



**THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

**INTERRIM REPORT FOR CHILUNGAMO II (ACCESSS TO JUSTICE) PROJECT (2024/25)**

**June 2025**

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<b>Acronyms</b>	
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
CJCC	Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee
CMS	Case Management System
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVSU	Community Victim Support Unit
DGS	Democratic Governance Sector
EU	European Union
GoM	Government of Malawi
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Tables
JUD	Malawi Judiciary
LAB	Legal Aid Bureau
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEC	Malawi Electoral Commission
MHRC	Malawi Human Rights Commission
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MPS	Malawi Police Service
OoO	Office of Ombudsman
PSU	Police Standards Unit
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UNDP	United Nation Development Project
VSU	Victim Support Unit
WGI	Worldwide Governance Indicators

**1. Description**

**1.1. Name of coordinator of the grant contract:** Ministry of Justice

**1.2. Name and title of the contact person:** Richard Santhe - Project Coordinator

**1.3. Name of beneficiaries and affiliated entities in the action:**

- Malawi Judiciary
- Legal Aid Bureau
- Office of the Ombudsman
- Malawi Human Rights Commission
- Malawi Police Service
- Malawi Prison Services

**1.4. Title of the action:** Chilungamo II (Access to Justice) Project

**1.5. Contract number:** NDICI AFRICA/2023/457-879

**1.6. Reporting period:** 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2025

**1.7. Target country:** The Republic of Malawi (Nation-Wide)

**1.8. Final beneficiaries:**

- Population of Malawi
- Vulnerable population and marginalised groups
- Women and children

## ***2. Assessment of the implementation of the action activities and its results***

### **2.1. Executive summary of the action**

The Chilungamo II (Access to Justice) Project concluded its first year of implementation (October 2024 to May 2025) with a total of EUR 2,334,935.52 disbursed across seven institutions including the Project Management Unit (PMU) from the total project budget of EUR 8.3 million. Despite the 3-months banking-sector delays in fund disbursement, total expenditure was at EUR 1,731,736.45 representing a burn rate of 74% and absorption rate of 21%. This laid solid foundations in institutional coordination, legal aid expansion, and accountability measures.

Key outcome level achievements towards the effectiveness of the legal and coordination frameworks within key justice institutions include improvement in resolution of maladministration complaints (67%) and compliance with Ombudsman determinations (86%). While low case resolution rates (civil 34%, criminal 27%) pointed out systemic justice chain bottleneck, gains were made in rights dissemination, service charter development, and revamping coordination efforts in the democratic governance sector through the pool fund mechanisms.

On the other hand whilst access to justice interventions reached 1,749 people living in vulnerable situations, challenges remained in service quality and capability for timely resolution of cases due to weak outreach coordination and underdeveloped case tracking systems. However, efforts towards digitisation, infrastructure rehabilitation and operationalisation of the recent Prison Bill are likely to gain momentum in Year 2 and 3.

The intervention logic remains valid and broadly relevant. The project's assumptions such as institutional cooperation, political will, and sustained investment continue to hold, although operational readiness and systemic integration of M&E and data management frameworks requires focused support.

Looking ahead, the project is well positioned to accelerate progress towards its intended impact of promoting humane and effective justice delivery, particularly for marginalised and vulnerable populations. Prioritising digital transformation inter-agency accountability, and harmonised outreach will be essential for achieving sustained impact within the remaining project period

**A. RESULTS (IMPACT, OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS)****Impact - To improve humane and effective delivery of justice for all, especially those living in marginalized and most vulnerable situations**

Following a fourth-month delay in the grant's accessibility since September 2024, groundwork toward impact indicators is still underway, making measuring the impact difficult. Change on impact, including Rule of Law and the Mo Ibrahim Index for African Governance, will require an extended period to be observable and will be addressed through the subsequent studies and technical support on broad level national indicators.

**Outcome 1 - Enhance effectiveness and legal coordination frameworks of the key justice institutions**

During the period, the project conducted foundational work for effective coordination across justice institutions. It focused on developing capacities in grant management, increasing accessibility of legal and paralegal services for underserved communities and vulnerable populations, and improving coordination and accessibility of VSUs, PSUs, and courts. The following specific progress was made towards key log frame indicators under this outcome:

- **Percentage of maladministration complaints resolved (indicator 1.2<sup>1</sup>):** During the reporting period the project exceeded its annual target for resolving maladministration complaints by 28% (67% compared to 52%). This represents a substantial 45% improvement from the baseline complaint resolution rate of 46% attributable to mobile accountability clinics and on-site investigation. Specifically, the Office of the Ombudsman received 405 complaints through the project, representing 37% of the annual target of 1100 complaints. Overall, 270 (67%) cases were resolved, whilst 206 (51%) of the complaints had to undergo formal investigations.
- **Rate of compliance of Ombudsman determinations (indicator 1.3):** Follow-up of determinations established an 86 percent (12 of 14) implementation rate by MDAs during the period. Although, duration and the number of determinations made during the period were limited, compliance rate exceeded the annual target by 34%, achieving 86% of 52%. Thus, would ideally represent an 86% improved from the baseline of 46% in compliance rate.
- **Civil and Criminal case resolution rate (indicators 1.5a and 1.5b):** Despite conducting court circuits targeting child justice cases and underserved magistrate jurisdictions, both civil and criminal case resolution rate experience significant decline from the baseline values of 57% and 63% to 34% and 27% respectively. Despite known backlog, time-constraints with child justice, and efficiency trade-offs for underserved areas, performance towards annual targets was moderate for both criminal (41%) and civil case (56%) considering delayed commencement of project implementation and weak case management and information sharing across justice institutions.
- **Case Resolution Rate (indicator 1.5c):** Although legal aid services experienced a 34% increase in case receipts during the reporting period (1,333 cases compared to an annual target of 998 cases), the overall case resolution rate declined from a baseline of 7.6% to

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to section 2.2 log Frame Matrix



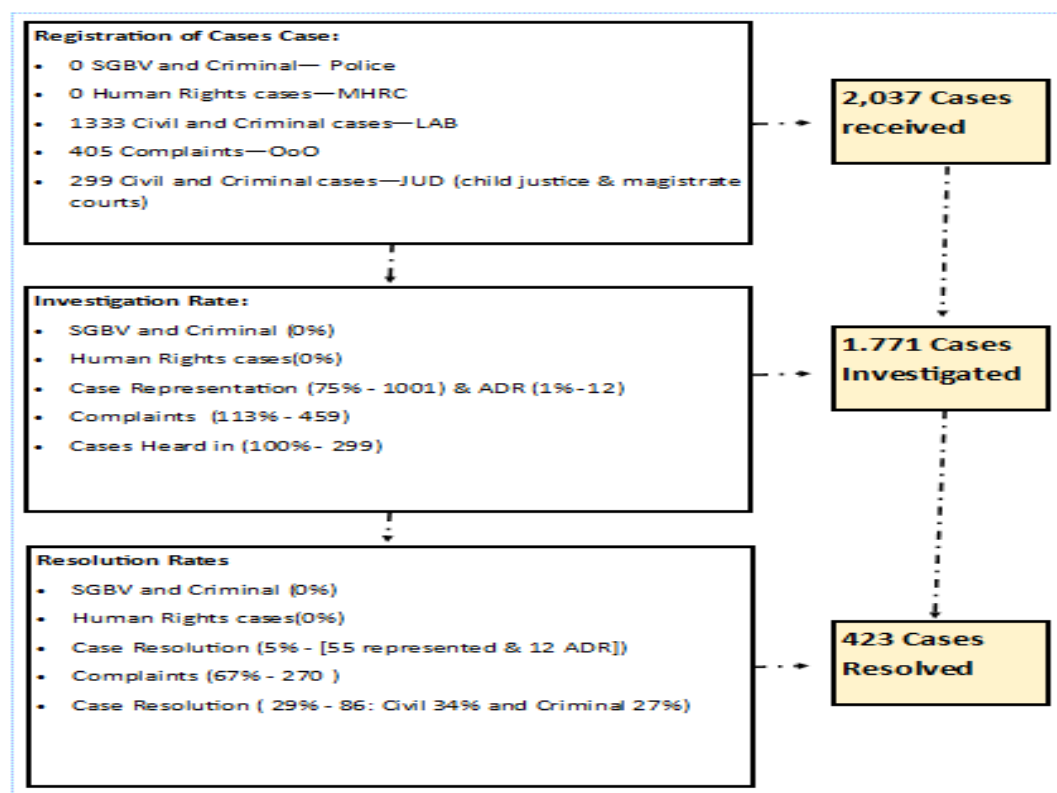
5%. This is consistent with the limited period of implementation for entrenchment of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms and representing court cases. Court-based case representation thereby resolved 55 cases, representing 15% of the annual target of 364 cases, whereas, Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms yielded 12 resolved cases, constituting 7% of the annual target of 166 cases.

- **Number of institutional databases digitised and Level of functionality of institutional databases (indicators 1.7. and 1.8):** The project did not make much progress in developing case management systems for implementing justice institution apart from limited procurements to meet hardware requirements towards digital roadmaps and consultations for development of the democratic governance sector database.
- **Number of relevant staff across target justice institutions trained (1.9):** 344 (25 MoJ, 36 JUD, and 283 MPS) justice institution staff were trained in grant management and orientation of police officers in SGBV handling, prosecution, and communication. Thus achieving 25 and 98 percent towards program and year targets for building institutional capacities within the period, respectively.

On the other hand, measurable results are yet to be recorded in the following key indicators with continued strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems, digital systems, and case management capabilities:

- Percentage of human rights case investigated (1.1)
- Case confirmation ratio
- Criminal Case investigation rate (1.6.a.)
- SGBV Case investigation rate (1.6.b.)
- Level of functionality of institutional databases (1.8)

The first year revealed pronounced disconnects in the justice chain signified by an overly low case closure rate of only 21%, weak case management and investigative capacities, and fragmented case flow (figure 1). Except the OoO which resolved 67% of its cases, the legal aid bureau hardly closed 5%, and only 29% of processed cases were resolve in magistrates' courts. This variability in attrition rates between of case uptake, investigation and closure pointed out inherent systemic issues, including fragmentation, variability investigative capacities and resourcing, referral case handling systems, and differences in operative effectiveness between pro-marginalised justice institutions compared to others.



**Figure 1: Depiction of a broken Justice Chain**

Thus, strategic and theory-based action in the DGS, Criminal Justice Coordination Cluster, and frontline accountability of officers should be prioritised to improve efficiency, cases handling (human rights, SGBV, child-justice and underserved magistrate courts), and case confirmation. These may include the following:

- Strengthen/establish interagency and donor-liaison committees for enhanced resource mobilisation towards harmonised data management systems
- Institutionalising and reinforcing sector-wide monitoring and evaluation
- Leverage the CJCC and DGS to design and institutionalise joint case clinics for case follow-up and follow-through on human rights, child-justice and SGBV
- Continued support towards accountability frameworks for frontline case uptake, and referral case management and follow-up

## **Outcome 2 - Improve access to justice for all, especially for the population living in the most vulnerable situations and women**

During the period, significant efforts were made towards increasing awareness among right holders, expediting delivery of legal services in areas that are hard to reach and with non-functional courts, and addressing disparities in access to justice. Results for this outcome presented a mixed bag with evident fragmentation in outreach strategies and documentation, despite the awareness pool fund to complement mass public awareness of the legal services and legal aid by relevant institutions. During the period, progress was registered in the following areas:

- **Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions (indicator 2.1):**  
Despite the moderate level of outreach (indicator 2.3), up to 1,749 people directly

benefited from legal aid interventions during the period. This represented 46% of the annual target of 3814, however, the throughput in resolving cases and complaints remained an issue as highlighted under outcome1

- **Percentage of prison clinics supported with medical equipment, drugs, and supplies (indicator 2.3):** Moderate progress towards ensuring the right to health for incarcerated prisoners was attained during the period, with 18 % (5 of 28) of prison clinics supported with medical equipment, drugs, and other supplies. Thus reaching 25% of the project target and achieving 71% progress toward the Year 1 target, however, there was limited conceptualization of the requirements for functional prison clinic to meet the project total target.
- **Number of people reached with messages on the rights of victims (indicator 2.4):** With the first year invested in preparatory processes, the communication and outreach strategies of institutional and pool (collective) efforts had not been fully entrenched during the period. Only 1,000,378 (40% of 2,500,371 annual targets for the OoO) and 1200 (4% of 28,750 annual targets for police) people were reached with messages on rights of victims and roles, court processes and requirements, and the availability of victim support units (VSUs) and police standards units (PSUs), among others.

Despite capacity support and training targeting the following key project indicators, progress is not substantive:

- **Number of prisoners benefiting from the parole system and serving alternative sentences to imprisonment (indicator 2.2):** Despite not recording any quantifiable progress towards this indicator, the prison bill was passed by parliament providing for open prison; however, regulations and policies for its implementation are yet to be enacted.
- **Number of criminal cases prosecuted (2.5):** The DPP reported to have prosecuted 2 criminal case out of 3 received during the period of project implementation with no reporting from the Malawi Police Services on this indicator
- **Criminal case prosecution rate (2.6):** As stated under the number of criminal cases prosecuted above, 67 percent could be misleading due to the number of criminal cases received.

Despite establishment of the awareness pool fund to harmonise efforts towards legal awareness for right holders, efforts by implementing institutions remained fragmented with weak data management, reporting, and monitoring an evaluation observed across the institutions.

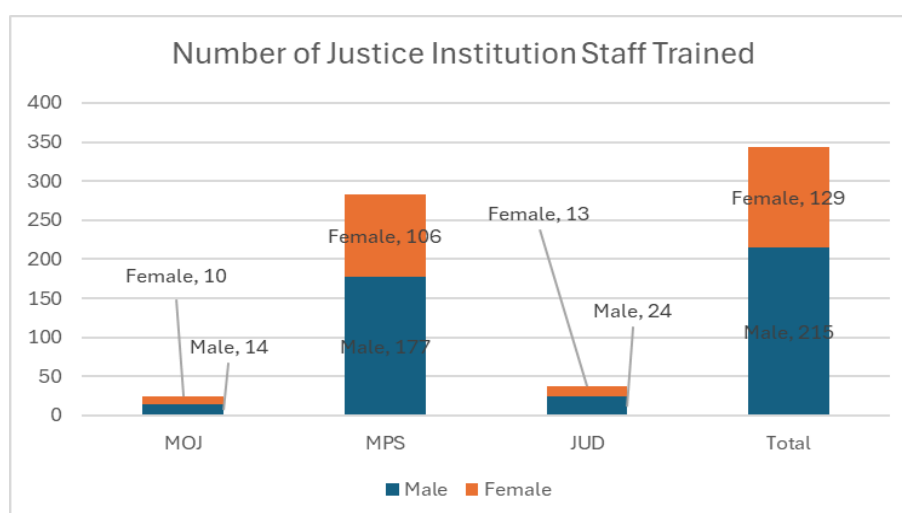
Creation of demand for legal aid services remained sketchy, with national wide efforts limited to administrative (disciplinary screening, HRBA trainings etc.), and right holders engaged 2 districts (Zomba and Mulanje) except for radio listenership. Thus, subsequent implementing periods ought to prioritise:

- Developing of targeted project engagement and communication strategies for inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable segments of the population.
- Strengthening interagency liaison, and streamlining all awareness efforts and funding to the pool funds to ensure aligned efforts and implementation of outreach strategy.

- Establish real-time monitoring systems for the engagement and communication strategy with harmonised data collection, aggregation, and visualisation for adaptive management and reflective learning on intercept between duty bearers and rightsholders.

### Output 1.1 - Improved knowledge, gender-balance skills and capacities of the key justice institutions

- **The number of relevant staff across target justice institutions trained:** As highlighted earlier, a total of 344 comprising 25 from the Ministry of Justice, 36 Judiciary, and 283 from the Judiciary. Justice sector institutions demonstrated continued commitment to meeting the National Gender Policy and Gender Equality Act in targeting of trainings, with 38 percent participation being female. The Ministry of Justice (43%) and Legal Aid Bureau (42%) had the strongest representation, compared with Malawi Police Service (37%) and Judiciary (33%); this correlates with findings of the gender audit on staffing levels for the Malawi police.



**Figure 1: Gender Inclusivity in Justice Sector Trainings**

No activities related to the following output indicators were conducted during the period:

- Number of short-term functional review recommendations implemented for selected Justice institutions or Status of implementation of functional review recommendations for selected justice institutions.
- Number of policy-guiding documents (frameworks, training manuals, legislative drafting tools) reviewed/developed.

### Output 1.2 - Improved legal and coordination frameworks for key justice institutions

- **Percentage of the public awareness of deceased estate management laws:** Despite this indicator requiring an assessment, preparatory training for 88 registrar general staff to facilitate awareness raising was conducted.

No activities related to the following output indicators were conducted during the period:

- Status of functionality of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee
- Status of the draft Democratic Governance Sector (DGS) Strategy
- Number of service charters developed and disseminated

### **Output 1.3 - Improved capacity of Malawi Prison Services to implement alternative sentences**

With the recent passing of the Prisons Bill, results for the following output indicators are expected in subsequent reporting periods:

- Status of parole services as provided under the Prison Bill.
- A number of prison offices supported to facilitate alternative sentences.

### **Output 1.4 - Improved mechanisms and frameworks for enhanced accountability in justice institutions**

Under output 1.4, the following progress was recorded towards project and annual targets:

- **Percentage of litigation of OoO determinations and directives reviewed to enforce compliance by MDAs:** Of the 14 determinations issued within the period, only one was appealed and upheld by the high court. Thus, 7 percent of determinations and directives underwent judicial review, representing 29 percent progress towards the annual target of 25 percent.
- **Number of systemic investigations conducted:** One system investigation into effectiveness of the judicial process was conducted during the period. Thus attaining 17 and 4 percent towards annual and project targets respectively.
- **Number of Human Rights Instruments Translated and Disseminated:** Based on a revised need assessment during the period, the MHRC achieved its projects target with translation of 5 of 3 (167%) planned human rights instruments.
- **Complaints resolution rate:** During the period, the ombudsman resolved 67% percent of complaints received from vulnerable populations through on-spot investigations and mobile accountability clinics. The annual target of 52% was thereby exceeded by 15% and representing 45% increase of % from the baseline of 46%.
- **Percentage of Ombudsman determinations and resolutions implemented by MDAs:** In comparison with the baseline (6%), compliance with OoO resolutions by MDAs was 86 percent for the period. Thus, preliminarily exceeding the project target of 50% by 71%.

Except where UNDP supported the development of case management systems, and the OoO held interface meetings with MDAs on financial directives, no activities related to the following output indicators were conducted during the period:

- Status of accountability and internal control mechanisms in justice institutions.
- Number of public justice institutions with improved digitized case/data management systems.
- Status of functionality of institutional case/data management systems.
- Percentage of prison sites with updated functional data management systems for prison inmates.
- Level of adherence by DGS stakeholders to human rights standards.
- Percentage of MDAs compliant with OoO determinations.

### **Output 2.1 - Improved physical conditions of justice system infrastructure with a gender perspective**

During this period, the project facilitated site appraisals to determine the feasibility of rehabilitation proposals in the face of the prevailing cost inflation. With the delayed onset of implementations due to banking challenges, progress towards the following indicators is expected in the second and third years of implementation:

- Number of VSUs Rehabilitated.
- Number of Prison Infrastructure Rehabilitated.
- Number of Magistrate Courts Rehabilitated.
- Percentage of Magistrate courts rehabilitated.

### **Output 2.2 - Improved capacity to offer legal and paralegal aid and mediation**

Under this output progress was made towards the following indicators:

- **Number of Legal and Paralegal Officers Trained:** the legal aid bureau facilitated training of 3 staff place under the newly opened Ntchisi sub-office

The project participated in several interface meetings with SP-GEAR and the Malawi Police Service, implemented by UNICEF, to identify areas of synergy between the operation of VSUs and CVSUs. Documentation of referrals and reporting systems are being conceptualized for strengthened case reporting and disaggregation; however, there are no measurable results documented for the following indicators

- Number of strategic litigations conducted by MHRC with EU support
- Number of individuals benefiting from counter sexual and gender-based violence.
- Number of cases from CVSU investigated and concluded as well as referral cases from CVSUs
- Number of Civil and Criminal Cases Investigated.
- Number and % of CVSU meetings with attendance of police officers.
- SGBV Case Investigation.

### **Output 2.3 - Improved legal awareness and education among those living in the most vulnerable situations**

- **Number of people reached with messages on rights of victims, disaggregated by sex:** The project reached 40 percent (1,001,578 of 2,529,121 people) of its annual target for dissemination of messages on rights of victims; however, 99.9 percent of people were reached through mobile ombudsman accountability clinics compared to awareness raising for PSUs and VSUs (only 1200).
- **Number of compliant public institutions to gender balance:** Through the gender audit conducted, 1 institution (Malawi Prison Service) was found to be fully compliant with the Gender Equality Act. Thus, attaining 21 and 14 percent of the annual and program targets and being informative on the status of gender-compliance status for only 42 percent of the implementing institutions.
- **Status of participation of women and other vulnerable groups in decision-making positions and structures:** As found by the gender audit, women to largely constituted the minority in decision-making positions and structures in the aforementioned institutions. Despite this being pronounced in the Malawi Police

Service (18%), subsequent gender audits are to establish the status for all DGS institutions.

- **Number of institutions oriented on gender and disability mainstreaming:** In total, 8 (100%) institutions were trained in gender and disability mainstreaming as planned for the year. However, results of the gender and disability audit highlighted the need for strategic effort towards disability mainstreaming.

With foundational work conducted towards indicators raising awareness and mainstreaming gender and disability, substantive reporting will require specific studies that will be prioritized in subsequent reporting period, this progress in the other indicators yet to be recorded:

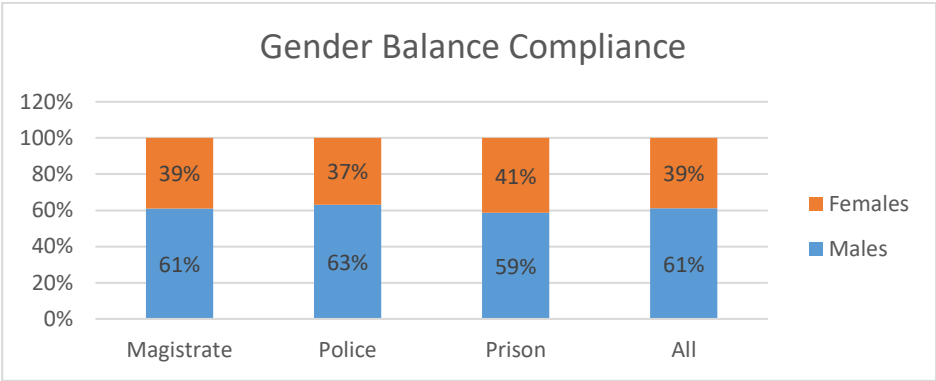
- Number of cases registered through mobile courts dealing with gender-based violence
- Number of cases of SGBV reported annually
- Percentage of gender-based violence cases (disaggregated by sex) reported to the police annually
- Percentage of the public is aware of various laws, legal rights, legal aid services, and other pieces of legislation.
- Percentage of citizens aware of justice delivery institutions.
- Percentage of the public aware of deceased estate management laws.
- Number of public institutions compliant with the Access to Information Act.
- % of citizens who express satisfaction with the conduct of elections by MEC.
- Number of DGS institutions mainstreaming gender and disability.
- % of DGS institutions mainstream gender and disability.

## **B. ACTIVITIES**

### **Output 1.1. Improved knowledge, gender-balance skills, and capacities of the key institutions.**

***Conduct a gender and disability mainstreaming audit in the democratic governance sector, among others, to determine gender balance compliance by institutions.***

To ensure mainstreaming of gender and responsive systems inclusive programming across DGS institutions, a gender and disability mainstreaming audit was conducted in March 2025 targeting the police, prison, and judiciary. It established that most institutions were close to complying with the national 60:40 gender ratio guideline, with a slight male domination and weak disability inclusion. Overall, female DGS staff constituted 39 percent of the workforce, whereas male representation ranged from 59 percent (prison) to 63 percent (police). While staffing shows near balance, women's involvement in institutional decision-making structures remained limited; for instance, in the central region, male police officers constituted 82 percent of all committees.



**Figure 2: Gender Balance Compliance**

***Orientation workshops on gender and disability mainstreaming***

Following the gender audit, the ministry engaged DHRMD and the Ministry of Gender to train 21 participants (10 female and 11 male) from eight (8) DGS institutions with knowledge on gender and disability mainstreaming in projects or projects, policies and budgets. The DGS institutions trained included MOJ, JUD, MPS, Prisons, MHRC, LAB, OoO, and ACB.

***Training the Project Coordinators and activity coordinators in Grant Management and Implementation and Sector-Wide Approach (SWAP) Management***

As part strengthening project coordination capacity within the Ministry of Justice, the project facilitated attendance in short-term trainings for 3 project coordinators: Result-based Management under ESAMI for the Beneficiary Institutions (BI) Coordinator, and Project Management under the African Training Institute (ATI) for 2 Activity Coordinators

***Procurement of Equipment for Operation Efficiency in Public prosecution, Deceased Estates Management and Civil Litigation.***

For enhanced operational efficiency of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Attorney General Chambers, and Deceased Estates Management, the Ministry of Justice procured a vehicle and ICT equipment, including 21 laptops, two printers, and cameras. This is expected to operationalize the Case Management System for expedited prosecution, disciplinary complaint handling, and deceased estate management.

***Conduct training for the deceased estates personnel***

In preparation for nationwide campaigns on deceased estate laws and functions targeting a minimum of 60 percent of the Malawi population, the Administrator General Department orientated 84 (45 male, 39 female) members of staff across all 3 regions. Among key topics covered were the Deceased Estates, Wills, Inheritance, and Protection Act (DEWIPA), will writing, deceased estate management laws, and common challenges.



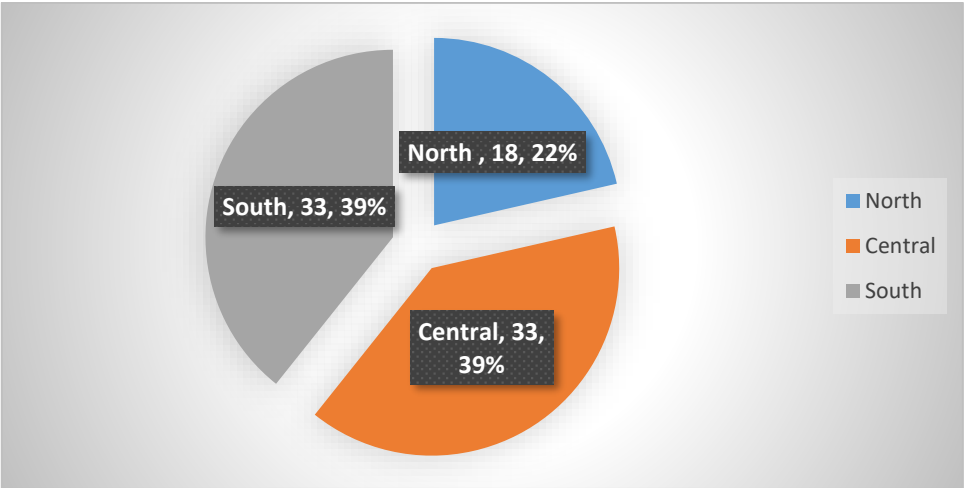


Figure 3: Staff Mobilised for Deceased Estate Management Awareness

**ICT equipment and other Physical Assets to facilitate implementation**

Following the securing of UNDP support to implement the digitalization road map, specifically, developing the case management system (CMS), the OoO procured various ICT equipment and assets to enhance its capacity in investigation, grievance redress mechanism, and alternative complaints resolution. Cost inflation and protracted project initiation processes, however, quantitatively eroded the purchasing power of cost estimates by 43 percent; hence, only 20% (1 of 5) offices were supported to implement the CMS, and 60% (3 of 5) district offices were supported with furniture, and procurement of motorcycles remained outstanding.

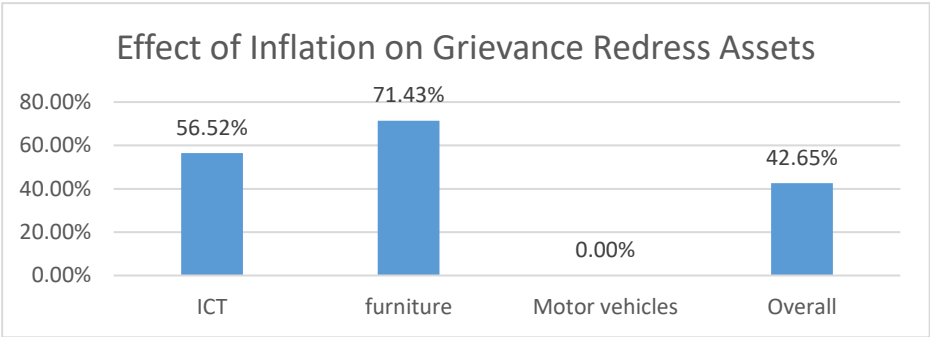


Figure 4: Effects of Cost Inflation on Grievance Redress Assets Procurement

**Conduct training workshops for Victim Support Unit (VSU) officers in management and SGBV - police officers.**

Focusing on Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and victim-centred approaches, the Malawi Police Service conducted training for 59 (23male, 36 female) newly recruited Victim Support Unit staff at Makokola Police Cottage. Thus, attained 98 and 25 percent of annual and project target for people to trained in SGBV and VSU operation.

**Formation of VSU management teams for VSUs rehabilitated under Chilungamo phase I.**

For effective functionality, communication, and reporting in 7 of 10 VSU established under Chilungamo I, a total of 84 (55male and 29 Female) with 12 officers trained per site in Sexual and Gender Based Violence, victim customer care, and victim-oriented approaches. Thus, 70 percent of the annual target was attained due to logistical challenges with Likoma, Ntcheu, and Neno VSUs,

however, Chilumba, Rumphu, Malomo, Kasiya, Chikwawa, Jali, and Monkey-bay VSU reached by the end March.

**Conduct training of MPS Communications team/PROs/Radio Station Professionals on GBV Issues/Cases reporting.**

The MPS conducted 2 trainings targeting 60 (35 Male, 25 female) Public Relations Officers and 15 (10 male, 5 female) Police FM Radio Personnel. With these trainings attaining 100 percent of their targets, effective use of the media and public platforms is expected to reach over 71 percent (14, 910, 000) of the population with messages on rights of victims, how to report, and ensuring appropriate timely responses by 2028. Thus, building trust and encouraging reporting by survivors of SGBV.

**Conduct training of Police Officers trained in prosecution with focus on SGBV and sexual offences.**

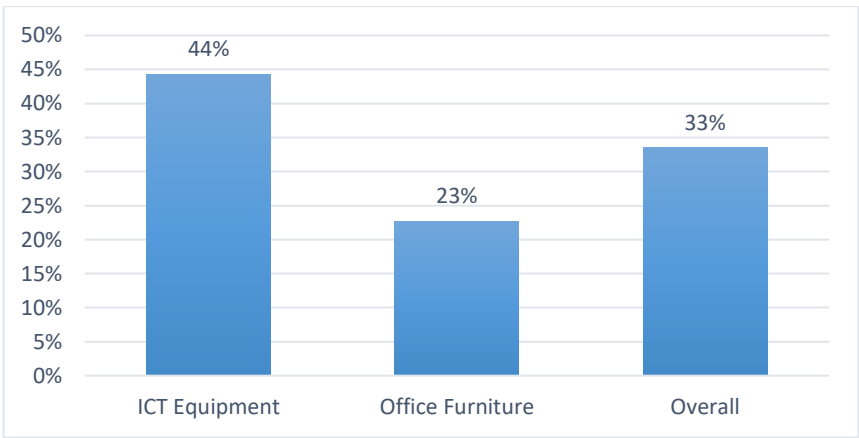
With a focus on gender-mainstreaming, survivor-centered approaches to SGBV, human rights, and rule of law, Mtakataka Police Training School equipped 59 (35 male, 24 female) officers with skills in prosecution of SGBV cases. Despite attaining 74 percent of the annual target, the effect of training on SGBV prosecution rate is yet to be observed due to disbursement delays in year one of Chilungamo II Project.

**Conduct training of senior police leadership on gender mainstreaming and GBV aspects.**

Related to findings of the gender audit that there is 82 percent male domination in leadership of committees, 90 (73 male, 17 female) senior police officers were trained in gender-sensitive leadership and pro-active approaches to GBV prevention, response, and survivor support.

**Procurement of office equipment and furniture for operation, coordination, and reporting of PSU services**

Despite an overall quantitative reduction of 33 percent in furniture and assets procured for provision of PSU services, all 7 PSU Offices (6 regional offices, and the headquarters) were supplied with furniture and ICT equipment procured under the project.



**Figure 5: Effects of Cost Inflation on PSU Assets Procurement**

**Procure Motorcycles to facilitate VSU service provision (2 motorcycles each)**

Unlike PSUs, only 10 (50%) Motorcycles were procured and are yet to be delivered to Chilungamo I supported VSUs based on level of need. Thus, an overall quantitative loss of 50 percent was experienced for motorcycles.

***Procuring vehicle and ICT materials for operational support to remote legal aid bureau offices***

Apart from the head office, LAB managed to fully operationally the Ntchisi sub-office including connectivity for enhanced case processing, however, like procurements for PSUs, significant quantitative losses (46%) in the number of ICT equipment procured were experienced due to cost inflation unlike vehicles (2 procured as planned).

***Procurement of motorcycles and operational vehicle to facilitate community service monitoring***

To support field supervision and monitoring of inmate's placed on parole, probation, and community service, the Malawi Prison services procured one motor vehicle and two motorcycles. However, due to inflation, only thirty-three (33%) percent of targeted motorcycles were procured, limiting the onsite operational capacity for community services to two prison sites.

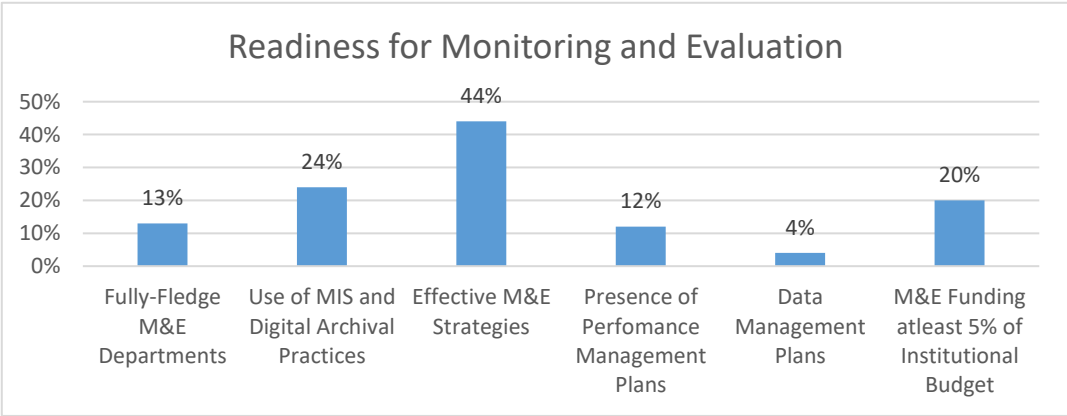
***Train Assistant Registrars, Sheriff Officers and Magistrates***

During the period, the judiciary conducted an induction for 37 (24 males, 13 females) officers including 21 Assistant Registrars, 5 chairpersons of the industrial relations court, and 11 Sheriff Officers for enhanced collaboration and professional delivery of their respective duties.

**Output 1.2. Improved legal and coordination frameworks for key justice institutions**

***Conduct M&E Capacity Assessment within the Democratic Governance Sector***

In compliance with coordinating and reporting requirements for the DGS and the Effective Governance Systems and Institutions Enabler Coordination Group (Malawi 2063), MOJ conducted an M&E readiness assessment targeting all 23 DGS institutions. The assessment revealed great potential (44%) for having effective M&E strategies; however, sustainable M&E entrenchment and implementation remained undermined. Up to 87 percent of institutions treated M&E as an add-on function, with over 80% neither ringfencing its funding nor having an M&E policy. Generally, DGS institutions also lacked planning mechanisms (only 12 percent had Performance Management Plans and 4 percent had data management plans) and the necessary infrastructure (figure 2).



**Figure 6: M&E Readiness**

***Review of the Sector and the Ministry of Justice M&E Frameworks and database***

With the Ministry of Justice as coordinator for the Effective Governance and Institutions Pillar Coordination Group for implementations of Malawi 2063 and MIP-I, it facilitated the development of terms of reference and recruitment of consultants to develop the DGS sector database.

***Conduct Justice and accountability baseline survey upon which to measure progress of interventions***

The Ministry of Justice engaged the National Statistics Office to conduct the Justice and Accountability Baseline Survey targeting about 1000 respondents in 13 urban and rural councils across the country. Data collection has been finalized, with report consolidation and subsequent validation of the draft baseline report outstanding.

***Track the progress (data collection) and organize coordination workshops on the implementation of Malawi 2063 and its First Ten-Year Implementation Plan and other strategic documents/reporting obligations and projects under the Democratic Governance Sector.***

During the fourth quarter of the 2024/2025 financial year (Jan-March 2025), the Ministry of Justice tracked progress in the 8 prioritized interventions under MIP-I and 30 additional interventions related to the Effective Governance Systems and Institutions Enabler Coordination Group. The status of the 8 interventions is as follows:

- The legislative framework for the adoption and use of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) technologies and evidence in criminal investigations and proceedings is in place, with DNA evidence now admissible in court.
- Review the Reserve Bank of Malawi (RBM) Act to promote government investment (RBM, 2022-2024): the act is being reviewed but focusing more on price and financial stability as per RBM's mandate.
- Roll out of IFMIS across all MDAs for enhanced public expenditure tracking.
- Increased funding to governance institutions (ACB, OoO, and MOJ) as well as establishing the office of the registrar of political parties to ensure operational independence.
- Continued commitment of provision of 25 percent of the national budget as development budget
- Adoption of interest-rate targeting monetary policy framework and market-determined exchange rate regime by the reserve bank of Malawi
- Noteworthy progress has been made in building the capacity of government institutions, with achievements in the following:
  - Forensic expertise enhanced in the Malawi Police Service (40 master's Degrees, 18 bachelor's Degrees, and 60 certificates)
  - Capacity building of over 40 officers from the police, Ministry of Justice, and the Financial Intelligence Agency in public prosecution, investigation, and financial manipulation analysis.
  - Rollout of leadership and governance training programs by the Malawi School of Government. Up to 29 district commissioners and all CEOs and board members of parastatals have been trained.
  - The capacity of all magistrates and judges in cybercrime and asset recovery was also developed.

***Procurement of motor vehicles, motorcycles, ICT equipment and recording system for high courts***

During the period the judiciary-initiated procurement of 1 vehicle and 6 of 7 motorcycles planned, however procurement of court recording system was affected by phasing-out of proposed technology by the supplier and inflation. Thus only 1 (20% of annual target), the Lilongwe High Court, had a contractor procured with installation underway

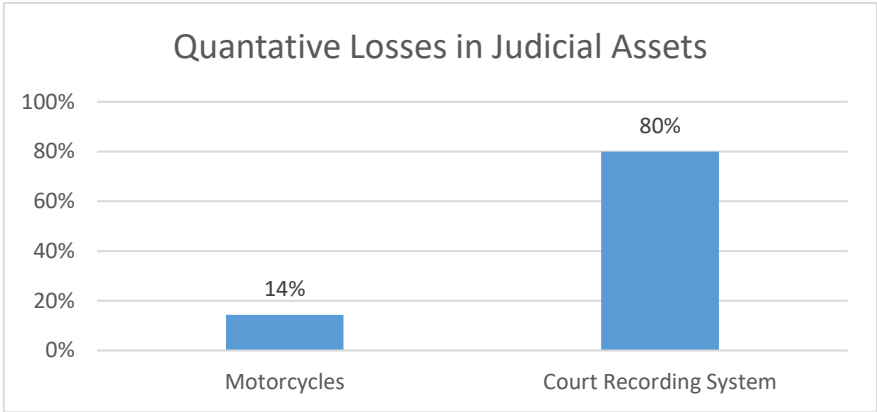


Figure 7: Inflation and Judicial Assets

**Output 1.4. Improved mechanisms and frameworks for enhanced accountability in justice institutions**

**Compile ten state party reports and Universal Periodic Review 4th Cycle reports.**

With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Ministry of Justice consolidated the State Party Report under Universal Periodic Review 4th Cycle in December 2024. The report will be validated with stakeholders to solicit recommendation in the second year of Chilungamo II.

**Conduct On-spot Investigations, Tripartite meetings and complaints follow ups**

During the reporting period February (2025), the OoO conducted two on-spot investigations across 19 districts. A total of 206 complaints (including 124 new receipts) were investigated, and 14 MDAs were engaged in detailed action towards determinations, accounting for 26 percent targeted for the period. Somewhat related to weak knowledge of disciplinary handling procedures in District Councils, non-compliance with determinations was 86 percent and most (93%) involved unfair practices and followed by unfair treatment (4%).

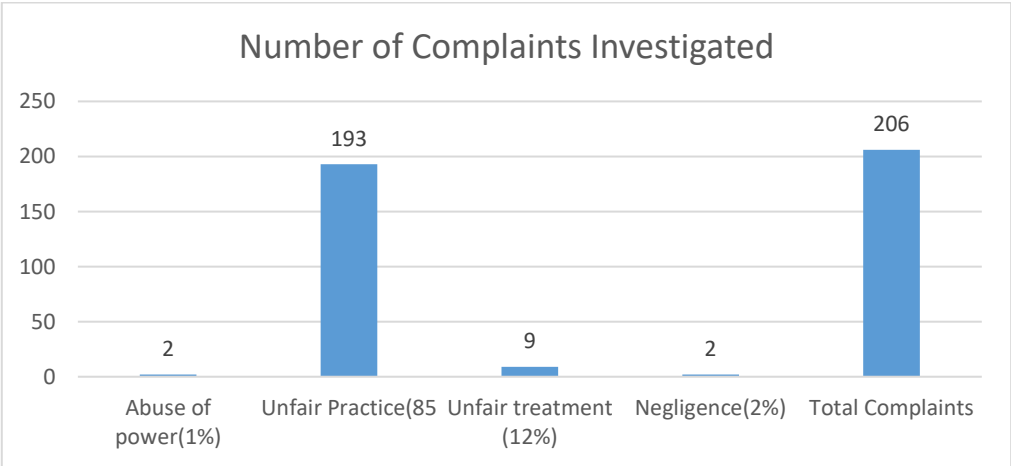
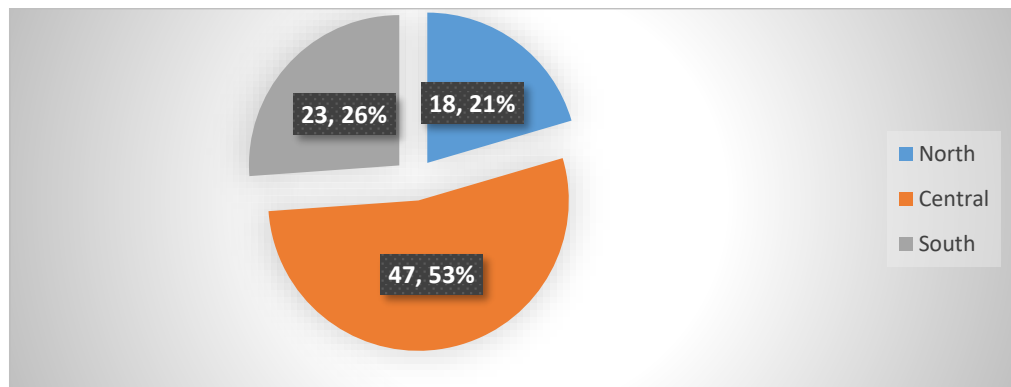


Figure 8: Number of Complaints Investigated (2-Months)

Of the investigated and followed up complaints, up to 60 were concluded (29%) with 51 fully resolved (25%), and 146 still ongoing (71%). Thus, the complaint resolution rate of 67% percent was attained with 100 percent investigation of cases received during the period.

**Conduct Public Inquires and Determination Writing**

Beginning November 2024, a total of 88 public inquiries were conducted, of which most (74%) involved complaints by concerned citizens against the OPC and DHRMD; coincidentally, the central region led in the number of complaints lodged (53%).



**Figure 9: Spread of Public Enquiries**

The OoO successfully summoned all involved parties (victims and culprits) with resolution and issuing of determinations towards 16 percent of the complaints, adjournment of 22 percent, and 15 percent requiring further submissions.

***Interface meetings with Ministries/Departments/Agencies (MDAs) on Ombudsman's determinations, resolutions and functions.***

During the period, the OoO conducted an interface meeting to address prolonged compliance with monetary determination and resolutions by MDAs. In line with the key objective of this engagement, 7 compared 30 planned MDAs were engaged, namely the Account General, Department of Human Resource Management and Development, National Audit Office, Ministry of Justice, Office of President and Cabinet, Reserve bank and Ministry of Local Government.

***Conduct litigation of Determinations and Directives review***

During the period the Ombudsman had 1 contested determination that was upheld following judicial review by the high court.

***Translate International and regional Human Rights Instruments and their COBs into vernacular language for dissemination***

To improve accessibility of human rights instruments to both duty bearers and rightsholders, the MHRC facilitated the translation of several instruments, namely:

- African Union African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)
- Concluding Observations and recommendations on Malawi's Combined Initial and Second Periodic Reports on the Implementation of United Nations on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
- Concluding Observations and recommendations on the implementation of United Nations Committee on the Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Concluding Observations and recommendations on the Malawi's initial report on the implementation of United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Concluding Observations and recommendations on the implementation of the African Union on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)

Thus, through utilizing a workshop approach, it exceeded the projects' target by 67 percent with translation of 5 of 3 instruments.

***Organize capacity building workshops on HRBA for all relevant duty bearers.***

To ensure effectiveness of public institution towards equitable service delivery and participatory governance processes, the MHRC orientated 79 percent of district councils in Malawi in the

Human Rights Based Approach to public service delivery. A total of 527(31% female and 1% people with disabilities) duty bearers were trained across the 24 district councils reached. This call for further action towards gender and disability advocacy, mainstreaming, and compliance to achieve humane access to justice at local level.

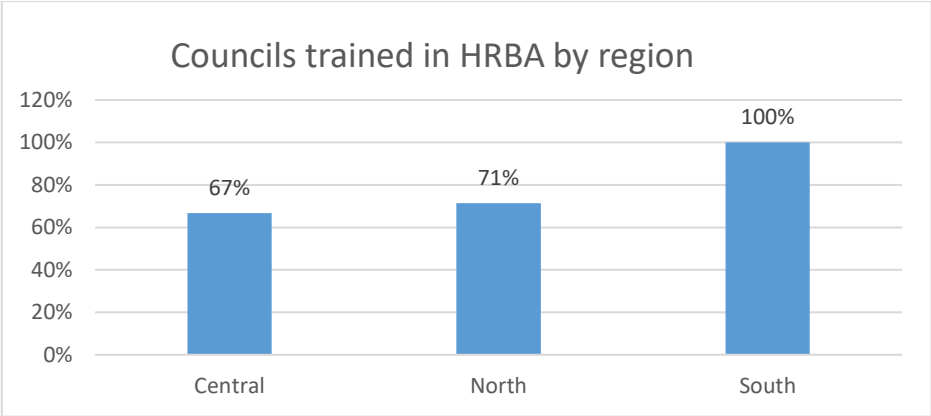


Figure 10: Councils trained in HRBA

**Provision of medical drugs and clinical equipment in prison clinics**

To enhance its health services division, coverage for provision of essential medical equipment including ten vital signs monitors and ten partitioned patient bed screens reached thirty-six percent (10 of 28) of prison clinics despite fully achieving the annual target. Further, eighteen percent of (5 of 28) prison site clinics were provided with assorted drugs. Thus, it potentially reaches only fourteen percent (1380 inmates) of the prison population through the project. However, ORT funding flows remained a challenge for full functionality of the clinics.

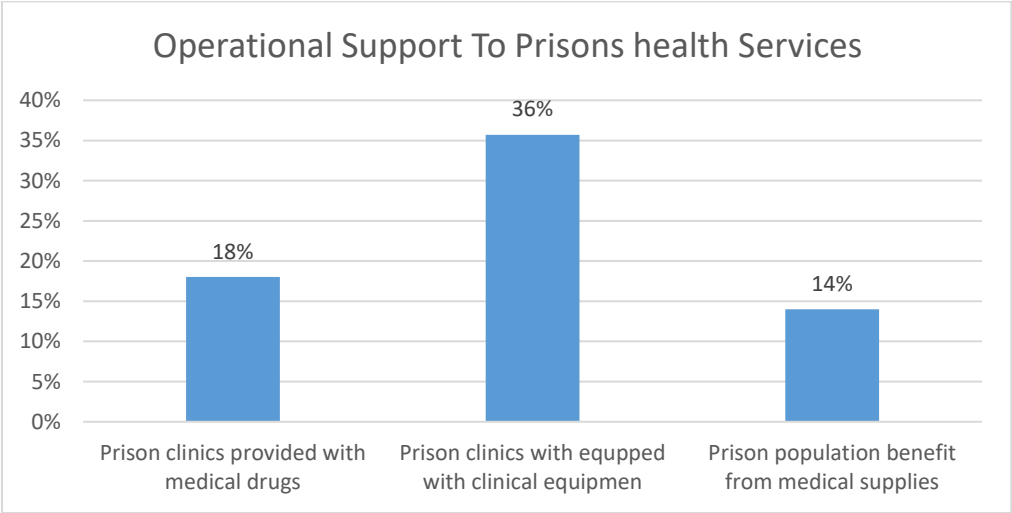
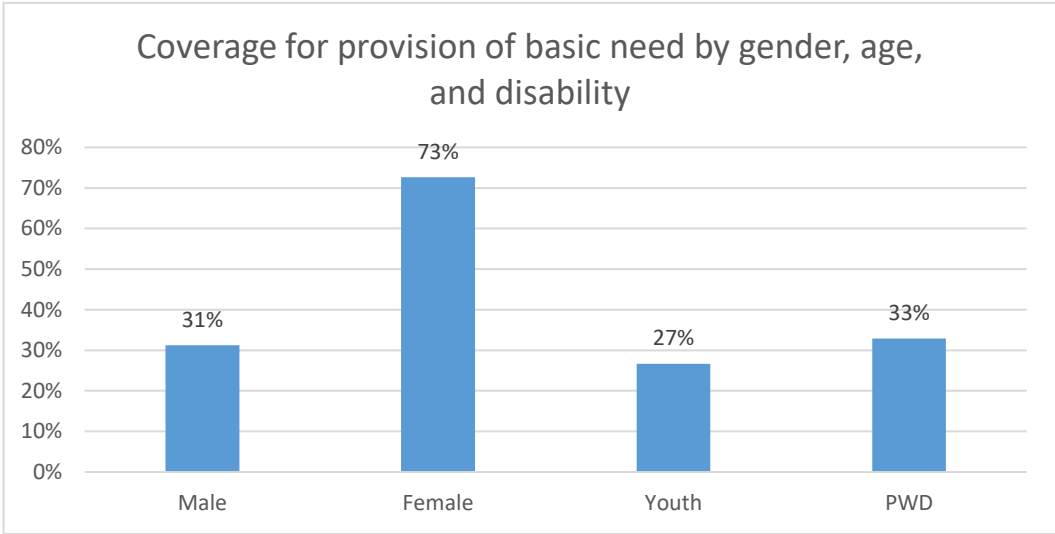


Figure 11: Operations support to prison health services

**Provision of blankets, plates and cups for prisoners**

To improve living conditions of prisoners, the project supported 1000 (891 males, 109 females, of whom 86 were youth) prisoners in 2 prison sites with basic needs including blankets, cups, and plates. Thus, despite only attaining 6 percent project target for prison population supported with basic needs, the project reached up 33 of the annual targets including 73 and 33 percent coverage for female and disabled prisoners.

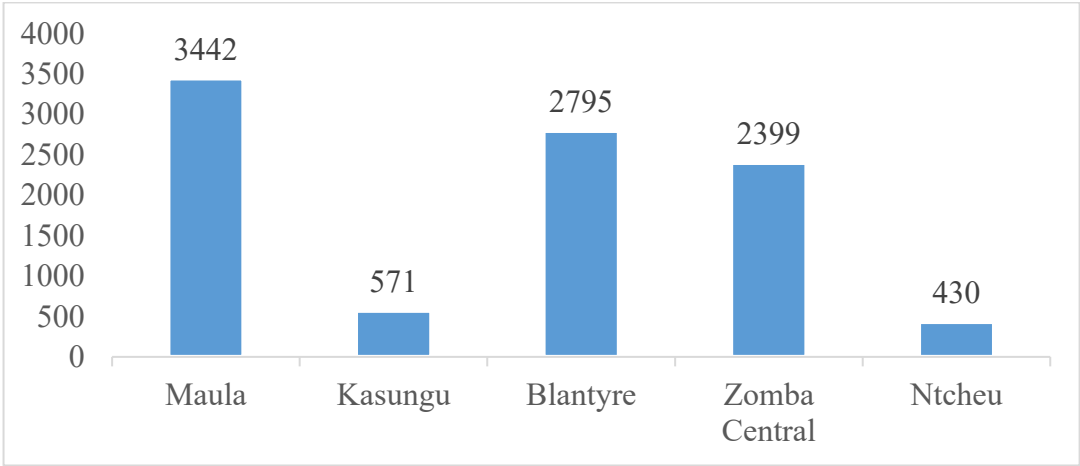




**Figure 12:** Coverage of Basic Support to the Prison Population

***Conduct screening and review of prisoners’ files and physical body spot-checks in all PRISON for compliance***

For enhanced planning, prisoner record management, and compliance with human rights (lawful detention), the Malawi Prison Services (MPS) facilitated a screening, review of prisoner files with physical body spot-check exercise targeting 5 (18%) prison-sites. Despite observable challenges in prisoner database management, sentence-calculation, and processing of appeals, a total of 9637 prisoner files (58% of the prison population) were reviewed with bodychecks also conducted.



**Figure 13:** Progress in Screening Prisoner Files and Bodychecks

**Output 2.1: Improved physical conditions of justice system infrastructure with a gender perspective..**

***Conducting project bi-annual review meetings***

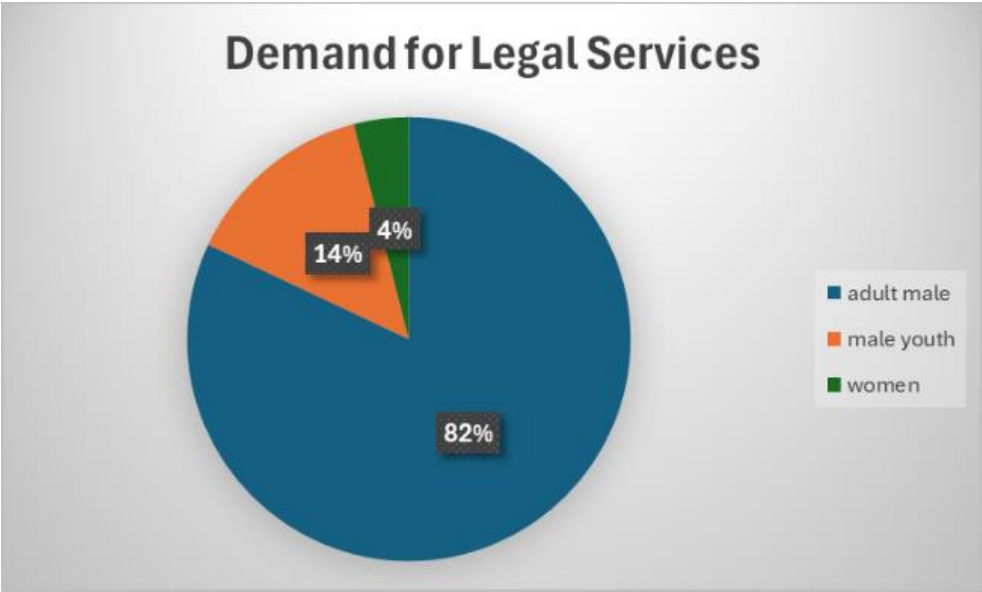
As part of year one reporting, LAB conducted 1 review session to take stock of progress, evaluate performance, and identify challenges and areas to prioritize for year two to have a guided implementation. Key takeaways from the review were the limited understanding of civil rights by rightsholders, weak M&E and case monitoring systems for reporting on provision of legal advice, and the need for targeted outreach approaches to address gender and age disparities in access to legal aid services.

***Establishing new district offices (Ntchisi, Rumphi, Nkhatabay, Ntcheu, Chiradzulu, Chikwawa and Neno).***

As earlier stated, LAB established the Ntchisi office during the period, including placing officers, furniture, and ICT equipment to improve accessibility of legal aid services, confidentiality of consultations, and community outreach. Within a month of establishing the office, up to 20 cases have already been represented in court from the district.

**Provision of legal advice**

During the period, a total of 1,333 cases were received against an annual target of 998, representing a 134% achievement rate. Despite the success in generating demand for legal aid services, a substantial gap exists between case receipts and provision of services, with only 41% of cases provided with legal advice, and these were predominantly (94%) criminal cases. Further age and gender disparities in access to legal aid services were evident, with 96 percent of cases registered by male individuals



**Figure 14:** Demand for Legal Aid Services by Gender and Age

Thus, during the period, the provision of legal advice represented attainment of 5% of the project target of 11,019 and 55% progress towards the annual target of 998.

**Provision of legal representation services (Criminal and Civil)**

With steadily increased case uptake than projected, backlog among licensed legal aid lawyers was observable during the period, with a declining trend in new cases represented in court. With the Chilungamo II, a total of 47 legal aid lawyers were supported to meet annual licensing requirements to practice in court.

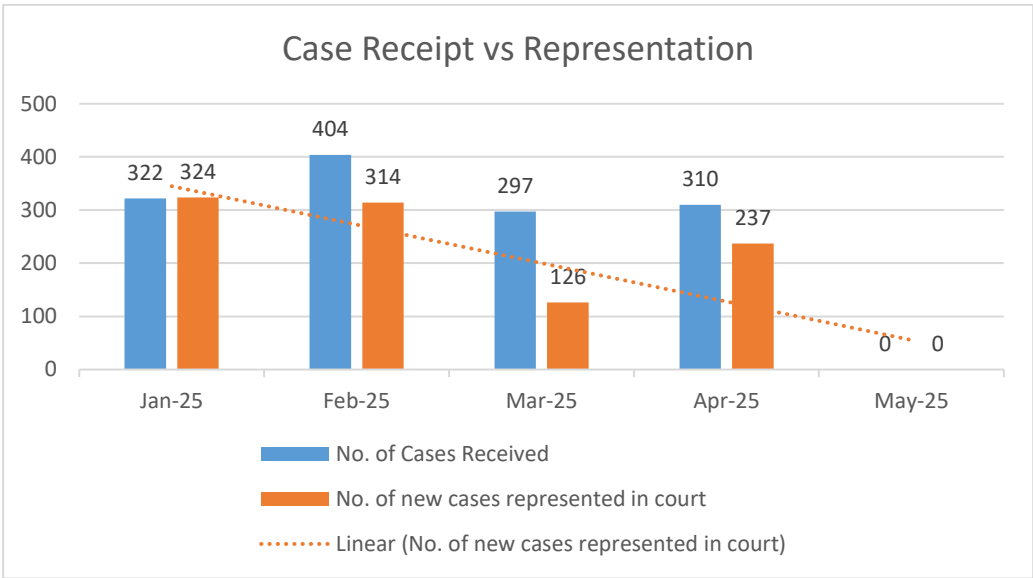


Figure 15: Trends in Case Representation

This resulted in 75% (1001: civil 251, criminal 750) of targeted cases being represented in court during the period, thus contributing 13 percent to the program’s target of 7820. Of the cases represented 5.5% (55) were closed with 54 percent of 247 bail applications were granted, and the remainder proceeded without detention of clients.

**Provision of alternate dispute resolution services**

During the period, legal aid did not actively provide alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services, with no new cases documented to be undergoing ADR; however, 12 ongoing cases were reported to have been resolved. Thus, representing progress of 6 percent toward the annual target.

**Conducting case progress monitoring**

To improve accountability for effective client representation, the project facilitated monitoring of 66(45 criminal and 21 civil) cases, excluding the 12 reported to have been resolved through ADR. This represented progress of 69 and 7 percent towards annual and project targets respectively

**Undertake prisoners’ escorts under homicide trials to various courts in all districts**

During the period the prison services conducted a total of 13 prison escorts with only 6 homicide cases presented to the high court mounted in Karonga district. Thus, 17 and 13 percent of the annual of 75 and project targets of 300 were attained respectively during the period.

**Facilitate joint visits to PRISON by members of justice agencies to check for illegal detention and liability**

During the period, the prisons facilitated a joint prison visit to address weak interagency collaboration, poor case management, prolonged remand stays, inaccessibility of legal aid services, and overcrowding in prisons. Recommendations included reviewing of inmate statutes, establishing a centralized stakeholder case management system, strengthening of camp courts, and deployment of paralegal officers to prisons

**8.1.4.1 Rehabilitation of a selected number of Magistrate Courts (Phalombe, Salima, Nathenje, Wilindi and Chisenjele)**

During the period, the Malawi Judiciary participated in a site appraisal visit targeting aforementioned court except Chisenjele. With observed incomplete engineering drawings, non-realistic cost estimates, and cost inflation, Wilindi and Nkukula magistrate courts were prioritized and earmarked for rehabilitation in year 2.

**Output 2.2 Improved capacity to offer legal and paralegal aid and mediation.*****Conduct investigations and research on systemic human rights***

For an informed policy and advocacy process, and tailored approaches to the legal framework addressing legal services needs of women and other vulnerable groups, the MHRC conducted one systemic investigation into judicial service delivery. Three public enquiries targeting 150 participants across the 3 regions were conducted to address the ease of access to courts, case handling, and judicial transparency.

***Procure ICT infrastructure for case management***

In line with improving case management capabilities for improved legal and paralegal aid and mediation, MHRC procured 10 laptops, 2 desktops and 2 UPSs, with upgrading its website still outstanding.

***Conduct court circuits for Child Justice Courts***

To enable court users in hard-to-reach and underserved areas access justice and raise awareness on criminal justice, the judiciary facilitated 12 court circuits in all 4 judicial regions. Despite receiving a total of 299 (130 child justice, 169 underserved magistrate jurisdiction) during the period, the court circuits resolved 86 cases. Thus, the overall case resolution rate for the period was 26 (Criminal 31%, Civil 22%) percent with child justice cases having a higher resolution rate.

**Output 2.3 Improved legal awareness and education among the population living in the most vulnerable situations*****Data collection on the outstanding disciplinary cases in the Ministries, Departments and Agencies***

In order to ensure efficient disciplinary case resolution and guidance to councils on courses of action for disciplinary cases, the Attorney General Chambers conducted a data collection exercise on disciplinary issues in March 2025, targeting all 28 district councils. Preliminary findings established risks of breaching labour practices, costly litigation, and prolonged interdiction of officers as imminent due to frequent interferences, misplaced discipline charges, backlog, financial constraints, and undermined Appointment and Disciplinary Committees (ADC). Despite analysis of data not fully concluded, some councils were already provided with fresh recommendations, and the following issues were observed:

- Varied implementation of recommendations on screened cases across the 24 councils reached with frequent case referrals to Ombudsman or Courts, retirement of officers, and abandonment of claims, among others.
- Weak understanding of proper disciplinary procedures was widespread with non-constitution of Appointment and Disciplinary Committee (ADC).
- Finalisation of disciplinary case handling training manual is urgent to achieve efficiency.

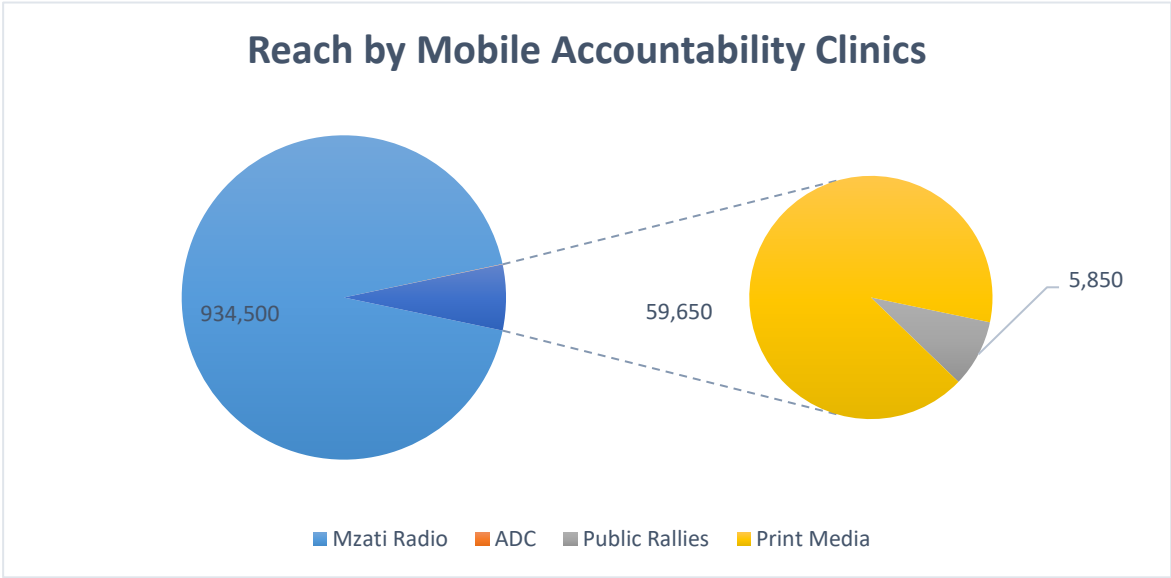
***Develop and disseminate IEC materials***

For visibility and as part of the outreach strategy for mobile ombudsman accountability clinics, the OoO developed at total of 120 t-shirts and 400 tags

***Conduct Mobile Ombudsman Accountability Clinics within local governance structures.***

As part of strengthening the capacity of local governance structures, duty bearers, and citizens on accountability and administrative justice, the OoO engaged 10 Area Development Committees

(ADC) in Mulanje, conducted 10 public rallies, and facilitated radio broadcast through Mzati Radio Station reaching approximately 1 million people.



**Figure 16: Outreach for Accountability Clinics**

Through these clinics up to 281 complaints were registered, of which 78% (219 of 281) were closed and the remaining pending follow-up investigations. Thus, the mobile clinics contributed 69 percent to total uptake of complaints during the period and 70 percent of the project target of 400 cases registered through accountability clinics.

***Conduct Community awareness on the existence and Functions of the VSU and PSU in 10 Police Formations***

To increase awareness of functions of VSUs and PSUs, approximately total of 1200 (500 males, 700 females: Of whom 38% were youth) right holders were reached through an awareness conducted at Jali Community Ground and rebroadcast on the newly established Police FM radio.

***Conduct Public legal aid campaigns in collaboration with musical artists and drama groups***

In collaboration with musical artists and drama groups, LAB reached approximately 4500 (2800 male, 1700 female) people on rights of victims through public campaigns. With intensification of efforts a total of at least 4.2 million are expected to be reached in hard-to-reach areas through this strategy by 2028.

***Register and investigate cases***

As part of MHRC’s commitment to monitoring, investigating, and addressing human rights violations, 4 investigations missions conducted targeting Nkhata-Bay, Rumphu, Mzimba, Nkhotakota and Machinga districts where 11 cases of human rights violation were lodged. During the period, MHRC attained 29 and 4 percent annual and project targets in number of cases investigated. Thus, the annual target was exceeded by100 percent (4 of 2).

***Teaching and learning environment of prisoners improved***

During the reporting period, the project supported progress toward the national objective of achieving a 1:1 textbook-to-pupil ratio across all subjects for 3016 prisoners at primary and 589 secondary school levels. Through the procurement of 48 textbooks per subject for each education level, the project improved the textbook-to-pupil ratios to 1: 63 and 1: 12 in prison primary and secondary schools respectively. Despite attaining only 11 percent of the annual target, this exceeded the national averages of 1:30 for secondary students but was worse-off than the average of 1:11 for primary education.

## 2.2. Log frame matrix updated

Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (2023)	Target (2024/25)	Current Value (2025)	Sources of data	Assumptions	
Impact (Overall/Results objective)	To improve humane and effective delivery of justice for all, especially those living in marginalized and most vulnerable situations.	Impact indicator 1: Country score of Rule of Law as per Worldwide Governance Indicators project	Rule of law rank: 67/139 (WGI 2021)	Rule of law rank: 50/139 (2028)		World Bank WGI	Not applicable
	Mo Ibrahim Index for African Governance (dimension 2: participation and human rights).	Rank: 18/54 (2022)	Rank: 15/54 (2028)		Mo Ibrahim Index		
Outcomes (Specific objective(s))	Outcome 1. Enhance effectiveness and legal coordination frameworks of the key justice institutions.	1.1 % of human rights cases investigated (case investigation rate/resolution rate)	27%	39%	0%	Annual MHRC reports;	Role players in the criminal justice system will remain amenable to coordinating efforts
		1.2 % of maladministration complaints resolved/Complaints resolution rate	46%	52%	67%	Annual OoO reports; IPTT	
		1.3 Rate of compliance of Ombudsman determinations	46%	52%	86%	Annual OoO reports; IPTT	
		1.4 % of cases confirmed/case confirmation ratio (Aggregated by type: criminal/civil)	24.40%	28%	0%	Annual Judiciary Reports; IPTT	
		1.5a. Criminal Case Resolution rate (73%)	3%	65%	27%	Annual Judiciary Reports; IPTT	
		1.5b. Civil Case Resolution rate	57%	60%	34%		
		1.5c. Case Resolution rate	7.60%	12%	5%	LAB Case files, annual reports & IPTT	
		1.6.a. Criminal Case investigation rate	76%	78%	0%	Annual Police reports; IPTT	
		1.6.b. SGBV Case investigation rate			0%		
		1.7. Number of institutional databases digitized.	1	2	1	Annual reports of institutions/IPs; IPTT	
		1.8 Level of functionality of digitized institutional databases	Basic functionality	0		Annual reports of institutions; IPTT	
		1.9. Number of relevant staff across target Justice institution trained (disaggregated institution, gender and type of training)	2,300 (Under Chilungamo 1)	350	344	Training records/reports	

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (2023)	Target (2024/25)	Current Value (2025)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	Outcome 2. Improve access to justice for all, especially for the population living in the most vulnerable situations and women	2.1 Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions (supported by the EU) disaggregated by sex, age group, type of support and location (urban/rural))	0	3814.25	1749	IP annual reports (Legal Aid Bureau, MHRC and OoO): 2024-2028); IPTT.	Relevant Justice Sector Institutions will be provided with sufficient funds by the government to cover operating costs.
		2.2 Number of prisoners benefiting from the parole system and serving alternative sentences to imprisonment.	0	250	0	Annual Prison reports; IPTT	
Outputs		2.3 % of prison clinics supported with medical equipment, drugs and supplies (28 Clinics)	0%	25%	18%	Annual Prison reports; IPTT	
		2.4 Number of people reached with messages on rights of victims, (disaggregated by sex). (495 OoO,5000 mps)	495	2,500,371	1,000,379	Annual OoO and Police Reports; IPTT	
			5,000	28,750	1,200		
		2.5. Number of criminal cases prosecuted (disaggregated by sex). (24258 Police)	24,458	275		Police	
			(TBD by survey: MoJ)		2	MOJ Case files and annual reports, IPTT	
		2.6 Criminal Case prosecution rate	74%	77%	0%	Police case files and reports; IPTT	
67%					MOJ case files and reports; IPTT		
Outputs	Results/Outputs for Outcome 1: Enhance effectiveness and legal coordination frameworks of the key justice institutions.						
	Output 1.1: Improved knowledge, gender-balance skills and capacities of the key justice institutions.	1.1.1 Number of short-term functional review recommendations implemented for selected Justice institutions or Status of implementation of functional review recommendations for selected Justice institutions.	Baseline TBD by survey in 2024	0		* Assessment report *TA monitoring, progress report * Functional review reports and minutes of discussions	The institutional reviews are incorporated into the key justice institutions’ own development plans and are funded, as necessary.  The policy guiding documents are followed up, funded and monitored
		1.1.2 Number of relevant staff across target Justice institution trained (disaggregated institution, gender and type of training)	2,300 (Under Chilungamo 1)	350	344	* Training records/reports	The trained officials are retained in their jobs and apply the knowledge gained.



Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (2023)	Target (2024/25)	Current Value (2025)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		1.1.3. Number of policy guiding documents (frameworks, training manuals, legislative drafting tools,) reviewed/developed	0 (starting point)	0		Judiciary Reports, MoJ reports & IPTT	The policy guiding documents review is funded and their implementation followed up/ monitored
	<b>Output 1.2:</b> Improved legal and coordination frameworks for key justice institutions.	1.2.1 Status of functionality of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (CJCC)	Partially functional (1 or no meeting taking place annually)	0%		§ Judiciary Reports; IPTT.	Participation of justice institutions and commitment to the CJCC coordination remains robust.
		1.2.2 Status of the draft Democratic Governance Sector (DGS) Strategy	Existence of final draft Democratic Governance Sector (DGS) Strategy	0	0	§ Discussion records/minutes of MOJ meetings; IPTT.	
		1.2.3 Number of service charters developed and disseminated	0	1	0	Annual MoJ reports; IPTT.	The charters are adopted, and coordination mechanisms become rejuvenated and effective.
		1.2.4 % of the public aware of deceased estate management laws	Baseline TBD by Survey in 2024	0%	0%	Assessment reports	There is sustained commitment to development and implementation of the deceased estate management system by MoJ.
	<b>Output 1.3:</b> Improved capacity of Malawi Prison Services to implement alternative sentences.	1.3.1 Status of parole services as provided under the Prison Bill.	Non existent	0	0	Annual Prison Service Reports; Project; progress reports.	The Prison Bill passes to introduce the Parole System.
		1.3.2 Number of prison offices supported to facilitate alternative sentences (Disaggregated by type of support)	0	2	0	Annual Prison reports, IPTT.	Responsibility of community service is moved under Prison Services
	<b>Output 1.4:</b> Improved mechanisms and frameworks for enhanced accountability in justice institutions.	1.4.1 % of litigation of OoO determinations and directives reviewed to enforce compliance by MDAs	0%	25%	7%	Annual reports from the Office of the Ombudsman	The Political environment will continue to be conducive for increased accountability of public institutions.
		1.4.2 Number of Systemic Investigations conducted	0	1	0	Annual reports from the Office of the Ombudsman and MHRC, IPTT.	
		0		6	1		
		1.4.3 Status of accountability and internal control mechanisms in justice institutions.	Accountability and internal control mechanisms established but not fully operational.	0%	0%	Justice Institutions reports and Project Progress Report	

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (2023)	Target (2024/25)	Current Value (2025)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Outputs		1.4.4 Number of Human Rights Instruments translated and disseminated (International and regional Human Rights Instruments and their COBs)	0	3	5	Justice Institutions reports and Project Progress Report	The relevant institutions avail sufficient resources to maintain the digitalized processes and platforms
		1.4.5 Number of public justice institutions with improved digitalized case/data management systems	0	2	0	Protocols of the digitalized processes and system testing/pilot reports;	
		1.4.6 Status of functionality of institutional case/data management systems	Basic functionality	0%	0%	Institutional/IP reports; IPTT	
		1.4.7 % of prison sites with updated functional data management system for prison inmates.	0%	9%	0%	Prison annual progress reports	
		1.4.8 Level of adherence by DGS stakeholders to human rights standards	Baseline TBD by Survey	0%	0%	Assessment reports (MoJ)	
		1.4.9 % of complaints resolved/Complaints resolution rate	46%	52%	67%	Annual OoO Progress reports	
		1.4.10 % of Ombudsman determinations and resolutions implemented by MDAs	6%	17%	86%	Annual OoO Progress reports	
		1.4.11 % of MDAs compliant to OoO determinations.	20%	30%	0%	Annual OoO Progress reports	
Outputs	<b>Results/Outputs for Outcome 2. Improve access to justice for all, especially for the population living in the most vulnerable situations and women.</b>						
	<b>Output 2.1:</b> Improved physical conditions of justice system infrastructure with a gender perspective.	2.1.1 Number of Victim Support Units (VSUs) rehabilitated. (10 from Chilungamo 1)	10	2	0	Prison annual progress Reports, works completion reports and IPTT.	GoM keeps co-funding infrastructure development and rehabilitation in the justice sector.
		2.1.2. Number of prison infrastructure rehabilitated	0	2	0	Prison annual progress Reports, works completion reports and IPTT.	

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (2023)	Target (2024/25)	Current Value (2025)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		2.1.3. Number of magistrate courts rehabilitated (10 from Chilungamo I)	10	11	0	Judiciary annual progress Reports & works completion reports.	
		2.1.4. % of magistrate courts rehabilitated	0%	4%	0%	Judiciary annual progress Reports & works completion reports.	
	Output 2.2: Improved capacity to offer legal and paralegal aid and mediation.	2.2.1. Number of individuals benefitting to counter sexual and gender-based violence by 16 VSUs	TBD	0		VSU annual progress reports and CVSU and CVSU register books	
		2.2.2. Number of cases coming from CVSU investigated and concluded as well as number of referral cases from CVSU to PVSU in 16 districts.	TBD	0		Annual progress reports of Police service on investigations.	The relevant authorities undertake awareness and education campaign to provide for an acceptable context for paralegals to offer their services to community. The VSUs and VMCs are further maintained and funded by the government / local authorities.
		2.2.3. Number of legal and paralegal officers trained (disaggregated by gender and institution. (74 prisons & 14 LAB)	0	19	0	Institutional annual progress reports	
				7	3		
		2.2.4 Number of cases investigated (By type of case: Criminal/civil)	210	458		IPTT	
		2.2.5. Number and % of CVSU meetings with attendance of police officer	TBD	0%		UNICEF annual reports (SP-GEAR) and CVSU meetings register books.	
		2.2.6 Number of strategic litigations conducted by Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC) with EU support	0	0		IP annual progress reports, IPTT.	
		2.2.7. % of referred cases of gender-based and sexual violence against the women and children that are investigated.	TBD after the study of cases.	0%		Annual reports of Police Service, VSU's and Judiciary.	
		2.2.8. Number of legal and legislative documents (laws, Bills, judicial decisions, and policies) reviewed by MHRC.	0 (starting point)	0		IP annual progress reports, IPTT.	Relevant stakeholders are committed to review of strategic litigations.

<i>Results</i>	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (2023)</i>	<i>Target (2024/25)</i>	<i>Current Value (2025)</i>	<i>Sources of data</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<i>Outputs</i>	<b>Output 2.3:</b> Improved legal awareness and education among those living in the most vulnerable situations.	2.3.1 Number of people reached with messages on rights of victims, disaggregated by sex.	495	2,500,371	1,000,378	OoO Annual Reports, IPTT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relevant authorities continue mass public awareness on the legal services and aid.</li> <li>• Legal Aid Bureaus and Ombudsman Office have sufficient funding for awareness raising.</li> <li>• CSOs and the media further promote legal services and aid.</li> <li>• There is sustained commitment to development and implementation of the deceased estate management system by MoJ.</li> </ul>
			5,000	28,750	1,200		
		2.3.2 % of the general public aware of various laws, legal rights and legal aid services and other pieces of legislation.	Baseline TBD by Survey	0%		Assessment reports, Institutional annual progress reports (MHRC, Judiciary, MoJ)	
		2.3.3. % of citizens aware of justice delivery institutions	Baseline TBD by survey	0%	0%	Assessment Reports (MoJ & Judiciary)	
		2.3.4 % of the public aware of deceased estate management laws	Baseline TBD by Survey	0%	0%	Assessment reports, IPTT.	
		2.3.5 Number of cases registered through mobile courts dealing with gender-based violence.	95	221	0	Annual Lab report; IPTT.	
		2.3.6 Number of public institutions compliant to the Access to Information Act	18	44		MHRC annual progress reports, IPTT.	
		2.3.7 % of citizens who express satisfaction with conduct of elections by MEC	53.90%	57%		MHRC annual progress reports, IPTT.	
		2.3.8 Number of compliant public institutions to gender balance	4	5	1	MoJ and MHRC annual progress reports, Assessment reports.	
		2.3.9. Number of cases of SGBV reported annually	TBD after the study	0	0	Study will be implemented by gender equality pool fund	
		2.3.10. % of gender-based violence cases (disaggregated by sex) reported to the police annually	TBD after the study	0%	0%	Study will be implemented by gender equality pool fund	
		2.3.11. Status of participation of women and other vulnerable groups in decision making positions and structures.	15.60%	22%		MoJ and MHRC annual progress reports, Assessment reports	

<i>Results</i>	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (2023)</i>	<i>Target (2024/25)</i>	<i>Current Value (2025)</i>	<i>Sources of data</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
		2.3.12. Number of Institutions oriented on gender and disability mainstreaming	0	8	8	MoJ annual progress reports, works completion reports	Institutions are committed to gender and disability mainstreaming
		2.3.13. Number of DGS institutions mainstreaming gender and disability	Baseline TBD by Survey	0		MoJ annual progress reports, works completion reports	
		2.3.14. % of DGS institutions mainstreaming gender and disability	Baseline TBD by Survey	0%		MoJ annual progress reports, works completion reports	

### 2.3. Activity Matrix

Activities	Means	Assumptions
Outcome 1. Enhance effectiveness and legal coordination frameworks of the key justice institutions.		
Output 1.1: Improved knowledge, gender-balance skills and capacities of the key justice institutions.		
Conduct Study visit on community service outside Malawi (RSA or EU countries)	Means: Development of regulation, operating procedures, and responsive policies for implementation of the prison act	Economic stability
	Cost: 8400	
Procurement of ICT equipment (digital pacsets with GPS software's) for communication and monitoring	Means: Trained ICT staff for sustained maintenance and usage; and leadership support for digitized monitoring systems	Economic stability
	Cost: 7000	
Procurement of jackets for community service monitoring	Means: Supply chain coordination and standard specifications	Timely procurement processes
	Cost: 1000	
Hold Investigation/grievance redress mechanism/Alternative complaints resolution trainings for staff	Means: Targeted outreach strategy, skilled facilitators, training materials, and venue logistics	Community Acceptability of Mediation Processes
	Cost: 11434.71	
Bank Charge	Means: Budget Allocation	N/A
	Cost: 300	
Procurement of physical assets to facilitate implementation (motorcycles, furniture and motor vehicle)	Means: responsive procurement processes	Economic stability
	Cost: 14300	
Procuring vehicle and ICT materials for operational support	Means: responsive procurement processes	Economic stability
	Cost: 28000	
Train Assistant Registrars, Sheriff Officers and Magistrates	Means: Comprehensive training manual	Availability of judicial staff and trainers
	Cost: 30000	
Conduct training workshops for Victim Support Unit (VSU) officers in management and SGBV - police officers	Means: Comprehensive SGBV training manual	Commitment to SGBV case handling, reporting, and prosecution
	Cost: 15300	
Conduct training of senior police leadership on gender mainstreaming and GBV aspects.	Means: Comprehensive training manual	Leadership support and institutional buy-in
	Cost: 20826.47	
Procure Motorcycles to facilitate VSU service provision (2 motorcycles each)	Means: responsive procurement processes	Timely delivery
	Cost: 0	
Bank Charges	Means: Budget Allocation	N/A
	Cost: 222.52	
Output 1.2: Improved legal and coordination frameworks for key justice institutions.		
Train DGS sector M&E Focal Points	Means: Sustained coordination and retention of personnel	Sector-wide commitment to M&E strengthening
	Cost: 8250	

Activities	Means	Assumptions
Review the Sector and the Ministry of Justice M&E Frameworks and database	Means: Availability and sustained coordination among DGS institutions and e-govt personnel; continued commitment to digitization road maps; and investment in cybersecurity and software licenses; Cost: 9500.01	Availability of relevant sector reports and leadership buy-in
Develop DG sector Database.	Means: ICT infrastructure, developers, e-government hosting services Cost: 1000	Institutional cooperation and cybersecurity compliance
Track the progress (data collection) and organize coordination workshops on the implementation of Malawi 2063 and its First Ten-year Implementation Plan and other strategic documents/reporting obligations and projects under Democratic Governance Sector.	Means: Stakeholder Cooperation: Sound M&E Systems Cost: 8875	Accessibility of MDAs
Procurement of Equipment	Means: Responsive technical specifications and Procurement Personnel Cost: 14200	Economic stability
Develop the Ministry's Service charters.	Means: technical writing expertise and stakeholder consultation Cost: 0	Stakeholder alignment and cooperation
Print the Ministry of Justice Strategic Plan and Service Charters	Means: Stakeholder Cooperations, Effective Enforcement Mechanisms, comprehensive engagement strategy Cost: 8000	MDAs respond positively and commit to reforms
Launch and disseminate the Ministry of Justice Strategic Plan and Service Charters	Means: Printing, design services, launch event logistics Cost: 6000	Finalization and approval of strategic documents
Conduct Justice and accountability baseline survey upon which to measure progress of interventions	Means: NSO Support Cost: 9000	Continued cooperation from NSO
Bank Charges	Means: Budget Allocation Cost: 300	Stability in transaction rates across Ips
Conduct training for the deceased estates personnel at district level	Means: Comprehensive training manual Cost: 15000	Staff availability, timely operational support from Administrator General's office
Conduct sensitization of traditional authorities on the deceased estates laws and practice	Means: Comprehensive outreach strategy Cost: 2500	Leadership support and cultural acceptability
Procurement of vehicle	Means: responsive procurement processes Cost: 50000	Economic stability
Conduct awareness/ sensitizations campaigns on deceased estate management (laws and practices).	means: partnership with media and community mobilisers Cost: 2500	community cooperation
Continuation of the development of ADEMS	Means: Sound project management and technical guidance Cost: 8000	Financial continuity
	Means: Interface and sustained coordination with NRIS	Buy-in from councils and alignment with NRB

Activities	Means	Assumptions
Link the ADEMS identification system to NRB to have a national deceased record with birth and death registration	Cost: 0	
Procurement of office equipment (computers) and furniture	Means: Economic Stability Cost: 13984.69	Final legal approval and stakeholder support
Procure and install recording systems in High Court Registries	Means: Technical specs, IT infrastructure Cost: 25575.9	Technology compatibility and availability of court registry access
Bank Charges	Means: Budget Allocation Cost: 350	N/A
Conduct induction and refresher trainings of PSU officers in investigation techniques of cases of unprofessional/unethical conduct by Police and/or Police officers	Means: Comprehensive training manual Cost: 10250	Availability of PSU officers
Conduct consultation meetings in all MPS regions.	Means: Continued Stakeholder Cooperation, Comprehensive Engagement Strategy Cost: 39000	Endorsement of the Chilungamo initiative
Conduct consolidation and report writing session.	Means: N/A Cost: 5000	Timely submission of activity reports
Conduct taskforce meeting to review and validate the report	Means: Continued Stakeholder Cooperation, Comprehensive Engagement Strategy Cost: 17000	Responsive taskforce membership
Provide logistical support to investigators to expedite investigation of cases of unprofessional/unethical conduct by Police and/or Police officers	Means: Responsive Case management Systems and SOPs for VSU, Comprehensive SGBV training manual Cost: 0	Timely funding and interagency coordination
Improved coordination of Criminal Justice Sector Stakeholders (tentative budget awaiting workplan being developed by the CJCC)	Means: Responsive Case management Systems and SOPs for VSU, Comprehensive SGBV training manual Cost: 41000	Timely funding and interagency coordination
<b>Output 1.3: Improved capacity of Malawi Prison Services to implement alternative sentences.</b>		
Conduct Community engagement meetings and awareness on theory of change, citizens perception towards prison settings, discharged prisoners; establishment of non-custodial sentences and parole, (4 districts)	Means: Targeted outreach strategy; Adequately trained prison officers and community services agent; good inter-agency cooperation Cost: 20000	Community willingness and legal framework support
Facilitate regional coordination meetings with justice system stakeholders on community service sentencing	Means: Good inter-agency cooperation; and policy and legal synergy Cost: 5000	Availability of stakeholders and coordination leads
Conduct field monitoring, placement of community service orders and community awareness on court orders	Means: Sound legal and operational frameworks; adequate resource allocation for field visits, and data management tools Cost: 8000	Adequate staffing and cooperation from local authorities
Conduct monitoring and supervision visits to parolees	Means: Finalization of guidelines and regulations for parolees Cost: 10866.67	



Activities	Means	Assumptions
Refurbishment of community service offices in various districts	Means: availability of technical expertise for appraisal and managing rehabilitation project; Timely availability of government funding for co-financing rehabilitations Cost: 5000	Technical approvals and consistent ORT funding flows
Procurement of institutional assets for community service offices (office furniture and ICT equipment)	Means: Responsive specifications Cost: 5000	Timely procurement and delivery
Enhanced implementation of alternative sentences to decrease population in the prisons (This is tentative budget awaiting the approved work plan by the CJCC)	Means: Responsive specifications Cost: 13000	Timely procurement and delivery
<b>Output 1.4: Improved mechanisms and frameworks for enhanced accountability in justice institutions.</b>		
Provision of medical drugs and clinical equipment in prison clinics	Means: Comprehensive Clinical Specifications, Functional Procurement Systems Cost: 10000	Functional Prison Health Infrastructure
Provision of blankets, plates and cups for prisoners	Means: Economic Stability: Timely Disbursement of funding by government Cost: 16875	Availability of Needs Assessment
Undertake prisoners' escorts under homicide trials to various courts in all districts	Means: Magistrates, court clerks, logistics, security Cost: 12500	Court scheduling alignment and budget availability
Facilitate joint visits to PRISON by members of justice agencies to check for illegal detention and liability	Means: Updated Prisoner Records Cost: 9250	Functional Prison Data Management Systems
Developing prison inmates' data management system and procurement of ICT equipment	Means: Comprehensive System Specifications, Timely Disbursement of Government Funding, Trained ICT personnel for continued management and maintenance Cost: 13900	Buy-in from prison leadership
Conduct On-spot Investigations, Tripartite meetings and complaints follow ups	Skilled investigators, complaint registers Cost: 22500	Cooperation of involved parties
Conduct Annual Project Performance Review Workshop	Means: Technical support Cost: 15000	MDA participation and donor support
Conduct Public Inquires and Determination Writing	Means: Administrative support, technical legal advisors Cost: 10000	Public cooperation and timely case documentation
Hold Interface meetings with Ministries/Departments/Agencies (MDAS) on the Ombudsman's determinations, resolutions and functions.	Means: technical facilitation and logistics Cost: 1069.83	Stakeholder cooperation
Conduct parliamentary and ombudsman determination and resolution enforcement session	Means: comprehensive engagement strategy Cost: 5000	Political will and parliamentary cooperation
Conduct Systemic investigations	Means: Technical Capacity in research Cost: 13750	Institution openness and data access
Conduct administrative justice, ethics, integrity and maladministration active research	Means: Technical Capacity in research, legal writing, and editing	Commitment to transparency

Activities	Means	Assumptions
	Cost: 6250	
Train MDAs in internal complaints redress mechanisms, and integrity	Means: Complaint handling handbooks; and	Institutions have functional HR units
	Cost: 10500	
Conduct litigation of determination and directives review	Means: Cooperation and effective judicial systems	Court docket availability
	Cost: 6250	
Conduct stakeholder collaboration meetings	Means: Sectoral Cooperation	participation and agenda alignment
	Cost: 5000	
Conduct multi-stakeholder consultation workshops to feed into state party reports and Universal Periodic Review 4th Cycle report	Means: UPR focal points, and liaison	timely availability of treaty body documentation
	Cost: 7000	
Conduct stakeholder validation session for UPR and each State Party Report	Means: UPR focal points, and liaison	timely availability of treaty body documentation
	Cost: 2000	
Conduct workshops for dissemination of recommendations by treaty bodies.	Means: UPR focal points, and liaison	timely availability of treaty body documentation
	Cost: 2000	
Training of the Legislative counsels	Means: Comprehensive training manual	Counsels’ availability
	Cost: 17000	
procurement of 1 motorcycle for legislative Drafting	Means: responsive procurement processes	Economic stability
	Cost: 5000	
Publish Law Revision Order 2022 to 2025	Means: legal vetting, editorial capacity, and responsive printing services	public demand
	Cost: 40000	
Organize workshops and seminars for Implementing partners to improve gender equality and design of affirmative actions for women and vulnerable population	Means: Gender Specialist and comprehensive training manuals	Political will and buy-in
	Cost: 11250	
Panel discussions on access to justice for vulnerable people with Zodiac and Times TV	Means: coordination with panelists and media houses	Public interest
	Cost: 5000	
Documentary on the 7 institution’s work and how they facilitate access to justice	Means: Responsive procurement processes and availability of media houses	
	Cost: 6142.86	
Translate International and regional Human Rights Instruments and their COBs into vernacular language for dissemination	Means: Responsive procurement and dissemination channels	Accuracy of interpretation and accessibility of instruments
	Cost: 13333.32	
Bank Charges	Means: Budget Allocation	N/A
	Cost: 333.36	
Outcome 2. Improve access to justice for all, especially for the population living in the most vulnerable situations and women		
Output 2.1: Improved physical conditions of justice system infrastructure with a gender perspective.		
Rehabilitation of Karonga Prison	Means: Economic Stability; timely disbursement of government co-financing	Approval of BoQs and permits

Activities	Means	Assumptions
	Cost: 95000	
Rehabilitation of Mapanga Prison Staff Training School female hostel	Means: Economic Stability; timely disbursement of government co-financing	Approval of BoQs and permits
	Cost: 89000	
Conducting project bi-annual review meetings	Means: technical facilitation and logistics	N/A
	Cost: 2500	
Upgrading the case management system and introducing new features	Means: Responsive technical specifications and Procurement Personnel	Timely delivery and operational readiness
	Cost: 15000	
Establishing new district offices (Ntchisi, Rumphi, Nkhatabay, Ntcheu, Chiradzulu, Chikwawa and Neno).	Means: Targeted Outreach Strategy; Customer Service Charter; timely disbursement of ORT	High demand for legal aid services
	Cost: 14000	
Procuring office equipment and furniture for newly opened district offices (3 desks, 3 chairs, 2 filing cabinets)	Means: Responsive Procurements	Economic stability
	Cost: 14000	
Provision of legal representation services (Criminal and Civil)	Means: Target Outreach Strategy; Customer Service Charter; Timely disbursement of ORT	Functional and accessible courts
	Cost: 123428.85	
Conducting case progress monitoring	Means: Sound M&E Systems and SOPs	Effective Justice Sector Coordination
	Cost: 2500	
Training staff employed in the newly opened district offices	Means: availability of training manuals and facilitators	availability of supportive practitioners
	Cost: 1250	
bank charges	Means: Budget Allocation	N/A
	Cost: 300	
Rehabilitation of a selected number of Magistrate Courts (Phalombe, Salima, Nthenje, Wilindi and Chisenjele)	Means: Timely Disbursement of government funds for co-financing construction	Approval of BoQs and permits
	Cost: 244311.9	
Procure furniture for the rehabilitated courts	Means: Responsive procurement processes timely disbursement of government co-financing	Approval of BoQs and permits
	Cost: 17500	
Rehabilitate 6 victim support offices	Means: Responsive procurement processes timely disbursement of government co-financing	Approval of BoQs and permits
	Cost: 196723.44	
<b>Output 2.2: Improved capacity to offer legal and paralegal aid and mediation.</b>		
Orientation workshop for officers on the screening of disciplinary cases	Means: Functional Appoints and Disciplinary Committees across district councils	Cooperation from public institutions
	Cost: 5000	
Finalization and printing of the disciplinary cases handling procedure manual	Means: legal vetting, editorial capacity, and responsive printing services	Alignment with civil service conditions (MPSR 36), Stakeholder Cooperation
	Cost: 2000	

Activities	Means	Assumptions
Carry out screening missions of the disciplinary cases across the country;	means: up-to-date documentation of disciplinary cases	Alignment with civil service conditions (MPSR 36), Stakeholder Cooperation
	Cost: 5500	
Develop the Disciplinary handling procedure manual for Civil Service.	Means: DHMRD support, editorial capacity,	Alignment with civil service conditions (MPSR 36), Stakeholder Cooperation
	Cost: 3000	
Procurement of Case Management System	Means: comprehensive system Specifications, Continued Support to Implementing Digital Road Maps	Vendor Capacity
	Cost: 10500	
Prosecution of criminal cases	Means: Technical Capacity and functional case management systems	Alignment with civil service conditions (MPSR 36), Stakeholder Cooperation
	Cost: 10447.37	
Renovation of Zomba office including procurement of office equipment and furniture	Means: Timely Disbursement of government funds for co-financing construction	Approval of BoQs and permits
	Cost: 25000	
Conduct confirmation Retreats for Criminal Division (Attending to meetings and trainings facilitated by PM)	Means: Budget Allocation	N/A
	Cost: 10000	
Conduct court circuits for Child Justice Courts	Means: Effective Case Management and Institutional Databases	Alignment of court sessions and circuit timeless
	Cost: 7929.31	
Conduct court circuits for Magistrates Courts	Means: Effective Case Management and Institutional Databases	Alignment of court sessions and circuit timeless
	Cost: 10864.28	
Conduct mobile human rights clinics among the right holders/complaints handling institutions	Means: Comprehensive manual for mobile human rights clinics	Stakeholder (human rights institutions) interest and cooperation
	Cost: 11668.04	
Conduct training workshops on human rights litigation for lawyers and paralegals	Means: Comprehensive training manual	Availability of lawyer and paralegals
	Cost: 30260	
Conduct investigations and research on systemic human rights	Means: funding and commitment to human rights reporting and expertise in research, legal writing and document editing	Stakeholder availability and coordination
	Cost: 25000	
Develop manual for conducting mobile clinics	Means: Comprehensive age, gender and disability policies and regulation, stakeholder cooperation	Stakeholder interest and availability of justice institutions
	Cost: 45000	
Procure ICT infrastructure for case management	Means: Comprehensive technical specifications and responsive procurement systems	Economic stability
	Cost: 11199.32	
Output 2.3: Improved legal awareness and education among those living in the most vulnerable situations.		
9.1.9.1 Teaching Material	Means: Appraisal report	Economic stability
	Cost: 10000	
Develop and disseminate IEC materials	Means: Comprehensive Outreach Strategy	Economic stability
	Cost: 34000	

Activities	Means	Assumptions
Conduct Mobile Ombudsman Accountability Clinics among local governance structures.	Means: Human Right Clinic Manual, Logistical support and technical expertise Cost: 61250	
Conduct stakeholder awareness meetings for disseminating various laws that have direct impact on the citizens	Means: Comprehensive Outreach Strategy, Skilled Content Developers Cost: 10000	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Development of IEC materials	Means: Comprehensive Outreach Strategy, Skilled Content Developers Cost: 30000	Economic stability
Conduct Public legal aid campaigns in collaboration with musical artists and drama groups	Means: Comprehensive Outreach Strategy Cost: 7500	availability and commitment of artists and drama groups
Producing and airing legal aid awareness content- programs and jingles on radio stations	Means: Comprehensive Outreach Strategy Cost: 4500	partnership agreements secured with radio stations
Conduct capacity building workshops for traditional leaders	Means: Comprehensive Outreach Strategy Cost: 12500	Cooperation of traditional leaders
Conduct public awareness sessions on Judiciary roles and responsibilities	Means: Comprehensive Outreach Strategy Cost: 25028.95	Partnership agreements secured with zodiak and Times TV
Conduct Community awareness on the existence and Functions of the VSU and PSU in 10 Police Formations	means: comprehensive outreach strategy Cost: 13977.57	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Conduct human rights campaigns relevant rights as right holders through media and sensitizations public meetings	Means: Partnership with media house and community mobilisers Cost: 10259.36	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Conduct awareness campaigns/outreach events in various communities across districts in collaboration with local authorities	Means: Comprehensive outreach strategy Cost: 5000	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Conduct meetings with local media outlet personnel for promotion of campaign	Means: Partnership with media house and community mobilisers Cost: 1000	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Sensitization meetings with Local governance structures, local level duty bearers and vulnerable groups	Means: Comprehensive Outreach Strategy Cost: 6000	Cooperation of LGA, Duty Bearers
Conduct road shows for public sensation	Means: Comprehensive Outreach Strategy Cost: 6000	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Developing program concepts, scripts, and production plans and produce professional programs	Means: Partnership with media house and content developers Cost: 2500	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Conducting interviews, and recording discussions relevant to the program content	Means: Partnership with media house and content developers Cost: 1250	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Establish partnerships with community radio stations for broadcasting of drama series	Means: Partnership with community radios, media house and content developers Cost: 6000	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Conduct campaigns through media and public sensitization meeting	Means: Partnership with community radios, media house and content developers	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest

Activities	Means	Assumptions
	Cost: 5000	
Conduct awareness workshops on gender related laws for duty bearers at the district level -Local government (District Council)	Means: Comprehensive outreach strategy Cost: 5000	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Conduct awareness with religious leaders, traditional healers and traditional leaders on PSEAH and GBV issues to facilitate access to justice	Means: Cost: 5000	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Establish partnership with community radio stations for broadcasting of drama series (16 Days of Activism against GBV)	means: partnership with media and community radios Cost: 5000	effective stakeholder mobilization and interest
Conduct an engagement workshop with policy holders on the HRBA	Means: Comprehensive Engagement Strategy Cost: 18750	Stakeholder cooperation
Conduct training of Local Councils on mainstreaming of HRBA in service delivery	Means: availability of training manuals and facilitators Cost: 12500	Effective decentralization and political will
Advocate for review of laws, Bills, judicial decisions, and policies to adhere to HRBA	Means: Stakeholder Cooperation; Targeted Advocacy Strategy Cost: 12500	Political will and parliamentary cooperation
Register and investigate cases	Means: Targeted Outreach Strategy Cost: 25000	Accessibility of reporting channels to communities
Conduct training workshops for district based CSOs on access to information	Means: Stakeholder Cooperation Cost: 17500	CSO Compliance and participation
Monitor institutions on compliance to access to information	Means: Stakeholder Capacity for implementation of ATIA Cost: 17500	MDA compliance and cooperation
Conduct budget analysis and expenditure tracking of National Budgets	Means: Research and Budget Analysis Expertise: Concise DGS Research Agenda Cost: 9124	Government publishes budget information
Conduct gender audit to determine gender balance compliance by public institutions	Means: Cooperation among DGS institutions; Technical and Research Skills Cost: 5000	Cooperation of MDAs and accessibility of data

**2.4. Action Plan 2025/26**

Chilungamo II Project Action Plan 2025/26															
					Half-year 2										
Activity/ Months	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	Implementing body	Budget	
Outcome 1. Enhance effectiveness and legal coordination frameworks of the key justice institutions.															
Output 1.1: Improved knowledge, gender-balance skills and capacities of the key justice institutions.															
Conduct Study visit on community service outside Malawi (RSA or EU countries)													Malawi Prison Service	8,400.00	
Procurement of ICT equipment (digital pacsets with GPS software's) for communication and monitoring													Malawi Prison Service	7,000.00	
Procurement of jackets for community service monitoring													Malawi Prison Service	1,000.00	
Hold Investigation/grievance redress mechanism/Alternative complaints resolution trainings for staff													Office of the Ombudsman	11,434.71	
Bank Charge													Office of the Ombudsman	300.00	
Procurement of physical assets to facilitate implementation (motorcycles, furniture and motor vehicle)													Office of the Ombudsman	14,300.00	
Procuring vehicle and ICT materials for operational support													Legal Aid Bureau	28,000.00	
Train Assistant Registrars, Sheriff Officers and Magistrates													Malawi Judiciary	30,000.00	
Conduct training workshops for Victim Support Unit (VSU) officers in management and SGBV - police officers													Malawi Police Service	15,300.00	
Conduct training of senior police leadership on gender mainstreaming and GBV aspects.													Malawi Police Service	20,826.47	
Procure Motorcycles to facilitate VSU service provision (2 motorcycles each)													Malawi Police Service		
Bank Charges													Malawi Police Service	222.52	
Output 1.2: Improved legal and coordination frameworks for key justice institutions.															
Train DGS sector M&E Focal Points													ministry of justice	8,250.00	
Review the Sector and the Ministry of Justice M&E Frameworks and database													ministry of justice	9,500.01	
Develop DG sector Database.													ministry of justice	1,000.00	

Chilungamo II Project Action Plan 2025/26															
					Half-year 2										
Activity/ Months	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	Implementing body	Budget	
Track the progress (data collection) and organize coordination workshops on the implementation of Malawi 2063 and its First Ten-year Implementation Plan and other strategic documents/reporting obligations and projects under Democratic Governance Sector.													ministry of justice	8,875.00	
Procurement of Equipment													ministry of justice	14,200.00	
Develop the Ministry’s Service charters.													ministry of justice		
Print the Ministry of Justice Strategic Plan and Service Charters													ministry of justice	8,000.00	
Launch and disseminate the Ministry of Justice Strategic Plan and Service Charters													ministry of justice	6,000.00	
Conduct Justice and accountability baseline survey upon which to measure progress of interventions													ministry of justice	9,000.00	
Bank Charges													ministry of justice	300.00	
Conduct training for the deceased estates personnel at district level													ministry of justice	15,000.00	
Conduct sensitization of traditional authorities on the deceased estates laws and practice													ministry of justice	2,500.00	
Procurement of vehicle													ministry of justice	50,000.00	
Conduct awareness/ sensitizations campaigns on deceased estate management (laws and practices).													ministry of justice	2,500.00	
Continuation of the development of ADEMS													ministry of justice	8,000.00	
Link the ADEMS identification system to NRB to have a national deceased record with birth and death registration													ministry of justice		
Procurement of office equipment (computers) and furniture													Malawi Judiciary	13,984.69	
Procure and install recording systems in High Court Registries													Malawi Judiciary	25,575.90	
Bank Charges													Malawi Judiciary	350.00	
Conduct induction and refresher trainings of PSU officers in investigation techniques of cases of unprofessional/unethical conduct by Police and/or Police officers													Malawi Police Service	10,250.00	



Chilungamo II Project Action Plan 2025/26															
					Half-year 2										
Activity/ Months	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	Implementing body	Budget	
Conduct consultation meetings in all MPS regions.													Malawi Police Service	39,000.00	
Conduct consolidation and report writing session.													Malawi Police Service	5,000.00	
Conduct taskforce meeting to review and validate the report													Malawi Police Service	17,000.00	
Provide logistical support to investigators to expedite investigation of cases of unprofessional/unethical conduct by Police and/or Police officers													Malawi Police Service		
Improved coordination of Criminal Justice Sector Stakeholders (tentative budget awaiting workplan being developed by the CJCC)													CCJC Pool Fund	41,000.00	
Output 1.3: Improved capacity of Malawi Prison Services to implement alternative sentences.															
Conduct Community engagement meetings and awareness on theory of change, citizens perception towards prison settings, discharged prisoners; establishment of non-custodial sentences and parole, (4 districts)													Malawi Prison Service	20,000.00	
Facilitate regional coordination meetings with justice system stakeholders on community service sentencing													Malawi Prison Service	5,000.00	
Conduct field monitoring, placement of community service orders and community awareness on court orders													Malawi Prison Service	8,000.00	
Conduct monitoring and supervision visits to parolees													Malawi Prison Service	10,866.67	
Refurbishment of community service offices in various districts													Malawi Prison Service	5,000.00	
Procurement of institutional assets for community service offices (office furniture and ICT equipment)													Malawi Prison Service	5,000.00	
Enhanced implementation of alternative sentences to decrease population in the prisons (This is tentative budget awaiting the approved work plan by the CJCC)													CCJC Pool Fund	13,000.00	
Output 1.4: Improved mechanisms and frameworks for enhanced accountability in justice institutions.															

Chilungamo II Project Action Plan 2025/26															
					Half-year 2										
Activity/ Months	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	Implementing body	Budget	
Provision of medical drugs and clinical equipment in prison clinics													Malawi Prison Service	10,000.00	
Provision of blankets, plates and cups for prisoners													Malawi Prison Service	16,875.00	
Undertake prisoners’ escorts under homicide trials to various courts in all districts													Malawi Prison Service	12,500.00	
Facilitate joint visits to PRISON by members of justice agencies to check for illegal detention and liability													Malawi Prison Service	9,250.00	
Developing prison inmates’ data management system and procurement of ICT equipment													Malawi Prison Service	13,900.00	
Conduct On-spot Investigations, Tripartite meetings and complaints follow ups													Office of the Ombudsman	22,500.00	
Conduct Annual Project Performance Review Workshop													Office of the Ombudsman	15,000.00	
Conduct Public Inquires and Determination Writing													Office of the Ombudsman	10,000.00	
Hold Interface meetings with Ministries/Departments/Agencies (MDAS) on the Ombudsman’s determinations, resolutions and functions.													Office of the Ombudsman	1,069.83	
Conduct parliamentary and ombudsman determination and resolution enforcement session													Office of the Ombudsman	5,000.00	
Conduct Systemic investigations													Office of the Ombudsman	13,750.00	
Conduct administrative justice, ethics, integrity and maladministration active research													Office of the Ombudsman	6,250.00	
Train MDAs in internal complaints redress mechanisms, and integrity													Office of the Ombudsman	10,500.00	
Conduct litigation of determination and directives review													Office of the Ombudsman	6,250.00	
Conduct stakeholder collaboration meetings													Office of the Ombudsman	5,000.00	
Conduct multi-stakeholder consultation workshops to feed into state party reports and Universal Periodic Review 4th Cycle report													ministry of justice	7,000.00	
Conduct stakeholder validation session for UPR and each State Party Report													ministry of justice	2,000.00	

Chilungamo II Project Action Plan 2025/26															
					Half-year 2										
Activity/ Months	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	Implementing body	Budget	
Conduct workshops for dissemination of recommendations by treaty bodies.													ministry of justice	2,000.00	
Training of the Legislative counsels													ministry of justice	17,000.00	
procurement of 1 motorcycle for legistlative Drafting													ministry of justice	5,000.00	
Publish Law Revision Order 2022 to 2025													ministry of justice	40,000.00	
Organize workshops and seminars for Implementing partners to improve gender equality and design of affirmative actions for women and vulnerable population													Gender Pool Fund	11,250.00	
Panel discussions on access to justice for vulnerable people with Zodiak and Times TV													Gender Pool Fund	5,000.00	
Documentary on the 7 institution’s work and how they facilitate access to justice													Gender Pool Fund	6,142.86	
Translate International and regional Human Rights Instruments and their COBs into vernacular language for dissemination													Malawi Human Rights Commission	13,333.32	
Bank Charges													Malawi Human Rights Commission	333.36	
Outcome 2. Improve access to justice for all, especially for the population living in the most vulnerable situations and women															
Output 2.1: Improved physical conditions of justice system infrastructure with a gender perspective.															
Rehabilitation of Karonga Prison													Malawi Prison Service	95,000.00	
Rehabilitation of Mapanga Prison Staff Training School female hostel													Malawi Prison Service	89,000.00	
Conducting project bi-annual review meetings													Legal Aid Bureau	2,500.00	
Upgrading the case management system and introducing new features													Legal Aid Bureau	15,000.00	
Establishing new district offices (Ntchisi, Rumphi, Nkhatabay, Ntcheu, Chiradzulu, Chikwawa and Neno).													Legal Aid Bureau	14,000.00	
Procuring office equipment and furniture for newly opened district offices (3 desks, 3 chairs, 2 filing cabinets)													Legal Aid Bureau	14,000.00	
Provision of legal representation services (Criminal and Civil)													Legal Aid Bureau	123,428.85	
Conducting case progress monitoring													Legal Aid Bureau	2,500.00	

Chilungamo II Project Action Plan 2025/26															
					Half-year 2										
Activity/ Months	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	Implementing body	Budget	
Training staff employed in the newly opened district offices													Legal Aid Bureau	1,250.00	
Bank Charges													Legal Aid Bureau	300.00	
Rehabilitation of a selected number of Magistrate Courts (Phalombe, Salima, Nathenje, Wilindi and Chisenjele)													Malawi Judiciary	244,311.90	
Procure furniture for the rehabilitated courts													Malawi Judiciary	17,500.00	
Rehabilitate 6 victim support offices													Malawi Police Service	196,723.44	
Output 2.2: Improved capacity to offer legal and paralegal aid and mediation.															
Orientation workshop for officers on the screening of disciplinary cases													ministry of justice	5,000.00	
Finalization and printing of the disciplinary cases handling procedure manual													ministry of justice	2,000.00	
Carry out screening missions of the disciplinary cases across the country;													ministry of justice	5,500.00	
Develop the Disciplinary handling procedure manual for Civil Service.													ministry of justice	3,000.00	
Procurement of Case Management System													ministry of justice	10,500.00	
Prosecution of criminal cases													ministry of justice	10,447.37	
Renovation of Zomba office including procurement of office equipment and furniture													ministry of justice	25,000.00	
Conduct confirmation Retreats for Criminal Division (Attending to meetings and trainings facilitated by PM)													Malawi Judiciary	10,000.00	
Conduct court circuits for Child Justice Courts													Malawi Judiciary	7,929.31	
Conduct court circuits for Magistrates Courts													Malawi Judiciary	10,864.28	
Conduct mobile human rights clinics among the right holders/complaints handling institutions													Awareness Pool Fund	11,668.04	
Conduct training workshops on human rights litigation for lawyers and paralegals													Malawi Human Rights Commission	30,260.00	
Conduct investigations and research on systemic human rights													Malawi Human Rights Commission	25,000.00	
Develop manual for conducting mobile clinics													Malawi Human Rights Commission	45,000.00	

Chilungamo II Project Action Plan 2025/26														
	Half-year 2													
Activity/ Months	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	Implementing body	Budget
Procure ICT infrastructure for case management													Malawi Human Rights Commission	11,199.32
<b>Output 2.3: Improved legal awareness and education among those living in the most vulnerable situations.</b>														
9.1.9.1 Teaching Material													Malawi Prison Service	10,000.00
Develop and disseminate IEC materials													Office of the Ombudsman	34,000.00
Conduct Mobile Ombudsman Accountability Clinics among local governance structures.													Office of the Ombudsman	61,250.00
Conduct stakeholder awareness meetings for disseminating various laws that have direct impact on the citizens													ministry of justice	10,000.00
Development of IEC materials													Legal Aid Bureau	30,000.00
Conduct Public legal aid campaigns in collaboration with musical artists and drama groups													Legal Aid Bureau	7,500.00
Producing and airing legal aid awareness content-programs and jingles on radio stations													Legal Aid Bureau	4,500.00
Conduct capacity building workshops for traditional leaders													ministry of justice	12,500.00
Conduct public awareness sessions on Judiciary roles and responsibilities													Malawi Judiciary	25,028.95
Conduct Community awareness on the existence and Functions of the VSU and PSU in 10 Police Formations													Malawi Police Service	13,977.57
Conduct human rights campaigns relevant rights as right holders through media and sensitizations public meetings													Awareness Pool Fund	10,259.36
Conduct awareness campaigns/outreach events in various communities across districts in collaboration with local authorities													Awareness Pool Fund	5,000.00
Conduct meetings with local media outlet personnel for promotion of campaign													Awareness Pool Fund	1,000.00
Sensitization meetings with Local governance structures, local level duty bearers and vulnerable groups													Awareness Pool Fund	6,000.00
Conduct road shows for public sensation													Awareness Pool Fund	6,000.00
Developing program concepts, scripts, and production plans and produce professional programs													Awareness Pool Fund	2,500.00

<b>Chilungamo II Project Action Plan 2025/26</b>														
					<b>Half-year 2</b>									
<b>Activity/ Months</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Implementing body</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Conducting interviews, and recording discussions relevant to the program content													Awareness Pool Fund	1,250.00
Establish partnerships with community radio stations for broadcasting of drama series													Awareness Pool Fund	6,000.00
Conduct campaigns through media and public sensitization meeting													<b>Gender Pool Fund</b>	5,000.00
Conduct awareness workshops on gender related laws for duty bearers at the district level -Local government (District Council)													<b>Gender Pool Fund</b>	5,000.00
Conduct awareness with religious leaders, traditional healers and traditional leaders on PSEAH and GBV issues to facilitate access to justice													<b>Gender Pool Fund</b>	5,000.00
Establish partnership with community radio stations for broadcasting of drama series (16 Days of Activism against GBV)													<b>Gender Pool Fund</b>	5,000.00
Conduct an engagement workshop with policy holders on the HRBA													Malawi Human Rights Commission	18,750.00
Conduct training of Local Councils on mainstreaming of HRBA in service delivery													Malawi Human Rights Commission	12,500.00
Advocate for review of laws, Bills, judicial decisions, and policies to adhere to HRBA													Malawi Human Rights Commission	12,500.00
Register and investigate cases													Malawi Human Rights Commission	25,000.00
Conduct training workshops for district based CSOs on access to information													Malawi Human Rights Commission	17,500.00
Monitor institutions on compliance to access to information													Malawi Human Rights Commission	17,500.00
Conduct budget analysis and expenditure tracking of National Budgets													Malawi Human Rights Commission	9,124.00
Conduct gender audit to determine gender balance compliance by public institutions													Malawi Human Rights Commission	5,000.00
<b>Total Budget by Outcomes</b>														<b>2,179,362.73</b>
<b>Total PMU Budget</b>														<b>299,051.28</b>
<b>TOTAL YR 2 BUDGET</b>														<b>2,478,414.01</b>
<b>YR1 CASH BALANCE</b>														<b>603,199.07</b>
<b>YR 2 REQUESTED FUNDS</b>														<b>1,875,214.94</b>

### **3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities, trainees and other cooperation**

The Chilungamo II (Access to Justice) Project is a collaborative justice sector reform action implemented by several justice institutions in Malawi. The primary beneficiaries and affiliated entities involved in the action include:

- Ministry of Justice (MoJ) which is the policy holder on all legal matters and obligations under international treaties and coordinates the democratic governance sector in Malawi. It is therefore the lead applicant to the grant contract.
- Malawi Judiciary (JUD) has the jurisdiction over all judicial matters hence play a crucial role in interpreting, protecting and enforcing the Constitution and all laws in an independent and impartial manner hence a key player in access to justice in Malawi.
- Legal Aid Bureau (LAB) plays a significant role in the provision of legal aid to the vulnerable population to access justice through the formal justice system.
- Office of the Ombudsman (OoO) is a constitutional and independent office entrusted with the role of investigating all cases of maladministration to ensure access to justice for the vulnerable persons.
- Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC) is a key player that holds government to account for its commitments under international instruments; and duty bearers to account for the promotion and protection of human rights for all Malawians to ensure access to justice.
- Malawi Police Service (MPS) is mandated by the constitution of the Republic of Malawi to maintaining peace and order in the country. It is therefore the first point of contact for most of the vulnerable persons seeking justice.
- Malawi Prison Services (MPS) is mandated by the constitution of the Republic of Malawi to house, detain and rehabilitate persons sentenced to imprisonment in a dignified manner.

There is strong linkage among all the players of the action which is aligned to the Malawi 2063, which aims to establish a governance system rooted in the rule of law for an inclusive and self-reliant nation. All the entities are entrusted through the constitution of Malawi to collaborate and work towards promotion of governance and rule of law by ensuring access to justice for all the Malawians including the most vulnerable which this action promotes.

As a way of ensuring improved humane and effective delivery of justice for all Malawians including the marginalized and vulnerable populations, these justice institutions received technical and financial support to strengthen their respective operational capacities, legal frameworks, and service delivery.

Cognisant that a coordinated approach towards justice sector reform is a requisite condition for ensuring inclusive access to justice and adherence to human rights standards, the project also collaborated with UNDP in supporting case digitization system, and UNICEF in community victim support projects. This is aimed at leveraging resources and expertise for activities including digitisation of systems, effective victim-centered approaches to sexual and gender-based violence, outreach and infrastructure rehabilitation works.

The project is building on the previously EU supported Chilungamo (Access to Justice) I Project which was implemented between 2017 and 2023. It set the foundation for institutional capacity building within the justice sector and this project is therefore complementing the interventions of the Chilungamo I Project and focusses on the same institutions which were initially supported this time with a focus on the accessibility of justice by the marginalized and vulnerable persons.

The project directly engaged and built the capacity of 344 justice sector staff through various trainings in grant management, human rights-based approaches, gender and disability mainstreaming, SGBV handling, and prosecution. Further, this extended to 24 District Councils where 527 duty bearers were trained on human rights-based approach to service delivery and have been targeted for dissemination of various human rights instruments.

4. *Visibility*

How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the action?

- The project communication strategy includes messaging on its purpose and sources of funding. Additionally, information, education, and communication (IEC) materials have been developed and disseminated by implementing agencies.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results (impact, outcomes, outputs) of actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on the EuropeAid website? If so, please state your objections here.

- No Objection

*Name of the contact person for the action:*

.....Richard Santhe

*Signature:* .....

*Location:*.....Lilongwe, Capitol Hill.

*Date report due*.....31<sup>st</sup> May 2025.

*Date report sent:* .....30 June 2025.