

A smiling woman with dark skin, wearing a black beanie with a colorful crest and a white off-the-shoulder top, holds a baby in a yellow shirt. They are positioned in front of a blue wooden wall. The UNICEF logo and text are in the top right, and the word 'MALAWI' is in the bottom right.

unicef 
for every child

Annual Report
2017

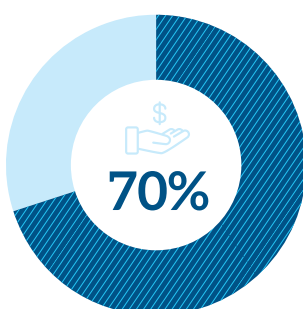
MALAWI



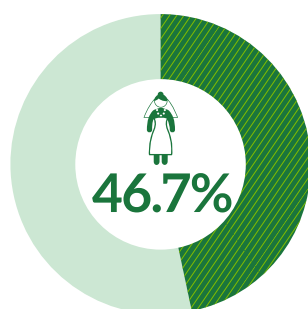
Annual Report **2017**

Executive Summary

Over 70% of the population live below the income poverty line.



Approximately 63% of children live in multidimensional poverty.



Child marriage remains high with 46.7% of girls married before the age of 18.

Malawi's pre-term birth rate is the highest in the world, at 13%.



Malawi remains one of the world's least developed countries, ranking 170 out of 188 on the Human Development Index.

Over 70 per cent of the population live below the income poverty line and approximately 63 per cent of children live in multidimensional poverty. Child marriage remains high with 46.7 per cent of girls married before the age of 18 and Malawi's pre-term birth rate is the highest in the world, at 13 per cent.

2017 was marked by the aftermath of two consecutive years of prolonged dry spells and floods, which have led to the depletion of people's livelihood assets and 1,043,000 people remained food insecure. UNICEF Malawi supported the Ministry of Health to coordinate a response to the cholera outbreak, reaching over 3.6 million people with lifesaving messages. This contributed to the reduction in cases from 1,763 in 2016 to 141 in 2017.

In Financial year 2017/18, key social sector budgets have increased by 23 per cent in nominal terms, compared to 15 per cent general increase in total government budget from the previous financial. Yet, social sector spending remains lower than financial needs resulting in insufficient supply of adequate basic social services required by children, especially in rural areas. Budget briefs to advocate for increased social sector spending were produced and UNICEF Malawi directly engaged with Parliament on the same. After this advocacy, allocations to drugs, early childhood development (ECD) and the SCTP increased.

UNICEF Malawi provided technical assistance to the Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP), which reached over 700,000 individual members, including 50 per cent children.

UNICEF Malawi supported the introduction of measles second dose into the routine Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) delivery system and supported Periodic Intensified Routine Immunization (PIRI), helping

to sustain the national coverage of immunisation above 80 per cent.

UNICEF Malawi contributed to the achievement of declaring 71 out of 263 Traditional Areas open defecation free (ODF). Twenty-eight of these attained ODF status with UNICEF Malawi direct support. UNICEF supported 123,616 households gain access to improved sanitation facilities and 76,798 households with hand washing facilities.

UNICEF Malawi continued to co-implement the United Nations Joint Programme on Girls' Education (UNJPGE), which contributed to a 16.5 per cent increment in enrolment and a 29 per cent improvement in school attendance.

UNICEF Malawi in collaboration with other UN agencies successfully advocated for a constitutional amendment to raise the minimum age of marriage from 15 to 18 years. UNICEF Malawi successfully advocated for linkages between the National ID mass registration and the birth registration database to register children under 16, which resulted in 4.5 million children under 16 registered.

UNICEF Malawi supported the strengthening of diagnosis of HIV positive children, adolescents, and pregnant and lactating women, resulting in an increase in Anti-Retroviral Testing (ART) initiating for pregnant and breastfeeding women from 89 per cent in 2016 to 93 per cent in 2017.

UNICEF Malawi supported the strengthening of the National Nutrition Surveillance and Information System, which resulted in maintaining data quality and improved reporting by districts from 80 per cent in 2016 to 99 per cent in 2017. The lives of 39,898 children recovering from SAM were saved, through the expansion of the geographic coverage of the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme to 97 per cent of health facilities.

UNICEF Malawi supported the formulation of the new Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III) and the new United Nations Assistance Framework (UNDAF). As a result, both frameworks take account of key issues facing children in Malawi.

UNICEF Malawi launched a Humanitarian Drone Corridor, the first of its kind in the world; and the use of drones to acquire imagery and monitor flooding during an emergency response was piloted.

UNICEF Malawi conducted a Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and an analysis of the accessibility of all health service delivery points within a five-kilometre radius. These efforts will feed into building UNICEF Malawi's Real-time and Geo-data Hub.

Through collaborative partnerships with new and existing partners, such as Gavi, the Global Fund, the University of Zürich and private-sector and faith-based partners, UNICEF Malawi successfully advocated for, and improved the knowledge-base on, child rights and mobilised funding.

UNICEF Malawi faced challenges regarding effective cross-sectoral convergence, which will be addressed in 2018 and under the new Country Programme. CMAM programme performance showed a slight increase in deaths related to SAM due to prohibitive treatment fees in faith-based hospitals. UNICEF Malawi signed a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the Christian Health Association of Malawi to address this.



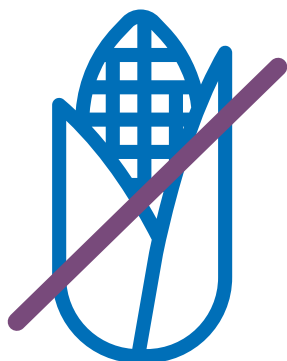
Contents

Executive Summary	1
Humanitarian Assistance	6
Strategic Plan 2018-2021	10
Emerging Areas of Importance	14
Summary Notes and Acronyms	17
Capacity Development	20
Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy	22
Partnerships	24
External Communication and Public Advocacy	26
South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation	28
Identification Promotion of Innovation	30
Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages	32
Service Delivery	34
Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation	36
Gender Equality	38
Environmental Sustainability	40
Effective Leadership	42
Financial Resources Management	44
Fundraising and Donor Relations	46
Evaluation and Research	48
Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings	49
Supply Management	50
Security for Staff and Premises	52
Human Resources	53
Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology	54
Document Center	55



Humanitarian Assistance

Following two years of serious droughts and floods, which led to severe food shortages in 2015 and 2016, there were significant improvements in the food security situation in Malawi in 2017. Despite this, according to findings by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee, a total of 1,043,000 people remained food insecure by June 2017, and were targeted with UNICEF Malawi-supported humanitarian assistance.



A total of 1,043,000 people remained food insecure by June 2017.

Results of Standard Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys conducted in seven livelihood zones showed a slight improvement in the nutrition situation in Malawi, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence declining from 2.5 per cent in May 2016 to 2.2 per cent in May 2017. SAM also declined from 0.5 to 0.3 per cent in the same period. With UNICEF support, the Ministry of Health managed to identify and admit 47,438 children (24,196 boys and 23,242 girls) for treatment of SAM in Nutrition Rehabilitation Units (NRUs) and Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs). Out of those admitted, 39,898 recovered with an overall cure rate of 93.6 per cent.

There was an active outbreak of cholera in Nsanje and Chikwawa district (south), with 141 cases and one death. UNICEF Malawi engaged with the Ministry of Health and other partners to coordinate a response to the outbreak. In the cholera-affected districts, UNICEF supported civil society organisations to reach over 3.6 million people with life-saving messages. UNICEF Malawi also supported training of 2,103 health workers, 1,832 health surveillance assistants (HSAs), and 1,894 community volunteers on cholera case management.

In response to floods in Salima (central) and Karonga (north); and cholera prevention and responses in Zomba, Phalombe, Nsanje, and Chikhwawa (south) UNICEF Malawi and partners reached 96,577 people with safe water and 249,249 people with hygiene promotion messages.

UNICEF Malawi responded to an urgent Government request in less than 24 hours to provide real-time

high-altitude photos of flooding conditions and infrastructure damage in two districts. In preparation for the next rainy season, UNICEF Malawi supported training of Government, UN agencies and non-governmental organisation (NGOs) to integrate drones into an emergency response plan, using a simulation exercise.

An integrated Measles-Rubella (MR) and Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS) campaign was rolled-out. Administrative reports showed 100 per cent coverage of MR vaccination to children aged 9 months to 14 years and VAS to children aged 6-59 months. A corresponding number of children aged 12-59 months were also de-wormed. The campaign was implemented nationwide and the MR vaccination was introduced in routine immunisation in July 2017.

UNICEF Malawi used an innovative field-monitoring tool to facilitate real-time monitoring. Suggested action points were immediately entered into an online SharePoint-based system that directly reported to the relevant UNICEF Malawi Section Chief. Notably, CMAM programme performance showed a slight increase in deaths related to SAM (from 2 per cent in 2016 to 2.2 per cent in 2017) due to prohibitive treatment fees.. UNICEF Malawi signed and implemented a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the Christian Health Association of Malawi to address this.

As part of the emergency response, UNICEF Malawi had 13 deployments, including stand-by partners and consultants. UNICEF Malawi conducted a Lessons Learnt Review Session on the 2016 emergency. Outcomes of the workshop were

incorporated in the 2017 UNICEF Malawi emergency response plan and the Rolling Annual Work Plans.

UNICEF's humanitarian assistance included important gains to mainstream the protection of women and children from sexual abuse and exploitation. The Malawi Police Service was supported to strengthen community response mechanisms and carry out awareness initiatives. A total of 91 PSEA (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) focal persons were nominated by humanitarian actors to implement organisational work plans and contribute to an action plan for the nationwide network.

The UNICEF Guidance for Risk Informed Programming (GRIP) was piloted in Malawi. The workshop was jointly organised by the UNICEF Malawi, the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional office and Programme Division. The GRIP assisted UNICEF Malawi and its counterparts to understand vulnerability, capacity, exposure as well as shocks and stresses and to integrate risk considerations into programming, including monitoring and evaluation. Outcomes from the workshop were documented and used to inform discussions with UN agencies, Government and partners to better link relief and development efforts and address root causes of vulnerability to shocks.

Against the 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) funding requirement of US\$23.1 million, UNICEF Malawi secured only 24%.



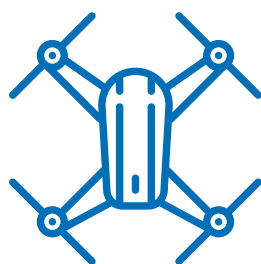
© UNICEF/Thoko Chikondi

UNICEF Malawi supported training of **2,103 health workers, 1,832 health surveillance assistants (HSAs), and 1,894 community volunteers on cholera case management.**



Strategic Plan 2018-2021

The strategic emphasis and focus areas of the Strategic Plan 2018 – 2021 strongly resonate with the Malawi Development and Growth Strategy (MDGS111) as well UNICEF Malawi's new strategic direction of its new Country Programme Document 2019 – 2023 (CPD), which will be the main conduit for implementation and monitoring of the Strategic Plan. Specifically, the Plan's emphasis on working multi-sectorally at the highest-level, thereby building on the United Nations system's comparative advantage; leveraging public finances and supporting the adoption of child-focused policy and legal frameworks has been an important part of UNICEF Malawi's work to date, and will continue to be central to its work under the new CPD.



UNICEF Malawi aims to be a game changer in the way that monitoring is carried out by the development community, by employing innovative technology, such as drones, for effective and efficient real-time monitoring.

Specifically, going forward, service delivery will increasingly focus on piloting, proto-typing and modelling for learning and subsequent up-take and up-scaling by the national Government and other partners.

As Malawi is prone to natural disasters and shocks, such as severe drought and floods, the Strategic Plan's continuous focus on humanitarian response is highly welcome in the country. Although less severe than in the previous reporting period, a total of 1,043,000 people remained food insecure in 2017, largely due to the aftermath of two consecutive years of severe droughts. As such, resilience building, including risk informed programming and emergency preparedness, will continue to be a key component of the UNICEF Malawi's work.

The new CPD will include special emphasis on community participation and active citizenship, thereby strengthening national ownership and capacity for the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Malawi's national development priorities, as also highlighted by the Strategic Plan. This component will include emphasis on child participation at all levels, with a strong focus on equity, inclusion and gender equality.

Integrated, child-centred, programming will be at the heart of UNICEF Malawi's work and the new CPD. During the Mid-Term Review, cross-sectoral convergence was highlighted as a challenge for UNICEF Malawi. Since the MTR, new approaches have been rolled out as illustrated by joint programming in health, nutrition, education and communication for development

(C4D), more remains to be done. To further, and more radically, address the need for increased cross-sectoral programming, the new CPD proposes to change the conceptual framework of UNICEF Malawi's work to be oriented along three components, focusing on (1) children from pre-conception to five years of age; (2) school-aged children from 6-17 years; and building child-friendly, resilient communities to provide the enabling environment for children to grow, develop, and thrive.

The Country Office also welcomes the strong emphasis on equity and inclusion in the Strategic Plan. Leaving 'no one and no child behind' and 'to reach the father behind' is critical in Malawi, which is a very diverse country comprising many different tribes, climatic conditions, and poverty levels, thereby posing different-levels and different types of challenges to the realisation of children's rights. To address this, UNICEF Malawi continues to support the Government to put in place and implement a child-centred social protection framework, and rolls-out SCTPs in areas and to people most in need.

Increased investment in real-time monitoring and disaggregated data collection, analysis and use will also be a key feature of the new CPD. UNICEF Malawi aims to be a game changer in the way that monitoring is carried out by the development community, by employing innovative technology, such as drones, for effective and efficient real-time monitoring. The concept around this innovation is currently being developed and will be piloted, and potentially up-scaled in the new CPD.

The Country Office also welcomes the Strategic Plan's focus on effective capacity building. Seeing this focus as an opportunity to increase effectiveness and efficiency, UNICEF Malawi will significantly change the way that capacity building is carried out. Investments in ad-hoc and weakly coordinated trainings will be replaced by an integrated capacity building platform that will be rolled-out at community-level. The platform will be based on individually developed integrated training plans for core service providers that include performance assessments, mentoring, continuous training, and certification. In addition, the platform will address other components of capacity in addition to knowledge and skills that might constitute barriers to behaviour change, such as access to appropriate tools, willingness and incentives, and an appropriate professional enabling environment.

Leaving 'no one and no child behind' and 'to reach the father behind' is critical in Malawi.



© UNICEF/Thoko Chikondi

Integrated, child-centred,
programming will be at the heart of
UNICEF Malawi's work and the new
CPD.



Emerging Areas of Importance

Greater focus on the second decade of life.

UNICEF Malawi carried out a Life Cycle Analysis of the Situation of Women and Children in Malawi, which emphasised the importance of population growth in Malawi, standing at 2.8 per cent per annum compared to the global average of 1.1 per cent and an Africa-wide average of 2.6 per cent. Approximately 54 per cent of the population are under the age of 18 and the number of children is expected to expand from 8.8 million in 2015 to 16.2 million by 2030. Underlying this is a high fertility rate of 34 per cent, high rates of early marriage (46.7 per cent of girls are married before the age of 18) and a high adolescent birth rate at 29 per cent, which is partly due to low uptake of modern contraceptive methods by adolescent girls, which stands at 39 per cent. This significantly contributes to negative health outcomes for adolescent mothers and their children, as illustrated by the fact that Malawi has the highest pre-term birth rate in the world. It further presents a significant obstacle to adolescent girls' empowerment, protection, and development, including their access to education and skills building.

UNICEF Malawi commenced roll-out, of the Gender Equality and Reproductive Health Initiative (GERHI) through Promundo, the Global Early Adolescent Study Team at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and the Malawi College of Medicine. The programme aims to impact attitudinal as well as behavioural outcomes including on gender-based violence, early marriage, and school retention. In 2017 GERHI developed a framework for an intervention manual and has started to develop a methodology for monitoring changes in gender norms, empowerment, gender-based violence and gender equality among 10-14 year olds. UNICEF Malawi also strengthened its partnership with the University of Zürich to build the evidence on harmful practices, especially harmful sexual initiation rites and child marriage, thereby provide the basis for programming and policy advocacy.

UNICEF Malawi launched a youth media programme in 2017, focusing on radio and print, which was piloted in Mangochi (central). This will be followed by an online youth media platform ‘#YouthOutLoud’ and a mobile communication tool, U-Report, in 2018. ‘#YouthOutLoud’ will feature digital versions of the youth media content, plus stories from Malawian and international youth bloggers, connecting Malawian youth with a global audience. U-Report Malawi will use SMS-based opinion polling to give young people the chance to share their views on child rights issues, in order to influence policy makers. The youth media programme will reach 300 children per year, training them to produce radio and print stories

on child rights issues, contributing to results around adolescents’ education and empowerment

UNICEF Malawi continued to work cross-sectorally on the Joint UN Programme on Youth. In line with the global targets for nutrition, UNICEF Malawi has initiated an Adolescent Nutrition Programme reaching 5,500 adolescent girls. UNICEF Malawi’s work on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools continues to focus on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), thereby addressing one critical contributing factor for high school drop-out rates of adolescent girls.

Accelerate integrated Early Childhood Development

UNICEF Malawi continued to actively support the Government to implement the national ECD programme. Due to active engagement by UNICEF, the ECD programme expanded its scope beyond the provision of ECD services through 11,000 Community Based Childcare Centres (CBCCs) targeting children three to five years to strengthening positive parenting for children zero to two years.

Key milestones included first, the adaptation of the global UNICEF/ World Health Organisation (WHO) Care for Child Development Package (CCD), which promotes child and caregiver interactions for improved early care, learning, and stimulation. This is in line with global evidence that human brain development develops faster after conception up to two to three years than at any other time. Second, CCD was integrated into the National

Nutrition Care Group Package to intensify the ECD component of the Stunting Reduction Programme. This was done by developing and integrating a stand-alone module on Early Care, Stimulation and Learning. Third, positive parenting was integrated in functional literacy classes for adolescent mothers and ECD was integrated in the primary school teacher-training curriculum. Fourth, national Early Learning and Development Standards were finalised, which will inform the review of the national ECD curriculum. Last, the Initial Primary Teacher Education curriculum review commenced in 2017, with a focus on early grade learning. The recent age validation of Early Learning and Development Standards has opened the way for alignment between Community-based Child Care Centres (CBCCs) and primary school.

UNICEF Malawi continued to actively support the Government to implement the national ECD programme.



© UNICEF/Thoko Chikondi

The ECD programme expanded its scope beyond the provision of ECD services through **11,000 Community Based Childcare Centres (CBBCs)**.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

AFP	Agence France Presse
AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
AMP	Annual Management Plan
ART	Anti-retroviral Treatment
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
CBCC	Community-based Childcare Centre
CCD	Care for Child Development
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFS	Child-friendly Schools
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CLTS	Community-led Total Sanitation
CMT	Country Management Team
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CNN	Cable News Network
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CVSU	Community Victim Support Unit
C4D	Communication for Development
DCT	Direct Cash Transfer
DFAM	Division of Financial and Administrative Management
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DRP	Disaster Recovery Plan

ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
ERDB	Evaluation and Research Database
ERM	Evaluation Management Response
ESARO	Eastern and Southern Regional Office
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GERHI	Gender Equality and Reproductive Health Initiative
GEROS	Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers
HAS	Health Surveillance Assistant
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KfW	Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau
LTA	Long-Term Agreement
MCC	Malawi Council of Churches
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MK	Malawi Kwacha
MNC	Multinational Corporation
MNCH	Mother, New-born and Child Health
MoGCDSW	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
MR	Measles-Rubella
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation

NRU	Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OIAI	Office of Internal Audit and Investigation
OR	Other Resources
ORE	Other Resources for Emergencies
PBR	Programme Budget Review
PCA	Programme Cooperation Agreement
PoC	Point of Care
PRIME	Plan for Research Impact Monitoring and Evaluation
RIP	Risk Informed Programming
RR	Regular Resources
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCTP	Social Cash Transfer Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMART	Standard Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UTM	Unmanned Traffic Management
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Assistance Framework
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNJPGE	United Nations Joint Programme on Girls' Education
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAS	Vitamin A Supplementation
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization



Capacity Development

Individual and community capacity development

UNICEF Malawi utilised multimedia communication strategies to promote positive behaviour change on mother, new-born and child health (MNCH); infant and young child feeding (IYCF); violence against children (VAC); girls' education; and sanitation and hygiene. Six million listeners were reached with messages on CMAM services, IYCF practices, and hand washing; 616,750 people were reached and acquired knowledge on hand washing through hygiene activations and the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach. As a result, 1,376 traditional and 203 religious leaders took action to prevent VAC and promote girls' education. Thirteen relevant bi-laws were established and implemented. Hygiene activations through social marketing resulted in the installation of 74,943 hand washing facilities.

UNICEF Malawi supported training of 1,800 community-based workers on multi-sectoral stunting programme implementation, who subsequently reached 134,434 people with MIYC Nutrition and WASH interventions. This led to 123,616 households having improved sanitation facilities and 76,798 households with hand washing facilities, contributing to a 35 per cent decrease in diarrhoea cases in two out of the eight target districts.

UNICEF Malawi supported mentor mothers to provide defaulter tracing, counselling and screening for tuberculosis, acute malnutrition and HIV in children and pregnant and breastfeeding women to 43,954 pregnant and breastfeeding women.

National and sub-national collection, analysis and use of data

UNICEF Malawi successfully advocated for the inclusion of children under 16 years in the mass national ID registration campaign and the linking of the national ID and birth registration databases.

UNICEF supported thirteen districts to identify bottlenecks to service uptake and utilisation using the District Health Performance Improvement approach. A simplified district performance progress-reporting card was developed and performance in targeted districts improved.

UNICEF has advocated for gender sensitive and sex-disaggregated data collection in 2017. As a result, gender sensitive health indicators will be incorporated in future DHIS reforms.

616,750 people were reached and acquired knowledge on hand washing through hygiene activations and the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach.





Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

Evidence generation

UNICEF Malawi engaged in research partnerships for evidence-based programming with Promundo, the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and the Malawi College of Medicine to implement GERHI and partnered with the Centre for Child Well-being and Development at the University of Zürich to produce, amongst others, a study on the prevalence of harmful traditional practices and a longitudinal panel study for 18 years of children's life journeys.

UNICEF Malawi conducted a paediatric and adolescent data abstraction exercise in 61 facilities in eight districts. The report will be used to inform the Ministry of Health and other key stakeholders on the specific needs of children and adolescents.

A baseline survey on stunting reduction in target districts was supported. Survey findings resulted in the development of evidence informed multi-sectoral work plans at district level.

Policy dialogue and advocacy

UNICEF Malawi produced budget briefs to advocate for increased social sector spending. Policy dialogue with Government and technical assistance were organised, including edits to policy and strategy documents such as the Malawi National Social Support Programme II and the National Child Policy and Guidelines for the Child Care Protection and Justice Act. There was also significant engagement with Members of Parliament through a Public Finance for Children retreat. This contributed to increased budgetary allocations

to drugs, education and the SCTP were increased. The allocation to the SCTP for example, was revised from Malawi Kwacha (MK) 0.55 billion in 2016-17 to MK1.5 billion in 2017-18 and the education budget increased from 17 to 18 per cent.

Specific policy advocacy carried out by UNICEF, alongside other development partners, resulted in the Government prioritising children and adolescents in HIV strategic documents. Strategies on reading and inclusive education were launched and Therapeutic Nutrition Products were integrated into the National Essential Medicine List and management system.



Partnerships

UNICEF Malawi strengthened its engagement with existing partners and explored opportunities for new partnerships, focusing on influential partners to support advocacy work to prevent child marriage and school dropout. The shift was in response to an environment with limited fundraising opportunities in Malawi, and aims to create change for children by better leveraging the political influence of partners.

UNICEF Malawi hosted two meetings with 18 business leaders from Malawi's private sector to discuss shared value partnerships and the role of businesses in promoting child rights. The meetings resulted in UNICEF Malawi hosting quarterly meetings where key information and data on a particular sector was provided.

The partnership with Standard Bank continued, providing mentorship to adolescent girls in 14 schools in Dedza and expanded to the districts of Salima and Mangochi (central). A review found that girls who participated had improved attendance and increased motivation.

UNICEF Malawi began engaging traditional leaders and religious groups. A meeting with the

Paramount Chiefs of Malawi led to a commitment by the Chiefs to support child rights. UNICEF is now working with Paramount Chiefs to record public service announcements on ending child marriage.

The strategic partnership with Gavi facilitated the mobilisation of US\$41 million for Health System Immunisation Strengthening and US\$4.5 million to support the Cold Chain Equipment Optimisation Platform. Partnership continued with the Global Fund to support quality integrated Community Case Management.

New partnerships are being developed with the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian and the Malawi Council of Churches (MCC).

UNICEF is also working in partnership with other UN agencies. This includes: UNJPGE which brings together UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP; the Joint UN Inter-Agency Programme on Youth; and a partnership between FAO and UNICEF to reduce stunting through nutrition sensitive agriculture. The 'End Child Marriage Campaign' is being coordinated with UNFPA.

The partnership with Standard Bank continued, **providing mentorship to adolescent girls in 14 schools in Dedza and expanded to the districts of Salima and Mangochi.**



External Communication and Public Advocacy

UNICEF Malawi's advocacy strategy focused on keeping children in school and ending child marriage. Advocacy-led media stories were published, shifting the public discourse on these issues, including through a new partnership with Times Media Group.

UNICEF Malawi maintained a strong UNICEF brand by securing positive coverage in traditional and online media, and mitigating the risk of negative stories. Over 30 international media outlets covered the launch of a humanitarian drone testing corridor, including Agence France Presse (AFP), Cable News Network (CNN), the Guardian, Reuters and Xinhua. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) subsequently came to film the corridor. Overall, 63 media stories about UNICEF's work were published. The substantial increase in media coverage led to an increase in donor stories, with 31 stories being published, and UNICEF established a more strategic media partnership

with DFID to demonstrate aid effectiveness for the UK audience. UNICEF Malawi strengthened digital communications by launching a blog on Medium, developing an e-newsletter and experimenting with more innovative types of storytelling, including blogger engagement, geo-tagged content and animation. UNICEF Malawi now has over 19,000 followers across its various social media platforms. Facebook analytics show that 65 per cent of the audience is in Malawi.

UNICEF's engagement with young people in Malawi was deepened through the establishment of a youth media programme, which trained school children in Mangochi to report on child rights for radio and print. Leading bloggers also discussed child rights issues, following training by UNICEF and partners. A Malawian celebrity, Fredokiss, has committed to work with UNICEF to support child rights campaigns and advocacy.

UNICEF Malawi commenced preparations for the launch of U-Report in early 2018. A U-Report Manager has been recruited, the technical set-up has been completed, and partnership negotiations are underway with two telecommunication companies.



UNICEF Malawi
now has over 19,000
followers across its
various social media
platforms.



South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF Malawi hosted a team from Mozambique, comprising representatives of UNICEF Mozambique, the Ministry of Health and the Mozambique Paediatrics Association for a study tour on the establishment of Special New-born Care Units at district hospitals that are primarily run by mid-level health professionals.

Through communications with UNICEF India, lessons from India were used to initiate real-time monitoring of new-born care in Malawi. In turn, UNICEF Malawi has widely shared its experience of establishing a Health Information System on the care of sick new-borns. As a result a number of countries expressed interest in replicating the system and requested documents and further engagement on the same.

UNICEF Malawi, in collaboration with WHO and the Ministry of Health, facilitated the global launch of a Maternal and New-born Quality of Care Network in Lilongwe. The Networks was used as a forum for exchange of knowledge and experience to improve quality of care for mothers and new-borns from nine Pathfinder countries in Africa and Asia.

UNICEF Malawi supported the participation of colleagues from the Malawi Ministry of Health in a regional meeting on new-born care in Uganda, where the Malawi team shared its experiences in advancing new-born care and was also exposed to lessons from other countries in the region.

UNICEF Malawi also supported the Ministry of Education, Science and

Technology to participate in the Education Management Information System (EMIS) study tour to enable EMIS staff to fully utilise the newly introduced systems and acquire skills and knowledge to improve data management.

The Ministry of Gender, with UNICEF support, participated in the Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Case Management Learning Platform to Zimbabwe. The conference informed work to harmonise case management tools in Malawi and to ensure inclusiveness of the most vulnerable children, in particular those living with HIV.



Identification Promotion of Innovation

UNICEF Malawi conducted a Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and an analysis of the accessibility of all health service delivery points, including outreach and village clinics, within a five-kilometer radius in Malawi. These efforts will feed into building UNICEF Malawi's prototype of a Real-time and Geo-data Hub.

UNICEF Malawi also piloted and scaled-up Rapid Pro-based, including real-time monitoring tools for education (EduTrac) and nutrition (CMAM Commodities Tracker), and initiated efforts to revitalise other mobile-based applications in HIV, health, and child protection, with plans to consolidate them into one mHealth community platform. UNICEF Malawi piloted the use of drones to acquire imagery and monitor flooding during an emergency response in February. UNICEF Malawi launched the first Humanitarian Drone Corridor, which is the first of its kind in the world and the first drone testing space in Africa. The corridor is an aerial sandbox with a 40 km radius at up to 400 meters above ground level located in the Kasungu (central), where selected

drone companies, universities and other expert organisations are able to test their technology and explore how to apply it to humanitarian and developmental issues. This year, three organisations participated in the testing space.

UNICEF Malawi carried out a mapping and market research to determine challenges on the clean energy space in the country, and to identify specific opportunities to support solar energy use in community hubs and among women and children in rural areas. Roll-out of pilot projects that promote the use of solar energy to improve health outcomes commenced.

UNICEF Malawi adopted an innovative approach to improving the quality of complementary feeding of children 6-23 months through home fortification with Micronutrient Powders. As a result, a total of 37,118 children 6-23 months improved the quality of their diets.



UNICEF Malawi launched the first Humanitarian Drone Corridor, which is the first of its kind in the world and the first drone testing space in Africa.



Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages

UNICEF Malawi's nutrition and HIV sections supported the Government to implement policy regulations that mandate all children admitted to CMAM centres to be tested for HIV and for those who are positive to be initiated on ART in three districts with high HIV prevalence and high food deficits. In Mangochi (centre) and Chikwawa (south), m2m employed mentor mothers to support women to access nutrition screening and HIV services and promote appropriate infant feeding practices. In Nsanje (south), the District Council started to implement an integrated HIV/nutrition/health plan with support from UNICEF. District strengthening contributed to national results, with 22416 (84 per cent) SAM children referred for an HIV test and 21,314 tested for HIV. HIV ascertainment in SAM children was at 86 per cent, an increase from 76 per cent in 2016.

UNICEF Malawi delivered integrated interventions to strengthen community health systems, specifically through enhancing the capability of Health Surveillance Assistants, in the areas of nutrition, protection, health, and HIV.

Integrated programming to improve quality and relevance of education for girls was delivered through UNJPGE. UNICEF Malawi also supported the Ministry of Health to develop a National Community Health Strategy 2017-2022. The Strategy was launched and implementation commenced.

UNICEF Malawi supported the implementation of the revised integrated ECD policy and coordination across key ministries. For instance, ECD has been integrated in the national nutrition

programme, specifically in care groups, which support pregnant and lactating mothers. This was a major strategic shift for Malawi as child development had been traditionally delivered through ECD centres targeting children 3 to 5 years old.

UNICEF Malawi supported the setting-up, and first meeting, of a cross-sectoral National Social Mobilisation Committee to support its partners to deliver effective, efficient, and sustainable results in social and behaviour change communication.



Service Delivery

Through the Social Accountability in Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Adolescent and Child Health Programme, UNICEF Malawi supported the strengthening of accountability mechanisms and worked on evidence generation for accountability, such as dashboards on the performance of health facilities.

UNICEF Malawi supported HSAs to provide health promotion services at household and community level. As a result, 13,366 pregnant women were registered by Village Health Committee members and linked to health services.

UNICEF Malawi positioned 21 Nutrition Field Monitors at district level and established key partnerships resulting in improved coordination of the emergency response. This ensured that monthly mass screening was conducted, with at least 5,723,721 reached.

Support to the Ministry of Health continued to accelerate HIV exposed infants' access to HIV diagnosis by scaling-up the use of innovative point-of-care (POC) HIV diagnostic technology in 22 health facilities.

An agreement with Price Waterhouse Coopers for third party management of UNICEF Malawi-funded activities includes the secondment of 10 accountants to district councils to support financial management.

HACT minimum requirements were met: 57 micro assessments, 3 simplified assessments, 60 spot checks and 28 audits were conducted. 424 programme and field monitoring visits were undertaken to support programme implementation, direct cash transfers (DCT) monitoring and results verification.

UNICEF Malawi supported the secondment of technical assistance on Information Technology to support the MoGCDSW to implement the SCTP and to take over management of the SCTP Management Information System.

UNICEF Malawi strengthened the health system supply chain by reviewing and leading discussions on recommendations of an independent assessment of Malawi's Joint Strategy for Supply Chain Integration. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in the preparation of the End-to-End Commodity Tracking Terms of Reference that will provide a holistic solution for warehouse and product barcoding and inventory movement scanning up to the service delivery points.



13,366 pregnant women were registered by Village Health Committee members and linked to health services.



Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

UNICEF Malawi has made progress in the achievement of some key Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) benchmarks, such as reaching marginalised populations and advocating for equitable service delivery. Budget briefs for the social sectors were prepared and used to advocate for increased allocations. Significant engagement with Members of Parliament took place to strengthen their oversight role in the implementation of the budget specifically on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

In addition to providing support to the reporting process for the CRC, CEDAW, CRPD and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the implementation of concluding observations was also supported. UNICEF Malawi, together with other UN agencies, successfully advocated for the constitutional amendment to raise the minimum age of marriage from 16 to 18 years.

UNICEF Malawi conducted community dialogue as part of the development of the new CPD and introduced Design Thinking as an approach to programme development, improved participation and local ownership of UNICEF Malawi's supported programmes.

UNICEF Malawi commenced the implementation of a pilot project on 'Social Accountability in Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Adolescent and Child Health', which aims to strengthen accountability mechanisms for the realisation of child rights. The project supports the empowerment of rights holders to demand accountability and improvement of duty bearer's responses through the generation of evidence and creation of platforms for engagement. While the project focuses on health, the structures of accountability created were used to address community issues beyond health.

UNICEF Malawi engaged in joint public advocacy with UNFPA and UN Women on the issue of child marriage, coordinated via the UN Communication Group and worked with other UN agencies on the protection of the rights of persons with albinism.



Gender Equality

UNICEF Malawi has continued to co-implement UNJPGE, a programme to advance girls secondary school education. Under the programme in 2017, 938 girls have returned back to school and 3121 girls have been assisted with bursaries; 180 latrines were constructed in 180 schools and 26 girls' resource centres were built to provide safe spaces for girls.

Work on MHM has continued, with 704 adolescent girls reached with MHM support and information and the provision of sewing skills for menstrual pads in 18 schools.

To address root causes for gender inequality and harmful norms and practices, such as child marriage, UNICEF Malawi commenced roll-out of GERHI. The programme is targeted to impact attitudinal and normative outcomes as well as behavioural outcomes including on gender based violence, early marriage and school retention.

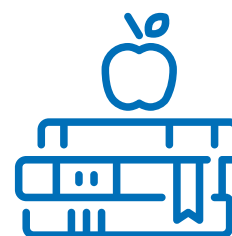
UNICEF Malawi advocacy strategy focuses on the issues of keeping children in school and ending child marriage and has engaged key influencers, such as religious leaders and traditional chiefs, to create movements on these issues.

To support the Malawi Police Service to strengthen its response to gender based violence including sexual abuse and exploitation in humanitarian settings, approximately 200 officers were trained in the Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Data collection on gender based violence and violence against children was strengthened by setting-up mobile reporting at Community Victim Support Unit (CVSU) level, covering 27 of 28 districts. Case Management Data registered 15,541 cases (8,689 F, 6852 M) from January to September, of which 71 per cent were comprehensively assessed; 12,942 cases of violence were recorded, of which 56 per cent (n=7,327) related to girls, including 20 per cent cases of child marriage. In light of particular challenges in investigating and prosecuting cases of sexual violence against girls, the Malawi Police Service undertook an assessment of the bottlenecks encountered at police formations to inform upcoming policy and practice guidance.

UNICEF Malawi's expenditure on promoting gender equality, as per guidance calculation, was 20 per cent.

Under the programme in 2017, **938 girls have returned back to school and 3,121 girls have been assisted with bursaries.**





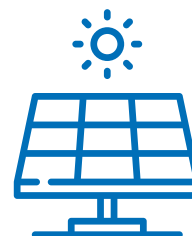
Environmental Sustainability

UNICEF Malawi continued to use compressed stabilised soil blocks instead of fired bricks in its construction work to minimise the environmental damage to trees and continued to advocate with Government for the use of compressed stabilised soil blocks in the construction of sanitation facilities in all institutions, including health facilities and ECD centres. In line with the Executive Directive on Addressing Climate Change for Children, UNICEF Malawi also supported the establishment of 48 woodlots in primary schools as part of UNICEF's on going support to reforestation. This was implemented through the active involvement of students in order to raise their awareness on environmental issues.

UNICEF Malawi supported the construction of solar water schemes to distribute safe water through a network of pipes to various communal taps in schools, health facilities, and communities. Low-cost corbelled and sand bag latrines developed in partnership with the Centre of Excellence in Water and Sanitation at Mzuzu University were promoted using the sanitation marketing approach. These latrines are durable and do not use trees in the production of slabs.

UNICEF Malawi, in collaboration with the Global Water Partnership (GWP) developed a Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilience to assist UNICEF country offices and the WASH sector in addressing the risks that climate variability and change pose to WASH services.

To support the generation of evidence, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation, the Guidance for Risk Informed Programming (GRIP) was piloted in Malawi in May 2017, providing an approach to programming that aims to build capacity of communities to anticipate, adapt and absorb shocks and promote resilient development across all of UNICEF's programmes.



UNICEF Malawi supported the construction of solar water schemes to distribute safe water through a network of pipes to various communal taps in schools, health facilities, and communities.



Effective Leadership

The Country Management Team (CMT) dashboard was updated monthly to track compact and regional indicators, AMP priorities, grants and regular resources, donor reports and DCTs. Emergency risk management was tracked through the Emergency Management Team. The Risk Management and Efficiency and Effectiveness Committee monitored all risks and mitigation measures.

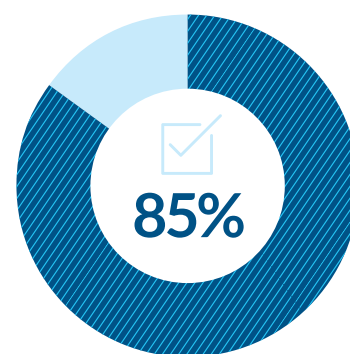
Following the conclusion of an operations peer review in March 2017, UNICEF Malawi took actions to systematically address raised observations and brought to a close, 76 of 89 raised recommendations (85 per cent).

The structure and processes for the Contract Review Committee was revised to facilitate the independent review of procurement processes prior to the commitment of UNICEF resources to ensure that UNICEF's interests are protected, that integrity, transparency, fairness, and efficiency are upheld and that UNICEF resources are not exposed to substantial risks.

Enterprise Risk Management training for all staff was conducted with the support of ESARO. The activity identified 23 key strategic, programme, financial, operational and other types of risks, of which eight were rated as high risks (staff retention; donor funding; emergencies; external fraud; poor information management systems; internal processes, and lack of Government social sector budget allocation and implementing partners). The exercise determined the risk drivers, identified key controls and risk mitigation strategies and governance mechanism. Action plans to mitigate the risks were developed and implementation plans produced, which will be monitored by the CMT on a quarterly basis.

UNICEF Malawi carried out a security management review, conducted by ESARO. As part of this process UNICEF Malawi's business continuity plan (BCP) was reviewed during the first quarter of 2017. The reviewed plan will form part of the 2018 Annual Management Plan (AMP).

Twelve Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were updated and issued.



UNICEF Malawi took actions to systematically address raised observations and brought to a close, 76 of 89 raised recommendations.



Financial Resources Management

The funding levels of UNICEF Malawi increased by 63 per cent in 2017. Monthly monitoring of financial performance at programme group and CMT meetings systematically tracked timeliness of receipts, allocation, utilisation and expiry of grants. At year-end regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) and other resources for emergencies (ORE) utilisation were 100 per cent, 96 per cent and 93 per cent.

UNICEF Malawi had US\$ 6.1 million in DCTs with US\$ 4 million (66 per cent) in the zero to three months category; US\$1.89 million (31 per cent) in three to six months; and US\$ 207 thousand (3.4 per cent) in six to nine months. Two impaired DCTs were removed from the aging outstanding indicators.

UNICEF Malawi integrated DCT tracking system produces monthly reports on all DCTs by implementing partners including historical performance of liquidations which leads to partners been moved to direct payment and reimbursement modalities.

The UNICEF Malawi electronic invoice registry ensured systematic tracking and timely payments.

In 2017, UNICEF Malawi started using Bank Communication Management (BCM) System, This has contributed significantly to an improved turnaround time for payments to reach recipients. Quality of monthly bank reconciliation has also been enhanced as a result of using the BCM.

The Malawi Business Support Centre (BSC) provided real-time support to enhance programme implementation on HACT, sound financial management and timely transaction processing. Month-end and mid-year closure activities were timely submitted. UNICEF Malawi re-negotiated and formalized its banking services agreement with its Bank resulting in tariff-free financial transactions.

UNICEF Malawi contracted a third party finance firm to assist in managing financial resources at district level. Ten accountants were seconded to ten pilot district councils to build financial management capacity and to assist in the financial management of UNICEF funded programmes.

The throughput for local payments was **US\$ 41,509,098.82.**



Fundraising and Donor Relations

In order to ensure results for children, 98 per cent of OR and 98 per cent of RR resources were utilised in 2017. UNICEF Malawi worked with donors to raise funds to respond to emergency situations in the country. UNICEF Malawi received 3.6 per cent (US\$820,909) of the US\$23.15 million HAC appeal with an additional US\$4,768,106 million carried forward from 2016 bringing the total funding available for humanitarian response to US\$5,589,015.

UNICEF Malawi sustained other resource (OR) income, achieving 70 per cent cumulative funding for the year 2017 against a planned target of US\$ 67 million. UNICEF Malawi's largest government donors were the Government of Germany, the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, the European Union, the Government of Norway, and the Government of Japan.

UNICEF Malawi regularly met with donors to discuss and negotiate support for UN Joint Programmes. In 2017, funding was secured from SIDA for a Joint Programme on Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights and HIV Integration; and from the European Union for a Joint Programme on Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture.

UNICEF Malawi facilitated 11 donor and National Committee visits from Switzerland, USA, Lithuania, Sweden, Germany, and Norway, and from representatives of the Governments of the Netherlands, Germany, and Japan.

Timely reporting was maintained with 100 per cent of all donor reports due in 2017 submitted on time after extensive quality assurance exercises. In 2017, UNICEF Malawi performed at the highest level in key performance indicators for partnership management, which has enabled UNICEF Malawi to be one of the highest performers in the East and Southern Africa Region on donor reporting and overall management of donor relations.



In 2017, UNICEF Malawi performed at the highest level in key performance indicators for partnership management, which has enabled UNICEF Malawi to be one of the highest performers in the East and Southern Africa Region on donor reporting and overall management of donor relations.



Evaluation and Research

In 2017 UNICEF Malawi led institutional evaluations of the CLTS Programme, Child Protection Programme and the School Construction Component of the Child-friendly School Programme. The CFS evaluation was completed in the reporting year and Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System (GEROS) rating is expected in the first quarter of 2018. The Child Protection evaluation will be completed by the second quarter of 2018.

UNICEF Malawi followed up on all Plan for Research Impact Monitoring and Evaluation components bringing the implementation rate close to 50 per cent. While the number of research and evaluation activities was reduced by 50 per cent from 2015, the implementation rate was lower than the previous year mainly because of late start of a number of PRIME activities and slow procurement processes.

Management responses were prepared for all four evaluations that were completed in 2016. The management response to the CFS evaluation has been prepared and uploaded to the

Evaluation Management Response tracker. Overall, 38 actions were developed in response to evaluation recommendations for the completed evaluations. More than three quarters of these actions were completed. These action plans were uploaded onto the EMR tracker and periodically updated. The evaluations and studies informed programme adjustments and the development of the new CPD. The status of the implementation of management responses to evaluations was periodically presented at the CMT.

In addition to the EMRs, evaluation uptake was facilitated through many channels, including the publishing of evaluation reports, leaflets and posters. Research and evaluation reports were uploaded onto the Evaluation and Research Database.

UNICEF Malawi supported the Malawi Association of Monitoring and Evaluation. This was the first ever effort for UNICEF to develop MAME's capacity as a voluntary organization for professional evaluation in Malawi. Over 30 members of the Association received a two-day training on professionalizing evaluation.

38 actions were developed in response to evaluation recommendations for the completed evaluations.



Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

UNICEF Malawi concluded arrangements for a Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking system, which facilitates remote monitoring of vehicle movement and fuel usage.



UNICEF Malawi streamlined its procedures to attain efficiency gains and cost savings by issuing SOPs and guidelines on procurement of goods and services, contract review processes and travel-related activities. These measures led to substantial reduction of processing time and of contract costs.

UNICEF Malawi, through its leading role as chair of the Interagency Procurement Group, worked on services prioritised for establishing joint Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) with providers of goods and services. The measure resulted in improved efficiencies and realising benefits from economies of scale on hotel services and conferencing, vehicle maintenance, vehicle fuel supplies, air travel, internet services, joint mail delivery and security-related services that were extended to all UN agencies.

UNICEF Malawi concluded arrangements for a Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking system, which facilitates remote monitoring of vehicle movement and fuel usage.

UNICEF Malawi concluded an agreement with a telephone service provider that includes taking up bundle packages that offer cost savings as well as increased band-width. Effective use of communication services were enforced and use of cost free voice over IP, Skype for business calls and teleconferencing was promoted.

UNICEF Malawi made a Programme Budget Review (PBR) submission that led to the approval of measures to streamline and strengthen supply, procurement and construction activities and brought them under “one roof”, which led to significant efficiency gains on support to programme delivery.

The Greening of UNICEF activities continue to result in cost savings on the use of paper and electricity, as did the centralised monthly travel planning, the rationalisation of vehicle hire, and the initiation of air travel to southern regions.

UNICEF Malawi concluded concession agreements with its local bank for free local transactions and finance services.

Supply Management

During 2017, UNICEF Malawi's supply unit was restructured to combine responsibilities for procurement, logistics, supply chain strengthening, and construction.

Total Supply inputs amounted to US\$17,220,872.86. Procurement of goods was valued at US\$7,208,180.41 and US\$9,307,886.37 of procurement of services through institutional contracts. In addition, procurement services (transactions for the government) amounted to US\$ 704,806.08.

UNICEF Malawi maintained US\$1,205,918 prepositioning emergency supplies for 50,000 people in warehouses across the country, to provide a timely response in the event an emergency response is required.

Work commenced with the Government to integrate CMAM programme commodities into the national supply chain. This is being undertaken in a phased approach to mitigate risks and is also being used as a means to build capacity for health and nutrition related commodity supply chains in general.

UNICEF Malawi worked closely with the Global Fund to provide technical assistance to draft terms of reference to support supply chain strengthening activities in Malawi. Support has been given to the preparation of the End-to-End Commodity tracking terms of reference that will provide a holistic solution for warehouse, product barcoding and subsequent inventory movement scanning in all of the Central Medical Stores Trust warehouses up to the service delivery points, with the objective of providing supply chain visibility up to health facility and beneficiary level.



UNICEF Malawi maintained US\$1,205,918 prepositioning emergency supplies for 50,000 people in warehouses across the country, to provide a timely response in the event an emergency response is required.

Supply and Logistics Key Figures		Malawi
(1) Total value of procurement performed by the office, including on behalf of the other country offices		
Procurement for own office		\$16,516,066.78
Programmatic supplies including PS-funded		\$6,585,581.08
Channelled via Programme		\$6,585,581.08
Operational supplies		\$622,599.33
Services		\$9,307,886.37
Procurement on behalf of other CO(s)		\$704,806.08
Programmatic supplies including PS-funded		\$704,806.08
Channelled via regular Procurement Services		\$704,806.08
Channelled via Programme		
Operational supplies		
Services		
TOTAL procurement performed by the office		\$17,220,872.86
(2) Total value of supplies and services received (i.e. irrespective of procurement location)		
Programmatic supplies including PS-funded		\$23,935,213.00
Channelled via regular Procurement Services		\$4,988,036.12
Channelled via Gavi		\$10,906,803.45
Channelled via Programme		\$8,040,373.43
Operational supplies		\$717,692.67
Services		\$9,307,886.37
International Freight		\$1,250,609.52
TOTAL supplies and services received		\$35,211,401.56
(3) Total value of supplies managed in the CO's controlled warehouse(s)		
Total supplies issued from controlled warehouses		\$5,459,064.25
Prepositioned		\$4,628,603.12
Other inventories		\$830,461.13
TOTAL supplies managed in CO's controlled warehouses		\$5,459,064.25

Security for Staff and Premises

Compound procedures were enhanced by upgrading the vehicle entrance inside the compound and limiting rights to enter to staff members and those preregistered and issued with approved badges. Entrance into the compound and offices was controlled through scanned biometric fingerprints for staff members and engaged consultants. Visitors were screened in the pedestrian gateway, identified, registered, their baggage searched and entry or movement allowed through issued and displayed visitor badges.

Staff members and engaged consultants received regular alerts on Minimum Operating Security Standards, security advisories issued by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and updates.

Mandatory security clearances and completion of basic and advance security training was observed before approval of Travel Authorizations. All vehicles for field trips were fitted with UHF radios, tested regularly and travels restricted in line with UNDSS guidance.

A Threat and Security Risk Assessment carried out on UNICEF Malawi's premises in January 2017 led to recommendations for upgrading outside compound security, which were addressed.

A peer review exercise carried out in March 2017 by ESARO Security Advisor identified the need for installation of a baggage and parcel inspection X-ray machine, which awaits budget resources requested from ESARO.

The fire alarm triggering system was regularly serviced and two fire safety and building evacuation drills exercises were completed during the reporting period. The staff list was updated on a quarterly basis and shared with UNDSS. Monthly radio checks continued to be conducted by UNDSS to test radio communications between staff and UNDSS. Both international and national staff and consultants who joined UNICEF Malawi were required to attend security briefings and training.



A Threat and Security Risk Assessment carried out on UNICEF Malawi's premises in January 2017 led to recommendations for upgrading outside compound security, which were addressed.

Human Resources

In 2017 UNICEF Malawi was comprised of 130 staff, of which 35 were international staff and 95 were Malawian nationals (52 National Officers and 43 General Service staff), an increase of 11 per cent from last year.

UNICEF Malawi carried out a gender parity analysis, which showed that the ratio among International Professionals was 47 per cent male and 54 per cent female; 51 per cent male and 49 per cent female in the National Professionals; and 63 per cent male and 37 per cent female in the General Service category. In response, UNICEF Malawi developed an action plan and commenced implementation.

Career conversations commenced in UNICEF Malawi through different forums requiring each staff member to consider how to enhance their career in line with the Global Announcement. Internal stretch and surge assignments to expand knowledge and skills in areas such as HACT were promoted.

The completion of individual work plans and performance appraisal processes were closely monitored by

the CMT. The rate of completion of 2016 Performance Evaluation Reports was 99 per cent by February 2017. UNICEF Malawi's Learning Plan focused on building capacity and knowledge of staff on UNICEF programming and processes and the strengthening of operational processes.

In response to the 2017 Global Staff Survey, UNICEF Malawi developed an action plan, which addressed the main areas of concern raised in the survey. The Staff Development Committee monitored the implementation of the plan and staff were updated on progress during the monthly All Staff Meeting.

UN Cares in Malawi organised a Woman-to-Woman and Man-to-Man learning session for all UN staff, which included plenary discussions on Gender Based Violence and wills and inheritance. Information on health-related topics were also shared and access to male and female condoms provided in the UN offices.

UNICEF Malawi carried out a gender parity analysis, which showed that the ratio among National Professionals was 51% male and 49% female.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

UNICEF continued to use o365 for effective collaboration in programme activities including attendance at web-based meetings and continuous support for learning.

The integration of available tools on data protection and flexible data accessibility in the implementation of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) have helped to strengthen UNICEF Malawi's emergency preparedness.

One SharePoint site is now available for UNICEF Malawi. OneDrive for Business was adopted as the standard cloud-based storage platform for users; and online mail archiving activation was made available to all.

As a member of the Innovation Task force, UNICEF Malawi's ICT section worked closely with the Innovation section and was strongly involved in various projects, such as Rapidpro scale-up, U-Report and participated in all real-time monitoring

system projects. UNICEF Malawi's ICT section was also involved in the Solar Energy Project that was implemented by the Education section and provided technical support to the Communication section in its dealings with social media tools.

Due to the availability of reliable Internet service providers in Malawi, all web-based applications and services were routinely accessible. A converged LAN has been put in place to support added value services like IP Telephony, a video conference system, skype for business, messaging applications, OneDrive for business, and SharePoint. Staff training sessions for effective use of these tools were conducted.

As a member of the Innovation Task force, UNICEF Malawi's ICT section worked closely with the Innovation section and was strongly involved in various projects, such as Rapidpro scale-up, U-Report and participated in all real-time monitoring system projects.

Document Center

Evaluation and Research

Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
Evaluation Report: UNICEF Malawi's Child-Friendly Schools Construction Component	2017/001	Evaluation
Report of seven nutrition surveys conducted in flood and drought affected livelihood zones in Malawi.	2017/009	Study
Improving Quality of MNCH care in Malawi: Learning from UNICEF funded RMNCH Program (2015/16)	2017/007	Research
Evaluation of the Linkage and Referral System Pilot in the Scope of the Malawi Social Cash Transfer Programme-Phase I- Baseline	2017/008	Study
The Automatic Inclusion of Social Cash Transfer Programme Beneficiaries into the Food Emergency Response Caseload	2017/006	Study
National Media and Communication Study Among Youth in Malawi: Final report	2017/005	Study
Life Cycle Analysis of the Situation of Children and Women in Malawi	2017/004	Study
Community Voices: A Contribution Towards The Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Malawi	2017/003	Study
Girls' Primary and Secondary Education in Malawi: Sector Review	2017/002	Study

Other Publications

Title
Case Management Training Manual
Case Management Framework
Towards Child Responsive Budgeting in Malawi: 2016-17 National Budget Brief, Education.
Towards Child Responsive Budgeting in Malawi: 2016-17 National Budget Brief, Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare

Lessons Learned

Document Type/Category	Title
Innovation	Establishing an Aerial Sandbox in Malawi: Exploring How Drones Can Be Tools for Development & Humanitarian Programming

Programme Documents

Document Type	Title	Name
Country Update	Life Cycle Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Malawi	Malawi_ SitAn_2017.docx



Connect with UNICEF Malawi

UNICEF Malawi
www.unicef.com/malawi



@MalawiUNICEF



www.facebook.com/UNICEF-Malawi-158797450823192/



www.youtube.com/user/unicefmalawi



Published by UNICEF Malawi
PO Box 30375
Airtel Complex
Area 40/31
Lilongwe 3, MALAWI

lilongwe@unicef.org
www.unicef.org/malawi

© United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
July 2018