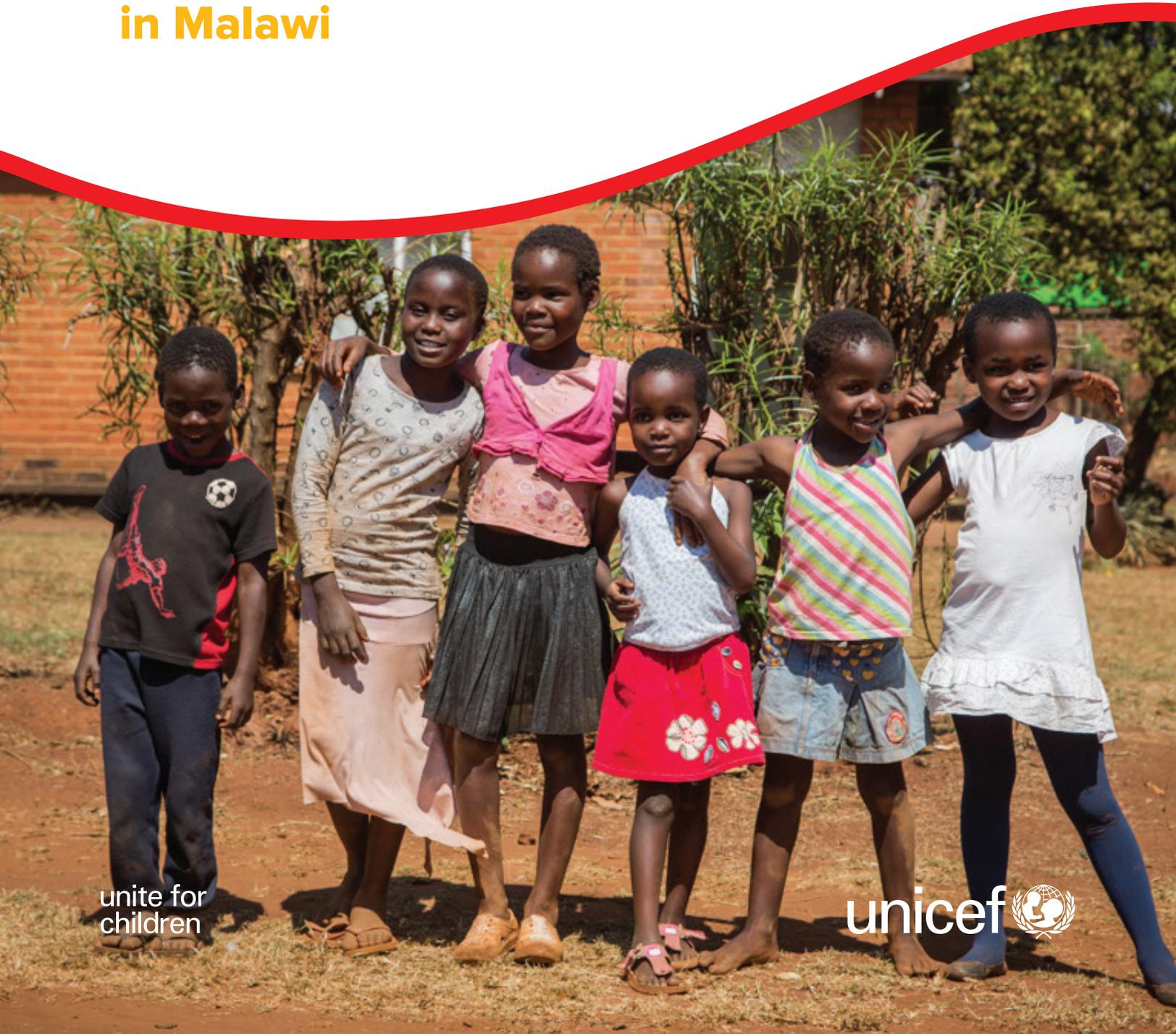




MALAWI GOVERNMENT



National Plan of Action for Vulnerable Children in Malawi



unite for
children



FOREWORD

The child protection situation in the country remains dire. The situation analysis conducted in 2013 found that there are over 1.8 million vulnerable children in the country. This is a big number considering the fact that many vulnerable children are subjected to various forms of abuse, exploitation and lack of access to essential services. This group of people (vulnerable children) requires all stakeholders to work together guided by a comprehensive planning framework.

The Malawi Government has therefore developed the National Plan of Action (NPA) for Vulnerable Children 2015 - 2019. This NPA builds on the findings of the impact evaluation of the previous NPA for Orphans and Other Vulnerable children (OVC) (2005 - 2009 Extended to 2011) and the OVC Situation Analysis which was conducted in 2013. In addition it took into account the various inputs provided by stakeholders at national, district and community levels during the consultation process.

The NPA for Vulnerable Children has six strategic objectives aiming at improving access to essential services by vulnerable children for their survival, protection and development to be able to realize their full rights and potentials; building the capacity of families and communities has been improved to facilitate vulnerable children in realizing their full rights and potentials; improving the technical, institutional and human resource capacity of government and its social protection system to ensure that vulnerable children have access to essential quality services; improving policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels to protect vulnerable children from the consequences of vulnerability; ensuring that vulnerable children live in a supportive environment as the result of advocacy, awareness raising and participation activities; and optimizing the response for vulnerable children through a well - functioning monitoring and evaluation system that is able to assess the situation, identify gaps, and guide adjustments.

The NPA for vulnerable children has provided a clear guideline on how to identify the most vulnerable children. It has proposed a vulnerability framework to assist implementers to identify the most vulnerable children for various services. It is envisaged that 80 percent of vulnerable children will have been supported by the end of 2019.

In order to implement the NPA effectively there will be need for all partners: NGOs, FBOs, Government Departments, Development Partners, Donors, the Private Sector, and all stakeholders to collaborate and work together to achieve the goal of the NPA.



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Finally, we would like to acknowledge the financial support provided by “PEPFAR and USAID to the development of this NPA; and the Royal Tropical Institute of Netherlands for the technical assistance to the development of the NPA which started with a situation analysis for vulnerable children and defining the concept of vulnerable children in Malawi.

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Disclaimer

The views of this report are not those of UNICEF, USAID nor the Government of Malawi but from an independent institution that conducted the study.



MALAWI GOVERNMENT



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ABBREVIATIONS

ART	Anti-retroviral Therapy
CABA	Children affected by HIV/AIDS
CBCC	Community-Based Childcare Centre
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Children's Corner
CCPJA	Child Care, Protection and Justice Act
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CJC	Child Justice Court
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
CPW	Child Protection Worker
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CVSU	Community Victim Support Unit
DSWO	District Social Welfare Office(r)
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Program
GCY&S	Gender, Children, Youth and Sports
GEWE	Girls Education & Women Empowerment
GoM	Government of Malawi
HSA	Health Surveillance Assistant
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
JSSP	Joint Sector Strategic Plan
MDHS	Malawi Demographic Health Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MHRC	Malawi Human Rights Commission
MoGCDSW	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NCJF	National Child Justice Forum
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Plan of Action
OSC	One Stop Centre
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SCTP	Social Cash Transfer Program
SWA	Social Welfare Assistant
SWG	Sector Working Group
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VACS	Violence against Children Survey
VSL	Village Saving Loan
VSU	Victim Support Unit
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey



1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE NPA

The National Plan of Action (NPA) for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC), which guided the efforts of the Malawian government, other stakeholders, communities and families to scale up the national response for the care, protection and support of OVC, expired end 2011. The evaluation findings of this NPA, covering the period 2005 - 2011, pointed towards the need to change the scope of the next NPA to allow for coverage of all vulnerable children in Malawi and not only those affected by HIV. The evaluation also pointed towards the need to better define the concept of vulnerable children in Malawi.

As input for the new NPA for the time period 2015 - 2019, a situation analysis was undertaken in which the concept of vulnerable children was defined and the situation of vulnerable children in Malawi described. The situation analysis with its description of who the vulnerable children are, where they are, what their needs are, the legal framework, policies, programs and capacities in place to assist and protect them and existing gaps in the response, functioned as the foundation for the new NPA, and for its monitoring and evaluation framework. The NPA is not meant as a stand-alone document, but feeds into the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy which is the overarching development strategy for the country and the Comprehensive Child Policy and Strategy that the Malawian Government is developing and that looks at children in Malawi in a holistic manner. This NPA also aims to complement existing sectoral plans and activities already on-going for children and their families.

The NPA, through the situation analysis, builds on an extensive document and literature review, re-analysis of large scale national level data bases, interviews and focus groups discussions including with vulnerable children themselves, and various rounds of consultations at national and district level with key stakeholders consisting of the government and civil society representatives. While the NPA no longer focuses specifically on HIV related orphans and vulnerable children, it does recognize that HIV is still an important contextual influencing factor that contributes towards the vulnerability of all children in Malawi.

As is the case with its predecessor, this costed NPA 2015 - 2019 is meant to guide the efforts of the Malawian government, development partners, but also communities and families, to prioritize and scale up the response for the protection, care and development of vulnerable children in Malawi. This prioritization and scale-up is necessary because an estimated number of 1.8 million vulnerable children, of which 53% girls and 47% boys, are living in Malawi [1]. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the NPA should assist with tracking the response in place, making timely adjustments, and measuring whether the response achieves the objectives of the NPA.



2. PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE NPA

The NPA was developed through a consultative, participatory process during the inception, situation analysis and subsequently the NPA development phase. The Advisory Group, facilitated by UNICEF, and consisting of the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW); NOVOC; Save the Children and UNICEF, provided guidance throughout the entire process.

The **inception phase** consisted of consultations with children, care givers and stakeholders; document review; consultations with the advisory group and a validation workshop with stakeholders from national and district level to discuss and agree upon the methodology and a conceptual framework developed in this phase based on the work of Idele et al. (2006) [2]. The inception phase resulted in an inception report.

The **situation analysis** consisted of an extensive review of the national documents, international literature, re-analysis of national representative data bases and qualitative research. Data sets re-analyzed include the Malawi Demographic Health Survey (MDHS 2010); the Violence against Children Survey (VACS 2013) and the census (2008). In addition, data from the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS 2011), the Integrated Household Survey (IHS 2010/2011) and specific documents on persons with disabilities and street children were reviewed to complement the findings from the secondary data analysis.

To ensure the voices and perspectives of vulnerable children were an integral part of the situation analysis, participatory activities with in total 101 purposefully selected children between the ages of 6 - 18 years old were conducted in the Northern, Central and Southern regions. In addition, 119 care givers from the same regions were interviewed to complement the insights of the children. Through the purposeful selection, involvement of younger and older children; in and out of school children; boys and girls; children living with and without HIV and children with different living arrangements (child headed; one parent; relatives; non-relatives) was ensured.

The districts visited were also purposefully selected in terms of geography; poverty levels; adult education; orphan hood; and non-availability of specific programs. In-depth interviews with a range of stakeholders at the national and district level were also undertaken to collect additional information and validate the initial findings from the document and literature review about the description of vulnerable children in Malawi, the interventions, policies and strategies in place and evidence around effective approaches. The situation analysis was validated through three stakeholder meetings in the Northern, Central and Southern regions in March 2014. Furthermore, the participants in these stakeholder meetings also

provided recommendations for interventions to be included in the new NPA. More details could be found in the report on the situation analysis [1].

The National Plan of Action for Vulnerable Children was subsequently developed based on the validated situation analysis, and the suggestions made by the stakeholders during the validation meetings. The outline of the NPA was commented upon by the members of the Advisory Group. Further data review took place during this phase, especially of related national level (draft) policy documents. Representatives from different ministries and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) gave input to the NPA via smaller focused meetings and three regional validation meetings in June 2014.



3. DEFINING VULNERABLE CHILDREN

The impact evaluation of the previous NPA (2005 – 2011) pointed to the need to better define the concept of vulnerable children in Malawi. In the situation analysis - the foundation for this new NPA - a comprehensive description has been provided on how and on what basis a new conceptual framework for vulnerable children in the Malawian context was developed. This vulnerability framework (see figure 1) is based on the work of Idele et al. (2012) [2] and only includes *vulnerability determining factors* that clearly lead to statistically significant lower health and development outcomes (such as school drop-out, child marriage and child abuse) for children between 0 – 18 years of age.

The vulnerability framework distinguishes the following vulnerability determining factors:

1. Living in a household ranked in the bottom three wealth quintiles
2. Not living with either parent
3. Living in a household with adults with no education
4. Having lost one or both parents

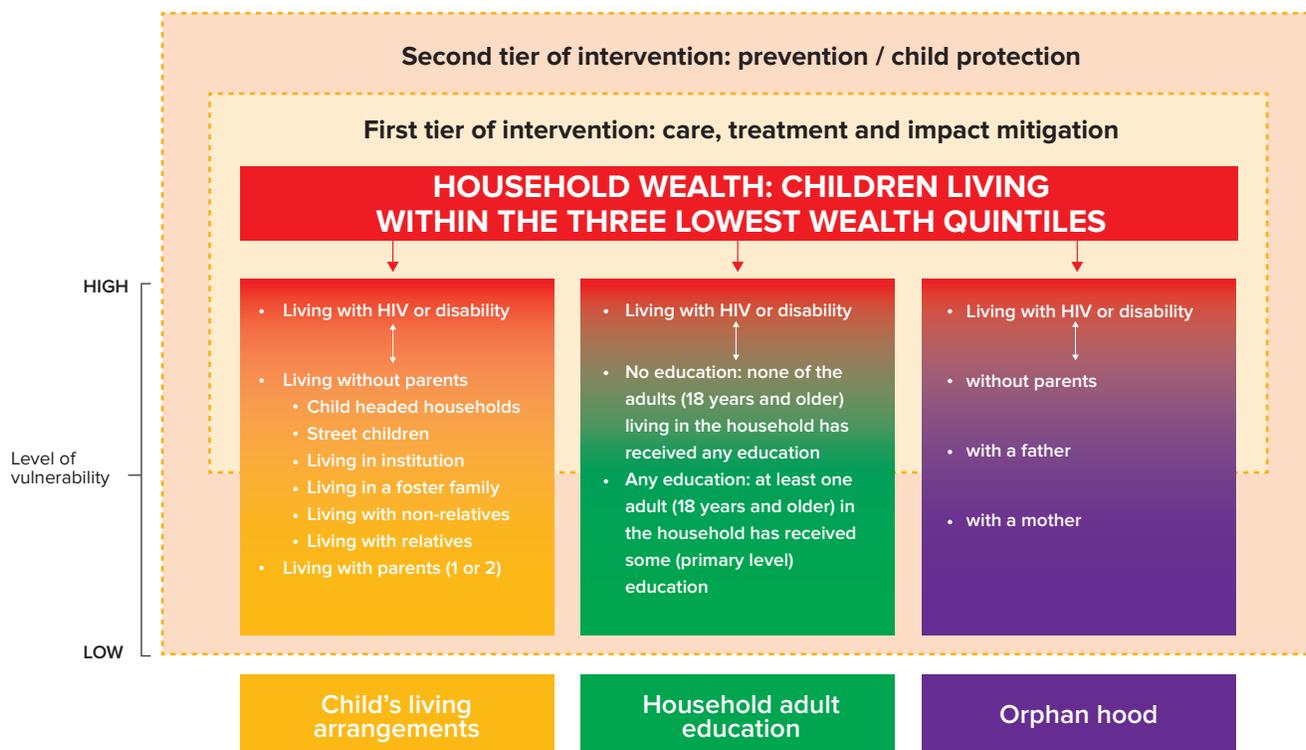
The framework presents sub-categories to each of the vulnerability determining factors, presenting the degree of vulnerability (the areas highlighted in red represent higher levels of vulnerability). For example, in terms of orphan hood, children with only a father were found to be worse off than children with only a mother, in terms of access to school and other support. Likewise, in terms of a child's living arrangements, the effects of living alone (child-headed households), living on the street and living in an institution are assumed to add a higher degree of vulnerability to children than living with non-relatives and relatives.

In addition, the framework presents two additional vulnerability determining factors:

1. Living with HIV
2. Living with a disability

Both HIV status and disability are *combined* with the four vulnerability determining factors, as those factors on their own were found not always to relate to vulnerability.

The framework shows also a first tier and a second tier of responses. The first tier of child protection is focused on the most vulnerable children that would need to be served with priority action. The second tier is focused on prevention, protection and development of all other children, which would have second priority.





4. VULNERABLE CHILDREN IN MALAWI

4.1 The magnitude of the problem

Re-analysis of MDHS 2010 and census data (2008) for children aged between 0 and 18 years old against the vulnerability framework provides the following picture: 4.2 million children live within households (61.4% of all households) that fall within the lowest three wealth quintiles. Out of the total, 1.8 million (53% girls and 47% boys) either do not live with their biological parents, or live in households where no adult has had at least primary school, or are single or double orphans (see table 1). Children not living with their biological parents present the largest group, namely over 1 million children. Of this group of children, 55.5% are girls and 44.5% are boys and it is estimated that around 12,000 live in a child-headed households [4], and around 10,000 in institutional care (of which 46.5% girls and 53.5% boys) [5]. The majority of street children do not fall into this group, as the large majority (over 80%) of street children work on the street but sleep at home [6]. Double orphans, close to 188,000 in number (49% girls and 51% boys), automatically fall in the group of children not living with their biological parents [1].

Taking into account sex, residence of the child (urban or rural) and the region where the child is living, the largest number of vulnerable children are girls living in rural areas in the Southern region. The age group of 5-14 year olds contributes most to the number of vulnerable children, but this is explained because of the wide age range compared to the other two categories. In households with no adult education and households where children live with one parent, the age group of 0-4 is relatively more affected than other age groups. Boys are generally less affected than girls; however, more boys than girls are double orphaned [1].

Table 1. Estimated numbers and proportions of vulnerable children aged between 0 and 18 years old in households from the poorest, 2nd and 3rd wealth quintiles by age group, sex, residence and region [1]

	Single orphan	Double orphan	Total Orphans	Children living in household with no adult education *	Children living with one parent	Children not living with a parent	All vulnerable children
Age							
0-4	131,986 (22.6%)	35,666 (19.0%)	167,653 (21.7%)	83,797 (32.4%)	77,774 (31.6%)	86,838 (8.1%)	413,918 (22.5%)
5-14	363,255 (62.2%)	116,385 (62.0%)	479,640 (62.2%)	147,938 (57.2%)	123,059 (50.0%)	797,626 (74.4%)	1,144,253 (62.2%)
15-17	88,770 (15.2%)	35,666 (19.0%)	124,436 (16.1%)	26,898 (10.4%)	45,286 (18.4%)	187,614 (17.5%)	281,464 (15.3%)
Sex							
Male	281,493 (48.2%)	95,736 (51.0%)	377,229 (48.9%)	125,954 (48.7%)	112,722 (45.8%)	477,074 (44.5%)	864,628 (47.0%)
Female	302,518 (51.8%)	91,982 (49.0%)	394,499 (51.1%)	132,679 (51.3%)	133,396 (54.2%)	595,003 (55.5%)	975,006 (53.0%)
Residence							
Urban	21,608 (3.7%)	7,696 (4.1%)	29,305 (3.8%)	6,983 (2.7%)	13,290 (5.4%)	51,460 (4.8%)	82,784 (4.5%)
Rural	562,403 (96.3%)	180,021 (95.9%)	742,424 (96.2%)	251,650 (97.3%)	232,829 (94.6%)	1,020,618 (95.2%)	1,756,851 (95.5%)
Region							
Northern	58,985 (10.1%)	15,581 (8.3%)	74,566 (9.6%)	10,863 (4.2%)	19,443 (7.9%)	101,847 (9.5%)	169,246 (9.2%)
Central	227,180 (38.9%)	61,947 (33.0%)	289,127 (37.5%)	104,747 (40.5%)	100,417 (40.8%)	491,011 (45.8%)	787,364 (42.8%)
Southern	297,846 (51.0%)	110,190 (58.7%)	408,036 (52.9%)	143,024 (55.3%)	126,259 (51.3%)	479,219 (44.7%)	883,025 (48.0%)
Total	584,011 (14%**)	187,718 (4.5%**)	771,729 (18.5%**)	258,633 (6.2%**)	246,119 (5.9%**)	1,072,077 (25.7%**)	1,839,635 (44.1%**)

* Including households with no adults

** Percentage of the total of 4.2 million children living in the lowest three wealth quintiles

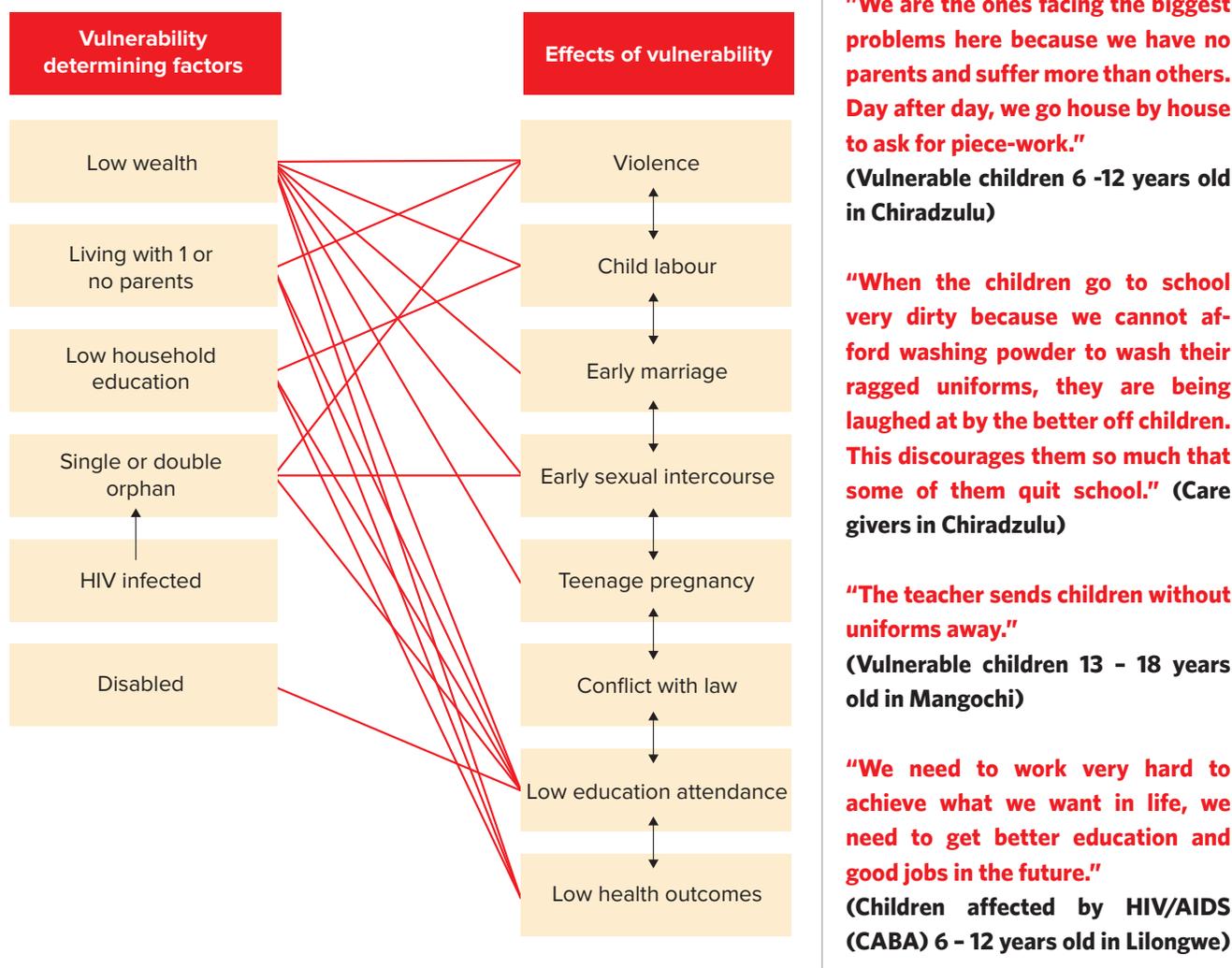
An estimated 44.1% of the households falling in the lowest three wealth quintiles have children aged between 0 and 18 years old who are affected by one or more other vulnerability determining factors besides wealth. About 32.4% of households are effected by one additional vulnerability determining factor, 11.5% by two and 0.2% by three additional vulnerability determining factors. This means that 73.4% (approximately 1,321,200) of the 1.8 million vulnerable children are living in a household with one vulnerability determining factor, 26.1% (approximately 469,800 children) are living in a household with two vulnerability determining factors and 0.5% (approximately 9,000 children) are living in a household with three vulnerability determining factors [1]. Children living in child headed households are part of the last group of vulnerable children.

Due to data limitations it is not possible to calculate how many of these 1.8 million children are living with HIV or have disabilities. The current estimate is that there are 120,000 children aged between 0 and 14 years old living with HIV, and unpublished estimates of UNAIDS predict an increase to 155,000 children living with HIV by 2015 [4, 7]. According to the latest data available, there are nearly 160,000 children with disabilities [8].

4.2 Problems experienced by vulnerable children

Figure 2 presents statistical significant associations between the vulnerability determining factors and higher levels of violence, child labour, early marriage, early sexual debut and teenage pregnancy and lower levels of education attendance and health outcomes. These statistical significant associations come from nationwide, representative household surveys. Due to data gaps or the numbers in surveys being too small, not all associations could be tested, so if no connection is presented in this figure, this does not automatically mean that there is no association [1].

Figure 2. Overview associations between vulnerability determining factors and effects of vulnerability



In the qualitative research that was conducted during the situation analysis, vulnerable children and care givers re-affirmed the framework regarding the vulnerability determining factors, emphasizing on orphans, HIV infected or affected children and children with disability as being the most vulnerable. Children and care givers both reported that children living with foster parents had a disadvantage when compared to biological children in the same household with regard to household chores and access to school materials. Vulnerable children and care givers also re-affirmed many of the consequences of vulnerability in terms of not having access to basic commodities such as food, clothes, shoes, school materials or proper shelter. For example, not having clean school uniforms results in not being able to go to school. Vulnerable children also reported to have limited access to health services due to lack of transport money. Lack of food can cause malnutrition but can also lead to child marriage (so that parents or care givers have one mouth less to feed).

Not all interviewed vulnerable children and care givers knew about available preventive and support structures in their community, such as Community-Based Childcare Centres (CBCCs), Children's Corners (CCs), bursary Programs and the role that Child Protection Workers (CPWs) can play in addressing problems of vulnerable children. Vulnerable children and care givers gave many recommendations to addressing their problems. The majority of these recommendations were related to access to education, which is clearly a very high priority for them, as they see it as a way to improve their situation in the future. The second group of recommendations was related to access to basic services, such as economic support through cash transfers and income generation activities. The last group of recommendations related to enhancing monitoring to ensure that the support available reaches them and is effective.



5. THE RESPONSE IN PLACE

5.1 Existing policies and legislation

The government of Malawi has adopted most international and regional treaties and conventions on child rights. At the national level, the Constitution of Malawi (1994, chapter IV, Section 23) provides the basis for the protection of all children in Malawi. There are several other pieces of legislation that protect children in Malawi. In 2010, an important act related to this NPA came into force: the Child Care, Protection and Justice Act (CCPJA) 2010 [9].

With regard to policies, the Government of Malawi (GoM) launched a National Policy on Orphans and other Vulnerable Children in 2003 [10]. This NPA is based on the principles set out in this policy document. Furthermore, the NPA is a sectional plan operationalizing the second Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) (2011-16) [11]. Finally, this NPA is aligned with the recently launched Joint Sector Strategic Plan (JSSP) 2013-2017 [12].

5.2 The social welfare system

The Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW) is responsible for children and provides policy development, direction, guidance, coordination and leadership on child matters. The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development coordinates all social support Programs in Malawi, of which Social Cash Transfers (SCTs), school meals programs and bursary programs (see section 5.3) are most significant to vulnerable children. Its mandates are planning and coordination while implementation of these Programs is done by the MoGCDSW. Other relevant ministries are: the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Disability and Elderly Affairs [1].

Relevant national bodies are the National Child Justice Forum (NCJF), the National AIDS Commission (NAC) and two constitutional bodies: the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC) and the Office of the Ombudsman. The MoGCDSW manages two reformatory centres (in Mpemba and Chilwa) and the social rehabilitation centre in Lilongwe. Relevant training institutions are Magomero College for social work and Chancellor College for legal issues. At the district level, District Social Welfare Offices (DSWOs) are in charge for policy implementation regarding vulnerable children. The mapping and assessment of the National Child Protection System counted nearly 140 Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) (57% Social Welfare Officers, 21% Assistant Social Welfare Officers and 22% Social Welfare Assistants) at the district level [7].

Furthermore, there are currently 800 Child Protection Workers (CPWs), of which 300 are on the government pay roll. The CPWs form the link between community and social welfare system, working together with Community Child Protection Committees [1]. Another cadre at the district and community levels are the Community Development Assistants (CDAs), who have a role in mobilizing communities on development issues, including the construction and provision of Early Childhood Development (ECD) services. Although the extended family systems for caring for vulnerable children is the basis of the Malawian policy, there are 168 institutions for alternative care in Malawi [5].

Both at the national and district level, numerous development partners, NGOs, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are working in the field of protection of vulnerable children and child development in general.

With regard to participation, there is a national youth parliament and there are youth parliaments at district level, supported by NGOs. These youth parliaments warrant participation of children in policy development.

The CCPJA introduced four Child Justice Courts (CJCs, in the major cities), Child panels and the Child Case Review Board, all having a role in protection of children. The police manages 183 Victim Support Units (VSUs) across the country¹. Three hospitals in the major cities of Malawi host One Stop Centres (OSCs) where health, social welfare and police services are integrated for victims of violence, including children. The Girls Education & Women Empowerment (GEWE) project has established OSCs in several district hospitals. At the community level, there are 300 Community Victim Support Units (CVSUs) [7].

5.3 Programs and interventions benefitting vulnerable children

Prevention programs and interventions

In Malawi, in recognition of the importance of ECD, communities have been setting up Community Based Childcare Centres (CBCCs) to provide care and support to vulnerable children aged 3 to 8 years old. Children's Corners (CCs) have been established in schools and communities across Malawi providing sporting activities, support and protection for children aged 6 to 18 years outside the school setting. CBCCs and CCs are mainly run by volunteer care givers and sometimes supported by NGOs, FBOs or CBOs.

School feeding Programs, supported by the government and several NGOs, provide an incentive for children particularly for the vulnerable ones to stay in school. Some of these programs have been extended to CBCCs. Several civil society organizations, the NAC, UNICEF and some government departments support vulnerable children with bursaries for secondary schools. In some districts like Lilongwe and Chiradzulu, vocational skills training for older vulnerable children who are not attending school anymore is available, mostly funded by NGOs. Other NGOs offer education and parenting support which targets care givers of vulnerable children [1].

Response programs and interventions

There is one social rehabilitation centre in Lilongwe, managed by the MoGCDSW. Several NGOs offer hosting and care for street children in Lilongwe, Blantyre, Zomba and Mzuzu. Several NGOs conduct programs for supporting child headed households regarding shelter. Children who are the victims of violence access services through the OSCs, VSU and a National Child Help Line [1].

1 Data from UNICEF Malawi, March 2015.

Improving coordination at the child level: case management

In 2010, the MoGCDSW with support from UNICEF and other partners introduced the case management approach. In 2012, the MoGCDSW developed the Child Protection Case Management Framework [13]. In 2012, CPWs in five districts were trained in case management and there is a general sense at district level that this has improved vulnerable children's access to multiple services through better referrals [14].

Other social welfare programs benefitting vulnerable children

Poor households in several districts receive unconditional cash support from the government's Social Cash Transfer Program (SCTP). Another program addressing livelihood of households is the Village Saving Loans (VSLs), often initiated by civil society partners. These VSLs are seen as particularly successful at delivering support to vulnerable children in a non-discriminatory manner, and are seen as able to empower families. Livelihoods support in the form of agricultural subsidies (especially the Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP) and livestock pass-on schemes) have also made substantial positive effects in some communities in Malawi [15].

5.4 The capacity of the system for supporting vulnerable children

The situation analysis conducted in 2013-14 found two major legal issues to be addressed in order to improve the situation of vulnerable children in Malawi: the age limit of 16 in the definition of a child in the Malawian constitution and the enforcement of compulsory education, both recommended by several stakeholders during the validation meetings.

The financial, human resource and infrastructural capacity of the system should be strengthened at all levels. Resource mobilization has stagnated over the past few years, possibly partly due to an expired NPA, which made capacity strengthening a challenge. Prevention services and interventions like CBCCs, school feeding Programs, CCs, bursaries, vocational skills training and education and parenting support still lack coverage or are not available for all eligible vulnerable children. School-related programs for targeting vulnerable children generally have a positive impact on development outcomes. Response services and interventions are also not optimally established in Malawi.

The capacity regarding social rehabilitation is small and only available in the big cities. The establishment of VSUs has been evaluated as a good measure, but it needs further strengthening both at the level of the police and the community. Other social welfare Programs of which vulnerable children could benefit and which are internationally proven to be effective, like SCTs and VSL schemes, are not available in all districts in Malawi [1]. Furthermore, an evaluation of the SCTP has indicated several areas for improvement of the Program [16]. Systems like case management and the use of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) should be rolled out over the whole country. Several stakeholders also pointed to the need of a standard on fostering and implementation of the recently adopted minimum service standards for quality improvement [17].

In all sectors and at all levels of child protection, the number and training of staff is still inadequate. There is a lack of well-trained SWOs and CPWs. Many (300 out of 800) CPWs are currently not paid. This results in low staff motivation levels and services that are not optimal in coverage and quality. Measures are needed to ensure that all CPWs are fully part of the social welfare system, including having a salary, clear job descriptions, supervision, and performance appraisal and having catchment areas of reasonable size. This is especially important, as international evidence shows that home visits conducted by these kinds of community workers have a great positive impact on child development outcomes. A large part of the child protection system at the community level is depending upon volunteer workers. Volunteers should be motivated with provision of training, mechanisms of recognition and improving links with the DSWO. Lastly, infrastructure of, for example, CBCCs and CCs is inadequate and improvement regarding this could contribute to volunteers' motivation [1].



6. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The guiding principles for this national plan of action are the following:

Putting vulnerable children first. The priority focus of the NPA as well as the resources available should go to the most vulnerable children, as defined through the vulnerability framework. Therefore, the vulnerability framework needs to be incorporated into current guidelines and instruments for identification of vulnerable children, with involvement of community volunteers and vulnerable children themselves. This relates to all activities, for example to instruments for targeting within the SCTP.

Following child rights principles. All children, including vulnerable children, boys and girls, have equal rights to develop to their full potential, to be protected and be free from discrimination. This means that additional efforts need to be made to ensure that all children have access to basic commodities such as food and shelter, are able to go to and stay in school, and are protected from child marriage, child labour, teenage pregnancy, and violence amongst others. It is also important to ensure meaningful involvement of vulnerable children in key decision making and the design, implementation and monitoring of programs that affect them.

Community participation, ownership and social mobilization. The extended family system shall remain the primary support structure for the care, protection and development of vulnerable children. Preference shall be given to the development and implementation of community-based approaches to support the extended families in the care for vulnerable children, with the involvement of the community in all stages.

Alignment with existing legislation. The activities and programs in the NPA shall be guided by the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, other relevant national legislation, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international human rights instruments.



Accountability and transparency. The children and their care givers consulted for this NPA strongly voiced the need for an accountable and transparent system. It should be ensured that the support reaches the most vulnerable children and their families. In addition, monitoring is necessary to ensure that the support provided is leading to the desired result.

Evidence-informed. Partners involved in the implementation of the NPA should be committed to using evidence-informed approaches and contribute to the generation of evidence of what works, where and why. This can be done through additional operational research but also through commitment to contributing to the monitoring and evaluation framework that goes alongside this NPA. This will also enhance a result-oriented approach towards the implementation of the NPA.

True partnership. To successfully implement this NPA, true partnership is required. There should be collaboration and coordination across government ministries and between the government and civil society, and between development partners, civil society and the MoGCDSW. This would optimize the implementation of the NPA by ensuring complementarity between various activities, integration of activities with other interventions and services relating to the care and welfare of children and making sufficient resources available for scaling up of successful interventions.



7. GOAL AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The overarching goal of the National Policy on Orphans and Vulnerable children as developed in 2003 still forms the foundation for this NPA [10]:

“To facilitate the care, protection and development of orphans and vulnerable children in a coordinated manner in order to provide them with an environment in which they realize their full rights and potentials”

The main objective of this NPA, in support of the overarching goal of the national policy, is:

By the end of 2019, the survival, protection and development of 1,440,000 million vulnerable children in Malawi has been improved through strengthened capacity of the families, communities and government and enhanced policy and legislation.

The strategic objectives to achieve this main objective are:

- 1) By the end of 2019, 80% (1,144,000) of the 1.8 million vulnerable children have access to essential quality services for their survival, protection and development to be able to realize their full rights and potentials.
- 2) By the end of 2019, the capacity of families and communities has been improved to facilitate vulnerable children in realizing their full rights and potentials.
- 3) By the end of 2019, the technical, institutional and human resource capacity of government and its social protection system has been improved to ensure that vulnerable children have access to essential quality services
- 4) By the end of 2019, policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels have been improved to protect vulnerable children from the consequences of vulnerability.
- 5) By the end of 2019, vulnerable children live in a supportive environment as the result of advocacy, awareness raising and participation activities.
- 6) By the end of 2019, the response for vulnerable children is optimized through a well- functioning monitoring and evaluation system that is able to assess the situation, identify gaps, and guide adjustments.

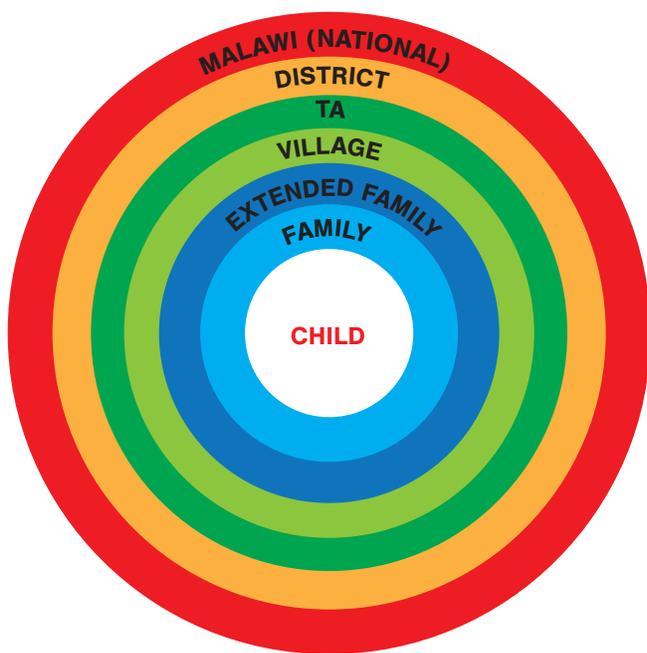


Figure 3. Vulnerable children at the centre

Vulnerable children are at the core of these strategic objectives as illustrated in figure 3. The closest to these children are their families and the communities they live in. This is followed by government and civil society services, which in turn are influenced by policy and legislation. The strategic objectives also follow this logic, while the first strategic objective is directly focused on ensuring children have access to essential quality services, the other objectives are in support of this first strategic objective. Concepts as capacity and a supportive environment are hard to capture in percentages, this is the reason why a percentage has been included in the first specific objective only.



8. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES LINKED TO ACTIVITIES

Each strategic objective has activities and sub-activities linked to it. The main activities are described below. A more detailed description of activities, including the involvement of different stakeholders in the activities and costs, can be found in annex 1.



8.1 Vulnerable children's access to essential quality services

The vulnerable children and their care givers interviewed during the situation analysis strongly recommended that this NPA should focus on assisting vulnerable children and their families with improved access to essential basic services. The activities proposed here echo these recommendations, but also build on recommendations made by stakeholders during the situation analysis phase, as well as the international evidence reviewed.

Livelihood

As poverty is the overall underlying factor that increases vulnerability of children, improving access to livelihood is a key priority to reduce vulnerability. For this, three major activities have been included in the NPA:

- Scaling up of the Social Cash Transfer Program (SCTP) to 25% of the households with vulnerable children in 2016, and to 40 % of the households with vulnerable children in 2019. Sub-activities in relation to this scaling up are: adaptation of and training around the SCTP guidelines on how to identify and target vulnerable children on the basis of the vulnerability framework; and an assessment on a mechanism for including child headed households;
- Scaling up of Village Saving Loan (VSL) schemes to 10% of households with vulnerable children in 2016 and 20% of the households with vulnerable children in 2019; and
- Scaling up of the Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP) to 40% of the households with vulnerable children in 2016 and 50% of households with vulnerable children in 2019.

Education

Education is high on the priority list of vulnerable children as well as their care givers. The following activities to increase access of vulnerable children to education are included in the NPA:

- Scaling-up nutrition programs in primary schools and Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres to 50% of all schools in the country.
- Scaling-up of bursary programs from 4,200 vulnerable children to 165,789 in 2016 and 221,053 in 2018.
- Scaling-up of vocational and entrepreneurship skills training for 2,800 vulnerable children.
- Increasing vulnerable children's access to Community BCCs to 70% by 2018.
- Increasing vulnerable children's access to children's corners (500,000 children, 27% of the total number of vulnerable children).
- Stimulating child participation in policy development and implementation.
- Increasing the access to education of children with disability.

Clean water and improved sanitation

In order to reduce the time children have to spend on household chores related to fetching water, as well as to enhancing their access to the basic commodities of clean water and proper sanitation, the following activities are included in the NPA:

- Increasing the number of water clean points in remote communities, schools and CBCCs through the installation of 2,500 additional water points, and the distribution of water treatment chemicals to control outbreaks of water borne diseases; and
- Promotion of improvement of sanitation facilities in communities, schools and CBCCs through awareness raising activities.

Health

To increase the access of vulnerable children to health services, the following activities are included in the NPA:

- Increasing vulnerable children's access to HIV testing and when tested positive access to ART. This will be done through advocacy;
- Increasing vulnerable children's access to sexual and reproductive health information and services through the development and dissemination of IEC materials and messages for vulnerable children aged 13 - 17 on sexual and reproductive health matters
- Linking community health care delivery (by Health Surveillance Assistants, HSAs) to CBCCs through formalizing the linkage with the Ministry of Health for HSAs to provide health services in CBCCs, and through training of 10,500 HSAs and their supervisors on identification of child protection cases during outreach programs in line with the vulnerability framework.

Safe Environment and Reducing Violence against Children

Activities aimed at providing a safe environment to vulnerable children include activities focused on reducing violence against vulnerable children, including those living with care givers who have faced violence themselves during their childhood as this is a determining factor for future violence. Activities include increasing access to safe housing for vulnerable children, with the focus on child headed households. Besides housing being a basic service, it also helps to protect these children from physical and sexual violence. Access to safe housing should be realized through linking children in child headed households to foster parents; through identifying and supporting 12,000 child headed households and families caring for vulnerable children that have inappropriate shelter; and through coordination with institutional care and safe homes for vulnerable children in need of these services. To furthermore reduce violence against children, the life skills development will be enhanced through children corners at community level so that children are better equipped to protect themselves, and/or to seek assistance, but also to break the chain of the culture of violence. However, also under other sub-objectives special attention will be given to violence against children, through incorporating this in trainings such as in case management, parental skills, education, as well as in advocacy activities.

Psychological and spiritual support

Activities focused on providing psychological and spiritual support include:

- Increasing coverage of psycho-social and spiritual support for vulnerable children in schools, including in relation to violence against children. This should be realized through the development of guidelines for psycho-social support in schools; through training of education workers, primary and secondary school teachers in the identification of vulnerable children according to the vulnerability framework; through the establishments of links between CCs and schools for the provision of psycho-social support; and through advocating for the inclusion of psycho-social support in the teacher trainings curriculum; and
- Increasing psycho-social support for vulnerable children outside the school setting, also in relation to violence against children, through training of CBCC, CC, both government workers and volunteers attached to CBOs on psycho-social support for vulnerable children; through adapting the "Journey of Life" on how to identify vulnerable children on the basis of the vulnerability framework and providing training around this adapted "Journey of Life"; and training of desk officers of the Child Help Line on counseling and reporting mechanisms.

Birth registration

Activities around birth registration include increasing the number of families that register their children through an awareness campaign on the importance of birth registration of all children in Malawi; and training of referral skills of 1,100 extension workers including Child Protection Workers (CPWs), HSAs, and extension workers, regarding birth registration, in collaboration with the National Registration Bureau.



8.2 Improved capacity of families and communities

In order to support the capacity of families and communities who are closest to vulnerable children the following activities are included in the NPA.

Livelihood

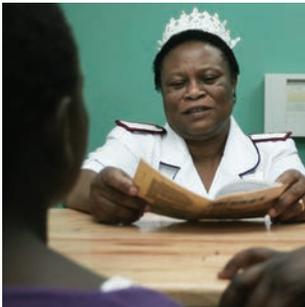
These activities are focused on increasing the capacity of families and communities to improve vulnerable children's access to livelihood. This is to be done through:

- Strengthening the capacity of household heads around economic activities.
- Increasing the capacity of CBOs in Income Generating Activities and Village Saving Loans schemes.

Social protection

To increase the capacities of families and communities to improve vulnerable children’s access to social protection, the following activities are included in the NPA:

- Increasing parenting skills of parents/care givers through training in parenting skills, including in relation to the prevention of violence against children;
- Capacity building of CBOs in social protection through training of NGOs, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and CBOs in social and child protection, and through the development and dissemination of information, education and communication materials on protection and care of vulnerable children, including in relation to violence against children;
- Enhancing community-based care for vulnerable children including in relation to violence against children through training of government workers and NGO/CBO volunteers in case management, and training of Local Authorities on monitoring child protection in their communities, and training of religious leaders on child protection to mainstream child protection in religious institutions; and
- Scaling up of community-based activities to address norms regarding violence against children, child marriage, child labour, stigma and discrimination through training of government workers and NGO/CBO volunteers in barriers to social protection.



8.3 Improved capacity of government and its social protection system

The activities under this strategic objective are focused on increasing both the quality as well as the quantity of the social welfare workforce. The following activities are proposed to achieve this:

Human resource capacity

Human resource capacity is to be strengthened through the following activities:

- Increasing the number of CPWs through putting the existing 500 CPWs on the government pay roll, and recruiting an additional 300 CPWs; and
- Increasing the number of Social Workers through the recruitment of additional Assistant Social Welfare Officers (ASWOs) by 63 and Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) by 95.

Quality of the social welfare workforce

In order to enhance the quality of the social welfare work force, the NPA includes the following activities:

- Increasing the capacity of social welfare staff in case management through the training of all CPWs, SWAs and SWOs; linking community health care delivery by HSAs to CBCCs by formalizing this linkage between the ministry of Health and the MoGCDSW, and increasing the capacity of SWAs and SWOs through the provision of 30 scholarships for upgrading.

Technical and institutional capacity

The technical and institutional capacity will be enhanced through the following activities in the NPA:

- Scaling up of the case management system through coordinating the roll-out of the case management system to new districts; providing a cell phone, airtime and radio for each coordinating CPW; providing a motorbike for each coordinating CPW; providing CPWs with bicycles, and DSWOs with motor cycles, including fuel and maintenance; and through organizing and holding district monthly meetings to discuss each child presented in the case management system to monitor and follow up child protection cases;
- Increasing vulnerable children's access to foster homes through establishing and operationalizing 4 public foster homes and 28 safety homes; rehabilitating 2 reformatory centres and 1 social rehabilitation centre; training staff in management of safety homes;
- Enhancing the quality of care provided in institutions and other organizations working with vulnerable children through supporting child placements and reintegration; supporting the MoGCDSW to disseminate rules, regulations and standards of quality for institutions and safety homes and implement the reintegration model for Malawi.

Capacity of the justice system

The capacity of the justice system is to be strengthened through the following activities:

- Sustaining 310 existing Community Victim Support Units (CVSUs) by maintaining and furnishing 310 existing ones; establishing 29 new One Stop Centres (OSC) within the district hospitals and strengthening of 100 Police Victim Support Units.
- Increasing the capacity of staff in VSU and OSCs through training of 1,860 staff in CVSUs and 400 officers at police VSUs. Additionally, training of 500 health, social welfare and justice stakeholders of OSCs in providing medical examination and treatment to child survivors of violence and linking the social welfare with the medical processes; and
- Increasing vulnerable children's access to legal assistance through training child justice magistrates on their functions for children in need of care and protection; and training child magistrates, prosecutors, police, probation officers and legal aid department staff on general principles and handling cases of child victims, including in relation to violence against children.



8.4 Improved policy and legislation, leadership and coordination

Under this strategic objective, advocacy activities around the review, enactments and enforcement of national legislation and policies related to vulnerable children have been clustered, as well as activities that focus on strengthening coordination to facilitate implementation of legal frameworks and policies related to vulnerable children.

Legislation and policies

Activities include:

- Strengthening the legal frameworks related to vulnerable children: amendment of the current legislation around the definition of a child to make it compliant with international standards; finalizing and passing of the Trafficking Act, the Adoption Act and the Marriage Act; and development of an action plan to enforce compulsory education and print and disseminate these documents;

- Strengthening the legal frameworks related to vulnerable children: finish the development of guidelines for foster placements decision making based on the best interest principle and print and disseminate this guideline; develop rules and regulations on standards of quality for foster homes and safety homes in line with UN guidelines on alternative care, and print and disseminate these; and
- Develop comprehensive policy for all children.

Leadership and coordination

Activities include:

- Dissemination of legal frameworks and policies related to vulnerable children to all 28 districts, such as the minimum service standards for quality improvement for orphan and vulnerable children, the Joint Sector Strategic Plan (JSSP), the new NPA for vulnerable children, and the policy on street children;
- Orientation for the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security on the vulnerability framework in collaboration with the National Aids Commission through a national meeting;
- Enhancing the capacity of the Government of Malawi and stakeholders to provide leadership and coordination at all levels through bi-annual Sectoral Working Group (SWG) meetings and quarterly Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings as stipulated in the JSSP; quarterly TWGs and annual meetings organized by Local Authorities with all DSWO staff and community leaders; and
- Establishing an inventory of agencies dealing with vulnerable children at national and district level, and to print and disseminate this inventory.



8.5 Advocacy, awareness raising and participation

The activities to achieve this strategic objective are focused on increasing and sustaining people's awareness on vulnerable children, campaigns to reduce stigma and discrimination, and child participation.

Awareness on vulnerable children

Activity includes:

- Increasing awareness on legislation and policies regarding vulnerable children through the orientation of district staff.

Reducing stigma and discrimination

Local and national level campaigns should be conducted to contribute to reducing stigma and discrimination around HIV and vulnerable children.

Child participation

To realize meaningful child participation, the following activities are included: the linkage of youth forums for child participation to children's corners; developing youth forum guidelines and print and disseminate these; and the stimulation of the formation of youth clubs, school clubs and children's corners (amongst others by sports competitions).



8.6 Monitoring and evaluation

This strategic objective is to be achieved through activities around the establishment of a functional Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS); review of the implementation of the NPA for vulnerable children; and strengthening research on vulnerable children.

Child Protection Information Management System

The CPIMS should be established and made operational in 28 districts through training of social welfare staff members at district level; facilitating the installation of the CPIMS at district level; and providing each DSWO with the equipment needed for the functioning of the CPIMS.

Review of the implementation of the NPA

Activities to monitor the implementation of the NPA are:

- Planning and reviewing of the NPA for vulnerable children through the development of yearly work plans, and quarterly review at district and national level, and annual review meetings in line with JSSP;
- Monitoring of relevant data of Community Victim Support Units, CCs, CBCCs, children in foster care and institutions data and link this with CPIMS; establishing of a registry for children with disabilities, child birth and death, and children affected by HIV and AIDS at local government level and link this to the CPIMS; and
- Evaluation of the impact of the NPA through lobbying to incorporate vulnerable children indicators into periodic national surveys and initiating an impact evaluation of the NPA in 2020.

Research

Research related activities of this NPA include:

- Identifying research priorities that will inform policy and programming through annual meetings;
- Using research information for policy and programming through annual review of research conducted in Malawi around vulnerable children and feeding this back to the TWGs operating under the JSSP; and
- Initiating selected research related to programs for vulnerable children through conducting two studies per year on issues related to vulnerable children including the functioning of the social welfare system. Specific studies that have been identified already are: a research on the impact of CBCCs on children's primary and secondary school outcomes and documenting promising practices regarding the SCTP, village saving loans and other programs.



9. COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Coordination and implementation of the NPA will fall under the JSSP. Therefore, the JSSP coordination structure will be applicable to the NPA. With the new JSSP, a new coordination structure with clear responsibilities, organized in Technical Working Groups (TWGs) both at national and district level, has been established. The TWGs have to report to the Gender, Children, Youth and Sports (GCY&S) Sector Working Group (SWG) which is co-chaired by the MoGCDSW and the Ministry of Youth and Sports and supported by a secretariat, both at national and district level. At the national level, the following TWGs will be established [12]:

- Gender
- Integrated Community Development
- Child Development
- Social Welfare
- Youth Development
- Sports

All TWGs cover key functional areas that are applicable to this NPA, especially the TWG on Child Development and Social Welfare. Within the different TWGs, many donor agencies, NGOs and ministries are represented. Therefore, they represent a unique platform to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination, to ensure that results for children are achieved across sectors of social welfare, health, education, agriculture, justice and constitutional affairs, irrigation and water development, home affairs, labour, disability and elderly, local government and rural development and birth registration.

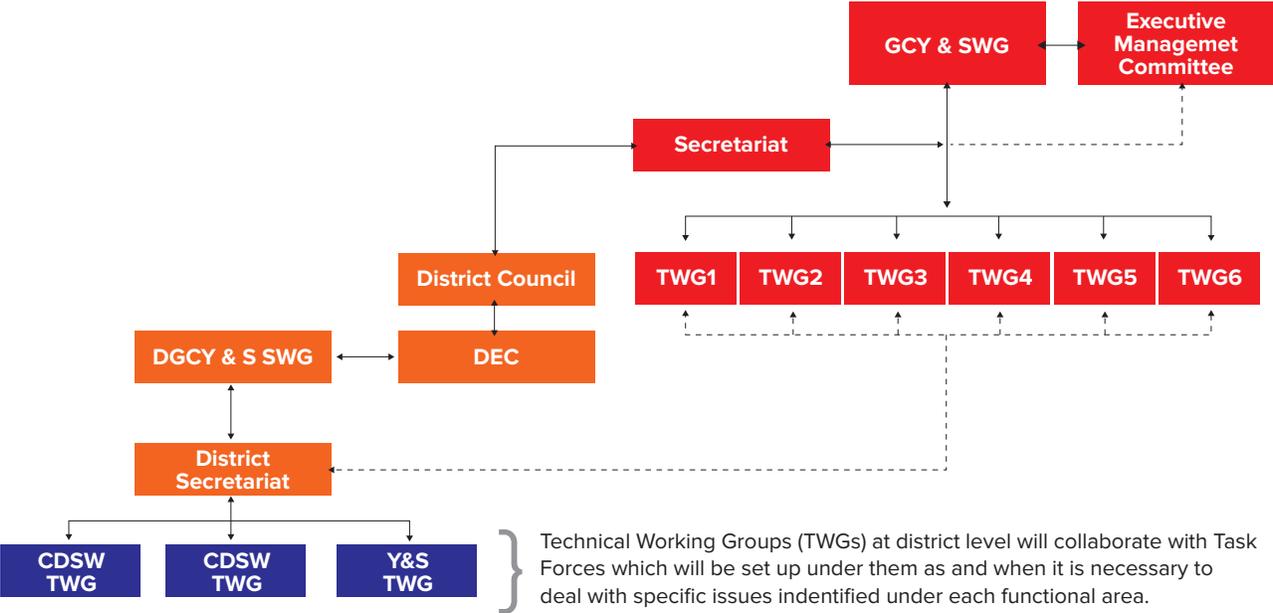
At the district level, there will be three TWGs:

- Gender and Integrated Community development
- Child Development and Social Welfare
- Youth development and Sports

The secretariat is provided by the Director of Planning and Research of the MoGCDSW. This secretariat is crucial for the successful implementation of the NPA, as it would have to assure that the different TWGs have timely access to up to date information, and are able to take appropriate decisions. The responsibilities of the secretariat are: 1) facilitating dialogue between the ministries, development partners, civil society, and the private sector; 2) facilitating linkages between relevant government ministries; 3) facilitating the establishment of task forces, if and when needed; 4) making arrangements for joint sector reviews and monitoring meetings; 5) coordinating production of annual NPA reviews as part of sector review reports.

The coordination structure (see figure 4) is new and therefore, some of the activities in this NPA are focused on strengthening coordination (see annex 1).

Figure 4. Coordination arrangements at the national and district level





10. SOURCES OF FUNDING, FINANCING FRAMEWORK

The detailed costed implementation plan of this NPA can be found in annex 1. The funding structure for this NPA for the first two years draws upon funding already committed by the Government of Malawi, development partners, NGOs and private sector, but also aims to capitalize on the resource mobilization strategy for the JSSP 2013 - 2017. In this resource mobilization strategy, four different approaches are used [18]:

- 1) To further intensify collaboration with existing donors as these provide core funding for the plan.
- 2) To bring on board new donors to diversify funding sources.
- 3) To enhance the capacity for resource mobilization, transparency, accountability and reporting to ensure that new donors can be brought on board, as well as current funders continue to provide support.
- 4) To ensure the NPA is implemented in an effective, transparent and accountable fashion as this will also contribute to continued and expanded support.

The SWG, mentioned in Chapter 9, will have the responsibility to coordinate the resource mobilization for the NPA, including the capacity building as well as the monitoring tasks. The secretariat that supports the SWG has an important task to assist the SWG in bringing together development partners, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Treasury and central government decision makers, including representatives of vulnerable children and youth representatives, to review the implementation of the NPA and the effect of the resource mobilization on an annual basis.

As mentioned in the JSSP resource mobilization strategy, the line ministries, District Assemblies and semi-government organizations are the channels for public funding. However, as these public funds are limited, the majority of the funding will need to come from development partners, NGOs and private sector [18].



11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) will be used for the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of this NPA. The CPIMS is still under development, therefore, it is recommended that the system incorporates indicators related to the vulnerability framework presented in this NPA. The CPIMS will be instrumental for tracking the progress on many indicators as presented in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (annex 2). The indicators have been divided in output, outcome/impact indicators. The output indicators measure whether an activity has taken place. The outcome indicators measure whether the activity has led to increased service delivery for children. The impact indicators measure whether the activities have resulted in a reduction of the consequences of vulnerability such as reduced child marriages, reduced teenage pregnancies, reduced child mortality, reduced malnutrition, reduced child labour, reduced violence against children, etc.

Only the first strategic objective has a “measurable” indicator, namely that 80% of the vulnerable children will receive a combination of essential services related to education, health, livelihood, psycho-social support, safe and clean environment, and birth registration. This “measurable” indicator is however challenging to measure as it is difficult to track how many of the 1,8 million vulnerable children will indeed be reached by what services, and feasible coverage rates differ per activity. Instead, outcome indicators for the different areas have been included in the monitoring and evaluation framework of which the ones with the highest coverage rates have been included below:

Table 2. Essential services with highest coverage targets

Area	Sub area	Coverage Target 2019
Livelihood	Social cash transfer	40% households with vulnerable children
	Village saving loans	20% households with vulnerable children
Education	Home grown school feeding	60% of vulnerable children
Access to education	Primary school completion	80% of vulnerable children able to complete a full course of primary schooling
Safe environment	Violence against children	80% of vulnerable children having had life skills education with specific focus on prevention of violence
Health	SRHR info	80 % of vulnerable children (12-18 years) receiving SRH information
Birth registration	Registration	20% of vulnerable children being registered

Table 3. DHS 2010 external support overview

Type of external support	% of OVC having received this support
Medical (over last 12 months)	8.9%
Emotional (over last 3 months)	3.3%
Social/material (over last 3 months)	2.6%
School related (last 12 months)	7.6%
At least one of the above	17.3%

As mentioned in chapter 9, the coordination of the M&E processes is the responsibility of the JSSP SWG secretariat. Reporting will be multi-layered. The districts will prepare, consolidate and submit reports to the secretariat. Quarterly reports will focus on progress regarding output indicators, while annual reports will focus on progress regarding outcome indicators. In 2020, an impact evaluation needs to take place to measure the impact of the NPA (against the impact indicators).

The annual JSSP review meetings, which are involving all stakeholders in the sector, will also serve to review progress made on implementation of the NPA for vulnerable children. These annual review meetings will serve to identify research questions that need to be addressed and to discuss and decide on how to best address identified challenges.

It is proposed that through tracking these outcome indicators, in combination with the MDHS indicator on external support received (see table 3 for the MDHS 2010 figures) consensus could be built around progress made regarding the 80% target.

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Budget Summary

Strategic Objectives	Cost 2015	Cost 2016	Cost 2017	Cost 2018	Cost 2019	Total Cost (MK)
Strategic Objective 1: By the end of 2018, 80% of the 1,8 million vulnerable children have access to essential quality services for their survival, protection and development to be able to realize their full rights and potentials	11,940,647,848	22,078,664,646	31,940,050,646	32,460,904,396	31,545,743,396	129,966,010,932
Strategic Objective 2: By the end of 2018, the capacity of families and communities has been improved to facilitate vulnerable children in realizing their full rights and potentials		950,337,000	940,154,500	883,222,500	867,780,000	3,641,494,000
Strategic Objective 3: By the end of 2018, the technical, institutional and human resource capacity of the government its social protection system has been improved to ensure that vulnerable children have access to essential quality services	48,906,000	1,258,010,583	1,302,842,500	516,450,250	197,011,250	3,323,220,583
Strategic Objective 4: By the end of 2018, policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels have been improved to protect vulnerable children from the consequences of vulnerability	138,370,200	570,758,150	210,280,550	191,675,550	191,675,550	1,302,760,000
Strategic Objective 5: By the end of 2018, vulnerable children live in a supportive environment as the result of advocacy, awareness raising and participation activities	30,818,200	182,044,300		164,762,500		377,625,000
Strategic Objective 6: By the end of 2018, the response for vulnerable children is optimized through a well-functioning monitoring and evaluation system that is able to assess the situation, identify gaps, and guide adjustments	32,191,450	1,260,201,400	796,152,050	787,527,050	809,163,300	3,685,235,250
Total (MK)	12,190,933,698.00	26,300,016,079.00	35,189,480,246.00	35,004,542,246.00	33,611,373,496.00	142,296,345,765.00
Total (US\$)	23,810,417.38	51,367,218.90	68,729,453.61	68,368,246.57	65,647,213.86	277,922,550.32
Total (US\$) plus 10% annual increase	26,191,459.12	56,503,940.79	75,602,398.97	75,205,071.23	72,211,935.25	305,714,805.35

Detailed Costed Implementation Plan

ACTIVITIES AND SUB ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TARGETS					COSTS					TOTAL COST (MK)	
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Cost 2015	Cost 2016	Cost 2017	Cost 2018	Cost 2019		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BY THE END OF 2018, 80% OF THE 1.8 MILLION VULNERABLE CHILDREN HAVE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL QUALITY SERVICES FOR THEIR SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT TO BE ABLE TO REALIZE THEIR FULL RIGHTS AND POTENTIALS														
Strategy 1: Increase access of vulnerable children to livelihood														
Activity 1: Scaling-up of the Social Cash Transfer Program (SCTP) to 12.5% households with vulnerable children in 2017 (83750 hh) and 20% households in 2019 (268,000 hh)														
Sub Activity 1: MoEPD, MoGCDSW, partners and donors to coordinate the roll-out of the SCT program to 20 districts in 2017 and 28 districts in 2019	4 national meetings per year of 30 people each costing MK2,385,600	2,385,600	4	4	4	4	4	-	9,542,400	9,542,400	9,542,400	9,542,400	9,542,400	38,169,600
Sub Activity 2: MoGCDSW to adapt and disseminate SCTP guidelines on how to identify and target vulnerable children around the vulnerability framework	One day national meeting of 50 costing MK5,436,250	5,436,250	1	1				5,436,250	5,436,250	0	-	-	-	10,872,500
Sub Activity 3: Provision of social cash transfers	Estimated total cash transfer per beneficiary household per year: MK67,080	67,080	30000	40000	60,000	80,000	134,000	2,012,400,000	2,683,200,000	4,024,800,000	5,366,400,000	8,988,720,000	23,075,520,000	
Activity 2: Scaling-up of Village Saving Loans schemes to 10% of households with vulnerable children in 2016 (67,000 HH) and 20% of households in 2018 (134,000 HH)														
Sub Activity 1: Support scaling-up of Village savings and Loans to households with vulnerable children	Training 67,000 beneficiaries in 2016 and 134,000 beneficiaries in 2018. Cost of training one beneficiary: MK55,000 plus MK20,000 seed money	75,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	3,750,000,000	3,750,000,000	3,825,000,000	3,750,000,000	-	-	15,075,000,000
Activity 2: Scaling-up of the Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP) to 40% of households with vulnerable children in 2016 (268,000 HH) and 50% of households in 2018 (335,000 HH)														
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW and MoAFS to adapt FISP guidelines on how to identify vulnerable children around the vulnerability framework	30 people to attend a one day national workshop for adapting the guidelines	2,385,600	1	0	0	0	0	2,385,600	-	0	-	-	-	2,385,600
Sub Activity 2: MoGCDSW and MoAFS to train 300 extension workers on identification of vulnerable children (according to framework)	Training sessions involving 35 extension workers per session at district level	3,106,750	2	2	2	2	-	6,213,500	6,213,500	6,213,500	6,213,500	-	-	18,640,500

ACTIVITIES AND SUB ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TARGETS						COSTS						TOTAL COST (MK)	
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016		2017
Strategy 2: Increase access of vulnerable children to education																
Activity 3: Scaling-up nutrition programs in primary schools and ECD centres to 50% of all the schools in the country																
Sub-Activity 1: Scale-up home grown school feeding programs in 1924 government primary schools in 2016 (50%) reaching 1.9 million children and 2309 schools in 2018 (60%) reaching 2.3 million children	Training one representative of the 1924 and 2,309 primary schools in production and food processing	60,000	55	66	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	3,300,000	3,960,000	3,960,000	3,960,000	3,960,000	7,260,000
Sub-Activity 2: Provide farm inputs to primary school & ECD centres	2 bags of fertilizer, maize seed, and soya seed that can feed 60 children in a year. This costs about K40,000. Average cost per pupil is K616	616	1,900,000	1,900,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	1,170,400,000	1,170,400,000	1,170,400,000	1,416,800,000	1,416,800,000	5,174,400,000
Sub-Activity 3: Scale-up school feeding program to 50% of ECD centres in the country	Feeding 100 children per ECD centre in 4,500 ECD Centres at MK155,400 per centre	155,400	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	310,800,000	388,500,000	388,500,000	388,500,000	388,500,000	699,300,000
Activity 4: Scaling-up of bursary programs from 40000 vulnerable children to 165,789 in 2017 and 221,053 in 2019																
Sub Activity 1: Provide secondary school bursaries	Secondary school bursaries to cost MK64,500 per beneficiary	64,500	40,000	80,000	165,789	200,000	221,053	200,000	221,053	200,000	2,580,000,000	5,160,000,000	10,693,390,500	12,900,000,000	14,257,918,500	45,591,309,000
Activity 5: Scaling-up of vocational and entrepreneurship skills training for 10,000 vulnerable children																
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW, MoE, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Labour to train 20,000 older vulnerable children in vocational skills	10,000 children per year in 2017 and 2018	200,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
Sub Activity 2: MoGCDSW and MoE to provide vulnerable children who followed vocational training with start-up kits	500 children to be provided with sewing machines, 500 children provided with carpentry equipment, and 500 children will be provided with welding machines per year in 2017 and 2018 which have an average cost of MK115,000	115,000	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	172,500,000	172,500,000	172,500,000	172,500,000	172,500,000	345,000,000
Activity 8: Increasing vulnerable children's access to CBCCs to 70% by 2018.																
Sub Activity 1: DSWOs and partners to construct 525 new CBCCs (presenting a 5% increase of the current number: 10,500) (Yr 2: 100, Yr3: 150, Yr 4: 150, Yr5: 125)	Construction of a CBCC estimated at MK6,000,000 plus furnishing costed at MK750,000 plus recreational materials, total MK6,750,000	6,750,000	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	506,250,000	675,000,000	1,012,500,000	675,000,000	675,000,000	3,543,750,000
Sub Activity 2: Establish 5000 new CBCCs (year 1: 1000, year 2: 1500, year 3: 1500, 1000 in year 4)	Training of 3 volunteers per CBCCs, 30 participants per session, each to cost MK402,750	402,750	35	50	35	50	35	50	35	0	14,096,250	20,137,500	14,096,250	14,096,250	14,096,250	68,467,500

ACTIVITIES AND SUB ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TARGETS					COSTS					TOTAL COST (MK)
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Cost 2015	Cost 2016	Cost 2017	Cost 2018	Cost 2019	
Sub Activity 3: Renovate 5,250 existing CBCCs (year 1: 1000, year 2:1,250, year 3:1500 year 4, 1500)	Maintenance cost per CBCC estimated at MK225,000	225,000	1000	1,250	1500	1500	0	225,000,000	281,250,000	337,500,000	337,500,000		1,181,250,000
Sub Activity 4: DSWOs and partners to provide play and learning materials and cooking utensils to 5,250 existing CBCCs. (Year 1:1000, year 2:1,250, year 3:1500 year 4	Estimated cost of refurbishing one CBCC is MK750,000	750,000	1000	1,250	1,500	1,500	0	750,000,000	937,500,000	1,125,000,000	1,125,000,000		3,937,500,000
Sub-Activity 5: MoGCDSW & MoE to develop an inclusive education strategy (in year 1)	30 day consultancy at MK225,000 per day, adverts and recruitment of consultant that will cost MK1125,000 and a stakeholders meeting that will cost MK5,511,250	13,311,250	1					13,311,250					13,311,250
Sub Activity 6: Provide honoraria to 31,000 CBCC caregivers	20% of all 11,025 CBCCs in 2015, 50% in 2016 and 30% in 2017	180,000	2,205	5,513	3,308			396,900,000	992,340,000	595,440,000			1,984,680,000
Activity 9: Increasing vulnerable children's access to children's corners (500,000 children, 27% of the total number of vulnerable children)													
Sub Activity 1: DSWOs and partners to provide supplies (play, education, & cooking utensils) to 5,000 children corners	Procurement of playing materials at MK500,000 per children's corner	500,000	200	400	400	500		100,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	250,000,000		750,000,000
Sub Activity 2: MoGCDSW and CSOs to conduct training of trainers for 2,000 children corners caregivers on child protection, and counselling	5 day training sessions of 30 care givers per session each costing MK1,544,250	1,544,250	4					6,177,000					12,354,000
Sub Activity 3: MoGCDSW and CSOs to train 12, 000 children corner caregivers on Children's Corner Facilitators Guide, psychosocial support and child protection. (1,000 yr1, 3000 yr 2, 3000 yr3, 3000 yr 4 and 2,000 year 5)	3 day training sessions of 30 care givers per session each costing MK1,544,250	1,544,250	33	100	100	67		50,960,250	154,425,000	103,464,750			463,275,000
Activity 10: Stimulating child participation in policy development and implementation													
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW to develop youth parliament guidelines which link youth parliaments to CCs, print and disseminate	A one-day national stakeholders meeting of 50 participants plus 10 days for a consultant at K225,000 per day plus procurement cost at MK 1,125, 000	8,811,250	3	1				26,433,750	8,811,250				35,245,000
Sub Activity 2: DWSOs to stimulate the formation of school clubs, youth clubs and CCs (amongst others by sport competitions)	Communication, transport, and lunch costs estimated at MK50,000 per district per month in year 2	16,800,000	1					16,800,000					16,800,000

ACTIVITIES AND SUB ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TARGETS							COSTS					TOTAL COST (MK)	
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Cost 2015	Cost 2016	Cost 2017	Cost 2018	Cost 2019				
Sub Activity 3: MoGCDSW to train 298 SWOs and 1100 CPWs on the adapted "Journey of Life"	A one day training sessions at district level involving 30 SWOs per session. Cost per session: MK1,582,250	1,582,250			23							36,391,750				36,391,750
Sub Activity 4: MoGCDSW to train 28 desk officers of the Child Help Line on counselling and reporting mechanisms	Three day training session at district level. Cost per session: MK3,106,750	3,106,750			1							3,106,750				3,106,750
Strategy 7: Increase the number of vulnerable children obtaining birth registration																
Activity 20: Increasing the number of families that register their children																
Sub Activity 1: The National Registration Bureau, with support from MoGCDSW and CSOs, to run an awareness campaign on the importance of birth registration for all children in Malawi, including vulnerable children	IEC materials, PA system, dissemination: Cost per year: MK20,000,000	20,000,000	1	1	1	1						20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	80,000,000
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: BY THE END OF 2018, THE CAPACITY OF FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES HAS BEEN IMPROVED TO FACILITATE VULNERABLE CHILDREN IN REALIZING THEIR FULL RIGHTS AND POTENTIALS																
Strategy 1: Increase the capacity of families and communities to improve vulnerable children's access to livelihood																
Activity 21: Increasing training support to household heads around economic activities																
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW to train 33,500 household heads with vulnerable children in microfinance/ loans and business management skills representing 5% of the number of HH with vulnerable children (670,000)	Three day training session at community level involving 30 household heads per session. Cost per session: MK 1,544,250	1,544,250	280	280	280	280						432,390,000	432,390,000	432,390,000	432,390,000	1,729,560,000
Activity22: Increasing capacity of CBOs in Income Generating Activities and Village Saving Loans schemes																
Sub Activity 1: DSWOs, CBOs and partners to support Income Generating Activities and Village Saving Loans and link them to markets	Two one-day training sessions of 30 participants each per district. Cost per session: MK930,250	930,250	28		28							26,047,000	26,047,000	26,047,000		52,094,000
Strategy 2: Increase the capacity of families and communities to improve vulnerable children's access to social protection																
Activity 23: Increasing parenting skills of parents/care givers																
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW, DSWOs together with CSOs to train 33,500 parents/caregivers in parenting skills representing 5% of the number of HH with vulnerable children (670,000)	Three day training session at community level involving 30 parents/caregivers per session. Cost per session: MK 1,544,250	1,544,250	280	280	280	280						432,390,000	432,390,000	432,390,000	432,390,000	1,729,560,000
Activity 24: Capacity building of CBOs in social protection																
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW, DSWOs and partners to train 300 NGOs, FBOs and CBOs in social and child protection	10 three day training sessions at district level each involving 30 participants. cost per session: MK3,106,750	3,106,750	10									31,067,500				31,067,500

ACTIVITIES AND SUB ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TARGETS					COSTS					TOTAL COST (MK)
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Cost 2015	Cost 2016	Cost 2017	Cost 2018	Cost 2019	
Sub Activity 2: MoGCDSW and partners to develop IEC materials on protection and care of vulnerable children	Estimated cost of development and production of materials MK10,000,000	10,000,000	1					10,000,000					10,000,000
Sub Activity 3: MoGCDSW and partners to disseminate IEC materials on protection and care of vulnerable children	Dissemination activities estimated at MK3,000,000 per year	3,000,000	1	1	1	1	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	12,000,000
Activity 25: Enhancing community based care for vulnerable children													
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW and partners to train 1,500 care givers/ community facilitators (government and NGO/CBO related) in case management	Three day training session at community level involving 30 parents/ caregivers per session. Cost per session: MK 1,544,250	1,544,250	10	30	10			15,442,500	46,327,500	15,442,500			77,212,500
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BY THE END OF 2018, THE TECHNICAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY OF THE GOVERNMENT ITS SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM HAS BEEN IMPROVED TO ENSURE THAT VULNERABLE CHILDREN HAVE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL QUALITY SERVICES													
Strategy 1: Increase the social welfare human resource capacity (quantity)													
Activity 26: Increasing the number of Child Protection Workers (CPWs) (on government pay roll)													
Sub Activity 1: Honaria for 500 CPWs for 3 years	500 CPWs to receive MK27,000 per month for three years	27,000	6,000	6,000	6,000			162,000,000	162,000,000	162,000,000			486,000,000
Sub Activity 2: Incorporation of 500 CPW on payroll	Lump sum in the third year: MK10,000,000	10,000,000			1				10,000,000				10,000,000
Activity 27: Increasing the number of Social Workers													
Sub Activity 1: Government to recruit 63 ASWOs	Cost of procurement process in year two	1,125,000	1					1,125,000					1,125,000
Sub Activity 2: Government to recruit 95 SWOs	Cost of procurement process in year two	1,125,000	1					1,125,000					1,125,000
Strategy 2: Increase the quality of the social welfare workforce													
Activity 28: Increasing the capacity of social welfare staff in case management													
Sub Activity 1: Government to train 998 social welfare staff (700 CPWs, 123 SWAs and 175 SWOs) in the case management	Three day training sessions at district level each involving 30 participants, cost per session: MK3,106,750	3,106,750	15	17				46,601,250	52,814,750				99,416,000
Activity 29: Increasing the capacity of SWAs and SWOs by provision of upgrading/ training possibilities in college													
Sub Activity 1: Government to provide 30 scholarships for SWAs and SWOs for up-grading at Magomero College (representing 10% of the total number of officers)	Unit cost of scholarship: MK1,200,000 per year	1,200,000	30	30	30	30		36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	144,000,000

ACTIVITIES AND SUB ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TARGETS						COSTS						TOTAL COST (MK)
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019			
Activity 32: Enhancing the quality of care provided in institutions and other organizations working with vulnerable children															
Sub Activity 1: Support child placements and reintegration	Monthly lump sum per district (cost include removing child from institution, direct support to child and family and monitoring for 600 children per year). Unit cost per district per month: K1,000,000	1,000,000	28	28	28	28	28	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	112,000,000
Sub Activity 2: MoGCDSW to disseminate rules, regulations and standards of quality for institutions and safety homes	Print and distribute 10,000 materials, 50 paged each in year 2. Printing cost: MK7,500,000. Distribution cost: K10,000,000	17,500,000	1					17,500,000.00						17,500,000	
Sub Activity 3: Develop reintegration model for Malawi	A national stakeholders meeting with 50 participants and 20 days for a consultant in year 2. Cost of meeting: MK4,461,250; Cost of consultant: MK22,500 per day; Cost of hiring consultant MK1125,000	7,011,250	2	2	1	1		14,022,500.00	14,022,500	7,011,250.00	7,011,250.00	7,011,250.00	7,011,250.00	42,067,500	
Strategy 4: Increase the capacity of the justice system															
Activity 33: Ensuring the continuation and expansion of Victim Support Units (VSUs) and One Stop Centres (OSCs)															
Sub Activity 1: Local authorities to maintain and furnish 310 (existing) VSUs	Maintenance cost per VSU: MK225,000; Cost of furniture per VSU: MK750,000	975,000	124	124	62			120,900,000.00	120,900,000	60,450,000.00				302,250,000	
Sub Activity 2: Police to strengthen 100 VSUs in police formations	Three-day training workshops at district level with 30 participants per session. Unit cost per session: MK3,106,750	3,106,750	4					12,427,000.00						12,427,000	
Sub Activity 3: MoH to establish 20 new OSCs (part of district hospitals)	Construction cost per OSC: MK 4,800,000	4,800,000		20									96,000,000	96,000,000	
Activity 34: Increasing the capacity of staff in VSUs and OSCs															
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW to train 1860 staff of community VSUs	62 three-day training sessions at community level each involving 30 participants. cost per session: MK1,544,250	1,544,250	30	32				46,327,500.00	49,416,000					95,743,500	
Sub Activity 2: Police to train 400 staff of police VSUs	14 Three-day training workshops at district level with 30 participants per session. Unit cost per session: MK3,106,750	3,106,750	14					43,494,500.00						43,494,500	

ACTIVITIES AND SUB ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TARGETS					COSTS					TOTAL COST (MK)
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Cost 2015	Cost 2016	Cost 2017	Cost 2018	Cost 2019	
Sub Activity 3: MoGCDSW and MoH to train 500 health, social welfare and justice stakeholders of OSCs on providing medical examination and treatment to child victims of violence and the social welfare process along with the medical process	17 three-day training workshops at district level with 30 participants per session. Unit cost per session: MK3,106,750	3,106,750	7	10				21,747,250.00	31,067,500				52,814,750
Activity 35: Increasing vulnerable children's access to legal assistance													
Sub Activity 1: Judiciary to train 84 child justice magistrates on their functions for children in need of care and protection	3 three-day training workshops at district level with 30 participants per session. Unit cost per session: MK3,106,750	3,106,750	3					9,320,250.00					9,320,250
Sub Activity 2: Judiciary to train 360 magistrates, 40 Judges 84 prosecutors and investigators, 90 probation officers and legal aid department staff on general principles and handling cases of child victims	20 three-day training workshops at district level with 30 participants per session. Unit cost per session: MK3,106,750	3,106,750	2	8			6,213,500.00					24,854,000	62,135,000
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: BY THE END OF 2018, POLICY AND LEGISLATION, LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION AT ALL LEVELS IMPROVED TO PROTECT VULNERABLE CHILDREN FROM THE CONSEQUENCES OF VULNERABILITY													
Strategy 4.1: Advocating for review, enactment and enforcement of national legislation and policies related to vulnerable children													
Activity 36: Strengthening the legal frameworks related to vulnerable children													
Sub Activity 1 : MoGCD-SW to develop a position paper proposing a review and amendment of the definition of a child to make it compliant with international standards	A three day stake-holders meeting of 30 participants at district level. Cost of meeting: MK3,106,750	3,106,750	1					3,106,750.00					3,106,750
Sub Activity 2: MoGCD-SW to conduct 3 regional consultations meetings on the developed position paper proposing a review and amendment of the definition of a child to make it compliant with international standards	Each regional meeting of 30 stakeholders will cost MK930,250	930,250		3						2,790,750			2,790,750
Sub Activity 3: Advocacy with Legal, social and community affairs parliamentary committees to lobby for the enactment of the trafficking of persons act, adoption bill, the marriage act and amendment on the definition of a child	One-day national meeting per year for years 2 to 4. Unit cost per meeting: MK5,436,250	5,436,250	1	1	1	1		5,436,250	5,436,250			5,436,250	21,745,000

ACTIVITIES AND SUB ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TARGETS					COSTS					TOTAL COST (MK)
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Cost 2015	Cost 2016	Cost 2017	Cost 2018	Cost 2019	
Sub Activity 4: Local authorities to hold annual conferences with all DSWO staff and community leaders to share good practices on vulnerable children and child protection	28 district level conference per year targeting 70 participants. Cost per conference: MK1,860,500	1,860,500		28	28	28		52,094,000.00	52,094,000	52,094,000.00	52,094,000.00	208,376,000	
Sub Activity 5: MoGDSCSW to hold national level annual conferences with relevant ministries and stakeholders to share good practices on vulnerable children and child protection	1 national conference per year targeting 100 participants. Each conference to cost MK10,872,500	10,872,500	1	1	1	1		10,872,500.00	10,872,500	10,872,500.00	43,490,000		
Sub Activity 6: MoGDSCSW to develop a directory of service providers dealing with vulnerable children, print and disseminate it	Consultant to work for 20 days at MK22,500 per day; MK1125,000 cost of hiring; and print 5,000 copies of 10 paged directory at MK6,000 per copy	35,625,000	1					35,625,000.00			35,625,000		
Strategic Objective 5: By the end of 2018, vulnerable children live in a supportive environment as the result of advocacy, awareness raising and participation activities													
Strategy 1: Increase and sustain peoples' awareness on issues relating to vulnerable children													
Activity 40: Increasing awareness on legislation and policies regarding vulnerable children													
Sub Activity 1: Develop comprehensive campaign guidelines that incorporates issues from the SITAN	Hire of consultant for 10 days at MK225,000 per day; cost of hiring consultant: MK1,125,000; 3 consultation meetings for 30 people at MK2,430,600	5,760,600		3				17,281,800.00			17,281,800		
Sub Activity 2: Develop IEC materials to address key issues identified in the SITAN and documentaries on vulnerable children	2 national level meetings of 30 people. Cost of meeting: MK2,385,600	2,385,600	2				4,771,200.00				4,771,200		
Sub Activity 3: Orient DCPC on campaign guidelines	28 district level meetings of 35 people. Cost per meeting: MK930,250	930,250	28				26,047,000.00				26,047,000		
Sub Activity 4: Conduct awareness campaigns using the awareness guidelines targeting 28 districts	350 meetings at ADC level in year 2 and year 4. Cost of each meeting: MK470,750	470,750	350				164,762,500.00				329,525,000		
Strategic Objective 6: By the end of 2018, the response for vulnerable children is optimized through a well-functioning monitoring and evaluation system that is able to assess the situation, identify gaps, and guide adjustments													
Strategy 1: Establish and operate a functional Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)													
Activity 41: Establishing and operationalize the CPIMS in 28 districts													
Sub activity 1: MoGDSCSW and partners to train 5 social welfare staff members per district on the CPIMS	140 staff trained in 5 training sessions for three days per session at district level in year 2. Cost per training session: MK3,106,750	3,106,750	5				15,533,750				15,533,750		

ACTIVITIES AND SUB ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TARGETS					COSTS					TOTAL COST (MK)		
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Cost 2015	Cost 2016	Cost 2017	Cost 2018	Cost 2019			
Sub Activity 5: MoGCDSW, with MoH to adjust the LAHARF (local authority HIV/AIDS reporting framework) to include all vulnerable children and link this to the CPIMS	1 day meeting of 30 participants at national level. Cost of meeting: MK2,385,600	2,385,600	1								2,385,600	0			2,385,600
Activity 44: Evaluation of impact															
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW to incorporate vulnerable children indicators into periodic national surveys	2 meetings with NSO per month. Fuel cost: MK80,000; Bed and breakfast for 4: MK140,000; Dinner allowance for 4: MK14,000	234,000	1	2	2	2					234,000.00	468,000	468,000	468,000	2106,000
Sub Activity 2: MoGCDSW to conduct an impact evaluation of the NPA in 2018	Consultancy cost at MK225,000 per day for 40 days; hiring cost at MK1,125,000; Cost of collecting data: MK6,000,000; one stakeholder meeting at national level costing MK5,511,250.	21,636,250							1					21,636,250	21,636,250
STRATEGY 3: STRENGTHEN RESEARCH ON VULNERABLE CHILDREN															
Activity 45: Identifying research priorities															
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW and partners to hold annual review of the NPA	National meeting of 50 costing MK5,436,250	5,436,250	1	1	1	1					5,436,250	5,436,250	5,436,250	5,436,250	27,811,250
Activity 46: Using of research information for policy and programming (No cost)															
Activity 47: Initiating selected research related to programs for vulnerable children															
Sub Activity 1: MoGCDSW to facilitate the carrying out of two studies per year on issues related to vulnerable children, including the functioning of the social welfare and cash transfer system	30 day consultancy costing MK225,000 per day; hiring cost: MK1,125,000; cost of collecting data: MK3,000,000	10,875,000	2	2	2	2					21,750,000	21,750,000	21,750,000	21,750,000	108,750,000
Sub Activity 2: MoGCDSW to initiate a research on the impact of CBCCs on children's primary and secondary school outcomes	Consultancy cost at MK225,000 per day for 20 days; hiring cost at MK1,125,000; Cost of collecting data: MK3,000,000	8,625,000							1					8,625,000	8,625,000

ANNEX 2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Priority area	Outcome	Outcome indicators (baseline, Target)	Means of verification	Outputs	Output indicators	Current situation	Target 2016	Target 2018	Means of verification
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Strategic objective 1: By the end of 2018, 80% of the 1,8 million vulnerable children have access to essential quality services for their survival, protection and development to be able to realize their full rights and potentials

Livelihood	Increased access of households with vulnerable children to livelihood	% of vulnerable children possessing three basic needs (shoes, 2 sets of clothes, blanket) (2010: 41.1%; 2018: 80%)	DHS	Increased access of vulnerable children to SCTP	% vulnerable children who receive SCT	6.4% (27,925 HH) (in 2011)	25% (167,500 HH)	40% (268,000 HH)	DHS, MICS, MoGCDSW reports
				Increased access of vulnerable children to VSL schemes	% of households with vulnerable children accessing income generating support	< 2,6 % (DHS)	10% (67,000 HH)	20% (134,000 HH)	MoGCDSW reports
Education	Increased access of vulnerable children to education	Primary school completion rate of girls (baseline 2014: 35%, target: 80%) Primary school enrollment rate among children with disabilities (baseline: 19%, target: 30%) (Secondary) school attendance ratio of vulnerable children to non-vulnerable children (0,97 % MICS)	10 commitments for children 2019 - report	Increased access of vulnerable children to school feeding programs	% of school-going children benefiting from a school feeding program	42% (WMS 2011)	50%	60%	WMS, EMIS
			10 commitments for children 2019 - report DHS, MICS	Increased access of vulnerable children to bursaries	% of vulnerable children at secondary school accessing bursaries	< 7,6 % (DHS)	30%	40%	DHS, MoGCDSW reports
					Increased access of vulnerable children with disabilities to school	% of children with disabilities enrolled in primary school	19%	25%	30%

Priority area	Outcome	Outcome indicators (baseline, Target)	Means of verification	Outputs	Output indicators	Current situation	Target 2016	Target 2018	Means of verification
Education				Increased access of vulnerable children to CBCCs	Number of children enrolled in CBCCs	402,915 children (of which 30% orphans) (mapping report)	800,000 children	1.2 million children	DSWO reports
					% of trained care givers in CBCCs	25% (11,693 care givers) (2012, mapping report)	40% (18,709 care givers)	50% (23,386 care givers)	DSWO reports
				Increased access of vulnerable children to vocational training	% of vulnerable children (15-18 years old) accessing vocational training	<1%	5%	10%	MoGCDSW reports
					% of trained care givers in children's' corners	13% (1,534 care givers) (mapping report)	23% (2,714 care givers)	30% (3,539 care givers)	DSWO reports
Clean water and improved sanitation	Increased access of vulnerable children to clean water and improved sanitation	"Improved source" of drinking water rate.	DHS	Increased number of clean water points in remote schools, CBOs, and CBCCs	Number of water points established	No data	1,250 water points	2,500 water points	MoIWD reports
Health	Increased access of vulnerable children to health care	% of vulnerable children on ART (baseline: 36%)	DHS	Increased access of vulnerable children to HIV testing and ART	Number of children on ART with a case plan (linking up health and welfare sector response)	No data	2000	4000	CPMIS, District Child Protection Report, UNICEF Child Protection Strategy
		% of children aged 0 - 59 months accessing under-five health care (baseline: 81%)		Improved link between community health care delivery (by HSAs) and CBCCs	% of CBCCs having monthly HSA facilitated health sessions	No data	5%	10%	DSWO reports, CBCC surveys
		% of teenage pregnancies	UNAIDS Global report	Increased access of children aged 10 - 18 years to sexual and reproductive health information and services.	% of vulnerable children (10 -18 years) receiving SRH information	No data	50%	80%	MoH, HMIS, MoE
Safe environment	Increased access of vulnerable children to a safe environment	% cases of violence (physical, sexual) against children (Baseline VACs)	DHS	Increased access of vulnerable children to safe home and housing	Number of children living in child headed households	12000	10000	8000	CPMIS, MoGCDSW reports

Priority area	Outcome	Outcome indicators (baseline, Target)	Means of verification	Outputs	Output indicators	Current situation	Target 2016	Target 2018	Means of verification
Psychological and spiritual support					% of child headed households receiving support on safe housing	<1%	10%	20%	DSWO reports
					Number of vulnerable children living in institutions (baseline:10,136)	10136	9000	8000	Malawi Human Rights Commission
					Number of street children (average per year)	3000	2000	1000	CPMIS, MoGCDSW reports
				Increased access of children to children's corners	Number of children enrolled in children's corners	110,659 children (2010, mapping report)	250,000 children	500,000 children	DSWO reports
		Child marriage Rate (baseline: 28%; Target: 23%) Sexual abuse reduced	VACs Survey (2014)	Increased access to life skills activities related to violence against children	% of children who received information on VAC	0	50%	80%	MoE reports. MoGCDSW reports
	Increased access of vulnerable children to psychological and spiritual support	% of vulnerable children receiving psycho-social support (baseline: 3.3%)	DHS, MICS	Increased coverage of psycho-social and spiritual support for vulnerable children in school	% of vulnerable children receiving psychosocial support in schools	0	10%	20%	MoE reports
				Increased coverage of psycho-social and spiritual support for vulnerable children outside the school setting	% of vulnerable children in CBCCs and Children's Corners receiving psychosocial support and care	6.1%	25%	60%	DSWO reports
					% of completed cases through case management	0	25	60	MoGCDSW reports
					Number of child helpline completed calls	19,261	50,000	70,000	MoGCDSW reports
Birth registration	Increased number of children with birth certificates	% of children with birth certificates (baseline: <1%, target 20%)	CPMIS, National Registration Bureau, Census	Increased number of children registered	% of children with birth certificate	<2%	8%	20%	CPIMS

Priority area	Outcome	Outcome indicators (baseline, Target)	Means of verification	Outputs	Output indicators	Current situation	Target 2016	Target 2018	Means of verification
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Strategic objective 2: By the end of 2018, the capacity of 60% of households and communities has been improved to facilitate vulnerable children in realizing their full rights and potentials

Livelihood	Increased capacity of households to improve vulnerable children's access to livelihood	% of vulnerable children possessing three basic needs (shoes, 2 sets of clothes, blanket) (baseline 2010: 41.1%)	DHS	Increased knowledge of household heads on economic activities	Number of households trained in economic activities such as VSL, livestock production and IGAs	0	150,000	216,000	MoGCDSW reports
Social protection	Increased capacity of households and communities to improve vulnerable children's access to social protection	Child marriage Rate (baseline: 28%; Target: 23%)	10 commitments for children 2019 - report	Increased parenting skills of parents/care givers	Number of households reached with parenting support	15,000	150,000	216,000	MoGCDSW reports
		% cases of violence (physical, sexual) against children (Baseline VACs)	VACS	Increased capacity of communities (GVH level) in social protection	Number of communities trained in social protection	600	1500	3000	MoGCDSW reports
				Enhanced community based care for vulnerable children	Number of care givers/ community facilitators trained in case management	441	1500	3000	MoGCDSW reports
				Increased number of communities addressing norms regarding child marriage, child labour, violence, stigma and discrimination	Number of communities mobilized to address harmful practices that fuel child marriages, child labour, violence, stigma and discrimination	<100	1,500	3,000	MoGCDSW reports

Strategic Objective 3: By the end of 2018, the technical, institutional and human resource capacity of the government its social protection system has been improved to ensure that vulnerable children have access to essential quality services

Human resource capacity	Increased social welfare human resource capacity (quantity)	% of established positions filled (Baseline and Target) HR Department	MoGCDSW reports	Increased number of CPWs	% CPWs that are on the government pay roll	37.5%	100%	100%	MoGCDSW reports
					Number of newly recruited CPWs	0	150	300	MoGCDSW reports
				Increased number of ASWOs	Number of newly recruited ASWOs	0	30	63	MoGCDSW reports

Priority area	Outcome	Outcome indicators (baseline, Target)	Means of verification	Outputs	Output indicators	Current situation	Target 2016	Target 2018	Means of verification
Human resource capacity				Increased number of SWOs	Number of newly recruited SWOs	0	50	95	MoGCDSW reports
Quality of the social welfare workforce	Increased quality of the social welfare workforce	% of vulnerable children with a case plan	DSWO reports	Increased capacity of CPWs in conducting home visits and linking with schools	Number of CPWs trained in case management	441	750	1500	MoGCDSW reports
				Increased number of upgraded and trained SWAs and SWOs	% of SWAs and SWOs that graduated from Magomero Training College	0%	5%	10%	MoGCDSW reports
		% of children in institutions whose placement has been assessed during the last 6 months	CPMIS		% of safety homes meeting minimum standards of operation	No data	75%	100%	MoGCDSW reports
				Enhanced quality of care provided in child care institutions and other organizations fostering children	% of organizations using the minimum service standards for quality improvement	11%	50%	70%	DSWO reports
Capacity of the justice system	Increased capacity of the justice system	% of vulnerable children provided with protection and justice services	MoGCDSW reports	Increased access of vulnerable children to protection and justice services	% of TAs with well-equipped CVSUs	183	300	472	MoGCDSW reports
					% of districts with equipped child friendly courts	21%	50%	100%	Judiciary Reports
					Number of police formations with well-equipped VSU	300	410	520	MoGCDSW reports
					Number of districts with well-equipped OSC	4	14	28	MoGCDSW reports

Priority area	Outcome	Outcome indicators (baseline, Target)	Means of verification	Outputs	Output indicators	Current situation	Target 2016	Target 2018	Means of verification
Capacity of the justice system					% of VSU and One Stop Centre staff that received refresher trainings	0	50	100	MoGCDSW reports
					Number of police VSU staff trained	0	250	472	MoGCDSW reports
					Number of OSC staff trained	0	750	1,500	MoGCDSW reports
					Number of justice magistrates trained on their functions for children in need of care and protection	0	42	84	MoJ reports
					Number of child magistrates, prosecutors, police, probation officers and legal aid department staff trained on general principles and handling cases of child victims	0	180	360	MoJ reports

Strategic Objective 4: By the end of 2018, policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels improved to protect vulnerable children from the consequences of vulnerability

Legislation and policies	Enhanced advocacy for review, enactment and enforcement of national legislation and policies related to vulnerable children	% of legislation and policies enacted (2015: 0%; 2019: 100%)	Government Gazette	Improved legislation and legal frameworks for vulnerable children	Age definition of a child revised in the constitution	Age of a child is below 16		Age of a child below 18	Legislation
					Trafficking Act passed	Bill in place		Enacted	Legislation
					Marriage Act passed	Bill in place	Passed and endorsed	Enacted	Legislation
					Standard on fostering and adoption enforced	Draft standards on fostering and adoption in place	Passed and endorsed		Legislation

Priority area	Outcome	Outcome indicators (baseline, Target)	Means of verification	Outputs	Output indicators	Current situation	Target 2016	Target 2018	Means of verification
Legislation and policies					Rules and regulations on standards of quality for foster homes and safety homes enforced	Draft Rules and Regulations	Passed and endorsed		Legislation
				Improved policies on vulnerable children	Comprehensive Child Policy developed	Draft Child Policy	Passed and endorsed		Policy document
Leadership and coordination	Strengthened coordination at all levels to facilitate implementation of legal frameworks and policies related to vulnerable children	Proportional of functional referral system, case management	MoGCDSW reports	CDSW TWG established in all districts	% of districts with functional CDSW TWG	0	100%	100%	MoGCDSW reports
		Coordination structure as developed in JSSP in place and functioning	MoGCDSW reports	Enhanced capacity of the GoM and stakeholders to provide leadership and coordination at all levels	% of TWG meetings conducted (both at national and district level)	0	90%	100%	MoGCDSW reports
		Number of children reached by NGOs with child protection interventions disaggregated by type of program	CPMIS	Established inventory of agencies dealing with vulnerable children at national and district level	Inventory of agencies dealing with vulnerable children available at national and district level developed (2015)		Inventory in place	Inventory in place	MoGCDSW reports

Strategic Objective 5: By the end of 2018, vulnerable children live in a supportive environment as the result of advocacy, awareness raising and participation activities

Awareness on vulnerable children	Increased awareness on identification of vulnerable children	Vulnerability framework adopted by partners		Assessment Tool for identifying vulnerable children revised	Number of districts that have adopted the Assessment Tool for vulnerable children	Tool for assessing children in need of education support	Comprehensive Tool for identifying vulnerable children	Assessment tool adopted by all stakeholders	MoGCDSW reports
Reducing stigma and discrimination	Reduced stigma and discrimination	% of 15 - 19 yrs. old expressing accepting attitudes towards PLHIV (including children living with HIV) (baseline 16.8%)	DHS	Increased number of awareness campaigns on stigma and discrimination	Number of awareness campaigns on stigma and discrimination	0	14 district and 1 national campaign	28 districts	MoGCDSW reports

Priority area	Outcome	Outcome indicators (baseline, Target)	Means of verification	Outputs	Output indicators	Current situation	Target 2016	Target 2018	Means of verification
Child participation	Increased child participation in policy development and implementation	% of districts with functioning child forums (i.e. Children Corners, Youth Parliament)	DSWO reports	District Children's parliaments established	% of districts with functioning District Children's parliaments	No Data	50%	100%	MoGCDSW reports

Strategic Objective 6: By the end of 2018, the response for vulnerable children is optimized through a well- functioning monitoring and evaluation system that is able to assess the situation, identify gaps, and guide adjustments

Child Protection Information Management System	Operational Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)	% of districts with a functional CPIMS	DSWO reports	CPIMS established at National and district levels	% of districts producing reports using the CPIMS	0	100%	100%	MoGCDSW reports
Review of the NPA	Review of the implementation of the NPA for vulnerable children	NPA Review report	MoGCDSW Annual Review Reports and Mid Term Evaluation Reports	Planning and reviewing conducted	Number of review reports	0	1	1	MoGCDSW /DSWO reports
					% of districts that incorporate activities of the NPA in their District Implementation Plans	0	100%	100%	District Implementation Plans
	Priority areas for the next NPA identified	Impact evaluation NPA (2019)	Impact evaluation Report	Impact evaluation conducted	Impact evaluation NPA (2019)	NA	1	1	Impact Evaluation Report
Research	Evidence on what works for vulnerable children generated	Number of studies conducted	Study reports	Research areas identified	Number of research areas identified	0	4	8	MoGCDSW reports
		Number of (impact) evaluations on programs targeting vulnerable children conducted	Evaluation reports	Research information used for policy and programming	Number of policies and programs reviewed or affected by research	0	5 (Transition in ECD; Education Support; Children's Corners; Evaluation of &JOL)	Reintegration of street children Evaluation of Reintegration Model	MoGCDSW reports
					Promising practices and other programs documented	NA	SCT	VSL	MoGCDSW reports



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