

# Country-Level Data for Malawi country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-MWI\_D\_2.1

Data as of:  
5 May 2024

OUTCOME MWI\_D\_2.1 [XM-DAC-41146-MWI\\_D\\_2.1](#)

Rural women and youths have increased access to secure and productive resources, practices and technologies to engage in Climate Smart Agriculture

## OUTCOME DETAILS

### SDG alignment



### Impact areas



Women's economic empowerment

### Organizational outputs



Access to services, goods and resources

### Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

### Humanitarian Scope

No

### UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

### Outcome Description

Adoption of climate smart agricultural technologies by rural women and youths

### UN Partners

FAO

ILO

UNAIDS



UNDP

UNICEF

Capacity development and technical assistance

Integrated Normative Support (in the context of operational activities)

Support functions

RESOURCES

\$515.00 K

Planned Budget

\$233.37 K

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET



ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL



EXPENSES



Funding Partners

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:



UN AIDS  
\$0



Malawi  
\$233,367

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)  
\$233,367

## OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : **2022-2023**

### OUTCOME MWI\_D\_2.1

B – Baseline      M – Milestones      T – Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Rural women and youths have increased access to secure and productive resources, practices and technologies to engage in Climate Smart Agriculture	MWI_D_2.1A	2023 (Baseline)	0	-
	Number of rural women farmers and youths supported to gain access, use and/or control of productive resources with support from UN Women	2022 (Milestone)	10000	4975
		2023 (Target)	15000	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
MWI_D_2.1B	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of gender-responsive laws and policies on land identified, developed and or improved with support of UN Women	2022 (Milestone)	1	1
	2023 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
MWI_D_2.1C	2020 (Baseline)	3000 ( 1200 Men an 1800 female)	N/A
Number of rural women farmers supported to access and use agricultural extension services and information by UN Women	2022 (Milestone)	10000	17739
	2023 (Target)	15000	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.1	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SDG 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (Desk Review)	2022 (Target)	-	-

- SDG Indicator :
- Common Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.2	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SDG 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex (Desk Review)	2022 (Target)	-	-

- SDG Indicator :
- Common Indicator :
- Complementary Indicator :



OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT MWI\_D\_2.1.3

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Gender issues identified and documented to contribute to the reform of statutory and customary land tenure laws, policies and frameworks	MWI_D_2.1.3A	2017 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	Number of knowledge products developed on women's barriers to access, control and own land with support from UN Women	2022 (Milestone)	150	45
		2023 (Target)	200	-
Planned Budget: \$771.81 K				



Actual Budget and Shortfall:  
\$277.30 K

Shortfall: \$494.51 K



Expenses:  
\$293.26 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
MWI_D_2.1.3B	2019 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of Women that access IEC materials on land tenure laws, policies and frameworks	2022 (Milestone)	250	9590
	2023 (Target)	300	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
MWI_D_2.1.3C	2020 (Baseline)	500	N/A
Number of Women that access IEC materials on land tenure laws policies and frameworks	2022 (Milestone)	10000	2000
	2023 (Target)	10000	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.7.c	(Baseline)	-	N/A
Number of interagency products or services with a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment developed and made available (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Target)	-	3

## OUTPUT MWI\_D\_2.1.5

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Capacity for partners (CSOs, Government Staff and Policy Makers) to reduce barriers to woman's access to climate information and CSA technologies and practices and integrate remedial interventions into budget	MWI_D_2.1.5A	2020 (Baseline)	245 (178 males, 67 females)	N/A
	Number of government staff including frontline extension officers trained on gender, budgeting, CSA information, practices and technologies	2022 (Milestone)	1000	413
		2023 (Target)	1500	-

Planned Budget:

**\$404.52 K**



Actual Budget and Shortfall:

**\$246.03 K**

Shortfall: \$158.49 K



Expenses:

**\$149.70 K**



## INDICATOR STATEMENT

## YEAR

## BMTS

## REPORTED RESULT

SP\_D\_0.7.c

(Baseline)

- N/A

Number of interagency products or services with a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment developed and made available (CO, RO, HQ)

2022 (Target)

- 3

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : **2022**

### Rural women and youths have increased access to secure and productive resources, practices and technologies to engage in Climate Smart Agriculture

Increases women's access to markets and finance. A total of 4, 975 women farmers had access to and control over productive resources including markets. UN Women supported this by enhancing knowledge of women through market surveys. Following this UN Women linked women producer groups to markets for them to sell their produce. Enhanced knowledge and skills for government staff including frontline extension officers in gender, budgeting, CSA information, practices and technologies. During quarter, a total of 194 staff and extension workers were trained on gender, budgeting, CSA information, practices and technologies. Out of this, 110 were males, 84 were females. During the training, a rapid Gender analysis in form of group discussions, was carried out during the training sessions. It was noted that, most of the gender issues as stipulated in the bullet points below are preventing women from progressing in their communities and if not dealt with, could have significant consequences. Further to that, the aspect of limited control and access to assets and benefits were discussed particularly in crop production. It was noted that female headed households have smaller land holding sizes than male headed households, consequently, this leads to low farm productivity among the female headed household farmers.