

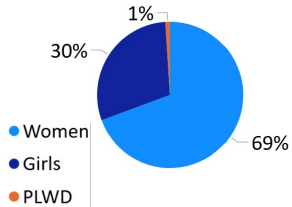


147,905
recorded GBV cases
over a 3-year period



96,865
resolved GBV cases
over a 3-year period

Mostly affected group of people



TA Chindi GBV SPs	
CVU	3
Court	1
Health Clinic	3
PVSU	2

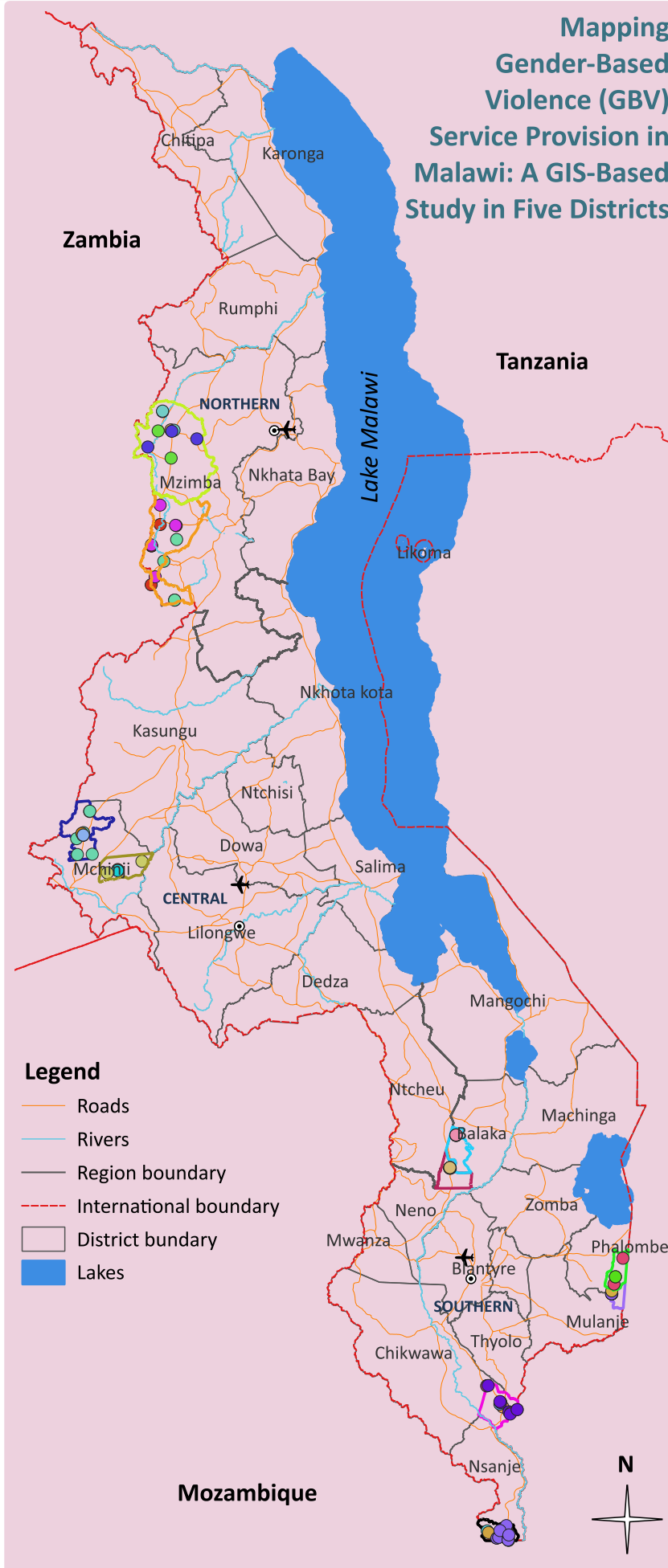
TA M'mbelwa	
CVU	3
Court	1
Health Clinic	4
PVSU	5

TA Mkanda	
CG	1
CVU	1
Health Clinic	8
PVSU	3
WF	1

TA Mduwa	
CVU	2
Court	1
OSC	1
PVSU	2
WF	1

TA Chanthunya	
CG	1
CVU	1
Health Clinic	1
PVSU	1
SWO	1

TA Phalula	
CG	2
Court	1
Health Clinic	1
PVSU	1
SWO	1



Multi-layered referral pathways but weakly coordinated

TA Ndamera	
CG	12
CVU	2
Health Clinic	3
PVSU	1



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GBV Service Providers

- Police Victim Support Unit (PVSU)
- Court
- Health Facilities
- Community Victim Unit (CVU)
- Community Gatekeepers (CG)
- Women's Forum (WF)
- One Stop Centre (OSC)
- Community Based Organisation (CBO)
- Social Welfare Office (SWO)

Population Density Bands

High density (161–240+ persons/km²): Mkanda, Mduwa, Nkhulambe, parts of Nazombe.

Moderate density (100–161 persons/km²): M'Mbelwa, Chindi, Chanthunya, Phalula, Mlolo, Ndamera.

Low-moderate density (75–100 persons/km²): Scattered



Terrain, rivers and floodplains as structural access barriers



Survivors typically travelled around 31–34 km one way to reach key services, with median travel times around 45 minutes and means above 50

TA Nazombe

CBO	2
CVU	2

TA Mkhulambe

CBO	3
CG	1
Health Clinic	1
PVSU	1

TA Mlolo

CVU	7
Health Clinic	1
OSC	3
PVSU	1
WF	1

Predominantly 2nd/3rd grade, lacking jurisdiction over criminal GBV cases; all such matters had to be referred to 1st grade district courts.



Malawi Free from Gender Based Violence