**Executive Summary**

Sexual and Reproductive Health problems are significant challenges affecting the youth in Malawi. Among the leading shocks facing Malawian youths are early marriages, teenage and unplanned pregnancies resulting in procuring unsafe abortions and most importantly the high prevalence rate of the HIV and AIDS epidemic. Malawi has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, with girls contributing awesomely to the deaths as a result of unsafe abortion and delivery complications. Vulnerability to these complexities is heightened by limited knowledge of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of the youth particularly girls. Restrictive Laws on abortion also play a part in these alarming maternal deaths. The situation has been compounded by the increase in incidences of Gender Based Violence (GBV); which has again led to early pregnancies, early marriages, and the spread of HIV and AIDS, hence contributing to the high maternal mortality rates as well. Despite all the efforts that the Malawi Government has tried to put in place, the problem still persists due to failure in applying a Rights Based approach to Sexual and Reproductive Health issues affecting the youth.

It is for this reason that Centre for Girls and Interaction (CEGI) with its mandate of promoting child and youth rights, through advocacy and capacity building, wishes to embark on a project titled: “Combating the Problem of Early Marriages through the Promotion of Sexual and Reproductive Health of the Youth of Malawi.” Activities under the proposed project will focus on raising awareness about youth SRH needs. The project will also embark on advocacy for the enactment of non -restrictive laws that would create youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services. The project will target b service providers, law and policy makers, traditional leaders, media and other relevant structures. This project aims at empowering the youth of Malawi to claim their rights in SRH.

In its effort to reach out to the above target groups, CEGI seeks to mobilize resources in order to raise awareness and drum up support from community leaders towards an advocacy for reduction of early marriages among young people in Malawi

Overall, the project seeks to empower the youth, their parents, guardians and community leadership with knowledge about sexual and reproductive health and rights, the obligations that arise from them and the steps required for their implementation thereby contributing to the effective implementation of the National Reproductive Health Policy as well as the National Youth Policy. Over and above the policy makers to take steps that would facilitate the proper support to realisation of reproductive rights through proper legal framework.

The project will be implemented nationally, focusing on selected sectors of society that are directly and indirectly concerned with sexual and reproductive health.

**Problem Statement**

Malawi recognizes that its youth has a definitive social entity that has its own specific problems, concerns, needs and aspirations. The 2008 census shows that youth comprise more than one third (38.7%) of the country’s population of 13.1 million. Majority of the youth are females (20.2%) while males comprise 18.5%.[[1]](#footnote-1) Literacy rate within the 10 to 29 years within which the adolescent age group is (10-19 years) is estimated at 78% with slightly more males (81%) than females (74%) being literate although there are more females.[[2]](#footnote-2)

However, although the youth constitute a good proportion of the population, they do not have the basic opportunities to enable them develop their full potential due to a number of problems including social and economic challenges. In Malawi, adolescent girls face more risks and vulnerabilities than boys, including poverty, early marriage and child bearing, sexual and gender based violence, disproportionately high HIV infections, illiteracy and early school drop out, inadequate systems for protecting their rights, orphan hood, with some taking on the burden of caring for families affected by HIV and AIDS. Although Life Skills has been included in the Primary School curriculum, few teachers seriously engage pupils on sexuality education and youth friendly health services. The combined effect of all these risks is poor adolescent girls’ outcomes in the country. These constraints work against the full realization of the full potential of adolescent girls in Malawi. The absence of clear strategies and comprehensive programmes beneficial to majority of the youths increasingly makes life meaningless for the youth in the country. Furthermore, the youth have not been actively and meaningfully involved in decision making on issues affecting them.

Adolescent fertility[[3]](#footnote-3) and early marriages have attracted attention globally because of their implications on population growth, health and social well -being of society at large. Adolescent fertility levels provide a good indicator of an environment that enables adolescents to prevent early pregnancies, which are usually unplanned for and in most cases unwanted. The Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) of 2006 reveal that early marriage and teenage pregnancies comprise 53% of the 15 to 24 years adolescents and that these will already have begun child bearing making themselves more vulnerable to maternal deaths.[[4]](#footnote-4)

In line with the WMS finding is the 2008 census which reveal that the age specific fertility rate (ASFR) point to early child bearing and adolescent fertility. This is said to be quite high in the country due to the fact that there is poor use of contraceptives among adolescents, particularly in rural areas, who believe that use of contraceptives result in infertility. The 2008 census results also provide evidence that early marriage is one of the contributors to early pregnancies and early child bearing.[[5]](#footnote-5) The results show that there is higher child bearing amongst adolescent girls who are married or have been married at one point or the other, for example, while only 56 births per 1,000 adolescents occurred to those who have never been married, 187 births per 1,000 adolescents are reported from among those who are currently married.[[6]](#footnote-6) Thus married adolescent girls have about 87% more children than adolescent girls who have never been married.

The presence of high rates of adolescent fertility and early marriages in Malawi signifies low indicators on women’s health. Furthermore, since marriage is one of the proximate determinants of fertility, early marriages are a leading demographic indicator of early exposure of women to the likelihood of bearing children.

Malawi offers a poor state of socio-economic outcomes for adolescent girls and this is as a result of various factors. Firstly, overall poverty levels have remained persistently high with adverse effects on youth livelihood given limited off-farm opportunities in the economy. This has resulted in a number of problems for the adolescent girls including prostitution which is on the increase particularly in urban centres and forced marriages especially in rural areas. This increases their chances of getting pregnant and bearing children at an early age.

Secondly, early marriages expose adolescent girls to life threatening hazards such as pregnancy complications including abortion, dropping out of school and high likelihood of becoming poor. When girls drop out of school early and enter into marriage, they lose their negotiating power in all aspects of life, including decisions on sexual and reproductive health. In Malawi, 57.4 % are married youths; out these 23.6% were married before the 18th birthday, 49.6% were married between the ages 15 and 19 and 3.2% entered marriage before the age of 15.[[7]](#footnote-7) Early marriages usually point to lack of economic, social and legal empowerment for women and girls and are a determinant of persistent poverty within families. In most cases, both the girl (wife) and the boy (husband) are neither mature to mind the heavy responsibilities that go with the family nor economically capable to cater for family needs; therefore most often they stay with already poor and cash stripped parents and in the process increasing levels of poverty. Married adolescent girls usually never return to school and this deprives them of skills and knowledge to overcome poverty.

Early marriages are prevalent among females than males due to several factors including cultural practices that stigmatize unmarried grown up girls, preference for the boy child that cuts across issues of education and the general poverty levels making families believe that their economic status would improve if their girl child marries early. Malawi has a high incident of early marriage, which undermines national efforts to promote economic and social development. So instead of walking along the corridors of classrooms and dormitories, many adolescents are “walking down the aisle”.

**1.2 The Legal Framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**

Early marriages have been classified by different Conventions and Declarations at both international and regional levels as a harmful practice that increases maternal mortality rates and deny women and girls of their full enjoyment of sexual and reproductive rights. Malawi government signed and ratified most of these Conventions and is therefore under obligation to adopt effective and appropriate measures to abolish early marriages. For example, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) clearly states that “the betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage…”[[8]](#footnote-8)

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), sections 34 and 37 directly deal with offering protection to children against sexual abuse, exploitation, violence and prostitution. The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development urges member countries to review their laws on marriage to ensure that “no person under the age of 18 shall marry unless otherwise specified by law which takes into account the best interest and welfare of the child.”[[9]](#footnote-9)

At the national level, in the year 2010, the President of the Republic of Malawi, Professor Bingu wa Mutharika declined to assent to a bill that had proposed the age of 16 as marriageable age with pressure from civil society groups and stakeholders who deal with issues of child rights in the country. However, despite the conducive environment and legal operational framework created by the signing of the different Conventions and Declarations, the issue of early marriage remains a challenge in Malawi.

**1.3 Rationale for the Programme**

The Government of Malawi fully acknowledges that the well -being and contributions of young women and girls is a major determinant of the current and future development and has therefore made youth development and empowerment one of the priority areas for growth and development in the next few years. Government has made provisions in the different policies and programmes to match up to the international standards set by the United Nations. The Constitution of Malawi and the National Youth Policy spells out rights of the youth which include “right to good health” and “right to protection from sexual exploitation and gender based violence…” The good health of adolescents is a means to the achievement of socio-economic development. It is therefore imperative that adolescents, especially girl adolescents, have good health. This notwithstanding, girl adolescents remain vulnerable to many health risks such as sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and AIDS, forced marriages, early marriages, unintended pregnancies, and unsafe abortions. Furthermore, adolescent girls also contend with all forms of sexual violence and coercion that contribute to high maternal mortality and morbidity.

This proposed programme therefore comes at an opportune time to deal with the issues facing the adolescent girls. The programme seeks to contribute towards addressing some of the challenges that adolescent girls face, notably, early marriages and child bearing which is closely linked to issues of gender based violence and HIV and AIDS. The programme on early marriages will be a means through which information on various issues will be disseminated. The information will mainly focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights for the youth, especially girls amidst which information on sexual and cultural practices promoting the spread of HIV and AIDS, early marriages and teenage pregnancies will be included. In addition, sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, life skills information will be disseminated.

The programme will also advocate and lobby for a number of issues, for example, increase of youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services in the country, HIV prevention and for the enactment of specific legislation to protect the youth especially girls from prostitution, sexual harassment and abuse, early/forced/arranged marriages, harmful cultural practices among others. As mentioned earlier, this would directly contribute to the reduction of maternal deaths and in the long term, promote girl education, help achieve MDGs relating to the eradication of extreme hunger and poverty and gender equality and the empowerment of women.

**2.0 Historical Background of Centre for Girls and Interaction (CEGI)**

CEGI was formed in 2010 and registered in 2011 as Community Based organization and then registered in 2013 as a not-for-profit NGO with the Registrar General under the Trustees Incorporation Act of 1962. It is affiliated to The Council for Non-Governmental Organisations (CONGOMA), which is a co-ordinating body for all local NGOs in Malawi. CEGI is an active member of the Girls Not Brides, the Civil Society Coalition for Quality Basic Education (CSCQBE).

**2.1 Programme Implementation Experiences**

The organisation has a reputable record of successfully implementing youth programmes in northern Malawi. CEGI works with young people across Malawi. It is currently the actively interesting Youth NGO in the northern region. It has a work force of seven full time members of staff, 5 full time volunteers and an Executive Director at the hem.

CEGI has managed funds for the following development partners: HIVOS, Ipas USA, COPUA, Institutional Capacity Development Institute, Craggy and Davies Foundation Belgium

Guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and inspired by many other related human rights instruments, as well as the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, CEGI seeks to empower the youth of Malawi socially, culturally, economically and politically. Hence, CEGI envisages, “*A Society that respects and protects the rights of children and young people.”* In pursuit of this vision, CEGI commits itself to promote the rights and active participation of children and young people through advocacy, networking, research and documentation on all matters relating to child and youth development. Furthermore, CEGI is guided by its strategic plan that is hinged on a Rights Based Approaches (RBA) to youth development.

Over the past decade, CEGI has built the capacities of a number of youth organizations and networks that have significantly contributed in fighting HIV & AIDS, Child labour, vocational and life skills building as well as the promotion of girl child education. There are at present, 19 youth organisations and clubs that CEGI is working with.

 It is with such vast experience and good track record that CEGI is set to implement the proposed intervention on reduction of early marriages among communities in Malawi through the Promotion of Sexual and Reproductive Rights of the Youth.

**3.0 General and Specific Objectives**

The proposed project has the following general objective and specific objectives:

**3.1 General Objective of the Project:**

To contribute towards reduction of early marriages through sexual and reproductive health and rights through knowledge creation and empowerment of the youth, particularly girls and communities by December 2019

**Specific Objective 1:** To empower communities to change attitudes and practices towards early marriages by 2019

 **Specific Objective 2:** To advocate for enforcement of existing legislation on early marriages.

 **Specific Objective 3:** To lobby government for a conducive legal environment to enable the prevention of early marriages

 **Specific Objective 4:** To support the programme implementation mechanism

**4.0 Expected Activities and Outputs**

The following outputs are expected to be attained under each specific objective by December 2016

**4.1 Specific Objective 1:** To empower communities to change attitudes and practices towards early marriages by 2019

**Activities:**

* Conduct Orientation meetings for DECs in 3 target districts
* Strengthen community structures
* Conduct orientation of community structures
* Produce and distribute assorted IEC materials
* Produce and air jingles
* Sponsoring of panel discussions
* Produce and air radio and TV Programmes
* Strengthen Child Rights Clubs (in school) / All girls’ clubs
* Conduct motherhood forums

**Outputs:**

* 3 DEC meetings in the target districts conducted
* 5000 copies of assorted IEC materials produced and disseminated
* 30 community sensitisation campaign meetings conducted with information drawn from the baseline on public perceptions on early marriages
* 10 Radio and television panel discussions anchored on popular media stations
* 100 schools (primary and secondary schools) involved in debate on SRH and Rights
* 100 mother groups established
	1. **Specific Objective 2:**  **To advocate for enforcement of existing legislation on early marriages.**

**Activities:**

* Conduct refresher on existing pieces of legislation on early marriages and child protection (Targeting Police, Judiciary, Social Welfare Officers, CSVUs, NGOs)
* Provide Legal aid (Proborno)
* Conduct lobbying meetings with law enforcement agents e.g. Police, )
* Publish Weekly or monthly Newspaper columns

**Outputs**

* 3 district based refresher course for service providers
* 9 lobby meetings held at TA level for traditional and faith based leaders
* 10 stakeholders identified and join advocacy campaign
* 50 copies of advocacy materials developed and disseminated
* 3 lobby meetings with Parliamentary Committee on Health, Legal Affairs and Chairpersons of other Parliamentary Committees as well as Ministry Youth, Sports and Culture

4.2 **Specific objective 3: To lobby government for a conducive legal environment to enable the prevention of early marriages**

**Activities:**

* Conduct Regional Stakeholders meetings (with NGOs , government and its agencies)
* Conduct Policy makers meetings (Parliamentary committee and Ministry officials-Line ministries)
* Compile and Publish position papers
* Conduct Community feedback meetings

**Outputs:**

6 regional stakeholder meetings conducted

1. policy makers meetings conducted
2. position papers published

12 community feedback meetings held

**4.3 Specific Objective 4: To support the programme implementation mechanism**

 **Activities:**

* Conduct a baseline survey on prevalence of early marriages
* Conduct Planning meeting to Develop Programme of Action
* Develop an Information Kit on early marriages
* Develop M & E strategy
* Recruitment and placement of Programme staff
* Procurement of accounting software including orientation of users

 **Outputs:**

* Baseline study conducted
* Baseline study findings disseminated
* Information kit for the programme developed
* One programme staff recruited (Accounts)
* Two staff deployed to the programme
* Accounting package procured and installed
* Program Plan of action developed and adopted
* M and E strategy developed

**5.0 Expected outcomes**

Below are the expected outcomes for each specific objective

**5.1 Objective1: To empower communities to change attitudes and practices towards early marriages by 2019**

* Increased public knowledge and general awareness about early marriages, sexual and reproductive health and rights by the youth, parents and guardians, traditional leaders, faith groups and service providers
* Improved public perception on early marriage, sexual and reproductive health and rights
* Increased support, from traditional leaders, in lobbying and advocating for efforts for the enactment/review of laws on marriage age
* Decreased number of adolescent girls entering marriage before the age of 18
* Increased number of teenage mothers going back to school

**5.2 Specific Objective2: To advocate for enforcement of existing legislation on early marriages.**

* Increased access to justice by the youth on issues related to early marriages
* Improved justice delivery by service providers through usage of existing pieces of legislation
	1. **Specific Objective 3: To lobby government for a conducive legal environment to enable the prevention of early marriages**
* Comprehensive study conducted on unmet needs of the youth SRH and rights
* Increased access to evidence based media coverage on sexual and reproductive health and rights
* Informed programming on sexual and reproductive health by government, NGOs, the media and the Private sector
* Inclusive special SRH related needs of people with disabilities
	1. **Specific Objective 4: To support the programme implementation mechanism**
* Increased efficiency of programme delivery in meeting the objectives
* Increased understanding of the prevalence rate of early marriage
* Better management of programme activities
* Better understanding of the project concept

**6.0 Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation**

CEGI believes that monitoring plays a very important role in managing projects of this nature. It is in this regard that CEGI proposes to adopt a “monitoring and evaluation framework and tool” for use in relation to this project. This tool will be rights-based and results-based in focus and will include clear RBA impact indicators.

**6.1 Indicators for monthly project monitoring**

The monthly monitoring process will involve obtaining statistical information on the number of IEC packages disseminated, the number of meetings held and number of participants at such meetings. The data will be disaggregated according to sex, age- group, geographical area, ethnicity and socio-economic status. The data will be reviewed in comparison with the targets set in the project outputs. The discrepancies will be analysed and appropriate corrective measures will be taken to meet the planned targets.

Monthly reports from youth groups and mother groups will be analysed to input into the overall monthly monitoring report.

**6.2 Monitoring indicators for progress and performance**

In order to carry out an effective progress and performance monitoring, CEGI will from time to time visit project operational areas to conduct rapid periodic assessments on both the progress and performance of the project. CEGI will also convene periodic meetings with the target communities and partners to review progress. The project steering team will write and submit monthly reports covering issues of programmatic progress and financial management.

**6.3 Evaluation**

In order to assess the impact of the project, an external end of project evaluation will be commissioned.

From a financial angle, the Project will commission an audit to satisfy itself and all stakeholders that funds for the project were used for the intended purpose.

In addition, the final evaluation will focus on three components:

# **Voice, Participation and Accountability:** This component will look at the extent to which people were able to participate in and take action on issues relating to SRH & Rights in relation to early child marriages, what form that participation and action took and what the participation and the actions taken achieved.

***Relationships and Linkages:*** Focus will be on examining whether, and how, individuals, community leaders and youth groups and organisation form links to work together to raise awareness and advocate on youth SRH and Rights.

***Institutional Response:*** will focus on how organizations and institutions respond to the issues raised by the youth, particularly girls. It will look at the systems that organizations and institutions use, how they offer effective redress to SRH and Rights, how they ensure accountable and equitable resource allocation to these Human Rights issues, whether and how they address issues of inclusion, and how they measure their success.

# ***Sustained Change;*** will assess whether gains made by the project are likely to have lasting positive impact which may extend beyond the designed period of the project.

**7.0 Sustainability of the Proposed Project**

 The early child marriage as well as general human rights education are process-oriented activities. While achieving the outputs, changes in traditions, culture, attitudes and practices might take a much longer period of time. The process therefore requires continued activities well after the programme life. The sustainability of the project will, therefore, largely depend on development partners and CEGI commitment to support this work over a substantial period of time with both resources and technical support.

In the long term, sustainability is also envisaged as both communities and government institutions adopt and implement effective systems, policies and practices. In this view, sustainability will be achieved at three levels: political, activity and institutional levels. Political sustainability will be achieved by drumming support for local ownership of this project through involvement and consultations with key leadership structures in the selected areas. At the activity level, sustainability will be achieved: first by pooling of resources with other existing projects to ensure that activities do not stop after this funding; secondly, by targeting the youth, who are in majority, influential and creative, will ensure that individuals, groups and whole communities are empowered with information, knowledge and skills which they can use well after the project’s life span. The continuing spirit of “volunteerism” of community structures, youth groups and the general public may also promote sustainability of the project objectives beyond its life span.

**Budget**

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| --- |
| **DETAILED BUDGET PROJECT FOR CHILD MARRIAGE**  |
| **ITEM DESCRIPTION** | **NUMBER** | **FREQUENCY** | **RATE** |  **AMOUNT**  |
|  |  |  | **(MK)** |  **YEAR 1**  |
| **1.0 DEC Meetings**  |   |   |   |   |
| hiring a vehicle | 1 | 3 | 20000 |  60,000  |
| Accommodation | 5 | 2 | 8000 |  80,000  |
| Daily Susistance allowances | 5 | 2 | 4000 |  40,000  |
| Lunch for Participants | 30 | 1 | 2000 |  60,000  |
| Refreshments | 35 | 1 | 700 |  24,500  |
| Communication | 1 | 1 | 30000 |  30,000  |
| Stationery | 1 | 1 | 20000 |  20,000  |
| **Sub - Total DEC Meetings**  |  |  |  |  **314,500**  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **1.1 Orientation of Community Structures** |  |  |  |  |
| Hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 8 | 20000 |  160,000  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI/Govt/GNB) | 5 | 8 | 1000 |  40,000  |
| Lunch for Participants | 30 | 8 | 1000 |  240,000  |
| Refreshments | 35 | 8 | 500 |  140,000  |
| Stationery | 1 | 8 | 10000 |  80,000  |
| Communication | 1 | 8 | 10000 |  80,000  |
| **Sub - Total Orientation of Community Structures** |   |   |   |  **740,000**  |
|  |   |   |   |   |
| **1.2 Strengthening of Community Structures** |   |   |   |   |
| Hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 10 | 20000 |  200,000  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI/Govt/GNB) | 4 | 10 | 1000 |  40,000  |
| Lunch for Paricipants | 25 | 10 | 1000 |  250,000  |
| Refreshments | 25 | 10 | 500 |  125,000  |
| Communication | 1 | 1 | 10000 |  10,000  |
| Stationery | 1 | 1 | 20000 |  20,000  |
| **Sub - Total Strengthening of Community Structures** |  |  |  |  **645,000**  |
|   |   |   |   |   |
| **1.3 Community Awareness Campaigns** |   |   |   |   |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI/Govt/GNB) | 5 | 5 | 2000 |  100,000  |
| hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 5 | 20000 |  120,000  |
| Communication | 1 | 5 | 5000 |  50,000  |
| Theatre for Transformation (Hiring) | 1 | 5 | 15000 |  150,000  |
| P/A System | 1 | 5 | 20000 |  120,000  |
| Refreshments | 1 | 5 | 20000 |  120,000  |
| **Sub - Total Community Awareness Campaigns** |   |   |   |  **660,000**  |
|   |   |   |   |  -  |
| **1.4 Strengthening of Child Rights Clubs** |   |   |   |  -  |
| hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 5 | 20000 |  -  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI/Govt/GNB) | 5 | 20 | 2000 |  -  |
| Lunch for Participants | 30 | 5 | 1000 |  -  |
| Refreshments | 40 | 5 | 500 |  -  |
| Communication | 1 | 1 | 10000 |  -  |
| Stationery | 1 | 1 | 20000 |  -  |
| **Sub - Total Strengthening of Child Rights Clubs** |  |  |  |  **-**  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **1.5 Children's Open Days** |   |   |   |   |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI/Govt/GNB/partners) | 5 | 5 | 2000 |  50,000  |
| Hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 5 | 25000 |  125,000  |
| Communication | 1 | 5 | 5000 |  25,000  |
| Theatre for Transformation (Hiring) | 1 | 5 | 25000 |  125,000  |
| P/A System | 1 | 5 | 20000 |  100,000  |
| Refreshments | 1 | 5 | 25000 |  125,000  |
| **Sub - Total Children's Open Days** |   |   |   |  **550,000**  |
|  |   |   |   |  |
| **1.6 Establishment of Mother Groups** |  |  |  |  |
| Hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 5 | 20000 |  -  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI) | 5 | 5 | 2000 |  -  |
| Lunch for Participants | 25 | 5 | 1000 |  -  |
| Refreshments | 30 | 5 | 500 |  -  |
| Communication | 1 | 1 | 10000 |  -  |
| Stationery | 1 | 1 | 15000 |  -  |
| Support to Mother Group Meetings | 1 | 4 | 30000 |  -  |
| **Sub - Total Establishment of Mother Groups** |   |   |   |  **-**  |
|  |   |   |   |  |
| **1.7 Orientation of Local Drama Groups** |   |   |   |  |
| Hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 2 | 20000 |  -  |
| Transport Reimbursement | 15 | 2 | 1500 |  -  |
| Daily Subsistence Allowance | 15 | 2 | 2000 |  -  |
| Accommodation | 15 | 2 | 5000 |  -  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI) | 5 | 2 | 1000 |  -  |
| Lunch for Participants | 15 | 2 | 1000 |  -  |
| Refreshments | 20 | 2 | 500 |  -  |
| Communication | 1 | 1 | 10000 |  -  |
| Hall Hiring | 1 | 2 | 5000 |  -  |
| **Sub - Total Orientation of Local Drama Group** |  |  |  |  **-**  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Community Outreaches**  |  |  |  |  |
| Hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 8 | 25000 |  200,000  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI) | 5 | 8 | 2000 |  80,000  |
| Lunch for Participants | 25 | 8 | 1000 |  200,000  |
| Refreshments | 30 | 8 | 500 |  120,000  |
| Communication | 1 | 8 | 10000 |  80,000  |
| Stationery | 1 | 8 | 15000 |  120,000  |
| lunch and allowanc for media/reporters  | 5 | 8 | 5000 |  200,000  |
| **Sub - Total Community Outreaches**  |   |   |   |  **1,000,000**  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **1.8 Role Modelling Sessions** |  |  |  |  |
| Hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 6 | 25000 |  150,000  |
| Model Honorarium  | 2 | 5 | 10000 |  100,000  |
| Transport Reimbursement | 2 | 5 | 1500 |  15,000  |
| Daily Subsistence Allowance | 2 | 5 | 4000 |  40,000  |
| Accommodation | 10 | 5 | 7000 |  350,000  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI) | 5 | 5 | 1000 |  25,000  |
| Refreshments | 1 | 20 | 8000 |  160,000  |
| Communication | 1 | 1 | 20000 |  20,000  |
| **Sub- Total Role Modelling sessions** |  |  |  |  **860,000**  |
| **Promotion materials development**  |  |  |  |  |
| **1.9 Printing of Assorted IEC Materials** |  |  |  |  |
| Bronchures/ Flyers |  1,500  | 1 | 150 |  225,000  |
| Posters |  1,000  | 1 | 250 |  250,000  |
| T-ShirtslGolf Shirts |  200  | 1 | 3000 |  600,000  |
| **Sub - Total Printing of Assorted IEC Materials** |  |  |  |  **1,075,000**  |
|   |   |   |   |   |
| **ITEM DESCRIPTION** | **NUMBER** | **FREQUENCY** | **RATE** |  **AMOUNT**  |
|  |  |  | **(MK)** |  **YEAR 1**  |
| **2.0 Advocacy Forums** |   |   |   |  |
| Hiring a vehicle |  1  | 6 | 25000 |  150,000  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI/GNB) |  5  | 6 | 1000 |  30,000  |
| Lunch for Participants |  25  | 6 | 1000 |  150,000  |
| Refreshments |  30  | 6 | 700 |  126,000  |
| Stationery |  1  | 1 | 35000 |  35,000  |
| Communication |  1  | 1 | 10000 |  10,000  |
| Hall Hiring |  1  | 6 | 10000 |  60,000  |
| Transport Reimbursements |  25  | 6 | 1500 |  225,000  |
| **Sub - Total Advoocacy Forums** |   |   |  |  **786,000**  |
|  |   |   |   |  |
| **2.1 Orientation Meeting on Pieces of Legislations** |   |   |   |   |
| Hiring a Vehicle  | 1 | 1 | 30000 |  -  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI/Govt/GNB) | 5 | 2 | 1000 |  -  |
| Lunch for Participants | 25 | 2 | 1000 |  -  |
| Refreshments | 30 | 2 | 700 |  -  |
| Communcation | 1 | 1 | 10000 |  -  |
| Stationery | 1 | 1 | 35000 |  -  |
| Hall Hiring | 1 | 2 | 10000 |  -  |
| Transport Reimbursements | 25 | 2 | 1500 |  -  |
| **Sub-Total for Orientation** |   |   |  |  **-**  |
|   |   |   |   |  |
| **2.2 DCPC Meetings** |   |   |   |  |
| Hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 2 | 20000 |  40,000.00  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI) | 5 | 2 | 1000 |  10,000.00  |
| Lunch for Members | 30 | 2 | 1000 |  60,000.00  |
| Refreshments | 35 | 2 | 700 |  49,000.00  |
| Stationery | 1 | 2 | 15000 |  30,000.00  |
| Hall Hiring | 1 | 2 | 15000 |  15,000.00  |
| Transport Reimbursements | 35 | 2 | 1500 |  105,000.00  |
| **Sub - Total for DCPC Meetings** |  |  |  |  **309,000.00**  |
|  |   |   |  |  |
| **2.3 Translation and Printing of Pieces of Legislation** |   |   |  |  |
| Engagement of External Consultant | 1 | 1 | 350000 |  350,000  |
| **Total Translation and Printing of Pieces of Legislation** |  |  |  |  **350,000**  |
|  |   |   |  |  |
| **ITEM DESCRIPTION** | **NUMBER** | **FREQUENCY** | **RATE** |  **AMOUNT**  |
|  |  |  | **(MK)** |  **YEAR 1**  |
| **3.0 Facilitating and Developing Community by Laws**  |   |   |   |   |
| Hiring a vehicle  | 6 | 4 | 20000 |  -  |
| Lunch for Support Staff (CEGI) | 3 | 4 | 2000 |  -  |
| Refreshments | 40 | 4 | 1000 |  -  |
| Stationery | 1 | 1 | 30000 |  -  |
| Communication | 1 | 1 | 25000 |  -  |
| **Sub - Total Orientation of Child Helpline Service** |  |  |  |  **-**  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **3.2 National Documentation on EC Marriages** |  |  |  |  |
| Hiring a vehicle  | 1 | 1 | 300000 |  300,000  |
| Lunch  | 5 | 10 | 5000 |  250,000  |
| Producer fees | 1 | 1 | 100000 |  100,000  |
| Procurement of video camera  | 2 | 1 | 250000 |  500,000  |
| Daily Subsistence Allowance | 5 | 10 | 4000 |  200,000  |
| Accommodation | 5 | 5 | 8000 |  200,000  |
| Communication | 1 | 5 | 10000 |  50,000  |
| Procument of hard drive  | 1 | 1 | 40000 |  40,000  |
| **Sub -Total National Documentation on ECM** |  |  |  |  **1,640,000**  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **ITEM DESCRIPTION** | **NUMBER** | **FREQUENCY** | **RATE** |  **AMOUNT**  |
|  |  |  | **(MK)** |  **YEAR 1**  |
| **4.0 Institutional support** |   |   |   |   |
| **salaries** |   |   |   |   |
| Executive Director (60%) | 1 | 36 | 110000 |  1,320,000  |
| Program Coordinator (full time) | 1 | 36 | 70000 |  840,000  |
| Finance Manager (full time) | 1 | 36 | 70000 |  840,000  |
| Program Support Officer / Admin Officer | 1 | 36 | 50000 |  600,000  |
| **Sub Total salaries**  |   |   |  |  **3,600,000**  |
| Audit (Institutional audit) | 1 | 1 | 400000 |  400,000  |
| Office rentals  | 1 | 12 | 50000 |  600,000  |
| Board Meetings | 1 | 1 | 100000 |  120,000  |
| Maintenance | 1 | 1 | 100000 |  100,000  |
| subscription | 1 | 1 | 100000 |  100,000  |
| Communication (internet service) | 1 | 2 | 50000 |  100,000  |
| Stationery  | 1 | 12 | 20000 |  240,000  |
| **Sub-Total Institutional Support** |  |  |  |  **1,660,000**  |
|   |   |   |   |   |
| **GRAND TOTAL** |   |   |  |  **12,529,500**  |

1. NSO, Analytical Report: Volume 8, Children and Youth, December 2010 p. iii [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. National Youth Policy (2009-2014) August 2010, p.2 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. “Adolescent fertility is the average number of children a woman would have borne by her at the end of the reproductive age group of 15-19. The definition deliberately does not take into account a group of young people often referred to as “early adolescents” (10-14 years), given that this age group is outside the standard range of the definition of adolescent fertility in Malawi.” NSO, Analytical Report: Volume 8, Children and Youth, December 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. National Youth Policy (2009-2014) August 2010, p.2 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. NSO, Analytical Report: Volume 8, Children and Youth, December 2010 p.27 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. NSO, Analytical Report: Volume 8, Children and Youth, December 2010 p.29 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. UN CEDAW , Article 16 (2) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, Article 8: Marriage and Family Rights, 2(a) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)