

## MASCULINITIES IN DISASTERS

Mitigating post disaster gender based violence in TA Makhwira and Lundu in Chikwawa district

Malawi

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May 2020



Final assignment submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for post-graduate degree in International Gender Studies at the GRÓ Gender Equality Studies and Training Programme.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

My sincere appreciation goes to the GEST program for granting me the opportunity to learn from an amazing group of fellows and leading experts on Gender equality and feminism. To the whole GEST team, I say thank you for making my life smooth throughout my studies. Special thanks should go to my supervisor Guðrún Sif Friðriksdóttir who despite her busy schedule and the quarantine, still supported me and did not pile pressure on me. I wouldn't have asked for a better supervisor.

I also owe great gratitude to my wife, friends and fellow fellows who helped me during the course of the program and understood when I didn't have time for them. Let me also appreciate the Malawi Redcross Society especially Guðny and Leonard for nominating me for this program; I will always be grateful.

All in all, I thank God always for the blessings.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Gender based violence has been observed to rise during and after disasters and this has been attributed to negative masculinities stemming from unequal gendered roles and norms in society. In line with constructionist feminist gender theories, men have been observed in the aftermath of disasters to be suffering psychologically due to their inability to fulfil their expected roles as protectors and providers for their families, and their tendency to withhold their emotions and thus resort to poor coping strategies such as alcohol and drug use and this was found to be linked to increased rates of violence against women post disasters. The humanitarian response to this however has primarily focused on providing gender sensitive immediate relief and protection for survivors in the relief phase of disasters and slight attention has been given to gender transformative prevention measures which tackle the root causes of this phenomena.

This project targets disaster prone communities of southern Malawi in the district of Chikwawa which has been hit every flooding episode in Malawi from 2000 to date. With its deep rooted patriarchal culture, negative masculinities are expected to be rampant and thus possibility of GBV should be high. However due to the stronghold of these patriarchal norms, it is also expected that women do not report cases of violence fearing backlash from the community which limits the responses to family violence as data remain unconvincing for policy makers and funding bodies to take action. Thus following Inter-Agency Standing Committees guidelines on GBV, this project will focus on two things. First, using gender transformative and participatory approaches targeting local and religious leaders, men and boys and women and girls to change the rigid institutions that guide the construction of negative masculinities. Second, strengthening the systems that support and record cases of violence in order to accumulate enough evidence to convince funding bodies and policy makers of the need to invest more in this problem.

Through interventions that target gatekeeping institutions with regards to cultural norms and gender roles while also providing innovative sustainable financing to disaster affected populations' recovery; we expect to have reduced tolerance of GBV in the communities, an improvement of the GBV data collection and information management systems in disasters with substantial data collected, increased institutional capacity of Malawi Red Cross Society to tackle and advocate for the mitigation of post disaster GBV/VAW and communities with sustainable livelihoods that reduce need for conditional cash transfers to disaster prone households.

## 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

### 1.1. Gender and disasters

In as much as there are still people and even nations that deny the existence of climate change, a majority of the world have come to accept that climate change is real and that it is affecting their lives every day. No more so, are people and nations in the global south who have seen massive changes in rainfall patterns and surges in temperatures which has greatly affected the livelihoods of the people as most of these nations are agrarian (Asfaw & Maggio, 2018). The intensity and frequency of natural disasters has also increased (Aoláin, 2011; Enarson & Pease, 2016; O’Keefe et al., 1976; Rao, 2020) and this only exacerbates the challenges that already poor communities have to deal with (IFRC, 2015).

The IFRC (2015) also points to the gendered impact of disasters noting that women, men, girls and boys do not have the same needs or vulnerabilities during disasters, or the same resources to draw on for coping with their effects. In most cases, natural disasters impact women and girls disproportionately to men. As primary caregivers who often have greater responsibilities related to household work, agriculture and food production, women may have less access to resources for recovery (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2015). Among the many effects on women, Austin (2008) recognises that a number of studies have shown that gendered, sexual and domestic violence often increases in the aftermath of disasters. He however also notes that in most disaster situations there is limited data available due to the fears and shame that is associated with GBV which leads to underreporting.

In trying to explain this phenomenon, the IFRC (2005) from its multi country study on disaster and gender, notes that men have been found to be more likely to experience post-traumatic stress and tend to turn to alcohol to relieve disaster-induced stress, a response that seems to exacerbate GBV. Austin (2008) however calls this a common misconception and concurs with Enarson and Pease (2016) that the increase in men’s violence against women is the result of a breakdown and reconstruction of masculinity following the impairment of the institutional structures that support hegemonic masculinity in normal pre disaster conditions. Thus the long term impact of disasters is seen in the rearrangement of gender roles and relationships which consequently often alter gender inequalities for better or sometimes for worse, in post disaster situations (UNEP, 2016).

The development world however, has made strides when it comes to reducing gender inequality in the world and bridging the gap between men and women with regards to their social, economic and personal welfare but the disaster risk reduction (DRR) sector has always lagged behind in embracing a gendered approach to DRR. International agreements like the convention on the elimination of discrimination against women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child, the



millennium and now sustainable development goals and countries' ratification and implementation of policies in line with these agreements has seen progress made in areas like girls' education, women's entry into the workforce, and improvements in maternal health and reproductive rights, however, eliminating discrimination has been slow, with violence against women and gender inequality remaining the most pervasive inequality challenges in all countries (UNEP, 2016)

As we celebrate the milestones gained in the promotion of human rights, however, climate change is on the other hand among many other factors, restraining a lot of people especially those in the poorest nations from fully enjoying their rights from gains made. Major disasters destroy people's livelihoods, personal and public property and infrastructure, as a result disturb the delivery of public services like health care, education and utilities. Thus in poor countries where resources are already stretched, disasters have had substantial budgetary impacts, resulting in additional unplanned expenditure, widening fiscal deficits and increased domestic borrowing and thus, in rising domestic interest rates and additional inflation all of which have retarded development. However, social effects like the heightened violence against women have not been greatly considered within the DRR post disaster discourse and where attention has been given, it has focused on response mechanisms that target the victims and the care they need (inter agency standing committee, 2015).

The IFRC (2015) and United Nation's food and agriculture organisation (FAO) (2016), has noted that there is now a broad understanding in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) community that gender equality – when women and men enjoy equal rights, opportunities and entitlements in civil and political life – is a fundamental part of increased resilience to disasters. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which states among its guiding principles that DRR requires “a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective in all policies and practices” (UNDRR, 2015) builds from the understanding that gender-based inequalities shape who is impacted by disasters and how.

## **1.2. MALAWI: Socio-Economic status and Disaster situation**

Located in southern Africa and sharing its borders with Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania, Malawi remains one of the poorest countries in the world and has an estimated population of 17.5 million, which is expected to double by 2038 (World bank, 2019). As depicted in figure 1 below, the economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, employing over 80% of the population thus it is vulnerable to external shocks, particularly climatic shocks (World bank, 2009)

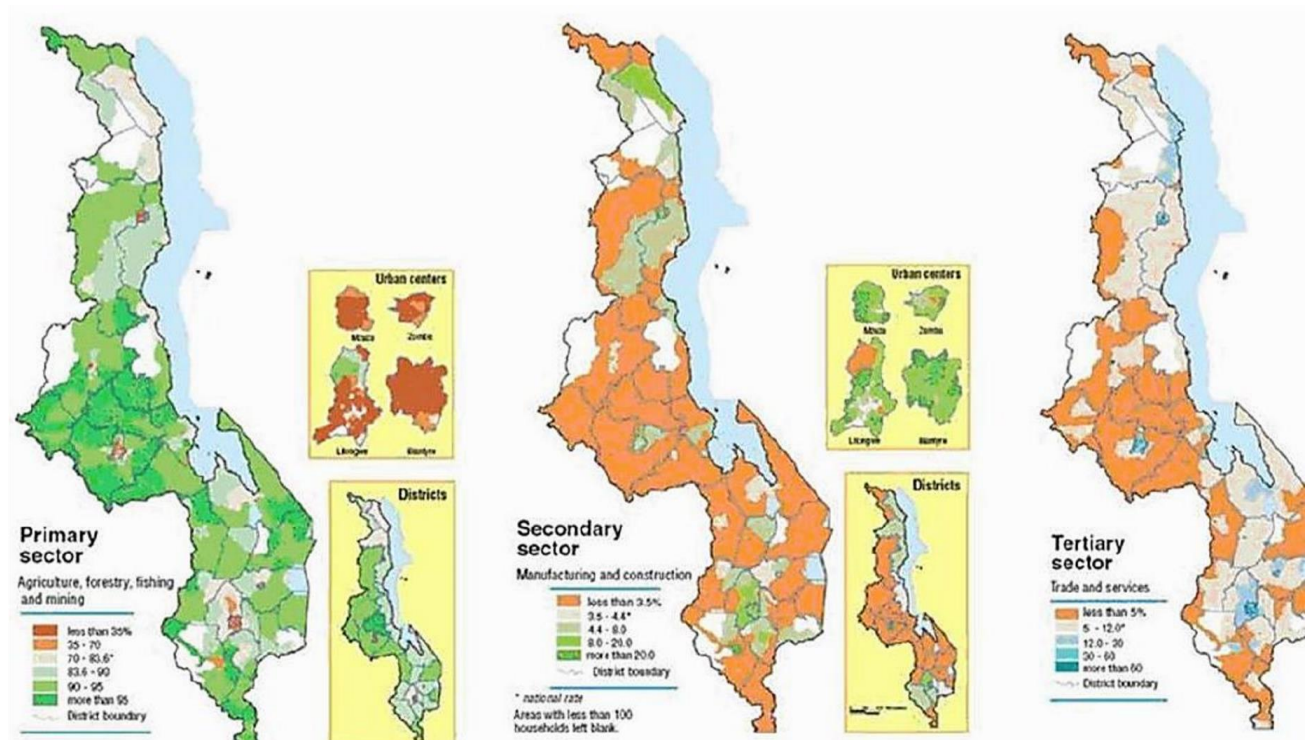


Figure 1: Economic occupation of the population

Source: world bank (2009)

The agriculture sector which contributes more than 30% of Gross Domestic Product is to the larger extent subsistence and contributes over 70% of the domestic food production (specifically maize) (Malawi, 2014). Malawian rural households are the most agrarian and depend on their livestock and farm produce for their livelihoods and this too is gendered with women farming mostly for consumption and men for trading of their produce (Government of Malawi, 2019).

According to the Government of Malawi, (2015) the country faces a number of disasters, both natural and human-made which include floods, drought, stormy rains, strong winds, hailstorms, landslides, earthquakes, pest infestations, disease outbreaks, fire and accidents. Among these, floods have been the most prevalent and devastating accounting for 74.4% of disasters between 1995 and 2015 (UNDRR, 2015a). Recently there have been an increase in the frequency and severity of flooding in the low lying districts mostly in the southern region of the country (Government of Malawi, 2019).

### 1.3. Legal framework for disaster management and gender

Malawi developed its gender policy in 2013 and its national disaster risk management policy in 2015 to provide guidance on the introduction of gender equity initiatives and disaster management respectively. The two policies have the unique quality of being cross cutting such that their successful implementation rests on a number of different government agencies. Here we look at the legislation

on emergency management (disaster management policy) and then look at how it addresses gender problems like.

The disaster risk management policy was developed in 2015 with the aim of creating an enabling environment for effective implementation and coordination of disaster risk management programmes and activities in the country. Key to this was the need to shift from 'disaster response culture' to integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development planning and programming (Government of Malawi, 2015). With its six priority areas, the policy thus seeks to achieve the following: Mainstream disaster risk management into sustainable development policies and planning processes at all levels

- i. Establish a comprehensive system for disaster risk identification, assessment and monitoring
- ii. Develop and strengthen a people-centered early warning system
- iii. Promote a culture of safety, and adoption of resilience-enhancing interventions
- iv. Reduce of underlying risks
- v. Strengthening preparedness capacity for effective response and recovery

With regards to regional and global agendas and agreements, the policy is aligned to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA: 2005-2015) adopted by the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005 of which Malawi is a signatory (Government of Malawi, 2015). It is also aligned to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and the SADC Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy. Internally, the DRM policy is linked to the Decentralization, Gender, Child Protection, Education, National Sanitation, National Housing and lands, National Environmental, National Forestry and National Water Policies.

#### **1.3.1. The DRM policy's operational guidelines**

The guidelines were developed to identify the lead organization in each phase of every hazard situation, the coordination modes that ensure action without gaps or redundancies and the information paths of command and control and are built on the following three principles (DoDMA, Malawi Government, 2009):

- i. **Humanitarianism** where the guide stipulate that all disaster efforts shall be implemented to save lives and follow the fundamental humanitarian principles.

- ii. **Coordination and decentralization:** the guidelines note that coordination is paramount to successful disaster risk management both at the national, local and even level of governance.
- iii. **Gender, Age and Disability:** all disaster related work shall include vulnerable groups and will be based on inclusivity and non-discrimination

## 2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

### 2.1. Problem analysis

Figure 2: prevalence of child marriage per district

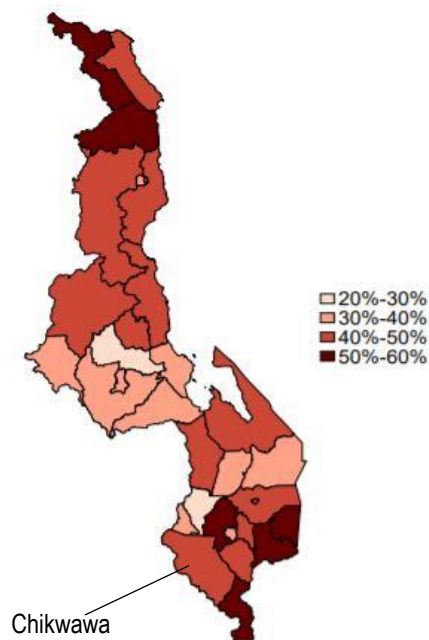
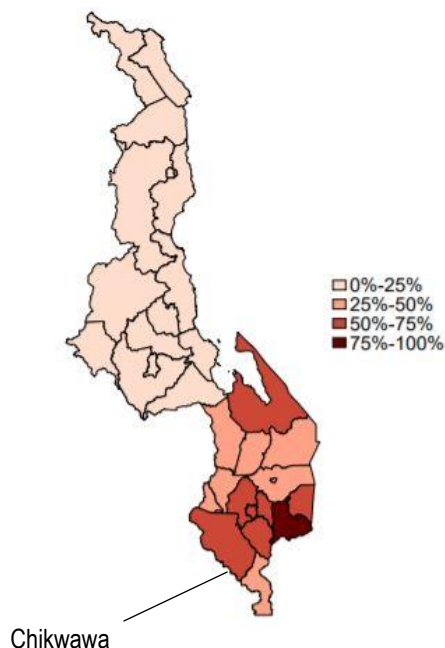


Figure 3: Prevalence of sexual initiation ceremonies in Malawi



Source: UNICEF (2019)

Disasters do not stop when the waters recede or the ground stops shaking. The aftermath of a disaster last much longer for many societies and people, and may be much more severe (Seager, 2014). In this light, men have been observed in the aftermath of disasters to be suffering psychologically due to their inability to fulfil their expected roles as protectors and providers for their families, and their tendency to withhold their emotions and this was found to be linked to increased rates of violence against women (Elaine Enarson & Bob Pease, 2016; Joni Seager, 2014; Zara, C., & Parkinson, D, 2013). According to Austin (2008), there is empirical evidence that gendered violence against women increased following Hurricane Mitch in Nicaragua, the Indian Ocean tsunami in Sri Lanka, the Whakatan flood and the Canterbury snowstorm in New Zealand, the Sichuan earthquake in China and the 2010 Haiti earthquake among others.

Malawi especially the Lower Shire Valley in southern region which is composed of Chikwawa and Nsanje Districts is highly prone and susceptible to flooding. In fact between 1946 and 2013, floods have accounted for 48% of major disasters, with droughts, strong winds and health related hazards like cholera following. It is also worth noting that the frequency and severity of these floods has been increasing with the worst flooding occurring recently in 2015 and 2019 (Asfaw & Maggio, 2018; Le-Ngoc, n.d.; Šakić Trogrlić et al., 2019). As already stated, disasters

such as floods have many effects, including a higher prevalence of GBV and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2015) holds that GBV in disaster situations is happening everywhere and it is under-

reported worldwide, due to fears of stigma or retaliation, limited availability or accessibility of trusted service providers, impunity for perpetrators, and lack of awareness of the benefits of seeking care. What is evident in Malawi is the rise in the numbers of child brides with girls not brides reporting that around 1.5 million girls in Malawi were at risk of getting married in 2015 and 2019 because of the impacts climate change (Chamberlain, 2017; Higgins, 2020). These marriages arise from the food challenges and financial strain that is placed on farming families who relied on selling their produce to send their children to school and feed their families and are no longer able to do so when floods wash away their crop fields. To reduce these pressures therefore, fathers as expected by society to provide for their families opt to have one less mouth to feed in the household thus marry off their daughters to men who can take care them (usually older or much more financially stable). This is creating the power imbalances that create the environment rife for further GBV incidences (Makwenda et al., 2019) ([refer to section 0 below](#))

However, humanitarian efforts to do with gender based violence during disasters in Malawi are mostly reactive and usually only exerted during the response phase of the disaster (IFRC, 2015). Moreover, GBV focus is mainly on the women as victims therefore focuses on providing medical and psycho-social support and providing security within and around the displaced persons' camps. Little attention has been given to the men as perpetrators before, during and after the disaster; a situation which has not helped in curbing the practise. Thus understanding the conditions of the men and and how they impact their decision will help develop more effective strategies for proactively reducing or preventing the incidence of Post Disaster GBV. Addressing gender inequalities thus will require focusing on social, economic and political structures that subordinate particular genders and ultimately lead to exclusion (UNEP, 2016). In Malawi this will mean engaging communities to transform the paths that create risk in men for violence against women.

### 3. CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 3.1. Masculinities Theory

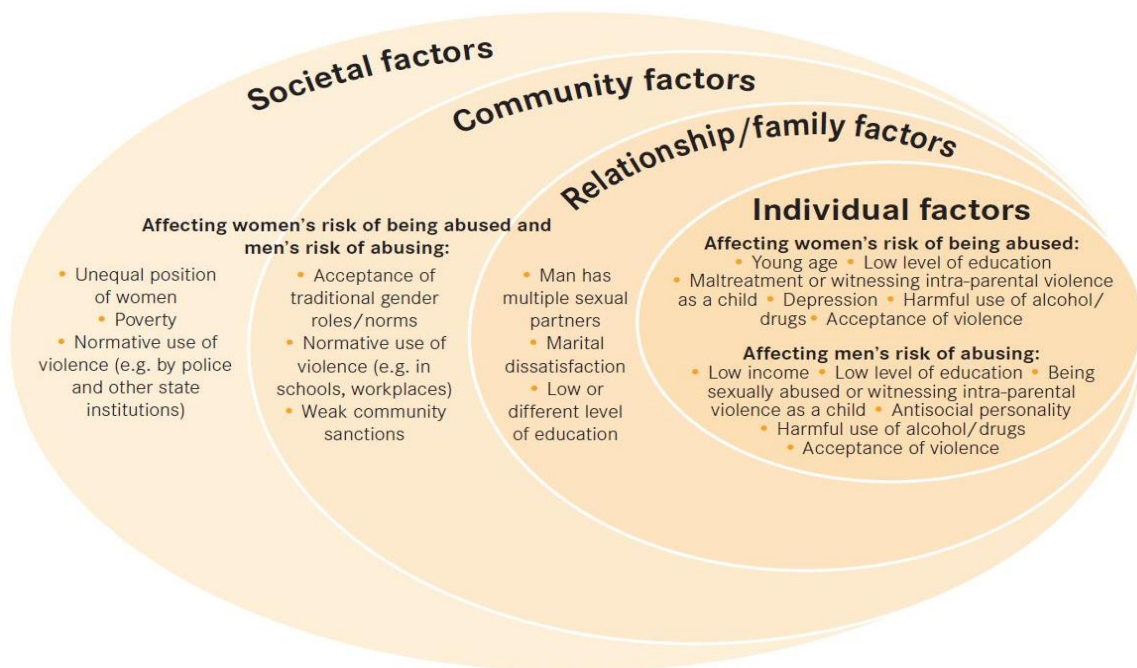
The theory of change for this project is based on gender theories of masculinities and performativity as proposed by Connell and Judith Butler respectively. At the core of these theories is the idea that all gender – roles and expectations – of men and women are socially created and not natural thus can be reconstructed. Butler posits that the binary heterosexual gender identity is neither natural nor biological, rather it's a social construct created through repetitive performative acts and reinforced by institutions (both formal e.g. religion and psycho-therapy and informal e.g. name calling or bullying) that determine sanctions and taboo to be passed in society with regards to deviants when yet by its very nature gender identity should and must be reconfigurable (Butler, 1988). From Butler's point of view therefore, society creates and reinforces ideas of what it means to be a man (masculinity) or woman (femininity) and through repetitive performance of these roles identity is formed. In disasters however the differences in these performative acts prove to be very significant in coping abilities, responsibilities, expectations and opportunities.

Connell on the other hand focuses primarily on masculinity and how men, gender, and social hierarchy are so intertwined in the creation and maintenance of masculinities and oppression and subordination of other men and women in particular (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005). In her theory she endeavours to understand how certain men manage to make it acceptable and appropriate for them to hold control over other men and most women. Connell calls this group hegemonic masculinity which is the currently accepted male ideal within a particular culture at a particular time. Other men aspire to it and thus are either complicit to it and enjoy its benefits or others are subordinated when they exhibit traits not consistent with this ideal while others are outright marginalised from this ideal because they just do not aspire and fit into this category e.g. the most poor classes of men. Connell stresses that these structures of practice take place across four dimensions: power, the division of labor, emotional relations, and the symbolic.

Linking these theories to disasters Austin (2008) explains that during routine, non-disaster times, hegemonic masculinity maintains dominance less through actual violence and more through the threat of violence. However, this less violent type of domination relies on the proper management of institutional systems like religion and the family, and natural disasters always greatly interfere with those systems. As a result, Austin (2008) asserts that disaster masculinity, a form of hyper-masculinity, emerges post-disaster and it is this form of masculinity that is forced to use violence to legitimise its dominance because the systems that provide that legitimacy in normal times have been compromised leading to increased levels of gendered violence. In line with Austin's (2008)

observations, the World Health Organisation (2019) came up with an ecological model of the factors that are associated with violence against women in post disasters as presented in figure 1 below. This summary shows how masculinities for instance when challenged due to low income and education will try to ascertain itself through violence

Figure 4: ecological model - Factors associated with violence against women



Source: World Health Organization; 2019 (WHO/RHR/18.19)

General consensus in masculinities study field holds that hegemonic masculinity does not operate in solitude, that social structures such as family, work, religion and the state preserve this hegemonic masculinity (Austin, 2008); (Enarson & Pease, 2016). To explain this, Wedgwood (2009) refers to the concept of repression in psychoanalysis and notes that by pressures to conform with society, principally by the way in which such pressures are experienced by the young child in the family context can be used to illuminate how the adult personality is formed. As the basic unit of society, the family is responsible for the acculturation of new-borns in a society to behaviours and norms that are allowed within the society as these are upheld by the church and the law. Thus as presented in figure 1 above at the individual level, men's experience with violence at a young age will increase their risk of using violence too while the same experience builds tolerance and normalises VAW for women hence keeps



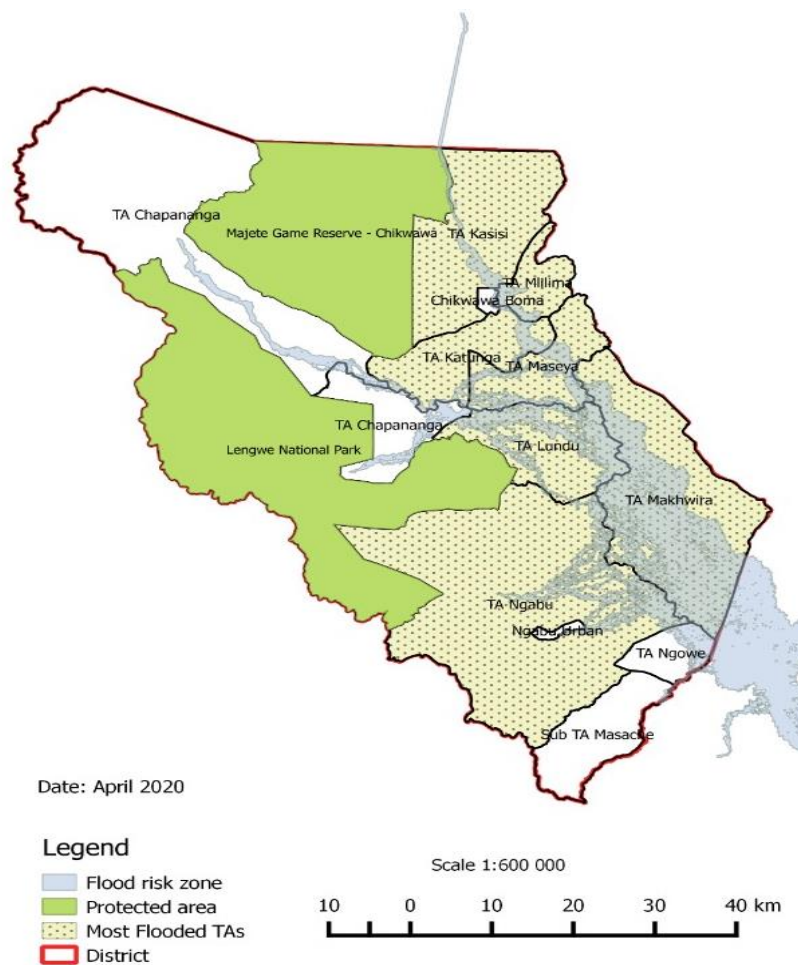
them from seeking help. Thus that it is important to note that the social structures that shape each person to varying degrees remain explicitly historical, dynamic structures, subject to change and resistance, as well as to being reproduced or recuperated (Wedgwood, 2009).

Understanding that gender based violence is anchored in power relations between the binary genders of male and female and that it is generally accepted that males have been and still are the dominant group in this relation, this project is built upon theories of masculinities to determine strategies to be used and the expected outcomes and results.

#### 4. PROJECT DESIGN AND DESCRIPTION

The project outlined here takes a gender perspective and approach to post disaster recovery and outlines interventions aimed at curbing GBV in post disaster conditions through transformation of the institutions that construct and support negative masculinities which are linked to rising levels of VAW in TA Makwhira and Lundu, in Chikwawa district in Malawi. As seen in **figure 1** below, the two traditional authorities are the most flood prone areas in the district

**Figure 5: Flood prone and most affected areas in Chikwawa - 2019**



**Source:** Malawi Red Cross Society - disaster management department

Due to this proneness to floods in the proposed area, this project is premised on the inter-agency standing committee (2015) directive that “all humanitarian personnel should assume and believe that GBV, and in particular sexual violence, is taking place and is a serious and life-threatening protection issue, regardless of the presence or absence of concrete and reliable evidence because sexual violence is under-reported even in well-resourced settings worldwide, and it will be difficult if not impossible

to obtain an accurate measurement of the magnitude of the problem in and after an emergency.” Thus the project has the following goal and strategic objectives:

#### **4.1. Main Goal**

The main goal of the project is to contribute to mitigation of gender based violence and injustice which includes issues of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and early marriages in disaster prone districts in Malawi.

To simultaneously support the generation of evidence of VAW in post disaster situations while working to transform the underlying causes and institutions that promote negative masculinities which increase the risk of VAW in post disaster situations. To transform the gender roles and norms that increase the risk of violence against women and girls while generating evidence of VAW in the aftermath of disaster. The project will strategically focus on the following four levels of interventions as a means of achieving the goal:

- i. Institutional level:** at this level the goal will be to ensure the existence of a functional and effective referral system. Therefore interventions will target service providers from the police, ministry of social welfare and gender, judiciary and the redcross. At the heart of these intervention will be strengthening of GBV data collection and management. As (Parkinson, 2011) rightly stipulates, We note here that all planning demands a solid evidence-base for funds to be committed. Thus unless the increase in family violence following disaster is quantified with clear and consistent recording, data will remain unconvincing to policy makers and funding bodies, and responses to family violence will remain inadequate. This is also clearly the tone of article 4 of the UN declaration on the elimination of violence against women (DEVAW) (UN, 1993) which states that:

“states shall promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence, relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women and encourage research on the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women and on the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women; those statistics and findings of the research will be made public”

- ii. **Legislative/leadership level:** interventions will appeal to traditional and religious leaders to spearhead the development of by-laws to outlaw violence against women specific to child marriages, sexual and intimate partner violence. They will be sensitized on gender socialization and construction and the links between this process and post disaster trauma and violence. On top of this they will undergo leadership trainings focusing primarily on legislation which will introduce them to GBV and marriage laws in Malawi. The objective is to make aware enough to want to do something about it.
  
- iii. **Community level:** will be targeted with interventions aimed at transforming risky norms to norms that support nonviolence and gender equitable relationships, non-exposure to violence in the family and promote women’s empowerment. Awareness campaigns will be main drive here.
  
- iv. **Individual level:** promotion of reporting of cases, Secondary education for women and men and less disparity in education levels between women and men. Both men and boys and women and girls are socialized to, and hold gender equitable attitudes

#### 4.2. Strategic objectives

In order to address the risk factors identified in 3 above, the proposed project will concentrate on the following immediate objectives:

1. Elimination of cultural specific GBV risk factors in the targeted communities through introduction of sanctions for perpetrators, youth engagement, provision of psychological support for disaster victims, support for sustainable livelihoods, raised awareness of the impact gender roles impact in disasters and.
2. Improvement of the GBV data collection and information management system in disaster.
3. Increased institutional capacity of Malawi Red Cross Society to tackle and advocate for the mitigation of post disaster GBV/VAW
4. outcome 4: support sustainable livelihoods

#### 4.3. Project outputs

**Output 1.1:** Increased adoption of GBV prevention measures at TA level

Activities under this output will target the gatekeepers of tradition and culture; the chiefs, religious leaders and counsellors of initiation ceremonies. The objective is to get them to understand that GBV is a serious problem and they play a great role in occurrence in order to get them to take action first

by enacting bylaws that outlaw VAW in their communities but also have the capacity to provide support and refer survivors to the right services. To do this, they will need to gain an understanding of gender inequality and its consequences, climate change and its effects on society and the national frameworks designed to improve the situation. Thus they will undergo an orientation on the national laws with regards to GBV, Marriage and child protection, trainings in DRR and various participatory methods to gender equality.

**Output 1.2:** Improved and effective reporting and Referral systems are established/revamped

This is to ensure that reliable and effective referral systems are in place for the survivors of GBV. Therefore monthly gender TWG case management meetings will be supported at district level with the expectation that community structures trained in output 2.1 below are able to coordinate and provide cases and data to the committee. Local community protection structures will be trained in the provision of psychosocial support to disaster affected populations. Finally, Support will be provided to the district judicial team to conduct outreach court sessions as one of the factors that delay prosecution of cases is the remoteness of the areas where these cases take place and failure of witnesses to present themselves at the district court.

**Output 1.3:** youth engaged as agents for change

The idea is to use the youth as agents of change. Thus youth clubs in schools and out of school will be engaged in the program providing them with trainings on positive masculinities and gender equality in general. Thus the school patrons and matrons plus leaders of the out of school youth clubs will be trained in gender rights and a curriculum will be developed for use in these clubs. Coupled with this will interschool debates on gender issues focusing on patriarchy and masculinities to raise awareness beyond club settings.

**Output 1.4:** raised awareness

The objective will be to give people information on masculinities and trauma and gender roles and expectations. This in line with the institutional changes from output 1.1 is expected to get community members to understand that it is okay to seek help either as men traumatized by disasters or as victims/survivors of GBV. Thus a documentary will be produced of men's ideas on their coping strategies after disaster and violence against women. These views coupled with other baseline findings will inform the development of drama films that tackle these ideas and provides positive alternatives and this film will be used in mobile cinema shows as part of an awareness campaign that

will also include interactive drama groups' performances, radio call-in programs, use of posters and flyers to get the information out.

**Output 2.1:** improved documentation of cases

The activities here will ensure that data is collected and managed properly and consistent data is available and coordination meetings both at district and community level where data is shared with relevant actors like chiefs, protection committees, police and volunteers to inform action planning on how to deal with the problem. Other activities here will include trainings for local structures like the victim support units and the village civil protection committees and Volunteers in GBV case management and data collection, participatory approaches and communication for development with a focus on gender messaging and the digitization of data collection in the victim support units

**Output 3.1:** integration of Gender transformative approaches in MRCS programming and operations

The redcross senior management, specialists and program coordinators will undergo trainings in gender responsive budgeting and gender transformative programming that ensure the intergration of these concepts into DRR programming. To further cement this, MRCS will be supported to do a gender analysis of its strategic plan 2020-25 and review it ensure the inclusion of gender equality as a strategic area for all its programs. This is will ensure sustained inclusion of gender perspectives in the DRR activities that MRCS implements and being a lead agency in DRR in Malawi, this is expected to have a knock on effect for the other players to emulate such programming.

**Output 4.1:** linkage of community groups with microfinance institutions

The objective here to provide a sustainable way of supporting the livelihoods of the people. As such the idea is to coordinate with a microfinance institution (MFI) which will manage a revolving fund with initial K20 million deposit from the project. This follows the World Bank (2006) guidelines where it is noted that microfinance initiatives produce better outcomes if the financing organization will collaborate closely with the private sector across a number of different instruments. This is because microfinance is a private sector operation and most NGOs do not have the human resource nor financial drive to make it work.

As such the strategy in this project is that loans will be given to farmers as money or in kind i.e. farming equipment in gender equal groups/cooperatives that will also undergo gender and financial management trainings to be able to manage the funds. The MFI will only lend out 70% of the deposit for a period to be determined. Thus the first expectation is that this fund can sustain the livelihoods of many in the long run and with other programs also joining, a substantial amount should be available for IDPs. Secondly this should help us move conditional cash transfers after disasters

to a situation where people have the sense of ownership and enough capital to invest in their livelihoods.

#### **4.4. Target area and number of beneficiaries**

Specifically the project will target the following four groups:

1. Local leaders and their capacity to prevent gender violence and injustice by instituting directives that promote positive masculinity in their role as leaders in the community
2. The survivors and their response and ability to report cases. The project will also look at building their capacity to cope with disasters (resilience).
3. The perpetrators (the men and their negative masculinities) and how we can influence positive masculinity to be able to cope with their loss of ability to provide for their families by raising awareness that this role is shared by the two binaries. This will also provide special attention to boys and their growth into men in a positive masculinity approaches.
4. The service providers, in this case specifically MRCS due its pole position as the country's biggest humanitarian actor and its capacity to incorporate gender equality issues into disaster programming internally and advocate for this across the sector. The project will also support the ministry of gender in building its village level response capacities and the whole referral system.

In general, the target population is all households in the two traditional authorities translating approximately to 107,552 beneficiaries in TA Makhwira and 62,431 in TA Lundu in Chikwawa in the Southern Region of Malawi. These figures are expected to be lower for specific disaster related activities which will only target the most prone group village heads. The traditional authorities will be selected during the programme inception phase.

#### **4.5. Capacity to implement the project**

MRCS is Malawi's largest humanitarian organization, present in all 28 Districts and recognized as a voluntary aid society auxiliary to the government, especially in times of disasters, making them well placed to contribute to the prevention of gender based violence as part of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Malawi. During natural disasters, MRCS, through the IFRC Emergency Appeal System, is a recipient of international funds and as such is often the first responder to disasters hence has vast experience implementing large scale disaster response projects. The organization is currently implementing a number of mitigation and recovery projects in the proposed area which are funded by the EU, the Swiss and Danish redcross societies and the proposed intervention are to complement

and contribute to the success of these actions. For perspective, provided below is a snapshot of projects the organization has successfully implemented in the last decade.

#### **4.5.1. Previous projects implemented**

- 2016-2019 Community Resilience in Chikwawa, Mangochi and Mwanze. DRC is the lead of a consortium with Finnish Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross and Italian Red Cross (5.500.000 EUR)
- 2016-2017 Enhancing resilience of vulnerable communities and building institutional disaster response capacity in Phalombe, Thyolo, Chikwawa and Nsanje (DG ECHO, 1.108.965 EUR)
- 2016-2017 Drought Response/School feeding for 13.000 children in Chikwawa and Mwanza (300.000 EUR)
- 2016 Food Crisis Response (NLRC Public Campaign, 225.000 EUR), providing cash transfers to improve food access and mitigate the consequences of the food shortages.
- 2015 Flood response operation in Zomba including food and non-food items, shelter and safe water
- 2014-2016 Integrated WASH intervention in low income areas in Mzuzu and Karonga (EU, 1.213.100 EUR)
- 2013-2015 Community based development programme, Karonga and Zomba (4.000.000 EUR)

#### **4.6. Collaboration with other players / Stakeholders and actors in the field**

MRCs is part of all humanitarian coordination structures, most notably the government-led Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) meetings, and actively liaises with other organizations to coordinate and complement activities, promoting coherence and minimization and prevention of duplication of efforts wherever possible. Thus for this project, members of the protection cluster working in the target areas will be engaged for possible collaboration. The following organizations have activities which create opportunities for complementarities:

1. YONECO – sexual reproductive health, youth empowerment, GBV prevention
2. SAVE THE CHILDREN MALAWI – Education programming
3. GOAL MALAWI – disaster recovery programs: Cash transfers and Climate smart agriculture initiatives
4. WFP – funds recovery programs implemented by implementing partners including World vision and Goal malawi

**NOTE:** Interventions geographic locations to be determined by the Baseline survey

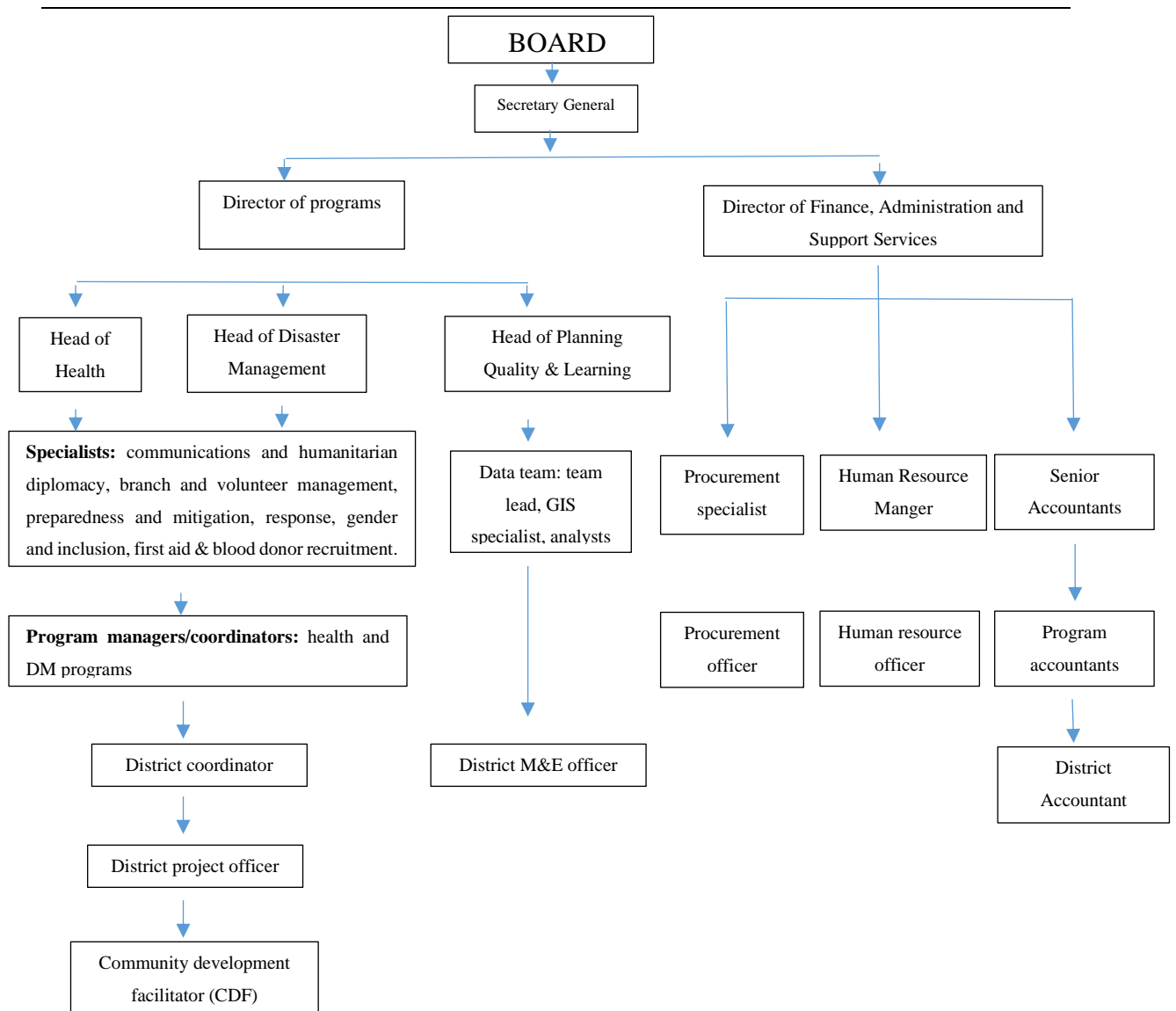


## 5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

### 5.1. Project Management

The proposed project will be managed using the Result Based Management approach (RBM) at all project stages of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting through the MRCS programming structures as described in the following sections:

#### 5.1.1. Organisational structure



### 5.1.2.Operations

At Headquarter level the project will be under the disaster management department under the guidance of the preparedness and mitigation and the gender and social inclusion specialists. However, daily management and operations of the project will be handled by the project manager/coordinator who will be supported by a project accountant with regards to financial management. Through the PQL department, the results logical framework (Annex 1) and M&E plan (Annex 2), which will be used to ensure quality and demonstrate the progress in the project. Quarterly planning and review meeting will be held to align activities to emerging issues and progress trajectories. The project officer will be responsible for planning and coordination of activities at district level. Community implementation will be the responsibility of two CDFs each responsible for a traditional authority.

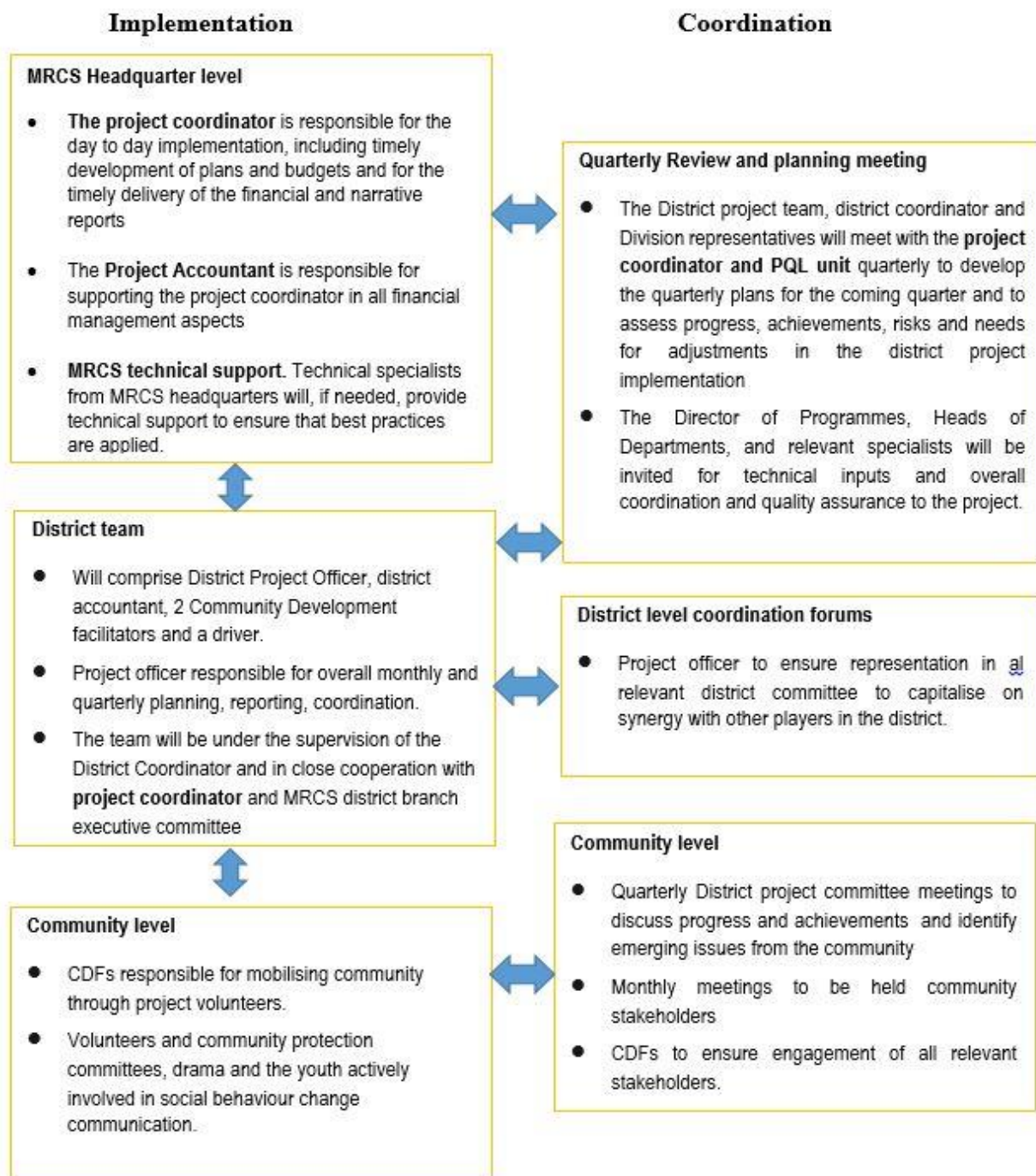


Figure 6:Project implementation conceptual framework

The MRCS will take all necessary measures to prevent issues of fraud upon implementing the project. Fraud based on manipulation of field data will be monitored through constant supportive supervision and verification of data at all levels. Fraud based on procurement of project materials will be monitored through a transparent system of procurement. To ensure such transparency, the organization has an internal procurement committee as stipulated in its finance and procurement

policies at both headquarter and district levels which is composed of staff members and Board members and branch executive representatives respectively. This committee operates under its Standard operating Procedures as outlined in MRCS's procurement policy and will responsible for all procurement for this project.

#### 5.1.3. Project monitoring

## 6. BUDGET

The total budget of the project is **MK 236, 718, 250.00** which translates to **321,319.92 USD**. This includes a three month inception phase budget, the actual project implementation budget and program support budget as exhibited in the budget summary in the table below. For the detailed activity budget refer to ANNEX 2: PROJECT BUDGET.

*Table 1: Summary of project budget and workplan*

ACTIVITY	TOTAL COST (MK)	TOTAL COST (USD)	YEAR 1				YEAR 2			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
<b>inception activities</b>										
staff recruitment -advertising and interviews	750,000.00	1,018.05								
Staff induction and relocation to the District	2,000,000.00	2,714.79								
Conduct Baseline Survey including KAP, develop monitoring tools	3,000,000.00	4,072.18								
team planning meeting	650,000.00	882.31								
Introduction meetings with district authorities and MRCS Branch	400,000.00	542.96								

establishment of sub-branches and Identification volunteers in the impact area	150,000.00	203.61									
Train MRCS volunteers in the redcross participatory approaches	1,200,000.00	1,628.87									
Establishment of District Project Committees and 1st meetings)	150,000.00	203.61									
vehicle purchase	25,000,000.00	33,934.85									
<b>Immediate Objective 1: Reduced tolerance of GBV in the communities</b>											
<b>output 1.1: Increased adoption of GBV prevention measures at TA level</b>											
Activity 1.1.1: Sensitise, build capacity/train local and religious leaders in GBV prevention and women's rights and marriage and GBV laws	688,000.00	933.89									
Activity 1.1.2: Train local and religious leaders in GBV prevention, women's rights	1,845,000.00	2,504.39									
Activity 1.1.3: training of rites of passage (initiation ceremonies) counsellors (anankungwi) and mother groups in child protection rights and the relevance of girls education.	2,807,500.00	3,810.88									

Activity 1.1.4: facilitate the development of by laws	845,000.00	1,147.00								
Activity 1.1.5: Dissemination of by laws	5,422,500.00	7,360.47								
Activity 1.1.6: Quarterly meeting with community Leaders and Stakeholders	501,250.00	680.39								
<b>Output 1.2: Improved and effective reporting and Referral systems are established/revamped</b>										
Activity 1.2.1: conduct monthly Gender TWG case management meetings at district level.	1,825,000.00	2,477.24								
Activity 1.2.2: Support outreach court sessions	1,035,000.00	1,404.90								
Activity 1.2.3: Train/build capacity of community police Victim support units, child protection and civil protection committees in case management, child protection and Psychosocial support.	3,257,500.00	4,421.71								
<b>Output 1.3: youth engaged as agents for change</b>										
Activity 1.3.1: establish or revamp school and youth clubs	320,000.00	434.37								
Activity 1.3.2: development of curriculum of activities for school and out of school youth clubs	1,200,000.00	1,628.87								

Activity 1.3.3: training of school club matrons and patrons	1,717,500.00	2,331.32								
Activity 1.3.4: development of curriculum of activities for school and out of school youth clubs	3,237,000.00	4,393.88								
Activity 1.3.5: Trainer of trainers in life skills and youth development	1,390,000.00	1,886.78								
Activity 1.3.6: training of youth clubs in advocacy	1,607,500.00	2,182.01								
<b>Output 1.4: raised awareness</b>										
Activity 1.4.1: identification/ establishment of drama groups	90,000.00	122.17								
Activity 1.4.2: training of drama groups in theatre for change	1,607,500.00	2,182.01								
Activity 1.4.3: Conduct community drama performances tackling negative masculinities	13,500,000.00	18,324.82								
Activity 1.4.4: Recording of drama skit for mobile cinema shows and community radio campaign	3,120,000.00	4,235.07								
Activity 1.4.5: Conduct mobile cinema shows using the films produced in 1.4.4	3,768,000.00	5,114.66								
Activity 1.4.6: Conduct weekly radio call-in programs with gender experts and drama skits	10,152,000.00	13,780.26								



<b>Immediate Objective 2: Improvement of the GBV data collection and information management system.</b>										
<b>Output 2.1:</b> improved documentation of cases										
Activity 2.1.1: train police victim support units and redcross volunteers in GBV data collection and management.	1,917,500.00	2,602.80								
Activity 2.1.2: Procure and support Victim Support Units with mobile data collection equipment (mobile phone/tabs)	3,000,000.00	4,072.18								
Activity 2.1.3: Conduct monthly data reviews with GIMS administrators, VSUs, volunteers and other relevant stakeholders	1,825,000.00	2,477.24								
<b>Immediate Objective 3: Increased institutional capacity of Malawi Red Cross Society to tackle and advocate for the mitigation of post disaster GBV/VAW</b>										
<b>Output 3.1:</b> integration of Gender transformative approaches in MRCS programming and operations										
Activity 3.1.1: training of senior management, department heads, specialists and program coordinators in gender responsive budgeting and transformative approaches	2,210,000.00	2,999.84								
Activity 3.1.2: incorporate gender equality as a strategic focus area in the organisations strategic plan	2,210,000.00	2,999.84								

<b>outcome 4: support sustainable livelihoods</b>										
<b>Output 1.5: support sustainable livelihoods</b>										
Activity 1.5.1: identification of farmers clubs	350,000.00	475.09								
Activity 1.5.2: Training finance management and VSL models	3,732,500.00	5,066.47								
Activity 1.5.3: linkage with and provision of loans to farmers clubs through microfinance institution	23,117,000.00	31,378.88								
<b>6. PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	105,120,000.00	142,689.25								
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</b>	<b>236,718,250.00</b>	<b>321,319.92</b>								

## 7. RISK ANALYSIS

The project design builds on the following assumptions:

The political situation remains stable. However, as political instability could ensue in the future (especially following the current re-run of the presidential Election) it is important to closely monitor the political context and the security environment for both Lilongwe and Chikwawa district in which the project will be coordinated and implemented respectively. Due to the unique position of the Redcross as provided for by the constitution to lead in conflict response, the organization already has strategic plans which call for regular risk assessment and mitigation planning to be undertaken. From these, annual contingency plans are designed to ensure that programs suffer minimal disruption while taking appropriate steps to ensure timely delivery of programme and projects outputs.

The economic situation does not deteriorate dramatically. A worsening of the economy could affect the programme implementation negatively by raising the cost of some budget lines. The economic environment affecting the beneficiaries will therefore be monitored throughout the implementation period, and measures to minimise negative impact on the activities will be taken if needed. Also the initial project budget will be marked up by a 5% buffer for inflation to cushion such the project from the price fluctuations.

For the MRCS to be able to successfully implement this programme it will need to retain qualified staff and volunteers – and it is assumed that it will be able to do so. Further, it is assumed that selected communities and MRCS divisions and subdivisions will be committed to the programme and participate actively. Further, it is expected that the established structures will be able to sustain the core activities after the external funding stops. MRCS Division and sub-divisions have been consulted in the selection process, and their continued commitment is therefore expected. Considering that the leadership of the divisions may change during the programme period, the situation will need to be monitored and corrective measures needs to be taken if the situation changes. Communities will be selected based on their interest in the programme and will be required to contribute to activities, it is assumed that communities will sustain activities

ANNEX 1: LOGFRAME

Proposed project duration: 2 years

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions and Preconditions
<b>Overall Objective:</b> prevention of gender based violence in disasters in Chikwawa.	% Reduction in district GBV violence rates			GIMS	Political and economic situation in Malawi will remain at current level or improve
<b>Immediate Objective 1:</b> Reduced tolerance of GBV in the communities	% increase in reported cases			Victim support units monthly reports, Gender info. Management system (GIMS) monthly project reports	
	% increase in individuals more likely to intervene in an incident of GBV			Survey reports	
	% reduction of individuals who believe			Survey reports	

	that GBV is justified				
	# of child marriages dissolved by chiefs or community			GIMS, monthly project reports	
	# TAs with by-laws on prevention of GBV		2		
<b>output 1.1:</b> Increased adoption of GBV prevention measures at TA level	# of communities adopted and using by-laws on GBV			Quarterly reports	
	# of initiation ceremonies that promote equitable norms that can reduce vulnerability to GBV			Quarterly reports	
<b>Activity 1.1.1:</b> Sensitise, build capacity/train local and religious leaders in GBV prevention and women's rights and marriage and GBV laws	number of leaders sensitized or trained		TBD - all chiefs and leaders of main religions	Monthly reports training reports	The local leaders and religious leaders are willing to participate
<b>Activity 1.1.2:</b> training of rites of passage (initiation ceremonies) counsellors (anankungwi) and mother groups in child protection rights and the relevance of girls education.	number of rites of passage instructors (anankungwi) and mother groups trained		1 group per GVH	Monthly reports training reports	
<b>Activity 1.1.3:</b> facilitate the development of by laws	Number of By-laws designed and adopted to improve prevention of gender based violence at TA level.		2		

<b>Activity 1.1.4:</b> Quarterly meeting with community Leaders and Stakeholders	# of meeting held		8	Meeting minutes project reports	
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Improved and effective reporting and Referral systems are established/revamped					
<b>Activity 1.2.1:</b> conduct monthly Gender TWG case management meetings at district level.	# of meetings conducted		24	Meeting minutes project reports	Availability of the gender TWG
<b>Activity 1.2.2:</b> Support outreach court sessions	# of outreach court sessions conducted			Meeting minutes project reports	
	# of GBV cases resolved through outreach court sessions			project reports	
<b>Activity 1.2.3:</b> Train/build capacity of community police Victim support units, child protection and civil protection committees in case management, child protection and Psychosocial support.	# Community protection committees trained in case management, child protection and Psychosocial support.			Project reports	community protection committees willing to take part in trainings
	# of action plans developed by community protection committees			Project reports	

	# of meeting community meetings conducted by the community protection committees			Project reports	community protection committees use the skills learned in their communities
<b>Activity 1.2.4:</b>					
<b>Output 1.3: youth engaged as agents for change</b>					
<b>Activity 1.3.1:</b> establish or revamp school and youth clubs					
<b>Activity 1.3.2:</b> development of curriculum for school clubs					
<b>Activity 1.3.3:</b> training of school club matrons and patrons					
<b>Activity 1.3.4:</b> development of curriculum of activities for school and out of school youth clubs					
<b>Activity 1.3.5:</b> Trainer of trainers in life skills and youth development					
<b>Activity 1.3.6:</b> training of youth clubs in advocacy					

Output 1.4: raised awareness							
<b>Activity 1.4.1:</b> identification/ establishment of drama groups	# screening meetings with local drama groups conducted			Project reports	Monthly	Availability of drama groups	
<b>Activity 1.4.2:</b> training of drama groups in theatre for change	# of groups trained			Project reports	Monthly	Participants will use the knowledge gained	
<b>Activity 1.4.3:</b> Conduct community drama performances tackling negative masculinities	# shows conducted			Volunteer reports Project reports	monthly monthly		
<b>Activity 1.4.4:</b> Recording of drama skit for mobile cinema shows and community radio campaign	# Films produced		3	Communication department report Project reports	monthly		
<b>Activity 1.4.5:</b> Conduct mobile cinema shows using the films produced in 1.4.4	# of shows conducted			Activity reports			
	# of people reached			activity report			
<b>Activity 1.4.5:</b> Conduct weekly radio call-in programs with gender experts and drama skits	# of shows conducted			Activity reports			
	# of people reached			activity report			



<b>Immediate Objective 2:</b> Improvement of the GBV data collection and information management system.	# of monthly case reports by the victim support units, child and civil protection committees and judiciary on GBV.			monthly reports	
	# of child marriages dissolved by chiefs or community				
<b>Output 2.1: improved documentation of cases</b>					
<b>Activity 2.1.1:</b> train police victim support units and redcross volunteers in GBV data collection and management.	# of protection committees trained # of people trained (gender disaggregated)			Project reports monthly	Availability of trainers and training material locally
<b>Activity 2.1.2:</b> Procure and support Victim Support Units with mobile data collection equipment (mobile phone/tabs)	# VSUs with mobile digital data collection equipment			Project reports monthly	
<b>Activity 2.1.3:</b> Conduct monthly data reviews with GIMS administrators, VSUs, volunteers and other relevant stakeholders	# of meeting held			Project reports monthly	

<b>Immediate Objective 3:</b> Increased institutional capacity of Malawi Red Cross Society to tackle and advocate for the mitigation of post disaster GBV/VAW	gender equality included as strategic focus in MRCS strategic plan			Strategic plan 2020-25	
	# number of project at year that include gender transformative approaches			Annual plans Annual management meeting reports	
<b>Output 3.1: integration of Gender transformative approaches in MRCS programming and operations</b>					
<b>Activity 3.1.1:</b> training of senior management, department heads, specialists and program coordinators in gender responsive budgeting and transformative approaches	# of people trained			Project reports monthly	Participants will use the knowledge gained to incorporate gender into their programs
<b>Activity 3.1.2:</b> incorporate gender equality as a strategic focus area in the organisations strategic plan 2020-25	# number of review meetings conducted # of strategic documents that include gender equality as focus area			Project reports monthly MRCS strategic documents	Willingness of SMT to accommodate gender equality issues

<b>Immediate Objective 4: support sustainable livelihoods</b>	gender equality included as strategic focus in MRCS strategic plan			Strategic plan 2020-25	
<b>Output 4.1: linkage of community groups with microfinance institutions</b>					
Activity 1.5.1: identification of farmers clubs	# of farmers' groups identified			Project monthly reports	Availability of MFI to provide the loans
Activity 1.5.2: Training finance management and VSL models	# of farmers groups trained			Project monthly reports	Willingness of the community to get the loans.
Activity 1.5.3: linkage with and provision of loans to farmers clubs through microfinance institution	# number of farmers linked to an MFI			Project monthly reports	

ANNEX 2: PROJECT BUDGET

**Immediate Objective 1: Reduced tolerance of GBV in the communities**

**Output 1.1:** Increased adoption of GBV prevention measures at TA level

activity	no of events	Persons / Items	No Days / Units	unit cost	total (MK)	total cost (USD)
<b>Activity 1.1.1: Sensitise local and religious leaders in Marriage and GBV laws</b>						
participants lunch allowances	1	50	2	4,000.00	400,000.00	542.96
Refreshments	1	60	2	1,500.00	180,000.00	244.33
Fuel	1	1	2	30,000.00	60,000.00	81.44
facilitators allowances	1	4	2	6,000.00	48,000.00	65.15
venue	1					
stationery	1	1	1	50,000.00	50,000.00	67.87
<b>total cost</b>					<b>688,000.00</b>	933.89
<b>Activity 1.1.2: Train local and religious leaders in GBV prevention, women's rights</b>						
participants lunch allowances	1	50	5	4,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,357.39
Refreshments	1	60	5	1,500.00	450,000.00	610.83
Fuel	1	1	5	30,000.00	150,000.00	203.61
venue	1	1	5	25,000.00	125,000.00	169.67
facilitators allowances	1	4	5	6,000.00	120,000.00	162.89

stationery	1	1	1	50,000.00	50,000.00	67.87
<b>total cost</b>					<b>1,845,000.00</b>	2,504.39

Activity 1.1.3: training of rites of passage (initiation ceremonies) counsellors (anankungwi) and mother groups in child protection rights and the relevance of girls education.

Stakeholders allowances	1	90	5	4,000.00	1,800,000.00	2,443.31
Refreshments	1	95	5	1,500.00	712,500.00	967.14
Fuel	1	1	5	20,000.00	100,000.00	135.74
stationery	1	1	1	70,000.00	70,000.00	95.02
venue	1	1	5	25,000.00	125,000.00	169.67
<b>Total cost</b>					<b>2,807,500.00</b>	3,810.88

Activity 1.1.4: facilitate the development of by laws

Stakeholders allowances	1	25	5	4,000.00	500,000.00	678.70
Refreshments	1	25	5	1,000.00	125,000.00	169.67
Fuel	1	1	2	30,000.00	60,000.00	81.44
stationery	1	1	1	35,000.00	35,000.00	47.51

venue	1	1	5	25,000.00	125,000.00	
<b>Total cost</b>					<b>845,000.00</b>	<b>1,147.00</b>

### Activity 1.1.5: dissemination of by laws

#### Through roadshows

facilitators lunch	1	2	5	4,000.00	40,000.00	54.30
Refreshments	5	25	1	1,500.00	187,500.00	254.51
Fuel	1	1	2	30,000.00	60,000.00	81.44
stationery	1	1	1	35,000.00	35,000.00	47.51
hire of public address system	1	1	5	50,000.00	250,000.00	339.35
					<b>572,500.00</b>	<b>777.11</b>

#### Posters and flyers

printing posters	1	150	1	5,000.00	750,000.00	1,018.05
printing flyers	1	250	1	2,000.00	500,000.00	678.70
					<b>1,250,000.00</b>	<b>1,696.74</b>

#### community radio

air play	12	1	1	300,000.00	3,600,000.00	4,886.62
					<b>3,600,000.00</b>	<b>4,886.62</b>

Total cost					<b>5,422,500.00</b>		7,360.47
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Activity 1.1.6: Quarterly meeting with community Leaders and Stakeholders

lunch allowances	1	75	1	4,000.00	300,000.00		407.22
Refreshments	1	75	1	750.00	56,250.00		76.35
fuel	1	6	1	20,000.00	120,000.00		162.89
venue	1	1	1	25,000.00	25,000.00		33.93
Total cost					<b>501,250.00</b>		<b>680.39</b>

**Output 1.2:** Improved and effective reporting and Referral systems are established/revamped

Activity 1.2.1: conduct monthly Gender TWG case management meetings at district level.

lunch allowances	18	20	1	4,000.00	1,440,000.00		1,954.65
Refreshments	18	20	1	1,000.00	360,000.00		488.66
venue	1	1	1	25,000.00	25,000.00		33.93
total cost					<b>1,825,000.00</b>		<b>2,477.24</b>

Activity 1.2.2: Support outreach court sessions

lunch allowances	18	5	1	4,000.00	360,000.00		488.66
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Refreshments	18	5	1	1,500.00	135,000.00	183.25
Fuel	18	1	1	30,000.00	540,000.00	732.99
<b>total cost</b>					<b>1,035,000.00</b>	<b>1,404.90</b>

Activity 1.2.3: Train/build capacity of community police Victim support units, child protection and civil protection committees in case management, child protection and Psychosocial support.

Stakeholders allowances	1	100	5	4,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,714.79
Refreshments	1	105	5	1,500.00	787,500.00	1,068.95
venue	1	2	5	25,000.00	250,000.00	339.35
Fuel	1	1	5	20,000.00	100,000.00	135.74
facilitators	1	4	5	6,000.00	120,000.00	162.89
<b>total cost</b>					<b>3,257,500.00</b>	<b>4,421.71</b>

Activity 1.2.4:

**Output 1.3: youth engaged as agents for change**

Activity 1.3.1: establish or revamp school and youth clubs



lunch allowances - stakeholders	1	2	10	4,000.00	80,000.00	108.59
Refreshments	1	4	10	1,000.00	40,000.00	54.30
Fuel	1	1	10	20,000.00	200,000.00	271.48
	1	1	1	-	-	-
<b>total cost</b>					<b>320,000.00</b>	<b>434.37</b>

Activity 1.3.2: development of curriculum for school clubs						
consultancy	1	1	1	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,628.87
<b>total cost</b>					<b>1,200,000.00</b>	<b>1,628.87</b>

Activity 1.3.3: training of school club matrons and patrons						
lunch allowances	1	40	5	4,000.00	800,000.00	1,085.92
transport refunds	1	40	5	2,500.00	500,000.00	678.70
Refreshments	1	45	3	1,500.00	202,500.00	274.87
Fuel	1	1	3	30,000.00	90,000.00	122.17
venue	1	1	5	25,000.00	125,000.00	169.67
<b>total cost</b>					<b>1,717,500.00</b>	<b>2,331.32</b>

Activity 1.3.4: development of curriculum of activities for school and out of school youth clubs

Stakeholders allowances	1	10	3	4,000.00	120,000.00	162.89
Refreshments	1	6	3	1,500.00	27,000.00	36.65
Fuel	1	1	3	30,000.00	90,000.00	122.17
TOT Community Engagement & Accountability	1	1	1	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	4,072.18
<b>total cost</b>					<b>3,237,000.00</b>	<b>4,393.88</b>

Activity 1.3.5: Trainer of trainers in life skills and youth development

Stakeholders allowances	1	40	5	4,000.00	800,000.00	1,085.92
Refreshments	1	42	5	1,500.00	315,000.00	427.58
facilitation allowance	1	2	5	6,000.00	60,000.00	81.44
Fuel	1	1	3	30,000.00	90,000.00	122.17
venue	1	1	5	25,000.00	125,000.00	169.67
<b>total cost</b>					<b>1,390,000.00</b>	<b>1,886.78</b>

Activity 1.3.6: training of youth clubs in advocacy

Stakeholders allowances	1	50	5	4,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,357.39
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Refreshments	1	53	5	1,500.00	397,500.00	539.56
stationery	1	1	1	35,000.00	35,000.00	47.51
Fuel	1	1	5	30,000.00	150,000.00	203.61
venue	1	1	1	25,000.00	25,000.00	33.93
<b>total cost</b>					<b>1,607,500.00</b>	<b>2,182.01</b>

**Output 1.4: raised awareness**

<b>Activity 1.4.1: identification/ establishment of drama groups</b>						
Fuel	1	1	3	30,000.00	90,000.00	122.17
<b>total cost</b>					<b>90,000.00</b>	<b>122.17</b>

<b>Activity 1.4.2: training of drama groups in theatre for change</b>						
Stakeholders allowances	1	50	5	4,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,357.39
Refreshments	1	53	5	1,500.00	397,500.00	539.56
stationery	1	1	1	35,000.00	35,000.00	47.51
Fuel	1	1	5	30,000.00	150,000.00	203.61
venue	1	1	1	25,000.00	25,000.00	33.93
<b>total cost</b>					<b>1,607,500.00</b>	<b>2,182.01</b>

Activity 1.4.3: Conduct community drama performances tackling negative masculinities						
support drama groups with bicycles	1	10	3	450,000.00	13,500,000.00	18,324.82
<b>total cost</b>					<b>13,500,000.00</b>	<b>18,324.82</b>

Activity 1.4.4: Recording of drama skit for mobile cinema shows and community radio campaign

filming and production costs	1	1	1	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	
Refreshments	1	20	1	1,500.00	30,000.00	
Fuel	1	1	3	30,000.00	90,000.00	122.17
<b>total cost</b>					<b>3,120,000.00</b>	<b>4,235.07</b>

Activity 1.4.5: Conduct mobile cinema shows using the films produced in 1.4.4						
Stakeholders allowances	18	2	3	4,000.00	432,000.00	
Refreshments	18	4	3	1,000.00	216,000.00	
Fuel	18	1	3	30,000.00	1,620,000.00	
prizes	1	1	1	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	2,036.09
<b>total cost</b>					<b>3,768,000.00</b>	<b>5,114.66</b>

Activity 1.4.5: Conduct weekly radio call-in programs with gender experts and drama skits						
Stakeholders allowances	72	2	2	4,000.00	1,152,000.00	
air play	72	1	1	100,000.00	7,200,000.00	
Fuel	72	1	1	25,000.00	1,800,000.00	2,443.31
<b>total cost</b>					<b>10,152,000.00</b>	<b>13,780.26</b>

**Immediate Objective 2: Improvement of the GBV data collection and information management system.**

**Output 2.1: improved documentation of cases**

activity	no of events	Persons / Items	No Days / Units	unit cost	total (MK)	total cost (USD)
Activity 2.1.1: train police victim support units, community protection committees and redcross volunteers in GBV data collection and management.						
lunch allowances	1	70	3	4,000.00	840,000.00	1,140.21
Refreshments	1	75	3	1,500.00	337,500.00	458.12
Fuel	1	1	3	15,000.00	45,000.00	61.08
stationery	1	70	1	1,000.00	70,000.00	95.02
venue	1	1	3	25,000.00	75,000.00	101.80
HQ facilitators perdiems	1	4	4	30,000.00	480,000.00	651.55
HQ fuel	1	1	2	35,000.00	70,000.00	95.02
<b>total cost</b>					<b>1,917,500.00</b>	<b>2,602.80</b>

**Activity 2.1.2: Procure and support Victim Support Units with mobile data collection equipment (mobile phone/tabs)**

smartphones	1	20	1	150,000.00	3,000,000.00	4,072.18
<b>total cost</b>					<b>3,000,000.00</b>	<b>4,072.18</b>

Activity 2.1.3: Conduct monthly data reviews with GIMS administrators, VSUs, volunteers and other relevant stakeholders

lunch allowances	18	20	1	4,000.00	1,440,000.00	1,954.65
Refreshments	18	20	1	1,000.00	360,000.00	488.66
venue	1	1	1	25,000.00	25,000.00	33.93
<b>total cost</b>					<b>1,825,000.00</b>	<b>2,477.24</b>

**Immediate Objective 3: Increased institutional capacity of Malawi Red Cross Society to tackle and advocate for the mitigation of post disaster GBV/VAW**

**Output 3.1:** integration of Gender transformative approaches in MRCS programming and operations

activity	no of events	Persons / Items	No Days / Units	unit cost	total (MK)	total cost (USD)
Activity 3.1.1: training of senior management, department heads, specialists and program coordinators in gender responsive budgeting and transformative approaches						

perdiems participants	1	30	1	30,000.00	900,000.00	1,221.65
Fuel	6	1	1	30,000.00	180,000.00	244.33
stationery	1	1	1	70,000.00	70,000.00	95.02
venue - conferencing	1	1	1	750,000.00	750,000.00	1,018.05
HQ facilitators perdiems	1	4	2	30,000.00	240,000.00	325.77
HQ fuel	1	1	2	35,000.00	70,000.00	95.02
<b>total cost</b>					<b>2,210,000.00</b>	<b>2,999.84</b>

Activity 3.1.2: support review of MRCS strategies - incorporate gender equality as a strategic focus area in the organisations strategic plan

perdiems participants	1	30	1	30,000.00	900,000.00	1,221.65
Fuel	6	1	1	30,000.00	180,000.00	244.33
stationery	1	1	1	70,000.00	70,000.00	95.02
venue - conferencing	1	1	1	750,000.00	750,000.00	1,018.05
HQ facilitators perdiems	1	4	2	30,000.00	240,000.00	325.77
HQ fuel	1	1	2	35,000.00	70,000.00	95.02
<b>total cost</b>					<b>2,210,000.00</b>	<b>2,999.84</b>

**outcome 4: support sustainable livelihoods**

**Output 4.1:** linkage of community groups with microfinance institutions

activity	no of events	Persons / Items	No Days / Units	unit cost	total (MK)	total cost (USD)
Activity 4.1.1: identification of farmers clubs						
Stakeholders allowances	1	10	5	4,000.00	200,000.00	271.48
Fuel	1	1	5	30,000.00	150,000.00	203.61
<b>total cost</b>					<b>350,000.00</b>	<b>475.09</b>
Activity 4.1.2: train police victim support units, community protection committees and redcross volunteers in GBV data collection and management.						
lunch allowances	1	100	5	4,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,714.79
Refreshments	1	105	5	1,500.00	787,500.00	1,068.95
Fuel	1	1	5	20,000.00	100,000.00	135.74
stationery	1	100	1	1,000.00	100,000.00	135.74
venue	1	1	3	25,000.00	75,000.00	101.80
HQ facilitators perdiems	1	4	5	30,000.00	600,000.00	814.44
HQ fuel	1	1	2	35,000.00	70,000.00	95.02
<b>total cost</b>					<b>3,732,500.00</b>	<b>5,066.47</b>



Activity 4.1.3: provision of loans to farmers clubs  
through microfinance institution

seed funds	1	1	1	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	27,147.88
Refreshments	1	6	3	1,500.00	27,000.00	36.65
Fuel	1	1	3	30,000.00	90,000.00	122.17
TOT Community Engagement & Accountability	1	1	1	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	4,072.18
total cost					23,117,000.00	<b>31,378.88</b>

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