contributed to a reduction of transaction costs for partners through greater UN coherence and discipline?

EQ6: Was the CF supported by an integrated funding framework and by adequate funding instruments? Have resources been allocated efficiently?

Summary: *Overall, there has been impressive resource utilization as demonstrated by declining funding gap. The deployment of appropriate technologies, standardization of inputs, skill building and effective collaboration between UN Agencies and government of Malawi were valuable at ensuring cost effectiveness in all the interventions intended to contribute to outcome results.* While efforts were made to ensure reduction in transactions costs through the operationalization of Business Operations Strategy 2.0 and through implementation of joint programmes. UNCT operated in silos for most of their respective programme interventions. *The CF had a clear integrated funding framework referred to as the medium term common budgetary framework, which had clear indicative funding figures - both available and funds to be sourced. Through this funding framework, the SDG Acceleration Fund comes as one key instrument that enabled the UNCT and its partners to effectively mobilize resources to accelerate achievement of the SDG goals.*

One aspect of efficiency is the adequacy of planning. Adequate planning is an essential prerequisite for efficient implementation because it allows organizations to sequence measures accordingly and allocate funding appropriately. One indicator of the quality of planning is the rate at which the budget is executed. The execution rate indicates the amount of money that was spent compared to what was planned initially.

When expenditure deviates substantially from the plan, the implication is that planning has not been not adequate.

The table below shows planned and expected expenditure for each UNSDCF outcome area for the period 2019-2022.[96] As can be seen from the table, the total amount of money spent by all agencies shown in the table amounted to about 66% of what they had planned on an annual basis. The gap between planned and actual expenditure is particularly high for 2018 (47%) and 2020 (58%). The table also shows that in particular outcome areas 3 and 4 have experienced that largest expenditure gaps. The table below shows planned and executed expenditure by agency. Part of the explanation for this was that following the pandemic and the development of the SERF, agencies rapidly expanded their resource mobilization targets in anticipation that they would raise substantial new funds to address the pandemic. This did not materialize, resulting in a greater projection of resources, while actuals raised remained limited compared to that.

As can be seen from the table, there has been significant variance among agencies in terms of execution rates. For example, the biggest agencies such as UNDP and UNICEF with large operations in the country have had larger gaps in execution than smaller agencies which have more predictable programmes. The Covid-19 crisis forced the agencies to re-program and re-channel funds to response-related activities. As can be seen from the table below, the big agencies such as WHO, UNDP and UNICEF have spent between USD 4 to 7 m on the crisis response in the fiscal year 2020.

Table 10: Planned and Executed Expenditure by Outcome Area

Outcome	Total Required Resources (US$)	Available Resources (US$)	Expenditure (US$)	Grand Total	% Implementation rate
Outcome 1	82,905,335.04	52,650,416.73	21,707,243.54	157,262,995.31	41.2
Outcome 2	11,354,861.00	10,312,741.00	6,612,575.19	28,280,177.19	64.1
Outcome 3	15,840,940.56	10,617,482.00	4,031,041.56	30,489,464.12	38.0
Outcome 4	194,579,414.76	120,771,724.07	98,778,780.04	414,129,918.87	81.8
Outcome 5	90,719,877.28	57,639,925.47	66,042,916.38	214,402,719.13	114.6
Outcome 6	47,973,668.46	43,264,467.50	23,990,056.20	115,228,192.16	55.4
Outcome 7	287,242,646.46	167,883,463.71	297,841,039.78	752,967,149.95	177.4
Outcome 8	83,753,830.97	64,259,006.32	40,338,351.55	188,351,188.84	62.8
Outcome 9	94,427,963.66	75,823,647.00	20,417,315.26	190,668,925.92	26.9
Grand Total	908,798,538.19	603,222,873.80	579,759,319.50	2,091,780,731.49	96.1

Table 10 shows that about 96% of the budget for the 9 outcomes has been spent. This varies by Outcomes. For Pillar 1 Outcomes, Outcome 2 achieved the highest implementation rate of 64.1%. For Pillar, Outcome 4 has the highest implementation rate of 82%, Outcome 5 (115%) and Outcome 6 (55.4%). For Pillar 3, Outcome 7 achieved more than hundred percent of the budget and Outcome 8 achieved 63% of the expenditure.

A look at the expenditure by UN agencies, Table 11 shows that UNDP and FAO have expended 50% of the available resources and UNICEF, UNEP expended between 60% and 85%. UNCHR has the highest expenditure rate followed WHO (238%). It should be noted that agencies underreport their financial status in UNINFO while UNINFO is mostly updated during the Annual review and Joint Work Planning processes.

Table 11: Planned and Executed Expenditure by UN Agencies in US Dollars

Agency	Total Required Resources (US$)	Available Resources (US$)	Expenditure (US$)	Grand Total	% Implementation rate
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	73,283,801.00	67,401,811.78	34,043,638.87	174729251.7	50.5
International Fund for Agricultural Development	36,559,343.13	33,526,767.85	14,716,962.31	84803073.29	43.9
International Labour Organisation	4,350,064.00	4,008,671.00	673,000.00	9031735	16.8
International Organization for Migration	2,153,979.00	2,153,979.00	175,011.00	4482969	8.1
UN Women	18,905,597.50	16,729,909.50	5,807,375.00	41442882	34.7
United Nations Capital Development Fund	210,000.00	100,000.00		310000	0.0
United Nations Children's Fund	214,343,888.25	148,170,211.30	136,299,837.65	498813937.2	92.0
United Nations Development Programme	176,724,861.66	112,119,106.00	59,754,890.45	348598858.1	53.3
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	13,702,643.00	13,948,506.00	716,143.00	28367292	5.1
United Nations Environment Programme	544,000.00	644,000.00	466,371.00	1654371	72.4
United Nations Human Settlement Programme	70,000.00	5,000.00		75000	0.0
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	1,100,000.00	-	-	1100000	0.0
United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS Secretariat	2,456,500.00	2,520,266.00	1,605,209.84	6581975.84	63.7
United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	45,200,121.35	17,243,441.72	166,266,998.59	228710561.7	964.2
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	873,104.00	873,104.00	165,747.00	1911955	19.0
United Nations Population Fund	55,101,211.00	48,598,586.11	35,421,161.01	139120958.1	72.9
United Nations World Food Programme	250,650,568.30	130,156,356.00	111,691,118.78	492498043.1	85.8
World Health Organization	12,568,856.00	5,023,157.54	11,955,855.00	29547868.54	238.0
Grand Total	**908,798,538.19**	**603,222,873.80**	**579,759,319.50**	**2,091,780,731.49**	**96.1**

Source: Malawi UNINFO 2023.

Going forward, it will be useful for the UNCT to track expenditure at the level of the UN on a regular basis. For this, it should establish the right monitoring mechanisms to be able to track overall expenditure across agencies. The agencies should cooperate by providing the information to the RCO on a regular basis and assisting with the analysis. The UN INFO tool could be used to track programme expenditures more accurately at the outcome level, but it will require the establishment of an effective process around data collection and reporting. Efforts for better tracking of financial information should be combined with work on improving systems for evidence-based programming and implementation, which will be discussed further in this report.

Going through the documentation available, the implementation modality begins with support to state and non-state implementing partners and direct implementation by the UN-Agencies. In both plans, it was noted that the money is held by the implementing agency and is released to the implementing state and non-state actors on activity basis. According to the implementing UN-agencies, the approach ensures efficient implementation of interventions and minimizes mis-use of resources. However, all implementing partners interviewed had strong reservations about this method because it causes long delays in implementing activities.

The joint programmes (JPs) have reduced the transaction costs for the partner agencies. The programmes are Spotlight Initiative; JP for Girls Education; JP for SRH/HIV/GBV integration; JP on health system strengthening. Efficiencies were realized using common Long-term Agreements (LTAs) among UN agencies that were managed by WFP under the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) arrangement. BOS focussed on joint business operations with purpose of eliminating duplication, leveraging the common bargaining power of the UN and maximizing economies of scale while improving the quality of services. This was realised through common services in six common service lines such as administration, finance, human resources, ICT, logistics and procurement. The OMT has six technical working groups responsible for operationalizing the BOS through joint planning, monitoring and reporting for results in the six service lines. Joint programmes provided an opportunity for not only a coordination approach for implementation, but also, a clear strategy where use of resources is done through a streamlined approach – avoiding duplications and layering, which comes because of operating as silos.[77]

The other most important milestone was the fact that during this CF implementation, Malawi was selected from over 100 country applications to access the Joint SDG Fund. The SDG Fund is a financing coordination mechanism whereby the Government of Malawi, Development Partners and the United Nations agree on joint priorities and mobilize resources for key interventions in support of SDGs. By 2021, a total of $31 million was mobilized to implement projects e.g. the Social Protection for the SDGs in Malawi; "Strengthening Malawi's Financing Architecture at National and Local Level"; and Build Malawi, finance facility for on-lending to riskier mall and medium enterprises (SMEs).[78] The funds were also utilized to support government efforts in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The SDG-AF has been noted to be a sustainable mechanism to enhance collaboration, create efficiencies and overall improve joint programming for UN agencies. It also boosted joint planning, joint programming and overall improve joint programming for UN agencies. About eight joint programmes been approved, bringing together the overall expertise of 12 UN agencies in their implementation. There are other benefits of the SDG-AF. The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in Malawi participates in pooled funs that bring together various UN agencies and their partners. In 2019, 39% of UN earmarked development-related expenditures in Malawi come through pooled funds.

There was efficient management of resources. Analysis of funds and projects show that delivery or utilization rates of all these funds per the projects range from 50% to more than 100%. Thousands of women within the most disadvantaged communities and districts in the country were reached; the programme provided humanitarian assistance, financial support for districts, economic opportunities and technical skills, economically empowered women, enabling them to enjoy rights under all such deliveries. The programme, invested in developing the capacities of institutions through: empowering the gender sector, review and development of legal frameworks, appropriate policies, strategies and tools, training staffs, and provision of equipment to organizations (Document reviews)..

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77 Notes from individual interviews at national level.
78 United Nations Malawi, 2022, 2021 UN Country Annual Results Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.

Document reviews and KII indicated that there was a challenge of the unpredictability of funds which would come in batches and there was even a dry spell of six months which meant implementation was not smooth due to the irregular flow of funds. The development is reported to have caused frustration but overall the UN agencies were quite successful with partners in implementation of interventions. Funding level was adequate to enable IPs undertake planned activities. Evidence from UN Country Annual Reports for Malawi 2019, 2020 & 2021 indicate that while some activities had reducing funding gaps over the three- year period in terms of financing there was a challenge occasioned by the Brexit and Ukrainian war which affected how funds flowed in the country and the implementation of programmes *(KII, IDI, document reviews).*

Human Resources

RCO staffing level matched the competency and workload for CF outputs and outcomes. Document reviews from programme documents and annual work plans show that technical assistance was provided in such a manner as to build capacity of the human resources under Ministries, Departments and Agencies, points of service delivery and provision of infrastructure, equipment and advisory services in areas of policy. There was also a provision of essential commodities and information education communication to create awareness that brings about the mind-set change in terms of behavior and response to access to services.

Implementing partners HR capacity matched the competencies and number required to deliver CF supported interventions. There is ample evidence in interviews with partners they had adequate capacity to fully deliver supported interventions. This was evident on the technical qualifications of the staff in ministries, CSOs and even UN agencies. Types of policies, procedures and tools established by UNCT focused on consultant approaches of the partners and targeted beneficiaries, UN agencies collaboration, procurement rules and procedures for products and services, and tools on capacity building, information education communication. UN annual reports and Interviews with coordination offices show that policies, procedures and tools helped in cost effective selection and targeting beneficiaries, aided inclusion of the marginalized, promoted gender equality and human rights. They also helped to ensure cost effective in procurement of services and products. In addition, they enabled adoption of new services and innovations as well as building the capacity of implementing partners to effectively deliver on their commitments.

As part of ensuring reduction in transaction costs for partners through greater UN coherence and discipline, the UNCT developed a Business Operations Strategy (BOS 2.0) to streamline its activities for effective service delivery. Stakeholders noted that the UNCT team demonstrated synergies and interlinkages especially when responding to disasters such as the COVID-19 pandemic[79] and this helped a lot in '*mitigating duplication of processes, curtail transaction costs and enhance operational efficiency.*'[80] As part of the BOS 2.O strategy, the UNCT in Malawi proposed to construct and occupy a single premise where all agencies can be housed, as part of reducing in-country operational costs. This was planned for the second quarter of 2022 but due to unavailability of funds, this is yet to materialize.[81] Due to unavailability of funds to implement some activities, donor stakeholders pointed out that the UNCT in Malawi need to be more aligned in joint resource mobilization. Global cuts in ODA while a strong focus on COVID-19 response contributed to the shrinking funding space'[82]

5.5 Coordination

EQ 8: To what extent has the national government and the UN system successfully coordinated the implementation of joint work plans and UN agencies; specific programmes to maximize efficiency, coverage, reaching the most vulnerable (disabled, women, youth etc.) while reducing overlaps?

EQ 9: To what extent have the different UN agencies contributed to the functioning and consolidation of UNCT coordination mechanisms keeping in view the spirit of the UN reform and adhering to it?

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79 Notes from individual interviews at national level
80 United Nations Malawi, 2022, 2021 UN Country Annual Results Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.
81 United Nations Malawi, 2020, 2019 UNSDCF Annual Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.
82 Notes from individual interviews at national level.

EQ. 10: To what extent has, the planning and coordination of the CF (through the Results Groups with the RCO support) efficiently contributed to the coherent implementation and to the achievement of indicators' targets (outcomes and outputs).

Summary: Coordination *among UN agencies and national partners in the context of the CF takes place through a number of mechanisms and structures that have been established and institutionalized to facilitate the implementation of the CF interventions. Both lead UN agencies and government counterparts collaborated on effective coordination mechanisms. The CF enabled stronger coordination especially at district level with other government programmes e.g. social protection programmes. Working through government MDAs and CSOs, enabled UN and Malawi Government to successfully coordinate the implementation of joint work plans. This approach maximized efficiency, coverage and reached the most vulnerable (disabled, women, youth,) while reducing overlaps. However, some implementation remained affected by the silo syndrome of UN agencies. The evaluation finds that UNCT coordination mechanisms still faced challenges, with most UN agencies still operating in silos, especially when implementing agency specific programmes and projects. Planning and coordination of the CF through pillar groups worked well in coordinating joint programmes. Overall, the practice of Delivery as One through joint activities targeted at emergencies brought the joint work closer. For internal coordination, the UNCT has prepared joint programmes that involved multiple agencies around development themes. Despite the joint work, partners see UN agencies as working for different objectives and in some cases even as competing. It is important to note that there have been mechanisms and systems that helped to improve coordination. UNINFO is the most salient system to achieving this but it is fraught with challenges too.*

Coordination among UN agencies and national partners in the context of the CF takes place through a number of mechanisms and structures that have been established and institutionalized to facilitate the implementation of the CF interventions. Within the UN family, the RCO is the entity that coordinates the UNCT in the country and ensures that the work of the agencies supports national development priorities based on commitments made in the UNSDCF. The government, on the other hand, has its own internal coordination mechanisms. As for the interaction between the UN agencies and national partners, the UNCT and the government have established a set of joint formal structures for guiding, coordinating and monitoring the implementation of joint activities under the CF.

Interviews with key informants and document reviews show that Malawi national government and UNCT coordinated the implementation of joint work plans and Agencies specific programmes to maximize efficiency, coverage, reaching the most vulnerable while trying to avoid overlaps. Government ministries collaborating with UNCT provided necessary framework such as augmenting the human resources and operating spaces where interventions are held to assist in widening reach of delivery of the interventions while the CSOs, provided the right vehicles where they have niche such as areas of reaching the most vulnerable (disabled, women and youth). Thus deploying partners with wider and appropriate niche helped to maximize efficiency in implementing interventions.

Largely in the joint programmes different UN Agencies contributed to improved functioning and consolidation of UNCT coordination mechanism in respect to UN reforms. A number of UN agencies have implemented joint programmes interventions, which in a way enabled UNCT coordination mechanism. The deployment of UN Business Operating Strategy 2.0, delivering and communicating in response to the new UN reforms was highly operationalized largely in Malawi during the implementation of the Pillar Interventions.

Interviews and document reviews also show that planning and coordination of the agencies through Results Groups contributed to efficiency in the achievement of some indicators due to synergies inherent in skills and expertise of each of the Agencies that worked together to implement those interventions . For

example, the inter-agency Results Groups were charged with responsibility for integrating planning and implementation efforts, ensuring timely delivery of inputs. They also organized monitoring and evaluation exercises for each outcome and highlighted any challenges or suggestions to the UNCT and PMT. Indeed evidence available from documents reviewed the interagency modality was coherent and contributed greatly to the achievement of outcome and output results. For instance, the co-ordination of UNICEF and UNESCO is reported to have contributed to the effective and efficient delivery of Output - Learning (foundation skills and life skills). The coordination exhibited by UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UN Women, and WHO is reported to have contributed to provision of quality and integrated maternal health care services to Mothers and newborns. The joint contribution to achieving certain Pillar II results by multiple agencies was attributed to synergies in which combined effort led to mobilization *of requisite skills and expertise which were deployed and yielded effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of results.*

The evaluation finds that several efforts were put in place by the UNCT to ensure that there is strong coordination with government in the implementation of the CF. One such effort is through the preparation of annual joint work plans which is co-signed by the Secretary to the Treasury on behalf of government and Resident Coordinator, head of UN agencies. While this shows the highest level of commitment to ensure the CF is implemented jointly with government, the evaluation notes that most MDA officials interviewed at central level were not fully aware of the existence of the annual joint work plans. Some even noted that they "consider the plans are merely UNCT annual implementation plans which are taken to government for 'rubber-stamping' as joint plans between government and the UN as there are no clear accountability mechanisms in which government can hold the UN accountable. Indeed, if the plans are joint annual plans one wonders why government MDAs specifically, are referred to as implementing partners other than joint lead partners".

Nonetheless, other interviewees noted that government structures such as the sector working groups and UNSDCF /technical working groups proved effective in driving coordination between the UN and government. Both working groups are led by government and by their respective mandates are meant to pool together sector players for joint planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions pursuant to the sector's and broader government's government goals. However, other interviewees noted that the challenge with government structures is that they keep changing – thereby affecting continuity. The other challenge noted by government officials was that some sectors are not well coordinated in themselves, leading to limited overall leadership in pooling together partners such as the UN for joint planning, implementation and monitoring.

Further, the evaluation notes that coordination mechanisms were well pronounced at district level where joint programmes were implemented. In all the six districts visited all UN joint programme officers, district council officials and NGO/CSO implementing partners indicated that there is strong coordination between them. The most important factor contributing to this was the fact that implementation of all the joint programmes under each pillar was done through government structures, and respective district officials took a leading role in the same. This constitutes one of the great achievements in as far as the current CF is concerned. As one of the key principles, the CF set ambition to ensure 'delivering as one at a decentralized level' - with emphasis to gradually move towards joint programming at the district level.

The other clear indication that both government and the UNCT strived for coordination during the implementation of the current CF is on how effective they jointly responded to humanitarian disasters. As earlier noted, three major disasters have taken place along the implementation of the CF (i.e. Cyclone Idai in 2019, COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, and Cyclone Ana in 2022). Interviews conducted reveal that government and the UNCT coordinated well in responding (through joint planning, implementation and monitoring) to challenges resulting from these disasters. This is both at national and district levels. For instance, the 2021 UN Annual Country Results report notes that "under Malawi's National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan, the UN worked with key districts to track implementation of their district plans to inform critical action and budget mobilization by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Efforts were made to accelerate the country's green recovery from the impacts of COVID-19 focused on vulnerable sectors of the economy."(Document reviews). In relation to Cyclone Idai, the 2019 Annual reports notes that the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Southern and Eastern Africa (OCHA ROSEA) supported in developing a response plan and mobilizing 92 per cent of the funding required. In addition, the

Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA), worked closely with UNDP and the World Bank and other partners to conduct the post disaster needs assessment – in order to effectively mobilize required resources for recovery and reconstruction (document reviews, KII).

The CF coordination structure included groups at strategic (eight strategic groups), responsible for providing strategic leadership and guidance; as well as technical levels (11 technical groups), responsible for providing technical support to the lead agencies under each of the three pillars. At pillar level, lead agencies are ideally to coordinate programmes and projects (i.e. through coordinating joint planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting). However, in-depth discussions with the Gender and Human Rights Working Group (GHWG), comprising the RCO and UN Women, revealed that the group met on quarterly and ad-hoc basis. The group cited examples on how well they coordinated to provide support to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic e.g. through the development of key COVID-19 messaging to ensure vulnerable groups are not left behind.

Interview with RCO and reviewed documents point to the fact that in order to maximize efficiency, coverage and reaching the most vulnerable, the government of Malawi and the UN agencies employed both CSOs and government structures. For example in 2020, they worked with Action AID, District councils, DNHA,JRS, MoHA, MoAIWD, MoEST, MoGCDSW, MoHP, NRB and Plan International.   Ministries as government structures provided necessary framework such as augmenting the human resources and operating spaces in nationwide thus widening reach of delivery of the interventions. While the CSOs, provided the right vehicles where they have niche such as areas of reaching the most vulnerable (disabled, women and youth) thus deploying partners with wider and appropriate niche helped Pillar II in terms of maximizing efficiency in implementing interventions. However, as reported in the interview, there were some deviations from the norm as *each agency is functioning independently and only meets for annual review and independent sector meetings."*

It has been evident that planning and coordination of the agencies through results groups contributed to efficiency in the achievement of some indicators due to synergies inherent in skills and expertise of each of the Agencies that worked together to implement interventions under Pillar II. For example, the inter-agency Results Groups were charged with responsibility for integrating planning and implementation efforts, ensuring timely delivery of inputs. Indeed evidence available from documents reviewed the interagency modality was coherent and contributed greatly to the achievement of outcome and output results. For instance, the co-ordination of UNICEF and UNESCO is reported to have contributed to the effective and efficient delivery of Output - Learning (foundation skills and life skills). The coordination exhibited by UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UN Women, and WHO is reported to have contributed to provision of quality and integrated maternal health care services to Mothers and newborns. The joint contribution to achieving certain Pillar II results by multiple agencies was attributed to synergies in which combined effort led to mobilization of requisite skills and expertise which were deployed and yielded effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of results. *"Joint programs contribution reflects joint commitment to the one UN operating as one. That means we are bringing together the collective capacity to ensure effective delivery of CF. that said I think if done properly, there are economies of scale and value addition in doing these UN joint programs." (KII).*

The evaluation finds that several efforts were put in place by the UNCT to ensure that there is strong coordination with government in the implementation of the CF. One such effort is through the preparation of annual joint work plans which is co-signed by the Secretary to the Treasury on behalf of government and head of UN agencies. While this shows the highest level of commitment to ensure the CF is implemented jointly with government, the evaluation notes that most MDA officials interviewed at central level were not fully aware of the existence of the annual joint work plans. Some even noted that they "consider the plans are merely UNCT annual implementation plans which are taken to government for 'rubber-stamping' as joint plans between government and the UN as there no clear accountability mechanisms in which government can hold the UN accountable."[83] Indeed, if the plans are joint annual plans one wonders why government MDAs specifically, are referred to as implementing partners other than joint lead partners.

Nonetheless, other interviewees noted that government structures such as the sector working groups/technical working groups proved effective in driving coordination between the UN and government.

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83 Notes from individual interviews at national level

Both sector working groups and technical working groups are led by government and by their respective mandates are meant to pool together sector players for joint planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions pursuant to the sector's and broader government goals. However, other interviewees noted that the challenge with government structures is that they keep changing – thereby affecting continuity. The other challenge noted by government officials was that some sectors are not well coordinated in themselves, leading to limited overall leadership in pooling together partners such as the UN for joint planning, implementation and monitoring.[84]

The other clear indication that both government and the UNCT strived for coordination during the implementation of the current CF is on how effective they jointly responded to humanitarian disasters. Three major disasters have taken place along the implementation of the CF (i.e. Cyclone Ida in 2019, COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, and Cyclone Ana in 2022). Government and the UNCT coordinated well in responding (through joint planning, implementation and monitoring) to challenges resulting from these disasters. This is both at national and district levels. For instance, the 2021 UN Annual Country Results report notes that "under Malawi's National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan, the UN worked with key districts to track implementation of their district plans to inform critical action and budget mobilization by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Efforts were made to accelerate the country's recovery from the impacts of COVID-19 focused on vulnerable sectors of the economy."[85] In relation to Cyclone Ida, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Southern and Eastern Africa (OCHA ROSEA) supported in developing a response plan and mobilizing 92 per cent of the funding required. In addition, the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA), worked closely with UNDP, the World Bank, and other partners to conduct the post disaster needs assessment – in order to effectively mobilize required resources for recovery and reconstruction.[86]

The CF coordination structure included groups at strategic (8 strategic groups), responsible for providing strategic leadership and guidance; as well as technical levels (11 technical groups), responsible for providing technical support to the lead agencies under each of the three pillars. At pillar level, lead agencies coordinate programmes and projects (i.e. through coordinating joint planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting). Pillar coordination was more pronounced when implementing joint programmes. It was noted that it was sometimes difficult to monitor agency specific interventions under the pillar – largely due the fact that joint meetings were intermittent. Further, interviewees also noted that a clear mechanism was lacking to have the other technical groups add value to implementation of programmes under the pillar. However, in-depth discussions with the Gender and Human Rights Working Group (GHWG), comprising the RCO and UN Women, revealed that the group met on quarterly and ad-hoc basis. The group cited examples on how well they coordinated to provide support to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic e.g. through the development of key COVID-19 messaging to ensure vulnerable groups are not left behind.

Most of the respondents interviewed indicated that UN agencies continue to face challenges in ensuring there is strong UNCT coordination mechanism, in view of the principle of delivering as one. One respondent noted that agencies continue to have different working modalities with government MDAs. It was further noted that challenges in coordination have to do with funding as other agencies are well funded and others are not and this proves difficult to work as a team. In addition, some respondents noted that having project/programme restricted resources has also contributed to limited coordination amongst agencies. Additionally, other respondents noted that more effort is required from the RCOs office to pull in agencies together to ensure they work as a team. While this is the case, there was a general consensus amongst respondents that joint programming contributed effectively to ensuring coordination amongst UN agencies. They recommended that this to be of the best approaches to ensuring more coordination.

84 United Nations Malawi, 2019, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe
85 United Nations Malawi, 2022, 2021 UN Country Annual Results Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.
86 United Nations Malawi, 2020, 2019 UNSDCF Annual Report, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe.

5.6 Orientation towards Impact

EQ 6: To what extent have the UN activities stemming from the CF strengthened economic and individual resilience, contributed to reducing vulnerability against shocks and crises and impacted gender inequality, national capacities, environmental sustainability and promoted human rights?

EQ 7: What are the unintended changes resulting from the implementation of the CF?

Summary: *The evaluation finds that the CF made efforts to strengthen economic and individual resilience, affected gender equality, national capacities, environmental sustainability and promoted human rights. The interventions will impact on the realization of gender equality, human rights, and environmental sustainability. The UNSDCF was oriented towards having a real impact on people, and made a difference towards protecting the rights of people and their living environment. Many public health measures supported by the UN have reached people on the ground. The CF interventions have strengthened economic and individual resilience through joint programmes namely AFIKEPO;BUILD Fund Malawi; KULIMA; Social Protection for the SDGs in Malawi; Poverty-Environment Action for the SDGs; and Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience (PROSPER). It has also promoted gender equality; built national capacities and promoted human rights.*

The UN has supported the government to formulate various policies, legal instruments, and strategies to address national development challenges, leading to creating a favorable policy, institutional and legislative framework to support service delivery and operational environment. For instance, it assisted Malawi Government to develop the Malawi 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan among other policy documents

Evidence shows that the development of the SERP has strengthened the institutions capacity on the legitimate measures to take in case of shocks. In addition, The CF has contributed to instituting of four solar powered irrigation schemes. Refugees have access to livelihood through agricultural production together with the surrounding host communities. The Spotlight initiative is providing a platform where girls and women are able to financially and economically develop. In addition, a platform offers space to the girls and women to interact in a way empowering each other. Positive results have been seen in the reduction of cases being cleared in courts and having multitudes released. .MDAs capacity was built in various ways and this is strengthening government institutions whose benefits will last for long. Almost 33 post offices were refurnished and are now working as NRB stations where citizens are being registered. In addition, the development of Ministry's Strategic Plan which had financial support from Government of Malawi's budget and the UNODC as well as development of the National Migration Policy with financial and technical support of the IOM.

Human right is promoted in all interventions ensuring no one is left behind. An example is the hiring of people living with albinism by the Malawi Police Service and this is ensuring that no one is left behind. In addition, there is access to education by the refugees. Complimentary pathway for access to tertiary education has been provided through scholarships with WUSC, DAFFI, and UNICORE etc. Decongestion of Dzaleka and provision of shelter kits for construction of standardized housing. Access to health- additional medicines have been provided to Dzaleka Health Centre to benefit the refugees and the host community. Institution of Yetu Community Radio 99.10 for community within the refugee community and surrounding districts. Enhancement of security provision of incentives for 190 community policing officer and 15 police officers in the Camp.

Document reviews from joint programme documents and UNINFO narrative reports as well as interviews with key stakeholders indicated that joint programmes supported the Malawi Government's agenda for more inclusive and resilient development through such programmes as AFIKEPO; Catalyzing private investment, enterprise, and SDG impact through innovative finance (BUILD Fund Malawi); KULIMA; Social Protection

for the SDGs in Malawi; Poverty-Environment Action for the SDGs; and Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience (PROSPER). The income generating projects and enterprise development have contributed to economic development at national scale and enabled individual beneficiaries' resilience to shocks during the time of disasters.

The Ministry of Education also committed to review the Life Skills Education curriculum in 2022. Life skills greatly contribute to national economic development and enable an individual to gain resilience in times of adversity. The accreditation exercise of Youth Friendly Health Services delivery means better health for the youth in the long-term. It should be noted that a health youth is economically productive and therefore in better position to withstand shocks. The Youth were also supported to acquire specialist skills in flying drones and using them to support lifesaving intervention in development and humanitarian programming as well as data analysis and capturing aerial drawings. The skills acquired are critical assets that will support the youth to be economically independent because they can market their skills to humanitarian agencies and can use them to alert community members of impending disasters contributing to resilience to disaster at community level. Document reviews, KII and IDI reveal there is ample evidence that in the area of reducing vulnerability against shocks, interventions focused on provision of essential lifesaving health services amidst the pandemic, as was the case with mitigating the effects of Covid-19. From such an experience, long-term lessons have been learnt on how to deal with similar shocks in the future. Such lessons will be useful in the end thus reducing vulnerability. UN has also supported the Government of Malawi in developing the National Youth Policy and Youth Investment Plan, and National Functional Literacy Curriculum. It is envisaged that once the policy frameworks are operationalized will contribute to reducing vulnerability to shocks as youth once adequately skilled form a formidable frontline workers fight against shocks and crises in the long-term.

Joint Programme for Girl Education was designed and implemented to support and promote gender equality in areas of access to health and education contributing to women and girls' empowerment. Women of childbearing age including pregnant women and adolescents have been enabled to access advice and counseling through the hotline making it cheaper and convenient for a typical busy women attending to home chores. There have been improved access to emergency and non-emergency education services through different with UNICEF-supported interventions. The interventions are likely to continue after end of CF thus contributing to gender equality in the long-term. Women have had an increased access to district service delivery points for SRHR and non-health services such as the police and social welfare for SGBV related cases. This is a positive achievement as far as women empowerment in the long-term is concerned.

Positive and negative unintended changes

Interview with Joint Programme on SRH-HIV-GBV stakeholders and document reviews indicate that evidence of impact lies on the joint programming. For example, a key informant reported that" *joint programming brought on board the integration agenda between agencies and the government. Talking of integration was regarded as a positive aspect of programme. It has also brought on order, not because thongs were not being done but because it was done on default. You go to a health facility and see they were integrating but it was not in an organized way. You would see the programme helped to repackage the same things which were on the ground in terms of services of SRH, HIV …even the beneficiaries would see that things have changed for the better."* (KII).

There has also been scaling up and replication by staff transferred from one health center to another. A key informant had this to say: *As the programme winds up…we have seen the scaling up of the integration in other facilities because the staff that have been transferred from the facility under the same programme goes somewhere, and they introduce these models under the health facilities. When you go there, you are surprised to see even when there is no programme supporting that real facility but things are happening. Those are some of the things we can point at as orientation to impact."* (IDI, KII).

The CF is meant to support government efforts to provide services and ensure results are enduring on the lives of ordinary citizens. On a positive note, stakeholders indicated the current CF made efforts to build the capacity of government especially across 'non-traditional health sectors' have the ability to mainstream health related interventions following the COVID-19 pandemic. With COVID-19, the CF was reprogrammed

to ensure government structures are strengthened to respond to emergencies in the productive sectors of the economy. For instance, in the agriculture sectors use of technology was enhanced to ensure services (e.g. agriculture extension information services) were provided despite public restrictions put in place to curb the COVID-19 pandemic. On the part of ordinary citizens, knowledge on basic hygiene was enhanced in vital public areas such as markets and border points, as well as knowledge on innovative ideas on how to scale up business productivity despite the pandemic (e.g. the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund[87]). However, as earlier noted, the pandemic also disrupted many economic activities in the productive sectors of the economy – leading to limited reduction in poverty levels and slowing down of activities in productive sectors, which also led to limited employment opportunities for many young people who were reached by CF interventions under this pillar.

Another unintended changes resulting from the implementation of the CF interventions show that there has been a tendency for the parents abdicating their responsibility to support their daughters who benefitted from the bursary scheme. Therefore, due to lack of parental guidance some of the girls dropped out of school or even got pregnant as teenagers. Furthermore, on the implementation of SRH-HIV-GBV it was noted that even health facilities that were not offering family planning services due like the Christian Values at CHAM facilities, the community health workers would still refer clients to health facilities that offer family planning services.

5.7 Sustainability

EQ 8: What mechanisms, if any, has the CF established to ensure socio-political, institutional, financial and environmental sustainability?

EQ 9: Have complementariness, collaboration and or synergies fostered by CF contributed to greater sustainability of results of donors intervention in the country?

Summary: *The CF has established a number of mechanisms to ensure socio-political, institutional, financial and environmental sustainability.*. Joint programmes enhance sustainability by ensuring government ownership and individual buy-in. Mainstreaming interventions at district plans and integrating resilience package yield impact and sustainability. *Policies have been drafted and strategies developed to strengthen institutions. MDAs capacities have been built. Involvement of multi-stakeholders at national, district and community levels of implementation creates a sense of ownership of the interventions thereby contribution to the sustainability of results. Mainstreaming of interventions in specific district plans and integrated resilience packages yield impact and sustainability. The evaluation finds sustainability of the results could be impacted by continued challenges with continuity with reforms on the part of public institutions as well as negative economic effects of the COVID-19, and more recently the Russia-Ukraine war. The complementariness, collaboration or synergies fostered by the CF contributed to greater sustainability of results. However, the coming in of the COVID019 pandemic; the limited resources within some government structures at both national and district levels may continue to pose a challenge to sustainability in the long run.*.

Most of the interventions have built national and local capacities and ensured long-term gains for central and district governments, through capacity building activities such as training and workshops, in the area of policy formulation, civil service reform, and local governance. However, the UN may inadequately join forces to support the government monitoring and evaluation and evidence-based policymaking. The capacity to utilize the evidence in advocacy and policy making has not been sufficiently strengthened and the monitoring and evaluation component is missing in most of the strategy documents developed.

87 https://micf.mw/

Furthermore, the UNSDCF strengthened the capacity of the government to ably deliver services to its citizens by developing policies that are tackling issues of peace, inclusion and effective institutions. For instance, contributions to strengthening national institutions to effectively discharge their mandates to deliver legal rights and services to citizens and catalyzing efficiency in many institutions and service systems are most pronounced for the NRIS, the MECS and the Spotlight Initiative. These policies will help the country tackle the development challenges highlighted in the MGDs III and the Malawi 2063.

There are concrete examples of collaborative projects launched under the UNSDCF that have been maintained, replicated and scaled up by national partners. The Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience (PROSPER) programme involving UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, WFP and INGO works to strengthen the resilience of 1.2 million vulnerable groups against climate-induced shocks from 2019 to 2023 with support from United Kingdom Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).Under the programme, FAO and WFP are implementing Integrated Catchment Management, while WFP and UNICEF work together on malnutrition prevention and social protection. WFP and UNDP work together in areas of Disaster Risk Management Climate Services. The UN Joint Programme on Girls Education improved access, quality and relevance of education for girls, through addressing key known threats to girls' education. UN agencies involved (UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP) work in the same schools and community providing an integrated package of education, child protection, reproductive health and nutrition (school feeding) support.

Through strong coordination between WFP, UNICEF, ILO, the Resident Coordinator's Office, and the government, the programme provides a basis for systemic adaptations to the social protection system, enhances knowledge management, provides targeted capacity strengthening, and leverages the social protection system to meet heightened food needs during the annual lean season, while providing technical assistance to the government. The Joint Programme has *enabled the UN agencies leading on social protection initiatives in Malawi to work together in a very collaborative manner.*

From a social point of view, the three Pillar activities targeted the most vulnerable such as, women, children, refugees, asylum seekers, the elderly as well as people with disabilities. Through the NRB IDs have been issued to most Malawians, which has helped to improve access to social services by vulnerable groups. Capacity building provided to the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC) and NGO Coalition on Child and Rights (NGO-CCR) an umbrella organization of CSOs is critical for continued promotion of the rights of women and children. The capacity acquired through CF support will definitely be useful in the sustainability of promotion of the rights of the vulnerable.

Capacity has been built in both policy and human resources training within ministries, departments and agencies. In the area of education, ECD centers have been built, others expanded and equipped. The learners in primary and secondary schools have been skilled in farming, forestry, and nutrition while school management staff has had requisite training in school management. In area of health, capacity has been built in terms of new and expanded infrastructure such as theatres and equipment such as deployment of solar to support cold chain for vaccines, which will be there forever and continue to support immunization coverage long after the interventions have ended. Interventions are well aligned to policy frameworks. This alignment implies continued funding from government subventions and interest donors in support of the government development programmes. A key informant noted, *"With Malawi Vision 2063 in place, we are encouraged to be self-reliant because the fear is that one day the donors will pull out. Therefore, once the projects are over, donors will go away. So once donors are gone out of Malawi, we should be able to sustain our interventions."*

Examples of capacity building initiatives that will guarantee socio-political, institutional, financial, and environmental sustainability include strengthening CSE implementation in the classroom. UN working with partners contributed towards the training of 20 Master Trainers across the six education divisions who went on to train 242 Primary Education Advisors (PEAs); supported the vulnerable to enable them cope and access quality services in the long-term. For example, capacity was enhanced for the migrant, sex worker and young vulnerable people responsive SRHR-HIV services, including family planning for 39 (25 Females, 14 Males) health service providers. Life skills for 22,205 adolescents and youths marginalized girls in UNFPA focus districts completed life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets. It also provided refresher training to improve, sustain, and encourage the community-based provision of Family

Planning Services in which 117 practicing youth community-based distribution agents (YCBDAs) and 34 primary supervisors from Mangochi and Kasungu districts attended the YCBDA. (Document reviews).

Furthermore, UN working with partners contributed in strengthening the health care facilities facilitated the training of young people in key districts. Under the Spotlight Initiative in collaboration with government, UNFPA supported the graduation of 11,440 mentees on safe space mentorship sessions; 400 clinicians and nurses trained in intersection of SGBV and SRHR. Finally, 12 clinicians and nurses were trained in the management of obstetric fistula and 90 fistula patients were repaired successfully at the Bwaila Fistula Centre**.** UNESCO the JPGE programme, working with Her Liberty and in collaboration with MoE, facilitated the training of young people in Machinga, Mchinji, and Nkhatabay on the EUP Let's Talk! Campaign and the Readmission Policy**.**

There was deliberate targeting of the vulnerable such as youth and PwDs which complies with promotion of rights and both male and female were equally targeted which is in line with UN LNOB principle. "*At national level we have been involving the decision makers so that they can adopt models for the district level…so we work at national level and subnational level at the district and sub-district. We are also setting up a health system-thinking network of partners and us also looking at the practical way on how we can support each other. We also support the ministry in the resource mapping process where Ministry is trying to figure out where resources are coming from so that they can coordinate. At the sub-national level, we have stakeholder mapping which we also support*" (KII).

Coordination of UN agencies as shown in the interagency collaboration to deliver some outcomes has brought on board expertise expected to leverage comparative advantage and given capacity. There is interlinked synergies among the agencies delivering on a given. District councils have been partners in implementing some of the programmatic interventions such as joint programme on SRH-HIV-GBV. This gives them the capacity and advantage to continue implementing such interventions in the long-term. There is existence of national policies to guide interventions are also key to sustenance of the interventions in the long term. For example, the sexual reproductive health policy and the HIV Policy and gender policy have guided SRH-HIV-GBV. Making sure, the vulnerable are reached by using the existing institutions. For example under SRH-HIV-GBV, the joint programme while working with government has been a member of technical working group on the safe motherhood at the national level as well as district level.

Some of the programmes such as health interventions have used government health workers who are based at service centers, the community based health workers like the health surveys assistants, which already exist, and the community based drug distribution agents. So it became easy to integrate and have health facilities work with what was already there. This strategy lays a firm foundation for sustainability because the networks and infrastructure are already in place.

Delivering as one has been considered as key to better service delivery. As one key informant put it thus: *"When dealing with government we have been able to bring different mandates together and then go to district as one…So there is no confusion as you go there with one voice, one annual work plan. It also health with working with government and the IPs"*. During preparation phase of the CF, different stakeholders were involved,[88] . Involvement of the stakeholders at various levels and from different sectors not only ensured key country priorities are taken into account, but also ensured knowledge of the CF amongst stakeholders thereby contributing to sustainability of results. Discrepancies regarding knowledge of the CF were attributed to a number of reasons including staff transfers and limited dissemination of the same beyond the preparation stage.[89] While this is the case, ET finds that there is much more knowledge of individual UN agency programmes with different stakeholders in the country at both national and district levels These partnerships contribute to an increased sense of ownership while also setting the basis for sustainability of results.

The implementation of the CF was participatory with stakeholders taking part as members of advisory structures (for joint programmes and other programmes implemented under the current CF), implementers and as beneficiaries. Other UNCT agencies strengthened partnerships at implementation by way of developing memorandum of understandings to cement working modalities. This not only brought ownership and mutual respect, but it is also a key element of rooting results beyond the current CF. While this is

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88 United Nations Malawi, 2019, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, United Nations Malawi, Lilongwe
89 Notes from individual interviews.

commendable, other national partners interviewed noted that UNCT agencies are still taken as 'donors' and there is a sense of dependency by national stakeholders on them.[90] This clearly is a threat to ensuring results are sustainable within national level structures beyond the current CF. Other stakeholders noted that UNCT agency projects are taken as '*pilot-based* – with limited mechanisms put in place, by both UNCT agencies and implementing partners, especially government as host, to scale up identified results.'[91]

Further, capacity has also been built at beneficiary levels to ensure individual lives are improved. For example, under Pillar 3 the CF implementation has collaborated effectively to build capacities of beneficiaries and the benefits from the same are likely to continue beyond the current CF cycle. For instance, beneficiaries consulted noted that joint programmes (such as AFIKEPO for example) contributed to imparting knowledge in improving agricultural practices for better household nutrition, and in particular, child nutrition to address challenges to do with malnutrition.[92] Additionally, the CF finds evidence of the CFs considerable efforts to improve young people's entrepreneurship skills and access to markets. The likelihood that the beneficiaries will continue using these skills is high, as affirmed through interviews conducted with the sampled beneficiaries themselves.[93]

Stakeholders noted that public institutions often suffer from continuity with reforms owing to continued changes in government set-ups (e.g. change in ministries or departments) as well transfers of staff across sectors or districts. They noted that this often affects sustainability of efforts or results. Additionally, stakeholders also noted that due to tight fiscal space, government is unable to allocate adequate resources to sustain reforms. This was loudly echoed at district level, where most stakeholders consulted lamented the lack of resources to continue scaling up interventions to ensure sustainability of results once a programme concludes. Further, the effects of the COVID-19 and the Russia-Ukraine war has also been attributed to the challenging economic environment likely to affect the sustainability of results accrued from the current CF. The cost of doing business has gone up due to rising commodity prices for small scale businesses; and similarly prices of agricultural inputs have been so unstable, thereby affecting rural small-scale farmers. As all stakeholders have noted, these factors have been a major drawback to sustaining results.[94]

The CF attempted to pull together UNCT partners, government and donor partners towards enhancing greater sustainability of results. This was much demonstrated in the joint programmes, which most stakeholders mentioned as examples. As earlier discussed, the joint programmes served as platforms where key partners pulled together organizational capacities and resources. Notwithstanding, the COVID-19 pandemic threaten a good number of joint programme efforts, with other partners withdrawing funding leading to closure of activities. A good example is the PROSPER joint programme which saw implementation being ceased in districts such as Chikwawa and Mangochi as a result of funding cuts.[95] Stakeholders also noted that the pandemic stretched the current CF available funding to an extent that there was much reprioritization of interventions by most UNCT agencies, government and other donor partners.[96] Other stakeholders also highlighted limited funding/resources as one key challenge, which will threaten government efforts to scale up key interventions from the current CF to ensure sustainability of results.[97] This observation was more common amongst district level partners who noted that without donor partners it is difficult for them to scale up the key best practices that have emerged from the current CF. One of the stakeholders noted as such: 'the PROSPER project has really helped us change how we do resilience programming as a district. We would wish to scale up this in the whole district but we do not have resources as a district to do the same.[98]

Challenges

1. Utilization of disaggregated data at district and community level remains a challenge due to technical, administrative, and non-functionality limitations of the Malawi's

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90 Notes from individual interviews.
91 Notes from individual interviews.
92 Notes from focus group discussions at community level.
93 Notes from focus groups discussions and individual interviews at both national and community levels.
94 Notes from focus groups discussions and individual interviews at both national and community levels.
95 Notes from individual interviews at national level.
96 Ibid
97 Notes from individual interviews with donor partners.
98 Notes from individual interviews from district partners.

2. Delays in finalizing the migration policy resulted in refugees and asylum seekers have limited legal rights, preventing them from accessing land and productive natural resources; freedom of movement and association; and accessing formal employment.

3. Having one focal person representing a lead agency or MDAs in the different task force/technical working groups has serious sustainability implications in case of migration of the focal person.

4. Limited coverage of interventions which has watered down the effectiveness of the programme interventions

5. The programme interventions on promotion of the girl child education covered only four districts. Even in the four districts, not all zones are covered.[99]

6. Poor internet connectivity in hard-to-reach areas limited access to basic education and Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC)/CSE Programmes broadcasting on radio, TV and ICT platforms using the internet

7. Utilization of data/evidence at district and community level remains a challenge due to technical, administrative, and non-functionality limitations of the Malawi's Multi-Sector Nutrition Information System

8. Continuous weather variability due to climate change. Malawi being agro-based and usually dependent on rain-fed agriculture, weather variability has been a key challenge for rural farmers to realize productive yields

9. Changes in government ministries and structures affecting continuity of interventions.

10. Decentralization of administrative structures of government without commensurate financial back-up, still leaving key issues in the hands of supervisory ministries in Lilongwe

Lessons Learned

Despite noticeable challenges, there are experiences learned during this cycle that should be useful in formulating the next Cooperation Framework.

1. Joint programming and joint resource mobilization is key towards achieving the sustainable development goals. Under joint programming, synergies were neatly woven and delivery on the interventions was well synchronized. This accounts for well-targeted interventions that not only delivered services but also built capacity crucial for sustainable results. Integrated programming is a very good example of good practice for the acceleration of SDGs by providing a vehicle through which multiple agencies can address several goals through one programme.

2. Commitment of MDAs in the implementation of the different interventions and utilization of the policy documents and strategy documents is key to sustainability.

3. RCO's commitment and support towards the UN-implementing agencies had fostered good coordination not only among the UN-agencies but with the MDAs as well.

4. Local governance structures such as Area Development Committees and Village Development Committees need strengthening as they present a good opportunity to make local interventions sustainable. District councils should focus on cost recovery models to finance council operations. The councils must begin the process of developing a fee structure for council services. This could start small and expand over time and would be best paired with the adoption of new financial structures/ enforcement/mitigation measures to overcome the pitfalls of limited financial transparency.\

5. UN supported evidence on utilization is a key resource to making tailor made approaches to improve nutrition. The UN supported evidence generation on utilization of diets amongst women and children. There is significant evidence pointing to poverty, cultural beliefs and lack of empowerment as key drivers of low dietary diversity. Using this evidence, the UN is tailor making the approaches to improve low dietary diversity amongst women and children. Community leaders, community volunteers and

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99 Interview with Ministry of Education

extension workers are instrumental in continued implementation of nutrition interventions by mobilizing their subjects and communities to take up key health and nutrition practices in the communities.

6. Despite BOS, the lack of functional harmonization of agencies business practices results in inconsistent CF budget reporting, making it difficult to calculate CF budget gaps or non-executed funds. The issue of harmonization of processes and procedures needs to be resolved at the HQ level to have a harmonized approach to CF budget and expenditure and the entire process of DaO.

7. While CF has been responsive to the priorities and needs of the country, UN agencies sometimes remained exposed to pressure to deliver on ad hoc requests of full needs that essentially within the national portfolio or outside of the defined scope of services.

Chapter 6: Conclusions

The evaluation team based on the findings of the evaluation developed the following conclusions.

1 – Relevance and Adaptability: The 2019-2023 United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework in Malawi is broadly relevant to the development context of the country as the outcomes were aligned with the national development priorities identified in MGDS III, Vision 2063 and selected SDGs. The CF also addressed several contextual issues identified in the 2018 Common Country Analysis of Malawi. The CF interventions are well aligned to national development goals and the SDGs international development agenda. The SDGs and other international norms and standards, which guide UN's work, have been well integrated into the CF. Key programming principles of 'Leave no one behind', gender equality, human rights and environmental sustainability and capacity development and data are mainstreamed across the nine outcomes. UN agencies in Malawi provided agile response during the COVID-19 pandemic and other humanitarian emergencies.

2.- Coherence: There is strong coherence between UN-agencies, government ministries, departments and agencies and across sectors in the course of implementation of the interventions. The results have shown strong synergies across the implementing agencies as evidenced by the success in implementing joint planning, joint programs and monitoring. The participation of UN agencies in different working groups with international partners provides the opportunity for improved coherence and alignment to development work in the country. Thus coherence is realized under the current Cooperation Framework through joint annual work plans and joint programming . However, increasing the CF cohesion will require raising the understanding of all UNCT staff and government partners about this.\

3 - Effectiveness: Under this current Cooperation Framework, UN's normative roles and high level technical expertise have been demonstrated in each of the nine outcome areas both at service delivery and policy levels. A number of interventions were implemented that contributed to various impacts at outcome level, national level, district level as well as community levels. There is evidence that the UNCT made significant progress toward the achievement of its normative indicators Justice is being served to the vulnerable groups, as evidenced by the decongestion of prisons through use of camp courts. Generally, CF achievements are minimal due to possible under-reporting by different agencies and various challenges posed by the emergences that occurred in the cycle. However of all the indicators, more efforts (financial and technical) should be applied on Pillar 3 so that increased performance of the indicators at outcome and output levels should be achieved. Implementation of priority interventions and achievements of UN agencies contributed to progress that Malawi recorded Under the CF 2019-2022 outcomes.

 4 – Efficiency: Transaction costs were reduced through joint programmes, multi-stakeholder partnerships and advocacy, collaborations among agencies, made possible with the adoption of common services through the BOS. Delivering as One was critical for leveraging humanitarian and development responses. UNCT was very efficient in its efforts on cost reduction and avoidance by collaborating and working as one UN. The BOS 2.0 remains a key tool for reduction of transaction costs. With regard to joint programming, the lack of harmonization of different agencies business processes may have not only reduced efficiency but also increased transaction costs. However harmonization is a HQ issues and until it is resolved at that level, it will remain a major constraint to the efficiency of integrated programming under the UNSDCF.

5 – Coordination: The UNCT has prepared joint programmes that involved all the all the agencies around the development themes Pillar I's interventions were well coordinated between the UN-agencies, MDAs and the CSOs which was enhanced by joint programming and joint implementation of different activities. The good coordination enhanced synergies and ended in over achieving in most of the outputs. RCO was commended for fostering effective coordinating amongst the UN-agencies and their implementing partners (MDAs and SCOs).

6 - Orientation towards Impact: Interventions implemented under Pillar I are contributing to the sustainable development goals. Several examples have attested to the pillar's contribution towards attaining peace, fostering inclusivity and strengthening institutions capacities in utilization of data, financing and budgeting. The pillars interventions are fostering Malawians resilience to external shocks. The interventions under the three Pillars have strengthened governance, economic and individual resilience, contributed to reducing

vulnerability against shocks and crises, contributed positively to reduction of gender inequality, increased access to justice and reproductive health.

7 – Sustainability: Sustainability of CF interventions in Malawi can be guaranteed in those activities that are aligned with the priorities set out in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III and where counterpart originations have staff and institutional capacities. While some results are institutionalized, their operationalization and the monitoring of their implementation will be key to ensuring sustainability. Capacity building of the MDAs as well as the development of different policies that ensure human rights are protected is key for continued realization of the benefits of the UNSDCF. Capacities in terms of Human resources; infrastructure and technological innovations adopted (e.g. support towards virtual discussion equipment at parliament) which are key to sustainability. In addition, joint programming of the interventions fostered increased coordination amongst the UN-agencies and the MDAs which is key for sustainability. However. capacity building initiatives could be at risk when there is no systematic assessment of capacity gaps and assets and explicitly UNCT-wide capacity building strategy. CF results could be sustained where they align with GOM priorities and policies and where counterpart organizations have the staff and institutional capacities required. There is need to enhance life skilling on scale to ensure many youngsters benefit so that it can contribute to long-term improvements of the wellbeing of the individual beneficiaries. The sense of national ownership over the achievements under the CF has been created through effective partnerships and active involvement of national stakeholders in design and implementation of interventions. Sustainability is expected at both systemic, policy and institutional levels.

8 – Cross-cutting: UNSDCF 2019-2023 has contributed to mainstream gender and design and implement different actions to empower women in Malawi. Coordination and cooperation among the main UN and development partners in the area of gender equality is an area for future engagement and improvement. Awareness of gender equality and women empowerment and human rights and actions to mainstream gender have been present under some outcomes. However some of the weaknesses in the current CF have been insufficient gender-sensitive indicators which may be a reflection of the monitoring and reporting practices.

Chapter 7:
Recommendations

The recommendations below are based on findings and conclusions of the evaluation. These recommendations are addressed to UNCT as it has the primary responsibility for formulating, managing and implementing the UN Cooperation Framework. Both the strategic and operational recommendations will inform or contribute to the design of the next Cooperation Framework for Malawi.

7.1. Strategic Recommendations

7.1.1 Ensure that the next CF continues to align with national development planning framework and strategies and pay special attention to emerging complexity of emergencies such as climate change, environment, gender, youth, demographic dynamics and other needs to be assessed through consultations on on-going reviewed mechanisms and address new needs to address the complexity of emergencies. **Priority: High; Audience: UNCT, UNRCO; Origin: EQ 5.1, C1**

7.1.2 Continue to strengthen coherence between the next CF and other development frameworks; foster coherence between implementing partners and inter-sector linkages, which is critical to effective and efficient delivery of results. Continue collaboration between UN agencies and joint programmes in Thematic Working Groups with multiple national and international partners tend to provide opportunity for improved coherence and alignment to the development activities in the country. **Priority: Medium; Audience:** Government of Malawi, UNCT; **Origin: EQ5.2, C2**

7.1.3 Strengthen the Monitoring and Evaluation system including supporting the development of national data ecosystems ensuring that custodian UN agencies of SDG indicators support the government to build systems that generate data on the SDG indicators with gaps. Improve the use and updating of the UNINFO system for improved data archiving. Align indicators with the country's SDG Framework. **Priority: High; Audience:** UNCR, UNRCO; **Origin: EQ5.3, C3**

7.1.4 Explore opportunities for functional collaboration and coordination with development partners, donors and district levels of government to promote development at the district levels. Continue to lobby regional and HQ offices for resolution on the harmonization of financial and report writing templates. **Priority: Medium; Audience:** UNCT, UNRCO; **Origin: EQ5.4, C4**

7.1.5 Develop alternative coherent funding strategy to jointly mobilize resources for the implementation of next Cooperation Framework, especially in the face of shrinking funding space. Complete the development of the Joint Resource Mobilisation Strategy under the coordination of the RCO and tracked by the Results Groups. Ensure that agency efforts are harmonized and not creating overlaps. **Priority: High; Audience:** UNCT, UNRCO; **Origin: EQ5.5; C5**

7.1.6 Cover the full spectrum of humanitarian-development-peace actions as offerings to support Malawi government to avoid inefficient parallel planning and implementation processes and tools. Lessons learned during the humanitarian emergencies should be adopted for any re-occurrence in the next CF. **Priority**: Medium; **Audience**: UNCT; **Origin**: EQ 5.6; C6

7.1.7 Strategize on and foster sustainability of interventions more clearly from the on-set. Use documented best practices to lay the foundation for sustainability. **Priority**: Medium; **Audience**: UNCT; **Origin**: EQ5.6, C6

7.2 Operational Recommendations

7.2.1 Promote a higher degree of awareness among UN staff members about the UN Reform and its implications for joint delivery that is the key elements of the reform, objectives, what it means for cooperation and joint implementation on the ground. **Priority**: Medium; **Audience**: UNCT; **Origin**: EQ 5.1, C1

7.2.2 Result Groups and MEAG should play a greater role in joint planning to ensure that planning under the next CF is not seen as the sum of agency plans but as a process that consolidates and integrates the efforts of the UN agencies with clear-cut SMART indicators. **Priority**: High; **Audience**: UNCT; **Origin**: EQ5.5, C5

7.2.3 Complementarities should be strengthened to enable agencies to fully implement their mandates while working together. Facilitate a more harmonious alignment of UN planning processes with government planning approaches at the sectoral, national and district levels. **Priority**: Medium; **Audience**: UNCT; **Origin**: EQ5.5, C5

7.2.4   Establish a more systematic and integrated approach to youth programming to ensure youth participation and involvement in the programming process. Addressing challenges and issues related to demographic challenges including migrations. Develop joint youth-targeted programme considering the youth population is more than 50% of Malawi population without employment. **Priority**: High; **Audience**: UNCT; **Origin**: **EQ5.5, C5**

7.2.5 Strengthen UNCT's engagement with the government, civil society and private sector to ensure that resources of each group are deployed more effectively towards the solution of development priorities identified in the CF. **Priority**: Medium; **Audience**: UNCT; **Origin**: **EQ5.4, C4**

7.2.6 Strengthen gender mainstreaming across CF outcomes; focus on integrating norms and standards in public policies, laws, strategies and development plans; mainstream gender equality and women empowerment in all activities and initiatives across all CF outcomes and outputs; follow gender transformative approach in all interventions; more effort should be deployed in strengthening the district level gender machinery to ensure local level mobilization to address negative gender social and cultural norms. **Priority**: High; **Audience**: UNCT; **Origin**: EQ5.3; EQ5.5, C8

Annexures

Annex 1: Terms of Reference: Evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNSDCF) for Malawi 2019-2023

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In January 2019, the UN in Malawi, in partnership with the Government of Malawi, started implementing the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2019-2023), previously called the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNSDCF)[100]. The Cooperation Framework (CF), as a core accountability tool, outlined the strategic vision of the UN in Malawi in support of the national development objectives as expressed in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III and specified the high-level results that the UN Country Team and Government partners commit to achieve by 2023. The CF was aligned to the 2030 Agenda and its underlying principle of leaving no one behind. It is also a vehicle for strengthening coherence, accountability, and impact of the UNs work at country level, in line with the ambitions of the UN Secretary-General's ongoing UN Reforms. The Government-UN National Steering Committee comprising senior government officials, the UN resident Coordinator, and UN Heads of Agencies provides oversight and strategic direction towards implementing the CF through the bi-annual high-level Joint Strategy Meetings. The CF is operationalized through joint programmes and annualized Joint Work Plans (JWPs) developed at inter-agency Result Groups under the leadership of United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and Programme Management Team (PMT). The Monitoring, Evaluation and Advisory Group provides technical assistance to the PMT and the Results Groups in monitoring the implementation of the CF. The CF partners include key Government like Ministries, Civil Society Organizations, the Private Sector, Academia, and multilateral and bilateral donors. The details of the stakeholders are included in the annexes.

The 2019 CF Guidance emphasizes commissioning the independent CF evaluation in the penultimate year of the Cooperation Framework, which is 2022 for the UN in Malawi[101]. The evaluation is important for improving accountability for results and learning in terms of what has worked and what has not and why, particularly for informing the next CF cycle. The lessons learnt from CF evaluations in one country can be useful for designing and implementing CF in other countries. Evaluation of the CF is a mandatory independent system-wide country evaluation and is separate from an annual review. The CF evaluation is crucial to assess the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the UN's programmes on recovery and long-term development in Malawi by reviewing the contributions made under the CF towards addressing national priorities and achieving results in line with agenda 2030, and humanitarian commitments.

The independent CF evaluation will be informed by evidence collected using primary and secondary data collection methods. This secondary data will include the CF and agency annual reviews, assessments, CF Partners, UN entity and joint evaluations generated during the CF implementation cycle. The main audience and primary users of the report of the CF evaluation include the Malawi Government, United Nations Country Team (UNCT[102]), current and potential implementing partners, and current and potential donors.

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100 2019-2023 Cooperation Framework: https://malawi.un.org/en/download/9456/42153
101 2019 UN CF Guidance https://unsdg.un.org/download/1512/687
102 https://malawi.un.org/en/about/our-team

COUNTRY CONTEXT AND UNSDCF/UNSDCF HIGHLIGHTS

Country Context

Political and Governance Environment: Malawians elected Dr Lazarus Chakwera and Dr Saulos Chilima in June 2020 as State President and State Vice President, respectively, after the court had annulled the 2019 Presidential elections and ordered for Fresh Presidential Elections within 150 days. The CF was developed during the time Malawi held its tripartite elections in 2019. The country has had six successive peaceful elections with high voter turnout since the advent of multiparty politics in 1994, including twice changing power from the ruling party to a newly elected opposition party. One of the significant challenges that continues to derail democratization gains and push for substantive democracy consolidation is the issue of poor governance. Some key manifestations of poor governance include failure to implement the decentralization policy, frequent deadlocks among various arms of the government, intra-party democracy deficit, lack of accountability and oversight, slow judicial processes and limited access to justice, and ultimately weak institutions of governance such as the Parliament, political parties, local governance, civil society organizations, Electoral Commission and Human Rights Commission.

Development: Malawi is the Chair of the Least Development Countries Group with a per capita GDP of US$ 395.1[103] and classified as a low human development country with a Human Development Index value of 0.483 and ranked 174 out of 189 countries[104]. The country is landlocked with a weak export base, which creates a competitive disadvantage in trade. Besides, the country is densely populated and an agrarian economy that continuously suffers from disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. The recurring floods and droughts have increased in frequency, magnitude, and scope over the years. Towards the end of the 2019 rainy season, Malawi experienced one of the worst strong winds, heavy rains and floods induced by a tropical cyclone that formed in the Mozambican channel. The floods damaged houses, including household assets and affected water supply systems, hydrological monitoring stations and farms. It also led to increased Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) among the survivors, especially in the camping sites. On average, droughts and floods reduce the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by about 1.7 percent every year[105].

The agricultural sector accounts for almost 30 percent of GDP[106]. Since the early 2000s, except for occasional growth spurts caused by good weather, growth in Malawi has been at 4 per cent per annum on average, barely exceeding population growth (averaging 3 per cent in recent decades). There has thus been little or no addition to real per capita incomes in recent decades. Nevertheless, despite weather and price shocks, the country has trended towards macro stability, demonstrating a high level of domestic resilience—on which the hopes for its structural transformation are anchored today. However, there are persisting challenges on increased domestic debt due to high level of borrowing.

Human Rights: The country underwent its Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on 3 November 2020 where 83 member states made recommendations to improve the protection and promotion of human rights in the country[107] The Malawi Government supported recommendations on increased attention to gender equality, ending child marriage and SGBV, the rights of the child, protection of persons living with albinism or with a disability, improving prison conditions, improving access to adequate health services, addressing maternal mortality, better support to the Malawi Human Rights Commission, eliminating corruption and addressing poverty. Key areas where the Government did not support the recommendations relate to the elimination of the death penalty, decriminalizing consensual same sex relationships and support for sexual and reproductive health/rights, family planning and contraception. It is notable that Malawi also rejected these recommendations in its 2015 UPR.

Leave no one Behind (LNOB): Malawi is placed in position 172 out of 189 countries and territories with a

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103 https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.KD?locations=MW
104 http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/MWI.pdf
105 https://bit.ly/3G5N9Ve
106 https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/723781545072859945/pdf/malawi-scd-final-board-12-7-2018- 12122018-636804216425880639.pdf
107 https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/MWIndex.aspx

Gender and Development Index of 0.93. The country is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and many regional protocols. However, the implementation of the national gender policy is weak. As such, the intended gender mainstreaming is limited. Furthermore, the 2018 Malawi population census shows that women and youth are the largest demographic constituting over fifty percent of the population. Yet women, youth, and sexual minorities continue to be marginalized and underrepresented in decision-making, government appointments, and political party structures. Besides, a study by Malawi Human Rights Commission indicates that the daily challenges of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in Malawi multiplied with the COVID-19 pandemic. The PWDs living within the ultra- poor pockets in Malawi, and many survive on street begging or live in the streets. Lack of financial resources increasingly leaves PWDs vulnerable to situations of violence, particularly women, girls and persons living with albinism.

Emerging issues: The evolving COVID-19 pandemic has caused socio-economic impacts in Malawi. The pandemic has had indiscriminate human and socio-economic impacts on populations, livelihoods, and economic well-being. The country registered the onset of the fourth wave of the pandemic in December 2021 due to omicron variant. The vaccination rate remains low. Thus, the pandemic has affected Malawi's growth momentum and brought about a steep deterioration in public finances. For example, combined with lingering development challenges, such as the weather-related shocks in 2019, the COVID-19 situation threatens to reverse the country's notable SDGs'-related achievements[108]. The Malawi Government, with technical and financial support from the UN, launched the Social Economic Response Plan to run from 2021 to 2023. The evolving COVID-19 resulted in the UN reprogramming more than US$ 50.2 million to life-saving interventions[109]. Malawi faces a rising security threat from the ongoing Islamist insurgence in neighbouring Mozambique's northern region, the Cabo Delgado province. The insurgence, which started in 2017, is causing significant security, political, humanitarian, and socio-economic crises in Mozambique's Cabo Delgado region, which likely to have spill-over effects on Malawi and neighbouring countries. This situation occurs when the State President is the Chairperson of the Southern African Development Cooperation. This regional bloc in which Mozambique is a member stands a chance to offer lasting solutions to counter the violent extremism that has plagued northern Mozambique for almost four years.

Recently, the Malawi Government launched Vision 2063, a successor to Vision 2020 that aspires to have an inclusively, wealthy and self-reliant industrialized upper-middle-income country by 2063[110]. This Vision 2063 will be operationalized by the 10-year National Implementation Plan that defines specific strategies that will take the country to the lower-middle-income status by 2030[111] .Malawi's Vision 2063 was developed at a time when the country has made progress in a few areas, such as: reduced maternal and child mortality rate; increased primary school enrolment ratio; reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS; increased life expectancy; and improved uptake of technology use, especially mobile phone technology. However, poverty has remained persistent over the years and remains the key challenge. The national annual real GDP growth rate, at an average of 4.1 percent during the past decade, has been slow and lagged far behind the regional and global trends. With unemployment at around 20 percent and skewed against the youth, the country has so far failed to harness the potential of a growing and youthful population.

The Government with technical and financial support from the UN is undertaking its 2nd Voluntary National Review (VNR) as part of the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The country will present the key messages of VNR at the High-Level Political Forum in July 2022.

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108 Malawi's Voluntary National Review Report (Republic of Malawi, 2020) reports progress on 29 SDG targets, including SDG3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG4 (Education for ALL) and that it is turning the curve on child malnutrition. https://malawi.un.org/en/52003-malawi-2020- voluntary-national-review-report-sustainable-development-goals
109 https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/malawi/document/malawi-covid-19-socio-economic-recovery-plan-2021-2023
110 Malawi Vision 2063: https://malawi.un.org/en/download/59726/108390
111 Malawi 10 Year Implementation Plan: https://npc.mw/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/MIP-1-WEb-Version-8-November-2021-Fast-view.pdf

1.2 UNSDCF/UNSDCF HIGHLIGHTS

In December 2018, the Malawi Government and the United Nations Country Team signed the 2019-2023 United Nations Cooperation Framework developed through an extensive consultation process with the government and other key stakeholders involved at all stages to ensure that the CF aligns to national priorities and needs. Through the Vision 2030 and Strategic Prioritization process, the CF identified three pillars and nine outcomes outlined in Table 1. The pillars and outcomes are aligned with 15 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and all the Key Priority Areas of the MGDS III, namely Agriculture, water development and climate change management; Education and skill development; Energy, industry, and tourism development; Transport and ICT Infrastructure, and Health and population. The pillars respond to the root causes of development challenges in Malawi identified in the 2017 Common Country Analysis: poor governance, climate change, weak economic structure, rapid population growth, and harmful social norms. The CF has a theory of change (ToC) for each pillar under annex l of the CF document. The ToC although not explicit specifies the rationale, intervention logic, strategy and approach, preconditions, assumptions, and risks to be mitigated to address the five root causes and attain the results at the outcome level [112]

The CF was signed by 20 UN entities, among which six were non-resident agencies and had estimated a budget of US$ 1.08 billion, of which $ 437.2 million was mobilized as of December 2021. The top 10 donors supporting the CF include DFID (Now FCDO), EU, BMZ, Government of Netherlands, Flanders Government, KfW, USAID, Belgium Government, GAVI, and GEF [113]

Table 1: CF Strategic Priorities and Outcomes

Strategic Priority / Pillar	Outcomes
Pillar 1 (Leads -UNDP & UNFPA)) – Peace, Inclusion and Effective Institutions: This pillar addresses the root causes of poor governance by supporting governance institutions at all levels to harmonize legal and organizations frameworks, strengthening data systems for enhanced accountability, strengthening frameworks for gender and human rights, civic engagement and participation and augmenting the national peace architecture through early warning systems. This pillar contributes to SDGs 1, 5, 10,16, and 17 **Participating agencies** - FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, and WFP	Outcome 1 (lead -UNDP): Rights holders in Malawi access more accountable and effective institutions at the central and decentralized levels that use quality disaggregated data, offer integrated service delivery, and promote civic engagement, respect for human Rights and rule of law.
	Outcome 2 (Lead – UN Women): Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Malawi G
	Outcome 3 (Lead – UNDP): Malawi has strengthened institutional capacities for sustaining Peace, inclusive societies, and participatory democracy.
Pillar 2 (Leads – UNICEF & UN Women) -– Population Management and Inclusive Human Development: This pillar addresses the root causes of poor governance (through improving birth registration at facilities, access to	Outcome 4 (Lead – UNICEF): Children 0-5 years Will have increased access to comprehensive quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services.

112 2019-2023 Cooperation Framework: https://malawi.un.org/en/download/9456/42153

113 https://uninfo.org/location/27/funding

Health care, and supporting Government to provide safe schools), rapid population growth (through interventions on family planning and information on SRHR) and negative social norms (through advocacy, behavioural change interventions, and community engagement, particularly regarding negative impacts on the girl child and HIV/AIDS). This pillar contributes to SDGs 3, 4,5, and 10 **Participating agencies** - ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WFP, and WHO	Outcome 5 (Lead -UNAIDS): Girls and boys 6-17 years, particularly the most marginalized, benefit from an integrated package of quality education, health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and protection services.
	Outcome 6 (Lead – UNFPA): Men, women, and adolescents' access high impact comprehensive sexual and reproductive and HIV and AIDS health Rights.
Pillar 3 – Inclusive and Resilient Growth (Lead- FAO & WFP): This pillar focuses on addressing climate change – both adapting to and recovering from its effects, and reducing additional negative effects through mitigation measures – which was identified as a priority area in the root cause analysis, with some interventions targeted at addressing the other root causes, such as poor governance (through enhancing service delivery and district capacity to implement resilience programmes), negative social norms (through Social Behavioural Change Communication), and weak economic structure (through economic diversification). This pillar is aligned to all the SDGs except SDG 14 and 15. **Participating agencies**- FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UN Women, and WFP	Outcome 7 (Lead – WFP): Households have increased food and nutrition security, equitable access to WASH and healthy ecosystems and resilient livelihoods.
	Outcome 8 (Lead – FAO): Malawi has more productive, sustainable and diversified agriculture, value chains and market access
	Outcome 9 (Lead -UNDP): Malawi has strengthened economic diversification, inclusive business, entrepreneurship, and access to clean energy

2. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the CF evaluation is twofold to:

Promote greater learning and operational improvement. The evaluation will provide important information for strengthening programming and results at the country level, specifically informing the planning and decision-making for the next CF programme cycle and for improving United Nations coordination at the country level. The UNCT, Government of Malawi and other CF stakeholders can learn from the process of documenting good practices and lessons learned which can then be shared with the UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) and used for the benefit of other countries.

To support greater accountability of the UNCT to CF stakeholders. By objectively verifying results achieved within the framework of the CF and assessing the effectiveness of the strategies and interventions used, the evaluation will enable the various stakeholders in the CF process, including national counterparts and donors, to hold the UNCT and other parties accountable for fulfilling their roles and commitments.

The objectives of the evaluation are:

- to assess the contribution made by the UNCT in the framework of the CF to national development results through making judgements using evaluation criteria based on evidence (accountability).to identify the factors that have affected the UNCT's contribution, answering the question of why the performance is as it is and explaining the enabling factors and bottlenecks (learning).

- to reach conclusions concerning the UN's contribution across the scope being examined.

- to provide actionable recommendations for improving the UNCT's contribution, especially for incorporation into the new CF. these recommendations should be logically linked to the conclusions and draw upon lessons learned identified through the evaluation.

3. SCOPE

Temporal and programmatic: The CF evaluation will be implemented from March to June 2022 and cover all the interventions implemented under the annualized Joint Work Plans by resident and non-resident agencies during the CF cycle from 2019 to 2023. The CF will be evaluated against the strategic intent laid down in the CF document, particularly its contribution to national results. The CF evaluation will address all three pillars and nine associated outcomes (see table 1. above). For Joint programmes, greater emphasis will be placed on those interventions which are implemented for more than three years during the CF programme cycle. The evaluation is expected to address CF programming principles (human rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management, capacity development). The evaluation will also cover humanitarian interventions in disaster prone districts.

The CF evaluation is expected to explicitly address cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights and non-discrimination, disability inclusion and environmental sustainability through an adequate evaluation design. The evaluation is also expected to apply the evaluation questions and methodology to yield key findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

In terms of geographic coverage, the evaluation will have a nationwide scope, covering all three regions of Malawi. The evaluation should follow an inclusive approach, engaging a broad range of stakeholders and partners representing the Government, civil society organizations, the private sector, other multilateral organizations, and bilateral donors.

The CF evaluation is not expected to be a set of summative evaluations of individual each UN agency's programmes or projects, rather it will build on the programme and project evaluations conducted by each agency to present a synthesis and broader evaluative judgements about the CF.

4. EVALUATION CRITERIA AND QUESTIONS

Evaluation Criteria: The CF Evaluation will be guided by all seven evaluation criteria outlined in the UNEG CF evaluation guidelines. The seven criteria include relevance and adaptability, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, coordination, sustainability, and orientation towards impact. The evaluation will respond to all questions provided in *T*able 2 below. The evaluation team is expected to unpack the evaluation questions in the evaluation design matrix and ensure that issues on gender equality are fully reflected within each of the criteria. The evaluation team may adapt the evaluation criteria and questions, upon agreement with the evaluation manager.

Table 2: Evaluation Criteria and corresponding Questions

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation questions
1. Relevance and adaptability: Is the CF aligned to the Government Priorities and adapted well to emerging needs?	1. To what extent are the CF objectives aligned and have consistent with the needs, priorities, and policies of the government (including alignment to national development
	Goals and targets, national plans, strategies, and frameworks? 2. How responsive has the CF been to emerging and unforeseen needs, especially those of the most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups?
2. Coherence: How well does the CF fit?	How successful was the CF in helping UN agencies to work together to reduce duplication, across agencies and across sectors to maximize development impacts? To what extent the interventions under the CF have linkages with any interventions on recovery, peace, and development? To what extent did the intervention link to any transition strategies in the context and/or to Development goals?
3. Effectiveness: Has the CF achieved its objectives? Is the CF doing it right?	How effective has the CF been in realizing outcomes/results as outlined in the results framework as a contribution to the achievement of national SDG? To what extent have the CF programming principles been implemented with due consideration to gender equality, human rights, and environmental sustainability?
4. Efficiency: How well have resources been used? How efficiently were the outcomes achieved with the appropriate amount of resources and maintenance of minimum transaction cost (funds, expertise, time, administrative costs, etc.)?	To what extent and in what way has the CF contributed to a reduction of transaction costs for partners through greater UN coherence and discipline? Was the CF supported by an integrated funding framework and by adequate funding instruments? Have resources been allocated efficiently?
5. Coordination: How well has implementation of the CF been coordinated?	To what extent has the national government and the UN system successfully coordinated the implementation of joint work plans and UN agencies' specific programmes to maximize efficiency, coverage, reaching the most vulnerable (disabled, women, youth, etc.) while reducing overlaps? To what extent have the different UN agencies contributed to the functioning and consolidation of UNCT coordination mechanisms keeping in view the spirit of the UN reform and adhering to it? To what extent has the planning and coordination of the CF (through the Results Groups with the RCO support) efficiently contributed to the coherent implementation and to the achievement of indicators' targets (outputs and Outcomes)?

6. Orientation towards Impact: What difference do CF interventions make?	12. To what extent have UN activities stemming from the CF strengthened economic and individual resilience, contributed to reducing vulnerability against shocks and crises, and impacted gender inequality, national capacities, environmental sustainability, and promoted human rights?
	13. What are the unintended changes resulting from the implementation of the CF?
7. Sustainability: Will the benefits last? The extent to which the benefits from a development intervention are likely to continue after the current CF will have been completed	What mechanisms, if any, has the CF established to ensure socio-political, institutional, financial, and environmental sustainability? Have complementarities, collaboration and /or synergies fostered by CF contributed to greater sustainability of Results of Donors intervention in the country?

5. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Evaluation Methodology: The evaluation will use a combination of document reviews, analysis of other quantitative secondary data, individual interviews with key informants and focus groups or other types of group discussion to collect data. The evaluation will synthesize evidence from Joint evaluations, project evaluations, agency-specific evaluations etc. The evaluation team will develop the evaluation methodology in accordance with the evaluation approach and design tools to collect appropriate data and information as strong, evidence-based answers to answer the overall evaluation questions. The methodological design will include: an analytical framework; a strategy for data collection and analysis; specially designed tools; an evaluation matrix; and a detailed work plan.

Sampling approach: A purposive sampling approach will be used to select programmes (joint work plans; joint programmes; UN agencies strategic plans etc.) that will be covered in the scope of the CF evaluation. The selected programmes components should have sufficient level of transformational intent (depth, breadth, and size) and maturity.

The purposive sampling approach will also be used to target partners, groups and stakeholders to be consulted. It is expected that the list of target groups will ensure adequate representation of beneficiaries, including civil society organizations with an emphasis on vulnerable groups, e.g., people living with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS and other marginalized groups. The selection will be informed by the portfolio analysis and stakeholder mapping undertaken during the inception phase of the evaluation. This analysis will yield information on the relevant initiatives and partners to be part of the evaluation (including those that may not have partnered with the UNCT but play a key role in the outcomes to which CF contributes). The evaluation team should clearly outline the sample selection criteria and process and identify any potential bias and limitations, including the steps towards addressing the limitations.

The sampling technique should ensure that the selected samples adequately reflect the diversity of stakeholders of the intervention and pay special attention to the inclusion, participation, and non-discrimination of the most vulnerable stakeholders. The sample will be gender-responsive and consider contextually relevant markers of equity. This process will enhance the credibility and technical adequacy of the information gathered.

Data collection: The evaluation will use quantitative and qualitative approaches, including literature review, statistics at national and local levels, survey data, semi-structured interviews, direct observation, focus groups and workshops.

Quality assurance: The data collected should be subjected to a rigorous quality assurance for validation purposes, using a variety of tools including triangulation of information sources and permanent exchange with the CF implementation entities at Country Office level. Quality assurance processes will be applied throughout the evaluation processes and for the key deliverables in adherence to UNEG evaluation quality

standards and guidelines, such as the UNEG Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports. A quality assessment of the CF evaluation will be applied by UNDCO.

Evaluation Matrix: The evaluation team will use the template of the evaluation matrix provided by the evaluation manager to systematically structure and consolidate the data collected for each of the evaluation questions. This matrix will allow them, among other things, to identify the missing data and thus fill these gaps before the end of the collection. This matrix will also help to ensure the validity of the data collected.

Participation and inclusion: This evaluation should be conducted using a participatory and inclusive approach, involving a wide range of partners and stakeholders. The evaluation team will carry out a stakeholder mapping to identify the direct and indirect partners of the CF, specifically targeting United Nations organizations and representatives of the national government. Stakeholders mapping will include Government Line Ministries, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, other multilateral and bilateral cooperation organizations and, above all, the beneficiaries of the program. Specific guidelines should be observed, namely the UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation (2014). The methodology is expected to clearly indicate how the perspectives and voices of diverse groups (men and women, boys, girls, the elderly, people living with disabilities and other marginalized groups) will be sought and considered.

Contribution analysis (based on the "theory of change"): The evaluation will be conducted based on a theoretical approach, which means that the evaluation methodology will be based on a careful analysis of the expected results, outputs, and contextual factors (which may affect the implementation of the CF interventions) and their potential to achieve the desired effects. The analysis of the CF's theory of change and the reconstruction of its intervention logic, if necessary, will therefore play a central role in the design of the evaluation, in the analysis of the data collected throughout the evaluation, in communicating results and in developing relevant and practical conclusions and recommendations.

The theory of change analysis should be limited to the soundness of the agencies' and joint work plans outputs to the outcome level and SDG indicators. Evaluators will base their evaluation on the analysis and interpretation of the logical consistency of the results chain: linking program outputs to changes at a higher level of outcomes, based on observations and data collected during the process along the result chain. This analysis should serve as a basis for the judgment of the evaluators on the contribution of the current CF to the achievement of the outcome level results as targeted by the CF.

Finalization of the evaluation questions and assumptions: The evaluation team will finalize the evaluation questions after consultations with the evaluation steering committee and thematic groups. The final evaluation questions should be a reasonable number, generally not exceeding 15. They should clearly reflect the evaluation criteria as well as the indicative evaluation questions listed in this Terms of Reference. They should also take advantage of the results of the reconstruction of the intervention logic of the cooperation framework. The evaluation questions will be included in the evaluation matrix (see annex f) and should be supplemented by sets of hypotheses that capture the key aspects of the intervention logic associated with the scope of the question. Data collection for each of the assumptions will be guided by clearly formulated quantitative and qualitative indicators, also indicated in the matrix.

Ethical Considerations:

The evaluation must conform to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ethical standards and norms. Accordingly, the evaluation team will be responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality, and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to participants or their communities. The Evaluation Team will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the CF, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the 2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines and the 2014 Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations.

In addition to signing a pledge of ethical conduct in evaluation, the evaluation team will also commit to signing a Confidentiality, Internet and Data Security Statement.

6. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

As per CF Evaluation Guidelines, the management of the CF evaluation will comprise of the following groups of stakeholders:

a. The Evaluation Steering Committee

The Evaluation Steering Committee (ESC) will oversee and guide the CF evaluation process. The Committee will consist of high-level representatives from the UNCT, CF Result Groups, Government, SDG-Fund Donors, and NGOs.

b. The Evaluation Manager

The Evaluation Manager will provide technical oversight of the entire process of the evaluation, from its preparation to the dissemination and use of the final evaluation report. The manager serves as an interlocutor between the Evaluation Team and the ESC, ensuring the quality control of deliverables submitted by the evaluators throughout the evaluation process. The Evaluation Manager will facilitate access to information for the evaluators, sets up meetings, organize briefing and debriefing sessions and provide comments on the main deliverables of the evaluation process.

c. Evaluation Reference Group

The Evaluation Reference Group comprising members of the Programme Management Team, Monitoring and Evaluation Advisory Group (MEAG) and the nine Outcome Groups will provide advice and support in the planning and implementing evaluation activities. Besides, this group will facilitate access to information and review the inception report, draft evaluation report and final evaluation report.

d. The Evaluation Team

The evaluation team will be composed of a multidisciplinary and gender balanced team of four evaluators (including an international team leader) with expertise in three CF strategic priorities, namely, Peace, Inclusion and Effective Institutions, Population Management and Inclusive Human Development, and Inclusive and Resilient Growth. The Team Leader must have expertise in designing and undertaking evaluations on interventions related to Food and Nutrition Security, Sustainable and Diversified Agriculture, Economic Diversification, Inclusive Business, and Clean Energy. The team member focusing on Peace, Inclusion, and Effective Institutions must have expertise in designing and undertaking evaluations on democratic governance and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment interventions. The CF priority on Population Management will require a team member with expertise in designing and undertaking evaluations for interventions focusing on Early Childhood Development (ECD) Services; Quality Education, Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and Protection Services; and Sexual and Reproductive and HIV/AIDS Health Rights. One of the team members will be an expert on cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, human rights, disability, and environmental sustainability. The team will be expected to conduct the evaluation in adherence to the UNEG evaluation Norms and Standards, code of conduct and ethical guidelines for evaluations, CF evaluation guidelines and the guidance on integrating human rights and gender equality in evaluations. The Team should be built with due consideration to cultural and language balance, gender balance, collective knowledge of the national context in various areas of UN work, and a balanced team of both national as well as international experts.

There should be no conflict of interest such as recent or expected employment by UNCT members or implementing partners, private relationships with any UNCT members of staff or government counterparts or implementing partners; participation in the design, implementation or advising CF being evaluated, among others). Any potential conflict of interest should be declared by candidates during the application process.

The team leader will be an international consultant (non-Malawian national) and will be responsible for providing guidance and leadership, and in coordinating the draft and final report. He/she holds the overall

responsibility for the methodological design and implementation of the evaluation and therefore, should demonstrate adequate expertise in evaluation methods, management of evaluations, report writing skills. He/she will be responsible for the production and timely submission of all expected deliverables in line with the ToRe. The team leader will act as a technical expert for the CF's priority area on Inclusive and Resilient Growth. The Team Leader should have at least the following qualifications, experience, and competencies:

1. Minimum-Master's degree in Agricultural Economics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Agriculture, Environmental/Natural Resources Management or any other social sciences related to any of the UNCF priority areas (PhD level preferred).

2. Minimum 10 years' experience of conducting complex evaluations, including at least one CF evaluation and one Gender Equality and Human Rights responsive evaluation (previous work should be hyperlinked).

3. Minimum 5 years' experience of conducting complex evaluations related to the three outcome areas: Food and Nutrition Security, and WASH services; Sustainable and Diversified Agriculture; and Economic Diversification, Inclusive Business, and Clean Energy (previous work should be hyperlinked).

4. Experience and background in gender equality/gender analysis and gender responsive evaluations

The team members will provide thematic expertise in the priority areas of the CF and contribute to the overall delivery of the evaluation, including the design of evaluation methodology, data collection and analysis and report development. The team members should include at least one Malawian national. The members of the evaluation team should have the below qualifications and experience:

Team member – Peace, Inclusion and Effective Institutions

a. Minimum- Master's degree in Peacebuilding and conflict resolution, Law, Development Studies, Political Sciences, Public Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation or any other Social sciences related to the CF Pillar.

Minimum 5 years' experience of conducting complex evaluations related to the three outcome areas: Accountable and Effective Institutions, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, Peace, Inclusivity and Participatory Democracy (previous work should be hyperlinked).

Team member – Population Management and Inclusive Human Development

• Minimum- Master's degree in Public health, Population Heath/Studies, Human Development, Monitoring and Evaluation, or any other Social sciences related to the CF pillar.

• Minimum 5 years' experience of conducting complex evaluations related to the three outcome areas: Early Childhood Development (ECD) Services; Quality Education, Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and Protection Services; and Sexual and Reproductive and HIV/AIDS Health Rights (previous work should be hyperlinked).

Team member – Gender Equality and Human Rights

• Minimum- Master's degree in Development Studies, Gender Studies, Law or any other social sciences.

• Minimum 5 years' experience of conducting gender equality/gender analysis and gender responsive evaluations (previous work should be hyperlinked).

The evaluation team should possess the following competencies:

• Good understanding of the SDGs, other relevant regional or global frameworks, national priorities, and their implications for development cooperation

• Good understanding of multilateralism and the role of the UN System in development cooperation in the

context of the country in question

- Understanding of UN Reform and its implementation implication at the country level

- Demonstrated analytical capacity, including on political economy and financing for development

- Sound knowledge of the country context and an in-depth understanding of one of the CF priorities

- Excellent capability in reporting highly credible conclusions substantiated by evidence and develop clear, realistic, actionable recommendations.

- Excellent knowledge of different types of theories of change, logic models and can use systems approach to recreate the development of theories of change and logic models to facilitate evaluative thinking.

- Must be able to work in a multidisciplinary team and multicultural environment.

7. EVALUATION PROCESSES AND TIMELINE

7.1 EVALUATION PROCESSES

a) Inception phase

- Entry-level briefing with the Resident Coordinator and the Evaluation Managers

- The Evaluation Team compiles relevant documents and undertakes a desk review

- The Evaluation Team maps and scopes activities to refine the evaluation design and questions to be reflected in the inception report

- The Evaluation Team assesses and reconstitutes (if necessary) the theory of change to better adhere to the CF as implemented

- The Evaluation Team undertakes a detailed stakeholder mapping and selects a representative sample of stakeholders to be interviewed during the field phase

b) The Evaluation Team drafts an inception report using the standard template aligned with the UNEG Norms and Standards. **Field phase**

- The Evaluation Team undertakes primary and secondary data collection and analysis, including triangulation

- The Evaluation Team presents the preliminary findings of the data collection exercise to Evaluation Managers and the Evaluation Reference Group

c) Reporting phase

The Evaluation Team synthesizes the findings and drafts the Evaluation Report

Evaluation Steering Committee and Evaluation Reference Group reviews the evaluation report

UNDCO reviews and approves the evaluation report (Quality assurance)

RCO organizes a stakeholder validation workshop of CF findings

d) Management response, Dissemination and use Phase

- RCO disseminates the CF Evaluation Report through the UNSDG portal and the UN website

- RCO and UNCT drafts the management response

7.2 TIMELINE

The evaluation is expected to be carried out from March to July 2021 for 60 working days. The following is a tentative work-plan, based on the assumption that the evaluation will be conducted by a team of four consultants (See the Evaluation Management Team Section).

Phases	Activities	Deliverables	No of days
Inception Phase	Entry-level briefing with the Resident Coordinator and the Evaluation Managers	Inception Report with the following: Detailed methodology Data collection instruments Reconstituted ToC (If necessary) Stakeholder mapping and representative sample size Detailed implementation work plan Evaluation matrix	15
	Compile relevant documents and undertake a desk review		
	Map and scope activities to refine the evaluation design and questions to be reflected in the inception report		
	Assess and reconstitute (if necessary) the theory of change to better adhere to the CF as implemented		
	Undertake a detailed stakeholder mapping and select a representative sample of stakeholders to be interviewed during the field Phase		
	Draft an inception report using the standard template aligned with the UNEG Norms and Standards		
Field phase	Undertake secondary and primary data collection and analysis, including Triangulation	Presentation of preliminary findings of the data collection exercise	25

	Present the preliminary findings of the data collection exercise to Evaluation Managers and the Evaluation Reference Group for review		
Reporting phase	Prepare and submit the Draft Evaluation Report	Draft Evaluation Report Stakeholder validation workshop Final Evaluation Report that incorporates feedback from stakeholders	20
	Disseminate the findings at the stakeholder consultation workshop		
	Submit the Final Evaluation Report that incorporates feedback from stakeholders		

8. EVALATION DELIVERABLES

The Evaluation Team is expected to deliver the following products in English:

1. Inception Report with the detailed methodology, data collection instruments, reconstituted ToC (If necessary), stakeholder mapping and representative sample size, detailed implementation work plan, and Evaluation matrix

2. Present analysis and preliminary findings of the data collection exercise to the Evaluation Managers and the Evaluation Reference Group

3. Draft Evaluation Report for review, including presentation of the findings at a Stakeholder validation workshop

4. Final Evaluation report, incorporating feedback from all major stakeholders.

5. Dissemination products such as a final PowerPoint slide deck, evaluation brief, and poster.

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https://malawi.un.org/

Additional documents such as Annual Joint Work Plan by Strategic Priority can be accessed here: https://uninfo.org/location/27/documents

Annex 2: Completed Evaluation Matrix for Malawi-UNSDCF 2019-2023

EQ1: Relevance and Adaptability

1. To what extent were the objectives of UNSDCF aligned and consistent with the needs, national priorities, policies of the government of Malawi (including alignment to national development goals and targets, national plans, strategies and frameworks)?

2. How responsive has the CF been to emerging and unforeseen needs, especially those of the most vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized groups.

Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for the data collection
Needs of Malawi population (diverse populations including marginalized and vulnerable populations) were identified and taken into account in Malawi-UNSDCF	Mechanism or process employed to systematically identify needs of targeted populations Involvement of targeted populations in expressing their own needs and appropriate responses that meet their needs Extent to which interventions were consistent with needs of targeted populations Evidence that emerging needs of marginalized groups are responded	Programme documents – Annual work plans Surveys and assessment reports Key informant feedback	Key informant interviews Focus group discussions In-depth documents review Desk reviews
Malawi CF was adapted to or aligned to national development strategies and policies	Programme outputs are consistent to or support implementation of national policies and strategies CP interventions were discussed and agreed with national partners (Ministries and CSOs).	CF and JWPs National Development Plan and strategies for Reports, minutes of meetings with partners Interviews with key informants	In-depth documents review Key informant interviews Desk review

CF outcomes and outputs as well as interventions are consistent with SDGs, ICPD POA and new way of working	CF strategies and interventions support or contribute to achievement of specific SDGs Malawi CF mode of engagement is consistent with business model relevant to Malawi as a MIC.	CF and JWPs SDGs documents Key informant interviews	In-depth documents review Key informant interviews Desk reviews

Responses (KII, IDI, FGD, DESK REVIEW)	**Mechanism to identify the targeted populations** CF document, Joint Programme Documents and Interviews with UNICEF, UNFPA provide crucial evidence that the interventions in Pillar II employed well thought mechanisms to identify the targeted populations. The mechanisms include situational analysis, common country analysis and national surveys. All the latter mechanisms provided relevant indices that helped to understand the situation of children and adolescents. Specifically, the indices on state of affairs of the latter categories on extent of access to education; health nutrition and reproduction health issues. The mechanisms also identified relevant key stakeholders (parents, district councils and relevant ministries) and cross-sectoral approaches (joint programs such as spotlight initiative) to interventions that will support the interventions through joint programming or stand-alone project interventions. **Involvement of targeted populations in expressing their own needs** UNINFO narrative report (Outcome 5) provides evidence to the effect of the involvement of traditional and religious leaders, primary and secondary school teachers, community health workers, social welfare, police, media, parents, and youth and change agents. This was evident in community dialogues on SRHR and HIV issues including child marriages, early pregnancies and school drop-outs. It is observed targeted beneficiaries of either gender, age and vulnerable were actively involved implying the promotion of the right to be heard in compliance with observance of the rights of the vulnerable and marginalized. In the UNINFO narrative report (Outcome 5), Mentees participated in mentorship sessions on SRHR, human rights, and GBV. In Dedza and Mchinji, 4 mentees who experienced GBV reported to their mentor and were assisted with health and justice enforcement services. There was involvement of the parliamentarians to enable them respond well to their policy making duties. Evidence from UNINFO Narrative report 6, the Malawi O3 programme conducted activities with members of parliament aimed at orientating them on activities being implemented in the country under the Commitment and getting their support in the following-up of implementation of activities in parliament. Another classic example of involvement of the targeted beneficiaries in raising their own needs was the Malawi O3 programme virtual youth engagement on the regional evaluation findings on SRHR In this typical case young people were consulted and expressed for the programme to reach the hard-to-reach areas. They also felt that their voices were not taken into account enough and that more efforts should be done to involve young people in issues that affect them (UNINFO Narrative Report(Outcome 6). Furthermore, under the[ ] of The Malawi O3 programme there was engagement of religious leaders using the Religious Leaders Toolkit started in 2020 and reached a total of 55 religious leaders. The participatory engagement of religious leaders is in line with the right to be heard and the involvement of both male and females religious leaders conforms to considerations of the diversities among the men and women and promotes the gender equality and women empowerment as advocated for in the UN conventions.

Responses (KII, IDI, FGD, DESK REVIEW)	The dialogues consist of interventions were consistent with needs of targeted populations
	Interventions in Pillar II were consistent with needs of the population by supporting the ley priority areas prescribed in the MDGS III (2017-2022). These include to the multi sectorial approach on scaling up nutrition in the country. The joint efforts by UNICEF, FAO and other implementing partners; heavy investments into supporting the refurbishment of theatres to cater for improved service delivery to delivering mothers by UNFPA(UNINFO Narrative outcome 4)
	Agriculture, water development and climate change management, (2) Education and skill development; and (5) Health and population (MGDS III)
	• Evidence that emerging needs of marginalized groups are responded
	Parents and caregivers were reached through parenting programmes using different platforms, including home visiting services and parenting education messages through community radios; districts are now implementing integrated ECD services at scale; parents and caregivers reached through the ECD multimedia campaign content titled #MmeraMpoya mba. Production of radio spots in four languages was intended to reach the marginalized and five series of radio dramas advocating positive parenting.
	• Programme outputs are consistent to or support implementation of national policies and strategies
	It was evident in the documents reviewed and interviews with government agencies and UN agencies that the pillar II outputs were well aligned to deliver and support the delivery of National education investment plan 2030(Ministry Of Education 2021 Malawi Education Statistics Report- education management information systems (EMIS)), the Gender Equality Act (2013); the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act (2015); and the recently launched Gender Policy (2016)(UN-Women Malawi Strategic Note -2018 - 2021). Outputs …in support of that contributed to WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2017 -2022 Malawi
	• CP interventions were discussed and agreed with national partners (Ministries and CSOs).
	It has been noted that across the pillar II interventions, meaningful engagements were undertaken with various MDAs and CSOs in terms of interventions' design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Key areas include the partnership arrangements and delivery mechanism with MDAs and CSOs as grantees. This was evident in the joint programme Strengthening integrated sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)/HIV and Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV) services in East and Southern Africa (ESA) to accelerate action on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3 and 5- A Joint United Nations (UN) Regional (Malawi Country Proposal for the joint programme-2018) among others. Evidence from the documents reviewed and interviews with government Ministries present ample evidence that issues of gender and rights were given due attentions hence their inclusion in the pillar II interventions. Interview with Ministry of Financing and Planning confirms that indeed before any interventions could be undertaken there were deliberate and targeted discussions in terms of coverage and issues of rights and gender were part and parcel of priorities taken into considerations as very necessary if the interventions were to be effective.

Responses (KII, IDI, FGD, DESK REVIEW)	Indeed when it came to operationalization of interventions, national partners such as ministries of Education, Health, Local Government, Agriculture were consulted and their views on how the interventions be operationalized fully discussed including how to work with respective ministries. CP interventions were also discussed with CSOs that elected as grantees and provided the most critical input in terms of targeting women, youth and PwDs. Thus discussion interventions with the national partners as observed by this evaluation put in place effective targeting and delivery mechanisms in place, ultimately properly focusing CF on its intended path.
	• CF strategies and interventions support or contribute to achievement of specific SDGs
	It is evidently clear that pillar II delivered on the Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS) of the World Health Organization's (WHO) tool for alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets 2.2, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.7 (World health Organisation Country Cooperation Strategy). The pillar II was also aligned to and contributed to strengthening integrated sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)/HIV and Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV) services in East and Southern Africa (ESA) which has been designed to accelerate action on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3 and 5(Malawi Country Proposal for Joint Programme-2018)
	• Malawi CF mode of engagement is consistent with business model relevant to Malawi as a MIC
	Evidence from the Annual Reports(2019 & 2020), CF programme document and interviews with Ministry of Finance and Planning, Education, UNICEF,UNFPA,UNESCO and Pillar II Coordination Office show that indeed the CF model of engagement is consistent with business model relevant to Malawi because in its design and implementation its premised on the contextual analysis of the Malawi and tailored to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable population using the government delivery mechanisms such line ministries, department and agencies. In addition, the decentralisation framework is highly respected as most of the targeted interventions have been aimed at strengthening the capacity of the district councils through capacity building initiatives such training of staff, infrastructure development and enhancing quality service delivery.
	However, in an interview with UNICEF and UN women, has been noted that although The pillar II is very key, it has not been well aligned with other pillars. It appeared to functioning independently from other pillars much as it is still very relevant for Malawi's development priorities. This is due to the fact that agencies have their specific driven mandates with government. The results are more agency specific and there is overlap on who owns the results but when the there is no achievement still nobody takes responsibility. On the overall the pillar is key and important as delivers on key social sectors like health and education. There is still need to strongly align government plans with UN agencies especially in relation with SDG framework.

EQ2: Coherence:
3. To what extent has the CF strengthened the position, credibility and reliability of the UN system as a partner for the government and other actors and has served as an effective partnership vehicle?
4. To what extent has the UN system in Malawi promoted or supported policies that are consistent among each other and across sectors, given the multi-sectoral nature of social and economic development?
5. To what extent were the interventions under the CF have linkages with any interventions on recovery, peace and development and to what extent did the intervention link to development goals?

Policies were put in place to enhance social economic development Availability of conditions favouring linkages of interventions on recovery, peace and development	• Evidence of policies put in place to enhance intra and inter sectoral linkages for socio-economic development • Evidence of linkages between CF interventions with recovery, peace and development • Linkages of interventions to development goals	• CF and JWPs • SDGs documents • Key informant interviews • Annual Reports • Evaluation Reports	• In-depth documents review • Key informant interviews • Desk reviews

• Evidence of policies put in place to enhance intra and inter sectoral linkages for socio-economic development

Intra-sectoral linkages- Evidence from   interviews with Ministries of Education, Health, UNICEF,WHO and document reviews of Annual Reports, UNINFO outcomes (4,5 and 6) are in agreement that under the Quality Education, an number of policies were put in place to enhance intra linkages for social economic development. These include national children's commission act, community policing handbook, guidelines for provision of services in victim support units, child Protection Policy and basic recruits' curriculum. the development of parenting education guide in line with ECD policy which resulted in ensuring the availability of coherent policy, strategy frameworks and guidelines for delivering quality parenting program especially for younger children (0 to 2 years) (2019 Annual report for UN Malawi). The UN in Malawi continued to provide guidance to ECD stakeholders in improving the home environment for optimal child growth and development. Point of care or near Early Infant Diagnosis (2019 Annual report for UN Malawi) and Viral Load Testing services across Malawi. Health services were accredited having met the quality of care standards prescribed by Ministry of Health (MoH). The support of the UN in Malawi further helped to ensure the functionality of the National Confidential Enquiry Committee into maternal deaths whose key deliverable was the analytical MDR Report which is currently informing policy. (2019 Annual report for UN Malawi) screened for acute malnutrition through the integration of active case finding in the existing platforms including care groups, integrated community case management (ICCM) in 17 districts(2019 Annual report for UN Malawi). There was improved coverage and quality of services for acute malnutrition management and continued availability of nutrition supplies. It is evident from the policies that issues of gender promotion and human rights were emphasised given that targeting was the vulnerable groups comprising children and mothers.

Inter-sectoral linkages-

Evidence from documents reviewed and interviews with Ministry of health and Education indicate that there were inter-sectoral linkages of the interventions of Pillar II. For example, the interventions on gender, agriculture, health, irrigation and water and education specifically targeted cross-sectoral implementation on nutrition, early childhood development, and support interventions in sexual reproductive health. Evidence from the interview with Education ministry points out how closely linked the agriculture and education sectors were in promotion of nutrition in Schools. Further evidence from the interview with Ministry of Health shows that immunisation campaigns and nutrition interventions under ECD shows inter-sectoral linkages that were critical to advancing gender promotion and the rights of child to quality early stimulation and good health. In another interview with Finance Ministry, it was reaffirmed that CF Pillar II was helpful in informing Malawi MTP, MGDS and Vision 2063, a clear demonstration of policies put in place to support inter-sectoral linkages.

• Evidence of linkages between CF interventions with recovery, peace and development

Interviews with Ministry of Education, Health and Planning and UN annual reports (2019 and 2020) clearly demonstrate that Pillar II interventions supported and responded to recovery and development. Evidence from the documents reviewed show that during Covid -19 pandemic, there was huge support in terms funding and supply of vaccines, post hurricane recovery. Interview with Finance Ministry testified about the immense support in terms of funding to stem off the spread and mitigating the effects of Covid-19.

• Linkages of interventions to development goals

All the interventions of Pillar II in areas of education, health, nutrition and sexual reproduction were clearly linked to MGDS III sectoral strategies. Vision 2063 pillars and enablers and SDGs. Evidence from the interview with Ministry of finance reaffirmed thus: "*In 2019, we had population as key priority and Human development in other areas. So the interventions were aligned to Malawi vision 2020 and Malawi Vision 2063 specifically the pillars and enablers emphasise the aspects of population management and human capital development.*** "**It should be noted the linkages demonstrated gender targeting as boys and girls and men and women were targeted in ECD, nutrition and sexual reproductive health. Aspects to promotion of rights are demonstrated in targeted the vulnerable groups like young children, out of school children and Persons with Disabilities.

However as noted in the interview with UNICEF, Pillar II coordination office and UN women, there is lack of clear government leadership and coordination as it is fragmented with regard to supporting the Pillar II interventions. This is also coupled with high turnover of staff as well as inadequate capacities. The government structures do not function well as expected hence there is need to strengthen the integrated governance systems both at the upstream and downstream levels so that structures can function. As for UN agencies externally the JWPs are adjudicated as individual work plans. Externally also there is need to define sectoral achievements like SGDs in line with sectoral engagements. The RCO should align the agencies using the SDG framework since there is lack of clear direction. Need for intergovernmental structures meeting regularly.

EQ3. Effectiveness:

6. How effective has the CF been in realizing the outcomes/results as outlined in the results framework as a contribution to the achievement of the national SDGs?

7. To what extent have the CF programming principles been implemented with due consideration to gender equality, human rights and environmental sustainability?

Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for the data collection
Planned outputs were achieved and contributed to outcome results in CF	• Evidence of achievement of Agency-specific CP output targets • Utilization of the outputs of the Agency-specific CP to contribute to outcome results • Evidence on the level of achievement of SDGs at national level	• CP Results Framework with clear targets • Annual reports (SI Reports) • JWPS • Monitoring reports • Reports of evaluations of components of SRHR and ASRH • Key informant interviews (RCO staff and implementing partners • Beneficiaries	• In-depth documents review • Key informant interviews • Focus group discussions • Document Reviews

Gender and human rights-based approaches were explicitly integrated into the CF	• Evidence of systematic gender analysis to inform the design of the CF • Evidence of consideration of gender dynamics in the design and implementation of interventions by UNFPA and implementing partners • Capacity development in gender integration into programming • Evidence of gender lens applied in monitoring, data disaggregation and data use • Evidence of human rights-based approaches applied in programming for CP (Human rights barriers identified and addressed)	• CP document, Results framework, • Programme and project reports • Key informant interviews with RCO staff, Implementing partners • Key informant interviews with other UN Agencies	• In-depth documents review • Key informant interviews • Focus group discussions • Document Reviews
Responses/Data collected	**EVIDENCE OF ACHIEVEMENT OF AGENCY-SPECIFIC CP OUTPUT TARGETS** The following evidence shown here below on the achievements of agency specific CP outputs targets has been generated from UN Annual Reports(2019,2020 & 2021), UNINFO Annual narrative Reports(Outcomes 4,5 and 6). As experienced in the narrative below, it has been noted that in most of the outputs, gender and human rights aspect in terms of equality of access to services, involvement of the targeted beneficiaries were given due consideration. **OUTCOME 4** *Output 2.1.1 - Children under-five in selected districts receive quality stimulation and responsive care services from their parents or primary caregivers (Positive Parenting)* **UNICEF** deployed parenting programmes such as home visiting services and parenting education messages through community radios specifically the ECD multimedia campaign content titled #MmeraMpoya mba. TV drama and radio spots in four local languages and social media channels were key to driving the campaign. As noted by this evaluation such campaigns targeted all gender and enhanced the rights of the vulnerable especially children to access ECDs services. the use of Radio, TVS and Social media enabled massive reach reaching the parents and primary caregivers in an inclusive manner on terms of gender and right to information which contributing to improvement of the wellbeing of children in comfort to children' s right to education.		

Responses/Data collected	• Output 2.1.2 - All districts councils have capacity to provide free and universal birth registration for 0-5 year olds District Councils' capacity to provide free and universal birth registration for the under-fives was enhance through UNICEF support for the under-five birth registration rate reached about 41 per cent versus target of 3 per cent. This was achieved through national wide civic education exercise to create demand for birth registration and ensuring accountability from service providers through jingles on 7 national radios, 17 community radios including in Likoma Island; special programs on 8 radios and one TV station; in store birth registration messages in shopping malls; large billboards in four cities and four districts and community loud hailing in 5 districts. • Output 2.1.3 - All District Councils have strengthened capacity to provide minimum package of age appropriate nutrition services to children According to UNINFO narrative report (outcome 4) with UNICEF support the lives of 26,047 girls and boys under the age of five were saved after successfully recovering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) after effective treatment in the community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) program, representing a 92.0% recovery rate. Targeting of the interventions was gender sensitive as included boys and girls and respondent to the need to uphold the right to better nutrition by the children in Malawi. WFP's cooperative partners in collaboration with the District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCC) implemented the nutrition sensitive programme activities aimed at prevention of malnutrition among the children under the age of five, pregnant and lactating women in the six District Councils in the Nutrition priority districts of Phalombe, Zomba, Balaka, Chikwawa, Nsanje and Neno. Output 2.1.4 - Mothers and under-five children receive quality HIV prevention and care services in health facilities and communities According to UNINFO narrative report, the UNICEF support improved the number of HIV exposed infants tested within two months of birth. This number increased from 76% to 86%. Further, HIV testing in ANC was maintained at >98%. This has been achieved through different multifaceted interventions such as strengthening of community PMTCT by building capacity of community mentor mothers, placing peer mentors in strategic entry points at the health facilities this increased the capacity of health workers to identify, refer and care for HIV exposed children. Community awareness campaigns and outreach clinics helped to increase the coverage of the ANC services up to hard-to-reach areas which have no facilities. Building the capacity of community mentor mothers and community awareness campaigns and outreach clinics helped to increase the coverage of the ANC services up to hard-to-reach areas which have no facilities. Extending the services to hard to reach areas is well in line with LNOB principle and right to quality health care services that caters for gender equality.

Responses/Data collected	UNHCR contributed specific and tailor made interventions to ensure the inclusion of the vulnerable- the refugees access HIV prevention and care services. For example, six thousand four hundred and fifty-six, mothers from the refugee community and surrounding host villages were supported with HIV/AIDS prevention services. This was in line to ensure quality services were delivered where everyone has a right to access the services irrespective of their social status including gender, age and citizenship status. The interventions helped the vulnerable refugees and host communities access quality essential HIV services which is a right and inclusion of both males and female was in line with promotion of gender equality. • Output 2.1.5 - Mothers and newborns receive quality and integrated maternal, newborn and child care services UNICEF provided Quality of Care (QoC) on Maternal and Newborn Health (MNH) in nine targeted districts, as part of the global MNH QOC Network learning areas. A number of interventions ranging from Trainings, mentorships and Supervision of QI teams, holding review and district collaborative meetings, data collection and verification, provision of supplies and equipment, demand creation, field monitoring and participation in relevant TWGs are all being undertaken. The interventions led to improved neonatal morality to 12/1000 live births (2021) compared to the DHS finding in 2016 of 29/1000 live births. The maternal mortality trends also significantly improved and in this reporting over the same period with maternal mortality reduced to 132/100,000 live births compared to 439 in DHS 2016. UNHCR supported the Ministry of Health and Population with personnel cost and all other operational costs in the provision of quality maternal, newborn and childcare services to the refugees, asylum seekers, and members of the host community in Dowa District. Furthermore, support to the COVID-19 response in Dzeleka refugee camp, Dowa and Karonga district. Health workers training on COVID-19 vaccination was supported to improve Dowa district vaccine roll-out. Risk communication and community engagement strategies which include town hall meetings with the refugee community, zone and religious leaders on COVID-19 and vaccination. Radio talk shows were implemented in collaboration with Dzaleka health center team, Ministry of Homeland security and refugee leaders. UNHCR continues to support the Isolation and Treatment site in Dzaleka with deployment of health workers, provision of meals to patients and other logistic support (water, electricity, waste management etc) and supported the construction of an Isolation site in Karonga Transit Shelter for newly arrived asylum seekers who are diagnosed to have COVID-19. UNFPA supported continuity of care with focus on provision of quality maternal and newborn health (MNH) services. MNH equipment was distributed in the specific of Mangochi, Nkhatabay, Chiradzulu, Mchinji and Dedza districts and all other health facilities for the provision of MNH services, like operating theatre equipment and others necessary for the delivery of services in MNH. Furthermore, in two districts special mentorship was done to 80 new staff on Emergency Obstetric Care protocols for use in providing care in response to the high maternal death in related units. In the same districts two facilities were rehabilitated.

Responses/Data collected	UNFPA also made heavy investments into supporting the refurbishment of 3 operating theatres, 1 in Lilongwe and 2 in Dedza. In Lilongwe at Bwaila maternity hospital, they had only 1 operating theatre serving a total of 70 deliveries and 20 caesarean sections which was quite heavy with 1 operating theatre. The operating theatre will make a difference in ensuring that the lives of pregnant mothers and their newborns are saved and disability due to delays in action is reduced. A total of six health facilities were renovated; Chikole, Mase, Malombe, Lungwena, Malukula and Namalala, and will contribute to increased uptake of family planning services including integrated SRHR. WFP: In partnership with the Malawi Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP continued to provide in-kind CSB as a prevention ration for about 45,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Dzaleka refugee camp (86 percent of the refugees in the country). In October 2021, WFP started to roll-out also a nutrition prevention cash based transfer top-up for children under two **OUTCOME 5** • Output 2.2.1 - Learning (foundation skills and life skills) UNFPA 2ther4SRHR program support provided building capacity of district management teams and political local and area development committees, chiefs and religious leaders which enabled the reach to the young people. • Output 2.2.2 - Integrated services in and out of school UNHCR supported and enabled the reach to the young people in and out of schools though skilling youth leaders through mentorship programmes and peer education. This was done with funds from 2021 UBRAF country envelope UNHCR supported the Ministry of Health in youth mentorship, network strengthening and peer education. UNFPA also added more support to ensure in and out of school easily access the SRHR services. For example, 295 mentors were newly recruited and trained and 9,450 mentees who were 10-24 years old were recruited through the safe space model in UNFPA focus districts. IOM is reported to have engaged and contributed to increased access of SRHR and HIV education. This was done in respect to observing gender and vulnerability considerations in the course of the delivery of the services.

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Responses/Data collected	• Output 2.2.3 - Second chance education (Out of school boys and girls and reintegration) UNFPA provided and greatly contributed to out of school children with support that considered male and female as well as the vulnerable young people with HIV and disabilities. The support was in line with gender inclusion and promotion of the rights of young people to access quality education for better livelihoods and quality SRHR services for good health. For example, 76 adolescent girls were identified to be out-of-school adolescents and among them 45 girls were recommended to be recipients of an education support package in a targeted district. 64,305 young people were reached with SRHR information through the Malawi TuneMe page and it received 65,371 likes on its Facebook page. Radio programmes on ending unintended pregnancies (EUP) were broadcast, reaching 3,084 people in the form of phone-in. The programme reached 2,874 engagements on Facebook and 4,647 on Twitter. Through PCC sessions in the two targeted districts, 465 adolescents were reached with SRHR information. 277 young people living with HIV or with disabilities were reached with iCAN package, which aims to help them understand their HIV positive status and empower them to plan their lives in ways that protect both their own health and that of others. iCAN facilitators together with CSE lead facilitators reached 345 young men and 392 young women. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Youth, Sport, and Culture (MoYSC) in developing a National Youth Policy and Youth Investment Plan. A total of 10,000 out-of-school adolescents and youth (40% female) participated in economic empowerment, active citizenship and transferable skills training supported by the targeted districts, which were also provided logistical and institutional support to create space for adolescents and youth in village-based youth clubs. The adolescents and youth are now in a better position to create economic empowerment activities. Under Generation Unlimited initiatives and the youth innovation challenge, UNICEF, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Youth (MoY), supported 1,000 youth females to acquire skills in soap making, piggery, and tailoring. A total of 16 learners (50 percent female) graduated from the African Drone and Data Academy (ADDA) bringing the total number of ADDA course graduates to 216, of whom 70 per cent are currently employed. The graduating youth received specialist skills in flying drones and using them to support lifesaving intervention in development and humanitarian programming as well as data analysis and capturing aerial drawings. UNICEF supported at least 5,500 adolescent boys and girls (88% girls) have graduated from a 9-month functional literacy and numeracy programme in 10 districts. The adolescents acquired skills in literacy, numeracy, childcare and development, life skills, nutrition, health, and hygiene, which they are applying to improve their social and economic opportunities. The Ministry of Education complementary Basic Education as an alternative pathway of education to provide a second chance of education to those who have never been to school before and those who dropped out of school. CBE enabled them to go back to primary school. Provision of education through CBE has helped Malawi achieve Education for All and the Sustainable Development Goal number four; (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all" by 2030).

	UNESCO: UNESCO worked with the Ministry of Education and the Malawi Institute of Education to conduct a curriculum audit of the LSE curriculum for primary and secondary levels. The audit was validated with government stakeholders in December 2021. The products from the audit were matrices documenting the gaps identified in the LSE curriculum. The Ministry has committed to undertake a review of the LSE curriculum starting in 2022. To strengthen CSE implementation in the classroom, UNESCO has supported the training of 20 Master Trainers across the six education divisions who have gone on to train 242 Primary Education Advisors (PEAs).
Responses/Data collected	**OUTCOME 6-** • Output 2.3.1 - Improved capacity for Family Planning service delivery including in humanitarian contexts UNHCR: Community engagement sessions on SRHR, HIV/AIDS and Family planning were held. It targeted the religious, community and zone leaders in Dzaleka refugee camp, adolescent and youths, and men and women. UNFPA: In collaboration with key partners such as Ministry of Health and Family Planning Association of Malawi, UNFPA contributed to uptake of modern family planning methods as evidenced from 360,114 additional users, aged 15 to 49 by December, 2021. IOM: Health facility SRHR and HIV coordinators in Mchinji, Mwanza and Neno have been engaged for their sensitization and familiarization of the project. Capacity building activities were also done on migrant, sex worker and young vulnerable people responsive SRHR-HIV services, including family planning for 39 (25F, 14M) health service providers. This intervention has helped both male and female as well promoted the rights of the vulnerable such as sex workers and migrants Output 2.3.2 - Young people, particular adolescents are empowered to make informed choices about their reproductive health and rights. UNFPA: 22,205 adolescents and youths marginalized girls in UNFPA focus districts completed life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets. UNICEF: The percentage of children living with HIV who are on ART increased from 61% (2020) to 76% (2021), due to multifaceted efforts implemented through UNICEF programming. In addition, 100% of children have finally been migrated to optimized ARV for children and we anticipate this to increase the percentage of children on ART who are virally suppressed. Consequently, this will contribute towards reaching UNAIDS global target of 95, 95, 95. • Output 2.3.3 - Women and adolescent girls benefit from improved gender equality and women empowerment UNHCR: With fund received from UBRAF, UNHCR through Plan International Malawi conducted a safety audit which provided information on the risk factors which potentiates GBV. The findings provided information how Dzaleka camp

Responses/Data collected	layout, access to WASH services, security services, survivor support and the COVID-19 heightens the risk of GBV and preferred recommendations. UNFPA: Under the Spotlight Initiative, in collaboration with government, UNFPA supported the graduation of 11,440 mentees on safe space mentorship sessions. These are expected to continue with peer to peer mentoring the second cohort in order to empower the adolescent girls to challenge harmful social norms, UNESCO: UNESCO commenced work on summarizing and repackaging the Readmission Policy. The content has been repackaged to target learners, teachers, school management, parents and mother groups, communities, and faith leaders. Once in place the policy will aid in streamlined education service delivery that includes all in terms of gender and right to education. **UTILIZATION OF THE OUTPUTS OF THE AGENCY-SPECIFIC CP TO CONTRIBUTE TO OUTCOME RESULTS** Outcome 4: Children 0-5 have Increased access to comprehensive quality ECD services meeting national standards UNICEF: The proportion of children who are stunted reduced from 37% in 2016 to 33.7% in 2020 (IHS). This reduction is attributed to the multi sectorial approach on scaling up nutrition in the country. The joint efforts by UNICEF, FAO and other implementing partners contributed towards improved quality of diets for children in the first 1000 days with an increase in the proportion of children meeting the Minimum Dietary Diversity standard from 30.4% to 39.3% (Afikepo KAP Survey 2020, 2021). A total of 483,990 caregivers of children aged 0-23 months received infant and young child feeding counselling through community platforms leading to improved quality of diets for 222,729 children. A total of 4,905,609 parents and caregiver's knowledge and skills improved in ECD, health, HIV and nutrition leading to improved early stimulation, nutrition and positive parenting practices and responsive caregiving and quality of diets for 347,725 children between 0-23 months. UNFPA: UNFPA has made heavy investments into supporting the refurbishment of 3 operating theatres, 1 in Lilongwe and 2 in Dedza. In Lilongwe at Bwaila maternity hospital, they had only 1 operating theatre serving a total of 70 deliveries and 20 caesarean sections which was quite heavy with 1 operating theatre. The operating theatre will make a difference in ensuring that the lives of pregnant mothers and their new-borns are saved and disability due to delays in action is reduced. A total of six health facilities were renovated; Chikole, Mase, Malombe, Lungwena, Malukula and Namalala, and will contribute to increased uptake of family planning services including integrated SRHR.

Responses/Data collected	Outcome 5: Girls and boys 6-17 years particularly the most marginalized receive an integrated package of quality, health, nutrition, HIV, education and protection services UNFPA: A total of 840,951 adolescents and youth were reached with different types of Youth Friendly Health Service (YFHS) info and services by youth community distribution agents (YCBDAs) through door-to-door outreach. 35 data entry clerks from SYP project targeted districts to identify and prioritize YFHS indicators to be tracked in the District Health Information Software (DHIS2). 76 adolescent girls were identified to be out-of-school adolescents and among them 45 girls were recommended to be recipients of an education support package in a targeted district. 64,305 young people were reached with SRHR information through the Malawi TuneMe page and it received 65,371 likes on its Facebook page. Radio programmes on ending unintended pregnancies (EUP) were broadcast, reaching 3,084 people in the form of phone-in. The programme reached 2,874 engagements on Facebook and 4,647 on Twitter. Through PCC sessions in the two targeted districts, 465 adolescents were reached with SRHR information. 277 young people living with HIV or with disabilities were reached with iCAN package, which aims to help them understand their HIV positive status and empower them to plan their lives in ways that protect both their own health and that of others. iCAN facilitators together with CSE lead facilitators reached 345 young men and 392 young women. Through UNFPA support, 22,205 adolescents and youths marginalized girls in UNFPA focus districts completed life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets. IOM - SRHR and HIV education was delivered to beneficiaries in the project sites (Mchinji, Mwanza and Neno) through door-to-door and outreach sessions. Through these sessions, 202 (41% F) change agents (CAs) were able to reach 7342 (55% F) migrants, sex workers (SWs), including school going young vulnerable people (YVPs) and host communities with SRHR and HIV messages (HIV testing and treatment, STI testing and treatment, antenatal and pre-natal care, family planning, SGBV and SRHR) and COVID-19 messages. This resulted in an increase in the awareness of SRHR and HIV information among the target groups which was evident from the demand created for access to SRHR and HIV services. The project established and supported community dialogues in the project sites that aimed at addressing several SRHR and HIV issues including child marriages, early pregnancies and school drop-outs. The dialogues consist of traditional and religious leaders, primary and secondary school teachers, community health workers, social welfare, police, media, parents, youth and change agents. Appropriate action plans were drawn by each group of stakeholders and four child marriages were ended as a result of these dialogues. Health facility SRHR and HIV coordinators in Mchinji, Mwanza and Neno have been engaged for their sensitization and familiarization of the project. Capacity building activities were also done on migrant, sex worker and young vulnerable people responsive SRHR-HIV services. During Covid -19 pandemic, UNICEF provided 3,908,999 children (56% girls) emergency and non-emergency education services through different UNICEF-supported interventions. Over 1 million children (49% girls) had direct access to COVID-19 emergency response interventions in 2021. The emergency interventions included distribution of

Responses/Data collected	ECD kits, provision of chalk boards, recruitment of auxiliary teachers and teacher training in assessment and remediation. The MoE, with UNICEF support, recruited 3,270 auxiliary teachers to decongest classrooms and reduce pupil teacher ratios in primary from 68:1 to 62:1. UNICEF delivery of 60,000 desks has contributed to the improved learning environment of 2,015,466 learners (60% females) and their classroom participation has improved, especially for girls. In addition, 447,774 school-aged children below 18 years were reached with integrated messages (Nutrition, Child Protection, Health, Covid-19, Hygiene) through mobile platforms. UNICEF supported a training of 9,595 teachers (3,5918 females) primary and secondary school teachers from eight education districts to deliver child-centered and gender-responsive lessons. In collaboration with the Department of School health and Nutrition and the Department of Nutrition, a total of total of 256,959 school-aged adolescent girls (223,554 in school and 33,405 out of school) received Iron Folic Acid supplementation to reduce their susceptibility to anemia, a growing concern for adolescents in Malawi. An additional 435,445 children (217,673 girls) have completed a safe school's empowerment transformation and active citizenship training to protect themselves from violence and demand protection services in ten targeted districts. A total of 8,742 vulnerable out-of-school girls received scholarships to complete secondary education. The Ministry of Education (MoE) provided these scholarships with the support from UNICEF funded by the European Union and UNICEF USA. Over a million community members and leaders were reached with key back-to-school messages including keeping girls in school and nutrition. Despite this, Malawi experienced a ten percent drop in primary school learner enrolment due to the impact of COVID-19. A six percent reduction was also experienced in secondary school. UNICEF continued to build the capacity of districts in C4D and social change emphasizing social mobilization and accountability at the local level by amplifying the voices of adolescent girls and boys to hold duty bearers accountable and demand essential services. According to UNIFO NARRATIVE REPORTS (outcome 5), UN Annual Reports 2019.2020 and interviews with Ministry of Education and Finance and Local Government, UNESCO contributed to the following: supported curriculum audit of the LSE curriculum for primary and secondary levels. In line with support s CSE implementation in the classroom, UNESCO supported the training of 20 Master Trainers across the six education divisions who have gone on to train 242 Primary Education Advisors (PEAs). UNESCO supported the PEAs to train primary school teachers in their zones. UNESCO also facilitated the training of 47 secondary school teachers through the CSE online training. More secondary school teachers will be trained in 2022. UNESCO worked with the Malawi College of Distance Education (MCDE) to develop LSE radio lessons for Standards 6 – 8 as part of the continuity of learning in the context of COVID-19. The lessons were intended to reach learners during school closures as well as when schools are open to ensure that learners get relevant information on CSE to enable them to mitigate early and unintended pregnancies and child marriages in particular. UNESCO also facilitated the training of trainers workshop on CSE for teachers of learners with disabilities. UNESCO has also developed supplementary materials on MHM; SRGVB and early, forced and child marriage which will be finalized in 2022. The materials will be made available to learners for self-instruction.

Responses/Data collected	Outcome 6: Men, women and children access high impact comprehensive sexual and reproductive health rights and services Evidence from UNIFO NARRATIVE REPORTS (outcome 5), UN Annual Reports 2019.2020 documents and interviews with Ministry of Education and UNFPA, Pillar II Coordination Office and Local Government shows the immense contribution of the agencies to realisation of the outcome with key focus and consideration on gender and human rights perspective such as targeting women and disability needs. Here below is a narrative of the agencies contribution: UNFPA supported access to family planning commodities of choice and improving the quality-of-service provision there were 360,114 additional users of modern contraceptives in 2021.. Employing the Marie Stopes tool, it is estimated 18,850 maternal deaths, were avoided. It also facilitated the conclusion of 2,900 SGBV cases in courts and nullified 701 child marriages. 400 bicycles procured strengthened GBV referral at the community level. Disability assistive devices were procured for 414 adolescent girls and young women ranging from wheelchairs, tricycles, clutches and walking aids. 12 clinicians and nurses were trained in the management of obstetric fistula and 90 fistula patients were repaired successfully at the Bwaila Fistula Centre. 49 Fistula ambassadors have been provided with sewing machines; and 60 fistula survivors provided with solar units which they are using for income generation. The solar units have enabled survivors to engage in barbershop and hair dressing salon businesses. UNESCO supported the Malawi O3 programme continued to take a leading role in mobilizing the government and CSOs in the process of renewing the ESA Commitment. Through weekly engagements with other United Nations (UN) agencies, namely the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNAIDS, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO), the programme finalized logistics, including the agenda for the regional consultation on the ESA Commitment for the Malawi TWG, which comprises of CSOs and other stakeholders. This led to government commitment to advocating for the continued provision of CSE and SRHR services. The Malawi O3 programme continued with engagement of community members on parent-child communication (PCC) using the Our Talks module developed by UNESCO and started in 2020. The programme reached a total of 129 community members (mother and father groups and faith youth leaders), of which 56 were males and 73 females in Zomba (rural and urban), Machinga, Balaka, and Mangochi. The PCC activities brought out stories of how some parents, out of ignorance, have given their children advice that has placed them in very risky situations. • Evidence on the level of achievement of SDGs at national level According to https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings, the 2020 SDGs Index and Dashboard, ranks Malawi 145 out of 163 UN member countries, points out responsible consumption and climate action as the two goals that the country has achieved whilst 59% of the SDGs still have major challenges. To assess the progress on the indicators that the country reports on, the level of progress that has been achieved under each goal has been mapped. Significant progress has been made towards goals 2, 3, 4, 6, and 14 with moderate progress on goals 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, and 17. There is little or no progress

	on goals 1, 10 and 15 while there is no sufficient data to assess progress on goal 11, 12, and 16. In the case below, the report identifies areas where the country has made progress and not, when it comes to the SDGs.
	GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES WERE EXPLICITLY INTEGRATED INTO THE CF
	• Evidence of systematic gender analysis to inform the design of the CF
	UNINFO Narrative Reports, CF and MGDS document and Interviews with Ministry Of Education, World Vision and Standing Voice provide concrete evidence that gender analysis informed the design of the CF in the following ways:
	• Gender analysis conducted to generate the state of affairs of men and women in relation to access to requisite education and sexual health reproductive skills.
	• Evidence of consideration of gender dynamics in the design and implementation of interventions by UNFPA and implementing partners
	Evidence from UNINFO Narrative Reports, Spotlight Initiative Report, CF and MGDS document and Interviews with Ministry Of Education, Health and World Vision shows the following:
Responses/Data collected	• Support to continuity of care with focus on provision of quality maternal and newborn health (MNH) services
	• The refurbishment of 3 operating theatres and its envisaged the lives of pregnant mothers and their newborns were saved and disability due to delays in action reduced. Also six health facilities were renovated
	• Under 2ther4SRHR program, there was support to build capacity of district management teams and political local and area development committees, chiefs and religious leaders which enabled the reach to the young people.
	• Provided support to ensure in and out of school easily access the SRHR services. For example, 295 mentors were newly recruited and trained and 9,450 mentees who were 10-24 years old were recruited through the safe space model in UNFPA focus districts.
	• Supported out of school children with support that considered male and female as well as the vulnerable young people with HIV and disabilities. The support was in line with gender inclusion and promotion of the rights of young people to access quality education for better livelihoods and quality SRHR services for good health.
	• In collaboration with key partners such as Ministry of Health and Family Planning Association of Malawi, UNFPA contributed to uptake of modern family planning methods as evidenced from 360,114 additional users, aged 15 to 49 by December,2021.Beneficiaries were over 1, 435,040 (489690 male and 945,350 female)
	• Empowering youth to make informed choices about their reproductive health-About 22,205 adolescents and youths marginalized girls in UNFPA focus districts completed life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets.

Responses/Data collected	• Under the Spotlight Initiative, in collaboration with government, UNFPA supported the graduation of 11,440 mentees on safe space mentorship sessions. These are expected to continue with peer to peer mentoring the second cohort in order to empower the adolescent girls to challenge harmful social norms, • Capacity development in gender integration into programming Evidence from UNINFO Narrative Reports, Spotlight Initiative Report, CF and MGDS document and Interviews with Ministry Of Education, Health and World Vision shows the following: • Provision of gender sensitive WASH facilities, health and nutrition support as well as learning materials. the targeted included males and females in observance of the right to better nutrition and health services • training of 105 district service providers from the districts in Essential Service Package (ESP) for GBV • Building capacity of community mentor mothers, placing peer mentors in strategic entry points at the health facilities this increased the capacity of health workers to identify, refer and care for HIV exposed children • Trainings, mentorships and Supervision of QI teams, holding review and district collaborative meetings, data collection and verification, provision of supplies and equipment, field monitoring and participation in relevant TWGs. • MNH equipment, operating theatre equipment and others necessary for the delivery of services in MNH provided. Furthermore, in two districts special mentorship was done to 80 new staff on Emergency Obstetric Care protocols for use in providing care in response to the high maternal death in related units. In the same districts two facilities were rehabilitated. • Training youth leaders in youth leaders on advocacy and leadership linked to sexual reproductive health and rights, family planning and HIV/AIDS. Evidence of gender lens applied in monitoring, data disaggregation and data use Anecdotal evidence from the UNINFO Narrative Reports on outcomes, UN Annual Reports (2019,2020,2021) and interviews with Ministry of Education, Finance, Centre for the Development of People provided ample evidence on the following: • There is disaggregation of data by gender on the targeted beneficiaries, staff whose capacities have been built to provide services and community and peer leaders involved to facilitate activities within communities. • Evidence of human rights-based approaches applied in programming for CP (Human rights barriers identified and addressed) Clear evidence from UNINFO Narrative Reports on outcomes, UN Annual Reports (2019, 2020, 2021) and interviews with Ministry of Education, Finance, World Vision, Centre for the Development of People and Plan International shows that human rights based approaches were applied in programming for pillar II interventions:

Responses/Data collected	• UNESCO support to the training of trainers workshop on CSE for teachers of learners with disabilities • Provision of wheelchairs, tricycles, clutches and walking aids adolescent girls and young women • Identification and support to Albinos in terms of advocating for their rights and creation of community based safety system • Inclusion of access to SRH and HIV services to refugees, asylum-seekers migrants, sex workers and school going young vulnerable people • Support to access of sexual reproductive services to the young girls

EQ4. Efficiency:

8. To what extent and in what way has the CF contributed to a reduction of transaction costs for partners through greater UN coherence and discipline in the use of resources?

9. Was the CF supported by an integrated funding framework and by adequate funding instruments? Have resources been allocated adequately?

Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for the data collection
CF implementers received resources as planned, to expected level, on time and in a consistent manner	• Funds were disbursed on time and of expected amount to implementing partners • Funding level was adequate to enable IPs undertake planned activities	• JWPS and Annual progress reports and implementing partners' reports • Key informant interviews (RCO staff and implementing partners	• In-depth documents review • Key informant interviews • Document reviews;
All UNCT agencies had adequate human resources capacity to implement Agency-specific interventions	• RCO staffing level matched the competency and workload for CF outputs and outcomes • Mechanisms were put in place to address emerging capacity gaps • Extent to which TA was used to deliver the CF outcomes • Implementing partners HR capacity matched the competencies and number required to deliver CP supported interventions	• AWP and progress and project reports • IP Micro-assessment reports • Key informant interviews with RCO staff and Implementing Partners	• In-depth documents review • Key informant interviews • Document Reviews
UNCT Policies, procedures and tools contributed to achievement of CF results	• Types of policies, procedures and tools established by UNCT • Extent to which these policies, procedures and tools were used and to what effect	• Key informant interviews with RCO staff and implementing partners • Documents of policies, procedures and tools	• In-depth documents review • Key informant interviews

Responses:

• Funds were disbursed on time and of expected amount to implementing partners

UN Annual Reports, UNINFO narrative reports outcomes()4,5 and 6) and interview UNICEF Malawi Office-Systems Strengthening indicated that there was   a challenge
of the unpredictability of funds which would come in batches and there was even a dry spell of six months which meant implementation was not smooth due to
the irregular flow if funds Thus it became difficult for UNCEF Malawi Office-Systems Strengthening programme to implement some of those programmes. The
development is reported to have caused frustration but overall the UN agency was quite successful with partners in implementation of its interventions.

• Funding level was adequate to enable IPs undertake planned activities

Evidence from UN Country Annual Reports for Malawi 2019, 2020 & 2021indicates reducing funding gaps over the three year period in terms of financing Pillar II activities. However,
it was reported in an interview with UNICEF that there was a challenge occasioned by the Brexit and Ukrainian war which affected how funds flowed in the country and the
programme. It was reported thus: *"First of all the funds have reduced because overall, we had signed for MoU of 42 billion kwacha now it has reduced to 27 billion kwacha a
reduction to around 32%of the funds cancelled so that means we had to reorganise our plans in terms of geography and the programmatic scope that we had."*

• RCO staffing level matched the competency and workload for CF outputs and outcomes

Annual Reports and Outcome narrative reports do not provide any evidence to show that there was a challenge of   limited staffing at RCO level.

• Extent to which TA was used to deliver the CF outcomes

Evidence from the Annual Reports, Programme document and AWPs show that technical assistance was provided in such a manner as to build capacity of the human resources under
Ministries, Departments and Agencies, points of service delivery and provision of infrastructure, equipment and advisory services in areas of policy. There was also a provision of essential
commodities and information education communication to create awareness that brings about the mind-set change in terms of behavior and response to access to services.

• Implementing partners HR capacity matched the competencies and number required to deliver CP supported interventions

 There is ample evidence in interviews with partners, Pillar II coordination Office, Ministry of Health, Education, Finance and Local Government,
CSOs such as World Vision, Standing Voice, Plan International that the human resource capacity they had adequate capacity to fully deliver Pillar II
supported interventions. This was evident on the technical qualifications of the staff in ministries, CSOs and even UN agencies.

• Types of policies, procedures and tools established by UNCT

In UN annual Reports, interviews with Pillar II, WHO, UN Women UNAIDS, UNICEF, the policies, procedures and tools focused on consultant approaches of the partners and targeted
beneficiaries, UN agencies collaboration, procurement rules and procedures for products and services, and tools on capacity building, information education communication.

• Extent to which these policies, procedures and tools were used and to what effect

UN annual reports, Interviews with pillar II coordination offices show that indeed policies, procedures and tools helped in cost effective selection and targeting beneficiaries,
aided inclusion of the marginalized, promoted gender equality and human rights. They also helped to ensure cost effective in procurement of services and products. Also
they enabled adoption of new services and innovations as well as building the capacity of implementing partners to effectively deliver on their commitments.

EQ5: Coordination

10. To what extent has the national government and the UN system successfully coordinated the implementation of joint work plans and UN agencies' specific programmes to maximize efficiency, coverage, reaching the most vulnerable (disabled, women, youth, etc.) while reducing overlaps?

11. To what extent have the different UN agencies contributed to the functioning and consolidation of UNCT coordination mechanisms keeping in view the spirit of the UN reform and adhering to it?

12. To what extent has the planning and coordination of the CF (through the Results Groups with the RCO support) efficiently contributed to the coherent implementation and to the achievement of indicators' targets (outputs and outcomes)?

UNCT was actively involved in coordination structures for all programmes within the CF	Evidence of RCO membership and participation in CF related coordination structures Evidence of collaboration and joint programming with other UN Agencies in the Result Groups	Documents – minutes of coordination structures Key informant interviews with RCO staff and other UN agencies	In-depth documents review Key informant interviews Evaluation Reports of Agencies Annual Reports

Responses/Data collected	• **Evidence of RCO membership and participation in CF related coordination structures** UN Annual Report (2019 and 2020) and Interview with Pillar II Coordination Office provide collaborated evidence to the effect that there has been active involvement of the RCO in the activities evident in the membership to the steering committees and the results groups. Interview with UNICEF key informant reported thus: *"I think we have a good working relationship with RC office so another partnership we have established as UN agencies is we have a weekly joint partnership meeting where the RCO is also present, then we have joint visits where the RCO also participated and then we have the RCO separate meetings. I think in terms of coordination we have well established mechanism in terms of operations and also programmatically"* • **Evidence of collaboration and joint programming with other UN Agencies in the Result Groups** According to evidenced generated from Joint Programme Reports, UN Annual Reports, UNINFO narrative reports and interviews with Pillar II Coordination Office and UNICEF, there has been collaboration between the UN agencies in carrying out interventions under Pillar ii typical examples are on the delivery of the outcomes 4,5 and 6. One of the interviews it was reported thus: *"Joint programs contribution reflects joint commitment to the one UN operating as one. That means we are bringing together the collective capacity to ensure effective delivery of CF. That said I think if done properly, there are economies of scale and value addition in doing these UN joint programs."*

EQ6: Orientation towards Impact:

13. To what extent have UN activities stemming from the CF strengthened economic and individual resilience, contributed to reducing vulnerability against shocks and crises, and impacted gender inequality, national capacities, environmental sustainability, and promoted human rights?

14. What are the unintended changes resulting from the implementation of the CF?

Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for the data collection
		Documents – minutes of coordination structures Key informant interviews with RCO staff and other UN agencies and Government team	Key informant interviews Evaluation Reports of Agencies Annual Reports FGD with beneficiaries

Response/Data collected	Interview with Joint Programme on SRH-HIV-GBV and associated UN annual Reports and UNIFO outcome narrative reports indicate that evidence to impact lies on the joint programming. For example a key informant reported that" *joint programming brought on board the integration agenda between agencies and even the government. Talking of integration was regarded as a positive aspect of programme. It has also brought on order, not because thongs were not being done but because it was done on default. You go to a health facility and see they were integrating but it was not in an organized way. You would see the programme helped to repackage the same things which were on the ground in terms of services of SRH, HIV ...even the beneficiaries would see that things have changed for the better."* There has also been scaling up and replication by staff transferred from one health center to another. A key informant had this to say: *As the programme winds up...we have seen the scaling up of the integration in other facilities because the staff that have been transferred from the facility under the same programme goes somewhere, and they introduce these models under the health facilities. When you go there you are surprised to see even when there is no programme supporting that real facility but things are happening. Those are some of the things we can point at as orientation to impact."* Due to the integration of the systems as result of joint programming, even on the joint monitoring visits it was realised that health facilities that were not offering family planning due to the Christian values at CHAM facilities, the community health workers would still refer clients to health facilities that offer such services. Evidence from the Interview with Pillar II coordination Office, UN Annual Reports(2019 and 20202), UNINFO outcome narrative reports demonstrate that Pillar II has been the most flexible pillar in terms of the way it responded to the triple crisis of cholera, Cyclone idai and flooding at cholera outbreaks. Good examples include the take home food packs to enhance nutrition during Covid-19 lockdown, cash for work in which some beneficiaries ploughed it into local savings association and were able to have a start-up capital. Provision of sanitation kits to girls and provision of virtual learning during Covid-19 local down were actually intended to promote the rights of access to education and quality SRHS. Integrated farming and nutrition security that went hand in hand with planting orchard at school, mobilising farmers near school to grow crops to supply to schools served to enhance local and national capacities to respond to food crisis and also diversified livelihood opportunities for communities in areas where interventions on nutrition were being carried. The unintended changes resulting from the implementation of the Pillar II interventions according to the evidence from Annual Reports and Interview with education ministry shows that there has been a tendency for the parents abdicating their responsibility to support their daughters who benefitted from the bursary scheme. As a consequence, due to lack of parental guidance some of the girls dropped out of school or even gotten pregnant as teenagers. Furthermore, on the implementation of SRH-HIV-GBV it was noted that even health facilities that were not offering family planning services due like the Christian Values at CHAM facilities, the community health workers would still refer clients to health facilities that offer family planning services.

EQ7. Sustainability:

What mechanisms, if any, has the CF established to ensure socio-political, institutional, financial, and environmental sustainability?

**Have complementarities, collaboration and /or synergies fostered by CF contributed to
greater sustainability of results of donor's intervention in the country?**

IPs and beneficiaries capacities built with support of CF contribute to sustainability of outcomes/ benefits	Evidence of capacity built among IPs and Beneficiaries Extent to which capacities developed will ensure durable effects of CF	JWPs and programme and project reports Key informant interviews with RCO staff, Implementing Partners, and other key stakeholders Focus group discussions with beneficiaries	In-depth documents review Key informant interviews Focus group discussions
Types of mechanisms put in place by RCO to ensure durable effects of the CF	Evidence of mechanisms (policies, strategies, infrastructure, networks etc.) established by the CP	JWPs and programme and project reports Key informant interviews with RCO staff, Implementing Partners, and other key stakeholders Focus group discussions with beneficiaries	In-depth documents review Key informant interviews Focus group discussions Annual and Evaluation Reports

Responses/Data collected	**Mechanisms Pillar II has established to ensure socio-political, institutional, financial, and environmental sustainability** *Evidence of capacity built among IPs and Beneficiaries* According to evidence generated from the UNINFO and interviews with Ministry of Education, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, a number of capacity building initiatives have been under that will guarantee socio-political, institutional, financial, and environmental sustainability Some of the examples include strengthening CSE implementation in the classroom. In this case UNESCO supported the training of 20 Master Trainers across the six education divisions who went on to train 242 Primary Education Advisors (PEAs). UNESCO supported the PEAs to train primary school teachers in their zone (MoYSC). **IOM** also supported for vulnerable to enable them cope and access quality services in the long-term. For example, capacity was enhanced for the migrant, sex worker and young vulnerable people responsive SRHR-HIV services, including family planning for 39 (25F, 14M) health service providers. **UNFPA** provided life skills for 22,205 adolescents and youths marginalized girls in UNFPA focus districts completed life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets.It also provided refresher training to improve, sustain, and encourage the community-based provision of Family Planning Services in which 117 practicing youth community-based distribution agents (YCBDAs) and 34 primary supervisors from Mangochi and Kasungu districts attended the YCBDA. . **UNFPA** under the Spotlight Initiative, in collaboration with government, UNFPA supported the graduation of 11,440 mentees on safe space mentorship sessions. In addition, 400 clinicians and nurses have been trained in intersection of SGBV and SRHR. Finally,12 clinicians and nurses were trained in the management of obstetric fistula and 90 fistula patients were repaired successfully at the Bwaila Fistula Centre. UNESCO the JPGE programme, working with Her Liberty and in collaboration with MoE, facilitated the training of young people in Machinga, Mchinji, and Nkhatabay on the EUP Let's Talk! Campaign and the Readmission Policy.

Responses/Data collected	***Extent to which capacities developed will ensure durable effects of CF*** It is evident in the UNINFO outcome narrative reports (4,5,6) and interviews with the UNICEF health systems strengthening joint programme, Ministry of Education and that of Finance, that during the Pillar II interventions, staff as well as beneficiaries in the education and health sectors have acquired requisite skills to further manage and roll out the services beyond the catchment areas and in manner that the capacity acquired will last for ever. It is noticeable that the capacity built were inclusive cutting across all gender and promoted the observance of human rights. For example under the joint programmes, there was deliberate targeting of the vulnerable such as youth and PwDs which complies with promotion of rights and both male and female were equally targeted which is line with UN LNOB principle. In one of the interviews, a respondent was quoted as saying *"At national level we have been involving the decision makers so that they can adopt models for the district level…so we work at national level and subnational level at the district and sub-district. We are also setting up a health system thinking network of partners and we also looking at the practical way on how we can support each other. We also support the ministry in the resource mapping process where Ministry is trying to figure out where resources are coming from so that they can coordinate. At the sub-national level, we have stakeholder mapping which we also support* (KII Unicef Malawi Office-Systems Strengthening). ***Evidence of mechanisms (policies, strategies, infrastructure, networks etc.) established by the CP*** It is evidently clear from the UN annual reports and UNIFO outcome narrative reports as well as interviews Joint programme for girls education (3) and Joint Programme on SRH-HIV-GBV)that there will be continuity of service delivery because "*the programme interventions have been embedded into sectoral and development strategies as implemented from upstream to downstream at the district level."* Coordination of UN agencies as shown in the interagency collaboration to deliver some outcomes has brought on board expertise expected to leverage comparative advantage and given capacity. There is interlinked and synergies among the agencies delivering on a given. District councils have been partners in implementing some of the programmatic interventions such as joint programme on SRH-HIV-GBV. This gives them the capacity and leverage to continue implementing such interventions in the long-term. There is existence of national policies to guide interventions are also key to sustenance of the interventions in the long term. For example, SRH-HIV-GBV has been guided by the sexual reproductive health policy and the HIV Policy and gender policy.

Responses/Data collected	Making sure the vulnerable are reached by using the existing institutions. For example under SRH-HIV-GBV, the joint programme while working with government has been a member of technical working group on the safe motherhood at the national level as well as district level. Some of the programmes such as health interventions have used government health workers who are based at service centers, the community based health workers like the health surveys assistants which are already existing, the community based drug distribution agents. So it became easy to integrate and have health facilities work with what was already there. This strategy lays a firm foundation for sustainability because the networks and infrastructure are already in place. Delivering as one has been considered as key to better service delivery. As one key informant put it thus: When dealing with government we have been able to bring different mandates together and then go to district as one…So there is no confusion as you go there with one voice, one annual work plan. It also health with working with government and the IPs. **Extent to which capacities developed will ensure durable effects of CF** Sources from the UN Annual Reports and Interview with UNICEF Malawi Office-Systems Strengthening point out that it has been insured that there is a health system that caters for the vulnerable because almost all interventions under Pillar II have been targeting the vulnerable groups hence the need to strengthen the health system. Working through district implementation plans has been able to helpful in delivering on the programme interventions because of the capacity developed at planning level. In addition, there have been innovations resulting in changing financing mechanism at district level and ample capacity has been built for the district to plan and budget in management of health issues. This will ensure continuity of CF results. In the area of health services and even education , targeting the vulnerable like the mothers and new born care, building the facilities for quality improvement and young girls and boys, it is a way of building a strong bedrock upon which the social economic transformation of Malawi growth springs from.

Annex 3: Data Collection Tools

Key Informant Interview Guide for RCO Staff and UNCT Agencies

NB: Use these questions for all the Programme officers' in-charge of Results Groups in the RCO. Thus Focal Points and Programme Officers in the UNCT agencies

General introduction and closing - 1. Human connection

- Spend a few minutes to understand how the interviewee is today. Is the interview convenient or problematic in any way? Is s/he really busy and we should make the interview shorter than agreed?

- Explain briefly something about yourself, where do you come from, other interviews you are doing that also frame this present interview, etc.

- Thank the interviewee for the time dedicated to this interview.

2. Inform the interviewee of the objective and context of the interview

- Purpose of the evaluation – clarify briefly the purpose of the evaluation

- Confirm the time available for the interview

- Stress the confidentiality of the sources or the information collected.

- Explain what the objective of the interview (context) is. This not only shows respect, but is also useful for the evaluator, as it helps the interviewee to answer in a more relevant manner

3. Opening general questions: refining our understanding of the interviewee's role

Before addressing the objectives of the interview, the valuator needs to ensure that s/he understands the role of the interviewee vis-à-vis the organization, the programme, etc., so as to adjust the questions in the most effective way.

4. Ending the interview

- If some aspect of the interview was unclear, confirm with interviewee before finishing. Confirm that nothing that the interviewee may consider important has been missed: "have I missed any important point?"

- Finish the interview, confirming any follow-up considerations – e.g., if documents need to be sent and by when, if the evaluator needs to provide any feedback. Etc.

- Mention when the report will be issued and who will receive it.

- If relevant, ask the interviewee for suggestions/facilitation about other key persons (referred to during the meeting) that could also be interviewed.

- Thank the interviewee again for the time dedicated to this interview.

Introduction: Describe the Malawi-UNSDCF and how your Agency's is involved?

Interview guides (KII, IDI, and FGD)

UNCT Key Informant Interview guide – generic (to be used for UNCT – UN resident coordinator; pillar groups, participating UNCT agencies; coordination groups)

Relevance and adaptability: (Is the CF aligned to the Government priorities and adapted well to emerging needs?)

To what degree have the key needs and priorities for the Government of Malawi been reflected in the activities of your respective pillar/outcomes?

1. To what degree have the key policies of the Government of Malawi been reflected in the key outcomes, outputs and interventions of your respective pillar/outcomes?

2. Are priorities for your pillar/outcomes still relevant for the country?

3. From the perspective of your pillar/outcome, who are vulnerable groups and how relevant has CF been in following the promise "leave no one behind" i.e. addressing the needs and priorities of vulnerable groups?

4. (Adaptability) What external factors affected implementation of UNSDCF, from your pillar/outcome perspective? Has your pillar/outcome area been flexible to respond to these changes and/or challenges and how? Have you met to define joint response for the COVID 19 pandemic?

Coherence: (How well does the CF fit?)

1. How do you assess the CF in terms of supporting UN Agencies in terms of harmonizing their respective efforts?

2. Elaborate on what worked well or not regarding harmonization of efforts under the CF?

3. How do you assess the CF in establishing synergies on programme interventions between different UN Agencies?

4. What strategies were in place to ensure such synergies?

Effectiveness: (Has the CF achieved its objectives? Is the CF doing it right?)

1. What have been the main achievements, referring to outcomes/outputs, in your pillar/outcomes?

2. How realistic were the outcomes, indicators and targets within your respective pillar?

3. Are there changes at the national level in your area of focus that UNSDCF contributed to? Are there some results that you would like to highlight?

4. From the perspective of your pillar/outcome, what achievements can you specifically isolate on vulnerable groups following the promise "leave no one behind"?

Efficiency: (How well have resources been used? How efficiently were the outcomes achieved with the appropriate amount of resources and maintenance of minimum transaction cost (funds, expertise, time, administrative costs, etc?)

1. From the perspective of your pillar/outcome, in the implementation of the current CF, how do you assess delivery of results Vis a Vis costs to do so - delivering more with less?

2. What specific examples would you site to show that you were able to deliver more with less costs?

3. What mechanisms enabled this (or not)?

4. In terms of funding mechanisms, do you think in the current CF you were able to achieve an integrated approach?

5. What specific examples would you site to show that you were able to achieve this?

6. What enabled this (or not) in the current CF?

Coordination: (How well has implementation of the CF been coordinated?)

1. From your perspective, how do you assess the coordination between the Government of Malawi and the UNCT in the implementation of the CF?

2. What do you think enabled effective (or not) coordination of the CF between the Government of Malawi and the UNCT in the delivery of the CF?

3. Were there specific mechanism put in place to ensure limited overlaps and duplication of interventions between the Government of Malawi and interventions in the CF, especially when it comes to reaching more vulnerable groups?

4. In the spirit of 'delivering as one', how do you assess the effectiveness of coordination mechanisms put in place to ensure the UNCT deliver results for the CF?

5. Would you elaborate more, by giving specific examples, in terms of what worked well or not regarding coordination of the UNCT for the current CF.

6. How do you assess the effectiveness of Joint Work Plans in ensuring delivery of results of the CF?

7. Would you elaborate more, by given specific examples, in terms of what worked well or not regarding coordination between UNCT, Government of Malawi and other partners?

8. With the current UNSDCF, different groups were created to spearhead coordination; do you think these were effective (including from your group perspective)?

9. Would you elaborate more, by giving specific examples, in terms of what worked well or not regarding these groups?

Orientation towards Impact: (What difference do CF interventions make?)

1. What changes has the current CF contributed to when it comes to improving the lives of Malawians in general?

2. Do you think the CF has contributed to improved individual resilience to shocks and crises for Malawians?

3. In particular, from your perspective, do you think the CF has contributed to improving the lives of vulnerable people (specifically, women, those with disabilities, living with HIV, persons with albinism, and the LGBT population, prisoners, refugees etc.)?

4. Do you think the CF has contributed to building capacity of national institutions (government, NGOs, private sector) to deliver national policy priorities, including SDGs?

5. Do you think the CF has contributed to the promotion of human rights, especially for vulnerable groups?

6. Do you think the CF has contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability, and overall country's preparedness to climatic shocks?

7. What would you highlight as key unintended changes that the CF has contributed over its implementation? (Specifically in reference to economic and individual resilience, reduction in vulnerability against shocks and crises, reduction in gender inequality, improving national capacities, environmental sustainability, and promoted human rights).

Sustainability: (Will the benefits last? The extent to which the benefits from a development intervention are likely to continue after the current CF will have been completed)

1. From your perspective, to what extent has the CF fostered socio-economic, political, institutional, financial and environmental sustainability?

2. What specific examples would you isolate to demonstrate that the benefits realised or contributed by the CF will last?

3. How effective were the synergies fostered by the CF in ensuring sustainability of results?

UNCT Key Informant Interview guide – M&E Advisory group

General questions

1. To what extent has the CF been well-targeting and addressing national priorities?

2. Were there synergies between CF indicators and those of Government main policy frameworks such as MGDS III or sectoral policies? Would you give examples of which indicators?

3. In as far as M&E is concerned, have there been any important area that should be considered for the new CF?

M&E specific questions

1. How appropriate and realistic have been the CF outcomes and established targets? How adequate have been the indicators to capture the work of UN Agencies?

2. Do you think that the indicators and targets reflect sufficiently gender equality and human rights, including the situation of the vulnerable groups ("leave no one behind")?

3. To what degree the CF contributed to SDG targets and what is the degree of correspondence with the SDG indicators? Would it be appropriate if the next CF adopt SDG indicators and targets?

4. What is your opinion about the work of the CF Monitoring Group? Has the group been meeting frequently?

5. Has CF been effective in strengthening the capacities for data collection and analysis to ensure disaggregated data?

UNCT Key Informant Interview guide – Communication Advisory group

General questions

1. Has the CF been well-targeting and addressing national priorities?

2. Have there been any important area that should be considered for the new CF?

Communication specific questions:

1. Do you have any UN Joint Communication Strategy? Are there some gaps in the strategy and what should be improved?

2. Do you think that the CF fostered the "Delivering as One" principle? How did you support this in your communication?

3. How effective has been the group in communicating results under CF? Could you provide examples of some of the most important communication activities that have been implemented?

4. How effective the CF fostered delivery of core UNCT advocacy messages?

5. How would you assess communication among UNCT Agencies?

6. How to improve and strengthen internal communication and facilitate access to and sharing of information among the UNCT?

UNCT Key Informant Interview guide – Gender and Human Rights Working Group GHWG

General questions

1. Has the CF been well-targeting and addressing national needs and priorities when it comes to gender and human rights?

2. Have there been any important area that should be considered for the new CF when it comes to gender and human rights?

Gender and Human Rights specific questions:

1. How well do you think the current CF outcomes and outputs mainstreamed issues of gender and human rights? Were there some gaps and what should be improved?

2. How effective has been the CF in promoting the principle of 'reaching the last mile' and 'leaving no one behind'.

3. How effect has been the CF in addressing negative social norms that perpetuate gender inequality and non-fulfilment of human rights?

4. Do you think that the indicators and targets reflect sufficiently gender equality and human rights, including the situation of the vulnerable groups ("leave no one behind")?

5. How effective has this group been given its terms of reference? How often have you been meeting?

Government Agencies Individual Interview guide/Key Informant guide (to be used on government entities – generic to be adapted per department/agency/local council etc.)

Relevance and adaptability: (Is the CF aligned to the Government priorities and adapted well to emerging needs?)

1. To what degree have the key needs and priorities of Government of Malawi been reflected in the UNSDCF?

2. To what degree have your key policies (sectoral or overarching) been reflected in the key outcomes, outputs and interventions in the UNSDCF?

3. Are UNSDCF priorities still relevant to the needs and priorities of the country?

4. From the perspective of as Government agency/entity, who are the country's most vulnerable groups and how relevant has CF been in following the promise "leave no one behind" i.e. addressing the needs and priorities of such vulnerable groups?

5. (Adaptability) What emerging external factors affected implementation of the current UNSDCF? 2. As Government, do you think the UNCT was able to adapt enough to these emerging challenges you have mentioned, elaborate?

Coherence: (How well does the CF fit?)

1. How do you assess the UNSDCF in terms of helping the UNCT in working together to avoid duplication of efforts across various sectors of government?

Effectiveness: (Has the CF achieved its objectives? Is the CF doing it right?)

1. What have been the main achievements of the current UNSDCF, referring to your sector as government or department?

2. How realistic were the outcomes, indicators and targets which you worked together on as government or department?

3. Are there changes at the national level in your sector/ministry/agency that UNSDCF contributed to? Are there some results that you would like to highlight?

4. From the perspective of your sector/agency, what achievements can you specifically isolate on vulnerable groups following the promise of "leave no one behind" which formed the foundation of the current UNSDCF?

Efficiency: (How well have resources been used? How efficiently were the outcomes achieved with the appropriate amount of resources and maintenance of minimum transaction cost (funds, expertise, time, administrative costs, etc.)

1. From the perspective of government/sector/ministry, in the implementation of the current CF, how do you assess delivery of results vis a vis costs to do so - delivering more with less?

2. What specific examples would you site to show that you were able to deliver more with less costs?

3. What mechanisms enabled this (or not)?

Coordination: (How well has implementation of the CF been coordinated?)

1. From your perspective, how do you assess the coordination between government/sector/ministry/ department and the UNCT in the implementation of the CF?

2. What do you think enabled effective (or not) coordination of the CF between the Government of Malawi and the UNCT in the delivery of the CF?

3. Were there specific mechanisms put in place to ensure limited overlaps and duplication of interventions between the Government of Malawi and interventions in the CF, especially when it comes to reaching more vulnerable groups?

Orientation towards Impact: (What difference do CF interventions make?)

1. What changes has the current CF contributed to when it comes to improving the lives of Malawians in general?

2. Do you think the CF has contributed to improved individual resilience to shocks and crises for Malawians?

3. In particular, from your perspective, do you think the CF has contributed to improving the lives of vulnerable people (specifically, women, those with disabilities, living with HIV, persons with albinism, and the LGBT population, prisoners, refugees etc.)?

4. Do you think the CF has contributed to building capacity of national institutions (government, NGOs, private sector) to deliver national policy priorities, including SDGs?

5. Do you think the CF has contributed to the promotion of human rights, especially for vulnerable groups?

6. Do you think the CF has contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability, and overall country's preparedness to climatic shocks?

7. What would you highlight as key unintended changes that the CF has contributed over its implementation? (Specifically in reference to economic and individual resilience, reduction in vulnerability against shocks and crises, reduction in gender inequality, improving national capacities, environmental sustainability, and promoted human rights).

8. Sustainability: (Will the benefits last? The extent to which the benefits from a development intervention are likely to continue after the current CF will have been completed)

9. From your perspective, to what extent has the CF fostered socio-economic, political, institutional, financial and environmental sustainability?

10. What specific examples would you isolate to demonstrate that the benefits realised or contributed by the CF will last?

11. How effective were the synergies fostered by the CF in ensuring sustainability of results?

Bilateral/Multilateral Agencies Individual Interview guide

Relevance and adaptability: (Is the CF aligned to the Government priorities and adapted well to emerging needs?)

1. To what degree have the key needs and priorities of Government of Malawi been reflected in the UNSDCF?

2. Are UNSDCF priorities still relevant to the needs and priorities of the country?

3. From your perspective, who are the country's most vulnerable groups and how relevant has CF been in following the promise "leave no one behind" i.e. addressing the needs and priorities of such vulnerable groups?

4. (Adaptability) What emerging external factors affected implementation of the current UNSDCF?

5. As bilateral/multilateral partner/funder, do you think the UNCT was able to adapt enough to these emerging challenges you have mentioned, elaborate?

Coherence: (How well does the CF fit?)

1. How do you assess the UNSDCF in terms of helping the UNCT in working together to avoid duplication of efforts across various sectors of government?

Effectiveness: (Has the CF achieved its objectives? Is the CF doing it right?)

1. What have been the main achievements of the current UNSDCF, referring to your particular sectors/areas you worked together or partnered?

2. How realistic were the outcomes, indicators and targets which you worked together?

3. Are there changes at the national level i that UNSDCF contributed to? Are there some results that you would like to highlight?

4. From your perspective, what achievements can you specifically isolate on vulnerable groups following the promise of "leave no one behind" which formed the foundation of the current UNSDCF?

Efficiency: (How well have resources been used? How efficiently were the outcomes achieved with the appropriate amount of resources and maintenance of minimum transaction cost (funds, expertise, time, administrative costs, etc.)

1. From your perspective, in the implementation of the current CF, how do you assess delivery of results vis a vis costs to do so - delivering more with less?

2. What specific examples would you site to show that you were able to deliver more with less costs?

3. What mechanisms enabled this (or not)?

Coordination: (How well has implementation of the CF been coordinated?)

1. From your perspective, how do you assess the coordination between UNCT and other partners in the implementation of the CF?

2. What do you think enabled effective (or not) coordination of the CF between the UNCT and partners?

3. Were there specific mechanisms put in place to ensure limited overlaps and duplication of interventions in the CF, especially when it comes to reaching more vulnerable groups?

Orientation towards Impact: (What difference do CF interventions make?)

1. What changes has the current CF contributed to when it comes to improving the lives of Malawians in general?

2. Do you think the CF has contributed to improved individual resilience to shocks and crises for Malawians?

3. In particular, from your perspective, do you think the CF has contributed to improving the lives of vulnerable people (specifically, women, those with disabilities, living with HIV, persons with albinism, and the LGBT population, prisoners, refugees etc)?

4. Do you think the CF has contributed to building capacity of national institutions (government, NGOs, private sector) to deliver national policy priorities, including SDGs?

5. Do you think the CF has contributed to the promotion of human rights, especially for vulnerable groups?

6. Do you think the CF has contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability, and overall country's preparedness to climatic shocks?

7. What would you highlight as key unintended changes that the CF has contributed over its implementation? (Specifically in reference to economic and individual resilience, reduction in vulnerability against shocks and crises, reduction in gender inequality, improving national capacities, environmental sustainability, and promoted human rights).

Sustainability: (Will the benefits last? The extent to which the benefits from a development intervention are likely to continue after the current CF will have been completed)

1. From your perspective, to what extent has the CF fostered socio-economic, political, institutional, financial and environmental sustainability?

2. What specific examples would you isolate to demonstrate that the benefits realised or contributed by the CF will last?

3. How effective were the synergies fostered by the CF in ensuring sustainability of results?

NGO/CSO partners Individual Interview guide

Relevance and adaptability: (Is the CF aligned to the Government priorities and adapted well to emerging needs?)

1. To what degree have the key needs and priorities of Government of Malawi been reflected in the UNSDCF?

2. Are UNSDCF priorities still relevant to the needs and priorities of the country?

3. From your perspective as NGO/CSO, who are the country's most vulnerable groups and how relevant has CF been in following the promise "leave no one behind" i.e. addressing the needs and priorities of such vulnerable groups?

4. (Adaptability) What emerging external factors affected implementation of the current UNSDCF? 2. As NGO/CSO, do you think the UNCT was able to adapt enough to these emerging challenges you have mentioned, elaborate?

Coherence: (How well does the CF fit?)

1. How do you assess the UNSDCF in terms of helping the UNCT in working together to avoid duplication of efforts across various sectors of government?

Effectiveness: (Has the CF achieved its objectives? Is the CF doing it right?)

1. What have been the main achievements of the current UNSDCF, referring to your particular sectors/ areas you worked together or funded or partnered?

2. How realistic were the outcomes, indicators and targets which you worked together?

3. Are there changes at the national level i that UNSDCF contributed to? Are there some results that you would like to highlight?

4. From your perspective, what achievements can you specifically isolate on vulnerable groups following the promise of "leave no one behind" which formed the foundation of the current UNSDCF?

Efficiency: (How well have resources been used? How efficiently were the outcomes achieved with the appropriate amount of resources and maintenance of minimum transaction cost (funds, expertise, time, administrative costs, etc.)

1. From your perspective, in the implementation of the current CF, how do you assess delivery of results vis a vis costs to do so - delivering more with less?

2. What specific examples would you site to show that you were able to deliver more with less costs?

3. What mechanisms enabled this (or not)?

Coordination: (How well has implementation of the CF been coordinated?)

1. From your perspective, how do you assess the coordination between UNCT and other partners in the implementation of the CF?

2. What do you think enabled effective (or not) coordination of the CF between the UNCT and partners?

3. Were there specific mechanisms put in place to ensure limited overlaps and duplication of interventions in the CF, especially when it comes to reaching more vulnerable groups?

Orientation towards Impact: (What difference do CF interventions make?)

1. What changes has the current CF contributed to when it comes to improving the lives of Malawians in general?

2. Do you think the CF has contributed to improved individual resilience to shocks and crises for Malawians?

3. In particular, from your perspective, do you think the CF has contributed to improving the lives of vulnerable people (specifically, women, those with disabilities, living with HIV, persons with albinism,

and the LGBT population, prisoners, refugees etc.)?

4. Do you think the CF has contributed to building capacity of national institutions (government, NGOs, private sector) to deliver national policy priorities, including SDGs?

5. Do you think the CF has contributed to the promotion of human rights, especially for vulnerable groups?

6. Do you think the CF has contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability, and overall country's preparedness to climatic shocks?

7. What would you highlight as key unintended changes that the CF has contributed over its implementation? (Specifically in reference to economic and individual resilience, reduction in vulnerability against shocks and crises, reduction in gender inequality, improving national capacities, environmental sustainability, and promoted human rights).

Sustainability: (Will the benefits last? The extent to which the benefits from a development intervention are likely to continue after the current CF will have been completed)

1. From your perspective, to what extent has the CF fostered socio-economic, political, institutional, financial and environmental sustainability?

2. What specific examples would you isolate to demonstrate that the benefits realised or contributed by the CF will last?

3. How effective were the synergies fostered by the CF in ensuring sustainability of results?

Focus Group Discussion guide (beneficiaries - men, women, young people/boys, girls - different groups)

Relevance and adaptability: (Is the CF aligned to the Government priorities and adapted well to emerging needs?)

1. To what degree have your needs and priorities been reflected in the support you received delivered under the programme you worked with/benefited from?

2. Do you think the priorities under UN in Malawi still relevant to the needs and priorities of the country?

3. From your perspective, how relevant has CF been in following the promise "leave no one behind" i.e. addressing the needs and priorities of vulnerable groups?

4. (Adaptability) What emerging external factors affected you (your lives) in the past 3 years? 2. Do you think the Government of Malawi and its partners such as the UNCT was able to adapt their plans enough to these emerging challenges you have mentioned, elaborate?

Effectiveness: (Has the CF achieved its objectives? Is the CF doing it right?)

1. What have been the main achievements of the programme you worked with (as a beneficiary)? Elaborate on the programme and agencies that implemented it.

2. From your perspective, what achievements can you specifically isolate on vulnerable groups following the promise of "leave no one behind" which formed the foundation of the programme?

Orientation towards Impact: (What difference do CF interventions make?)

1. What changes has the programme you worked with contributed to when it comes to improving the lives of Malawians in general?

2. Do you think the programme has contributed to improved individual resilience to shocks and crises for Malawians?

3. In particular, from your perspective, do you think the programme has contributed to improving the lives of vulnerable people (specifically, women, those with disabilities, living with HIV, persons with albinism, and the LGBT population, prisoners, refugees etc.)?

4. Do you think the programme has contributed to building capacity of national institutions (government, NGOs, private sector) to deliver national policy priorities, including SDGs?

5. Do you think the programme has contributed to the promotion of human rights, especially for vulnerable groups?

6. Do you think the programme has contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability, and overall country's preparedness to climatic shocks?

7. What would you highlight as key unintended changes that the programme has contributed over its implementation? (Specifically in reference to economic and individual resilience, reduction in vulnerability against shocks and crises, reduction in gender inequality, improving national capacities, environmental sustainability, and promoted human rights).

Sustainability: (Will the benefits last? The extent to which the benefits from a development intervention are likely to continue after the current CF will have been completed)

1. From your perspective, to what extent has the programme fostered socio-economic, political, institutional, financial and environmental sustainability?

2. What specific examples would you isolate to demonstrate that the benefits realised or contributed by the programme will last?

Annex 4: Review Documents

- Government of Malawi (2021). Malawi Covid-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Plan: 2021-2023. https://malawi.un.org/en/164953-malawi-covid-19-socioeconomic-recovery-plan-serp-2021-2023

- Government of Malawi (2021) Malawi 10 Year Implementation Plan: https://npc.mw/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/MIP-1-WEb-Version-8-November-2021-Fast-view.pdf

- Government of Malawi (2020). Malawi Vision 2063.

- https://malawi.un.org/en/download/59726/108390

- Government of Malawi (2021). Malawi 10 Year Implementation Plan: https://npc.mw/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/MIP-1-WEb-Version-8-November-2021-Fast-view.pdf

- UN in Malawi (2021). Malawi Common Country Analysis. https://minio.dev.devqube.io/uninfo-production-main/4151686d-94e6-473e-a42d-5e625197395f_Malawi-CCA-update-report-draft-__14June2021_clean.docx

- Government of Malawi (2020). Malawi 2020 voluntary national review report for Sustainable Development goals (SDGs). https://malawi.un.org/en/52003-malawi-2020-voluntary-national-_review-report-sustainable-development-goals

- United Nations Evaluation Group/ UN Development Coordination Office (2021). UNEG CF Guidelines. New York: UNEG.2019 UN CF Guidance https://unsdg.un.org/download/1512/687

- UN in Malawi (2020). UN Country Results Report. https://malawi.un.org/en/125017-2020-annual-report-un-malawi

- UN in Malawi (2019). UN Country Results Report. https://malawi.un.org/en/download/9456/42153

- The Malawi United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNSDCF) 2019-2022. Available at: https://malawi.un.org/en/download/9456/42153

- Government of Malawi (2017). Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III. https://malawi.un.org/en/42159-malawi-growth-and-development-strategy-mgds-iii-2017-2022

- Status of resource mobilization and utilization - https://uninfo.org/location/27/funding

- https://malawi.un.org/

- Additional documents such as Annual Joint Work Plan by Strategic Priority can be accessed here: https://uninfo.org/location/27/documents

Annex 5: Stakeholder Mapping

CF Team	Pillar 1 and Outcomes	Pillar 2 and Outcomes	Pillar 3 and Outcomes						
	Outcome 1	**Outcome 2**	**Outcome 3**	**Outcome 4**	**Outcome 5**	**Outcome 6**	**Outcome 7**	**Outcome 8**	**Outcome 9**
UN Agencies									
UNDP	X	X	X				X	X	X
UNICEF	X			X	X		X		
UNFPA	X								
UNAIDS	X	X		X	X		X		
ILO	X					X	X		X
FAO	X	X	X				X	X	X
UN Women		X						X	
UNHCR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
IOM				X	X		X		
UNESCO				X	X				
WHO		X		X		X	X		
IFAD							X	X	
UNEP								X	
UNODC	X								
WFP							X		
Technical Team									
Programme Management Team									
Strategic Data Group									
Gender and Human Rights Working Group									
Operation Management Team									
UN Communication Team									
Working Groups									
Monitoring Evaluation and Advisory Group									
PSEA Core Group									
HIV Joint Team									
UN C4D Group									
ICT Working Group									
Finance Working Group									
Administrative Working Group									

Human Resources Group								
Procurement Working Group								
Logistics Working Group								
Joint Programmes								
Girls Education III	UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP							
Health Systems Strengthening	WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF							
GBV , Child Marriage and Teen Pregnancy		UNFPA, UNAIDS, UN Women						
Learning Never Stops			UNICEF and UNESCO					
BUILD Malawi Fund	.			UNDP, UNCDF, FAO				
Social Protection				WFP, ILO, UNICEF				
UBRAF	UNDP, UNAIDS, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO , UNHCR, UNESCO, UNODC							
Poverty Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals								UNDP, UNEP, FAOX, UNWomen
2Gether4SRH – SRH Linkages Joint Programme				UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF				
Government Implementation Partners								
Joint Steering Committee	Coordinator of the UNSDCF							
MoH	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
MPS	X	X	X		X			
MHRC	X							
MoJ		X						

MoLGRD	X	X				X			
MoGCDSW	X	X		X	X	X			
MoL					X	X			
MEC	X		X						
Parliament	X	X							
MoF		X					X		
National Planning Commission		X							
National Statistical Office	X								
NRB	X			X					
MoLYMD						X			
MoY					X				
DODMA							X		
MoNRCC								X	X
MoA				X			X	X	
MoI									
Bilateral/ Multilateral Organisations									
EU									
FCDO [DFID]									
USAID									
Irish Aid							X		
NGO/CSO									
Coalition on Child Rights									
CCJP									
Paralegal Advisory service institute	X								
Plan International				X					
World Vision		X							
Action AID					X				
COWLHA									
MANET+						X			
MANASO					X	X	X		
Oxfam							X		
CARD								X	
AICC									
Beneficiary Districts									
Mzimba	X	X		X	X		X		
Dowa	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Nsanje	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Machinga	X	X		X	x	X	X	X	
Chiradzulu				X		X	X	X	
Dedza	X			X	x	X		X	

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Mulanje				X	x	X		X	
Lilongwe		x		X	X	X	X	X	
Karonga	X	X		X		X	X	X	
Mangochi		X		X	X	x	X	X	
Chikwawa	x			X	x		x	X	

Annex 6: Co-operation Framework Evaluation Agenda

Key Informant Interviews (KII), In-depth Interviews (IDI) and Group Discussion Formulation of for Malawi UNSDCF 2019-2023 Evaluation September 2022

DATE[114]	Organisation/Institution/Agency	Activity	People to meet	Location	Justification
August 04	Presentation of IR to ESC and ET Internal Training				
August 27 – 31, 2022; 4-5/9/2022	ET internal meeting and Finalization of IR and preparation for field work				
Key Informant Interviews (KII) with UNCT Members					
5th September 2022 **[09am to 10am]**	UN Resident Coordination Office	KII	Resident Coordinator	Lilongwe	Signatory to CF and Implemented some activities
5th September 2022 **[11am to 12pm]**	Pillar 1 Group – UNDP and UN Women	KII	Head of Programmes Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Signatory to CF and Implemented some activities
5th September 2022 **[2pm to 3pm]**	Pillar 2 Groups – UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA	KII	Head of Programmes Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Signatory to CF and Implemented some activities
5th September 2022 **[4pm to 5pm]**	Pillar 3 Groups – WFP, FAO, UNDP	KII	Head of Programmes Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Signatory to CF and Implemented some activities
6th September 2022 **[9am to 10am]**	PMT	Group Discussion	Select Members	Lilongwe	Implemented activities
6th September 2022 **[11am to 12pm]**	Strategic Data Group	Group Discussion	Select members	Lilongwe	Implemented activities
6th September 2022 **[2pm to 3pm]**	Gender and Human Rights Technical Group	Group Discussion	Select members	Lilongwe	Implemented activities
6th September 2022 **[2pm to 3pm]**	UN Communications WG	KII	Convener	Lilongwe	Implemented activities
6th September 2022 **[3.30pm to 4.30pm]**	Operations Management Team	Group	Select members	Lilongwe	Implemented activities

114 Dates to be adjusted when final start date for data collection is determined/agreed

Working Groups

7th September 2022 **[09am to 10am]**	Monitoring WG	Group Discussion	Head of Programmes Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
7th September 2022 **[11am to 12pm]**	Youth WG	Group Discussion	Head of Programmes Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
7th September 2022 **[2pm to 3pm]**	PSEA Group	Group Discussion	Head of Programmes Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
7th September 2022 **[4pm to 5pm]**	HIV Joint Team		Head of Programmes Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
8th September 2022 **[9am to 10am]**	UNC4D Group	Group Discussion	Head of Agencies Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
8th September 2022 **[11am to 12pm]**	ICT Group	KII or Group Discussion	Head of Programmes Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
8th September 2022 **[2pm to 3pm]**	Finance Group	KII	Head of Agencies Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
9th September 2022 [9am to 10am]	Administration Group	KII	Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
9th September 2022 **[11am to 12pm]**	HR Working Group	KII	Head of Programmes Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
9th September 2022 **[2pm to 3pm]**	Procurement Working Group	KII	Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
[3pm to 4pm]	Logistics Working Group	KII	Senior Programme Officers/Associates	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
In-depth Interviews (IDI) with Government Stakeholders					
12th September 2022 **[9am to 10am]**	Joint Steering Committee -	IDI	Permanent Secretary Directors	Lilongwe	Signatory to CF and Implemented some activities
12th September 2022 **[11am to 12pm]**	District Councils	IDI	Permanent Secretary Directors		Implemented some activities

12th September 2022 [2pm to 3pm]	Sample of Ministries	IDI	Permanent Secretary Directors	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
In-depth Interviews (IDI) with Private Sector					
13th September 2022 [9am to 10am]	MoLYMD	IDI	Director General	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
13th September 2022 [11am to 12pm]	MoITT	IDI	Director General	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
13th September 2022 [2pm to 3pm]	MoNR	IDI	Director General	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
13th September 2022 [4pm to 5pm]	MoLGRD	IDI	Director General	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
	MoF	IDI	Director General	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
In-depth Interviews (IDI) with Civil Society Organisations					
14th September 2022 [9am to 10pm]	AICC	IDI	Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
14th September 2022 [11am to 12pm]	MoH, MPS, MHRC, MoJ	IDI	Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
14th September 2022 [2pm to 3pm]	MoLGRD, MoGCDSW, MoL, MEC	IDI	Director General Directors Deputy Directors Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities

14th September 2022 **[4pm to 5pm]**	Parliament, MoF, National Planning Commission, National Statistical Office, NRB	IDI	Director General Directors Deputy Directors Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
15th September 2022 **[9am to 10pm]**	MoLYMD, MoY, DODMA, MoNRCC,	IDI	Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
15th September 2022 **[11am to 12pm]**	MoA and MoI	IDI	Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
15th September 2022 **[2pm to 3pm]**	UNCT Agencies Evaluators	IDI	Team Leaders of Different CPEs	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
15th September 2022 **[4pm to 5pm]**		IDI	Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
16th September 2022 **[9am to 10pm]**		IDI	Deputy Directors Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
16th September 2022 **[11am to 12pm]**		IDI	Deputy Directors Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
16th September 2022 **[2pm to 3pm]**		IDI	Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
16th September 2022 **[4pm to 5pm]**		IDI	Deputy Directors Senior Programme Officers	Lilongwe	Implemented some activities
In-depth Interviews (IDI) with Cooperating Partners/Funders					
19th September 2022 **[9am to 10pm]**	EU Mission	IDI	Senior Policy and Programme Advisors	Lilongwe	Funded some activities

19th September 2022 **[11am to 12pm]**	GoN	IDI	Senior Policy and Programme Advisors	Lilongwe	Funded some activities
19th September 2022 **[2pmm to 3pm]**	DFID [FCDO]	IDI	Senior Policy and Programme Advisors	Lilongwe	Funded some activities
19th September 2022 **[4pm to 5pm]**	AUSSIES	IDI	Senior Policy and Programme Advisors	Lilongwe	Funded some activities
20th September 2022 **[9am to 10am]**	KFW	IDI	Head of Development Cooperation	Lilongwe	Funded some activities
20th September 2022 **[11am to 12pm]**	Flanders Government	IDI	Head of Development Cooperation Senior Policy and Programme Advisors	Lilongwe	Funded some activities
20th September 2022 **[2pm to 3pm]**	SIDA/Germany	IDI	Head of Development Cooperation Senior Policy and Programme Advisors	Lilongwe	Funded some activities
Focus Group Discussion with identified Pillar beneficiaries (5 FGDs)					
21st September 2022 **[11am to 1pm]**	RG 1:	FGD	Identified beneficiaries from relevant Agencies CP IFAD, WFP, UNDP, IOM, ILO, UNICEF, UNCDF, FAO	Lilongwe	Benefited from some activities
21st September 2022 **[3pm to 5pm]**	RG 2:	FGD	Identified beneficiaries from: WFP, ILO, UNFPA, IFAD, FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, UNESCO	Lilongwe	Benefited from some activities

22nd September 2022 **[9am to 12pm]**	RG 3:	FGD	Identified beneficiaries from: UNFPA, UNHABITAT, WFP, UNODC, UNAIDS, UNDP, IOM, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNIDO	Lilongwe	Benefited from some activities
In-depth Interviews (IDI) with THEME Groups					
23rd September 2022 **[9am to 11am]**	IOM (Lead)	IDI	Leave No-one Behind (LNOB) Theme Group	Lilongwe	Benefited from some activities

Annex 7: List of Interviewees

S/N	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT PERSON	DESIGNATION	EMAIL	MOBILE NO.
1	RCO		a.i		
2	RCO	Max Bonnel	Team Leader		
3	RCO	Rudolf Nkatha	Data Management and Results Monitoring Officer.		
4	UNODC	Maxwell Matewere	NPO/Focal Point Officer	Maxwell.matewere2un.org	
5	IOM	Noma Ncube	Chief of Mission		
6	IOM	Irvine Mwangala	NPO		
7	IOM	Alina Zalewski	Programme Development and Reporting Officer, IOM		
8	UNEP	David Smith	Development Expert and Agricultural Economist		
9	WFP	Nicole Carn	WFP	Nicole.carn@wfp.org	
10	WFP	Kathy Derore	WFP	Kathy.derore@wfp.org	
11	UNESCO	Naomi Mthali	Programme Officer	N.Mthali@unesco.org	
12	UNESCO	Maki Akiyama	Associate Programme Officer	M.akiyama@unesco.org	
13	UN Women	Yemi Falayajo		yemi.falayajo@unwomen.org	
14	UN Women	Faith Mvula	Communications for Development Officer	faith.mvula@unwomen.org	
15	UNDP	Cinzia Tecce	Programme Coordinator Inclusive/Green Business	cinzia.tecce@undp.org	
16	DODMA	Samuel Gama	PMO	Samuelgama2011@gmail.com	0999673535
17	DODMA	Fedson Chikuse	DDRR	chikusefedson@gmail.com	0999933246
18	DODMA	M.O. Chimphepo	DRaR		0995773234
19	DODMA	Boyd Hamella	CE	boydhamela@gmail.com	0995193635
20	DODMA	Lyford Chipukunya	PSA/P	Lyford.chipukunya@opc.gov.mw	0994743194
21	MoA	Mphatso Chiwewe	Principal Economist		0983000513
22	MoA	Chimwemwe Khoswe	Chief Economist		0882973727
23	MoA	Readwell Musopole	Deputy Director - Planning	readwell.musopole@mail.gov.mw	0888307368
24	Oxfam	Steven Kuliyazi	Programme Manager		
25	Oxfam	Chisomo Manthuli	Public Resource and Governance Coordinator		
26	Oxfam	Sarah Chisaje	Programme Officer		
27	Irish Embassy	Mark Montgomery	Deputy Head of Mission	Mark.Montgomery@dfa.ie	
28	Irish Embassy	Diarmuid Mclean	Development Specialist	diarmuid.mclean@dfa.ie	
29	MHRC	Winston Mwafulirwa	Deputy Executive Secretary	winmwafulirwa@yahoo.com	0994399998

20	MHRC	Eltone Chikaoneka	Under Secretary		0888897330
21	UNDP	Challa Getachew	Deputy representative (Co-chair pillar 1)	Challa.getachew@undp.org	
22	UNDP	Julie Vandassen	Portfolio Manager Governance	Julie.vandassen@undp.org	+265993070047
23	UNFPA	Dorothy Nyasulu	Assistant Representative (Portfolio of Deputy Rep)	nyasulu@unfpa.org	
24	UNDP	Julie Vandassen	Portfolio Manager Governance	Julie.vandassen@undp.org	+265993070047
25	UNDP	Julie Vandassen	Portfolio Manager Governance	Julie.vandassen@undp.org	+265993070047
26	FAO	George Mvula	Head of Programme Planning, programming and Partnership	george.mvula@fao.org	+265 998 09 35 89
27	UNCHR	Martin Tindi	Programs Officer	tindi@unhcr.org	
28	*NPC*	Linly Kufeyani	Planning Officer	lkufeyani@npc.mw	0888937175
29	*NPC*	Joy Karim	Senior M&E Officer	jmasache@npc.mw	
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31	MoJ	Mr Absalom Mwamlima	Principal Statistician	rannexmwamlima@gmail.com	0999151166
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34	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP)	George Chiusiwa	Governance Programmes Coordinator	geochiusiwa@gmail.com	0995229940
35	NGO CCR	Henry Machemba	National Coordinator	hjmachemba@gmail.com	0888982624
36	NGO CCR	Desmond Mhango	Chairperson	ngoceyca@gmail.com	0888865482
37	PASI	Clifford W Msiska	National Director	pas-msiska@sdnp.orgmw /cliffmsiska@gmail.com	0999953451
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39	PASI	Hubert Nanthambwe	M&E specialist	Nathambewe.hubert@gmail.com	0888866200
40	PLAN International Malawi	Phoebe Kasoga	Country Director	phoebe.kasoga@plan-international.org	01759861
41	UNICEF	Gerrit Maritz	Deputy Resident representative – Programs	gmatritz@unicef.org	
42	UN Women	Yemi Falayajo	Head of Programs	Yemi.falayajo@unwomen.org	

43	WHO Malawi Country Office	Dr Neema Kimambo: Simba Mazvidza: Program management Officer Dr Gertrude Chapotera: Team Lead EPR Mr Ishmael Nyasulu: TB/HIV/Malaria Dr Solome Nampewo: Team Lead UHC Life Course Cluster Mr Peter Chalusa: NPO Health Systems Harriet Chanza: NPO	WHO Country Representative	The WHO Representative to Malawi ADL House City Centre P.O. Box 30390 Lilongwe 3 Malawi Tel: +265 1772 755 Fax: +265 1772 350 Email: afwcomw@who.int	
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52	Ministry of Health	Gladstone Mchoma	Economist	gmchoma@gmail.com	0992726725
53	National Registration Bureau	Noel Chikhungu	Director	Noel.chikhungu@nrb.gov.mw	0995195798
54	National Registration Bureau	Samson Thyolani	Principal Systems Analyst/Programs	Samson.thyolani@nrb.gov.mw	
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56	Ministry of Youth	Gerald Ngagwe	Economist	geraldngagwe@gmail.com	0996686894
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58	Norwegian Embassy	Ornulf Strom	Minister Counselor/ Deputy Head of Mission/ Head of Cooperation	Ornulf.strom@mfa.no	+2651774211
59	APAM/Standing Voice	Boniface Tafikah Massah	Former National Coordinator – APAM and Standing Voice Executive Director	bon@standingvoice.org, bonmassah@gmail.com	0995442346
60	World Vision Malawi	Sobhuza Sibande	Humanitarian Emergency Affairs Manager	Sobhuza_sibande@wvi.org	0993882564
61	World Vision Malawi	Martha Kuphanga	Program Officer – Business Development and Grants Management	Martha_kuphanga@wvi.org	0888374878
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63	ActionAid International Malawi	Greshan Kamnyamata	Project Manager – KULIMA BETTER Project	Greshan.kamnyamata@actionaid.org	

64	ActionAid International Malawi	Chrissy Banda	Ag. Program Quality Evaluation Manager	Chrissy.banda@actionaid.org	
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66	Centre for Development of People (CEDEP)	Patrick Mbulaje	Chief of Party	pmbulaje@cedepmwi.org	
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72	Ministry of Education	Eunice Nyirenda	M&EO	eunicenyirenda@gmail.com	0882499894
73	Ministry of Education	Albert Saka	Chief School Health Officer	albertsakah@yahoo.com	0999348639
74	Ministry of Education	George Vakusi	DDSTI	vakusigm@yahoo.com	0991408639
75	Ministry of Education	Glory Mwanyango	DDEP	Gmwanyango69@gmail.com	0996749037
76	UNAIDS	Nuha Ceesayn	Country Director		
77	UNAIDS	Boaz Cheluget	Strategic Information Officer		
78	FAO		Country Representative		
79	UNHABITAT	Stern Kita	National Programme Manager		
80	UNDP	Shegi Komatsu	Country Representative		
81	UNFPA	Pierre Dindi	NSO, UNFPA; Data Group Co-Chair		
82	UNFPA	Dorothy Nyasulu	Ass Representative; Data Group Co-Chair		
83	AFIKEPO, FAO	Patrick Kombep	NPC, AFIKEPO,		
84	KULIMA, FAO	Noella Kamwendo	NPC, KULIMA		
85	UNDP	Etta Mmangisa	Project Analyst		
86	Min of Natural Resources and Climate Change	Gareta Miko	Planning Officer, Forestry		
87	MONCC	Kasizo Chirambo	Dept Director		
88	MoNCC	Mike Makanombera	Dept Director, Environmental Affairs		
89	MoNCC	Caroln Munthali	Principal Fisheries Officer		
90	MoNCC	Tawonga Mbale-luka	Director of Environmental Affairs		
91	FCDO	Andrew Boweden	Open Societies Team Leader, FCDO		
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96	Ministry of Local Government	Wolusunga Vtumbiko Kayira	Deputy Director- Planning and Policy		
97	UNICEF	Mamadou Ndiaye	Chief of Nutrition – OUTCOME 4		
98	UNFPA	Thandiwe Mijoya	Program Coordinator 2Gether4SR JP		
	World Food Program -WFP	Francesca Lange	Coordinator – UN JP on Girls Education	Francesca.lange@wfp.org	
99	UNFPA	Juliana Lunguzi	SRH/FP Performance Coordinator		
100	UNFPA	Beatrice Kumwenda	Gender Specilaist		
101	Association of Persons with Albinism in Malawi (APAM)	Young Muhamba	President	ymuhamba@gmail.com	0881610376
102	Association of Persons with Albinism in Malawi (APAM)	Maynend Zadonia	National Coordinator	Zadonia.maynand@gmail.com	0999647814
103	Association of Persons with Albinism in Malawi (APAM)	Virginia Chimodzi	Deputy General Secretary	virginiachimodzi@gmail.com	0884688910
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117	Balaka DC/Find Your Feet	Mwayiwawo Nshala	District Coordinator	mwayiwawon@gmail.com	09995547334
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119	NkathaBay Distric	Isaac Mkandawire	Director of Planning and Development		
120	Dowa District	Loveness N Silungwe	Director of Planning and Development		
121	Mzimba District	Walter Chikuni	Director of Planning and Development		
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127	UNCDF	Mercellina Lwanda Kadewa	DFS Agribusiness Cooperative Specialist		
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132	NSO	Lizzie Chikoti	Commissioner of Statistics	chikotilizzie@gmail.com	0888869081
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141	MoL	Francis Kwenda		Franciskwenda2000@gmail.com	0999645992

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143	FAO-Afikepo members-Mpamba EPA Nkhatabay FGD	Salayi Kalambo	Promoter		0994269186
144		Mynes Mbughu	Care group		0992394196
145		Jane Phiri	Cluster leader		0887788852
146		Emmanuel Banda	Male champion		0881228151
147		Emmanuel Chinoko	Male champion		0991621127
148		Mary Thundu	Class leader		0881822789
149		Ruth Kaunda	Care group leader		0999776449
150		Sangwani Banda	Cluster leader		0994272435
151		Juliana Phiri	Member		0887578777
152		Fydas Kamanga	Cluster Leader		0881457951
153		Matrida Mphande	Promoter		0888740503
154		Rosina Mkandawire	Cluster leader		0886153195
155		Innocent Mhango	Member		0997020168
156		Lameck Nyone	Member		0884484194
157		Atupele Given Kaunde	Member		0997263891
158		Magess S Msukwa	Promoter		0998325221
159	Spotlight initiative (safe-space) Dowa T/A Nsakambewa-FGD	Colleta Kankhwala	Member		0983762423
160		Emily Mbanikwe	Member		0997081148
161		Nguma Banda	Member		0981962322
162		Rose Banda	Member		0981962323
163		Joyce Chiutsi	Member		0999101552
164		Memory Chaguza	Member		0999507328
165		Gloria Namadzunga	Member		0990681500
166		Mlige Chundira	Member		0999723484
167		Lixina Sokasoka	Member		0990862744
168		Diana Nyirenda	Initiatice coordinator		0885554588
169		Chawezi Halonda	Member		0985224820
170	Ngolowindo Primary School -FGD	Hanisha Muhammad	Standard 8		
171		Zayinabu Said	Standard 8		
172		Ruth Khudze	Standard 8		
173		Chancy Jere	Standard 7		
174		Joana Nkhuliwa	Standard 7		
175		Sauda Robert	Standard 8		
176		Tiyankhulenji Miliward	Standard 8		
177		Layina	Standard 7		
178		Fazira Amidu	Standard 8		
179		Bertha Kalitsiro	Standard 8		
180		Khadjah Mtambo	Deputy Head Teacher		0993410343

181	Afikepo/Kulima FAO, T/A Mbera, Balaka-FGD	Lackson Biscuit	FFA chair		0999084773
182		Sulifa Bakali	CPW		0997867600
183		Agness Idana	CBT		0883992586
184		Christopher Chigalu	ACPC chair		0999326175
185		Synabu White	FFA Chair		0888493181
186		Thomas Dickson	FFA member		0997718975
187		Harold Tangiya	Champion		0991493484
189		Eunice Kenedy	Secretary		0994698796
190	Kulima, Matapwata EPA, Thyolo-FGD	Gloria Munyonga	CBF		
191		Paul Dickson	CBF		0994890699
192		Mary Driano	CBF		0998142170
193		Estery Robert	CBF		0993177353
194		Simon Mawilo	CBF		0991112973
195		Patrick Muwata	CBF		0993344464
196		James Kamwendo	CBF		0996922392
197		John Kaputera	CBF		0995203679
198		Dominick Chiotha	CBF		0999922439
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200	UNFPA – Spotlight Initiative - Mzimba	Faith Nkhata	GBV Services Officer – Spotlight Initiative	fnkhata@unfpa.org	0881201541
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203	Balaka District Council	Dennis Emmanuel Zingeni	Chief Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Officer	deniszingeni@ yahoo.co.uk	0999933143
204	Phalombe District Council	Oscar Kambombe	District Environmental Officer		0999260114
205	United in Purpose	Tamandani Kaliwo	Director of Planning		
206	Balaka District	Edgar Chihana	Director of Planning and Development		
207	Thyolo District	Morson Magombo	Director of Planning and Development		
208	UN Women	Benjamin Kaneka	Team Leader, UNWomen CPE		
209	UNICEF	S.M. Vulirwenande	Team Leader, UNCEF CPE		
210	UNFPA	John Mark	Team Leader, UNFPA CPE		
211	WFP	Kristina Rojas	Team Leader, WFP		
212	RCO	Santiago Quinones	SDG Fund Coordinator/ Head of Programmes a.i		
213	Thyolo district	Humphrey Savieri	Economist, District		
232	ILO	Gracious Ndalama	Technical Officer		
233	ILO	Patrick Makodpsi	National Programme Coordinator		

Annex 8: Malawi-UNSDCF 2019-2023 Results Framework

Pillar 1 Results Framework

		Indicator	Baseline (2019)	Target (2022)	Observed			Evaluation
					Male	Female	Total	
Outcome 1.1: Rights holders in Malawi access more accountable and effective institutions at the central and decentralized levels that use quality disaggregated data, offer integrated service delivery and promote civic engagement, respect for human rights and rule of law	1.1.1	Existence of national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up and implementation of treaty obligations (Lead agency-UNDP	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Achieved
	1.1.2	Malawi has a National Statistical Plan that is fully funded and implemented (Lead Agency-UNDP)	Available	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Completed
	1.1.3	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)-(Lead agency-UNDP)	59.5%	-0.36%				No data
Output 1.1.1 State and non-state institutions and legal frameworks strengthened to coordinate, promote partnerships and accountability, access to justice and human rights by marginalized groups in line with international obligations	1.1.1-1	Number of institutions with systems that enable people to access justice (Lead agency - UNDP)	1	6	2	Partially	Below target	
	1.1.1-2	Percentage of reported human rights violation cases including SGBV cases resolved annually (Lead agency-UNDP)	58%	60%	N/A	N/A	63%	Surpassed target
	1.1.1-3	Number of budget analysis reports produced and disseminated (lead agency- UN Women)	0	1	1	1	achieved	

	1.1.1-4	Number of governance and development coordination platforms revamped/ established and functional through UN support (Lead agency- UNDP)	0	6	Yes		Yes	Yes but No data
Output 1.1.2 Malawi has strengthened decentralized sectors and local governance structures for effective service delivery, development planning and SDGs acceleration	1.1.2-1	Number of UN supported districts with district development plans aligned to MGDS III and SDGs (Lead agency- UNDP)	2	0	All districts		Achieved	
	1.1.2-2	Number of local councils with systems with devolved functions for public financial and human resource management systems, Passenger kilometers (Lead agency -UNDP)	0	0	All districts		Achieved	
	1.1.2-3	Public service innovation models in targeted local councils in place (Lead agency-UNDP)	No	5	Yes	Yes	Achieved	
Output 1.1.3 Oversight institutions and civil society enabled to engage duty bearers to ensure increased demand for accountability, responsiveness and active, free and meaningful participation of rights holders including marginalized groups in decision-making at all levels.	1.1.3-1	Number of targeted accountability platforms using social accountability tools (Lead agency- UNDP)	0	1	1	Yes	Achieved	
	1.1.3-2	Number of local councils using digital data management systems for social accountability and civic engagement (Lead agency- UNDP)	0	5	2	Partial	Below target	
	1.1.3-3	Number of oversight institutions using budget tracking and social accountability tools (Lead agency- UNDP)	0	5	Yes	No data	Knowledge sharing platform established	

	1.1.3-4	Number of public institutions supported by UN having inclusive policies, procedures and regulations (Lead agency- UNDP)	2	10	>10		Over achieved	
Output 1.1.4 Public institutions and non-state actors capable of collecting, analyzing, sharing and utilizing disaggregated data and digital technologies for evidence-based policies and programs for improved responsiveness, targeting, impact and monitoring of SDGs and other normative frameworks.	1.1.4-1	UN Joint Programme on data developed and funded (Lead agency- UNFPA & UNDP)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Achieved
	1.1.4-2	SDG annual performance report produced by end of july each year (Lead agency - UNDP)	No	No	Yes VNR	Yes	Achieved annually	
	1.1.4-3	Number of institutions including CSOs reporting in the aid management platform (Lead agency - UNDP)	0	N/A	Target not set	Target not set	No data	
	1.1.4-4	Number of SDGs audit reports produced and disseminated (Lead agency - UNDP)	1	1	1	1	Achieved	
	1.1.4-5	Number of inter-institutional agreements between NRB and Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and private institutions on the use of the ID card (Lead agency - UNDP)	5	25	16		Slightly below target	
	1.1.4-6	Number of post offices capable of providing national registration processes (Lead agency - UNDP)	0	65	63	63	Slightly behind target	
	1.1.4-7	Migration policy enabling refugees and asylum seekers born in Malawi to have birth certificates (Lead agency - UNHCR)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Achieved	

	1.1.4-8	No of thematic census reports developed and disseminated (Lead agency - UNFPA)	0	17	14	Reasonable	Slightly under achieved
	1.1.4-9	Number of Sector Working Groups with gender indicators and targets in their sectoral plans (Lead agency - UNDP)		8	Yes		Achieved
Outcome 1.2 Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Malawi is enhanced	1.2.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (Lead agency - UN Women)	0.004				No data
	1.2.2	Gender Development Index (Lead agency - UN Women)	0.907	0.95			No data
	1.2.3	Proportion of positions (by sex, age, and persons with disability) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service and judiciary) compared to national distributions (Lead agency - UN Women)		30%			No data
Output 1.2.1 National gender machinery with enhanced capabilities in coordination, management, formulation and implementation of transformative gender	1.2.1-1	Number of strategic recommendations made by Technical Working groups to the Ministries of Gender, Youth and Sports Sector working group (Lead agency - UN Women)	2	15	Yes		No data
	1.2.1-2	Strengthened capabilities of Government and CSOs to implement, monitor and report on global, regional and national obligations on GEWE (Lead agency - UN Women)	4	2	>2		Over achieved
	1.2.1-3	Number of Public institutions and CSOs capable of producing and using knowledge products and analytical reports on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls (Lead agency - UN Women)	2	4	22	22	Over achieved

Output		Indicator						
	1.2.1-4	Proportion of refugee and asylum seekers in Malawi targeted with national gender equality programming (Lead agency - UNHCR)	100%	100%	100	100	Achieved	
Output 1.2.2 Strengthened capabilities of Government and CSOs to implement, monitor and report on global, regional and national obligations on GEWE	1.2.2-1	Number of national regional and international treaty recommendations on GEWE implemented (Lead agency - UN Women)	12	25	25	25	Achieved	
	1.2.2-2	Number of periodic reviews on regional and international treaty recommendations implemented (Lead agency - UNICEF	0	1	1	1	Achieved	
	1.2.2-3	Number of regulations effected by the Ministry of Justice (Lead agency - UN Women)	0	3				No data
	1.2.2-4	Number of assessment reports produced and disseminated on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, Maputo Protocol and other global normative and policy frameworks (Lead agency - UN Women)	1	3	2	2	Slightly below target	
Output 1.2.3; Public institutions and CSOs capable of producing and using knowledge products and analytical reports on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.	1.2.3-1	Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated by Public institutions and CSOs with support from UN to inform gender and disability responsive evidence-based decision making (Lead agency - UNDP)	0	2	2	2	Achieved	
	1.2.3-2	Number of districts analyzing and using gender statistics to inform decision-making both at national and district levels (Lead agency - UN Women)	0	8	All	All		
	1.2.3-3	Number of MDAs analyzing and using gender statistics to inform decision making at national level (Lead agency - UN Women)	0	4	All	All		

	1.2.3-4	Number of specialized gender based surveys Reports (Lead agency - UNICEF)	0	5	Yes	Yes	No data	
Outcome 1.3 Malawi has strengthened institutional capacities for sustaining peace, inclusive societies and participatory democracy	1.3.1	Voter turnout rate disaggregated by sex (Lead agency- UNDP)			Yes	Yes	No baseline data	
	1.3.2	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (Lead agency - UN Women)	0.71	N/A	N/A	23 parliament 13 Local gov		Under performed
	1.3.3	Prevalence of social unrest (lead agency - UNDP)	1.17	60/40				
Output 1.3.1 Real-time conflict early warning and response mechanisms for monitoring conflicts and threats to peace.	1.3.1-1	Existence of a functioning integrated conflict and violence risk analysis and reporting system (lLead agency-UNDP)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Achieved	
	1.3.1-2	Number of the local stakeholder organizations with capabilities for systematic conflict data management (lLead agency-UNDP)	0	10	>10	>10	Over achieved	
	1.3.1-3	Number of Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Information Management Systems at national and district levels (lLead agency-UNDP)	0	3			Yes, people were trained	No data , but progress made
	1.3.1-4	A refugee response contingency plan is in place in case of influx (lLead agency-UNDP)	1	1	2	2	Over achieved	
	1.3.1-5	Number of coordination and communication platforms for conflict and violence prevention and management established and functioning (lLead agency-UNDP)	6	10				No data but available

Output 1.3.2: Governance, electoral management and peacebuilding institutions strengthened to promote inclusive, transparent and peaceful societies	1.3.2-1	Number of institutions participating in building inclusive societies and enhancing participatory democracy through the electoral cycle (Lead agency-UNDP)	0	10				No data
	1.3.2-2	Number of political parties with engendered manifestoes (Lead agency-UNDP)	0	6				No data
	1.3.2-3	Number of women candidates contesting the elections in 2019/2020 (Lead agency-UNDP)	176	N/A		304	304	Over achieved
	1.3.2-4	Number of female aspirants provided with technical assistance for effective participation in the election process (Lead agency-UNDP)	50	N/A				No baseline
	1.3.2-5	Number of Youth enrolled in the mentorship programme on political and economic participation (Lead agency-UNDP)	0	N/A				No data

Pillar 2 Result Framework for Pillar

Strategic Priority 2: Population Management and Inclusive Human Development								
Related national development priorities: Education and skills development, health and population, disaster risk management and social support, gender, youth development and persons with disability and social welfare, HIV/AIDS, and nutrition.								
Related SDG(s): 3,4,5,10								
Outcome	Indicator #	Indicator	Baseline(2019)	Target(2022)	Male	Female	Observed	Evaluation
Outcome 4: Children 0-5 years will have increased access to comprehensive quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services	Indicator 4.1	Percentage of children (disaggregated by sex) receiving early stimulation and responsive care from their parents or primary Caregivers	Girls 30% Boys 29%	60%			45%	Not achieved
	Indicator: 4.2	Percentage of children under five years of age (disaggregated by sex) who are stunted	Girls 35% Boys 39% (MDHS 2015-16)	31% (MGDS)			35%	Achieved

	Indicator: 4.3	Percentage of infants born to pregnant women living with HIV, tested for HIV within their first two months of life	63% (DHIS 2)	90%(HSSP)			-	Values missing
	Indicator: 4.4	Percentage of pregnant women receiving at least eight contacts with skilled personnel	63%	75			72%	Not achieved
Output 2.1.1 - Children under-five in selected districts receive quality stimulation and responsive care services from their parents or primary caregivers (Positive Parenting)	Indicator 2.1.1-1	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who have play and learning materials at home (children's books and playthings, by household wealth quintile), Percent, Total	45%	50%			45%	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.1.1-2	Percentage of CBBCs that meet national ECD standards (in targeted districts), Percent, Total	38%	50%			46%	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.1.1-3 -	Number of refugee children age 0-5 accessing Early Childhood Education in a safe environment, Number, Total	300	2,600			2,474	Not achieved
Output 2.1.2 - All districts councils have capacity to provide free and universal birth registration for 0-5 year olds	Indicator 2.1.2-1 a(revised) -	Percentage of districts providing universal birth registration services within the civil registration, Percent, Total	0%	50%			54%	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.2-1b (revised) -	Percentage of districts providing free birth registration services within the civil registration, Percent, Total	0%	100%			- not indicated	Unable to determine level of achievement for lack of end term values
	Indicator 2.1.2-2	Percentage of refugees and asylum seekers born in Malawi whose births are registered, Percent, Total	20%	100%			100%	Achieved

Output 2.1.3-All District Councils have strengthened capacity to provide minimum package of age appropriate nutrition services to children	Indicator 2.1.3-1	Percentage of districts implementing the minimum package to prevent stunting in children, Percent, Total	69%	71%			94%	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.3-2	Percentage of girls and boys 6-59 months with acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM) admitted for treatment in a CMAM programme, Percent, Total	69%	66.3%			75%	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.3-3	Percentage of second-level administrative divisions (e.g. districts, municipalities) with zero stock out of vitamin A supplements as defined by national standards, Percent, Total	88%	100%			100%	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.3-4	Percentage of all refugee girls and boys 6-59 months being supported with supplementary feeding (CSB+ for those 24 to 59 months; and CSB++ for those under 24 months), Percent, Total	100%	100%			100%	Achieved
Output 2.1.4 - Mothers and under-five children receive quality HIV prevention and care services in health facilities and communities	Indicator 2.1.4-1	Number mothers from the refugee community and surrounding host villages supported with HIV/AIDS prevention services (including adolescents), Number, Female	150	6,000			6,456	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.4-2 -	Percentage of health facilities providing Point of care or near Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) and Viral Load Testing services, Percent, Total	3	15			12	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.1.4-3	Percentage of pregnant women accessing ANC who were tested for HIV, or who know their HIV positive status, Percent, Female	98%	98%			98%	Achieved

Output 2.1.5 - Mothers and newborns receive quality and integrated maternal, newborn and child care services	Indicator 2.1.5-1	Percentage of Facilities offering Emergency Obstetric and new born care, Percent, Total	4%	35%			42%	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.5-2	Percentage of mothers receiving postnatal care within 48 hours, Percent, Female	Missing	55%			81%	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.5-3 -	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal care within 48 hours, Percent, Total	Missing	75			79	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.5-4 -	Number of months with no stock outs of ORS at national level, Number, Total	12	12			12	Achieved
Outcome 5: Girls and boys 6-17 years, particularly the most marginalized, benefit from an integrated package of quality education, health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and protection services.	Indicator 5.1	Transition to secondary school	Girls-36%, Boys-34% (EMIS 2016)	Girls-43%, Boys-41%			Values missing in the results UNSCDF results matrix	Unable to assess level of achievement
	Indicator 5.2	Learning outcomes improvement in primary education	English-10%, Chichewa-34%, Math-77%	English 25%, Chichewa50%, Math 85%			No data(UNSCDF results matrix)	Unable to assess level of achievement
	Indicator: 5.3	Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) in secondary school (to be disaggregated by sex)	17% Girls, 18% boys (MDHS-2015-2016)	Total 22% for both boys and girls (MGDS-III)			13%girls 9% boys(UNSCDF results matrix)	Not achieved
	Indicator:5.4	Percentage of girls (aged 15- 19) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help to stop the violence	45%	50%			No data by end of 2021 by mid-2021 had achieved 45%	Not achieved
	Indicator: 5.5	Percentage of girls and boys (0-14 years) living with HIV who receive antiretroviral therapy	55 estimated (age specific estimates only available for 0-14 and 15-19	95%			76%	Not achieved
	Indicator:5.6	Percentage of girls age 15- 19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child	29%	27%(UNSCDF results matrix)			27.2% (MICS 2019/20)	Not achieved

Output 2.2.1 -Learning (foundation skills and life skills)	Indicator 2.2.1-1 -	Percentage of primary and secondary schools in UN supported districts that meet National Education Standards, Percent, Total	UNHCR:Primary: Girls- 49.2% Boys 50.6% Secondary: Girls-14% Boys-22%	85 primary schools 3 Secondary schools			UNICEF= 36%, Data from 2021 Inspection Report on NES, 12 districts assessed.	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.2.1-2 -	Life skills and citizenship education embedded in teacher training with substantive guidance for implementation in schools, Number, Total	0	5,000			UNICEF in 2021 did not Conduct Teacher training which embedded life skills and Citizenship education	Unable to assess level of achievement
	Indicator 2.2.1-3	Existence of a well-functioning classroom assessment system in primary schools, including for early grades, Yes/No, Total	No	Yes			No	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.2.1-4	Percentage of refugees and asylum seekers that have access to national education system (primary, secondary and higher learning), Percent, Total	1%	30			19%	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.2.1-5	Number of lower secondary schools supported by the UN applying alternative/ flexible education models, Number, Total	1,094	1,150			1,150	Achieved
Output 2.2.2 - Integrated services in and out of school	Indicator 2.2.2-1	Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work, or justice/ law enforcement services in UN supported districts, Number, Total	26,262	64,100			34,731	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.2.2-2	Number of adolescent girls receiving prevention and care interventions to address child marriage through UN supported programmes, Number, Female	231,000	2,700,000			1,719,000	Not achieved

	Indicator 2.2.2-3	Number of public health facilities in focus districts providing high quality adolescent friendly integrated sexual and reproductive services, Number, Total	8	40			53	Achieved
	Indicator 2.2.2-4	Existence of quality prevention and response mechanisms to address gender based violence in and around schools, Yes/No, Total	Yes, 169 schools	830			Yes, 1,506	Achieved
	Indicator 2.2.2-5	Percentage of girls and boys and adolescents receiving diversified school meals and iron supplementation, Percent, Total	40%	47%			44%	Not achieved
Output 2.2.3 Second chance education (Out of school boys and girls and reintegration)	Indicator 2.2.3-1	Number of out-of-school adolescent reached with literacy skills with a focus on functional skills through UN programmes, Number, Total	65	-			5,500	Unable to assess level of achievement without target values
	Indicator 2.2.3-2	Number of out-of-school adolescents and youth reached with Complimentary Basic Education and Life Skills, Number, Total	27,000	30,000			5,480	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.2.3-3	- Number of youth trained in vocational skills, Number, Total	0	300			1600	Achieved
	Indicator 2.2.3-4	Number of young people (boys and girls) reached with SBCC/CSE Programmes dis-aggregated by age and sex., Number, Total	250,000	34,402			48,000	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.2.3-5	Number of refugees accessing life and vocational skills, Number, Total	450	1440			553	Not achieved

Outcome 6: Men, women, and adolescents' access high impact comprehensive sexual and reproductive and HIV and AIDS health rights	Indicator: 6.1	Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (married & unmarried women)	Married women-58%, unmarried Women en-44% (MDHS 2015-16)	73%		58%	Not achieved
	Indicator 6.2	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	79% (MDHS 2015-16)	85%		79%	Not achieved
	Indicator 6.3	Percentage of women, adolescents and youth utilizing integrated comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services.	33% (MDHS 2015-16)	33%		45%	Achieved
	Indicator 6.4	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	20% (MDHS 2015-16)	15%		20%	Achieved
Output 2.3.1 - Improved capacity for Family Planning service delivery including in humanitarian contexts	Indicator 2.3.1-1 -	Number of additional users of family planning disaggregated by age and district, Number, Total	141,000	164950		113,233	Not achieved

	Indicator 2.3.1-2 -	Number of identified vulnerable people provided with minimum initial service package for humanitarian response with UN support, Number, Total	0	55,200			0	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.3.1-3	Percentage of refugees and asylum seekers accessing national health care services, Percent, Total	70	100			100	Achieved
	Indicator 2.3.1-4	Number of prisoners provided HIV/AIDS and SRHR services (By service type and gender). Baseline is 4000 (Out of 14,000 prisoners), Number, Total	4,000	-			-	Unable to assess because target and actual values missing
Output 2.3.2 - Young people, particular adolescents are empowered to make informed choices about their reproductive health and rights	Indicator 2.3.2-1 -	Number of identified marginalized girls in focus districts that have successfully completed life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets, Number, Total	350,000	400,000			21,110	Not achieved
	Indicator 2.3.2-2	Existence of Protocols and standards, for health care workers for the delivery of quality sexual and reproductive health/SGBV/HIV services for adolescents and youth, Yes/No, Total	Partially	Yes			Yes	Achieved
	Indicator 2.3.2-3 -	Number of youth network members (boys and girls) trained in advocacy for SRHR/SGBV/HIV and youth development, Number, Total	1,433	100 (50 M, 50 F)			90	Not achieved
Output 2.3.3 - Women and adolescent girls benefit from improved gender equality and women empowerment	Indicator 2.3.3-1	Number of women and girls, including persons living with disabilities, subjected to violence who received essential services in the focus districts, Number, Female	1,300	2,000			7,850	Target far exceeded

	Indicator 2.3.3-2 -	Number of districts implementing Action Plans on ending Gender Based Violence, Number, Total	0	5			17	Target far exceeded
	Indicator 2.3.3-3	Percentage of men involved in provision of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights HIV and SGBV initiatives, Percent, Male	0	15			Actual not reported	Unable to assess the level of achievement for lack of values
	Indicator 2.3.3-4 -	A functional inter-agency coordination mechanism for reproductive health and gender-based violence in place at national and district levels, Yes/No, Total	No	Yes			Yes	Achieved

Result Framework for Pillar 3

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2019	Reached 2019	Target 2020	Reached 2020	Target 2021	Reached 2021	Remarks
Output 3.1.1 - Sub-national Government Capacity for Resilience Programmes	Indicator 3.1.1-1 - Number of district councils that incorporate resilience issues in their district plans and have increased budget allocations towards resilience activities, Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No monitoring data provided
	Indicator 3.1.1-2 - Number of district councils with functional M&E systems (trained M&E personnel, M&E plan, database, budget, reports), Number	5	13		13		13	4	Limited monitoring data provided
	Indicator 3.1.1-3 - Number of district councils with functional committees at district and T/A level (CPC and SPC), Number	5	13		12		13	12	Limited monitoring data provided
	Indicator 3.1.1-4 - Number of Information Management Systems developed, Number	0	4	1	4	4	4	4	Partially achieved
Output 3.1.2 - Disaster, risk management and early recovery from shocks	Indicator 3.1.2-1 - Percentage of population in targeted areas with access to tailored climate information and early warnings, Percent		6%	3	10%	6.7	8%	10%	Partially achieved
	Indicator 3.1.2-2 - Number of districts with community structures trained in DRM (ADC, VDC, ACPC, VCPC), Number		12		12	12	12	14	Partially achieved

	Indicator 3.1.2-3 - Number of Smallholder Farming households trained in climate smart Agriculture (as government guideline), Number	79,942	150,000	264,687	250000	247,011	60000	193,765	Fully achieved
	Indicator 3.1.2-4 - Number of people reached with DRM interventions based on IPC reports, Number	1,043,000		-		-		-	Limited monitoring data provided
Output 3.1.3 - Improved Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP II)	Indicator 3.1.3-1 - Proportion of people affected by shocks who have been identified and/ or have receive humanitarian assistance through social protection channels under the MNSP II, Percent	0	181,500	213,106	200,000	2,203,000	200,000	1,038,433	Fully achieved
	Indicator 3.1.3-2 - Number of people reached through the regular social protection system (SCT, FFA etc.) This should be an outcome indicator (as raised multiple times), Number	1100000	1815000	1270000	-	-	-	-	Limited monitoring data provided
	Indicator 3.1.3-3 - Mechanism for planning, management and implementation of shock sensitive programming in place, Yes/No		2	2	4	4	4	8	Fully achieved
	Indicator 3.1.3-4 - Number of shock response features of key social protection programmes are put in the MNSSP II, Number	1	4	2	4	3	4	3	Partially achieved
	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	Limited monitoring data provided
Output 3.1.4 - Nutrition sensitive agriculture	Indicator 3.1.4-1 - Number of districts with functional District Nutrition Coordinating Committees in the10 targeted districts, Number	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	Fully achieved
	Indicator 3.1.4-2 - Number of functional Area Nutrition Coordinating Committees (ANCCs) in the 10 targeted districts, Number	0	57	83	45	102	54	109	Fully achieved
	Indicator 3.1.4-3 - Number of households reached with nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions in the 10 targeted districts, Number	0	125,000	275,925	250,000	632,440	350,000	652,540	Fully achieved

	Indicator 3.1.4-4 - Number of districts with nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions incorporated in their district plans in the 10 targeted districts, Number	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	Fully achieved
	Indicator 3.1.4-5 - Number of refugees receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/ fisheries activities, Number	0	375	560	375	580	452	655	Fully achieved
Output 3.1.5 - Climate resilient WASH programme	Indicator 3.1.5-1 - Proportion of people accessing basic drinking water during the reporting year only, as a result of UN direct support., Percent	0	50,000	43,781	50,000	48	102,470	140,526	Partially achieved
	Indicator 3.1.5-2 - WASH sector plans integrating climate resilient development and/or risk management strategies available, Yes/No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Not achieved
	Indicator 3.1.5-3 - Proportion of people living in communities certified free of open defecation in the reporting year only as a result of UN direct support, Percent	0	12,000	0	12,000	53,839	42,950	92,218	Partially achieved
	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a	9		10%		14%			Limited monitoring data provided
	Percentage of people using basic drinking water services (disaggregated by location),	67	-	69%	-	69%	-		Limited monitoring data provided
	Percentage of people using basic sanitation services (disaggregated by location)	42	-	26%	-	26%	-		Limited monitoring data provided

Pillar 3 Results Framework

Output	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2019	Reached 2019	Target 2020	Reached 2020	Target 2021	Reached 2021	Remarks
Output 3.2.1 - Improved agriculture service delivery to promote modern sustainable agriculture	Indicator 3.2.1-1 - Number of trained Extension Workers that have integrated Farmer Field School methodology in their routine advisory service in the 18 target districts, Number	800	750	727	750	727	450	469	Partially achieved
	Indicator 3.2.1-2 - Number of smallholder farmers participating in season long Farmer Field Schools in the 18 target districts by sex, Number	40,000	3,000	3,783	2,098	2,413	3500	361,437	Partially achieved
	Indicator 3.2.1-3 - Number of districts with ICT based extension platforms/approaches established, Number	2	18	18	18	18	18	21	Fully achieved
Output 3.2.2 - Value Chains	Indicator 3.2.2-1 - Number of Farmer organizations and cooperatives supported with access to structured markets, Number	500	425	238	425	187	260	991	Partially achieved
	Indicator 3.2.2-2 - Number of smallholder farmers trained in business management, value addition and marketing skills, Number	100,000	10,000	14,592	10,000	12,240	13000	30,237	Fully achieved
	Indicator 3.2.2-3 - Number of Marginalized groups (including women, youth, people with disability) with access to business finance, Number	237	1000	5374	2000	4,069	3,030	560	Partially achieved
	Indicator 3.2.2-4 - Number of refugees and asylum seekers (gender disaggregated) provided with guidance on business market opportunities, Number	0	375	47180	375	47469	375	1250	Fully achieved

Output								
Output 3.2.3 - Enabling environment for agricultural entrepreneurship, agro-processing and commercialization	Indicator 3.2.3-1 - Number of farmer organizations trained on market access and post-harvest management, Number	500	425	238	425	187	260	991	Partially achieved
	Indicator 3.2.3-2 - Number of farmer groups organized, operational and registered with the Ministry of Trade, number	56	25	15	25	10	31	21	Partially achieved
Output 3.2.4 - Tenure Rights	Indicator 3.2.4-1 - Percentage of population in targeted Traditional Authorities with knowledge of new land law, Percentage	5	30	15	40	10	25	28	Partially achieved
	Indicator 3.2.4-2 - Number of women and youths groups participating in forums on land governance in targeted districts, Number	16	132	107	170	34	120	90	Partially achieved

Progress on Pillar 3, Outcome 3.3 output indicators

Output	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2019	Reached 2019	Target 2020	Reached 2020	Target 2021	Reached 2021	Remarks
Output 3.3.1 - Malawi has strengthened economic diversification, inclusive business, entrepreneurship and access to clean energy	Indicator 3.3.1-1 - Number of new jobs generated by firms participating in Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (disaggregated by age, sex, disability and location), Number	0	1450	1,477	1594	1,613	2125	2125	Fully achieved
	3.3.1-2 - Number of marginalized groups in which support is provided to generate decent rural employment opportunities, entrepreneurship and skills development (disaggregated by sex and location)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No monitoring data provided

	3.3.1-3 - Number of business organizations, relevant ministries and constituents capacity strengthened to effectively participate in identification of skills needs for trade and private sector growth and contribute to skills development (Nat. and sec. level)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No monitoring data provided
	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Limited monitoring data provided
Output 3.3.2 - Upskilling Malawi for a competitive, productive and resilient economy	Indicator 3.3.2-1 - A. Number of product certifications granted by a national product certification body, Number	583	741	748	748	748	772	748	Fully achieved, 2021 partially achieved
	Indicator 3.3.2-2 - Number of private entrepreneurs accessing regional or international markets, including through access to affordable capital, Number	23	38	38	40	41	43	43	Fully achieved
	3.3.2-3 - Proportion of youth and marginalized groups with access to skills development, training and employment.		0	0	0	0	0	0	No monitoring data provided
Output 3.3.3 - Empowering renewable energy services in Malawi	Indicator 3.3.3-1 - Proportion of households benefitting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access (disaggregated by male/ female/ child/disabled people headed household and locations), Percent	10%	15%	10%	15%		15%	13%	Partially achieved, no monitoring data for 2022
	Indicator 3.3.3-2 - Cumulative installed generative capacity for rural population through mini-grids (disaggregated by sex and location), Number	60kW	240kW	350kW	525 KW	350kW	725 KW	385kW	Partially achieved, but for 2019
	Indicator 3.3.3-3 - Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, Percent	7%	9%	7.80%	11%		13	12%	Partially achieved, no monitoring data for 2022