



CENTRE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN AFFAIRS PROFILE

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1995 - 2017

CEYCA is identified as a key partner in 'Social Mobilisation Implementation Plan For Working With Six Key Social Groups On Behaviour for the youth in Malawi, Child Protection, Child Help Line, and child justice

1.00 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO CEYCA

Centre for Youth and Children's Affairs (CEYCA) was founded on 15th August 1995 in Malawi by three Malawians. It then got legally registered on 27th February 1997, as a not-for-profit Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) with the Registrar General under the Trustees Incorporation Act of 1962. Again CEYCA registered in 2004 under the new NGO law, the NGO Board Act of 2004. It is affiliated to the Council for Non-Governmental Organisations (CONGOMA), and National Youth Council of Malawi.

CEYCA aims to promote and protect the rights of the child and youth in Malawi through empowerment to actively participate in the socio-economic and political development of their Malawian society.

CEYCA draws its authority from such instruments as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC), the African Union's African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (AU ACERWC), the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN UDHR), the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (UN CEDAW) and many other related human rights instruments at international and regional levels. A national, the guiding instruments are the legal instruments governing administration of justice and all supporting policies. Fundamental to these are the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, the Child Care Protection and Justice Act 2010, the Wills and Inheritance Act, the Gender Act, the Marriage Divorce and Family Relations Act, and many more laws and policies the hugely inform CEYCA's programming.

2.00 GOAL

CEYCA's goal is to meet the needs of Malawian children, youth and young mothers in promoting self-reliance and protection through the delivery of high quality services.

3.00 VISION STATEMENT

“A society that respects and protects the rights and active participation of children and young people”

4.00 MISSION STATEMENT

CEYCA is an NGO that exists to promote the rights and active participation of children and young people and women through Advocacy, Facilitation, Networking, Research, Education and documentation in Malawi.

5.00 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

CEYCA's programmes target to benefit children, youth, and women in Malawi. However, other key audiences are targets in finding resolve to problems affecting primary target beneficiaries that may include any persons of service to the child, youth and women of vulnerability. Therefore, other target audiences would include policy makers or policy holders at state level, and community level where opinion leaders and parents or guardians are of paramount influence.

6.00 GEOGRAPHICAL REACH

Over the years of existence, CEYCA has expanded from a local catchment area in Traditional Authority (T/A) Tsabango in Lilongwe to covering the entire district of Lilongwe Rural and Lilongwe City, and all other districts in Central Region. Further, CEYCA works on national programmes based on need and through cooperation with like-minded institutions working on national advocacy issues.

7.00 MAJOR PROGRAMME THEMES

CEYCA largely centers its programming on human rights and child rights promotion and protection to realise quality life of its programme beneficiaries. It is a profound belief that child rights or human rights entry is empowering for the citizens to identify themselves as key part of the living environment with influence on determining redress to their needs yet engulfed in social vulnerability reduces any potentials possible to advance achievement of personal and collective rights.

Programmes themes of the organisation are into three categories as below;

- Child Rights Governance,
- Youth Participation, Leadership and Democracy,
- Organisational Development and Sustainability, and

- Cross-cutting Issues (Emergencies, Environmental and Climate Change Management)

8.00 STAFFING

At the moment, CEYCA has twenty four (24) members of staff plus twelve full time volunteers. It commands a pool of community volunteers known as Para-Civic Educators (36), Community Based Facilitators (74), and Community Monitors (25).

9.00 BRIEF MEASURE OF PROGRESS

The organisation has been as influential on matters of children and youth and as well as women, since the organisation started working on programmes around 1996. Its first catchment area was the geographic area of Traditional Authority (T/A) Tsabango and then T/A Malili in Lilongwe. By 1997, CEYCA already was tackling national issues of Child Justice. Malawi had just adopted a Multi-Party system of political governance with the passing of new Constitution of the Republic of Malawi in 1995 and remnants of social problems from the one party system of governance were compelling for the organisation to contribute to addressing those of children and youth.

Informing policy development relevant at various levels was one direction the organisation paid sufficient attention to, and so was informing national programming. Consequently, the organisation participated in many national programmes and policy development, and also developed its own interventions. Over the years, CEYCA has become visible and recognisable by many stakeholders in these regards, as key stakeholders more especially on matters of child rights and youth development. It has been able to identify and then associate with its own uniqueness and innovativeness which gives the organisation advantages over others and the relevance to existence.

10.00 SUCCESSES

CEYCA gives an account of programmes and projects that have been undertaken since it gotten onto the ground with first implementation of project way back in 1996. The organisation expanded from the rural and urban T/A Tsabango area to Central Region Districts, and the national level interventions. Its programme coverage included child rights education, human rights and governance education, youth economic empowerment, vocational skills training, promoting quality basic

education, democracy and human rights, youth governance, HIV and Aids education, Leadership training, life skills and adolescent sexual and reproductive health education and rights, administration of juvenile justice, social accountability, social cash transfer and social protection advocacy through inking and Learning model, democracy education and electoral civic education, life skills, income generating for youth, economic empowerment for vulnerable poor women, and others.

CEYCA became a model youth and children focused NGO and its youth participation projects received regular study visits from other youth and child focused groups and organisations from across Malawi and abroad especially between 1999 and 2008. Its HIV/Aids projects were recognised by UNAIDS as among ‘Best Practice Models’.

In 1998, CEYCA initiated the idea of a Youth Recreation Centre in the rural T/A Tsabango area. A building was donated to CEYCA by the Agricultural Extension Offices which was used as a Youth Centre. In 1999, CEYCA restructured the building to a more befitting form of a Youth Centre with funding from Unicef Malawi. A new complex was to be built at the same place, Kang’oma Village which commenced in 2003. The Lilongwe District Assembly funding from grants of MK800,000 from the African Development Bank was too little to meet the quality and type of youth centre the young people had envisioned. Therefore CEYCA sourced some more MK3 Million Malawi Kwacha from the European Union Micro Projects with which the building construction was completed and equipments procured and stocked in there. The Youth Centre facility got officially opened by the Chief Youth Officer, Mr. D. Chiluzi, in the Ministry of Youth Development and Sports in 2006 and still running under the leadership of young people from the area.

11.00 SOME NOTABLE CHALLENGES

The organisation could have done more and better in its strategic position if it has been for challenges such as short term funding arrangements, dependence of donors’ support, limited capital investments, and political and economic dynamics instability. The external environment is challenging further with inadequate and conflicting policies and legal frameworks.

12.00 KEY STRATEGIES

The successes the organisation has registered have been as a result of key strategies used such as mobilisation of target communities and audiences,

lobbying and advocacy, empowerment, research and documentation, facilitation, and networking and collaboration.

As a result of good social mobilisation strategies, CEYCA has developed and supported a local area level network of Youth Clubs, and distinct Girls Clubs. The network came to be called ‘Tsabango Youth Network’ (TYNET). At its height the network consisted of 32 youth clubs across T.A.Tsabango. Our participatory approaches have been instrumental in the positive progress we have achieved.

13.00 FUNDING PARTNERSHIP

The Centre for Youth and Children’s Affairs (CEYCA) has partnered with several funding partners, among them being;

ACTION-AID Malawi, CARE International (Malawi), UNICEF Malawi, United Nations Family Planning Agency (UNFPA), Democracy Consolidation Programme (DCP) , GTZ Democracy and Decentralisation, the Danish Centre for Human Rights (DCHR), HIVOS, Plan International Malawi, Kindernolffle (KNH), Voluntary Overseas Organisation (VSO), World Universities of Canada (WUSC), Family Planning Association of Malawi (FPAM), Stop AIDS Now!

14.00 AFFILIATIONS AND NETWORKING

- CEYCA is a member of the Council for Non-Governmental Organisations (CONGOMA), which is a main NGO coordinating body in Malawi
- Is a member of Human Rights Consultative Committee (HRCC). CEYCA housed the network secretariat from 2000 till it became a fully-fledged secretariat in 2004, that they moved out.
- A member of Civil Society Education Coalition (CSEC)
- CEYCA chaired the Central Region Youth Network (CRYN) since 2002. Its secretariat was housed under CEYCA premises between 1999 and 2001.
- CEYCA coordinated the Lilongwe Juvenile Justice Forum- a network of institutions dealing with matters of administration of juvenile justice in Lilongwe district. By coordination, CEYCA is also a secretariat to the Forum

- CEYCA is Chairing Lilongwe District Education Network, a position which has been entrusted with over 10 years.
- CEYCA is a member of NGO-Gender Coordination Network and its Director is an Executive member of the Board and assuming the position of Treasurer. Through the same network, CEYCA chairs the NGOCCR
- CEYCA is also chairing the Youth Taskforce and Under Coalition for the Prevention of Unsafe Abortion and seats on the steering committee on the national platform.

15.00 RECOGNITION AND WORKING IN CONSORTIUM ARRANGEMENTS

CEYCA believes in collaboration with other like-minded institutions in implementation of its programmes and projects, therefore cooperated with government through line Ministries and Departments, NGOs/CSOs, and strategic sectoral networks.

In 2016, CEYCA got full Accreditation from Ministry of Gender Children Disability and Social Welfare as a Regional Partner to implement and manage a TOLL-FREE National Child Help Line 116, which is a Government of Malawi programme. The National Child Help Line 116 is part of the mainstream national Child Protection programme under government of Malawi. CEYCA however, has been implementing similar Child Help Line Project but using a different three-digit number 828 since 2008 which had national coverage. Under the Child Justice Programme, CEYCA has been Accredited by the National Child Justice Forum which is under the Judiciary, to be the lead partner in implementing the Child Justice and Diversion Project in Central Region of Malawi. The Memorandum of Understanding are uncommon practice with building working relationship between government and NGOs but they had to come because of the envisioned delicacy of the subject matters involved.

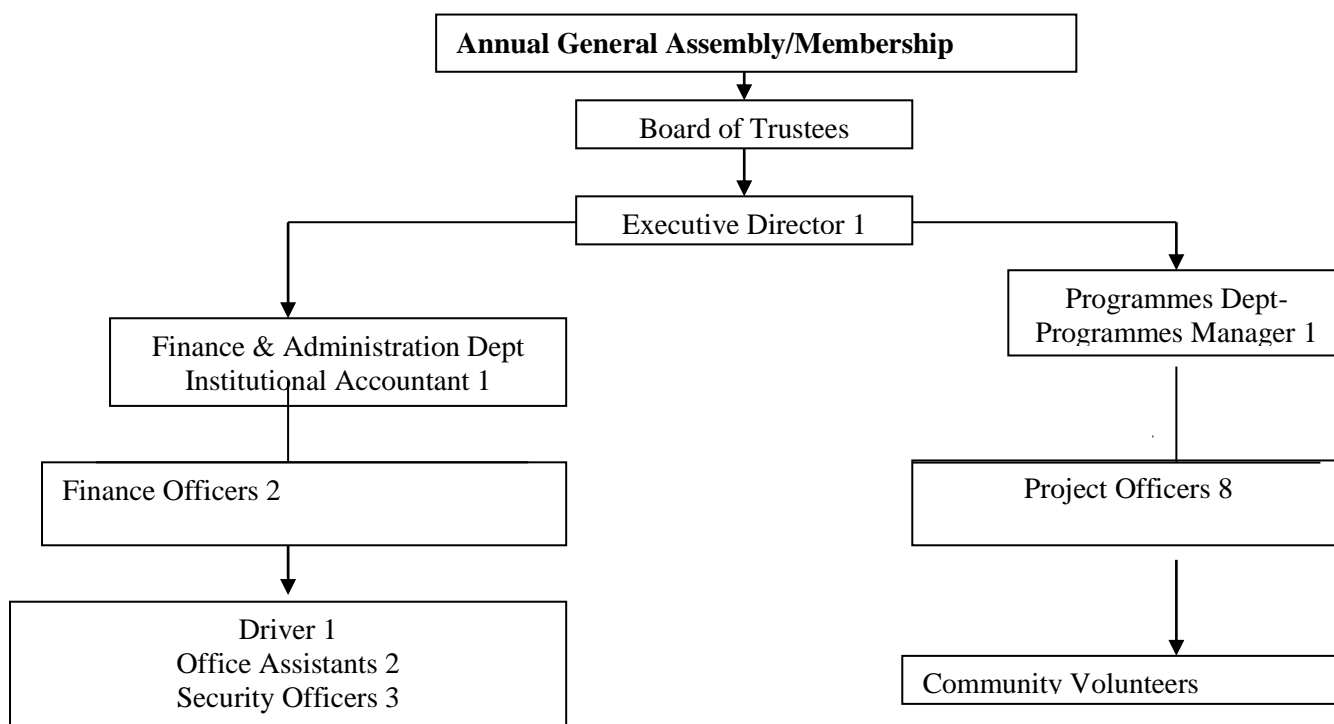
Working in Partnership arrangements is another area of vast experience for the organisation, playing key roles of Coordination, hosting Consortiums and fund management, and in other cases chairing strategic Networks. Historically, all networks chaired by the organisation have during that period, blossomed to higher levels of institutional development and growth.

16.00 STRATEGIC VISION FOR INSTITUTIONAL AND PROGRAMMES DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

CEYCA is recasting its thinking about achieving organizational and programmes development. This will mostly be visible in the planned review of the Strategic Plan which expired in 2015. Resources are being sort to accomplish the strategic thinking to effect the desired major shift in the form of CEYCA since 2006 which the first strategic positioning was made.

Greater lessons have been learnt that must inform modernisation of CEYCA to continue to adjust in the organizational effective programming, and institutional set up. Hence, the period between 2014 and 2016, CEYCA has been undertaking a number of internal changes as part of the strategic review which should conclude with the review of the actual Strategic Plan.

17.00 CEYCA'S ORGANOGRAM



18.00 TRACKING PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED SINCE 1996

PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	YEAR	DONOR/Partners	COMMENTS
Youth Mobilisation/ Sports for Health HIV/AIDS Awareness Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH)	1996 to 1997	Unicef Malawi	Successfully implemented the projects in T/A Tsabango, and T/A Malili in Lilongwe Rural District, and Lilongwe City
Training of Trainers (TOT) Economic Empowerment Project Survey Study on Administration of Juvenile Justice in Malawi Girls Empowerment Training Workshop Follow-Up to Adolescent Reproductive Health (TOT) Out Reach on ARH Institutional Capacity Support	1997 1997-1999 1998 1998-1999	UNICEF Malawi Action Aid Malawi Danish Institute for Human Rights (DCHR) Unicef Malawi Unicef Malawi United Nations Population Agency (UNFPA)	Successfully implemented these projects in Lilongwe Rural and City The Study was national and the first of its kind in Malawi which informed government policy changes
National Conference on Youth Participation in Socio-economic and Political Development of Malawi National Youth Leadership Training Programme	1999-2006	GTZ Democracy and Decentralisation	The first ever national conference focussing on the what participation of young people in the new Democratic Malawi. Results of the conference led into formulation of national youth participation programme

Juvenile Crime Prevention Awareness (JCPA)	2000-2006	The Danish Centre for Human Rights Unicef Malawi	Facilitated the Christian Charity through distribution of school items, food stuffs, machines to orphan care centres in Lilongwe and Dowa Districts
Support Education for Vulnerable Children	2001-2003	Orphans United in Christ-Virginia	The project procured and distributed education materials such as notebooks, text books, school uniform, pencils and ball pens, and supplied sewing machines to primary schools IN Lilongwe and Dowa Diatricts
Youth Leadership and Democracy Project (DEP)	2001-2007	GTZ-Democracy and Decentralisation NICE Trust Democracy Consolidation Programme	The project established Democracy Clubs in 152 secondary schools in all 9 Districts. It reduced school based conflicts and vandalism and united those in conflicts, and contributed to quality education

Economic Empowerment and Democracy Project, Piggery, poultry (EPPP)	1997-2002	Action Aid, and Unicef Malawi	Youth in T/A Tsabango raised piggery, poultry, and grew crops for their sustainable economic generation
Child Rights Awareness (CRA)	2000-2002	Unicef Malawi	The project was implemented at national level and in Lilongwe T/As to conscientise policy makers and communities about the rights of children to avoid inflicting abuse
Strengthening Youth Human Rights	2002	GTZ-Democracy and Decentralisation	A project aimed at building capacities of young people on human rights, democracy and governance, and human rights monitoring. It was conducted country wide through training of leaders of youth institutions.

Youth Power Behind Change	2002-2008	UNICEF Malawi	A project which empowered young people to make informed decisions about their visioning, lifetime occupation, youth leadership, and socialisation to prevention of HIV and AIDS and early pregnancies
Human Rights Training for Youth NGOs		GTZ-Democracy Decentralisation	A project which aimed at delivering human rights
			skills and knowledge as means for empowerment of the youth to be able to defend their rights, increased knowledge of democracy, and monitoring of human rights in Malawi
Youth Social Change and HIV/AIDS			A project which promoted positive living for young people in T/A Tsabango through Sports for Health, adolescent reproductive health, HIV and AIDS education, and child rights/human rights
Construction of new Tsabango	2003-2006	UNICEF Malawi,	The centre still exists at

Youth Resource Centre (rural based)		African Development Bank/Lilongwe District Council, European Union (EU) Micro Projects	Kang'oma village and provides recreation, vocational skills training, library, office space, and edutainment hall.
Basic Education in Schools Project (BESP) and Basic Education and HIV/AIDS in Schools Project (BEHASP)	2003-2006	Care International	Aimed at improving attainment of basic education by all children of school going age through the engagement of communities participation, on issues of HIV/AIDS were also being addressed through awareness raising
Institutional Capacity Development (ICD)	2005-2015	HIVOS-Southern Africa Office	The Project allowed CEYCA to develop comprehensive institutional financial, human resources, and strategic plan policies
Coalition Against Child Labour in Malawi Project (CACLAM)	2008-2014	HIVOS- Southern Africa Office	Implemented in two districts of Kasungu and Mchinji with one Traditional Authority from each. The project was done in a partnership arrangement with Malawi Congress of Trade Unions MCTU)
Linking and Learning Project	2007-2010	Stop AIDS Now	The Linking and Learning brought together players into a Consortium to manage a vulnerability project. It worked at national level and in selected districts. A model Linking and Learning was showcased in Netherlands and in international

			conferences and colleges .
Improve a Government Social Cash Transfer Project	2008-2011		The social cash transfer project also implemented in a consortium arrangement advocated for strengthened collaboration of stakeholders, called for Social Protection Policy, provided training, produced manuals
Fight Against Child Abuse Project	2008-2009	UNICEF	The project was implemented in a campaign manner under the theme “Stop Child Abuse” as part of the national campaign
Youth Governance Project	2008-2010	Plan International Malawi	The project was implemented in Lilongwe and Kasungu Districts. Results included emergence of sustained Lilongwe Youth Advocacy Network (LYNET), and Kasungu North Youth Network. (KUNOYONE).
Learn With Fear Project	2008-2010	Plan International Malawi	The project was implemented in Kasungu district and promoted reporting of Child Abuse Cases
Child Helpline (CHL) 828	2009-2014	Plan International Malawi	This is a Toll-Free phoneline provided by Airtel Malawi which provides platform for quick reporting of any cases of abuse and violence against children and young women. It

			provides online counselling as well as referral mechanisms in the child protection systems. CEYCA is Accredited by government of Malawi through Ministry Gender Children Disability and Social Welfare as Manager of Child Help Line in Central Region of Malawi.
Community Based Monitoring or Kalondolondo Project	2009-2015	A consortium of three organisations of Plan International Malawi, Action Aid Malawi, and CONGOMA	The project tracks public services. Assessment of service delivery Satisfaction using a tool called the scorecard processes but again the findings are being used for advocacy in the quest of improving the welfare of communities in respect of developmental rights
Social Cash Transfer Project	2010	STOP AIDS NOW! (SAN) through NOVOC	Provision of cash transfers to pro-poor, HIV /AIDS infected and affected households and child headed family to increase their economic status and then they ably send their children to school
Social Mobilisation Campaign Project	2006-2010	NGO Gender Coordination Network (NGO GCN), and NORAD	The project has been implemented in Kasungu under the auspices of NGOGCN – Child Rights Permanent Committee.
Strengthening Child Protection and Participation Structures in Malawi (Child Protection Project)	2009-2014	Plan International Malawi	Building capacity of community and district structures for effective protection of children.

			It dealt with prevention and response to cases of abuse.
Child Participation Project	2009-2014	Plan International Malawi	This project aims at development of child participation structures as well as mobilising decision makers
Ending Early Child Marriages	2010- 2014	HIVOS	The project mobilises communities to prevent girls from entering marriages at the expense of education and to reverse any marriages made.
Self Help Project (SHG)	2013-2016	Kindernothilfe (KNH)	The project targets to economically empower the most marginalised poor and vulnerable women. It enables women to contribute cash for small to accumulate capital loans for businesses. They form women groups that eventually promote and protect the rights of children, and contribute to social development in their communities. It is being implemented in Traditional Authority Mnyanja in Kasungu.
COPUA-Youth Taskforce (YTF)	2012-2016	Ipas	The initiative is meant to build links amongst young people to advocate for law reform to legalise safe abortion based on sexual reproductive health rights
Special Needs Education (Gawo Langa) Project	2013-2015	Open Society Initiative in Southern Africa (OSISA),	The project promotes the rights of children with special needs at community, district, and national

		through Civil Society Education Network (CSEC)	levels. It has been implemented in Kasungu, Mchinji Districts and at policy level.
Maziko a Demokalese Yathu	2015 Jan to 2016 Dec	Democracy Consolidation Programme (DCP)	The project has been empowers communities to hold decision makers to account for their obligations by setting up structures, engaging leaders, and providing reporting mechanisms against cases of abuse of vulnerable groups such as children, women, people with disability, and the elderly, and people living with HIV and AIDS, in Kasungu District
Road Safety Education in Schools Project	2014-2015	Amend	The project provides prevention of road accidents involving children as the commute between home and school. This is done through education to pupils, provision of materials marked with reflectors, and mounting road structures that control speed. It has started in Lilongwe City and expected to extend to Blantyre and Mzuzu Cities soon.
Divert the Child in Conflict with Law	November 2015- November 2018	UNICEF Malawi	The project advocates for application of Diversion of children who commit minor offences, and rehabilitation of diverted children. The project is in Lilongwe, Dedza, Mchinji and

			Kasungu. CEYCA has been Accredited by National Child Justice Forum which is under the Judiciary.
Establishing Coordination Structures with stakeholders of Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights, and, Dissemination of Gender Related Laws	January 2014 – December 2016	Family Planning Association of Malawi (FPAM)	CEYCA coordinated national consultations to establish structure for coordination of stakeholders. Again, CEYCA took lead in dissemination laws among SRHR stakeholders governing administration of gender
Road Safety for Children Project	June 2017 – December 2021	Amend, USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing civic education to children on how to safely use the roads as they commute to and from school guided by the road signs - Mounting road safety infrastructures on the roads and in schools to prevent road accidents on children.
Stepping Into Our Schools	December 2017 – May 2018	Amplify Change, United Kingdom	A sexual and reproductive health and rights project for young people. It empowers girls to speak out for themselves as means of lobbying and advocating for law and policy reforms in Malawi.

20.00 SOME KEY SYMBOLS OF SUCCESS

20.01 Uniqueness: Centre for Youth and Children's Affairs (CEYCA) is known for its innovativeness in approaching redress to problems affecting children. The Child Rights Based Approach is quite a unique means to promoting and protecting the rights of children regardless of gender colour, creed, disability, originality, clan or tribe, etc.

20.02 Innovativeness: CEYCA has often been among the first to introduce fresh ideas introducing style of intervention which becomes widely adopted, amongst them being;

20.03 The Survey Study in Administration of Child Justice: following the abolition of one party dictatorship system of government in the 1992 National Referendum, which resulted into Malawi switching to multiparty democracy with the adoption of new Republican Constitution, CEYCA was known to have been the first to conduct a comprehensive study into the administration of juvenile justice between 1997 and 1999. Another organisation to have done so was Unicef Malawi. The two reports were adopted by government to inform policy and programme development to reform systems and the Children and Young Persons Act 1962 to now a Child Care Protection and Justice Act 2010.

20.04 Youth Resource Centre: CEYCA was the first to introduce rural youth centre innovations in Malawi in 1999 which remains operational today. Several other youth centres were built by many other youth serving NGOs across the country when the creativity got adopted by government. Now CEYCA desires to replicate the idea for its main campus in Lilongwe City, and in all districts of its programme interventions. The Tsabango Youth Centre is a motivating case.

20.05 A National Conference on Youth Participation in socio-economic and political Development of Malawi: CEYCA held the first ever Youth Participation Conference in Lilongwe City in 1999. The Conference brought together young people from universities and colleges, youth wings of political parties, religious organisations, youth organisations, out of school youth, and secondary schools. The Minister of Youth was the Guest at the Conference performing the official opening. The Conference which discussed the situation of young people in Malawi, their challenges and suggested solutions including policies, contributed hugely to youth policy review and the introduction of a national Youth Participation Programme in the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Today the programme remains active with the state but needing championing as the structures and systems have become inactive under government.

20.06 Sports for Health Approach: in the wake of the devastating HIV and AIDS versus its impact on youth, CEYCA introduced a strategy of intervention known as Sports for Health (SoH) used to mobilise young people to be reached with projects mitigating prevention and response to HIV and AIDS. It was in realisation that sports do not only provide recreation but is also good for one's health. Further, majority of young people love to play a variety of games, perform traditional cultural dances and love peer social groups. The strategy has been instrumental in changing the behaviour of school dropout, effects of poverty, reduced risks to contracting HIV and AIDS, achieved positive socialisation by reducing sexual relationship therefore early child

pregnancies and child marriages. The strategy was central to mobilising young people for their active participation in the construction of a new Tsabango Youth Resource Centre at Kang'oma Village, T/A Tsabango in Lilongwe Rural District which officially opened in 2006.

20.07 Democracy Education in Secondary Schools in Malawi: another marvel of programme intervention for CEYCA found nowhere else. Though the project reached out to 152 public and private secondary schools in Central Region between 2004 and 2006, government through the Ministry of Education Science and Technology, adopted the project's training manual as extra curriculum reference materials in secondary and tertiary schools, country wide. On request, copies of the manual were printed and distributed in schools for use by teachers. The Democracy Clubs became well known for its contributions to improving quality learning and as a symbol of acceptable behaviour of students and teachers in secondary schools to prevent conflicts and vandalism. Members of the Democracy Clubs became well known for their outstanding performance in academic undertakings, therefore contributing to quality education.

20.08 The Linking and Learning Strategy: the approach became a model of effective partnership set up in implementing joint projects or programming. It realised the significance of every partner in the arrangements, and it developed products in a more coherent participatory manner resulting into shared ownership, outcomes, and of the products, and of popular decisions of management of the consortium (Partnership). The model was outstanding among similar set ups and was presented in international conferences in Malawi, in Africa, in Europe, and in America. It had also been shared with NGOs and colleges in Netherlands where it got tested.

20.09 Championing the Child Protection and Participation: CEYCA has developed outstanding child protection and participation models that continue to be learnt from. It has innovatively tested approaches that have proved effectively workable in preventing any forms of abuse of children and in response to eventual abuse, rehabilitation of the child. Such mastery is learning references in the country. The model facilitates mobilisation of children and stakeholders, setting up child participation institutions, strengthening child protection structures and systems, capacity building, instituting structures and innovations of operationalising systems and structures, documentation and learning, building linkages and collectivism, and promotion of case reporting, management and rehabilitation of abused children. The intervention is found to be key in promoting child education having addressed effects of risks or impact of potential of actual abuse of children in the context of trauma, physical injury, displacement, abduction, forced marriages,

21.0 NEW PROGRAMMES FOCUS

21.01 Organisational Sustainability: Plans to build own multi-purpose Youth Centre campus in Lilongwe City to include administration block. CEYCA needs to stabilise in meeting administration needs unlike the current dependence on unstable donations and funding.

- 21.02 Diversifying in promoting Education for all children at all levels and in both formal and informal systems.** Contributing to making education system equitable and accessible to all children and especially to children of all forms of vulnerability is vital for enhancing education rights, amongst them are girls, children with special needs (children with disabilities), orphaned children, children from low income households, children in conflict with the law, out-of-school children, and abused children.
- 21.03 Strengthening Child Protection and Participation:** Central to the intervention is the Child Help Line 116, and the adoption and application of established systems as well as those tested and adopted working models for micro and macro levels.
- 21.04 CEYCA, a Store of Relevant Knowledge:** the organisation cherishes in the experience acquired over its time of existence, the formal and informal knowledge exposure, and deepened by the high retention rate of core staff. Embraced human rights approach is massive opportunity for its strategic positioning to managing promotional and prevention programming of the rights of the child.
- 21.5 Knowledge of Relevant Instruments:** the institution is vastly of reliable knowledge about the child rights, and human rights instruments at international, regional, and national levels down to decentralised system of governance in Malawi. Amongst the key instruments are the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN UDHR), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC), the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the African Union African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (AU ACERWC), the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, the Child Care Protection and Justice Act 2010, the Marriage Divorce and Family Relations Act 2015, and many more.