STRENGTHENING POLITICAL PARTIES PROJECT

Second Quarter Report for, 2013

September, 2013
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Annex 1: Project Plan for the Period of Review (AWP)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Strengthening Political Parties project is designed to support the attainment of “Political parties with clear ideologies and functioning internal democracy”. The project is also promoting intra-party democracy by supporting the review and revision of key building blocks of political parties including parties’ constitutions to integrate women, youth, and other marginalised groups in party structures, as well as provide training for relevant party members/staff.

During the reporting period, much progress has been achieved on the review of revised Political Parties Registration and Regulation Act (PPRRA) as inclusive consultations were completed and a technical committee comprised of the Ministry of Justice, Law Commission, Registrar of Political Parties and Malawi Law Society is reviewing the comments received to produce a final draft. This draft will be taken to parliament for further debate and enactment into law. On development of political parties’ issue-based platforms for the 2014 elections, Centre for Multiparty Democracy (CMD) has completed consultations and developed training modules on political ideology, policy formulation and advocacy. On developing governance structures for political parties to foster transparency and accountability, eleven constitutions of political parties have been collected and are under review to establish the extent to which they entrench the provisions of intra-party democracy. Upon completion of this step, the project will assist political parties to revise and realign their constitutions along the proposals of the review.

On strengthening platform for inter-party dialogue to promote transparency and accountability as well as enhance credibility and legitimacy of political parties, CMD has facilitated the reactivation and operations of Multiparty Liaison Committees (MPLCs) in 9 of the 13 districts they are working in.

Though the project started late, activity implementation has picked up pace and it is likely that most of the planned activities will be implemented by December. To note that few activities like the finalisation of the PPRRA will depend on the political will of some key government ministries and departments.
1.0 Situational Background/Context

1.1 Introduction
The Centre for Multiparty Democracy (CMD) is implementing a project, namely *Strengthening Political Parties* with the support from the UNDP and DFID. This report covers the period from January, 2013 to August, 2013. It presents project outcomes and achievements during the reporting period. In this report, an analysis of the political context of Malawi in the reporting period is given, as well as details on the project activities for the period. Lastly, the report gives an overview on gender mainstreaming, stakeholder analysis and challenges as well as lessons learnt.

1.2 Project Background
The Strengthening Political Parties Project is a 4-year project and its goal is to strengthen political parties to effectively participate in Malawi’s multiparty democracy, integrating women and youth groups in political parties’ structures and dialogue. The project has three objectives: (a) to revise the Political Parties Registration and Regulations Act (PPRRA); (b) to assist political parties to develop issue-based platforms for the 2014 elections; and (c) to strengthen inter-party dialogue among political parties. In order to realize these objectives, the project also sets out to ensure that the capacity of the CMD secretariat is strengthened through the following outputs:

(i) Revised Political Parties Registration and Regulation Act (PPRRA) enacted by the National Assembly by December, 2014
(ii) Political Parties’ issue-based Platforms for 2014 elections developed and disseminated by December, 2013
(iii) Governance structure for political parties developed to foster transparency and accountability by December, 2015
(iv) Platform for inter-party dialogue strengthened to promote transparency and accountability as well as enhance credibility and legitimacy of political parties at all levels
(v) Effective and efficient management, partnership development and monitoring and evaluation of the project.

1.3 Brief Overview of the Political Context
Between the months of January and August 2013, there have been several socio-economic and political developments that have impacted the implementation of the project in various ways. One of the developments is the rolling out of phase 1 in July of the national voter registration exercise in readiness for the 2014 tripartite elections. Early days of the voter registration exercise were marked by complaints from registrants on shortages of materials and delays in the processes among others. Political parties were so occupied with such issues that they dominated most of CMD meetings at the expense of equally important project issues. The latter phases have seen less complaints and this is positive development.
The other development is the successful organisation and implementation of the conventions by the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in April, the Malawi Congress Party (MCP) in mid-August), and political campaigns by political parties for the 2014 elections.

The conduct of conventions was done in a more organised manner as compared to the past conventions by the same parties. Malawi Electoral Commission was called to conduct elections at all these conventions. The whole process gives a bright picture that political parties might be on the path to institutionalisation. There has been an outcry however that in all of these conventions, there has been less emphasis on policy articulation as most members of the public had expected. These expectations from the public create demand for the training on issue based platforms that the project has planned to conduct for political party leaders from October 2013.

During the same period there have also been efforts by some political parties to enter into mergers. An example in this regard is the dissolution of the National Unity Party (NUP) and its merger with the Alliance for Democracy (Aford) in April, 2013 (The Daily Times, Wednesday, April, 3, 2013). Quite related to this development is the forging of an electoral alliance among some political parties namely, National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), the People’s Democratic Movement (PDM), National Patriotic Front (NPF) and the Alliance for Democracy (The Daily Times, August 5, 2013). Though some people have criticised the move as they view it from the regional perspective (all these parties have claimed membership base in Northern Region of Malawi), mergers and alliance can be viewed positively especially when they have similar ideological perspective. Mergers and alliances of this nature also have the potential to significantly alter the political landscape and power balance towards the 2014 elections. For CMD, such dynamics normally mean reorganisation in terms of membership. Fortunately this merger had less effect as most of the parties involved are relatively small.

Equally evident during this period are cases of political violence. These too are on the increase as the country draws closer to the 2014 polls. For instance, there are regular clashes between supporters of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) and the Peoples’ Party (PP), most of the times when any of the three political parties hold a public rally in areas which they claim their dominance (The Nation, Monday, 22 April, 2013). In Mulanje and Thyolo, reactivated MPLCs have dealt with such violence related cases. It is expected that these incidences will increase as campaign activities increase in the run up to the 2014 elections. Through the project, MPLCs in the volatile areas will have to be more proactive rather than reactive in dealing with the areas of potential conflict.

2.0 Assessment of Project Results During the Reporting Period

Four key outputs were implemented during the first half of year, 2013 and below is progress of achieving the outputs:
2.1 Summary of Achievement

Output 1: Revised Political Parties Registration and Regulation Act (PPRRA) enacted by the National Assembly by December, 2014

Indicator 1: Enacted political parties act that insulates the Registrar of Political Parties from political manipulation among others

(Baseline: Political Parties Registration and Regulation Act (1993) subjecting authority of the registrar of political parties to the minister’s authority; Target: Political Parties Act that insulates the Registrar of Political Parties from political influence)

Progress:
CMD had nationwide consultation and advocacy meetings with different stakeholders and also produced radio programmes and newspaper inserts to solicit views from the general public on the draft PPRRA.

CMD organised a meeting with the Legal Affairs committee of Parliament. Out of 21 members of the committee, 17 were in attendance, representing 80% of the total membership. Of the 17, 15 were male and 2 female. This was an advocacy meeting with the aim of lobbying the members of the committee to support the PPRRA drafting and enactment process. During the meeting, CMD presented the current Political Parties’ Registration and Regulation Act (PPRRA) and emphasised on the gaps that were identified during the initial consultation meetings with political parties and civil society organizations in December, 2012. The centre then made a detailed presentation of the proposed Act highlighting major areas that needed guidance and direction from the committee. These controversial areas included the need to:

- Raise the minimum number of people who can register a political party
- Extend the scope of entitlement to state funding
- Enhance the independence of the Registrar of Political Parties
- Establish accountability for state funding; enhancing transparency on assets held by political parties
- Improve access to party information by members
- Encourage intra-party democracy e.g. holding of conventions

Members of the committee commended the centre for taking this initiative and emphasised that the committee is ready and willing to support the centre in ensuring that this process is brought to its logical conclusion. The committee however made the following key observations and recommendations. The draft Bill should explore the possibility of:

- Clarifying the limits to registration of political parties
- That the Act needs to recognise the Right of the People to self-determination—i.e. *jus cogens*. It was pointed out that essentially, the right to self-determination is the right of a people to determine its own destiny. In particular, this right allows a people to choose its own political status and to determine its own form of
economic, cultural and social development. Therefore, a political party could be formed to advance this course in a peaceful manner and within the international legal framework. Determining on the specific time period for parties to declare their assets instead of just saying ‘soon after’. This is to avoid abuses.

- Reconsidering party funding so that it is not based on a number of Members of Parliament who have won seats in that party; but in accordance to the total number of votes that a particular party has amassed during an election.
- Ensuring that a neutral body, other than the President, is entrusted with the mandate of appointing the Registrar of Political Parties to ensure merit as well as avoid conflict of interest.
- Ensuring that political parties declare their funding sourced from abroad as well as their affiliation to international bodies or parties.¹

The Chairperson of the Committee, Hon. Msukwa, MP, pointed out that there are three possibilities of tabling the bill in parliament. In the first place, it could be introduced as Government Bill. However, this has its own challenges. Government might not take it as a priority and thereby delaying the process. In the second place, the bill can be introduced as a Private Member’s bill. However, Malawi parliament has only seen very few bills introduced by private members without tangible results and such bills do not carry much weight as compared to the other means. Thirdly, the committee itself has mandate to introduce a bill in the house. The latter might attract high costs since members of the committee have to be invited for a special meeting to scrutinize the bill before adopting it and introducing it in the house. The advantage of means is that a lot of advocacy has already been done with the Committee which comprises different parties represented in parliament and introducing the bill in parliament might not take long. CMD is yet to come up with their preferred means of tabling the bill in parliament.

In order to reach out to the wider public, the CMD produced newspaper inserts. A total of 16,000 copies were carried out in the Daily Times, while 2000 copies were carried in the vernacular paper, Mkwaso. Similarly, radio programmes were produced for the same reason, and a total of 10 programmes were broadcast on Zodiak Radio Station. This station was chosen due to its national coverage and the popularity that it enjoys in the country². CMD also put the proposed Act on some discussion groups and social network forums. A lot of feedback was received from these mediums. Most of them centred on the registration process and declaration of assets by political parties. The recommendations and feedback tackled issues on how to resolve the ‘founder syndrome’ of political leaders; and how to ensure equitable and balanced coverage by the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) particularly during the electoral period.³

There were also views from those who saw the draft Bill on the discussion forum for civil society-Civsoc. For example, a Canada based Malawian, Mr. Tom Likambale proposed that the bill should be clearer regarding the requirements for party registration

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¹ Note: A full report on this meeting is available upon request.
² recent Malawi Communications Regulation Authority survey rates ZodiaK as leading radio with 76% listenership.
³ A brief report on this is also available
in prohibiting the registration of parties whose constitutions and manifestos advocate/promote division, cessation, racism, bigotry, regionalism, tribalism and related isms. Similar proposals also came from Dr. Mwiza Nkhata, Dean of Law at Chancellor College, a constituent college of the University of Malawi and Mr Viwemi Chavula working for a German Technical Cooperation Programme (GiZ) on Democratic Decentralisation. These observations and proposals have been documented and will be used in the process of refining the draft Bill.

CMD has since compiled feedback obtained. A reference group comprising the Ministry of Justice, Law Commission, Registrar of Political Parties and Malawi Law Society has been put in place. This reference group will work on the submissions that have been collected and produce a final draft. Meanwhile, the CMD is in the process of lobbying the leaders of political parties represented in the National Assembly to provide support to the process through their Members of Parliament.

**Output 2: Political Parties’ issue-based Platforms for the 2014 Elections developed and disseminated by December, 2013**

**Indicator 1**: # of political parties’ formulating policy documents with involvement of party membership

*(Baseline: 0 (2009 elections) Target: 6)*

**Progress:**

Last year CMD consulted different stakeholders on the issue of political party policies and ideologies through workshops and radio programmes. This year, a consultant compiled the feedback obtained from the consultations into a booklet that has been entitled 'Searching for the Holy Grail'. The booklet was distributed to political parties to be used as reference literature. CMD has developed training modules on political ideology, policy formulation and advocacy based on information contained in this booklet.

**Indicator 2**: # of Political party debates conducted.

*(Baseline: 0; Target: 12 debates)*

**Progress:**

First level issues debates will be conducted from November, 2013. These debates will be at the regional level and participants will mostly be regional committees of political parties. CMD is also part of the CSOs that are planning to hold presidential debates early next year in readiness for the May 2014 elections. To date, two preparatory meetings have been conducted. The first one was on 5th July, 2013 and the second one was on 2nd October, 2013. Among the key participating organisations are: CCJP-National Office, MESN, Church and Society; Public Affairs Committee; NICE, Malawi Electoral Commission; Zodiak Broadcasting Station and CMD. NDI has took the initiative to kick start the process. During the second meeting, participating organisations have been assigned different roles and responsibilities. For CMD, its key role is to design a strategy
on the engagement of political players in the debates. This role has been given based on CMD’s nature as a platform for political parties in Malawi and as such it is comparatively easier for CMD to link and bring on board political players. The next meeting will take place on 25th October at KuChawe Inn-Zomba. Broadly, during this meeting, participating organisations will provide presentations on the progress made so far in preparing their specific assignments.

**Indicator 3:** # of Political parties Members trained in Policy formulation
*(Baseline: 0; Target: 30)*

**Progress:**
The first training has been scheduled for the 21st to the 25th of October where key people who will be involved in the development or revision of political party manifestoes will be targeted. The proposal is that at least the Secretary Generals and Publicity Secretaries should form part of the team One of the participants from each of the parliamentary parties will take part in the exposure visit to Ghana that is being funded by the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) from the 27th of Oct to 1st Nov. Following the visit, additional technical training sessions are planned including party specific sessions to assist political parties to develop their policy instruments and platforms.

**Indicator 4:** % of women and youth wings trained in policy formulation
*(Baseline: 0; Target: 30% of women and youth wings of member Political parties trained in policy development)*

**Progress:**
Trainings for different party groups targets October to end November

**Output 3: Governance structure for political parties developed to foster transparency and accountability by December, 2015**

**Indicator 1:** # of political parties’ monitors’ trained on election monitoring;
*(Baseline: 0; Target: 1,280)*

**Progress:**
To be done when MEC produces training materials just before the campaign period (likely to be December, 2013 or January, 2014).

**Indicator 2:** # of political parties with revised party constitutions with clear statements on the inclusion of women, youth and marginalized groups
*(Baseline: unknown; Target: 4)*

**Progress:**
A lead facilitator has been engaged to conduct a review of the selected political parties’ constitutions. In total, eleven constitutions of political parties have been collected and are under review to establish the extent to which they entrench the provisions of intra-party
democracy. Of the eleven, eight are from the members of the Centre for Multiparty Democracy (CMD), and these are: Alliance for Multiparty Democracy (Aford); Democratic Progressive Party (DPP); Mafunde; Malawi Congress Party (MCP); People’s Party (PP); People’s Progressive Movement (PPM); People’s Transformation Party (Petra); and United Democratic Front (UDF). Internationally, three constitutions have been collected from the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa; Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) of Tanzania, and the National Democratic Congress (NDC) of Ghana. It is expected that the draft report on the findings should be ready by the last week of September in readiness for the 1st presentation to the CMD Board. Upon completion of this step, political parties will be assisted to revise and realign their constitutions along the proposals of the review.

Output 4: Platform for inter-party dialogue strengthened to promote transparency & accountability as well as enhance credibility and legitimacy of political parties at all levels

*Indicator1*: Number of districts where Multiparty Liaison Committees are reactivated
(Baseline: 0; Target: 15)

*Progress:*
CMD has used the following criteria to determine districts where they are working with the Multiparty Liaison Committees (MPLCs) in the run-up to the 2014 elections to ensure peaceful process:

- The history / incidences of electoral related conflicts in the districts
- Existing elements of tension, e.g. nationals’ vs. foreigners’ business interests
- Cultural vs. religious interests
- The power-base claim of political parties
- The emerging tension within political parties, e.g. among parliamentary and presidential aspirants
- Existence of rival dominant political personalities in the same district/region
- The extent of urbanization

And based on these criteria, the following districts were selected:

**Northern Region:** Rumphi, Mzimba, Nkhattanbay
**Central Region:** Lilongwe, Mchinji, Dowa; Dedza/Ntcheu
**Southern Region:** Mangochi; Mulanje, Thyolo, Blantyre, Nsanje

CMD-Malawi has facilitated the reactivation and operations of MPLCs. In this process, a round of four preliminary consultative meetings was done with the District Commissioners in the districts of Kasungu, Machinga, Lilongwe, and Blantyre. Later another round of 5 consultative meetings was held in Mangochi, Mulanje, Thyolo, Blantyre and Nsanje. In all these districts, the District Commissioners have eagerly welcomed CMD’s initiative in working with the MPLCs to ensure peaceful tripartite elections. Already an MPLC meeting has taken place in Thyolo and Mulanje in order to defuse tension among political parties.
Following Elections Technical Committee meeting in May, 2013, coordination amongst stakeholders supporting MPLCs was strongly recommended and MEC is expected to spearhead this coordination. GiZ and NICE are among the organizations working with MPLCs in other districts. At this level, CMD is planning to convene a meeting with the two organisations to share experiences for better coordination as the 2014 elections get closer.

**Indicator 2**: # of member political parties signing up the National Code of Conduct for political parties  
*(Baseline: 0; Target: 3 member political parties)*

**Progress:**  
Not yet done

**Output 5: Effective and efficient management, partnership development and monitoring and evaluation of the project**

**Indicator 1**: progress on filling vacant posts in the new establishment  
*(Baseline: A lean secretariat with 1 programme staff and two part-time support staff; Target: At least 2 staff (project manager and Accountant) recruited)*

**Progress:**  
CMD has recruited 2 additional members of staff: Programme Manager, Head of Finance and Administration. In addition, the procurement of office materials, equipment, desks and chairs has been completed. This development is already bearing fruits in that it has increased the capacity of the centre to plan and implement programme activities efficiently as well as provide timely financial and narrative reports both to the board and donor partners. This administrative support is key to the successful achievement of outcomes, including monitoring and evaluation.

**Indicator 2**: Percentage of project resources liquidated  
*(Baseline: 0; Target: 85% project Liquidation rate of 2013 AWP budget)*

**Progress:**  
63% already liquidated. 90% disbursed

**Indicator 3**: Number of spot checks conducted  
 *(Baseline: 0 Target: 4)*

**Progress:**  
CMD is in the process of finalizing the development of the Rights-Based and Results-Based M&E tool, which is available in draft form. Though still in a draft form, the tool is assisting the tracking of activities as well as conducting random preliminary assessments of impact.

### 3.0 Gender Mainstreaming

The nature of the way politics is organized in Malawi is that it is male dominated, with most of the leadership positions in political parties dominated by men. Often, where
women assume leadership positions, they are confined to stereotype roles, such as directorates of women. As such, during intervention, if one targets only senior leaders in general, the chances are that only men will turn up.

Noting this challenge, the CMD has adopted a deliberate move in planning to target the inclusion of women specifically. Consequently, in all interventions, for instance if it is a meeting, CMD specifies the numbers per party with an indication of the gender divide.

Between Jan-August, CMD has taken an active role in network meetings involving the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare, UNDP, UNWomen, NGO-GCN, DanChurchAid, etc. CMD is a member of the Technical Working Group on the two projects/programmes that are being implemented by the Ministry of Gender in partnership with UNDP, i.e. the Political Empowerment of Women (PEW) and the 50-50 Campaign. Within CMD, since January, 2013, we are implementing a project on Women's Active Participation in Politics and Decision-Making with support from the Danish Institute for Parties and Democracy (DIPD). So far under this project, we have done training in mentoring, and currently, we have drafts on reviewed party constitutions and manifestos establishing the extent to which political parties in Malawi mainstream gender. We have also drafts on model constitution and manifesto on gender. Presentation on these drafts is tentatively scheduled for 25th October. CMD has also just published the 1st Quarterly (July-Sept, 2013), newsletter on Women in Politics. All these efforts are also feeding into mainline activities for Strengthening Political Parties Project.

4.0 Key Partnerships and Inter-agency/Departmental Collaboration

During the last two quarters, CMD has worked closely with both government and civil society organisations on a number of themes and activities such as gender and women participation in politics. Key among these organisations are: the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare (MoGCSW), the UNWomen, UNDP, the Legal Affairs Committee of Parliament, Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC), the National Democratic Institute (NDI), Malawi Electoral Support Network (MESN), Public Affairs Committee (PAC), the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCCJP), National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE). Through this networking, CMD has been able to share its experiences and skills. There is a growing appreciation among Government and civil society organisations, including donor partners, of the unique role that CMD plays in Malawi not only with regard to democracy consolidation, but also in matters of policy lobbying and advocacy. It is increasingly becoming more evident that political parties are not only the building blocks of democratic governance but also sustainable socio-economic development. They are strategic in matters of national policy and as such cannot be ignored.

5.0 Financial Status and Utilization

The project has so far received $228,080 from DFID. All funds were disbursed to CMD and from the reports we have received, funds amounting to $187,132 have been utilised
representing delivery rate of 82%. The financial report is presented in Annex 2 and a line-up of activities and resource requirements are presented under the section on Future Work Plan. On TRAC resources, out of $100,271, $12,069 has been utilised while the remaining $88,202 has been advanced to CMD. When reported, delivery for both funds will be at 100%. Hence the need for more resources.

6.0 Lessons Learned and Challenges

6.1 Lessons Learnt

The following are some of the key lessons that have been learnt over the last quarter(s).

- First is the importance of updating the CMD Board periodically on key developments within the existing programmes. This is crucial for smooth running of the planned activities, as well as enabling the Board to provide informed policy direction. In addition, it helps to build trust and confidence.
- Another key lesson is the need to maintain ongoing documentation of activities being implemented and preliminary indicators of results. Capturing and documenting indicators on the immediate reactions to interventions is critical in delineating the impact that the interventions are registering. At the same time this helps to adjust either the content or methods of implementing the activities.
- A third key lesson is the importance of the media in matters of advocacy and public relations. This cannot be ignored and innovative ways of working with the media need to be explored and found as CMD-M continues implementing its planned activities.

6.2 Challenges:

So far during the first and early second quarter no major challenges were experienced. However, activities did not commence on schedule and this has resulted into compressing many activities within a short period of time. Nevertheless, it is envisaged that in due course, all the planned activities will be accomplished in line with the initial timeline.

7.0 Conclusion

Overall, the project is on track as a number of activities have been implemented. However, there is need to closely monitor implementation during the last quarter as there is more practical work to be undertaken in the last three months of the year. While ground work on the first output on the PPRRA bill is progressing well, the pace of the remaining activities depends much on the government offices like Ministry of Justice, Law Commission, Parliament etc. It is encouraging to note that so far, these offices have displayed enthusiasm to work with CMD on the issue. Success to the completion of this task will only be realised if these offices display the same enthusiasm and collaboration as we get closer to the 2014 elections.
8.0 Future Work Plan

The project has prioritized the following activities to ensure progress in achieving the planned outputs as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity &amp; Resource schedule</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefing Legal Affairs Committee on the PPRRA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,524,350.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consultation with Key Actors</td>
<td>2,270,025.00</td>
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<td>Stakeholder National Consultative Meeting on PPRRA</td>
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<td>4,777,771.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Revision of Party Manifestos, alignment with party visions</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,326,720.00</td>
<td>5,326,720.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Training for women and youth wings in Policy formulation</td>
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<td>4,955,875.00</td>
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<td>Political party policy development sessions (incl 2.2.5/2.2.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,436,960.00</td>
<td>9,436,960.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative review of party constitutions</td>
<td>2,445,000.00</td>
<td>2,445,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review of party constitutions to enhance intra party democracy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7,979,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training in membership recruitment and mobilization strategies</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7,134,080.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reactivate multiparty liaison committees</td>
<td>2,500,000.00</td>
<td>2,500,000.00</td>
<td>4,500,000.00</td>
<td>2,000,000.00</td>
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<td>Quarterly meetings (CMD Board) x2</td>
<td>3,252,200.00</td>
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<td>Thematic meetings with Civ Soc</td>
<td>4,084,000.00</td>
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<td>Development of a capacity building plan</td>
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<td>2,240,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop rights based and results based M&amp;E Framework</td>
<td>1,835,200.00</td>
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<td>Conduct Rights Based M&amp;E</td>
<td>335,888.83</td>
<td>335,888.83</td>
<td>335,888.83</td>
<td>335,888.83</td>
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<td>Project Oversight by Project Board</td>
<td>2,255,000.00</td>
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<td>2,255,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional Costs</td>
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<td>6,273,333.00</td>
<td>6,273,333.00</td>
<td>6,273,333.00</td>
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<td><strong>Monthly totals in Malawi Kwacha</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,250,646.83</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,317,142.83</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,575,976.83</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,025,181.83</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Monthly totals in US Dollars</strong></td>
<td><strong>72,144.71</strong></td>
<td><strong>86,620.41</strong></td>
<td><strong>110,217.08</strong></td>
<td><strong>74,357.66</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Exchange rate at MK350 to the dollar.

9.0 Annexes

1. Project Plan for the Period of Review (AWP or Quarterly)
2. Financial Reports
## Annex i: Project Plan for the Period of Review (AWP or Quarterly)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Progress this quarter</th>
<th>Cumulative progress</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 1:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1: Revised Political Parties Registration and Regulation Act (PPRRA) enacted by the National Assembly by December, 2014</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Convene Consultative Sessions with Political Parties at regional level (3 regions)</td>
<td>Enacted political parties act that insulates the Registrar of Political Parties from political manipulation among others</td>
<td>The following key stakeholders have been consulted and their technical experts assigned to be part of the process: The Malawi Law Commission; the Officer of the Registrar of Political parties, the Solicitor General and the Law Society of Malawi. These will constitute a team to work on the second draft bill incorporating comments from a cross section of stakeholders in readiness for submission.</td>
<td>3 consultative meetings conducted in May, 2013: 13th May, South; 15th May, Centre, and 17th May, North. In total 77 party representatives took part, and of these 45 were men and 32 were women.</td>
<td>Generally the process has so far been smooth and participation of government agencies encouraging. Next stages depend on political events and will.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.2 Convene briefing sessions with the Legal Affairs Committee of Parliament</td>
<td>Enacted political parties act that insulates the Registrar of Political Parties from political manipulation among others</td>
<td>1 Consultative meeting was done on 10th April, 2013. In total, 17 members of the committee took part in the consultations. This represents 80% of the total membership. Out of the 17 members that attended, 15</td>
<td>Overall, participants expressed satisfaction with the draft bill and went on to suggest other areas that need attention. The committee pledged support at every critical stage in the process leading to the</td>
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</table>
were male parliamentarians and 2 were female parliamentarians. The committee further requested CMD-Malawi to ensure the committee’s closer involvement in the process so that it is adequately informed.

### 1.1.3 Continued
Advocacy, including media advocacy on the Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 2:</th>
<th>16000 newspaper inserts were printed and carried out in Daily Times. Radio programmes aired on Zodiac radio station</th>
<th>Feedback received from radios, newspapers and social media.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member political parties’ constitutions aligned with the revised Political Parties’ Act</td>
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</table>

**Output 2: Political Parties’ issue-based Platforms for 2014 Elections developed and disseminated by December, 2013**

| Indicator 1: | CMD has developed training modules on political ideology, policy formulation and advocacy. | Preliminary feedback on political ideologies done to the Board Members of CMD-Malawi in May, 2013. In total 19 participants representing 8 political parties were in attendance. There were 6 men and 13 women | Following feedback on political ideologies consultations a booklet was produced ‘Searching for the Holy Grail’.
Trainings are scheduled for October and November |
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<tr>
<td># of political parties’ formulating policy with involvement of party membership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicator 2:</td>
<td># of political party debates conducted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicator 3:</td>
<td># of political parties members trained in policy formulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicator 4:</td>
<td>% of women and youth wings trained in policy</td>
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</table>
Output 3. Governance structure for political parties developed to foster transparency and accountability by December, 2015

Progress:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training party monitors on election monitoring</th>
<th><strong>Indicator 1:</strong> # of political parties’ monitors’ trained on election monitoring;</th>
<th>To be done when MEC produces training materials</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review party constitutions to entrench intra-party democracy</td>
<td><strong>Indicator 2:</strong> # of political parties with revised party constitutions with clear statements on the inclusion of women, youth and marginalized groups</td>
<td>A lead facilitator has been engaged to conduct a review of the selected political parties’ constitutions. In total eleven constitutions of political parties have been collected and are under review to establish the extent to which they entrench the provisions of intra-party democracy.</td>
<td>The next step will be assisting political parties to revise and realign their constitutions along the proposals of the review</td>
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</table>

Output 4: Platform for inter-party dialogue strengthened to promote transparency & accountability as well as enhance credibility and legitimacy of political parties as all levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 4.1.1 Reactivate and facilitate meetings of Multiparty Liaison Committees at district level</th>
<th><strong>Indicator 1:</strong> # of districts where Multiparty Liaison Committees are reactivated.</th>
<th>6 preliminary consultative meetings with the District Commissioners have been done in Dedza, Dowa, Lilongwe, Mzimba, Rumphi and Nkhabaya. All have indicated readiness to work in reviving the</th>
<th>Consultative meetings were done with other stakeholders including the Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC), and based on an agreed criteria, selection of districts where CMD-Malawi will work with MPLCs was made. The provisional list of 12</th>
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<td>The remaining districts will be under other stakeholders like GiZ and MEC itself.</td>
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</table>
MPLCs for peaceful, free and fair electoral result in 2014.5 Consultative meetings with the District Commissioners (Mangochi, Mulanje, Thyolo, Blantyre and Nsanje) districts where CMD-Malawi will work with the MPLCs is as follows:

- **Northern Region:** Mzimba, Nkhatabay and Rumphi.
- **Central Region:** Lilongwe, Mchinji, Dowa and Ntcheu, with the possibility of including Dedza.
- **Southern Region:** Blantyre, Mangochi, Thyolo, Mulanje and Nsanje.

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<tr>
<th>4.1.2 Conduct quarterly inter-party meetings at national and sub-national levels</th>
<th><strong>Indicator 1:</strong> # of districts where Multiparty Liaison Committees are reactivated.</th>
<th>Meetings will be done after completion of MPLCs reactivation</th>
<th><strong>Output 5:</strong> Effective and efficient management, partnership development and monitoring and evaluation of the project</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Indicator 2:</strong> # of member political parties signing up the National Code of Conduct for political parties</td>
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</table>
### 5.1.2 Develop Results Based M&E Framework

**Indicator 1:** Progress on filling vacant posts in the new establishment.

- Recruitment of two additional staff has been done and the posts are filled.
- Procurement of office materials and equipment has been done. The following are the positions that have been filled: (a) Programme Manager (b) Head of Finance and Administration (c) Programme Officer
- The office materials and equipment include desks and chairs, as well as laptops.

With more human resource, implementation is expected to pick up pace.

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<tr>
<th>5.1.5 Support Institutional Capacity of CMD</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 2:</strong> Percentage of project resources liquidated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 3:</strong> Number of spot checks conducted</td>
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<td>2 internal draft meetings (10th of and 24th of June) on M&amp;E were done.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The development of the Results Based M&amp;E framework is in progress</td>
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