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DEMOCRACY CONSOLIDATION PROGRAMME PHASE IV

PROJECT CODE: 00083040

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET

FINAL REPORT (JANUARY 2016 TO FEBRUARY 2017)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADC	Area Development Committee
ADMARC	Agriculture Development and Marketing Cooperation
CBF	Community Based Facilitator
CDC	Centre for Development Communications
CEYCA	Centre for Youth and Children Affairs
CHRR	Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CRC	Community Rights Committee
DCP	Democracy Consolidation Programme
DCT	Development Communications Trust
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEM	District Education Manager
DHO	District Health Officer
DIO	District Information Officer
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Programme
GVH	Group Village Headman
GoM	Government of Malawi
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IP	Implementing Partner
IPI	Institute for Policy Interaction
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MoV	Means of Verification
MBC	Malawi Broadcasting Corporation

MICE	Ministry of Information and Civic Education
OIBM	Opportunity International Bank of Malawi
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PO	Programme Office
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
RBA	Rights Based Approach
RBM	Rights Based Management
RTD	Right to Development
RLC	Radio Listening Club
SMC	School Management Committee
SMS	Short Message Service
TA	Traditional Authority
ToT	Trainer of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
VDC	Village Development Committee
VSL	Village Savings and Loans
WFP	World Food Program
YONECO	Youth Net and Counselling

Executive Summary

Democracy Consolidation Programme IV was implemented from September 2012 to February 2017 and this is the last annual progress report. The programme aimed at building the capacity and skills of the grassroots to demand good governance and fulfilment of human rights from appropriate duty bearers. The programme was implemented in 22 districts through 15 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and 1 public institution, with its impact reaching the rest of the country through print and electronic media based projects.

Some of the results achieved during this implementation period are as follows;

- i. Following over 3000 community sensitization campaigns, held in 22 districts reaching over 3 million people, on good governance and the right to development, there is an emergence of a critical mass of people engaging with their local government service providers to find solutions to development challenges identified within their communities. For example, in Ntcheu district, Champiti Community Rights Committee approached the District Education Manager about the lack of teachers at the local primary school. The DEM posted 4 more teachers to the school which has improved the learning atmosphere among the pupils.
- ii. Improved access to justice was provided for victims of human rights violations through free paralegal services. 4,428 cases were registered out of which 2,945 were resolved, 1,061 were referred to appropriate case handling institutions and 340 were pending resolution. Cases ranged from gender based violence to land and labour disputes.
- iii. Labour/consumer rights violations were redressed following the training of almost 150 Community Rights Committees and over 1,500 people on fair trade, labour and consumer rights, as well as over 500 CRC sensitization campaigns. As an example of action as a result, in Benga CRC, TA Mwadzama in Nkhotakota, intervened to help some 7 community members get their dues after participating in the Income Generating Public Works Programme. 423 CRCS and 61 RLCs

acted on the protection and promotion of consumer rights, such as the curbing of selling of expired products.

- iv. Children's rights were provided greater protection through interventions to rescue 323 children from child labour in 11 target districts. The children, who were under 14 years, were employed in tobacco estates, and as domestic workers and fishermen. Most of the children were re-enrolled in school.
- v. Farmers realised better profits from selling goods through formation of 344 associations in Mangochi following sensitization meetings held to encourage formation of associations to bargain for better prices and fight exploitative trade practices. 482 CRCs and 61 RLCs reported the identification and resolution of exploitative trade practices.
- vi. Improved economic well-being of communities with 562 CRCs and 59 RLCs facilitating the implementation of wealth creating schemes, such as fish farming and bee keeping, within their localities.

The programme faced some challenges during the reporting period such as: instability of the Kwacha rendering grants given to IPs to lose value, relocation of trained community project volunteers (Community based facilitators), and unresponsive duty bearers, especially Government Ministries/Departments and District Councils due to underfunding.

In 2016, an independent end of term evaluation was conducted and noted that the programme has many lessons learnt that could inform future programming with a similar design to DCP.

A final Programme Steering Committee (PSC) was held on 27th February, 2017. Given the closure of the project, the PSC urged other partners such as Malawi Human Rights Commission and NICE to utilize the district level structures that have been set up through DCP. The PSC also approved an end line survey to be conducted by UNDP. The survey will give concrete evidence of results that have been achieved by DCP in advancing human rights in Malawi by comparing with the baseline data for DCP in 2012.

1.0 Situational Background

The fourth phase of DCP was designed in line with the two major national development policies: Vision 2020 and the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS II) {2011- 2016}. DCP IV was intended to contribute towards the promotion of good governance and realisation of the right to development as prescribed in Section 30 of the Constitution of Malawi.

During the design process, the Programme drew heavily from findings of the Follow-up Survey on Civic Education in Malawi (2011); the End of DCP III Evaluation (2011); and a situation analysis undertaken during the development process of the Programme.

The major finding of the Follow-up Survey on Civic Education in Malawi was the need for improved knowledge and skills levels on governance and human rights across the country, which requires sustained efforts to cover the identified gaps. The End of the DCP III Evaluation established that efforts at creating a critical mass at grassroots level had largely been successful. and that this positive development needed to be further deepened through sustained efforts to consolidate and cover the remaining 9 districts¹. The situation analysis, which was carried out prior to the commencement of the Programme development process, revealed that Malawi's main problem is poverty whose root cause is the ***“low enjoyment of the right to development, especially amongst children, women, people with disabilities, and the rural and urban poor”***.

DCP IV is therefore a direct and programmatic response to issues and aspirations highlighted in these studies and documents. It is aligned to the UNDAF outcome: ***“National institutions foster democratic governance and human rights to***

¹ Chitipa, Likoma, Kasungu, Lilongwe, Dowa, Balaka, Blantyre, Thyolo, and Chiradzulu.

promote transparency, accountability, participation and access to justice for all especially women and children by 2016”.

The main objective of DCP IV was therefore building the capacity and skills of the grassroots to demand good governance and fulfilment of human rights, especially the right to development, from appropriate duty bearers. This is expected to be accomplished through 1) Capacity building of grassroots communities through the transfer of knowledge and skills on governance and human rights, with special emphasis on the right to development, fair trade, labour and consumer rights ; 2) Creation of local project structures i.e. district officers, CBFs, CRCs and RLCs to lead the masses in making iterative assessments of their community challenges and demanding compliance with good governance principles and fulfilment of human rights, especially the right to development, fair trade, labour and consumer protection from relevant duty bearers and other actors; and 3) Provision of free paralegal services and facilitation of access to justice for poor citizens.

The Programme’s main modality is through CSOs and public institutions. Implementing Partners (IPs) are selected using an open and competitive process. The IPs generally fall into two broad categories: district based IPs which create local structures (District Officers, CBFs, CRCs and RLCs) to lead in the iterative assessments aimed at exposing their right to development challenges while leading to action-taking processes for the realisation of programme outputs; and media based projects (electronic and print), which complement the district based projects through the provision of an alternative medium for right-holders to express their views, learn from others and make demands on relevant duty bearers on various governance and right to development issues. The media projects also provide a readily available and efficient channel for disseminating relevant information to the rural masses. Media projects have also proved to be an effective tool for forcing duty bearers to improve service delivery through naming and shaming associated with broadcasting issues and failures among service providers. DCP IV programming is guided by the Rights Based Approach (RBA)

and Results Based Management (RBM). All programme activities give special consideration and priority to the status and needs of vulnerable groups.

2.0 Assessment of Programme results during the reporting period

During the reporting period the Programme continued to provide financial and technical support to 11 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and 1 public institution to implement various activities across the country². 3 CSOs were not provided with funding as they had unsatisfactorily accounted for their previous funding and had unresolved project and financial management issues. These institutions are BSHDC (Chikhwawa), CARD (Mulanje) and IPI (Phalombe).

To ensure proper closure procedures DCP IV was extended to February, 2017, this allowed ample time for IPs to finalize activities and PO staff to smoothly transition to OPC.

Following official communication about Programme closure, the PO convened a Stakeholders' Forum on 21st December, 2016 to inform the IPs about the end of the Programme as well as try and ensure a smooth wind down of the projects. The Forum targeted Executive Directors, Project Officers, and District Managers (Paralegals) from the 13 IPs which had running funding agreements with the PO. A total of 29 participants (3 female) attended the Forum. The Forum noted IPs' concerns and candid views regarding how important it was that they exit the communities in a manner that ensured continued healthy relations for future programming.

Progress under each output

Below is a summary of progress registered under each output. Since no survey was carried out during the reporting period, the report has reported progress towards achievement of output targets using process indicators at CRC/GVH level which are

² For list of supported institutions see Annex III

consistent with the outputs. Available data is for 18 districts as DCP did not extend funding agreements with IPI (Phalombe), CARD (Mulanje), Blantyre Synod (Chikhwawa) for 2016 and later CEYCA (Kasungu) whose funding agreement expired in August, 2016.

Output 1: At least 70% of Group Villages in 28 districts effectively demanding progressive accessibility and acceptability of basic social services, basic services, and good governance, especially for women, youth, children and people with disabilities.

Indicators

- ✓ No. of CRCs dialoguing with duty bearers on governance and the right to development (RtD). **Baseline:** 1,787 (2013); **Annual target:** 2,026 (2016)

CBFs, CRCs and RLCs in 22 districts continued to make assessments and hold and how to demand realisation of the same from relevant duty bearers. During the reporting period, the CBFs, CRCs and RLCs carried out at least 3,071 sensitization meetings in the targeted districts reaching out to approximately 3,260,500 people (1,590,500 female). community sensitization campaigns on good governance, the right to development The meetings enhanced the capacity of community members to effectively make iterative assessments and demand good governance, and the progressive availability, accessibility, acceptability and affordability of basic social services and basic services from relevant duty bearers. As a result, at least 1,691 out of 2,026 CRCs (70%) and 61 out of 61 RLCs (100%) engaged with various duty bearers, especially local government service providers, with the aim of finding lasting solutions to their community problems. **Partly achieved, gap:** 335 CRCs. Data for 4 districts of Chikwawa, Phalombe, Mulanje and Kasungu not included.

- ✓ No. of cases registered and processed by the District Paralegal office.
Baseline: 2,513 (2015); **Annual target:** 3,015 (2016);

Progress

During the reporting period, grassroots based IPs in 18 districts continued to provide free paralegal services at district level. 4,428 cases were registered out of which 2,945 were resolved, 1,061 were referred to appropriate case handling institutions while 340 were pending resolution at the close of the reporting period. Cases handled ranged from gender based violence to land and labour disputes. Women continued to constitute the majority of the complainants. In total, there were 5,013 complaints to which 1,915 were male complainants against 3,098 female complainants. **Partly achieved:** data for 4 districts of Chikwawa, Phalombe, Mulanje and Kasungu not included

- ✓ No. of Radio programs on governance and RtD produced and broadcast.
Annual target: 312 radio programmes; 240 *Mfulu* supplements

Progress

During the reporting period, DCT produced and broadcast 45 *Khamalathu* programs. The programs were aired on Capital Radio and Zodiak Stations. Again as planned, 12 *Tilondoloze Khamalathu* programs were produced and aired during the reporting period. KKYO produced and aired 39 *Titukule Boma lathu* programs while Capital Radio produced and aired 72 *Mau a Kumudzi* Radio Programs. CDC produced and aired 23 *Mbaliyanga* programs on MBC Radio 2. The Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies (MICE) produced 150,000 copies of the *Mfulu* supplement which were distributed to DCP project implementation partners for dissemination in their target districts. **Partially achieved.**

Output 2: At least 70% of Group Villages in 28 districts demanding fair labour practices, and markets and consumer protection especially for women, youth and people with disabilities.

Indicators

- ✓ No of CRCs trained on fair trade, labour and consumer rights in Balaka and Dowa districts. **Annual Target:** 400 CRCs

CHINANSI trained 42 CRCs comprising 622 members (348 female) in Balaka while CHRR trained 105 CRCs comprising a total of 1,050 (469 female) in Dowa district. All trainings were completed. **Partially achieved:** the remaining number CRC trainings on fair trade labour and consumer rights were envisaged for Kasungu district but did not take place during the reporting period.

- ✓ No. of CRCs/RLCs reporting identification and resolution of labour rights issues. **Baseline:** 350 (2015) **Annual Target:** 700 (2016),

Progress

CBFs, CRCs and RLCs continued to carry out sensitization campaigns on labour rights. Issues of child labour continued to dominate the interventions. During the reporting period, the project structures rescued a total of 323 children (91 girls) from child labour in 11 target districts, namely: Machinga, Mangochi, Ntcheu, Nkhatabay, Mzimba, Mchinji, Zomba, Nsanje, Mwanza, Salima and Rumphi. The children who were under 14 years of age were employed in tobacco estates, and as domestic workers, herd boys, as well as fishermen. Most of the children were re-enrolled in various schools. Apart from child labour, the project structures also assisted some workers to resolve some wage disputes especially in the Income Generating Public Works Programs where corruption and unfair labour practices seem to be getting out of hand. During the quarter, a total of 511 CRCs and no RLC reported to have

carried out sensitization campaigns and taken action on the promotion of labour rights. **Partially achieved**

- ✓ No. of CRCs/RLCs reporting identification and resolution of exploitative trade practices. Baseline: 500 (2015) **Annual Target:** 1,000 (2016);

Progress

The project structures continued to carry out sensitization meetings on the need for farmers and traders to come together and identify markets for their products through formal and informal groups/associations/cooperatives in order to bargain for better prices as well as fight exploitative trade practices. For instance, during the reporting period, 344 formal and informal associations were formed in Mangochi district with the help of the project structures. The Associations are for various crops Soya, Pigeon peas, Rice, Cotton, Maize etc.

The project structures also continued to mobilize and motivate farmers to form collective marketing groups as a way of fighting exploitative practices by intermediary buyers. During the reporting period 482 CRCs and 61 RLCs reported identification and resolution of exploitative trade practices. **Partially Achieved:** A gap of 457

- ✓ No of CRCs which reported action taking on consumer rights.
Baseline: 300; **Annual Target:** 600;

Progress

The project structures also led communities in fighting for the rights of consumers in their respective districts by among others, ensuring that traders had the welfare of the consumers in mind as they go about trading. They also carried out inspections to check and curb the selling of expired products such as drugs, milk, soya pieces and other consumables. They also confiscated uncertified scales. For instance, a

total of 11 uncertified weighing scales were confiscated in Salima district. During the quarter, 423 CRCs and 61 RLCs reported to have taken action on protection and promotion of consumer rights. **Partially Achieved:** a gap of 116

- ✓ No. of CRCs/RLCs engaged in Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

Baseline: 783; **Annual Target:** 940

Progress

During the reporting period, the project structures continued to engage in various types of wealth creating activities with a view to becoming economically stable. Communities with less pressures regarding their survival are said to be in a better position to develop themselves. The initiatives include fish farming, bee keeping, winter cropping and Village Savings and Loans (VSLs) groups, which have proved very popular. During the quarter, 562 CRCs and 59 RLCs facilitated implementation of wealth creating schemes within their localities. **Partially achieved.** A gap of 319

- ✓ No of CRCs/RLCs reporting taking action to protect rights of children and other vulnerable groups.

Baseline: 1,266; **Annual Target:** 1,519,

Progress

The project structures continued to be proactive in the sensitisation of their communities on, and remained vigilant in the protection of the rights of children and other vulnerable groups. For instance, various communities through the leadership of the project structures, formulated bye-laws to protect children's right to education as well as from early marriages and ensured that people, including teachers and guardians, who violated children's rights through defilement and other forms of abuse faced the full force of the law. During the quarter, 668 CRCs and 61 RLCs reported to have taken action to protect the rights of children and

other vulnerable groups namely, the elderly, women, and people living with disabilities and HIV/AIDs. **FULLY achieved.**

OUTPUT 3: Effective and efficient management, partnership formation and monitoring and evaluation of the Programme

- ✓ No of strategic partnerships facilitating the meeting of RtD demands by DCP IPs. **Baseline: 38; Annual Target: 46**

Progress:

All IPs continued to work closely with their respective District Council structures, other CSOs and development committees such as VDCs and ADCs working at grassroot level. They also continued to be part of their respective Civil Society Networks like Primary Justice, Gender, Child Protection and others. Partnerships between grassroots and media based IPs continued to flourish and made some invaluable contributions to the work. **Fully achieved**

- ✓ No of Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meetings and Stakeholder Consultative Forums (SCF)
Annual Target: PSC 2, SCF 2

Progress:

The final PSC was held on 27th February, 2017 to discuss progress made during the entire programme cycle and to consider next steps for the closure of the project. The PSC considered the need to ensure that an end line survey is carried out by UNDP to determine movements in the baseline data at the beginning of DCP. The survey will give both quantitative and qualitative evidence of the impact of DCP in the districts it was being implemented and beyond. For more details refer to annex VI. Furthermore, in 2016, there were 2 Stakeholder Consultative Forums (SFCs) held in May and December 2016. SFCs meetings was attended by an average of 33 (5 female) participants comprising District Paralegal Officers,

Project Officers/Facilitators and Executive Directors from 13 institutions which are implementing projects with support from DCP. The SCF provided an opportunity to discuss the outcome of the DCP IV end of phase evaluation, closure of DCP IV and recommendations of IP audits. **Fully achieved**

- ✓ Funding absorption rate **Annual Target: 95%**

Progress

The funding absorption rate for the reporting period stood at 84%. **Partly achieved**

- ✓ Established and functioning RBA and RBM monitoring and evaluation system

Progress

The PO and IPs continued to monitor project activities through reports, monitoring visits and continuous follow ups.

All IPs were audited for the period September 2012 to December 2015. All audit reports were unqualified and audit recommendations have been implemented as they mostly bordered on correct record keeping of project documents including invoices paid for goods and services.

In 2016, UNDP commissioned an independent end of term evaluation to ascertain effectiveness and efficiency of implementation of activities under DCP IV and if the intended outcomes have been reached. The main recommendations are as below;

- i. In view of the increasing demand for DCP support against limited resources, UNDP should adopt a more robust and pro-active approach to resource mobilization strategies that attract additional development

partners to fund future related programs while the current donors should be encouraged to increase their contributions.

- ii. Women's advancement and gender empowerment component needs to be continued to ensure that gender related abuses such as GBV, cases of early marriages, the education of the girl child are not only demanded at the local level but are raised on the national policy agenda for redress. UNDP and partners should consider building the capacities of women and empowering them to influence decisions that affect their lives. This can be achieved by influencing policy strategies at the national level that promote the rights of women.
- iii. UNDP should work with the GoM to identify a high profile and competent government official with the flexibility to play an oversight role and coordinate the membership and activities of any similar future program. The official should be responsible for providing feedback to the GoM, for instance, through annual reporting to Cabinet, the significant gains made and looming challenges facing future projects.
- iv. Although the DCP IV has been engaged in promoting civic engagement, It is recommended that UNDP and donors provide more support for a rigorous civic engagement that puts emphasis on collaboration across sectors with deep empathy for communities they serve, and one that focuses more on gender related issues through skills development, information and capacity development support to citizens. This will, no doubt, help facilitate citizens' engagement with duty bearers vis-à-vis the right to development.
- v. The GoM should strengthen the decentralization process by devolving power and functions, financial resources, human capacities, improved

professionalism and authority so that local government structures would be able to positively respond to citizens' demand for the right to development and the provision of social services

- vi. The consultant recommends that the GoM undertakes a comprehensive, a robust skills development and training interventions for duty bearers at the local level (ADCs and VDCs and local councilors) with the view to train them on governance, human rights, the right to development and citizens' protection against unfair trade, promote labor and consumer rights.

The recommendations from the end of term evaluation have been will inform UNDP future programming in human rights and democratic governance. Further, the recommendation will inform discussions in the formulation of a successor UNDAF. **Fully achieved**

3.0 Gender mainstreaming

The programme continued to promote gender equality through a number of deliberate and operational ways. Generally, the identification and analysis of community challenges that is regularly done by the community project structures employing the rights based approach tends to prioritize the needs of women and other vulnerable groups. Coupled with greater awareness of the need to consider women's needs, the demands that are being made to different duty bearers are engendered. Furthermore, the community project structures namely: CBFs, CRCs and RLCs, as a rule, require the inclusion of at least 40 percent women as meaningful and participating members of the committees. Other than the participation of women, the communities are also inclusive and take cognizant of the needs of the special interest groups such as children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

The number of women attending sensitization campaigns continues to grow from time to time thereby outdoing the men by ever widening margins. This is a good

indication that women and other vulnerable groups are empowered with the necessary knowledge and skills to demand fulfilment of the right to development. It has however been noted that unlike women, the majority of men are reluctant to commit themselves to participate in development initiatives where they do not realize immediate economic gains. This has a negative effect on the operations of the groups as their contributions in whatever sense is minimal.

The community structures continued to mobilize people against the evils of gender discrimination. These initiatives led to the mobilization of many communities in participating in the 16 days of activism against gender based violence. Participation included male traditional leaders. On the same, the resolve being displayed in many communities in fighting child marriages is indicative of a strong movement towards change. Parents and men are being prosecuted for taking young brides and officials allowing such marriages are losing their positions.

On the economic front, women continue to top groups being formed for purposes of Savings and accessing loans from formal institutions such as OIBM or informal groups like Village Savings and Loans. The initiatives have provided the women with access to capital which has enabled them to engage in small scale businesses. There is no doubt that women empowerment initiatives need to be intensified to make the women more economically independent.

Women continued to benefit from and constitute a large part of the clientele accessing the free paralegal services offered at district level. This reached 57% during the quarter.

4.0 Key Partnerships

Partnership and networking with various stakeholders proved to be an effective way of achieving project objectives. During the reporting period, all IPs continued to work closely with other CSOs and local development committees such as Village and Area Development Committees (VDC, ADC) working at grassroots level. They

also continued to be part of their respective DECs. The relationship is however becoming increasingly strained due to the rising levels of corruption at various local governance levels.

Ground based IPs continued to partner with media based IPs and realized more synergies. There is however need to continue to strengthen collaboration of stakeholders at various levels, more especially the CSOs in holding duty bearers accountable. The issues that are emanating from the community level need to be confronted by a unified front for effective action.

5.0 Financial Status and Utilisation

Please refer to annex IV and V

6.0 Lessons learnt

The main lessons learnt during the reporting period are as below;

- i. Effective networking and collaboration among stakeholders at district level results into timely and effective realisation of project objectives;
- ii. Continuous capacity building of grass root volunteer structures is pivotal to achievement of project' intended results;
- iii. The decision to pitch the program on the demand side of human rights was laudable and effective as communities could employ a variety of strategies to pressure duty bearers to resolve their governance and right to development challenges.
- iv. Grassroots volunteer structures produce good results if they are adequately supported by district and other project personnel;
- v. Once communities are convinced about the benefit of an initiative, and are adequately empowered to see it through, the results can be life changing.

Ownership is guaranteed and those duty bearers found on the wrong side of the laws and principles risk earning the wrath of the entire community;

vi. Taking on board supportive traditional leaders in community volunteer structures is a game changer as the traditional leaders use their powers in the advancement of the agenda pursued by the CRC/RLCs.

7.0 Challenges

i. Price instability: Prices of goods and services continued to be unstable over the Programme phase because of the instability of the Kwacha, consequently, the grants given to IPs continued to lose value which at times affected project implementation;

ii. High CBF dropout: Some of the trained community project volunteers e.g CBFs dropped out due to marriage, employment and relocation. Although most of them were replaced by dedicated CRC members, replacements necessitated the need for further training;

iii. Unresponsive duty bearers, especially Government Ministries/Departments and District Councils due to underfunding: This challenge, which resulted from abuse of public funds, commonly known as cash gate, in 2013, continued to affect government duty bearers' responsiveness to the demands for improved public service delivery made by right holders. This is attributed to limited resource allocation for duty bearers to bring about desired change.

iv. Weak local governance structures: Most of the Village Development and Area Development Committees had not been trained on their roles and responsibilities. This affected effective delivery of their mandate;

v. Failure to conduct a comprehensive qualitative and quantitatively survey: DCP IV baselines and indicators were based on the 2012 Follow up Survey on Civic Education in Malawi. Gauging progress on the indicators required periodic surveys which proved expensive to implement. Nevertheless, process indicators revealed progressive achievements made by community members in analysing

their governance and right to development challenges and dialoguing with relevant duty bearers for lasting solutions and;

8.0 Conclusion

During the reporting period, project structures and their communities remained vigilant in addressing community challenges pertaining to their right to development. This resulted in improvement in their well-being as well as that of the vulnerable members of their community.

The Programme demonstrated its relevance in addressing the challenges outlined in the situation analysis. It also demonstrated that it was an enabling tool for the attainment of Vision 2020, theme 5 of MGDS II and Outcome 4.1 of the current UNDAF.

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