



# CONTRIBUTIONS BY COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS TOWARDS MEETING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## December 2022

World Connect Malawi



World Connect supports the Sustainable Development Goals

## List of abbreviations

<b>ART</b>	Antiretroviral Therapy
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CF</b>	Community Foundations
<b>CFSOs</b>	Community Foundations Support Organisations
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GVH</b>	Group Village Head
<b>MW2063</b>	Malawi 2063
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>TA</b>	Traditional Authority
<b>USAID</b>	The United States Agency for International Development
<b>WCM</b>	World Connect Malawi



# Acknowledgements

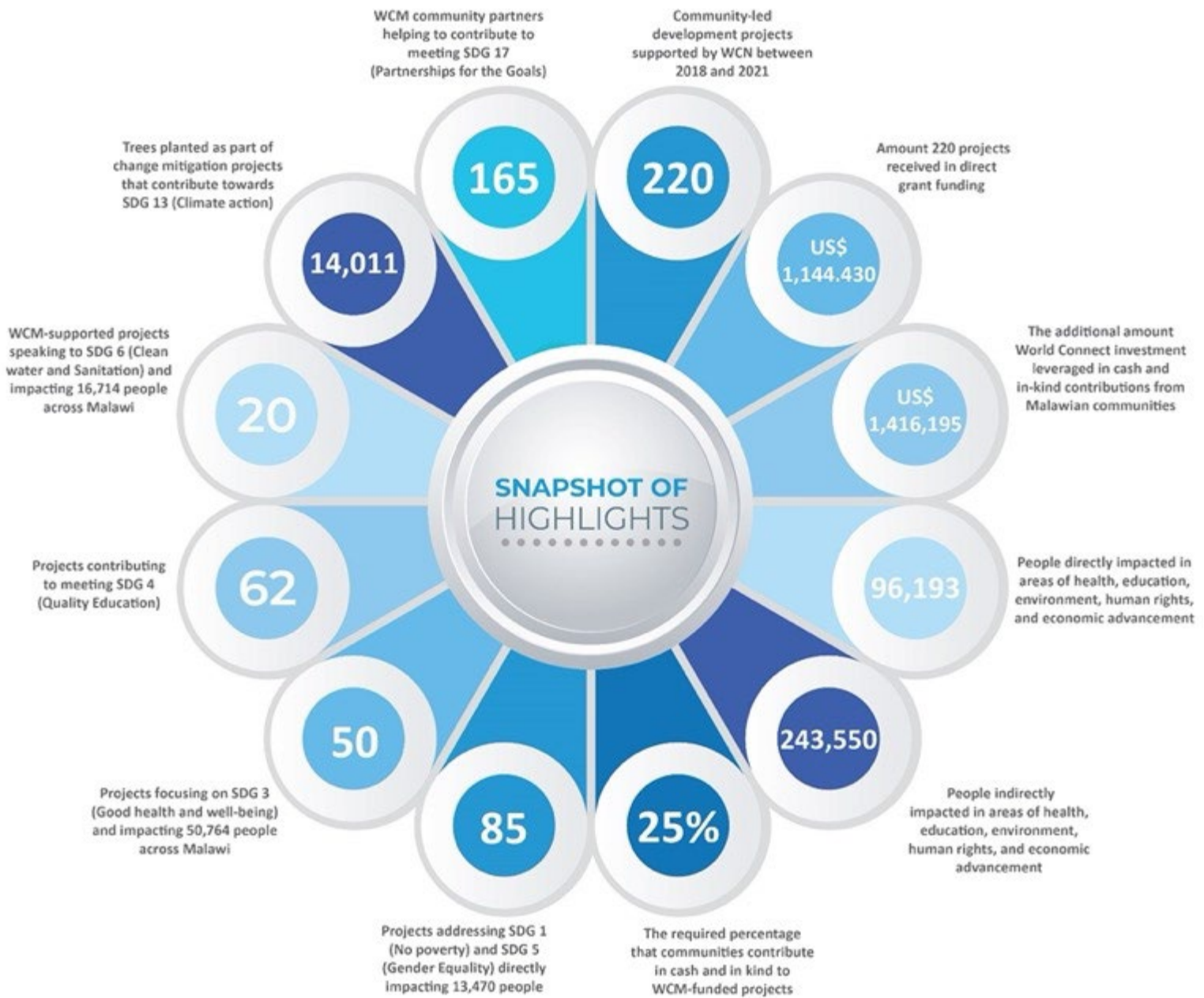
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# Infographic



# Table of Contents

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>WORLD CONNECT MALAWI: A BRIEF PROFILE</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>MALAWI'S SDG PERFORMANCE</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>PROGRAMME/PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
STRONG, EMPOWERED, FEMALE: MEETING SDGs 1 AND 5.....	10
STRIVING AND THRIVING TOWARDS A HEALTHY LIFE: MEETING SDG 3 .....	12
SHAPING MINDS & FUTURES: MEETING SDG 4 .....	13
CONNECTING PEOPLE, CLIMATE AND THE ENVIRONMENT: MEETING SDG 6.....	15
OUR BEAUTIFUL WORLD: MEETING SDG 13 .....	16
NO-ONE GOES IT ALONE: MEETING SDG 17 .....	18
<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>19</b>





## Executive Summary

This report highlights contributions made by World Connect Malawi (WCM) towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There are only 8 years left to 2030 for countries to report progress against the SDG indicators and targets. Community foundations (CF) and CF support organisations (CFSOs) like WCM are often overlooked because they are considered too small or too locally based. However, these organisations provide a unique opportunity for governments and donors to acquire important insights into the contexts in which they operate. They function at the interface with local communities, growing and inspiring agency and voice.

WCM, an independent grant making CFSO locally registered in Malawi, invests directly in ideas generated by communities. Identifying community priorities is done by partnering with community-based organizations (CBOs) and local leaders who are best positioned to drive self-sustaining development in their communities. Since 2018, WCM has funded 220 locally-led development projects across Malawian communities, directly impacting 96,193 people and indirectly 243,550 in the areas of health, education, environment, human rights, and economic advancement. This undoubtedly advances the SDGs as well as the goals contained in Malawi 2063, a strategic vision intended to propel Malawi to inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance by 2063.

This report focuses on the following seven SDG goals that resonate well with WCM's work:

- SDG 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- SDG 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- SDG 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- SDG 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- SDG 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- SDG 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- SDG 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Critical targets and indicator statements behind each goal were considered in the documentation. The work under reflection focuses on projects across the country that were supported by WCM and aligned to the seven SDGs above. The projects cover health and well-being, education, women and girls' empowerment, water and sanitation, energy and combating the impact of climate change.

A set of methods were used in compiling this report, including a desktop review of WCM Annual Report 2019 and 2020; Malawi Annual Report 2020; the USAID funded local works development programme "*Malawi year one report 2019*"; and 2018 to 2020 Malawi Project Categorization spreadsheet. A matrix of selected SDGs targets and indicators linked to the projects was generated to ably support synthesis, collation and identification of key and common threads. Field visits were held to conduct in-depth, face-to-face interviews in selected areas based on project alignment to specific SDGs. The field visits provided greater insight into the work being documented and also to generate/document human-centred stories.

Some of the highlights of this report include the impact made by WCM's support to implementing organisations. For example:

Katengeza CBO, located in the district of Nkhotakota, implements economic empowerment interventions through the processing of a medicinal plant enterprise that has generated over \$15,600, providing each CBO member with sufficient income to meet food and non-food requirements.

The Luso Langa youth-led economic empowerment initiative, located in Salima Town, generates more than \$250 per month through poultry enterprise. The initiatives are largely led by women who hold managerial positions in the enterprises.

The Nkhorongo Antiretroviral Therapy Center is based in Mzuzu City. As a result of the centre, the number of people accessing ART services increased from 400 to more than 1,000. The ART default rate has drastically decreased to less than 4% and deaths related to HIV and AIDS have also reduced.

Ladders to Learning implements initiatives that amplify the learning experiences through learning hubs targeting public schools. The project has impacted 1,300 learners (806 girls and 494 boys) with a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics. The programme is implemented in Nsala Primary School based in Zomba; the construction of a library impacted 1,471 learners (787 girls and 684 boys) with minimum proficiency level in reading. Similarly, Likwenu Community Day Secondary School, also based in Zomba City, has expanded teaching and learning spaces and provided solar electricity to support learners reading at night.

The Malidade Water and Sanitation Initiative in Mzuzu, provides safely-managed drinking water services (using solar powered pumps) into tanks that distribute water, impacting approximately 700 people.

The Naphambo Tree Planting initiative in Zomba City is a community-based self-driven afforestation intervention. The community has planted 17 different species of trees covering 20,000m<sup>2</sup> (2 hectares) along the river bank. This has greatly controlled flooding which occurs in the community.

While the initiatives were identified as being related to the SDGs, they did not directly link to specific SDG targets and indicators. As part of strengthening data capturing linked to SDGs and MW2063, WCM plans to build the capacity of the implementing organisations to develop clear M&E frameworks and identify critical SDG and MW2063 targets and indicators.



## World Connect Malawi: *A Brief Profile*

WCM, an independent grant making CFSO locally registered in Malawi, invests directly in ideas generated by communities. Identifying community priorities is done by partnering with community-based organizations (CBOs) and local leaders who are best positioned to drive self-sustaining development in their communities. WCM believes sustainable development must be authentically local and that communities must not only generate their own ideas, but also invest in them through use of existing knowledge, resources, assets, skills and momentum.

From 2018 to 2021, WCM funded 220 locally-led development projects across Malawian communities, of which 121 were led by registered community-based and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This impacted 96,193 people directly and 243,550 indirectly in the areas of health, education, environment, human rights, and economic advancement. This undoubtedly advances the SDGs and the goals contained in Malawi 2063, a strategic vision intended to propel Malawi to inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance by 2063.

At the project level, while WCM required that communities contribute 25% in cash and in kind, it has progressively seen each community contributing up to 90% towards their own agreed-upon solutions. This demonstrates the capacity of CBOs to finance their own development and a change of mindset towards self-reliance.





## Contextual Background

Malawi is a landlocked country located in Southern Africa, sharing its borders with Mozambique, Zambia, and Tanzania. In 2021, the country's estimated population was 19.65 million. With approximately 80% of the population living in rural areas, the economy of Malawi is predominately agro-based. The dominance of small-scale subsistence farming in the sector has implications for food security and poverty levels in the country. According to the 2020 World Bank Report for Malawi, the sector contributes approximately 28% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and over 70% of national export earnings. It also employs 64% of the country's workforce.

While Malawi has a rich and vibrant cultural history and a strong tradition of democracy, socio-economic challenges persist. The country has a very high birth rate, low levels of educational attainment, significant environmental degradation, and a changing climate that adversely impacts the subsistence agriculture practiced by three-quarters of the households. It is not surprising that most of the WCM interventions are implemented in rural areas where the lack of social and economic amenities is prevalent.

## Malawi's SDG Performance

The Government of Malawi (GoM) emphasizes national transformation and development through inclusive wealth creation and self-reliance. This is articulated in Malawi 2063, the country's national development planning framework. Malawi 2063 is operationalised through a medium-term implementation plan 2021-2030 (MIP-1). Upon the commitment to implement the SDGs, the GoM integrated the SDGs into Malawi 2063 and MIP-1. This process cascaded down to the local level development planning process, including the indicator frameworks. This served to customise the global indicators and ensure these make sense within the local context and vice versa. The MIP-1 has domesticated the SDGs, with specific objective of meeting most of the SDGs by 2030.

According to the Malawi 2020 Voluntary National Review Report for Sustainable Development Goals, Malawi is experiencing insufficient long-term progress on SDG 1 (*No Poverty*), and many of its targets are among those showing negative trends. The country has made strides on SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) as demonstrated by improved health outcomes in maternal health, child health and nutrition. However, this progress has often times been uneven and skewed towards the high-income households with much less significant gains for poorer households.

Malawi has made significant progress on SDG 4 (*Quality Education*) by improving access to education at primary level. However, the pace of progression from primary education to secondary education and tertiary education has remained low. Quality is also a challenge, especially in the rural areas. There are significant disparities in access to education between males and females, rural and urban residents, as well as learners from poor and rich households.





While substantial progress has been made on Goal 6 (*Clean Water and Sanitation*), a great proportion of poor households, especially in rural areas, still face challenges to access clean drinking water and sanitation as well as hygiene services. In Malawi, SDG 13 (*Climate Action*) is strongly correlated to SDG 1 (*No Poverty*) and 2 (*Zero Hunger*); weather-related shocks in the form of floods and droughts are most the devastating of climate-related disasters. They negatively impact the various sectors of economic growth in Malawi, including food production systems, national and household income losses.

## Programme/Project Highlights

### Strong. Empowered. Female: Meeting SDGs 1 and 5

1 NO  
POVERTY



5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



The selected interventions towards meeting SDG 1 (*No poverty*) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality) are implemented by Katengeza Community Based Organisation (CBO) in the rural Nkhotakota District and the Luso Langa Initiative in the rural Salima District. Both organisations are located in central Malawi.

**Katengeza Community Based Organization** has 38 members, 27 women and 11 men. The organisation was established in 2013 in the rural west of Nkhotakota District. Activities included processing medicinal plants such as Moringa, Mvunguti, Lemongrass, Gondolosi, Neem, and Tseketseke using traditional methods. In the past, these plants were sold as food supplements without proper packaging and labelling. The presence of HIV/AIDS, joblessness and environmental degradation motivated Katengeza members to form a group uniquely focused on processing medicinal plants to support HIV/AIDS patients within the Katengeza community.

The increase in demand for medicinal plant products beyond the community enabled the CBO to start selling their products more widely. Using traditional methods of production, the group raised on average, US\$500 per year in sales. This however, was insufficient, motivating the group to seek external sources of funding. Katengeza received the first granting of US\$685 from WCM in 2020 to improve packaging and labelling, enabling them to earn US\$2,466 in a year after selling the products. Part of the revenue (US\$1,164) was



reinvested in the expansion of the farm land for the medicinal plants, while US\$1,302 was shared among the members. The CBO received a second granting of US\$9,312 in 2021 for construction of processing house and purchase of a processing mill.



*Figure 1: Katengeza CBO processing mill and processed products supported by World Connect Malawi.*

With increased processing capacity and proper packaging and labelling, the CBO earned US\$15,608 within two months in 2022. Each member of the group received approximately US\$300, allowing them to meet household consumption needs. The income per member was above the poverty line definition for Malawi.<sup>1</sup> The CBO reinvested the remaining revenues by purchasing solar driers to hasten drying of medicinal plants, a laptop and printer to facilitate labelling, and plan to buy a tea bag making machine. There is a strong cohesive spirit among members in the organisation driven mainly by transparency and accountability.

Katengeza has a strong and unapologetic focus on women's empowerment. There are efforts to help women understand how gender inequality is manifested in and outside the home, the particular vulnerabilities faced by women, as well as their contributions to family and community vis a vis men. There is a high level of participation among women in the CBO's activities; they are often offered leadership opportunities which they fully embrace. Women have held Deputy Director, Secretary and Treasurer positions. Furthermore, all the 27 women in the CBO own a mobile telephone for personal and CBO business transactions.

**Luso Langa Initiative**, a community youth-driven development initiative in Village Justen in Salima Town, currently works with 15 girls and 10 boys. It was established in 2015 as a school group by young people intent on building their talents and skills to develop their community. In 2017, the group moved from being school-based to a fully-fledged community development initiative focusing on a poultry enterprise to economically support the youths. The group secured land from Village Justen for poultry farming, with each member contributing an indigenous chick to the enterprise as the initial capital investment. Motivated to change the jobless reality in their rural area, the youth believe they have the energy, talents and skills to transform their lives.

Through an Established Field Partner, the group received its first grant of US\$2,206 from WCM in 2019 which enabled them to expand the poultry housing and facilitate production of their own chicken feed. In 2020, the group received a second granting of US\$5,871 from WCM. This facilitated further expansion of poultry housing, purchase of 8000kw solar system and a 520 eggs capacity incubator.

<sup>1</sup> The population with a total consumption below K165, 879 (\$163.43) in food and non-food is deemed poor.





Figure 2: Luso Langa Initiative youth led poultry enterprise

By attracting people from other communities and Salima Town to buy their chicken products, the youth group has established itself as a hub of chicks, eggs and meat chicken production in this non-electrified rural area. The group makes in excess of US\$250 per month with resources channelled towards supporting the most vulnerable learners in the community. These funds also help members meet their various basic needs. The group is supporting 15 of the most vulnerable youth (8 girls and 7 boys) with US\$20 school fees per term. Women also occupy leadership positions such as Deputy leader, Secretary and Treasurer. The average age of the group is 21 years, with leadership positions equally distributed between boys and girls. All 15 girls own a mobile telephone for personal and business transactions.

It is clear that through the interventions outlined above, community organisations, through the support of WCM are helping Tanzania to meet SDG Target 1.2. *(By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions). Interventions are aligned to Indicator 1.2.2. (Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions).*

The initiatives also meet SDG 5 Target 5.5 *(Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life), and aligned to Indicator 5.5.2 (Proportion of women in managerial positions).* In addition, it contributes to meeting target 5.b *(Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women)* and is aligned to Indicator 5.b.1 *(Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex).*

## Striving and Thriving Towards a Healthy Life: Meeting SDG 3



The Nkhorongo Health Center implements selected interventions in the outskirts of Mzuzu City in the northern part of Malawi, with the aim of helping to meet SDG3 *(Good health and Well-being)*. The interventions, largely focusing on HIV and AIDS are aligned to Target 3.3 *(By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases)* and Indicator 3.3.1 *(Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations).*

The Health Centre provides services to 24 000 people in 42 villages. The community around the Health Centre specifically called for these interventions. Services are facilitated by the community development organisation Association for Sustainable Development (ASUD). Access to HIV and AIDS services had been a challenge because the health centre lacked appropriate infrastructure, forcing HIV testing and counselling to



be conducted in an open space. This limited a client's privacy and contributed to less than 400 clients accessing the services per year.

In 2020, the centre received a grant of US\$10,000 from WCM for the construction of the Nkhorongo Antiretroviral Therapy Centre (ART) Centre. The new ART Centre is person-centred and allows for private consultations. More than 200 people come to access the services per month and ART default rate has drastically decreased to less than 4%. Deaths related to HIV/AIDS have reduced due to increased number of clients accessing ART. Before the ART Centre, an average of 12 people were dying every year due to HIV and AIDS related diseases in communities around the health center. With the facility and improved access to HIV and AIDS services, an average of three deaths related to HIV/AIDS were recorded in 2022. The success stories are as a result of long working relationships on HIV and AIDS interventions among ASUD, the Health Centre and community, deepened by WCM support.



Figure 3: Nkhorongo ART Centre

## Shaping Minds & Futures: Meeting SDG 4

### 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Interventions by Ladders to Learning in Lilongwe City, Nsalu Primary School in Zomba and Likwenu Community Day Secondary School based in rural Zomba District southern Malawi, speak to SDG 4 (*Quality Education*). Specifically, the interventions implemented contribute to Target 4.1 (*By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes*). It is also aligned to Indicator 4.1.1 (*Proportion of children and young people*

*(a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex*).

Ladders to Learning's vision is motivated by the significant literary and numeracy challenges faced by learners in public primary schools. The organisation implements programmes at Biwi Primary School, central Malawi. The initiative aims to amplify learning experiences through learning hubs. The hubs support students with reading problems by offering motivation talks, digital skills training, mentorship programs, library sessions, reading clubs and mental health services. They are established to achieve three outcomes; improving literacy, creativity and innovation, and leadership development.



The hub targets learners from grade 4 to 8 who come to read and borrow books, and organise special reading programmes for learners in grades 2 and 3. Assessments on the performance of learners on reading competencies are also conducted, with those who are unsuccessful taken through further training. The learning hub started supporting learners at Biwi LEA Primary School in 2020. A grant of US\$5 000 from WCM



was used for renovation of the space and purchase of materials for the hub.



Figure 4: Ladders to Learning team supporting learners in reading and numeracy at Biwi Primary School.

By 2022, the hub, considered a safe space, impacted 1 300 learners (62% girls and 38% boys) with minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics. The interactive sessions have been particularly successful.

”

*We received some learners in grade 3 who could not read and write. Worse, more learners in grade 7 were failing to solve mathematics. Through the hub sessions we can testify that learners have acquired at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and numeracy.*

**Patience Khembo, the Executive Director of Ladders to Learning**

In 2021, Nsala Primary School in Zomba District received a grant of US\$9,184 from WCM for the construction of a library, a specific request from the community. The need for library was driven by the poor performance of learners who had few books and no space for reading at their school. The new library is now supporting 1,471 learners (787 girls and 684 boys). Secondary school learners who utilise the facility.

”

*Generally, we see a great improvement in the ability to read by learners. Most learners had no reading culture because once they go back home from school, they are absorbed into household chores. But now we see learners coming back in the afternoon to utilise the library for reading.*

**Yakobe Milopo, the Head Teacher at the school**

”

*It was a big challenge for girls to concentrate on reading after school because [as compared to boys] we are heavily tasked to support household activities when back from school. Now with the library, we are frequently released by parents from homes to come back to utilise the library. The library is more used by girls than boys and the performance of girls at the school is better than boys.*

**Asmenye Daud, a grade 8 female learner**





Figure 5: Constructed library, learners and community members at Nsala primary School in Zomba

## Connecting People, Climate and the Environment: Meeting SDG 6



Malidade Water and Sanitation Project in rural Mzimba District, northern Malawi, helps the country make progress on SDG 6 (*Clean Water and Sanitation*). The organisation's interventions are aligned to Target 6.1 (*By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all*), and Indicator 6.1.1 (*Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*).

The Malidade Water and Sanitation initiative was established in 2021 after a community interface meeting highlighted access to safe drinking as a big challenge in the area. Women regularly walked more than 6km in order to access safe water sources. The initiative facilitates the provision of safely managed drinking water services (using solar powered pumps) into tanks that distribute water in Malidade Village.



*People used to share water sources with livestock, dogs and wild animals in streams and open reservoirs. Water borne diseases were rampant especially among children under five.*

***Dollar Madise, Local Leader at Malidade***

In 2021, WCM provided a grant of US\$10,000 for the complete solar powered system. In 2022, the organisation provided an additional grant of US\$7,989 for the booster pump and extra pipes to enable the initiative cover 150 additional households (approx. 1 050 people).



*I'm excited about this intervention because now 100 households (approx. 700 people) have access to safe drinking water from their backyards. Life is now like one living in towns.*

***Timothy Munthali, Established Field Partner***



The Malidade Water and Sanitation Initiative has a strong focus on gender equality and therefore, speaks to SDG 5 (*Gender Equality*). Many women were in support of the initiative which is driven by a community-based steering committee comprising of six women and two men.



*I am married into this village and life was difficult without water. I even thought of going back to my village because of this issue of water. But now, life has been simplified for us and I feel this is the village one needs it to be.*

***Eliness Mvula, community member***



Figure 6: Solar powered water system and community members including women appreciating water supply

## Our beautiful world: Meeting SDG 13

13 CLIMATE ACTION



The impact of the Naphambo Tree Planting Project in rural Zomba District, southern Malawi speaks to SDG 13 (Climate Action). The initiative is a self-driven afforestation intervention which started in 2012 in Naphambo community. The initiative is aligned to Target 13.1 (*Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries*), and Indicator 13.1.1 (*Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population*).

The community called for the intervention inspired by the need to protect the Likangala River bank. The river had become a threat to the community after members depleted the forest cover on the bank. With no forest cover, excessive flooding became more frequent, at one point washing away a portion of the community grave yard. The interventions were scaled up from 2017, when Vincent Shem, a Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) Alumnus approached the community to support the sustainability of local initiatives. The community was linked to the Forestry Institute of Malawi (FRIM) for increased technical support.

In 2020, through Vincent, the community received a grant of US\$3,142 from WCM to scale up nursery production which would provide more seedlings for planting in the river bank. The community has now planted 17 different species of trees covering 20,000m<sup>2</sup> (2 hectares) along the river bank. Some trees that were planted in 2012 have now been harvested for sale and/or members' household use. A total of US\$768





was earned from the sale of the harvested trees and US\$668 was shared to support members' household needs. In addition, US\$100 went to support nursery activities.

”

*Flooding is now the thing of the past. The river bank along my village is now fixed, while the forest is also contributing to climate change mitigation. After restoring the river banks, the community is no longer affected by flooding.*

**Ibrahim Saidi, Village Head**



*Figure 7: Community members championing environmental management*

The initiative has a distinct gender equity dimension in that the committee responsible for the interventions, comprising of 42 females and five males, is largely women-driven. Women in this community have a particular interest in addressing the issue of flooding, protecting the graveyard and accessing firewood in the forest.

”

*We feel happy to have the forest restored. The challenge of fetching firewood has also been reduced because women are now able to pick dead wood from the forest for use. We feared losing our children to floods but now we feel secure.*

**Cecilia Bwanali, Committee Secretary**



## No-one Goes It Alone: Meeting SDG 17

17 PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



Successful implementation of the interventions depend on a strong and dedicated partnership network. All partners supporting the work of WCM were identified as helping Malawi make progress on SDG 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*). The work of WCM is aligned to Target 17.9 (*Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation*). It is also aligned to Indicator 17.9.1 (*Dollar value of financial and technical assistance [including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation] committed to developing countries*).

World Connect continues to build its network for sourcing quality local development projects in Malawi. It seeks partnerships with organizations that share in its philosophy of deep listening and community engagement for locally-led development. By 2022, WCM had partnered with seven organizations who provide a pool of talented young men and women to lead project engagement and implementation. They are known as Established Field Partners. These include the flagship YALI-Mandela Washington Fellowship and Regional Leadership Centre alumni, The Global Health Corps alumni, CorpsAfrica, Frame Tree Initiative, Peace Corps Volunteers and Returned Peace Corps Volunteers, Village X organization and the Segal Family Foundation Social Impact Incubator programme.

In partnership with these organisations over the last five years, WCM has supported 245 community-led development projects with US\$1,144,429 in direct grant funding. The World Connect investment leveraged an additional US\$1,416,195 in cash and in-kind contributions from Malawian communities. This represents almost US\$1 from Malawian communities for every US\$1 in external donor support. This demonstrates an extraordinary commitment from the communities engaged. The partnerships have led to high levels of growth in leadership among young people especially women, increased entrepreneurial mindsets and creation of over 5 000 jobs across Malawi. WCM believes it is shaping a generation of new leaders that will usher in a different approach to development, focused on self-reliance and attainment of improved and sustainable results for the community and country at large.

In addition, WCM has partnered with over 50 community-based organization in which leaders are developed and nurtured. To facilitate this, WCM received US\$1.4 million from USAID, over US\$1 million from World Connect headquartered in New York and over US\$40,000 from the US Embassy in Malawi. At local and district level, WCM initiatives work closely with various government departments in the implementation of activities. The collaborations depend on the nature of the activities under implementation. For example, the Ministry of Education at local and district level supports education activities, Ministry of Forestry supports afforestation activities, Ministry of Water supports WASH activities, Ministry of Agriculture supports agricultural-based activities etc. WCM becomes a member of the District Committee where an initiative is implemented and shares reports every quarter with the committee.



## Monitoring and Evaluation

The initiatives reviewed are locally driven, largely led by women and youth and are silently contributing to SDGs with no systematic documentation. At the programming level, the initiatives identified the SDGs, but were not directly linked to the specific SDGs targets and indicators. However, it was possible to establish the link during the review process. Community-driven initiatives must be supported, at the onset, to establish direct linkages with SDGs targets and indicators to inform subsequent monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Use of targets and indicators is lacking as the focus is mainly on the alignment with the actual SDG. The trend is also reflected in M&E and reporting as no references to SDG targets and indicators are made.

As part of strengthening data capturing linked to SDGs and MW2063, WCM plans to support the initiatives, at the onset, to identify critical SDG and MW2063 targets and indicators. WCM will build the capacity of implementing agencies to develop clear M&E frameworks to align to SDGs and MW2063 targets and indicators.

## Conclusion

WCM is inspired by significant changes in the social economic status of communities it has directly supported since 2018. This has been achieved through partnering with CBOs and local leaders to confront the urgency of the upcoming years and to change the status quo of rural communities in Malawi. WCM commits to continue working with rural communities to help meet the SDGs and while the initiatives have clearly shown alignment to SDGs, they were implemented without specific relationship to the targets and indicators. This connection will be made more clearly from 2023.

WCM will support CBOs and local leaders to delineate SDGs targets and indicators and align the reporting with the SDGs targets and indicators. WCM will continue to strengthen partnerships at local, district, national and international levels that collectively drive social economic change of the underprivileged rural communities.



THANK  
YOU



World Connect supports the Sustainable Development Goals

